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07 – 09

2017

631.4/.8(063)

07 – 09 2017 . – , 2017. – 345 .

(**10 19 2017**).

©

, 2017 .

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... **17**

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... **32**

... , ... - **38**

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... , ... , ... **75**

... **82**

... **89**

... **98**

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(CARPOBROTUS) 334

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2014 .

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2014

« » [4].

(1994).

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(4289: 2004); – (ISO 10390-
2007); – (27821-88);
, , (7863: 2015);
(4405: 2005)
(4114: 2002).

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, – - [5].
3836 31,9 . .

[2].

1.

			%	N, /			B, /	Mn, /	Co, /	Cu, /	Zn, /
					2 5, /	K ₂ 5, /					
-	163,4	7,2	2,6	110,3	58,2	15,2	0,9	26,2	0,7	1,0	1,4
-	1377,8	6,1	2,1	106,4	139,2	108,2	0,6	21,0	0,8	0,9	2,3
-	11279,1	5,5	3,0	118,2	152,7	166,6	0,6	23,4	0,6	1,1	2,2
-	15283,5	7,3	3,8	149,1	9,7	7,5	0,9	21,7	0,8	1,1	2,5
-	59,7	7,1	5,2	201,8	-	-	0,9	16,1	0,4	1,0	3,7
-	792,1	7,0	4,2	157,4	59,2	46,8	1,0	26,6	0,6	1,2	2,2
-, -, -	166,5	6,8	4,8	187,5	36,8	28,6	0,9	23,6	0,9	1,3	2,6
-	341,8	7,4	5,9	272,9	0,7	2,7	1,1	27,6	1,0	1,1	2,1
	2091,9	7,2	4,6	169,5	36,7	32,0	1,0	27,4	0,8	1,1	2,1
	95,5	5,9	2,7	114,9	175,9	141,8	0,5	32,8	0,7	1,3	1,5
	6,2	5,1	3,2	117,6	57,0	107,5	0,6	26,7	0,6	2,5	2,6

6978,0 (21,9%), : 37,1 (0,1%) –
 , 1026,9 (3,2%) – , 3399,4 (10,6%) –
 2451,8 (7,7%) – .
 1742,0 (5,5%) 2377,2
 (72,9%) - .
 6,6.
 . , , .
 . [3].
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 , , .
 (<1,0%) (>5,0%) . (3,1-
 4,0%) 15190,7 47,6%.
 (2,1-3,0%)
 8554,4 (26,8%). 1777,4 (5,6%),
 – 3666,5 (11,5%) – 2745,4
 (8,6%). ()
 3,5% [4].
 , , .
 [3].
 (<100,0 /
) (>200,0% /).
 (100,1-150,0 /) . 23748,2 (74,4%).
 5290,9
 (16,6%), – 2345,7 (7,3%).

549,6 (1,7%).

138,9 /

(10885,9 34,1%)

(10565,6 33,1%)

119,2 (0,4%),

– 522,0 (1,6%),

– 5874,7 (18,4%),

– 3967,0 (12,4%).

146,4 /

[5].

[3].

(<100,0 /)

(>200,0% /).

(100,1-150,0 /)

23748,2 (74,4%).

5290,9 (16,6%),

– 2345,7 (7,3%).

549,6 (1,7%).

138,9 /

(10885,9 34,1%)

(10565,6 33,1%)

119,2 (0,4%),

– 522,0 (1,6%),

– 5874,7 (18,4%),

– 3967,0 (12,4%).

146,4 /

[4].

, 9714,0 30,4% 9087,5
 28,5%. 99,3 / [1].
 , 17591,6 55,1%, 15050,5 47,1%, 30337,1 95,0%.
 13004,2 40,7%. 2,3 / -
 1,0 / ². -137 [5].
 ; ; ; ;
 2014 . (3,1-4,0%)
 15190,7 . 1777,4 .
 1,9%. 6,6.
 ; (74,4%)
 ; (34,1%) (33,1%) -
 ; (30,4%) (28,5%) -
 ;
 1.
 : , 1994.

2. . . . -
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3. 2014 « 2014 »

[] - :
<http://www.menr.gov.ua/dopovidi/regionalni> - .

4. [] - :
<http://www.iogu.gov.ua> - .

5. - // ,
. . . . - ., 1994 – 162 .

6. . . . : . / . . . , - : .
. , 2004. – 189 .

7. . . . / . . . , - : .
. , 2002. – 178 .

8. . . . :
. . . . : . 11.00.05 « »
/ - , 2004. – 20 .

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6,6.

-137

1,0 / ².

V. V. Snitynskyy, doctor in biology, academician of NAASU, **Z. I. Lemishka**, a postgraduate. **Assessment of area arable land Ridged Pobuzhya results of examination agrochemical.**

Lviv National Agrarian University, Dubliany

Summarized research results of agrochemical condition of soil of Zolochiv district Ridged Pobuzhya area for 2014. Soils of district are characterized by a high humus content, low contents of alkali hydrolysed nitrogen compounds, increased and high degree providing mobile phosphorus and exchange potassium. Average weighted indicator pH_{KCl} arable land area is 6.6. The density of contamination by radionuclides cesium-137 within 1.0 Ci/km². Exceeded MAC of salts of heavy metals were not found.

Key words: arable land, humus, soil reaction solution, macronutrients, micronutrients, heavy metals, soil fertility.

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 1,74%, pH
 8,1. 2-7 ,
 - 3-11 - 30-40 /100 .

200².

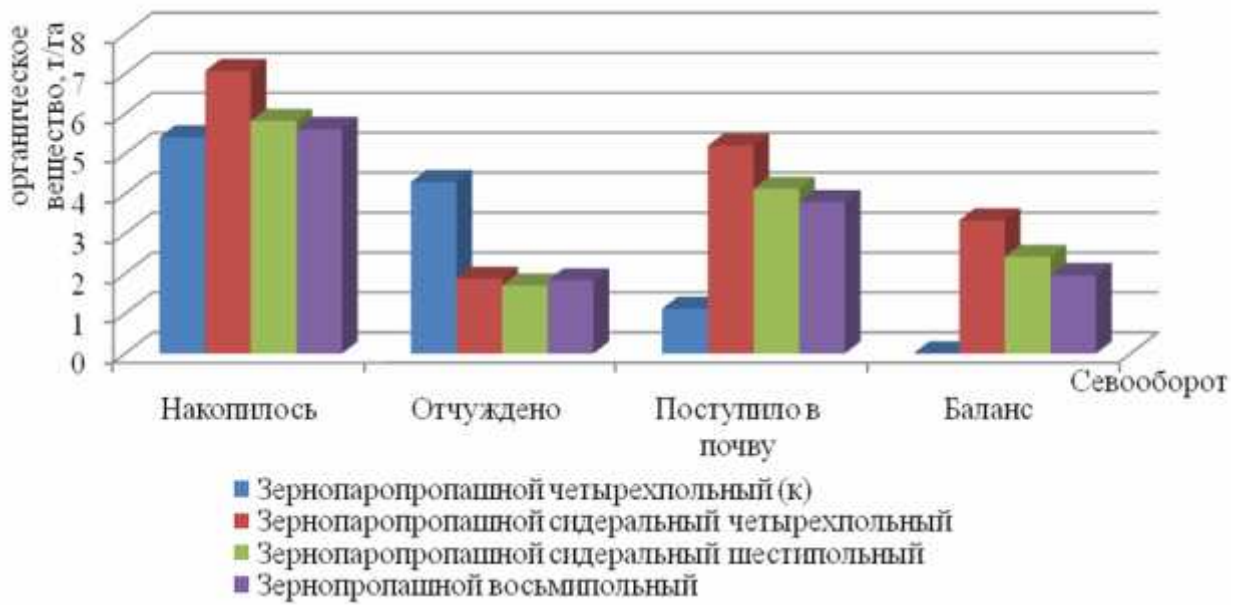
,
 : 1) : -
 - (); 2)
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 - - - - - .

- 40-60%,

40-50%

, , (.1).
 .1. , /

(2014-2016)



– 7,07 / , 30,7%.

– 1,70 / .

, : -,

- 5,20; 4,12 3,79 / ,

4,08; 3,0 2,67 / .

+3,33 / , -

+1,96 / . ,

, –3,17 / .

(, ,

[3].

/ (2014 – 2016)

													±		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
1 ()	67,7	16,2	44,2	59,7	13,9	33,2	8,0	2,3	11,0	8,0	2,3	11,0	-51,7	-11,6	-22,2
2	97,1	23,9	60,5	43,3	12,5	8,3	53,7	11,4	52,1	83,9	11,4	52,1	+40,6	-1,1	+43,8
3	76,4	17,1	45,1	43,2	10,6	7,1	33,2	6,5	37,9	60,1	6,5	37,9	+16,9	-4,1	+30,8
4	82,2	17,4	42,2	53,9	12,1	7,9	28,3	5,4	34,3	49,5	5,4	34,3	-4,4	-6,7	+26,4

1

97,1; 23,9 60,5 / .

53,7; 11,4 52,1 / ,

45,7; 9,1 41,1 / .

1

() 10 . . ,

75,9 52,1 / ,

50% 41,5 / .

-

+40,6 +16,9 / ,

50%

-4,4 / .

10 . .

-1,1 / ,

-4,1

6,7 / .

1,5

500-700

1

2,5-

3,0 /

3-4-

50-100 .

0,16 – 0,17%

40 50%.

0 – 40 0,19%

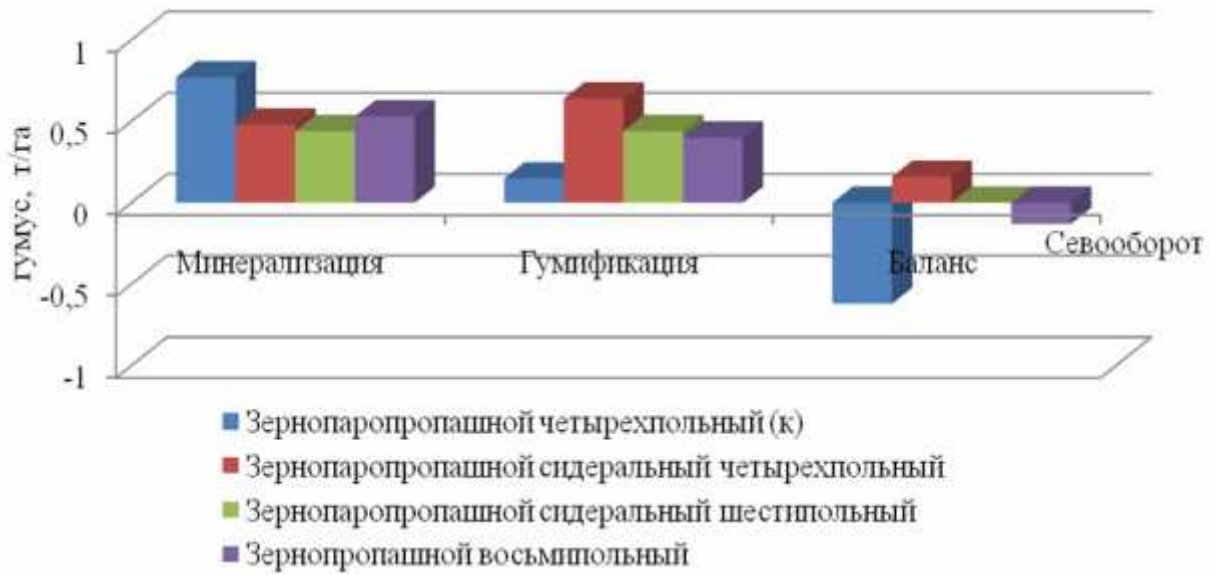
« , ,

».

(0,83%)

« , , » [5].

(.2).



.2. , / (2014-2016 .)

- 0,44 / , 0,33 / . - 0,48

0,53 / .

- 0,64 / ,

0,49 / .

0,29 0,25 / .

+0,16 / .

[1].

, - -0,62 -0,13 / .

13,5%.

– – – [2].

1 (.2).

2.

, /

(2014 – 2016 .)

		2014 .	2015 .	2016 .	
1	()	1,53	1,25	2,40	1,73
2		1,63	1,25	2,73	1,87
3		1,17	1,29	2,64	1,70
4		0,88	1,65	2,95	1,83
05		0,06	0,05	0,07	-

1

, 3 1,87 / ,

8,1%.

5,8%.

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+3,33 / , +40,6 +43,8 / , – +0,16 / ,

1 8,1%

7%.

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1. . . , . . , . . , . .

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12 (146), . – . 5-11.

2. . . , . . , . .

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. – , 2015. – 1. – . 128-133.

3. . .

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2016. – . 30. – 1. – . 9-13.

4. . . , . .

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. – 2012. – 78. – . 1-10.

5. : /

. . , . . , . . ; –

: , 2007. – 344 .

6. . . , . .

– //

. – 2016. – 1. – . 14-16.

7. Hallam M. J., Bartholomen W. V. Influence of rate of plant residue addition in accelerating the decomposition of soil organic matter // Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Prok. – 2003. – 17. – P. 365-368.

1 . . , . - . . , 2 . . , . - . . , 2 . . ,
3 . . .
1
. . , , 2
, 3 - , , .
,
-
.
, +3,33 / , +40,6 +43,8 / ,
- +0,16 / , 1
8,1% 7%.
:
,

**A. I. Belenkov, A. V. Zelenev, R. Kh. Urishev, Ye. V. Seminchenko
Prospective field crop rotation in the Lower Volga region.**

To improve the productivity, economic efficiency of field crop rotation and fertility of light-brown soil in the of the is necessary to introduce four-course zernoparopropashnoy biologizing field crop rotation with plowing into the soil green mass of winter rye and all noncommodity part of field crops. As a result of this crop rotation is provided by a positive balance of organic matter, nitrogen and potassium in the soil, respectively 3.33 t/ha, 40.6 and 43.8 kg/ha, of humus – 0.16 t/ha, the yield of grain yield per 1 hectare of crop rotation by 8.1% and the level of profitability 7%.

Key words: organic matter, batteries, humus, grain yield, economic efficiency.

631.85

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[5].

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sativa L.), (Medicaco
 10 , ,

[1, 3, 4].

[2, 7].

3,5%.

300 / « », - ,
 () . : 1. -
 « »; 2. + . 3. + 20 / +
 ; 4. + 20 / + ; 5. + 20 / +
 ; 6. + 7 / + 7 / + 7 / + .
 , (0-20 20-40),

0-20 1,32% 20-40 ; + 0,7%
 + 0,64% 1,47%;
 + 20 / + - 0,91% 1,47%;
 + 20 / + -0,77% 1,40%.

			,%	,%
1	- « » 300 /	0-20 20-40	9,8 8,89	1,40 1,27
2	+	0-20 20-40	10,5 10,22	1,50 1,46
3	+ 20 / +	0-20 20-40	10,64 10,36	1,52 1,48
4	+ 20 / +	0-20 20-40	10,71 10,36	1,53 1,48
5	+ 20 / +	0-20 20-40	10,57 10,29	1,51 1,47
6	6. + 7 / + 7 / + 7 / +	0-20 20-40	11,20 10,85	1,60 1,55

+ 7 / +
 7 / + 7 / + - 1,40% 1,96%.
 +
 0,1% 0-20 0,19 % 20-40 ; +
 20 / + 0,12%
 0,21%; + 20 / + - 0,09%
 0,21%; + 20 / + -0,11% 0,20%.

+ 7 / + 7 / +

7 / + -0,2% 0,28%.

2

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2

			- ,%	0,25-7 ,%	<0,25 > 7 ,%
1	« - » 300 /	0-20	29,0	24,1	75,9
		20-40	28,5	21,3	78,8
2	+	0-20	29,5	26,3	73,7
		20-40	29,1	24,4	75,6
3	20 / +	0-20	30,0	29,4	70,6
		20-40	29,8	28,7	71,3
4	20 / +	0-20	30,2	29,5	70,5
		20-40	29,9	28,3	71,7
5	+ 20 / +	0-20	31,4	27,9	72,1
		20-40	31,2	26,5	73,5
6	+ 7 / + 7 / +	0-20	32,0	35,2	64,8
		20-40	31,7	34,1	65,9

0,5

3,0%

0,6 3,2%

0,25

7

+

26,3%,

- 24,4%,

+ 20 / +

29,4

28,7%,

+

20 / +

- 29,5 28,3%,

+ 20 / +

29

- 27,9 26,5%, + 7 / + 7 / + 7 / +
- 35,2 34,1%, ,
2,2 3,1%; 5,3 7,4%; 5,4 7,0%; 3,8
5,2%; 11,1 12,8%.
11,1% 3,2 -12,9% 25 7 2,2 -
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1. . .
. 1966. – 280 .
2. Bioremediation: Phytoremediation. :
<http://www.colorado.edu/engineering/civil/CVEN4474/resoyces/Phytorem.pdf>.
3. . . / Soil
science and agrochemistry. ANAS. Volum 20, 1. – S. 488-492.
4. . . .
-
/ . . Soils of Azerbaijan :
genesis, geography, melioration, rational use and ecology. . 2012. – . 570-572.
5. . .
« » 2007. – 166 .
6. . . .
Phalaroides arundinacea / . 2010, 8. –
. 66-71.

7. : , 1991. – 400 .

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E. M.Vekilova, the candidate of agricultural sciences. **Influence of an organic waste and lucerne crops on some agrochemical indicators the polluted oil of soil Absheron.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrohchemistry N S of Azerbaijan

One of actual problems for Absheron peninsula is environmental contamination by oil and oil products owing to which thousand hectares there were fertile earths unsuitable for cultivation of plants. With a view of improvement of an ecological situation on territories of Oil and gas extraction Management of a name Z.Tagiev (settlement Gala) action of an organic waste and lucerne crops has been tested for some agrochemical indicators by the polluted oil of grey-brown soil. The received results positive.

Key words: the Absheron peninsula, the polluted soils, an organic waste, lucerne crops.

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(15 40%) [4].

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43,1-44,5 ,
(130-10)(.).

/			
	43,1-44,5	2,0-2,3	60,3
10-30%	19,8	2,0	
	21,1	2,0	57,0
10-30%	20,1	2,7	102,0
	6,8	2,2	
10-30%	17,5	2,5	85,0
	4,8-16,0	1,5-2,0	24,9
10-30%	14,2	2,1	67,2

21,1 , - 6,8 .

(4,8-16,0),

10-30%

19,8 ,

- 50 3 .

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2). (1,1-6,7) , (

(4,0-4,8).
(2).

() (38,5%

),
(25,6%).

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25%.
(31%).

(18-45%).

(22-30%).

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• - 2013. - • 80. - • 17-26.

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• - 2005. - 12. - • 1461-1468.

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, 2004. - 192 •

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631.6

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859,7 . .

[1].

0-20 .

0,4 / 40-50 / ,

100 / [2, 7]. 60%

1950-1952

() .

4,5

25

(< 0,01)

(65-90%).

(<0,001)

20-40%.

4

1.

[3].

