The article analyzes scientific heritage of Professor, Corresponding Member of AS of USSR, specialist in agro-reclamation, teacher Mykola Oleksandrovych Tiuleniev (1889-1969), devoted on issues of theory, methodology and practice of land reclamation experimental work and swamp culture. Author used historical-genetic, historical-chronological, problematic, historical-comparative, personal and biographical methods. In addition, methods of systematization, source study criticism and content-analysis were used.

In particular, the following scientist papers were subject for consideration: «Review of events on the culture of forage plants. 1908-1913», «Storage of tubers», «A few words about swamp culture in Baltic region», «Prospects of the development of the peat industry in Ukraine», «What should do on swamp and how better use it», «About previous cultures at swamp improvement», «Radical improvement of Polissia due to increased yields swamp», «Course on meadow study», «Summary of results of the work of swamp base points of USSR» and others.

It is stated, that M. O. Tiuleniev is author more than 200 scientific papers (books, brochures, reports, articles in scientific collections and periodicals, papers under his scientific editorship), some of which are still unpublished. Complete (supplemented, updated) bibliography of the Professor’s papers still waits for its researcher. In addition, all his scientific heritage requires detailed analysis and professional evaluation in context of prospect for development land reclamation experimental work.

It is proved, that M. O. Tiuleniev's achievements along with other scientists on study of nature of swamps and peatlands, properties of peat, swamp soils, the achievements on performance of drainage and hydraulic reclamation and agrotechnical measures of agriculture management became base of institutional formation a new component of experimental land reclamation work – swamp culture. The article analyzes in particular the scientist's contribution to the development of important issues of agro-amelioration and cultivation of crops on the drained swamp soils. The scientist is rightly called a recognized classic of reclamation-experimental work of country of Soviet period.

Keywords: M. O. Tiuleniev, agro-reclamation, swamp culture, drainage of swamp, peat soils, swamp experimental station.
In 2019, the 130th anniversary of the researcher's birthday was celebrated on the state level, which actualizes his figure and creative heritage. We are convinced that the creation of an in-depth scientific biography of the scientist is an important and relevant task.

The activity and scientific heritage of the scientist have been studied by O. Bachkala [3], V. Verhunov [4; 5], Yu. Dovgoruk [6] and others; bibliographic indexes of M.O. Tiuleniev's scientific papers have published [21; 22].

The author used historical-genetic, historical-chronological, problematic, historical-comparative, personological and biographical methods. In addition, methods of systematization, source study criticism and content analysis were used.

M. O. Tiuleniev is the author of more than 200 scientific papers, some of which are currently unpublished (according to the testimony of M. O. Tiuleniev, dated 1958, there are 73 author's works in manuscript form for the period 1927-1950 in the amount of 164 printed sheets [5, p. 57]). Thus, the index [22] contains a bibliographic description of 218 papers by M. O. Tiuleniev, including 198 works – books, brochures, reports, articles in collections and periodicals (published and manuscripts), as well as 20 works by his scientific editor. A complete (supplemented, updated) bibliography of the professor's works is still waiting for its researcher.

M. O. Tiuleniev's first works were published while his work at the Minsk Swamp Experimental Station (1911-1912). This is, in particular, an article with the results of agronomic and agrophysical studies of peat soils [20] from different parts of Minsk province: estates «Vysoke» by M. I. Demidov (Minsk district), «Verkali» by M. O. Shistovskiy (Minsk district), «Velen» by P. M. Mirkovych (Igumen district), «Lakhva» of the Peasant Land Bank (Mozyr district). The obtained practical results are still used in the professional circles in monitoring studies of the ecological condition of reclaimed soils of the Republic of Belarus.

A unique work of the first period of M. O. Tiuleniev's work is «Review of events on the culture of forage plants. 1908-1913» (St. Petersburg, 1914, contains 36 drawings, 6 cartograms and diagrams, 2 plans), that analyzes the background of the formation and development of swamp culture in the Russian Empire [1]. M. O. Tiuleniev is the author of the article «Storage of tubers», in which he proved to be an experienced agronomist who was professionally known on the process of growing potatoes on drained peat soils [19].

