



Peat bogs of Mountain Altai

M. V. Churova (1) and G. V. Larina (2)

(1) Gorno-Altayisk Research Agricultural Institute of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Agriculture, 649100 Russia, Mayma, Katunaska 2 Str. imergen@yandex.ru, (2) Gorno-Altayisk State University, 649000 Russia, Gorno-Altaysk, Lenkina 1 Str. knh@gasu.ru

There are peat bogs in all countries of the world but Russia is in the first place on peat bog stocks - 250 billion ton. However the level of their investigation is not enough. Due to this fact the peat bogs of the Republic Altai are not recorded in the Russian Federation state balance of stocks of minerals.

The mountain peat bogs are one of the most essential natural formations. According to the researches in mountain landscapes of Southern Siberia, marshes can take the significant areas and accumulate a great number of peat deposit stocks even in such arid region as the southern districts of Republic Altai.

Altai peat resources are not studied yet. While drawing up the map of peat deposits in Western Siberia the systematization of reserve or factual and literary data has been lead. On the state balance of the Republic Altai only Ynyrgincki deposit with stocks on a category A - 744 thousand ton is registered in 01.01.2001. Except for Ynyrgincki deposit which area makes 23 square km, there are more than 13 deposits total resources on category [U+FFFF] 7614 thousand ton on the territory in borders of industrial depth of a peat deposit of 3480 hectares.

The territory of Republic Altai is rather non-uniform on a degree of murshiness and peat resources. Average number of peat resources in those areas is not large and makes only 0,1 %, stocks of peat on 1 square km area make 0,1 thousand ton. The most peated parts are the northern and eastern regions.

Peat deposits on the territory of the Republic Altai take not large areas. According to the degree of investigation and by their qualitative characteristics peat deposits are widespread in the following way: prepared for operation is only Ynyrgincki deposit, on the level of reconnaissance and research works are 13 deposits.

Marshes of the Mountain Altai are developed mainly along the valleys of the rivers and modern origin. Now the processes of bog formations occur in places overgrown by grass, in the valleys of lakes and marshes land, forests and meadows. The largest areas of marshes are concentrated in the Northeast Altai where a great number of precipitation falls and carpet of snow significant at low biases of a drain of waters in comparison with other areas of Mountain Altai.

Bogs differ among themselves in a way of formation and the reasons of development of bog formation processes and also in character of the vegetation reflecting by their structure the specific conditions of a mountain belt. The detailed classifications for bogs in the flat countries can be hardly suitable here.

The overwhelming majority of marsh files of Mountain Altai are classified as low ground bogs, described a soil feed. A few bogs in Northeast Altai have the mixed atmospheric-soil feed and can be carried to a class of transitive bogs. There are no typical riding bogs in the republican territory.

There are organic-mineral adjournment in the form of sapropels in territory of Mountain Altai. And 4 such deposits are registered by geologists in territory of Turochaksky district. Their total area makes 408 hectares with - 5869 thousand cubic meters volume. Besides among peat deposits there are some specific carbonate peats that allows using them as fertilizer.

In conclusion it is necessary to note the following. Russia faces to necessity of strengthening of territorial aspect in the management of facilities. The natural resource and raw potential is considered as component of territory. It is necessary to note, that studying of peat resources of Mountain Altai is only on the initial stage at present.