(0-100)

2	0-25	0,9	1,34	2,64	49,3	27,5	36,7	5,2
	25-50		1,36	2,66	48,8	28,4	35,8	5,4
	50-75		1,42	2,75	48,4	29,1	34,0	5,8
	75-100		1,46	2,79	47,6	31,5	32,6	6,1
4	0-25	0,9	1,36	2,65	48,7	27,7	35,8	5,4
	25-50		1,39	2,67	47,9	28,2	34,4	6,1
	50-75		1,44	2,78	48,2	30,4	33,4	6,3
	75-100		1,46	2,81	48,0	31,3	32,8	6,4
6	0-25	0,9	1,38	2,67	48,3	28,3	35,0	5,4
	25-50		1,36	2,65	48,6	28,7	35,7	5,1
	50-75		1,44	2,79	48,4	30,6	33,6	5,5
	75-100		1,45	2,80	48,2	31,4	33,3	5,8
8	0-25	0,9	1,36	2,66	48,8	28,6	35,8	5,2
	25-50		1,40	2,69	47,9	29,5	34,2	5,5
	50-75		1,45	2,74	47,0	30,1	32,4	6,0
	75-100		1,47	2,83	48,0	30,3	32,6	6,2

2

0,01

0-25

70,13-77,94 %.. 0-25; 25-50; 50-75 75-100

75,28; 76,06; 80,65; 83,17%.

0-25; 25-50; 50-75 75-100

36,39; 37,01; 36,58; 35,11%.

<0.01 (

) <0,001

40-50 10-20,

		<0,25	0,25-0,05	0,05-0,01	0,01-0,005	0,005-0,001	<0,001	< 0,01
2	0-25	0,20	13,5	16,17	14,44	27,25	28,44	70,13
	25-50	0,10	11,9	13,48	12,32	29,74	32,46	74,52
	50-75	0,30	9,5	11,86	7,74	31,74	38,86	78,34
	75-100	0,24	5,45	9,350	8,60	37,76	38,60	84,96
4	0-25	0,40	12,5	11,50	11,00	27,16	37,44	75,60
	25-50	0,45	11,7	11,45	12,96	26,68	36,76	76,40
	50-75	0,2	8,4	9,700	10,12	34,70	36,88	81,70
	75-100	0,32	8,30	10,20	7,20	37,64	36,34	81,18
6	0-25	0,20	4,35	17,51	10,18	25,40	42,36	77,94
	25-50	0,35	5,12	20,17	9,56	22,40	42,40	74,36
	50-75	0,42	5,20	13,16	12,80	29,82	38,60	81,22
	75-100	0,47	5,00	12,45	9,16	34,34	38,58	82,08
8	0-25	0,18	6,60	15,76	8,80	31,32	37,34	77,46
	25-50	0,14	7,48	13,28	8,20	34,46	36,44	79,10
	50-75	0,06	6,70	11,90	16,8	32,54	32,00	81,34
	75-100	0,26	5,20	10,06	20,52	37,04	26,92	84,48

[4, 5].

[6].

1. , - : 0-100
1,45-1,47 / ³; 2,79-2,83 / ³;
47,6-48,2%; 29,1-29,7%;
32,6-33,3%; 5,8-6,4%;
24,0-38,4 . , 7,60-8,20.

2. (2,0-4,0 /), (18-23 /).
2,7-3,0 .

1. . . - -
« », 2006. – 258 .

2. . . ,
- . « », , 2002. – 375 .

3. . . .
« », 1981, 6. – . 34-37.

4. . . , . . -
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- . « », 2002.

– . 84-90.

5. . . , . . -
. V . . 6, , 1981. –

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6. . . .
II. « », 2005. – . 154-158.

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1400-1800

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[5]

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· 22°, ·
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(. 1) (.)

(. 1). 1, -
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20% , 30-50%.

[3].

1

	-	() ,	() ,			
6 3 1	8,0	24	110	40	3	06
5 5 + +	9,0	23	110	36	3	05
6 4 +	16	24	110	40	3	06
7 3 +	27	25	130	44	2	06
5 5 +	12	24	130	40	3	06
6 4 +	6,2	24	110	40	3	06
7 3 + +	7,0	25	130	44	2	05
6 4 + +	8,0	24	110	36	3	05
8 2 + +	11	24	130	44	3	04
7 2 1	5,9	24	130	44	3	05
7 3 +	11	25	110	40	2	05
5 3 2 +	9,4	24	130	44	3	05
5 5 + + +	5,8	24	110	40	2	06
5 4 1 + +	7,2	24	110	40	3	06
6 4 + +	14	24	110	40	3	06
5 5 + + +	4,6	22	90	36	3	06
5 5 + +	7,8	24	110	40	3	06
6 4 + +	6,7	24	110	40	3	05
9 1 + + +	7,5	26	130	44	2	05

450-500

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[2].

10,3-13,3 ° ,
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7 3 +	9,0	9	50	16	4	05
8 2 +	7,8	17	70	24	3	05
9 1	17	12	70	16	4	06
7 3 +	3,2	12	70	20	4	05
6 4 +	11	12	50	16	3	08
8 2 +	32	21	110	36	3	05
10 +	3,2	12	50	16	3	06
6 3 1	13	14	50	20	3	06
6 3 1 +	13	14	50	20	3	06
6 3 1	8,7	12	50	18	3	07
6 3 1 +	6,0	4	30	6	5	05
6 4 + +	7,3	19	90	28	3	07
5 4 1 +	7,0	16	70	24	3	06
6 4	9,0	15	90	20	4	06
6 4 +	10	14	70	20	4	06
9 1	29	16	80	24	4	07
5 +4 1 +	11	21	110	32	3	06
8 2 +	20	20	90	36	3	06
6 4 + + +	12	19	90	28	3	06

250-400 .

[4]

[7].

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1. . . « -
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2. . . « -
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 . V . . . 85 . .
 . 2015. – . 200-202.
3. . . « - -
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 . 2017. . 35-38.
4. . . « -
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 . 2. . . . 2017. – . 124-128.
5. . .
 - , 1995. – 38 .
6. . . , . . « » . 2002. 472 .
7. . .
 - . . , 1989. – 21 .

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Block of biometry-ecological model of fertility in the forest soils of the south-eastern part from the great caucasus.

Two types of the forest were distinguished on the territory of the forest farming in Ismayilli; the mesophilic forests with the predominance of beech-hornbeam-oak and xerophilic forests with the predominance of oak-hornbeam trees. We determined a composition, an area of the forests and biometric indices (height, growth, diameter, bonitet, completeness) of the trees.

Key words: mesophilic forests, xerophilic forests, biometric indices, forest composition.

[631.41+631.43+631.46]:631.445.41

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[6-8].

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3.	-	-	-	.
4.	-	-	-	.
5.	-	-	-	.
6.	-	-	-	.
7.	-	-	-	.
8.	-	-	-	.

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30).

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12,05

17,20 /100

30%.

(2).

1.
: / , 2011. –

360 .

2. - : () : / –

" ", 2004. – 271 .

3. / //

« » . – : «13
», 2006. – 239 .

4. - /

// . – 45. – - 2011. – , 2011. – . 49-51.

5. : , /

. // . – 1. – 2016. – . 9-13.

6. / //

« , , , »: . . . –
., 2010. – 4. – . 126–129.

7. . .

/ . . , . . //

. – 4. – 2014. – . 69-73.

8.

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. . // . – 2005. – . 93. – . 273-285.

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A. A. Kazyuta, PhD, A. N. Kazyuta, PhD. The transformation of chemical, microbiological and physical properties of typical chernozym by activity of short-time crop shears.

Kharkov national agrarian university named after V.V. Dokuchaev, Ukraine, Dokuchaevske village, Kharkov region, Kharkiv district

The data are presented on the transformation of the chemical, microbiological and physical properties of typical chernozem under the action of four-field short-rotation crop rotations, which differ in the first crop. The predominantly positive effect of crop rotations with leguminous crops on the studied indicators against the background of crop rotations with other first crops was revealed.

Key words: typical chernozem, crop rotation, physical, chemical and microbiological properties.

631.472.54:631.872

1 « » , 2 , . , 1 , 2 V-IX 40 % . [1].

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[2]

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2, 4, 5, 7

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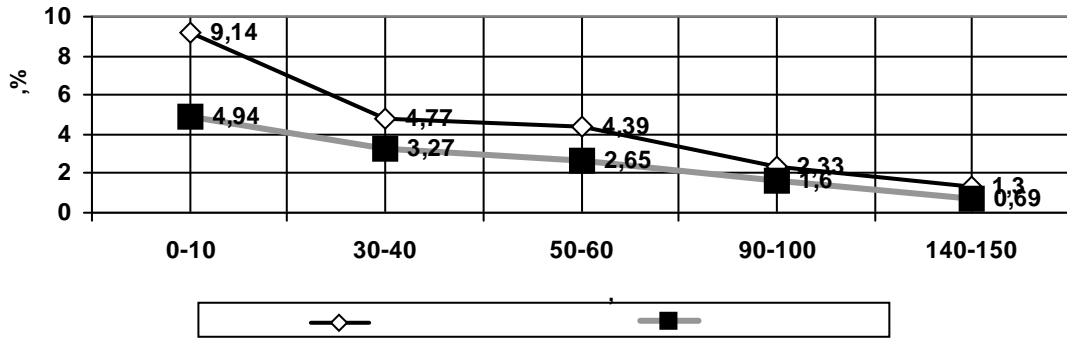
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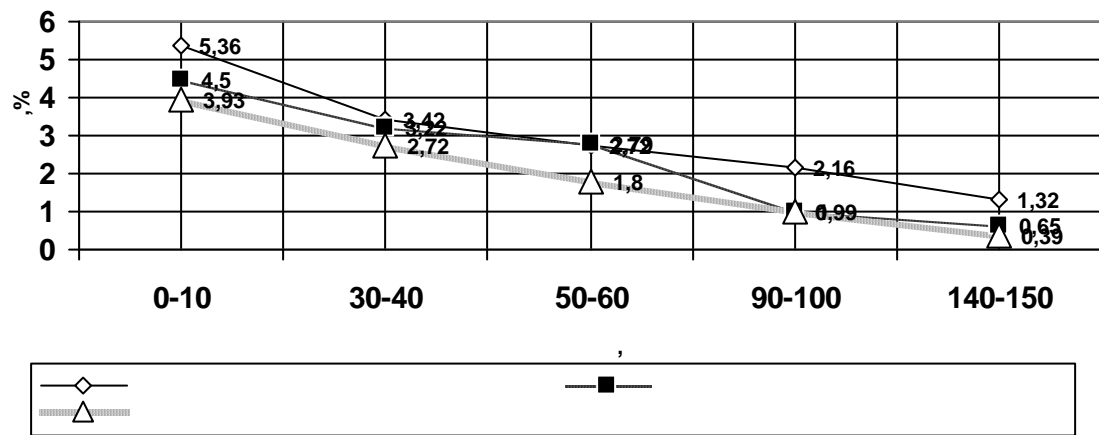
6 7 (—)
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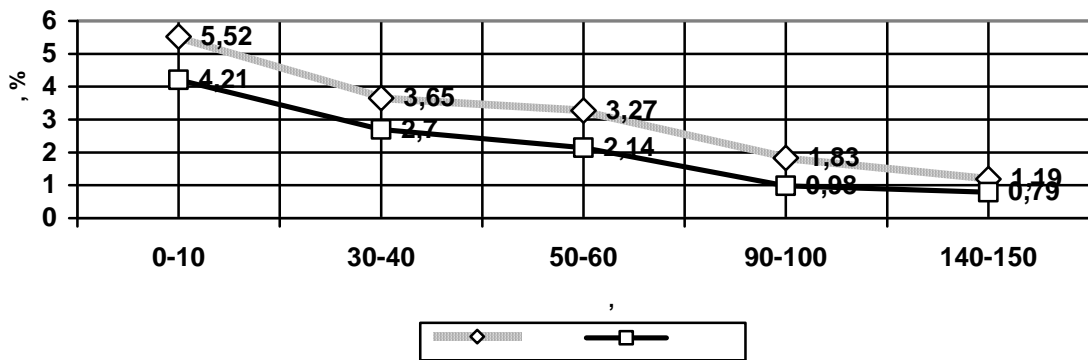
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(. 1, 2, 3).
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30 – 40 %

2 40 %

– 37 %.

: 4 – 24 %, 5 – 12 %.

: 43 23%.

7 – 25 %, – 35 %.

(. 1).

[10],

– $v_{-IX} = 1,13$;

– v_{-IX}

= 0,96;

$v_{-IX} = 0,94$.

1

2

40 .

– 60 ,

– 90 ,

(. . 1),

v_{-IX}

		/ ³	,%	,%
1		1,0	57	43
2		1,3	50	32
3		1,1	56	33
4		1,2	53	28
5		1,1	57	36
6		1,1	53	45
7		1,2	50	37

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. . [4, . 70]. , 60-

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[11, . 148].

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8. : ISO 11272 – 2001. – ().

9. :
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« , , , ».– , 2006.
– 7. – . 54-58.

10. (1961 – 1990 .) / ; . – ., 2002. – 446 . – ().

11. :
/ . . //

. 2. – , , 2010. – . 147-149.

V-IX

Kovalev N., Semytkivskaya T. Agro-ecological criteria of fertility of chernozems. The agro-ecological relationship between the parameters of the humus content, soil density and GTKV-IX of the average annual precipitation in the soils of region was studied. It was found that the agricultural activities lead to the consolidation of arable land and the acceleration of the degradation processes.

Key words: typical and common chernozem, soil density, humus content.

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(• •, 2003; • •, 2007).

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(• •, 2010; • •, 2012).

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1969-2012 . ,

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1260², () – 180² [3].

20-22
 : – 1,6 %, –
 0,098 %, – 40, 60 , –
 5,0, – 1,3 . ., – 11,8 . . 100 .
 1969, – 1987 .
 :

1. – 20-22 ,
 6-8 , .
2. – 10-
 12 , 6-8 .
3. – 38-40
 , 10-12 ,
 6-8 .

:(), (N₆₀P₆₀K₉₀), –
 (N₆₀P₆₀K₉₀ + 2,8 / N₆₀P₆₀K₉₀ + 14 /
).

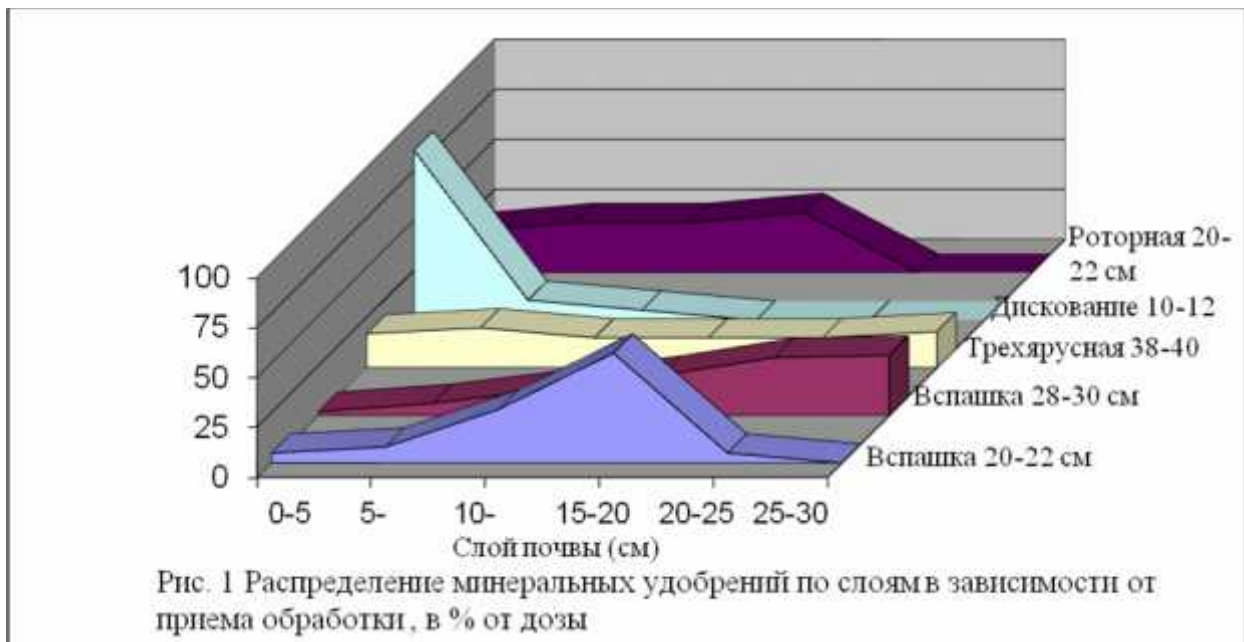
· ,
 ,
 (. ., 2010;
 . ., 2012).

1975; . . 2010).

40

0-30

(1).



0-10

(2,15%)

(1,96%)

1,91%.

2,08%,
2,90%.

(1).

1

, %

			2NPK	2NPK +C	2NPK +H	
,	0-10	1,56	1,85	2,03	2,21	1,91
	10-20	1,35	1,69	1,97	1,96	1,74
	20-30	1,03	1,18	1,23	1,21	1,16
-	0-10	1,87	1,84	2,06	3,04	2,15
	10-20	1,47	1,60	2,10	2,76	1,98
	20-30	1,04	1,27	1,04	1,21	1,14
	0-10	1,73	2,01	2,04	2,08	1,96
	10-20	1,43	1,94	2,10	2,04	1,88
	20-30	1,38	1,75	1,85	1,72	1,68

0-12 ,

6-8

40

0-10

1,8

20-30

84 /

20-22

(2)

38-40 -

0-10 . 0-

10 100%, 10-20 20-30

106 94%, - 114% 0-

10 ,82 - 10-20 77% - 20-30 .

30

47 / .

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- 1,8

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(1969).

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N₆₀ K₆₀

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- 7,8 ,

14,3 / - 9,0
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		1969 .	2012 .				
				NPK	NPK +C		NPK +H
,	0-10	28	43	190	220	269	180
	10-20	26	37	194	240	289	190
	20-30	24	38	167	200	270	169
,	0-10	30	60	362	390	460	318
	10-20	27	46	172	190	212	155
	20-30	30	52	86	96	106	85
,	0-10	34	53	227	250	290	205
	10-20	32	44	154	180	213	148
	20-30	31	41	135	170	205	138

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20-22 ,

719

1028 / (42,9%)

(18,7%),

-

838 870 / (3,8%).

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(3).

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		1969 .	2012 .				
				NPK	NPK +C	NPK +H	
	0-10	105	59	193	265	259	220
	10-20	95	63	196	270	280	226
	20-30	95	60	184	210	228	194
	0-10	103	74	298	520	542	384
	10-20	83	46	128	229	259	186
	20-30	83	43	67	105	96	98
	0-10	98	66	224	259	266	228
	10-20	94	64	159	183	206	176
	20-30	96	66	148	155	184	162

0-10 100%, 10-
 20 102%, 20-
 30 – 88%, – 77 71% .

0-10
 17%, 10-20 48%, 20-30 – 26%,

40

(0-10)

(38-40)

1. 40 ,
 0-30 ,
 2. 20-22
 (2)
 38-40 -
 0-10 .
 3. 20-22 ,
 719 1028 / (42,9%)
 (18,7%), -
 838
 870 / (3,8%).

