

## Rigosoli otoka Raba

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### Sažetak

U radu su analizirana svojstva antropogenih tala otoka Raba ukupne površine 543 ha, izvršena je njihova klasifikacija i utvrđen prostorni raspored u svrhu vrednovanja, planiranja korištenja i zaštite tla. Promjene prirodnih tala nastale krčenjem, dubokom obradom, ravnanjem i terasiranjem, gnojdbom i izmjenom vodnoga režima su prepoznatljive i stoga su tla klasificirana kao rigosoli. U strukturi korištenja dominiraju pašnjaci, zatim tradicionalne mediteranske kulture vinogradi, maslinici i voćnjaci, te oranice i vrtovi. Istraživanja su pokazala da antropogeni procesi često ne uzrokuju dramatične morfološke promjene, ali modificiraju neka kemijska i fizikalna svojstva značajna za gospodarenje tlom. Temeljne značajke i varijabilnost tala definirani su raznovrsnošću matične podloge (eocenski sedimenti – fliš i kvartarni nanosi: šljunkoviti deluvij i breče, te eolski pijesak) i geomorfološko-hidrološkim prilikama, te snažnim i dugotrajnim utjecajem čovjeka. Kao kriterij za klasifikaciju rigosola koristili smo svojstva bitna za njihovo korištenje: dubinu, teksturu i dreniranost tla, karbonatnost, te sadržaj humusa i hranjiva. Prikaz tala dat je temeljem terenskih pedokartografskih i laboratorijskih analiza 78 uzoraka tla uzetih iz 33 pedološka profila. Izrađena je pedološka karta M=1:25 K. U zaključku su date preporuke za unapređenje korištenja poljoprivrednog tla.

**Ključne riječi:** rigosoli, tlo, klasifikacija, Rab

## Rigosols of the island of Rab

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### Summary

The paper analyzes the characteristics of anthropogenic soils of the island of Rab, the total area of 543 ha, classification and spatial distribution was carried out for the purposes of valuation, planning, use and protection of soil. Changes in natural soils caused by clearing, deep ploughing, leveling and terracing, fertilization and water regime changing are recognizable and therefore are classified as the Rigosols. The dominant types of the land use are pastures, then the traditional Mediterranean food crops, vineyards, olive groves and orchards, and ploughlands and gardens. Studies have shown that anthropogenic processes often do not cause dramatic morphological changes, but modify the some chemical and physical properties relevant to soil management. Essential characteristics and variability of soils are defined by diversity of parent material (Eocene sediments - Flysch and quaternary deposits: gravelly colluvium and breccias, aeolian sand) and geomorphological-hydrological conditions and strong and long-lasting human impact. As a criterion for the classification of Rigosols we used soil properties relevant to their use: depth, texture and soil drainage, content of carbonate, humus and nutrients. The results were based on field investigation and laboratory analyzes of 78 samples taken from 33 soil profiles. The Soil Map in the scale M= 1:25 K was made. In the conclusion, suggestions for improved use of agricultural soil were given.

**Key words:** Rigosols, soil, classification, Rab