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Soil and Water Research

Soil organic carbon dynamics and its influence on the soil erodibility factor

Kadlec V., Holubík O., Procházková E., Urbanová J., Típl M.:

Soil & Water Res., 7 (2012): 97-108

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The effect of erosion and erosion control measures on changes in the amount of organic matter in soil was studied. We investigated the influence of organic matter inputs into the soil on surface runoff, soil erosion and soil erodibility (K-factor), including the monitoring of carbon dynamics, as a result of torrential rains. The research was conducted on experimental plots in Třebsín site. Erosion leads to soil carbon loss and subsequently to increasing concentrations of carbon in sediments (enrichment ratio). We can conclude from the results that the input of organic matter into the soil (especially farmyard manure) significantly contributes to a decrease in surface runoff and soil loss and also to a reduction of carbon leaching into sediments; so it contributes to carbon sequestration into the soil.

Keywords:

agrotechnical erosion control measures; soil erodibility factor; soil erosion; soil organic carbon

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