1. . . , . . , . . .
 . - . : . - ,
 2004. - 630 .
 2. . . , . . , . . .
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 « I » - . : -
 . . . , 2007. - . 179-196.
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 5, 2010. - . 9-11.

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. , 2010. – . 13-29.
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62- //
. – 1975. . 6. – . 30-40.
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/ , 6, 2012. – . 6-9.
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. 2012. 1. – . 7.
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Matyuk N., doctor of agricultural Sciences., **Polin V. D.** Cand. agricultural Sciences Russian State Agrarian University – Timiryazev Moscow Agricultural

Academy. **The role of depth and intensity of methods of tillage in increasing its fertility.**

The different depth of embedding and the degree of mixing of plant residues and fertilizers with cultivated soil layers were accompanied by unequal positional availability of mineral fertilizers and rates of mineralization of organic components, which had a significant effect on the accumulation of humus and nutrients, as well as their distribution over the layers of the root zone

Key words: Soil cultivation, fertilizers, soil fertility, Content of food items, plant residues.

631.95

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- (94) (93).
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« » 3,7-4,64%.

,

1,82-2,13% .

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- . (<0,01)

57,3-58,8%.

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33,19-35,07 . . 100 .

17-24 . .

N ,

7,0-8,0 .

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(40-50) ,

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- 0-20 4,0-4,5% ,

1,80-2,0%,

221-275 /

0,16-0,21%,

0-

100

11,22-12,61%.

(26,7-30,34 .).

N +

, 10-12%.

(8,1-8,2).

0,10-0,14%.

0,20%

160-280 .

[2].

8

100

94

(80) ,

(90) ,

(91)

(94)

82 76

(93 90)

63 71

90

(58)

(57)

89 87

); (90), (Md-80
(80).

, -100

: (80), (90),
(90), - Md,

>10° ,
-100 .

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- (94) -
(93) .

1. . . -
. . . , 1984. - 175 .

2. . . - . ,
2002. - . 32-35.

3. . . /
. . . . , 1991, - 32 .

4. . . ,
, 1989. - 244 .

5. . . , , 2002. - 174 .

6. . . ”.
. . . , 1990. - 32 .

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- (94)
(93).
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Modern agricultural science has improved the adaptive approaches known in the past, and it is proposed to take into account the natural features of a particular region through the use of ecological assessment of soils.

Key words: the Karabakh plain, fertility of soils, irrigation, gray-brown soils, meadow-gray soils, fertility of soils.

631.452: 631.6

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[1, 3].

[4, 5].

pH-

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 - « » «
 . . . » (.).
 (2013 .)
 : . - 5,7, - 21,94 /100 :
 (18,35 /100) (3,16
 /100), - 1,5 /³.
 2013 : 1. ,
 2. , 3. , 4. , 5. , 6. , 7. .
 - .
 0-20; 20-40 40-
 60 . : 2013 . - ; 2014 . -
 , 2015 . - .

4456:2005;

4725:2008.

(2- 3-)

(. 1).

1. (:)	0-20	5,8	0,35	36,12	17,48	34,96
	20-40	5,8	0,37	35,18	16,62	33,23
	40-60	6,0	0,38	35,62	15,89	31,78
2. 3-	0-20	6,5	0,27	38,74	22,42	44,84
	20-40	6,2	0,41	43,62	18,37	36,74
	40-60	6,6	0,28	30,80	17,45	34,91
3. 3-	0-20	6,2	0,28	33,83	18,96	37,92
	20-40	6,3	0,33	37,17	18,62	37,24
	40-60	6,5	0,28	30,80	17,46	34,91
4. (:)	0-20	5,9	0,36	40,27	18,83	37,65
	20-40	5,9	0,38	35,70	16,07	32,14
	40-60	6,1	0,31	36,57	19,07	38,14
5. (:)	0-20	6,0	0,40	40,72	17,60	35,16
	20-40	5,8	0,38	38,96	17,32	34,63
	40-60	6,1	0,16	23,85	17,30	34,60
6. (:)	0-20	6,0	0,34	38,21	18,70	37,40
	20-40	5,9	0,32	36,47	18,59	37,18
	40-60	6,1	0,35	36,14	17,55	35,10
7. (:)	0-20	6,0	0,40	39,43	17,28	34,56
	20-40	5,8	0,36	36,45	17,05	34,09
	40-60	6,0	0,35	36,64	17,83	35,66

0,16.

40-60

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1.

/ . . // . - 1994. - 4. - .46-52.

2.

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: . . . : . 03.00.18

« »/ . . . ,1979. - 36 .

Held researches say that the most positive changes for optimization of acid-base buffer properties of podzolized chernozem were fixed after cultivation of alfalfa and sainfoin. That can be determined by the ability of their root system for translocation calcium compounds from the lower carbonated layers to arable soil layer. It was determined that three years of phytodomestication is enough to provide high buffer of podzolized chernozem against acid-base loads.

Key words: acid-base balance, pH-buffer, phytodomestication, podzolized chernozem.

633.494:631.8:630*114(292.485)(447)

[2].

[4, 5].

[1].

[3].

[2, 9].

[8],

[7].

1. (); 2. $N_{100}P_{50}K_{160}$; 3. $N_{140}P_{90}K_{160}$;
 4. $20 /$; 5. $20 / + 10 /$; 6. $10 / + N_{50}P_{25}K_{60}$;
 7. $15 / + N_{65}P_{53}K_{70}$; 8. $20 / + N_{40}P_{40}K_{40}$; 9. $N_{100}P_{50}K_{160} +$
 $10 /$; 10. $N_{140}P_{90}K_{160} + 10 /$; 11. $15 / + N_{65}P_{53}K_{70} +$
 $10 /$; 12. $20 / + N_{40}P_{40}K_{40} + 10 /$.

$$2 ()$$

$$20 /$$

7.

$$270 \ 390 /$$

$$- 85^2, \quad - 50^2,$$

$$(0 - 20)$$

$$()$$

$$- 5,6;$$

$$- 1,52;$$

$$9,6 / 100 ;$$

$$- 86,4\%.$$

[6].

(.) [3].

, 2013 .

/		, %			-		/ ,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	()	1,29	0,18	0,31	0,58	0,26	26,6	354,9
2.	N ₁₀₀ P ₅₀ K ₁₂₀	1,42	0,20	0,32	0,63	0,30	29,5	559,7
3.	N ₁₄₀ P ₉₀ K ₁₆₀	1,44	0,20	0,33	0,61	0,31	30,1	579,1
4.	20 /	1,55	0,23	0,31	0,74	0,36	33,3	566,0
5.	20 / + 10 /	1,58	0,23	0,31	0,74	0,38	34,1	594,3
6.	10 / + N ₅₀ P ₂₅ K ₆₀	1,63	0,21	0,31	0,68	0,43	35,3	560,7
7.	15 / + N ₆₅ P ₅₃ K ₇₀	1,68	0,22	0,31	0,71	0,44	36,2	590,4
8.	20 / + N ₄₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₀	1,70	0,24	0,31	0,77	0,44	37,2	596,4
9.	N ₁₀₀ P ₅₀ K ₁₂₀ + 10 /	1,45	0,21	0,32	0,66	0,31	30,4	593,2
10.	N ₁₄₀ P ₉₀ K ₁₆₀ + 10 /	1,48	0,21	0,32	0,66	0,33	31,2	615,5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	15 / + N ₆₅ P ₅₃ K ₇₀ + 10 /	1,72	0,23	0,29	0,79	0,48	38,0	654,6
12.	20 / + N ₄₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₀ + 10 /	1,76	0,24	0,29	0,83	0,49	38,9	709,8
0,5		0,08	0,01	0,02				

(2 3)

0,13 –

0,15%.

(9 10)

0,16 –

0,19%, (4 5)

0,26 – 0,29%

0,34 – 0,45%

(0,47%)

N₄₀P₄₀K₄₀ (12).

0,29 – 0,33%

– 0,18 – 0,24%

20 /

15 / + N₆₅P₅₃K₇₀ + 10 / 20 /

N₄₀P₄₀K₄₀ + 10 / .

(:),

: -

[5, 6],

19,96; 9,16 17,86 / .

10%

[10].

(0 - 20)

1,72 - 1,76%.

38,0 - 38,9 / , 11,4 - 12,3 /

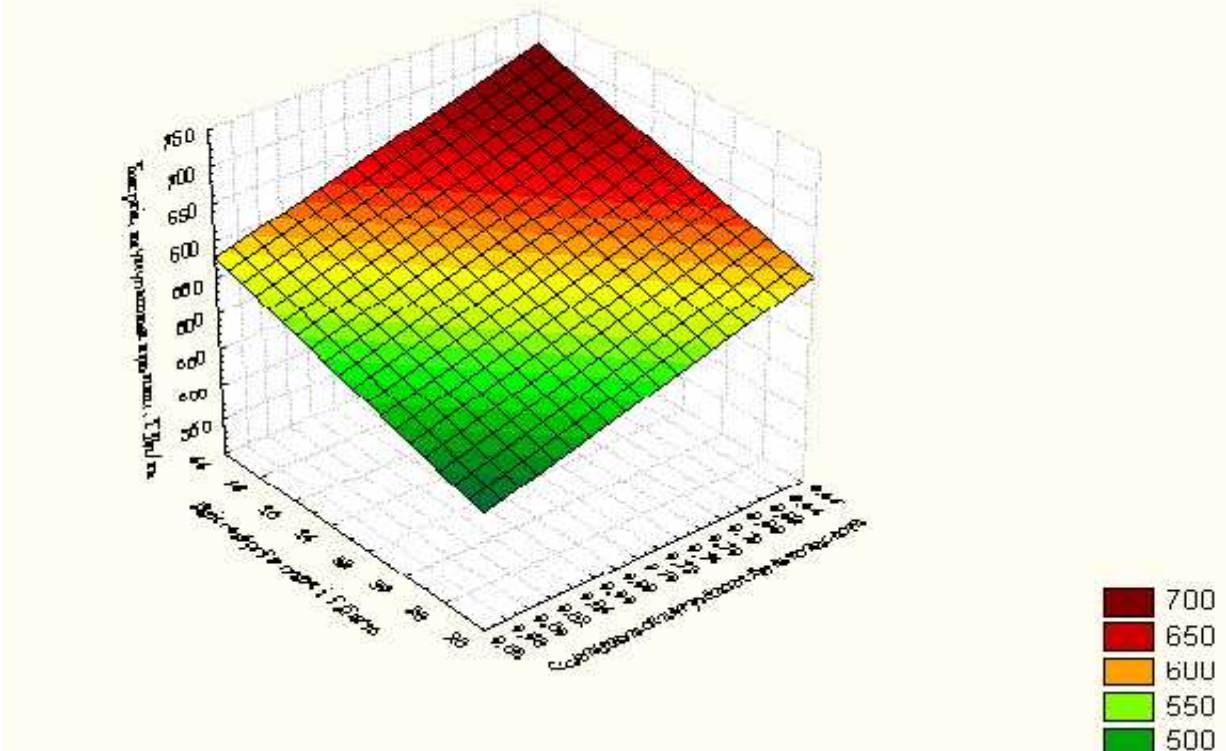
35,3 - 37,2 / .

(29,5 - 31,2 /)

16,8 /

(. .).

Енергія, акумульована врожаєм, ГДж/га = 10.9213+418.6035*x+8.3016*y



,2013 .

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1. / . . // 1983. – 6. – .83 – 89.
2. [. . , . . , . . .] // . – 2012. – 2. – .38 – 42.
3. / . . , . . // : . – 2014. – .3 (27). – .44 – 46.
4. / . . // . – 2013. – 3. – .47–52.
5. / . . // : . – 2012. – .9 (24). – .57 – 59.
6. / . // . . - : , 2002. – .31. – .111 – 115.
7. ()/ . . // . – 2016. – 243. – .2 – 3.
8. : 2- ./ . . . – : , 2010. – .1. – 270 .
9. / . . , . . // . – ., 2007. – , .25. – .41 – 47.

10. Lopushniak V. Bioenergetical appraisal of the technology of Jerusalem artichokes growing at different systems of fertilization in Western Forest-steppe regions of Ukraine / V. Lopushniak, P. Sloboda // ECONTECHMOD. AN

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Sloboda P., Ph. D. of Agricultural Sciences. Power state of soil as factor of the productivity of agrocoenosis of topinambour.

Lviv national agrarian university, Lviv.

The results of researches of the power state of grey forest soil are presented at bringing of mineral and organic fertilizers, and also microbiological preparation of Filazonit under a topinambour in Western to Forest-steppe of Ukraine.

It is set that under act of the organo-mineral and organic systems of fertilizer with bringing of preparation of Filazonit rises correlation in a humus to the humic : fulvic acid, power potential of grey forest soil that is positively represented on the productivity of agrophitocenosis grows.

Key words: humus, system of fertilizer, power potential, productivity.

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-7,9-8,3.

0-20, 0-50, 0-100 [7, 8].

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	0-20	0-50	0-100	0-20	0-50	0-20	0-50	0-20	0-50	
-	<u>94,75</u> 100	<u>191,1</u> 100	<u>296,4</u> 100	<u>6,5</u> 100	<u>15,73</u> 100	<u>5,6</u> 100	<u>12,71</u> 100	<u>35,51</u> 100	<u>34,70</u> 100	100
-	<u>88,70</u> 94	<u>163,9</u> 86	<u>260,0</u> 88	<u>5,82</u> 90	<u>14,52</u> 92	<u>4,93</u> 88	<u>11,50</u> 90	<u>33,16</u> 102	<u>34,25</u> 99	91
- -	<u>72,54</u> 77	<u>155,5</u> 81	<u>213,5</u> 72	<u>5,15</u> 79	<u>11,59</u> 74	<u>4,45</u> 79	<u>9,76</u> 77	<u>35,49</u> 109	<u>35,07</u> 101	81
	<u>83,34</u> 88	<u>172,4</u> 90	<u>282,1</u> 95	<u>5,38</u> 83	<u>12,71</u> 81	<u>4,70</u> 84	<u>10,89</u> 86	<u>31,76</u> 98	<u>32,25</u> 93	89
	<u>72,80</u> 77	<u>127,0</u> 66	<u>228,8</u> 77	<u>4,70</u> 72	<u>10,89</u> 69	<u>4,03</u> 72	<u>9,08</u> 71	<u>32,12</u> 99	<u>33,43</u> 96	77
-	<u>67,44</u> 71	<u>131,0</u> 69	<u>174,2</u> 59	<u>6,0</u> 92	<u>13,86</u> 88	<u>5,04</u> 90	<u>11,34</u> 89	<u>32,67</u> 100	<u>31,84</u> 92	75
- -	<u>66,35</u> 70	<u>139,3</u> 73	<u>217,1</u> 73	<u>6,73</u> 103	<u>15,63</u> 99	<u>5,57</u> 99	<u>13,12</u> 103	<u>30,50</u> 94	<u>27,16</u> 78	84

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9. Yusifova M. M. Estimation of the agro ecological state of the soils good for grape in the Lenkoran region of the Azerbaijan. “The important point and argument of role of organic Agriculture in the Food security strategy of the country”. International conference, Bulgaria, Plovdiv, may 2012. – p.141-146

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M. M. Yusifova. Qualitative estimation of the soils good for grape of Lenkoran region.

On the basis of generally accepted method on soil improvement we have carried out a qualitative value of the soils good for grape of Lenkoran region and the main bonitet scale where the typical mountain-brown are admitted as standard soils. The leached mountain-brown (91 marks), typical brown (89 marks), and meadow-grey-brown soils (84 marks) are soils of the high level of fertility.

Key words: soil fertility, bonitet score, the soils good for grape.

2003-2006

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		2004	2005	2006		/	%
20-22 ()	()	2,62	2,76	3,42	2,93	-	-
		3,40	3,61	3,96	3,65	0,72	125
	+ N ₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₆₀	3,68	4,25	4,93	4,30	1,37	147
	+ N ₄₅ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀	4,38	4,61	5,45	4,81	1,88	164
14-16	()	2,56	2,73	3,40	2,90	-	-
		3,46	3,72	4,35	3,84	0,94	132
	+ N ₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₆₀	3,64	3,80	4,53	3,99	1,09	135
	+ N ₄₅ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀	4,32	4,51	5,42	4,72	1,82	159
14-16 + - 35-40	()	2,87	2,94	3,91	2,92	-	-
		3,68	4,05	4,78	4,17	1,25	143
	+ N ₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₆₀	4,84	5,02	5,67	5,18	2,26	177
	+ N ₄₅ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀	5,30	5,16	5,78	5,41	2,49	185
8-10	()	2,34	2,70	3,54	2,86	-	-
		3,32	3,73	4,42	3,82	0,96	134
	+ N ₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₆₀	4,23	4,42	5,27	4,64	1,78	162
	+ N ₄₅ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀	4,42	4,60	5,78	4,93	2,07	173
8-10 + - 35-40	()	2,56	2,86	3,70	3,04	-	-
		3,62	3,81	4,87	4,10	1,06	135
	+ N ₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₆₀	4,92	5,17	6,21	5,43	2,39	178
	+ N ₄₅ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀	5,16	5,12	6,28	5,52	2,48	182
05		0,04	0,14	0,22			
		0,04	0,012	0,19			
		0,08	0,27	0,43			

(0,72 /) - 14-16 -2
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 $N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$, 0,42 / 0,10 /
 35-40 .
 8-10 35-
 40 (25,7 /) + $N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$
 0,72 / , 0,42 / 0,07 / .
 - - ,
 (14-16) (8-10)
 35-40
 0,72-2,48 / .
 (2,26-2,48 /)
 14-16
 8-10 35-40
 $N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$ $N_{45}P_{90}K_{120}$.
 , o :
 27,5 % , - 20,1 % ,
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 + $N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$.
 (11084 /)
 + $N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$ 14-
 16 35-40 11810 /
 8-10 35-
 40 . - 198 %
 227 % , 81-108 % 25-49 % ,
 , $N_{45}P_{90}K_{120}$.

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$N_{30}P_{45}K_{60}$.

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 / C. . // . - 1991. - 7. - . 81-86.
 2. . . / . . . - . :
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 - . - . : , 2004. - . 2-3. - . 46-48.
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 6. -
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Voloshchuk M. D., Knihmitska L. P. Forming the yield off laxfiberand the quality off laxproduction, depending on theme thods of basic tillage and fertilizers in the conditions of Precarpathia.

There sults of many years of researchand production ekspermentalnyh to study the effect of primary tillag emethod sand organic fertilizers on a grophysical, agrochemical in dicessod podzolic soil sand their biological properties, they ield and quality off laxinconditions Precarpathians. The use of organic fertilizers origin, applications for plowing and disking 14-16 cm 8-10 cm deep loosening of 35-40 cm

[1, 2].

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80-100²,

- 20-50².

