

Michał Kopec, Krzysztof Gondek

ZAWARTOŚĆ RTECI W ROŚLINACH GÓRSKIEGO UŻYTKU ZIELONEGO (CZARNY POTOK) PO 40 LATACH ZRÓŻNICOWANEGO NAWOŻENIA MINERALNEGO

Streszczenie. The content of mercury, despite its decrease in the environment, should be monitored at different levels among other things due to regional differences. Mercury circulation depends mainly on redox potential and reaction. Sewer deposits and other wastes are particularly dangerous when it comes to this element. Long-term fertilization, including unilateral phosphorus did not change the content of mercury in the meadow sward, despite the differences in its botanical composition. The amount of mercury introduced into the soil together with fertilizers is small in comparison to the amount of mercury uptaken by the meadow sward. Despite a relatively high dose of mercury, which might be introduced into the soil with calcium fertilizers, there has not been a significant influence at liming on the mercury content in the sward.

THE CONTENT OF MERCURY IN PLANTS OF THE MOUNTAIN GRASSLAND (CZARNY POTOK) AFTER 40 YEARS OF VERIED MINERAL FERTILIZATION

Summary

The content of mercury, despite its decrease in the environment, should be monitored at different levels among other things due to regional differences. Mercury circulation depends mainly on redox potential and reaction. Sewer deposits and other wastes are particularly dangerous when it comes to this element. Long-term fertilization, including unilateral phosphorus did not change the content of mercury in the meadow sward, despite the differences in its botanical composition. The amount of mercury introduced into the soil together with fertilizers is small in comparison to the amount of mercury uptaken by the meadow sward. Despite a relatively high dose of mercury, which might be introduced into the soil with calcium fertilizers, there has not been a significant influence at liming on the mercury content in the sward.