Significant is the article «A few words about the culture of swamps in the Baltic region» by M. O. Tiuleniev (1913) [18]. The researcher prepared a publication based on the materials of a sightseeing trip to the Estland, Liphland and Courland provinces to study the culture of swamps. The author noted the Baltics as the first region of the Russian Empire in terms of swamp culture, analyzing farms in the estate by Baron Claude «Engelgardshof», it situated in 49 miles from Riga on a mossy swamp, drained and used for pastures, and the estate «Thuringiahof» for culture of meadow in 6 miles from Riga.

The courses on swamp culture for graduates of special agricultural educational establishments at the Riga Polytechnic Institute, which were taken care by Professor of university V. A. von Knirim, helped M. O. Tiuleniev to prepare thorough works on agro-ameliorative experimental case. Course listeners studied applied botany, soil science, geodesy, peat utilization, methods of chemical analysis, meadow farming onion, swamp culture. In addition, in the summer of 1912 M. O. Tiuleniev was sent to Sweden (Stockholm, Yongenging), Denmark (Copenhagen), Germany (Berlin, North Prussia) to consolidate his knowledge, and visited the swamp farms of some provinces of the Russian Empire and the Baltics.

Thus, the first scientific papers by M. O. Tiuleniev, prepared during the Belarusian period of creativity (1911-1913), became a solid foundation for further developments in the field of agro-ameliorative experimental work and swamp culture.

M. O. Tiuleniev's first position in Ukraine (after returning from Belarus and abroad traveling) was senior specialist in swamp culture of the Kyiv Provincial Land Department, and later – also assistant director of the partnership «Peato» (Proskuriv). In June 1921 he began working in the inspection-training department of the Kyiv Food Commission as a senior inspector of the technical part of the partnership «Ukrpeat» (Kyiv), which spread its activities in Poltava, Kharkiv and Krementchug province. M. O. Tiuleniev's professional responsibilities included the processes of survey of swamps to determine the suitability of its development for fuel, the organization of peat extraction through «Provincepeat» in the places. From May 1922, M. O. Tiuleniev went to work, according to some sources, acting head of the scientific-technical department of Ukrmeliozem in Kharkiv, according to others – the head of its researching-reclamation part, which carried out the general management of activities of research-reclamation stations in Ukraine. From January 1923 he was a senior specialist in the research-reclamation work of this unit. This structure was tasked with determining the properties and qualities of peat, the conditions of its extraction and economic use. The experience of working in these positions and conducting practical work in this direction enabled M. O. Tiuleniev to prepare a thorough generalizing work «Prospects for the development of the peat industry in Ukraine» (1927), which systematized the statistical materials on the study of swamps and peat bogs of Ukraine.

Heading the Rudnia-Radovilsk Swamp Experimental Station during 1923-1932, M. O. Tiuleniev became the initiator and direct contributor to seven issues of the «Papers» of the station, which, starting from the fourth issue, also contained a summary in German. All this made it possible to widely represent the results of long-term field research of the station both in Ukraine and abroad. The researches by M. O. Tiuleniev with economic calculations on the profitability of growing
oats, vetch-oat compound and potatoes on cultivated drained soils, on the profitability of bean cultivation in the case of appropriate agronomic measures (work «What should do on the swamp and how better were to use it» (1927) [11] were published in the «Papers» of the station. In the mentioned work of the scientist the experience of the organization of drainage reclamation of many countries of Western Europe on the use of peat-swamp soils after surface improvement and ground improvement was generalized, as well as offered practical recommendations for the organization of this work on domestic soils, in particular, in the Ukrainian Polisia. M. O. Tiuleniev substantiated the importance of implementing a set of agronomic measures after drainage: tillage, fertilization, timing and rates of sowing, sorts of plant, crop rotations, stock, care; calculated an economic efficiency.