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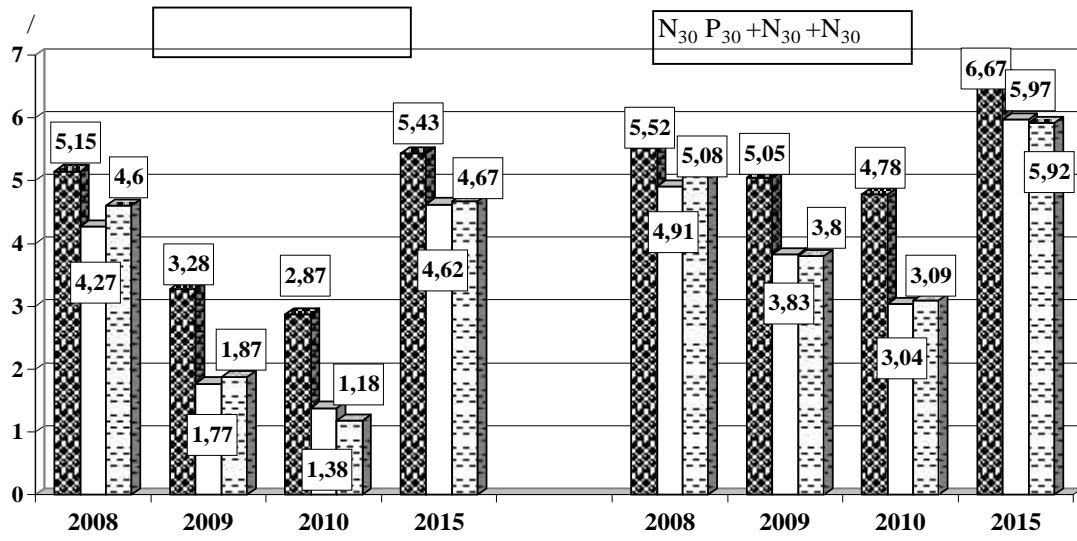
4,18 /

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)	(st)	1241,3	1110,5	1428,4	966,1	2599,1	1526,3	1072	900
		914,1	872,6	1226,1	785,5	1721,9	1055,6	798	668
		968,5	939,7	1284,3	838,8	1783,2	1113,1	831	684
		1058,1	1008,4	1396,1	843,7	1766,0	1086,8	903	697
		1081,5	980,8	1288,1	877,9	1953,9	1091,1	924	743
		1052,7	982,4	1324,6	862,4	1964,8	1174,6	906	740
	(st)	1381,3	1226,4	2524,1	1161,6	3876,9	1868,7	1191	830
		1073,4	942,4	2175,0	1004,7	3440,4	1703,3	909	753
		1158,7	996,0	2107,7	999,8	3764,5	1638,8	922	784
		1280,2	1077,8	2336,6	1087,5	3965,6	1670,4	1028	795
		1309,0	1148,6	2463,2	1099,2	3764,5	1681,2	1124	802
		1240,5	1078,2	2321,3	1070,6	3762,4	1712,4	1035	793
	(st)	1328,9	1195,4	2326,9	1143,8	4794,4	1810,5	1190	847
		1022,7	930,0	1902,8	1137,4	4142,4	1578,7	906	752
		1070,8	989,8	2109,8	942,6	4502,6	1638,6	937	781
		1140,7	1049,3	2300,6	1068,8	4542,1	1714,6	1016	798
		1174,0	1024,7	2287,6	1085,9	4045,3	1654,3	1054	832
		1146,9	1037,8	2185,5	1075,7	4405,3	1679,3	1021	802

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27-30%

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$N_{30}P_{30}$

1,72 2, 72 / .

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(3,26 /) $N_{30}P_{30}$ + N_{30}

(3,30 /).

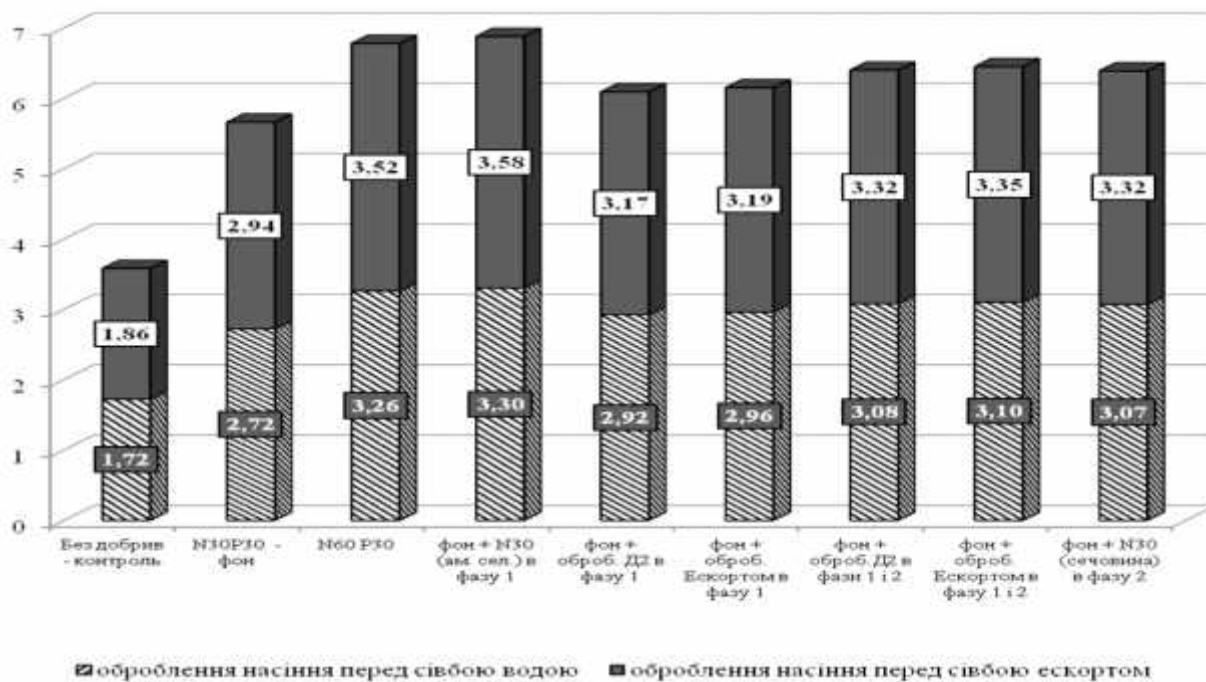
$N_{30}P_{30}$

$2(3,08 /)$

(3,10 /).

1,72 1,86 / . ,

2,90, - 3,14 / , 8,3% .



■ оброблення насіння перед сівбою водою ■ оброблення насіння перед сівбою ескортом

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. 74-75.
3. . . .
/ . . . // : .
(30 -4 2014 ., . . .). - , 2014. -
1. - . 38-47.
4. . . .
/ . . . //
. - 2. - 2012. - . 203-206.
5. . . . : /
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6. . . . ,
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« . - . 3 (27), 2014. - . 192-196.
7. . . .

Gamayunova V. V, Litovchenko A. O, Dvoretzky V. F, Music N. N, Tuz M. S., Kudrina V. S, Iushko . V. Ways to improve the efficiency of the modern agricultural area on the principles of resource conservation.

In state over of modern manage is brought, the necessity of return of plant-grower industry is reflected to implementation of basic laws of agriculture, in particular reasonable duty of agricultural in a crop rotation and improvement of their structure. In connection with reduction of volumes of the use of organic and mineral fertilizers at growing of agricultural cultures and impoverishment of soils on humus and basic nourishing elements, offered optimization of feed of plants on principles of resource. On the row of, leguminous and oil-bearing grain-crops efficiency of application of modern growth regulators substances is investigational on the background of moderate doses of mineral fertilizers by reseed treatment of seed and sowing of plants in basic periods of vegetation. Influence of the offered measures is shown on the level of harvest of the investigated cultures, separate indexes of quality and substantial increase of the effective use by the plants of moisture, that are exceptionally important for the droughty terms of south Steppe of Ukraine.

Key words: winter cereals, spring wheat, peas, sunflower seeds, crop rotation, growth regulators substance, optimize nutrition consumption.

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- 50% ,

13% , 10% , 10% ,
10% , 1,0% , 0,8% , 5,0% ,

		()	. N/NH ₄ , mq/kg		. N/NH ₄ , mq/kg		N/NO ₃ , mq/kg	
1		0-20 20-40	7,12 5,34	4,44 2,21	27,13 18,17	21,77 11,65	8,00 5,44	5,00 2,00
2	10 /	0-20 20-40	12,25 10,23	10,11 8,00	39,00 31,24	31,33 23,00	11,00 6,55	4,21 2,00
3	20 /	0-20 20-40	16,00 12,22	12,00 6,56	43,00 34,45	39,00 26,65	14,55 8,00	6,00 2,25
4	10 /	0-20 20-40	15,55 11,00	10,56 9,00	41,00 33,78	33,45 25,00	12,55 7,12	4,55 2,12
5	20 /	0-20 20-40	18,00 14,00	12,33 10,00	45,00 35,55	40,00 32,43	15,00 8,00	6,00 2,44
6	N ₁₂₀ P ₆₀ K ₁₂₀	0-20 20-40	20,00 16,44	10,55 9,00	36,33 23,00	40,12 25,00	13,33 6,55	5,55 1,55

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 49,28 , 246, 32 . 100
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 , , 2001. – . 373-374.
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K. I. Damirova, PhD of agricultural sciences. **Influence of compost on productivity and quality of garlic in the conditions of meadow-forest soil of Azerbaijan.**

Institute of Soil science and Agrochemistry of National Academy of Azerbaijan, Baku.

Introduction of the organic Guba-Hachmas fertilizers made of local waste which pollute ecology promotes increase in accumulation of mineral forms of nutritious elements in soils of the Guba-Hachmaz zone. Organic fertilizers promote

[1, 2 .].

[3, 4 .].

80 %

[1].

20 %,

2-3 [5].

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4,5; – 5,0, 7,0.

$N_{60}K_{60}$.

$Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, $AlPO_4$, $FePO_4$,

90 /

0,5

« ».

(4727:2007).

(2 4)₂,

(. 1).

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	4,0	5,0	7,0
1. $N_{60}K_{60}$ –	0,14	0,11	0,11
2. + $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$	0,41	0,45	0,32
3. + $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$	0,36	0,30	0,27
4. + $AlPO_4$	0,13	0,13	0,13
5. + $FePO_4$	0,13	0,13	0,14

, , 4,5
 0,41 / ,
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 - 0,14 / .
 , : 0,45 0,11 /
 5,0; 0,32 0,11 / 7,0.
 $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

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 [1]. ,

5,0 0,36 0,30 / .
 2 4

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 [6].

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2.

	4,5			5,0			7,0		
	/ , -			/ , -			/ , -		
		/	%		/	%		/	%
1. N ₆₀ K ₆₀ -	2,03	-	-	1,90	-	-	2,07	-	-
2. +Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂	2,51	0,48	23,64	2,49	0,59	31,05	2,44	0,37	11,87
3. + Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	2,41	0,38	18,72	2,03	0,13	6,84	2,17	0,10	4,83
4. + AlPO ₄	1,86	-0,17	-8,38	1,94	0,04	2,10	1,89	-0,18	-8,7
5. + FePO ₄	1,99	-0,04	-1,97	1,93	0,03	1,58	1,97	-0,10	-4,83
0,5	0,32	-	-	0,37	-	-	0,39	-	-

: (+ 0,48) /

(4,5); (+0,59) /

5,0 (+0,37) /

(7,0).

- Ca₃(PO₄)₂,

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 - . : , 1990. - 224 .
2. . . . / -
 . : , 1981. - 242 .
3. . . .
 / - . : - , 1949 - 215 .
4. . . .
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V. V. Zubkovskaya. Influence of different phosphate compounds on the degree of phosphorus lability and the growth of barley.

NSC «Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry Researches named after O.N. Sokolovskiy».

The article deals with the results of the study of the effect of various phosphate salts (calcium, aluminum and iron phosphates), depending on the reaction of the soil solution, on the growth and ontogenesis of barley and the lability of ground phosphates. It has been shown that calcium phosphates are the most active mobilizers of phosphate ions and of the rates of barley's phytomass growth. When iron and aluminophosphates are introduced, a certain degree of inactivation of phosphate ions in the soil solution is observed, which leads to a decrease in the germination energy of the culture.

Key words: sod-podzolic soil, soil reaction, calcium phosphates, aluminophosphates, zalizophosphates, germination, activity of phosphate ions, phosphate compounds.

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30-40%.

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 5 / ; 4. « » - 20 / ; 5. - 20 / ;
 6. - 5 / .

6
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 1. / ; 2. - 12 / ; 3. « » - 12 / ; 4.
 « » - 24 / ; 5. « » - 36 / ; 6. « » - 12 /
 + N₆₀P₃₀K₇₂.

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 : 60% – , 10% – , 10% –
 , 10% – , 10% – .
 « » : N – 1,32%, 2 5 – 0,86%, 2 –
 1,05%, – 43%.
 , ,
 , .
 0-20 31,10 –
 50,75 / , – 20,55-26,20 /
 260,2-294,47 / , / , 23,0;
 16,10; 254,0 / .
 344,0 / , 20 / – 456,7 / ;
 « » 20 / – 521,6 / ; 20 / –
 394,4 / ; 5 / – 430,9 / ; 5 / – 384,5 / .
 « » 20 / .
 : 0,8 1,8%
 (17,2%).
 ,

54,4

88,6 / , 3,0 12,0 / / ,

171,0 18,3 / .

1. . . , . . , . . C
: , « » , 1981. – 94 с.

2. . .

, 1985. – 4 .

3. . .

. 36.

4. . . , ,
1980. – 286 .

5. . . ,
, 1988. – 24 .

6. . . ,
1983. – 3-10 .

7. . . .
 . . . , 1985. – 14 .

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F. G. Isayeva, PhD of Agricultural Sciences, **E. E. Rustamova**, PhD of Agricultural Sciences. **Efficiency of organic waste under the sugar beet and sorghum in the conditions of the irrigated gray-meadow soils.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku

This article examines the efficiency of using local organic wastes as fertilizers in conditions of irrigated gray-meadow soils. With the use of these organic wastes and compost prepared on the basis of these wastes, the fertility of gray-meadow soils improves, and the growth, development and productivity of beet and sorghum crops increase. Also, the commercial quality of agricultural products is improving.

Key words: organic waste, compost, soil, sugar beet, sorghum.

631.85

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[1-6].

-4727.

2,55- 4,15%,

0,80-2,46%;

– 2,80-4,35% 0,85-2,65% .
 :
 1,20-1,50; 0,47-0,90;
 1,30- 2,05 0,60-1,15%.

(N_{180 180 45})
 (N_{90 150 45+ 40 /}
 N_{150 90 45+40 /}).

-
 1,60; 0,80; 1,91% 2,10 %,
 1,16 ; 1,75; 1,40 0,65 %.

N .

(N_{180 180 45})

(N_{90 150 45+ 40} /

N_{150 90 45 +}

40 /).

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1.
- 1972 . – 167 .
2.
- 1960 . – 314 .
3. 1966 . –
- 157 .
4.
- 1976 . – 196 .
5. - 1966 . –
- 522 .

6.

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. . . . 1977 . – .85.

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Ismayilova S. H., the candidate of agricultural sciences. **Effect of fertilizers on the acceptance of elements of nutrition in plants of the cotton as dependent on the phase of development.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrohchemistry N S of Azerbaijan

Application of mineral fertilizers in a mix with the organic increases nitrogen and phosphorus accumulation in cotton plants. Thus the greatest increase in nitrogen and phosphorus was observed in a phase . By the vegetation end it is quantity gradually decreases that is connected with moving of these substances from vegetative bodies of a plant in .

Key words: a cotton, fertilizers, soil, plants, nitrogen, phosphorus

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[6].
(25 – 30). 40 – 45%, 50 – 65%
, 65 – 70% .
100% , 90 – 80% [1].

, 35 – 40
.
1
25 – 30 , 10 – 15 , 20 – 25 [3, 4].

[5].

2016 .

: 1. – (); 2. –
(P₄₅K₄₅); 3. + 300 / ; 4. – + 450 / ; 5. N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀;
6. N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅.

3 5 4 6.

,
(15 : 15 : 15)

() (10 : 37 : 0),

3-

-70 °, -40 °.

S 11464:2007 [10];

4289:2004 [9];

ISO 10390:2007 [88];

[7],

[2].

: - 2,48%,

(HCl 6,7),

- (87 /),

(76 /),

- (100 /

).

(.).

8 – 15,

– 5 – 7,

– 8 – 12 /

0 – 20 - ,
(2015 – 2016 .)

/		, /		
		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
		87	76	100
1.	()	83	73	98
2.	(P ₄₀ K ₄₀)	91	78	101
3.	+ 300 /	95	79	107
4.	+ 450 /	98	80	110
5.	N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀	92	78	102
6.	N ₄₅ P ₄₅ K ₄₅	94	79	105
	0,5	2,8 – 3,2	1,1 – 1,6	2,4 – 2,7

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1.

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2.

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3.

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1. 500 : .- . /
[. . , . . , . . .]; . . .- . . ,
. . . .- : ,2016. – 476 .
 2. . : 4115–2002. – [2003 –
01–01]. – . : , 2002. – 9 . – (.
).
 3. . . : / . . . –
: – ,2015. – 218 .
 4. . . : - /
. . . , . . . ,- : – 2000,
2016. – 26 .
 5. : / [] ; .
, ,- . :
- ,2016. – 400 .
 6. : /
[. . , . . , . . .] ; .
. . . .- ,2010. – 56 .
 7. . : 7863:2015. – [2016-07-01]. – . : « » , 2016. –
III, 6 . – ().
 8. . (ISO 10390:2005, IDT) : ISO
10390:2007. – [2009–10–01]. – . : ,
2007. – 13 . – ().

9. :
 4289:2004. – [2005–07–01]. – . :
 2005. – 14 . – ().
10. -
 (SO 11464:2006, DT) : ISO 11464:2007. – [2009–10–
 01]. – . : , 2007. – 18 . – ().

Klevtchuk I. Influence of fertilizer of spring barley of the agrochemical indexes of darkly-grey podzolic soil of Western Forest-steppe of Ukraine.

Lviv national agrarian university, Lviv.

Reveals the effect of the barley during granular and liquid complex fertilizers to replace agrochemical indexes dark gray podzolic soil. Proved higher efficiency of liquid complex fertilizers compared with the corresponding amount of granular fertilizer hydrolyzed content of nitrogen in the soil.

Key words: soil, barley, fertilizers, batteries.

• • , • • ,

33,5–69,1 . , 8,9–25,1 – , 6,1–15,8 –
7,3–23,1 . –

N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀

3 %-

: , ,

9000 , 30 % [1, 2].

0,4 , – 2,

– 4,2 [3]. 25 . [4]

650–700 . , 620–

680 . . 77 % , .

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, ,

[5].

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[6].

, 63 % ,

10 30 %

[7].

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[8].

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2-3

5-7

[9].

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[10].

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[11].

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[12]

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[13].

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[14]

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28-61 %

27-37 %

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[15]

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- -
 2007-2009 ..
 2002 . -
 . 3,2-3,3 %,
 90-93 %,
 (5,5), - 1,9-2,3 / ,
 () - 100-120 / ,
 () - 100-110 / .
 . ,
 . -
 .
 ,
 « » 1,3 5 %
 N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀.
 3×0,5 , .
 ,
 . ,
 . ,
 37,9-39,5 .
 . N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀
 51,3-57,7 . 35-46 % , 3 %-
 - 64,9-69,1 % 71-75 %
 .
 (os=0,7).

