## Summary

The methods for determination of soil pH, exchangeable acidity (EA) and cation exchange capacity (CEC) have been tested with respect to individual chemical parameters, particularly s/l ratio (solid/liquid), interaction time, extraction reagent and solution separation from a solid phase.

Modification of s/l ratio influences the interface area, and therefore the fraction of  $H^+$ , EA and CEC increases when the solid concentration in solution decreases.

The interaction time of soil with extraction reagent doesn't have a crucial influence on pH, until it lasts over 4 hours. Determining EA, longer reaction time induce dissolution of silicates and underestimate the real EA value. Longer interaction time of CEC determination causes cation redesorption on the soil particles surface and causes underestimating of the CEC.

In determining CEC method by index ion displacement using amonium acetate after salts rinse is not suitable for acid soils. Adjusting pH of saturating solution increases amount of EA, that increases CEC value and that causes an overestimating of results.

The soil organic layer extracts can not be treated using standard centrifugation.

For a future research it would be necessary to prepare an other reference material, than those accessible at the present time.