M. O. Tiuleniev also studied the place and role of previous crops to improve peat soils (these aspects are covered in the work «On previous crops to improve the swamp» (1928) [10]). Thus, it was proved the feasibility of sowing oats on swamp lands next 8-10 days after the start of spring field work, as well as vetch-oat compound for fertilizer. At two-year preliminary culture of oat of vetch-oat compound it is recommended to cultivate row crops (potatoes or vegetables – cucumbers, onions, cabbage, eggplants, cucumbers), and at the three-year – first peas or buckwheat, then – row cultures. Continuation of this topic was found in M. O. Tiuleniev’s brochure «Radical improvement of Polissia swamps due to increased yield» (1930) [15], in which he argued the impossibility of carrying out all the necessary set of drainage measures by some land users, it was possible only by the so-called spinning, livestock and dairy collective associations, namely collective farms, according to which the scientist saw the future. Of course, such approaches could not to gain the approval of government structures, which both ideologically and financially supported such research, and in practice – contributed to the development of drainage reclamation.

In addition, M. O. Tiuleniev developed schemes for the organization of experimental-demonstration plots on the culture of swamps on the lands of reclamation partnership, groups, some peasants; this applied to the districts within the Volyn, Chernihiv, and northern parts of the Kyiv and Poltava provinces. Schemes have been developed for: 1) surface improvement without plowing on peat soil of grass-sedge bogs; 2) radical improvement (with plowing). M. O. Tiuleniev also developed 6 schemes for setting up experimental-demonstration plots on meadow culture, which were divided into two parts: 1) surface improvement without plowing on flooded and dry meadows (schemes for sandy, loamy and peat soil); 2) radical improvement with plowing (schemes for sandy, loamy and peat soil). M. O. Tiuleniev prepared a «Short instruction on the laying of experimental-demonstration plots of mass type in swamps with peat soil and on meadows (floodplain and dry)» and a special «Form for the description and calculation of experimental-demonstration plots on the culture of swamps and meadows», which were recommended for widespread implementation in practice [5, p. 45-46].

It is worth mentioning the unique work by M. O. Tiuleniev, which, unfortunately, was never published – «Course on meadow farming» [2], which was prepared by scientists as a course on the culture of swamps and meadow farming and taught to students while his working on part-time in 1923-1930 at the Kyiv Agricultural Institute (now – NULES of Ukraine). M. O. Tiuleniev is the author of «Instructions on methods of research work on the swamps» (1932), «Methods of research on the culture of swamps» (1933), «To issue the methods and themes of experiments on alkaline type swamps» (1934), which now also remain in manuscript.

The article «Summary of the results of the swamp lands of the Ukrainian SSR» (1936) by M. O. Tiuleniev was a generalization of the work and experience of domestic scientists in the field of drainage reclamation of the prewar period under the methodological coordination of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation [14]. In the publication, scientists highlighted the professional achievements of Rudnia-Radovel Base Point, Pidstavsk Swamp Base Point, Buriv Swamp Experimental Field and Sulsk Central Swamp Base Point. The main results of the experiments conducted at these points were: to establish the impossibility of increasing the yield of any crop on acidic swamp lands without the application of potash fertilizers; the need to drain grain; fixation the fact that potatoes taken from rainfed lands for planting on swamp lands for four years have lost viral diseases, inherent for mineral soils, and among technical crops, hemp, tobacco (especially shag), sugar beets and chicory grow the best on peat soils; the importance of choosing 14 crop rotations according to the specialization of the agricultural region, etc.

M. O. Tiuleniev’s generalization on issues of soil preparation and cultivation, fertilization of swamp lands (acidic, neutral and alkaline), farming, cultivation of row and technical crops, vegetable and berry crops, sown meadows and pastures, its surface improvement, weed control and the use of fertilizers on mineral soils can be used for the introduction of modern housekeeping conditions on drained peat-swamp soils [5, p. 56]. In his speeches at plenums and conferences, the scientist made public information on the norms and degree of drainage, chemical reclamation and fertilization processes, agricultural techniques for technical crop growing and, first of all, sugar beet, tobacco, hemp, mint and cereals; he singled out a number of factors that hindered the introduction of drainage reclamation: the lack of special tools and machines, a sufficient amount of mineral fertilizers, as well as agro-reclamation specialists.

M. O. Tiuleniev performed a number of special studies on the culture of growing of sugar beets [7; 8; 12; 13; 16; 17], which were summarized in his doctoral dissertation «Growing sugar beets on drained peat soils of the Ukrainian SSR», defended by him in 1940 at a
meeting of the Specialized Scientific Council at the Moscow Hydromelioration Institute named after V. R. Williams.