()	()	()				
	()		37,9	9,7	5,8	9,3
			39,8	10,1	6,8	9,3
			39,5	10,4	7,8	10,4
	N ₆₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀ – ()		51,3	19,0	11,9	16,4
			57,7	20,6	12,2	16,0
			51,0	19,9	12,6	15,4
	1 % +		52,9	20,7	12,8	17,4
			57,3	23,6	15,2	17,3
			52,1	21,2	13,6	16,4
	3 % +		64,9	22,3	15,2	21,1
			69,1	25,1	15,8	22,1
			68,3	23,7	13,7	18,0
	5 % +		65,1	23,8	15,6	21,0
			67,7	26,8	15,8	23,1
			67,4	24,6	14,2	18,3
	()		33,5	8,9	6,1	7,4
			35,0	10,1	6,1	7,3
			37,7	10,9	8,1	8,4
	N ₆₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀ – ()		38,8	12,4	8,9	9,0
			38,9	12,6	9,4	12,3
			39,1	13,4	9,7	11,3
	1 % +		45,6	13,1	9,1	10,4
			46,2	13,9	10,3	10,8
			46,8	14,3	13,4	11,8
	3 % +		47,1	13,4	10,1	11,8
			48,2	14,4	11,6	12,4
			54,2	14,9	13,8	13,3
	5 % +		46,5	13,6	10,1	11,4
			45,4	13,6	12,6	11,8
			55,7	15,1	13,8	13,0
05		0,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	
		0,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	
		0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	

($\sigma_{05}=0,8$).

33,5 37,7
47,1 54,2 + 3 %
41–44 %.

9,7 26,8 ., - 5,8 15,8 -
 9,3 23,1 .
 8,9 14,4, 6,1 13,8 7,3 13,0 .
 .
 . , 33,5-69,1 .
 , 8,9-25,1 - , 6,1-15,8 - 7,3-
 23,1 .- .

N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀

3 %- .

1. . . : //

, , .2000. .11. - .12-15.

2.
 - // . - 1998. - .

46. - .110-111.

3. . . . ,1998. - .34-35.

4. . . ,2003. - 592 .

5. ' . . (Ribes
nigrum L.) // . .
 ,2008. - 1(7). - .114-119.

6.
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 // ,
 . .,1988. - .11-17.

7.
 //
 .1991. 2. - .19-22.

8. . . .

// . 1999. 4. – . 16–17.

9. Schulze E.-D., Beck E., Müller-Hohenstein K. Plant ecology. Berlin: Springer, 2005. – 702 .

10. ' . . .

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. , 2008. – . 117–118.

11. : , 2001. – 239 .

12.

. , 1993. – 44 .

13. . . . // .

. 113. , 1973. – . 47–51.

14. . . .

//

. . , 1967. – . 139–145.

15. . . .

106

: , 2005 –

20 .

. . . ,

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. ,
33,5–69,1 . , 8,9–25,1 – , 6,1–

15,8 – 7,3–23,1 . –

.

N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀

3 %-

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P. H. Kopytko, A. S. Krotyk. **Fruit formations of black currants depending on agricultural technology elements.**

The article contains results of studying fruit formations of black currants. It is found that currant plants form 33.5-69.1 spurs, 8.9-25.1 prons, 6.1–15.8 mixed offshoots and 7.3-23.1 fruit scions depending on agricultural technology elements. The largest number of fruit formations is after autumn fallow of the inter-row spacing with using N₆₀P₉₀K₉₀ and foliar feeding of 3% solution of Riverm fertilizer.

Key words: black currants, agricultural technology elements, fruit formations.

633:859.494:631.5

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$N_{20} \ 58 \ 58 + N_{21} + N_{125}$

() + N₃₄

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1,5 .

[4].

80-100 /

18 - 25

60-80 / ,

N 15-20 /

[1].

$N_{30} P_{90} K_{120} + N_{60} + N_{60} - 2,87 / 2,63 /$

20

10

[3].

46,7-49,7%

N_{200} . . . /

N_{200} . . . /

0,3-0,8% [5].

(

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[2].

60-90 / . .

[6].

2014-2016 .

«

»

: $N_{20} \quad 52 \quad 52 + S_{31} +$ — ; 2. N_{20}

$52 \quad 52 + N_{125} (\quad . \quad .) + N_{21}(\quad . \quad .) + N_{34} (\quad . \quad .)) + S_{31} +$

; 3. $N_{20} \quad 52 \quad 52 + N_{125}(\quad . \quad .) + N_{34}(\quad . \quad .) + S_{31} +$;

4. $N_{20} \quad 52 \quad 52 + N_{91}(\quad . \quad .) + N_{34}(\quad . \quad .) + S_{31} +$; 5. $N_{20} \quad 52 \quad 52 +$

$N_{125}(\quad . \quad .) + N_{42}(\quad . \quad .) + N_{34}(\quad . \quad .) + S_{31} +$.

: — 100 . , — 75 . .

10 : 26 : 26.

(N3) – (N1-N2) () .
 : 1. 2,0 / , 2. ,
 1,5 / .3. 3,0 / .4. 1,0 /

: – 3,89%, – (6,1
).

(135 /).
 (119 120 /).

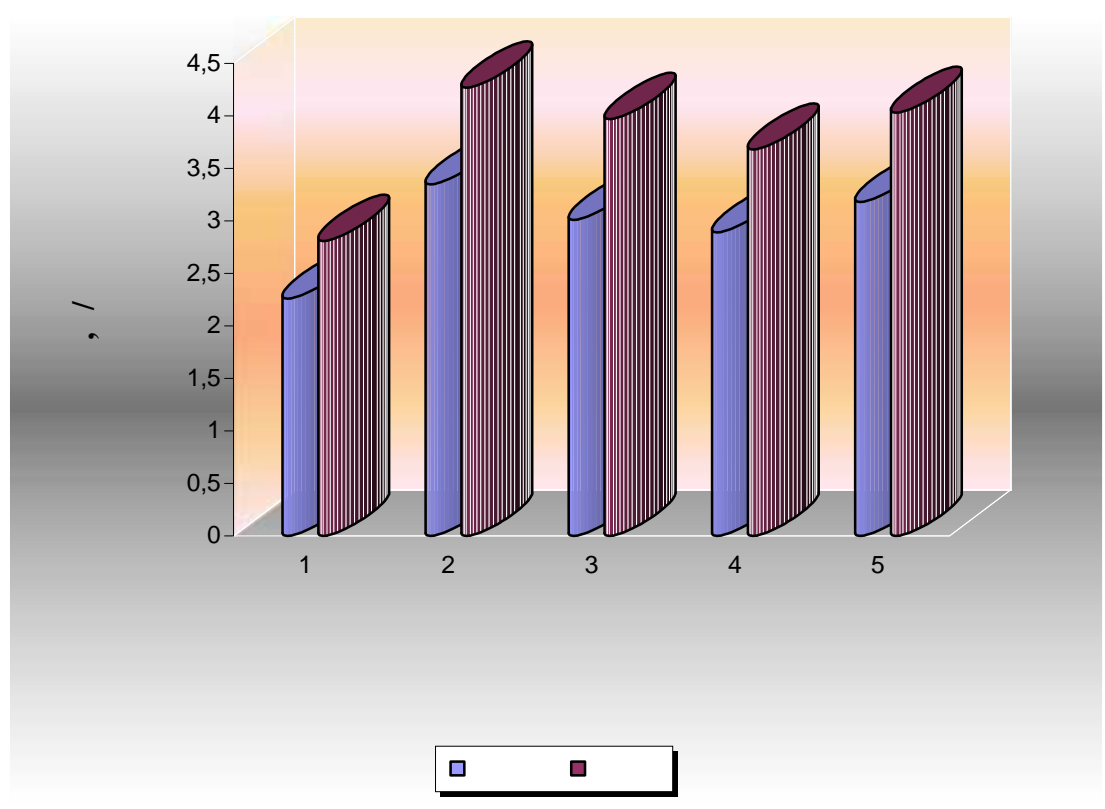
$N_{20\ 52\ 52} + N_{21\ -49} + N_{125}$ () + N_{34} () (+ 2-3 /).
 $N_{20\ 52\ 52}$, (– 13 /).

(– 20-17 /). $N_{20\ 52\ 52}$
 23 /

(118 133),
 1 (1188 2394) (9,62
 11,33)
 N_{146} (.) + N_{34} (.)
 $N_{20}P_{52}K_{52}$ 1000
 - 5,96 5,23
 (. 1)

$N_{20} \quad 52 \quad 52 - 2,26 /$ 2,81 /
 N_{146}
 N_{34}

- 3,35 / , 1,09 / 48,2%,
 - 4,27 / , 1,46 / 51,9%



. 1. (2014-2016)

N₁₂₅ N₉₁

3,01 2,89 / 3,97 / 3,68 /

N₁₆₇

3,18 /

4,03 /

46,77%

42,46%

47,48% 43,83%

0,03-0,14

0,01-0,12

4966:2008

– 1%.

20 / .

17,12-19,3 /

– 17,03-18,22 / .

N_{20 58 58} + N₂₁ + N₁₂₅

() N₃₄

().

NPZ-Lembke.

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1. / , //
.-2008. - 4. - .64-66.

2. / , , , //
. 17 (2). - .19-25.

3. /
 , , //
.2014. .21. - .73-79.

4. / . - - : , 1998. -
224 .

5. / , //
2014. - 9. - C. 19-22.

6. Jankowski K. Effect of suifur on the quality of winter rape seeds /K. Jankowski. W. Dudzynski, A. Szymanowski // J. Elementol. 2008. 13 (4) : S. 521-534.

” .

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$$N_{20} \text{ }_{58} \text{ }_{58} + N_{21} + N_{125}$$

$$(\text{ }) + N_{34}$$

$$(\text{ }).$$

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Lahush N., Bereskyi M. Winter Rape Fertility Dependence on the Level of Nitrogen Nutrition on Black Soils of Podzol Western Forest-Steppe.

The article presents results of researching the influence of the level of nitrogen nutrition on the fertility of winter rape. The highest fertility is achieved in the case of the hybrid of Scherp variety of winter rape with the level of mineral nutrition of $N_{20} + N_{58} + N_{21} + N_{125}$ in the form of ammonia sulfate and ammoniac nitrate (on melted and frozen soil) + N_{34} in form of ammoniac nitrate (butonization).

Key words: winter rape hybrid , level of mineral nutrition, nitrogen fertilizers, fertility.

631.8.632.9 (477(292.485))

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[2].

[05; 6].

(2001 – 2016).

1. (); 2.

NPK-1030); 3. -

N₂₇₀P₁₅₀K₂₆₃

N₃₉₀P₂₁₀K₄₃₀ (

N₃₉₀P₂₀₇K₄₃₀,

(NPK-1030,

- 6,25 /

); 4. -

N₃₉₀P₂₁₀K₄₃₀ (NPK-1030),

N₁₀₀P₁₇₀K₁₇₃,

- 12,5 / ; 5. -

N₃₉₀P₂₁₀K₄₃₀,

(NPK-1030),

N₅₀P₈₅K₁₁₃,

- 15,0 / ; 6.

N₃₉₀P₂₁₀K₄₃₀, (NPK-1030),

- 17,5 / .

- 450 ², - 374 ²,

- ,

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, , . (

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. . (4730:2007) [10],

- ISO

11465:2001 [11],

(1)

[7]:

$$W = (B - W \cdot 1,34) \cdot d \cdot h/10, \tag{1}$$

W - , ; B - , %; W - , %; $1,34$ - ,

, (W) , / ³; h - , .

0,25 - 10,0

10

0,25 .

(.1).

1

2001 – 2016

		, %					
()	0-10	20,9	22,3	17,9	19,6	22,3	16,5
	10-20	21,1	23,0	18,6	22,6	23,6	17,8
	20-30	21,4	23,6	20,0	22,4	25,3	20,3
	30-60	21,8	23,8	19,8	66,4	74,8	57,9
	60-80	22,0	22,6	20,2	45,1	46,8	40,0
N ₃₉₀ P ₂₁₀ K ₄₃₀	0-10	21,4	22,7	18,2	19,8	22,7	16,9
	10-20	22,3	23,2	19,0	22,5	23,7	18,2
	20-30	21,6	23,8	20,3	22,5	25,4	20,4
	30-60	22,0	24,1	20,0	67,2	76,0	58,8
	60-80	22,2	23,0	20,5	45,7	47,9	40,9
20 / + 5 / + N ₂₇₀ P ₁₅₃ K ₂₆₀	0-10	21,9	22,9	18,4	20,3	22,7	17,0
	10-20	22,6	23,6	19,5	22,5	24,0	18,7
	20-30	22,0	24,0	20,4	23,1	25,7	20,7
	30-60	22,4	24,3	20,2	68,9	76,9	59,4
	60-80	22,5	23,4	20,6	46,5	49,1	41,0
30 / 15 / + 5 / + N ₁₀₀ P ₁₁₀ K ₁₇₃	0-10	22,4	23,4	18,8	20,5	22,8	17,7
	10-20	23,6	23,9	20,0	23,6	24,4	19,3
	20-30	22,3	24,2	20,6	23,4	26,0	21,0
	30-60	22,7	24,6	20,5	70,1	78,1	60,6
	60-80	22,9	23,6	21,0	47,7	49,4	42,0
40 / 15 / + 5 / + N ₅₀ P ₈₅ K ₁₁₃	0-10	22,6	23,7	19,2	20,4	22,8	17,3
	10-20	23,8	24,1	20,3	23,7	24,5	19,6
	20-30	22,5	24,5	20,9	23,5	26,0	21,1
	30-60	22,8	24,8	20,7	70,6	78,4	61,3
	60-80	23,2	23,9	21,1	48,2	50,1	42,3
50 / 15 / + 5 / + N ₂₅ P ₆₀ K ₅₀	0-10	23,0	23,9	19,5	20,7	22,7	17,4
	10-20	24,0	24,3	20,5	23,8	24,5	19,7
	20-30	22,8	24,7	21,2	23,9	25,9	21,2
	30-60	23,0	24,8	20,9	70,9	78,4	62,1
	60-80	23,3	24,1	21,4	48,4	50,7	43,1
0,5		0,8 - 1,3					

0 – 10

21%.

0,5%.

20 – 30

60 ,

21,8%.

23,0 – 24,8%.

60).

(0 – 20)

0,3%,

0,4

19,5%,

– 17,4

0 – 10 .

(. 2).

2001 – 2016

		, %					
()	0-10	24,6	22,0	25,9	25,0	21,9	25,7
	10-20	24,8	22,5	25,6	26,5	23,8	27,0
	20-30	24,2	22,0	26,5	26,7	23,4	29,6
	30-60	24,3	22,1	27,0	76,9	68,1	88,8
	60-80	24,9	22,3	27,4	53,3	46,0	60,8
N ₃₉₀ P ₂₁₀ K ₄₃₀	0-10	24,8	22,3	26,7	24,9	22,1	26,5
	10-20	25,0	23,0	26,4	26,5	24,3	27,8
	20-30	24,6	22,3	27,0	26,9	23,7	30,1
	30-60	24,8	22,4	27,2	79,0	69,2	89,7
	60-80	25,2	22,6	28,0	54,1	46,8	62,5
20 / + 5 / + N ₂₇₀ P ₁₅₃ K ₂₆₀	0-10	25,2	22,6	27,2	25,3	22,4	27,1
	10-20	25,2	23,3	26,5	26,5	24,2	27,7
	20-30	24,8	22,6	27,2	27,0	24,1	30,4
	30-60	25,0	22,8	27,4	79,2	70,6	30,6
	60-80	25,4	22,9	28,3	54,5	47,6	63,2
30 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₁₀₀ P ₁₁₀ K ₁₇₃	0-10	25,4	23,0	28,0	25,1	22,9	27,8
	10-20	25,6	23,5	27,6	26,8	24,3	28,9
	20-30	25,0	22,9	27,7	27,3	24,4	30,9
	30-60	25,1	23,0	28,0	78,9	71,4	92,4
	60-80	25,6	23,2	28,6	55,1	48,5	63,8
40 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₅₀ P ₈₅ K ₁₁₃	0-10	25,6	23,2	28,4	25,0	22,9	28,3
	10-20	25,7	23,8	28,6	26,8	24,6	30,2
	20-30	25,2	23,0	27,9	27,5	24,3	31,2
	30-60	25,4	23,3	28,4	80,9	72,8	94,0
	60-80	25,7	23,5	28,8	55,2	49,4	64,3
50 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₂₅ – + P ₆₀ K ₅₀	0-10	25,6	23,6	28,6	24,7	23,3	28,3
	10-20	25,8	24,0	28,8	26,8	24,7	30,2
	20-30	25,4	23,4	28,3	27,6	24,9	31,3
	30-60	25,8	23,6	28,6	82,6	73,9	94,9
	60-80	26,2	23,9	29,3	56,8	50,5	65,7
0,5	1,2 - 1,5						

(.3).

