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Characteristics of Nutrient Eluviation of Soils Plante Apricot (*Prunus mume* Sieb. et Zucc.) Tree in Waka

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Soil types of a Japanese apricot farm in Wakayama prefecture are g brown earth, yellow soil, gray lowland soil and lithosol. This experir characteristics of nutritient eluviation in these soils to develop guidel management according to the soil type. In any soil type, the higher t inorganic nitrogen in soil was, the higher the nitrogen concentration became. The nitrogen concentration in percolated water increased i lowland soil, brown earth, yellow soil to lithosol. The amount of cati

concentration in percolated water × percolated water volume) was h
gray lowland soil. Total cation equivalent correlated well with total a
regardless of soil type. This positive relationship suggested that cati
order of the amount of anion such as nitrate ion and sulfuric acid ior
These findings suggested that considerable cation was leached due t
of nitrate ion in gray lowland soil or due to the amount of percolated

Key Words: cation, lysimeter, nitrogen, soil type

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