The scientist-practitioner improved the study of sugar beet culture on drained peat soils, in particular, proving, despite the doubts of famous scientists, that under sugar beets should be taken well drained soils with sufficient aeration. Thus, under the leadership and with the direct participation of M. O. Tiuleniev, the following issues were studied at the production plots: 1) the influence of the degree of drainage of peat soils on the yield of sugar beets; 2) agricultural techniques of sugar beets on peat soils – the study of the impact on yield and quality of sugar beets of different depths of tillage, sowing dates, the optimal depth of seed wrapping; 3) study of the influence of seed vernalization, soil rolling, feeding area, number of inter-row tillage, breaking time, etc.; 4) chemicalization of peat soils – study of the influence on the yield of sugar beets of the ratio of components of mineral fertilizers, norms of potassium fertilizers, the influence of microfertilizers, layer fertilization, etc.; 4) crop rotation of sugar beets on peat soils; 5) variety testing of sugar beets; 6) obtaining high yields of sugar beets on peat soils [5, p. 59-60].

Mykola Oleksandrovych Tiuleniev became a recognized classic of reclamation-research work in the country of the Soviet period. Moreover, since the mid-1960s, the swamp culture as a doctrine of the natural properties of wetlands and the transformation of low-productivity areas into highly productive fields has been comprehensively developed in the professional scientific surrounding. Achievements of domestic scientists on study the nature of swamps and peatlands, properties of peat, swamp soils, success in drainage and hydraulic reclamation and agro-technical measures of agriculture management declared the institutional forming of a new component of agro-ameliorative research work – the study of swamps and peatlands, properties of peat, swamp soils, success in drainage and hydraulic reclamation and agro-technical measures of agriculture management declared the institutional forming of a new component of agro-ameliorative research work – the culture of swamps, combining knowledge of swamp science, soil science, land reclamation and agricultural technician of crops. An extraordinary role in this belongs to the Corresponding Member of AS of the Ukrainian SSR, Professor M. O. Tiuleniev, whose scientific developments were actively used in the republic in period of the swamp drainage.

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Шульга Н. В. Научное наследие профессора Н. А. Тюленева (1889-1969 гг.) в области агромелиорации и культуры болот.

В статье проанализировано научное наследие профессора, член-корреспондента АН УССР, агромелиоратора, педагога Николая Александровича Тюленева (1889-1969 гг.), посвященное вопросам теории, методологии и практики агромелиоративного исследовательского дела и культуры болот. Автором использовались методологические и биографические методы. Кроме того, применены методы систематизации, источниковедческой критики и контент-анализ.

Рассмотрение подлежит, в частности, следующие стороны учения: «Обзор мероприятий по культуре кормовых растений. 1908-1913», «Хранение клубней», «Несколько слов о культуре болот в Прибалтийском крае», «Перспективы развития торфяной промышленности на Украине», «Что надо делать на болоте и как лучше использовать его», «О предварительных культурах при улучшении болота», «Коренное улучшение болот Полесья в связи с повышением урожайности», «Культура болот с торфянистой растительностью».

Констатируя, что Н. А. Тюленев является автором более 200 научных работ (книги, брошюры, статьи в сборниках и периодических изданиях, труды под его научной редакцией), часть из которых сейчас остается не обнародованными. Полную (дополненную, уточненную) библиографию работ профессора ещё ждет своего исследователя. Кроме того, детального анализа и профессиональной оценки требует всё его научное наследие в контексте перспектив развития агромелиоративного исследовательского дела. Доказано, что именно достижения Н. А. Тюленева наряду с другими учеными по изучению природы болот и торфянистых свойств болот, болотных почв,
достижений в проведении осушительных и гидротехнических мелиораций и агротехнических мероприятий ведения земледелия стали основой институционального оформления новой составляющей агромелиоративного исследовательского дела – культуры болот. В статье проанализирован вклад ученого в разработку важных вопросов агромелиорации и взращивание сельскохозяйственных культур на высушенных болотных почвах.

Ученого по праву называют признанным классиком мелиоративно-исследовательского дела страны советского периода.

**Ключевые слова:** Н. А. Тюленев, агромелиорация, культура болот, осушение болот, торфяные почвы, болотная исследовательская станция.

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