3

(2001 – 2016), %

										- 10	
		>10	10-7	7-5	5-3	3-1	1-0,5	0,5-0,25	<0,25		
()	0-20	1,36	1,68	3,55	10,51	10,32	13,32	12,65	46,61	52,03	1,08
	20-40	1,39	1,67	4,12	10,12	12,23	11,22	13,41	45,84	52,77	1,12
N ₃₉₀ P ₂₁₀ K ₄₃₀	0-20	1,41	1,75	4,67	9,51	13,12	13,32	12,35	43,87	54,72	1,21
	20-40	1,39	1,79	4,93	10,13	14,16	12,15	11,53	43,92	54,69	1,21
20 / + 5 / + N ₂₇₀ P ₁₅₃ K ₂₆₀	0-20	1,34	1,65	4,48	9,12	13,29	15,26	13,34	41,52	57,14	1,33
	20-40	1,02	0,89	5,26	11,24	13,51	10,53	14,36	43,19	55,79	1,26
30 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₁₀₀ P ₁₁₀ K ₁₇₃	0-20	1,38	1,72	4,82	12,95	10,82	9,95	16,53	41,83	56,79	1,31
	20-40	0,83	1,68	5,58	10,12	12,44	14,14	12,38	42,83	56,34	1,29
40 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₅₀ P ₈₅ K ₁₁₃	0-20	1,34	1,67	4,88	11,13	13,55	13,63	12,63	41,17	57,49	1,35
	20-40	0,82	1,78	4,93	10,96	12,53	13,43	13,51	42,04	57,14	1,33
50 / + 15 / + 5 / + N ₂₅ P ₆₀ K ₅₀	0-20	1,38	0,67	4,63	11,64	15,74	12,82	11,54	41,58	57,04	1,33
	20-40	0,98	1,52	5,68	10,15	12,23	14,09	13,21	42,14	56,88	1,32
0,5	0-20	0,06-0,08	0,03-0,08	0,17-0,24	0,52-0,58	0,52-0,79	0,63-0,68	0,58-0,82	2,09-2,33		
	20-40	0,04-0,06	0,06-0,08	0,21-0,30	0,46-0,55	0,62-0,74	0,55-0,71	0,65-0,72	2,05-2,29		

40)

(0 – 20)

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15 /

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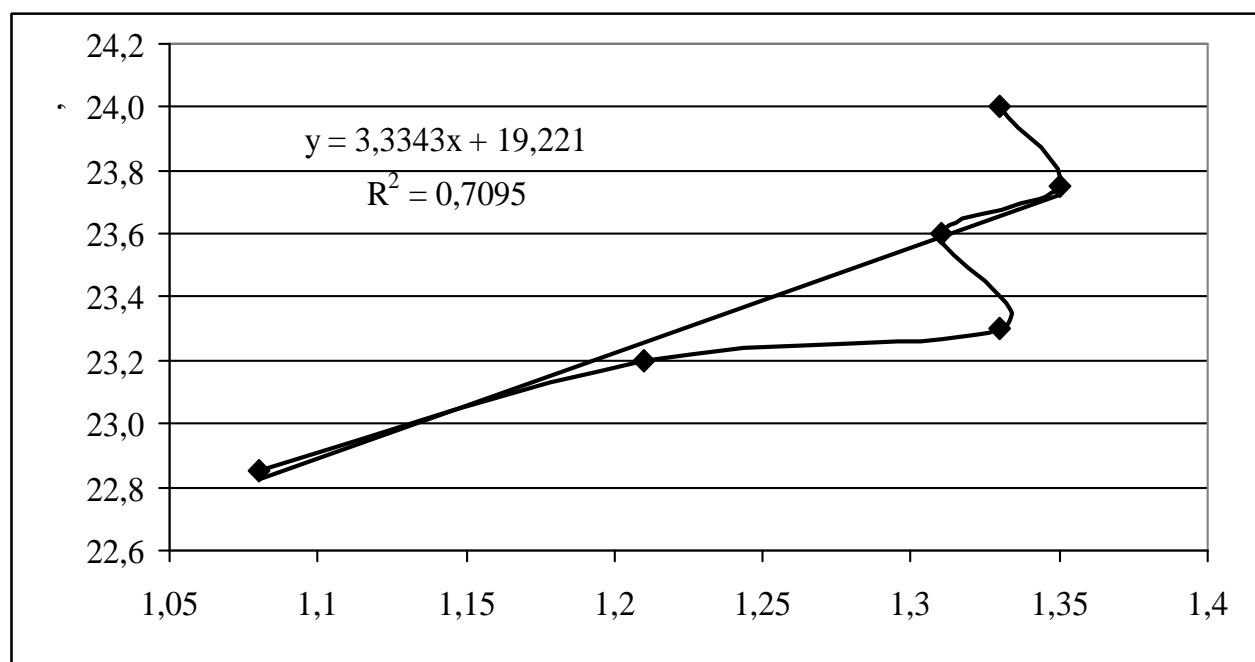
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2. . . : .
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3. . . / . . // . – 2009. – 1. –
. 11-12.

4. . . / .
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6. . . - /
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, 18-21 , 2012 . – , 2012. – . 18-22.

7. : . . / . . ,
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. . . – . : , 2003. – 320 .

8. . . . : 1890-1910 1961-2010 . / . . . , . . . , – : , 2011. – 328 .
9. . . . : . . . / – : , 1995. – 149 .
10. . . . : 4730:2007. – [2008–01–01]. – . : , 2008. – 18 . – ().
11. . . . (ISO 11465:1993, IDT) : ISO 11465:2001 – [2003–01–01]. – . : , 2003. – 9 . – ().

Lopushniak V. Influence of systems fertilizer is on providing moisture of cultures in the field crop rotation of Western Forest-steppe of Ukraine.

Lviv national agrarian university, Lviv.

Dependence of supplies of productive moisture is exposed in soil from his structuralness that is formed under act of the system of fertilizer of cultures in the field crop rotation.

Key words: soil, system of fertilizer, humidity, structuralness.

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(1843 .), (1878)–

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 - 1,15 / (. ., 1991; . ., 2012).

2,72 (. ., 2012) 2,86 /
 (. ., . ., 2012).

2005-
 2015 . - . . ,
 1912 . .

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 , , (-
 -Podsoluvisol), -
 (. . 1972).

4
 (1).
 (1912 – 1938) : N – 7,5; P₂O₅ – 15;
 2 – 22,5 / – 18 / .
 1

	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O		/			/	
					N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O		.
1	7,5	15	22,5	18	195	390	586	468	-
2	75	60	90	20	1200	960	1440	320	4,6
3	50	75	60	10	900	1350	1080	180	1,2
4	100	150	120	20	3500	5250	4200	700	8,8
	-	-	-	-	5795	7950	7306	1668	14,6
1	-	-	-	-	61	83,7	76,9	17,6	0,3

(1939 – 1954 .)

: N – 75; P₂O₅ – 60; K₂O – 90 / – 20 / .

:

. 1949 .

(1955 – 1972 .)

: N – 50;

P₂O₅ – 75; K₂O – 60 / – 10 / .

(1973)

: N – 100; P₂O₅ – 150; K₂O – 120 . 1912

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1. – , , (1973 .–),
(1973 1983 .), " " .

2. : – –
– – 1 – .

1912 . (, N, , , NP, NK, , NPK, NPK +).

1949 . 100 ², 1949 ., 50
(. ., 1972).

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(. ., 1992).

2015 .) , (1973-1996 .) (1997-

28,3%, - 19,8%, . .

18 24-
28,0 29,0% , (2).

(24%), (28,5%) ,

(/), 1997-2015 .

	2,13	1,45	1,02	1,53
N	3,82	2,13	1,61	2,52
P	2,09	1,64	0,97	1,57
K	1,78	1,51	0,99	1,43
NP	3,71	2,35	1,96	2,67
NK	3,29	2,69	1,88	2,62
PK	3,24	2,11	1,33	2,23
NPK	3,11	2,93	2,22	2,75
NPK+	3,56	2,98	2,38	2,97
	3,74	3,08	2,57	3,14
N	4,58	3,56	3,05	3,73
P	4,18	3,48	2,99	3,55
K	3,84	3,51	2,67	3,34
NP	4,76	3,40	3,44	3,87
NK	5,02	3,59	3,26	3,96
PK	4,73	3,32	2,85	3,63
NPK	5,97	3,10	3,15	4,07
NPK+	5,27	3,58	3,14	4,00

05

0,33 / ,

0,13 / .

()

(0,99 /

05=0,54),

-

0,06-0,10 / .

NPK +
= 0,62 /)

NP, NK,NPK
(0,73 - 0,93 /

NPK

(1,47 3,22 /).

(NPK NPK+

)

NK

5%.

1.

1,12-1,25 / ,

- 2,72-2,86 / .

2.

(2,92 /).

2,18,

- 1,58 / , ..

(28-30 %)

NPK NPK+ , -

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1. . , . .

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2. . . //

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- . .: . - , 2012. - . 98-103.

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100 : . .: . - , 2012. - 248 .

4. . , . , . , . .

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. 2012. 6. - . 25-29.

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7. . . 60 . - .: , 1972. - 48 .

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(100)

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Mazirov M. A., Doctor of Biological Sciences, **Matyuk N. S.**, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, **Savos'kina O. A.**, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, **Polin V. D.**, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences. **The role of the method for locating crops, fertilizers and moistening conditions in the formation of the yield of winter rye.**

Russian Agrarian University – MAAA named after KA Timiryazev.

The possibilities of growing winter rye in the same place for a long (more than 100 years) period are revealed, and its effect on the fertility of sod-podzolic light loamy soil is estimated. The role of individual food elements and their various combinations in the formation of the crop is estimated.

Key words: long experience, permanent crops, crop rotation, fertilizers, soil fertility, yield.

631.445.4

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(NPK)

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$N_{30}P_{140}K_{180}$

()

$N_{120}P_{120}K_{180}$

(NPK)

[1, 3, 4].

[5, 6].

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 (NH₄-N)
 N-NH₄ (0-20)

- 18,32 /

(N-NH₄) 8,07 /

8,07 /

N₆₀P₆₀K₁₄₀

96,94 /

14,26 /

N₉₀P₁₂₀K₁₈₀ (1).

1

(N-NH₄) -

(2017)

			0-20			20-40		
			I*	II*	III*	I*	II*	III*
1.	1. /	()	18,32	16,35	8,07	14,06	12,35	6,85
	2. N ₄₀ P ₆₀ K ₉₀		22,45	19,47	11,45	18,17	15,23	7,96
	3. N ₄₀ P ₉₀ K ₁₂₀		23,17	18,93	10,84	19,81	16,42	8,79
	4. N ₆₀ P ₉₀ K ₁₄₀		26,94	23,71	14,26	22,37	19,28	9,05
	5. N ₉₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₁₆₀		27,65	24,06	14,87	23,71	18,36	9,25
2.	1. /	()	17,80	15,62	7,38	13,63	10,45	6,05
	2. N ₉₀ P ₁₁₀ K ₁₂₀		25,24	22,43	13,35	21,54	18,27	9,23
	3. N ₉₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₁₄₀		26,13	23,16	14,12	22,04	19,75	8,17
	4. N ₉₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₁₈₀		27,36	24,59	14,23	23,15	20,65	10,21
	5. N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₁₈₀		29,83	26,12	16,36	25,07	23,70	12,08
			24,17	21,35	17,78	20,15	17,81	13,76
			25,42	22,76	18,06	21,16	18,46	14,35
			27,86	23,81	17,22	22,73	19,53	15,07
			28,52	26,17	20,44	23,67	19,87	14,72

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I-

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I-

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III-

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190 .

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7. . . . , , ,
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 , 1991. – 304 .

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(NPK)

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() N₃₀P₁₄₀K₁₈₀ ()

N₁₂₀P₁₂₀K₁₈₀.

(NPK)

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G. M. Mammadov, PhD of agrarian sciences, **Z. B. Mammadbayova**, PhD of agrarian sciences, **E. P. Mahmudova**, doctoral, **R. N. Ibrahimli**, doctoral student.
Rational use of fertilizers for increasing fertility of various types of soils of Azerbaijan.

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of ANAS, Baku

Agricultural Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan,
Baku

Studied the dynamics of the content of basic nutrients (NPK) under different agrocenoses (vegetable, fruit and fodder) agrochemical and physico-chemical properties of irrigated grey-brown soils of Absheron. Studies have shown that,

depending on the availability of soil nutrients, they are characterized by uneven, fertility, highest value of which is selected in the options for fertilizer application for fodder farming (alfalfa) $N_{30}P_{140}K_{180}$ and fruit (Apple) farming $N_{120}P_{120}K_{180}$. Installed, a pattern of decreasing nutrient content (NPK) in the soil associated with their intense absorption by plants.

Key words: fertility, farming, fertilizer, nutrients, a dose of fertilizer.

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- 3120-3450 / 100

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- 1900-2750 / 100

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335,1-1036,7 / 100

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- 7,25-61,45 / 100

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[1; 5; 8; 10].

[12; 14].

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(1-

1:
 - 1,33%,
 - 6,80-20,67%, - 7,9-
 8,1, - 23,96-65,52%,
 30,12-57,84 / 100 ,
 2 59-88 126-160 - 6,6-
 17,6 / 100

1

		/ 100				%			
		1.	A 0-20	3160	2432.0	680.8	47.23	76.96	21.54
-	A/B 20-38	3120	2357.3	715.5	47.23	75.55	22.93	1.51	
	B ₁ 38-59	3210	2381.9	786.8	41.21	74.20	24.51	1.28	
	B ₂ 59-88	3440	2353.8	1036.7	49.52	68.42	30.13	1.43	
	B/C 88-126	3450	2425.0	967.2	57.84	70.28	28.03	1.67	
	C 126-160	3450	3084.7	335.1	30.12	89.41	9.71	0.87	
3.	A 0-5	2750	2471.3	217.2	61.45	89.86	7.90	2.25	
-	A/B 5-26	2170	1909.6	221.3	59.16	87.99	10.19	1.80	
-	B ₁ 26-47	2070	1477.4	579.8	12.89	71.37	28.00	0.62	
	B ₂ 47-74	2060	1799.5	598.6	8.67	87.35	29.05	0.42	
	B/C 74-110	2010	1596.0	405.4	8.67	79.40	20.16	0.45	
	C 110-130	1900	1561.5	331.3	7.25	82.18	17.43	0.58	
1	A 0-20	220	142.80	51.84	25.3	64.50	23.56	11.50	
-	A/B 20-38	210	137.00	55.33	17.6	65.23	26.34	8.38	
	B ₁ 38-59	180	109.80	52.60	17.6	61.00	29.22	9.77	
	B ₂ 59-88	200	111.40	77.10	11.4	55.74	38.55	5.70	
	B/C 88-126	170	85.60	75.40	9.0	50.35	44.35	5.29	
	C 126-160	150	115.60	27.70	6.6	77.06	18.46	4.40	
3.	A 0-5	140	97.20	14.00	28.8	69.42	10.00	20.57	
-	A/B 5-26	120	85.12	14.80	20.0	70.93	12.35	16.66	
-	B ₁ 26-47	120	65.71	34.69	19.6	54.75	28.90	16.33	
	B ₂ 47-74	110	57.60	32.80	19.6	52.36	29.81	17.81	
	B/C 74-110	120	78.72	21.68	19.6	65.60	18.06	16.33	
	C 110-130	150	116.40	17.78	16.8	76.94	11.85	11.20	

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[3; 6].

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3120-3450 /

100 .

126-160 - 3440-

3450 / 100 , - -

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0-5 2750 / 100 .

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- 126 - 160 , 2 59 - 88

- 2353,8 - 3084,7 / 100 ,

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1 26 - 41 , B/C 74 - 110 - 1477,4-

1596,0 / 100 .

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110-130 -7,25 - 61,45 / 100 , -

126-160, /

88-126 - 30,12-57,84 / 100 .

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150-

220 / . 100 , - -

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- , - 16,8-28,8 / 100 ,

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3120-3540 / 100 ,

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1900-2750 / 100 .

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2353,8 – 3084,7 / . 100 ,

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1477,4 – 2471,3 / 100 .

3. -

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335,6 – 1036,7 / . 100 , - -

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-7,25-61,45 / 100 .

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12. . . , . . .
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2013, 9. – . 1084-1095.

13. . . , . . ,
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2006, 12. – . 1427-1441.

14. . . , . . , . . .
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. 1999, 5. – . 575-585.

15. . . , . . , .

. 2008, 10. –
. 1268-1279.

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- 3120-3450 / 100 , - -

-1900-2750 / . 100 .

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335,1-1036,7 / 100 .

631.58: 631.421.1

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- . . . , . ,
1,34 / 3 (0-20) 1,38
(0-10)
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[4].
2012 . 2007 .

167 / 2 - 40-80 / [1].
 - 5,7, - 2,4%, 2 5 - 158-
 (20-22)
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1. (/ ³) - ,
 0-10, 10-20 20-30 .
 2. - .
 3. - (. . ,
 1979).

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 0-10, 10-20 20-30 1,36; 1,40 1,44 / ³,
 - 1,31; 1,38 1,40 / ³
 (. 1).

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		, / ³	
24.04.2012	0-10	1,36	1,31
	10-20	1,4	1,38
	20-30	1,44	1,4
03.07.2012	0-10	1,37	1,35
	10-20	1,42	1,4
	20-30	1,46	1,41

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[2].

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(20-30) .

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[3].

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(0-10) 4,2 N-N ₃ 100 .

, 4,8% ,
 , 4,0 N-N 3 100 . .

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		, /100 .	
24.04.2012	0-10	4,2	4,0
	10-20	4,1	4,0
	20-30	4,0	3,9
03.07.2012	0-10	3,37	3,46
	10-20	3,52	3,34
	20-30	3,0	3,0

(0-10) .
 10-20 , 3,52 ,
 – 3,34 N-N 3 100 . .

(.3).

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		3,55
		3,70
		3,53
		3,65

$$_{05} = 0,23 /$$

3,68 / , 3,95%

1.

0,04 / ³

2.

(0-20) 3,0%.

3.

0,05 – 0,06 / ³,

1,2-1,5 /100

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1. . , . , . .

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2. . , . , . .

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« . - 2015. - . 110-116.

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4. . .

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1,38 1,34 / ³ (0-20)

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(0-10)

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The changes in the agrophysical properties of the arable layer and the content of nitrate nitrogen at different methods of soil cultivation are taken into consideration.

It is shown that plowing in comparison with direct seeding, promotes decrease of the bulk density of the arable soil layer (0-20 cm) from 1,38 to 1,34 g/cm³.

There is a greater accumulation of nitrate nitrogen in the upper soil layer (0-10 cm), both in direct seeding and in plowing.

Key words: grain-rotted crop rotation, winter wheat, soil density, nitrate nitrogen, dump cultivation, direct seeding.

633.5; 631.8

10 / + N₉₀P₉₀ 60.

2015
 539679 , 1687681 ,
 31,3 / . - 48887 ,
 154236 31,6 /
 4784 , 15773 33,0 / [7].

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 () -

40% 25% [1].

[2].

[6].

40-50%

2012-2015

(2 4) : . 1)
 (20-22), 2) (10-
 12). : . 1) ; 2) 10 / +
 $N_{60}P_{60}K_{30}$; 3) 10 / + $N_{90}P_{90}K_{60}$; 4) 10 / + $N_{120}P_{120}K_{90}$.

() 0-30 60-100 , 2,15-0,85%,
 (. .) ()
 0,15-0,06%; 0,13-0,07% 2,39-1,51%,
 () 18,0-6,5 / , (-) 9,7-
 2,6 / , () 15,8-4,5 / ,
 () 263,5-105,3 / , 7,8-8,4 ()
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29,8 - /100 .
 60-100 21,1 - /
 100 . 1,19-1,31 / ³.
 « »
 56 ², 50,4 ²,

200 / . (. : , 1975) :

[3].

[4, 5].

2012-2013 .

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20,8-22,5 , 39,2-41,5 ,
85,2-88,5 ,

1,5-1,7, 1000 38,0-38,5 , 8,1-
 8,5 , 34,2-34,8
 1,23-1,26 .

							1000			
2012		()	22,5	41,5	88,5	1,7	38,5	8,5	34,8	1,26
		10 / a + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	29,5	48,2	95,7	1,9	40,8	9,5	36,5	1,32
		10 / a + N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₆₀	36,5	57,5	110,8	2,6	42,5	11,6	39,8	1,43
		10 / a + N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀	33,5	53,4	103,5	2,2	41,7	11,0	37,6	1,36
2013		()	20,8	39,2	85,2	1,5	38,0	8,1	34,2	1,23
		10 / a + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	27,6	45,3	93,4	1,7	40,3	8,8	35,7	1,29
		10 / a + N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₆₀	34,8	54,2	107,1	2,3	41,8	11,0	39,0	1,40
		10 / a + N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀	31,3	51,2	100,2	2,0	41,0	10,2	36,2	1,32
2012		()	21,5	40,5	86,5	1,6	37,7	8,3	34,4	1,24
		10 / a + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	28,4	46,3	93,8	1,8	39,3	9,0	36,0	1,30
		10 / a + N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₆₀	35,3	55,5	108,5	2,3	41,4	11,1	38,6	1,40
		10 / a + N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀	32,2	52,4	101,3	2,1	40,8	10,5	36,5	1,34
2013		()	19,3	37,2	83,7	1,4	37,1	7,8	33,6	1,21
		10 / a + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	26,5	43,4	90,2	1,6	38,2	8,5	34,2	1,26
		10 / a + N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₆₀	33,2	52,3	105,2	2,1	40,5	10,6	37,5	1,37
		10 / a + N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀	30,1	49,3	98,5	1,9	39,2	9,5	35,8	1,30

10 / +N₉₀P₉₀K₆₀ 34,8-36,5 ,

54,2-57,5 , 107,1-110,8 ,
2,3-2,6, 1000

41,8-42,5 , 11,0-11,6 ,
39,0-39,8 1,40-1,43 .

10 / + N₉₀P₉₀K₆₀. , 10 / +
N₉₀P₉₀K₆₀ 33,2-35,3 , 52,3-55,5 ,
105,2-108,5 ,
2,1-2,3, 1000 40,5-41,4 ,
10,6-11,1 , 37,5-38,6
1,37-1,40 .

(20-22)

10 / + N₉₀P₉₀ 60 / .

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1.
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, 2014, 5. – . 3-5.

2.

: , 2002. – 134 .

3. . . .

. . . , 213. – 320 .

4. . . .

. . . . , 2013. – 150 .

5. . . . , . . . ,

// , 2007, 1. – . 20-22

6. . . . , /

. : , 2004. – 584 .

7. Http: WWW.STAT.GOV.AZ.

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- , (20-22)

10 / + N₉₀P₉₀ 60.

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Dissertator **S. A. Osmanova. Effect of soil and fertilizer cultivation on the structural elements of winter wheat in Ganja-Gazakh zone.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, ANAS, Baku, Azerbaijan

The article gives the results of studies of the effect of processing of soils and fertilizers on the structural elements of winter wheat in the Ganja-Gazakh zone of Azerbaijan. On the basis of the conducted studies it was established that for the improvement of the structural elements of winter wheat and the restoration of soil fertility on gray-brown, long-irrigated soils of this zone, it is recommended that farms (traditional loosening 20-22 cm) and minimal tillage, using fertilizers annually, 10t/ha+N₉₀P₉₀K₆₀. As a result, both cultivation of soil treatments and the rate of fertilizers are recommended, in addition, after 3 years the minimum treatment should be replaced by a traditional one.

Key words: gray-brown soils, winter wheat, soil treatment, traditional, minimal, mineral fertilizers, structural elements.

633.85:633.491

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N₇₀P₉₀K₁₄₀ () + N₇₀ (-) .

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10-30%

[3].

60-70 / ,

20 / .

N_{15-25} , 6-8 - N_{30} .

, 4
50, 10-12

40 ./ ² - N_{60} , 50 ./ ² -

N_{70} [2, 5].

, 1 :
(47-65), (22-40), (50-80), (30-70), (7-12),
(15-30) [4].

$N_{80-120}P_{60-90}K_{60-90}$ [1].

2014 - 2016

« - »

: - 0 – 35 ,
 (. .) 3,2 %, 6,2,
 () 114 , 95
 () 108 1 .
 (2-85)

(- 5956-78)

(4568-95)

(. 1),

60,8 . 98,5 .

1

(2014-2016 .)

			1	1000	1
	,	,	,	,	-
-	60,8	19,5	1034,4	3,37	3,6
$P_{60}K_{80+} N_{80}$	83,8	20,6	1523,5	3,51	5,4
$N_{50}P_{70}K_{100+} N_{50}$	92,4	21,3	1746,4	3,58	6,3
$N_{60}P_{80}K_{120} + N_{60}$	96,5	21,9	1882,9	3,62	6,8
$N_{70}P_{90}K_{140} + N_{70}$	98,5	22,3	1962,0	3,65	7,2

$N_{70}P_{90}K_{140} + N_{70}$ 98,5 .
 $N_{60}P_{80}K_{120} + N_{60}$
 - 96,5 .
 83,8 92,4 .
 ,
 , 2,8 ,
 - 19,5 .
 $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140} + N_{70}$ - 22,3 .
 $N_{80}P_{60}K_{80}$ $N_{140}P_{90}K_{140}$
 1034,4 1962,0 .
 1 ,
 $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140} + N_{70}$
 - 1962,0 ., 1034,4 .
 1000 3,65 , .
 1000 . ,
 3,37 .
 , 1
 7,2 $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140}$
 + N_{70} , 3,6 .
 2.
 40,6 / , ,
 $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140} + N_{70}$ -
 . 20,7 / ,
 104,0 %.
 19,9 /
 $P_{60}K_{80+} N_{80}$

9,0 / , 45,2 % . N₅₀ P₆₀K₈₀+ N₈₀ 14,3 / , 71,9% . N₅₀P₇₀K₁₀₀+ N₅₀ 2.

(2014-2016)

	/ ,		%		/ ,	%	
	/	%	/	%		/	%
-	19,9	-	-	43,8	8,7	-	-
P ₆₀ K ₈₀ + N ₈₀	28,9	9,0	45,2	42,0	12,1	3,4	39,5
N ₅₀ P ₇₀ K ₁₀₀ + N ₅₀	34,2	14,3	71,9	41,3	14,1	5,4	62,4
N ₆₀ P ₈₀ K ₁₂₀ + N ₆₀	38,1	18,2	91,5	40,4	15,4	6,7	76,9
N ₇₀ P ₉₀ K ₁₄₀ + N ₇₀	40,6	20,7	104,0	38,9	15,8	7,1	81,5

43,8% ,
15,8 / 7,1 /
81,5% N₇₀P₉₀K₁₄₀+ N₇₀

N₇₀P₉₀K₁₄₀ () + N₇₀ () .

1. 500 : .- . . /
[. . , . . , . . , . . , . . , . . , . .]

- ...];
2. ... / ... - ... : ... , 1998. – 224 .
3. ... - ... / ... // ... – 2006. – 11. – . 88-93.
4. ... / ... , 2008. – 312 .
5. ... / ... // ... – 2006. – 4. – . 42-45.

• •

•

... $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140}$ (...) + N_{70} (...).

: , , , .

Parkhuts B. I., Sidoruk P. V. Effect of mineral fertilization on productivity of winter rape on black ashed soils Forest-Steppe Western.

When growing winter rape hybrid Trumpf on black ashed soils Steppe Western after the predecessor of winter barley offer to make fertilizers normally $N_{70}P_{90}K_{140}$ (in pre-sowing cultivation) + N_{70} in feeding (early spring on thawing soil).

Key words: winter rape, fertilizer, yield, quality.

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1904 .

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, [4, 5].
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· : (60 97%), (, , , ,)
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(15%) [5].
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, 0-30

8,0 13,2 / , 9,1-13,7 / ,

8,2 14,0 / ,

6,5-9,6; 8,9-12,0; 8,3-11,0 / 20-40; 15-30; 10-

25 / (.1).

19,2; 18,5; 16,0., 13,5; 12,4; 11,9 280; 260; 240 / .

, 20 /

$N_{50}P_{25}K_{60}$.

1

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(NPK)

			(N/NH ₄ ⁺ +N/NO ₃ ⁻) /			P ₂ O ₅ /			2 /		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	/	0-30	19,2	18,5	16,0	13,7	12,4	11,9	280	260	240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	20 /	0-30	27,2	27,6	24,2	20,2	21,3	20,2	300	275	250
3	20 /	0-30	27,5	28,0	24,5	20,5	22,0	20,9	305	280	255
4	40 /	0-30	28,5	31,7	29,4	22,9	23,9	22,3	315	285	260
5	N ₁₀₀ P ₅₀ K ₁₂₀ (. 20 /)	0-30	29,8	30,2	28,6	22,4	23,8	22,1	310	282	253
6	10 / + N ₅₀ P ₂₅ K ₆₀ (. 10)	0-30	30,8	31,3	29,2	21,5	23,5	21,9	310	284	257
7	20 / + N ₅₀ P ₂₅ K ₆₀ (. 10)	0-30	32,9	32,2	30,0	23,3	24,4	22,9	320	290	265

-

1,5 3,4 / 15,0-34,0%

/ .

, 20 / + N₅₀P₂₅K₆₀, 3,4 / 34,0%

/ , 10,0 / (2).

2

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		() /		
			/	%
1	/	10,0	--	--
2	20 /	11,5	1,5	15,0
3	20 /	11,3	1,3	13,0
4	40 /	12,0	2,0	20,0
5	N ₁₀₀ P ₅₀ K ₁₂₀ (. 20 /)	12,5	2,5	25,0
6	10 / + N ₅₀ P ₂₅ K ₆₀ (. 10)	13,2	3,2	32,0
7	20 / + N ₅₀ P ₂₅ K ₆₀ (. 10)	13,4	3,4	34,0

(NPK)

1. – « » ,
- - . / : « » , 2002. – 640 .
2. , «

V , - - 2008 . – C.

170.

3. « » ,
« » , 1987 . – 111 .
4. , «

(N,P,K)

» , XI, 2, “ ”

2010. – C. 303-307

5. « » ,
« » , 1988 . – 204 .

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[1].

(100),

[2].

[5]

[3, 4],

[6],

[7].

40 60 / ,

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; 2)

2014-2016 .

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: 1) - -

(- 2,41%; - 256 / ;

- 200 / ; KCl - 7,1); 2) -

(- 2,62%; - 298 / ;

- 184 / ; KCl - 6,5).

: 1) $N_{100}P_{60}K_{120}$ +

40 / - c ;

2) $N_{100}P_{60}K_{120} +$

60 / - c

Mn, Mg

Cu, Zn,

500 -550 °

HNO_3

1 : 2.

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« »

(.1 2).

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2014-2016 .

	, %					, /		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Ca	Mg	Cu	Zn	Mn
/	1,79	0,38	0,20	0,04	0,11	3,52	17,20	19,52
N _{100 60 120}	2,10	0,59	0,31	0,06	0,13	4,07	20,21	23,10
N _{100 60 120+} 60 /	2,12	0,61	0,38	0,07	0,14	4,21	28,64	47,03
N _{100 60 120+} 40 /	2,13	0,62	0,37	0,07	0,14	4,22	27,82	41,08
05	0,175	0,107	0,075	0,011	0,06	0,163	1,24	1,737
/	0,42	0,07	0,52	0,40	0,09	2,17	6,23	10,15
N _{100 60 120}	0,60	0,12	0,88	0,56	0,10	2,33	9,12	13,94
N _{100 60 120+} 60 /	0,84	0,15	1,57	0,74	0,24	5,31	17,04	58,20
N _{100 60 120+} 40 /	0,82	0,15	1,37	0,68	0,24	5,30	16,60	56,82
05	0,041	0,023	0,214	0,121	0,092	0,114	1,127	1,077

, Mg, Cu, Zn Mn

() ,

2014-2016 .

	, %					, /		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Ca	Mg	Cu	Zn	Mn
/	1,46	0,59	0,25	0,05	0,09	4,58	15,77	24,15
N _{100 60 120}	1,70	0,70	0,33	0,07	0,13	5,45	20,60	31,85
N _{100 60 120+} 60 /	1,77	0,76	0,38	0,09	0,15	6,96	28,62	33,66
N _{100 60 120+} 40 /	1,74	0,74	0,38	0,09	0,15	6,85	26,74	33,05
05	0,105	0,089	0,043	0,010	0,021	0,248	1,672	1,084
/	0,52	0,10	0,95	0,49	0,13	2,88	5,69	10,67
N _{100 60 120}	0,70	0,14	1,64	0,67	0,14	4,14	11,55	13,79
N _{100 60 120+} 60 /	0,79	0,15	1,95	1,79	0,17	4,88	15,69	18,58
N _{100 60 120+} 40 /	0,77	0,15	1,92	0,80	0,16	4,78	15,71	18,56
05	0,156	0,018	0,233	0,127	0,008	0,872	2,271	1,671

, : N – 19,7-27,2; – 4,02-6,84; – 7,12-19,71; – 2,42-8,31; Mg – 1,89-3,71; Cu – 4,32-6,65; Zn – 24,76-37,6; Mn – 30,94-41,45.

1 : 0,3 : 0,85 : 0,4 : 0,13.

, , 10 / ,
– 50 / .
• ,
40 60 /

1. . / .
// . – 2012. – 19 (242). []:
: [www. agro-business.com.ua](http://www.agro-business.com.ua).
2. . .
/ . . // . – 2010. – 12. –
. 45-47.
3. . .
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... , ... //
... - 2013. - 2. - .44-46.

4. ...

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... : - ,
2009. - 178 .

5. ...

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[] : ... : 06.01.04 / . ;
... « -
... ».- , 2015. - 23 .

6. ...

... // ... - 2016. - 4
(44). - .83-89.

7. ...

- / ... , ... ,
... // ... - 2010. - 4 (71). - .24-
27.

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40 60 / ,

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The effect of various fertilizer systems, including the introduction of chicken litter on straw litter at doses of 40 and 60 tons/ha, on the quality of main and by-products of spring wheat grown on soddy-podzolic soil of sandy loam and loamy granulometric composition. It has been established that the use of an organomineral fertilizer system with the use of chicken litter does not cause an imbalance in the regime of plant nutrition of spring wheat and is justified both from an economic and ecological point of view.

Key words: fertilizers, chicken litter, doses, spring wheat, quality, grain, straw.

631.87:633.13:631.582

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[4].

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1,0 -1,5 ,

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4 1 .

130 ² (4,7 27,6);

110 ² (4 27,6);

2 ;

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[2].

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(. 1, . 2) 2 (2014-2015),

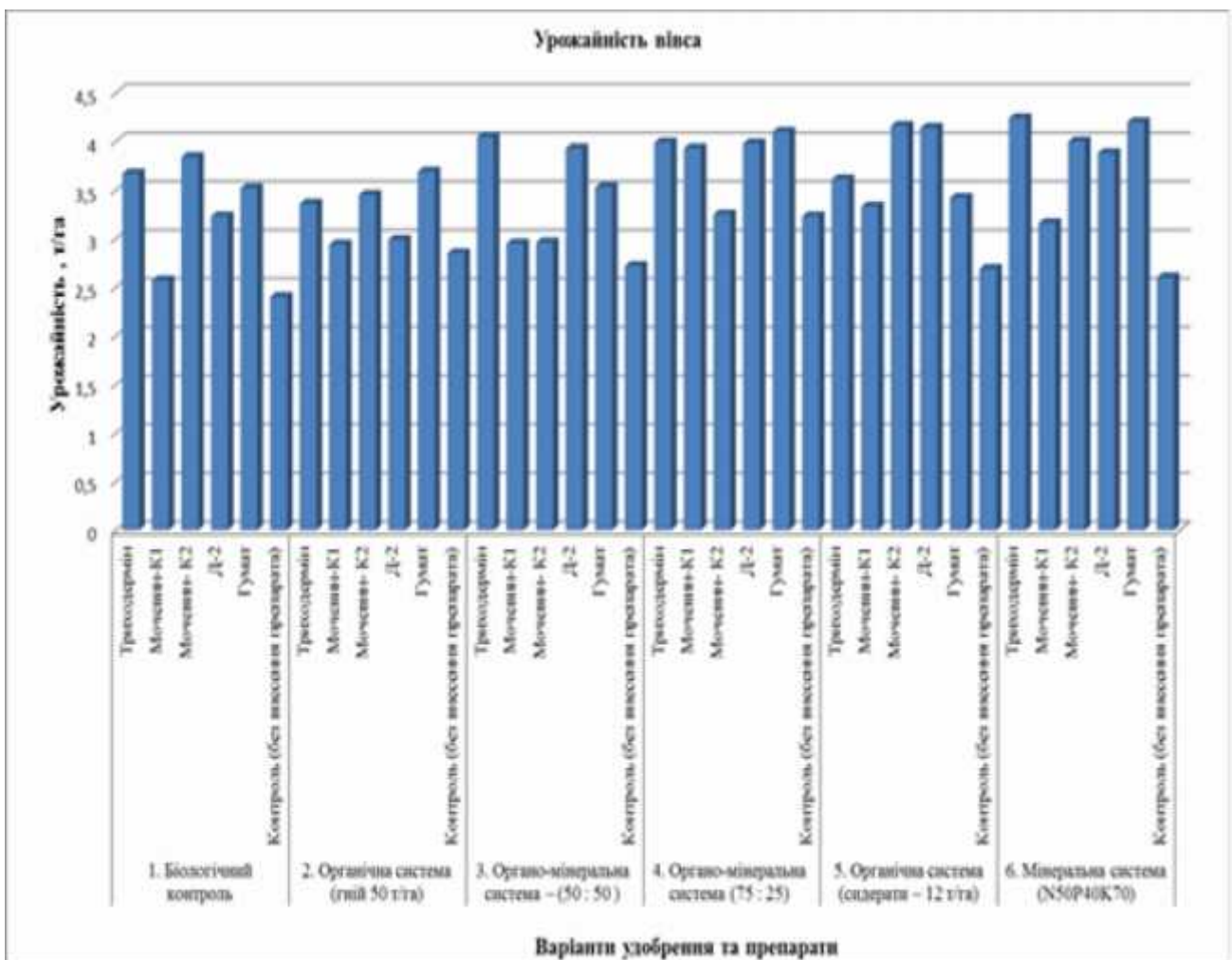
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3,23 3,67 / -1.

3,28 3,81 / ,
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- (50:50) 2 ,
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4 / .



. 1.

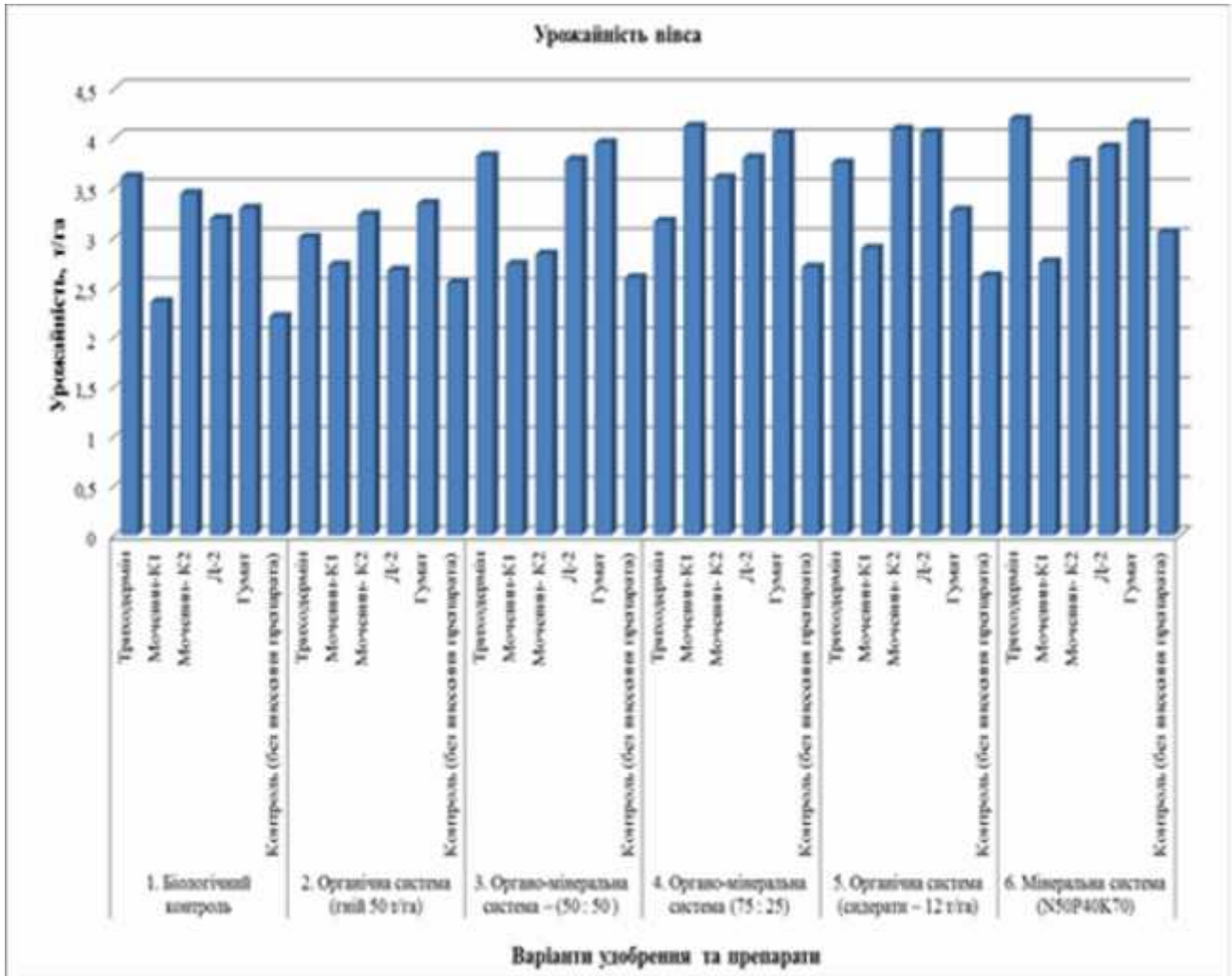
2014

- (75:25)

3,16 / 4,12 / .

(12 /) ,

2014



. 2.

2015

2014

1. . . . / - 2-
 - . : , 1975. - 176 .
2. . . . / (. . . .
 .) / - 5- - . :
 , 1985. - 351 .
3. . . . / - :
 , 2004. - 312 .
4. . . . / //
 - . - 2008. - . 12 (2). - . 15-18.
5. . . . /
 [. . . .] //
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 , 2007. - . 158-165.

2014 2015

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- 1, - 2, -2,
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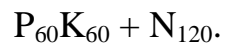
**Polishchuk V. . assistant, S. V. Zhuravel, candidate of agriculture sciences.
Zhytomyr National University of Agriculture and Ecology.**

Peculiarities of application of microfertilizers and bioproducts when forming yield of avena with overgrassing by clover.

Avena in the area of Polissia occupies one of the leading roles among grain plants and has a well-developed and physiologically active root system. It comprehends phosphorus from low-soluble solution, furthermore, it is one of the main plants which overgrassed with perennial grasses. Under the terms of acute deficit of mineral fertilizers and sharp decrease of volumes of applied organic fertilizers it is necessary to optimize mineral fertilization of plants in crop rotations. Due to the abovesaid, we analyzed the impact of microfertilizers and bioproducts in rotation of crops for the formation of yield of avena with six systems of fertilization for the period of 2014-2015 and determined the best products and fertilization systems when formation of yield of avena. We used the following products: bioproduct Trichodermin and microfertilizers Mochevin- 1, Mochevin- 2, -2, Humat.

Key words: yield avena, fertilization systems, short-term rotation of crops, microfertilizers, bioproducts.

631.559: 633.85: 631.8



(20 60 %)
[1, 2].

[3].

[4].

65

97 . - 7-12,
- 26-50, - 18-30 [5].

, 1000 [6].

2013-2015 .

- 72²;

30².

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: (); $P_{60}K_{60} -$; $K_{60} + N_{60}$;

$P_{60} + N_{60}$; $+ N_{30}$; $+ N_{60}$; $+ N_{60}S_{70}$; $+ N_{90}$; $+ N_{120}$; $+ N_{30} +$

N_{60} ; $N_{60}P_{60}K_{60}$; $N_{40}P_{40}K_{40}$

1000

10842 [7].

1000 ()

104 130 /

N_{120}

(. 1).

1

2013–2015 .

				1000
()		104	9,7	1,05
$P_{60}K_{60} -$		116	10,3	1,07
$K_{60} + N_{60}$		121	10,3	1,10
$P_{60} + N_{60}$		124	10,6	1,10
+ N_{30}		121	10,7	1,10
+ N_{60}		120	11,3	1,10
+ $N_{60}S_{70}$		118	11,5	1,12
+ N_{90}		122	11,4	1,09
+ N_{120}		130	11,7	1,15
+ $N_{30} + N_{60}$		119	10,9	1,14
$N_{60}P_{60}K_{60}$		118	10,8	1,06
$N_{40}P_{40}K_{40}$		120	10,5	1,07
05	2013 .	4,3	0,7	0,05
	2014 .	6,7	0,4	0,05
	2015 .	6,9	0,5	0,06

9,7 .,

+ N₁₂₀ - 11,7 ., 17 %

1000

+ N₁₂₀,

- 1,15 ,

1,05 .

1000

P₆₀K₆₀ + N₁₂₀

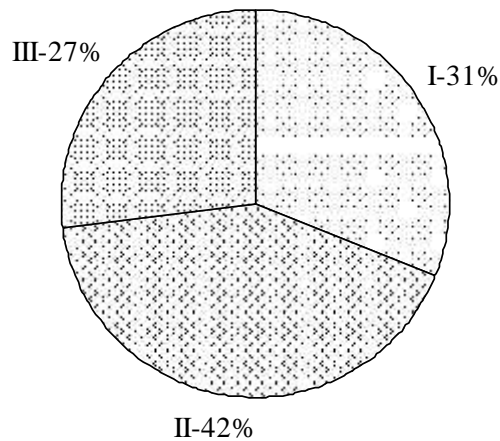
+ N₃₀ + N₆₀

+ N₆₀S₇₀ - 0,01-0,03 .

1,10 .

1000

(. 1).



. 1.

, 2013-2015 .:

I - ;

II - ;

III - 100 .

(42 %)

- 31 %,

1000

(27 %).

$$\frac{P_{60} + N_{60}}{P_{60} + N_{60} + N_{120}} = 25,7\% \text{ , } 25\% \text{ ,}$$

$$- 2 \text{ , } 17\% \text{ , } 1000 - 0,1 \text{ ,}$$
 10 %

$$P_{60} + N_{60} \quad P_{60} + N_{90}$$

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1. . . , . . //
 . . : , 1986. – . 70–154.

2. : . . / :
 , 2008. – 420 .

3. . , . . , . .
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. 2004. . 33. – . 10-18.

4. . . [.].
 . . : , 1990. – 176 .

5. . . [.]. *Camelinasativa* (L.) Crantz –
 // , 2014. 2. – . 50–57.

6. . . - // .

2012. . 14. – . 279–282.

7. 1000 1000 : 10842–89. [.

1991-07-01]. . :

, 1990. – 6 . ().

P₆₀K₆₀ +

N₁₂₀.

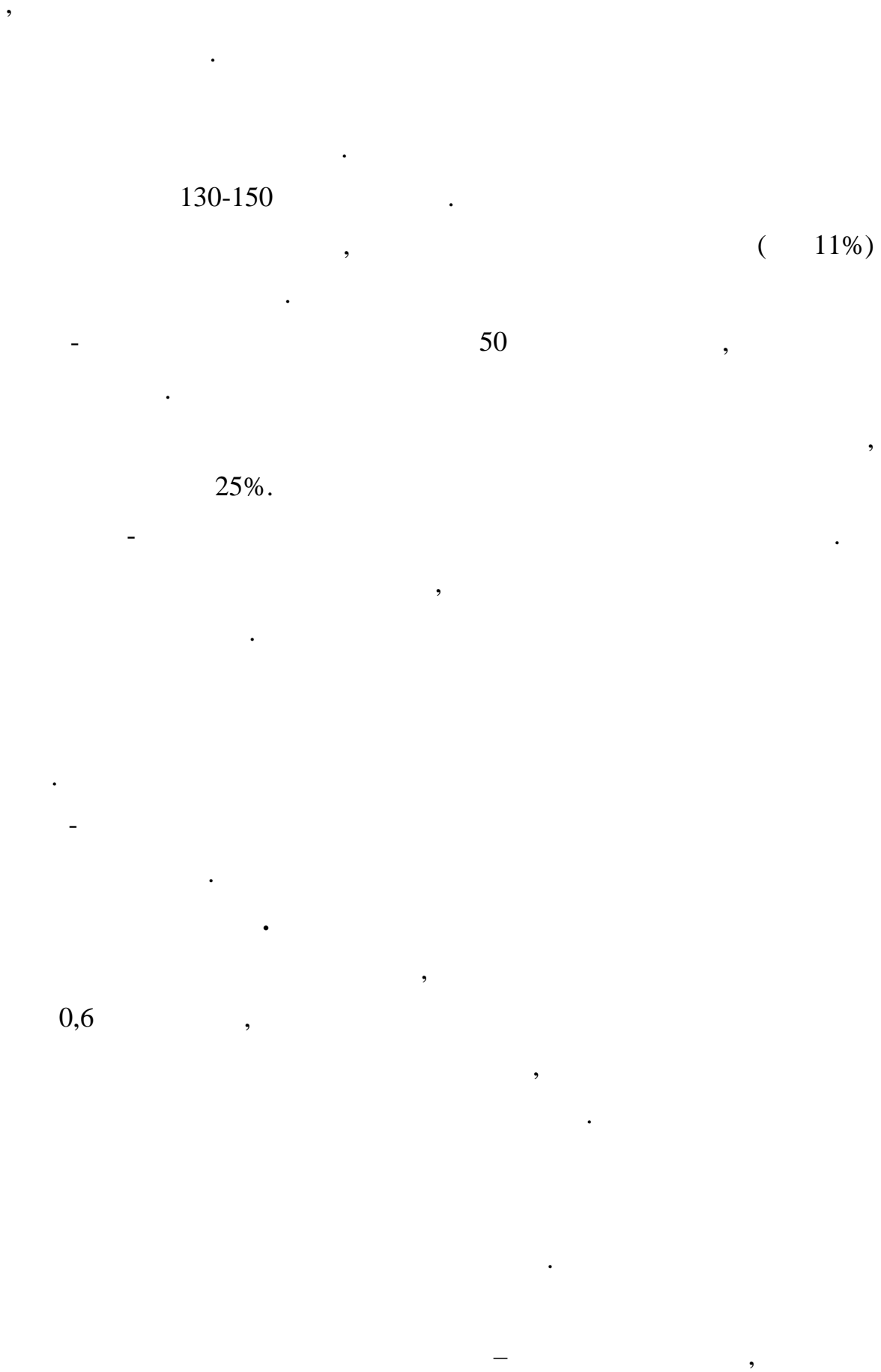
Rassadina I. Y. (Uman National University of Horticulture). **Features of formation of structural elements harvest of spring false flax depending on fertilizers.**

The results of studies of the effects of different types of fertilizers, dose, timing and methods of their use on the structure of spring false flax. The best indicators of structure elements of spring false flaxy ield obtained in the embodiment P₆₀K₆₀ + N₁₂₀.

Key words: false flax, fertilizer, structure element crop.

631-635-262

[1, 2, 3].



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[1, 5].

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5-7
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3)

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[6].

$$= [(x_2 - 2) - (x_1 - 1)] \cdot 2$$

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%
(. 1).
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)
31,8% , ,
38,5 / .
1

			- ,	- ,	.
		96	1777	38,5	46,2
-		6	4284	29,5	145,2
	%		41,5	130,5	31,8

(-)

	(3/) ,	/ ,	· 3/ ,
	4284	29,5	450,9
	1777	38,5	96,1

2 , 1
2 ,

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1 -

1.				
-		1	16,8	16,8
2.				
3.				
-	3	1 4284	124,9 0,003	124,9 12,8
4.				
-		2,95	8,4	24,8
-		2,95	1,7	5,0
:				184,3

1

-

		-		
1.				2000
2.				839
	:			
-		6	100	600
-		1	8,16	8,16
-		96	-	70,9
)	³	3816	0,003	15,9
)	/	1000	0,055	55,0
4.				66,0
-		5,5	8,4	46,0
-		5,5	1,7	9,4
	:			2911

5

				6
1	2	3	4	5
1. ()		2	1	1
1 (-)	/	1; 2	1770	3300
	/	1; 2	570	2100

1	2	3	4	5
II.	/	$i; 2$	20	2000
II.	/	$i; 2$	20	2000
III.	/	$i; 2$	12,8	77,3
,	/		29,8	66,0
	/	$i; 2$	230,8	2900,4
	/	$i; 2$	233,8	1205
IV. 1000 ³)	/ ³	$\frac{\Delta}{\dots} \cdot 1000$	133,1	1181,8
VI. 1	/			559
- 1	/	$\frac{=}{(- +)}$	519,2	1956,7
- 1000 ³	/ ³	$\dots \cdot 1000$	121,2	1101,1
		$= \left(\frac{2-}{1) 2} \right)$		980
		$= \frac{K_2 - K_1}{2 - 1}$		2

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3, 4). (, ,) (.
5.

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85% , 2
;
- 3 ;
-
559 / , (1,60 = 1\$)
2 .

1.
1777 ^{3/} ,
(4284 ^{3/})

2,4 .
2.
70-80%,
, 2
3 ,
559 / ,
2 .

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1. . .
. Azərbaycan Aqrar Elmi, 2007. – S. 183-187.

2. , . .
. . .: , 1980. – 208 .

3. : - , 2003. – 36 .
4. , 1980. – 208 .
5. , 1976. – .3-20.
6. () , 1977. – 45 .
7. - , 2009. – 19 .

B. M. Salmanov. Using dropper irrigations and estimation to his (ITS) cost-performance. Institute of soil science and agrochemistry of Azerbaijan national academy of sciences.

The Abstract: In article are brought results of the using dropper irrigations under aple trees, his(its) comparisons with the other type of the irrigation and cost-performance.

Key words: irrigation, efficiency, productivity, activity, irrigation water, recoupment.

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1% « » ,

Azotobacter chroococcum,

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• , 1990
5 2016 179 •

46% [1, 2].

[3].

Azotobacter,

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 ,
 - ,
 .
 .
 68%,
 53%,
 1% « »,
 Azotobacter chroococcum 9×10^9 / 3 .
 , 2 ,
 1.
 7926 [4],
 ()
 [5].
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 ,
 C/N (. 1).

1

	/N	, / ,	, %
	5,7	0,031[3]	4,53
(150 + + (1:2:1)) ()	15,8	630,0	1,98
1% « »+ (1:2:1) (150)	10,5	340,0	3,14

[6],

1 %

« » 5-

59 %

1 %

Azotobacter chroococcum,

« »,

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1. / . . ,
– ., 1961. – . 120-128.

2. . . .

/ . . // . – 2005. – 3. –
. 48-54.

3.

Trichoderma

harzianum 128 / . . , . . , . . ' . //
. – 2016. – 11. – . 13-18.

4.

: 7926:2015. – [22 2016 .]. – . :
« », 2016. – 9 . – ().

5. / . . ,
 . . , – .: . – 1980. – 224 .

6. // / .
 - . – , 2004. –

10 .

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. . ”, .

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1%

«

»,

Azotobacterchroococcum,

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E. V. Skrylnik, Dr. habil agricultural sciences, A. N. Kutovaya Phd agricultural sciences, U. N. Tovstuy. Biocomposting of poultrylitter

National Scientific Center “Institute for soil science and agrochemistry research named after O.N. Sokolovsky”, Kharkiv

The influence the biocomposting of poultrylitterwith peat and straw treatment with a 1% solution of "Azotofit", which contains Azotobacter chroococcum cells, increases the activity of microflora and enriches the compost with total nitrogenwas determined.

Key words: biocomposting, poultrylitter, peat, straw, nitrogen.

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18 ,

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[3].

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[2, 3].

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[4,5].

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” ” 2012-2015 .
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[4].

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- « ».
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20 / , (13,4 /) ,
40 / (12,3 /).
10 /
11,5 / , , 20 /
, , 40 / .

« » : 2013 –
27070 , 36 / , 2014 – 30740 , 45,3 / , 2015 – 20259 ,
31 / .

[2, 4].

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1989
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(. . .).

3-9 / „ ” 12-45%

1 20-40 ,
” ”
3-8 , – 1,5-3 / .
() [1-3].

« »
« », « », « » « - ».

2010-2016

2012-2015 . « » -

« - » (6 /) + (10 /)
(12 /)

55 / . « - » (6 /) +
(10 /) (6 / +
12 /)
(12 /)+ (10 /)

- 144 /
« - » (6 /) + (10 /)
(12 /) - 89 / [4].

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35-45 %

« - », . . 520

[2, 4].

2000 « »

« » 80-118 / , 35-
45 / , . , -

2016 2-4° .

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33-36° ,

510

46,1 / (- 13,8 /).

27 88 / ,
 26 98 / (12-17 /). 75
 () 120 /
 (28,3 /). 40 (.) 44,5 /
 (9,2 /)

30-40 % [4].

« » 7

: 1. Bacillus subtilis, 2. Pseudomonas, 3. Bacillus megaterium,
 4. Lactobacillus, 5. Bacillus pumilus, 6. Bacillus sp, 7. Bradyrhizobium japonicum.

18 : 9

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 ; 1 , : ,
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[3, 4].

1. : (.
 . .) – - – , 2016-

284 .

2. . .

/ . . //

. - 2016. - . 211-213.

3. / . . , . . ,

. . , . . , . . // - :

. - - : , 2015. - 156 .

4. . . /

. . , . . , . . , . . ,

. . . - - : , 2015. - 596 .

5. . . -

: / . . . - : , 1998. - 224 .

6. . .

: - . : 06.01.01 / . . ;

. - . , 2005. - 37 .

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Shuvar I. A., Phd. hab., professor of Lviv NAU, **Ivanishin V. V.**, Phd. hab., professor, Rector of Podolsky SATU, **Sendetsky V. M.**, Phd. Podolsky SATU, **Bunchak A. M.**, Phd. Podolsky SATU, **Zentilo L. V.**, Phd. NUBiP of Ukraine. **Agroecological foundations of increasing soil fertility for sustainable functioning of agroecosystems, production of environmentally pure products and environmental protection in modern agriculture.**

Shows the results of years of research on the problem of new technologies for the production of organic fertilizer by vermicultivation accelerated biological fermentation, complex of humic substances, straw degradation with simultaneous seeding cultures for green manure, cultivation technique buckwheat intermediate crops to effectively function in adaptive-landscape agriculture performed in Podolsky HATU, Lvovskm NAU Association "bioconversion" (Ivano-Frankivsk), in the CBO "Agro Irma "Kolos" Skvyrskogo district, Kyiv region (basic hazayaystvo National Agricultural University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine) and in basic farm Podolsky HATU (PF "Bogdan K"), Ivano-Frankivsk region and the Corporation "Kolos Sun" Ternopil region).

Key words: soil fertility, new technologies, vermiculture, biological fermentation, humic preparations, destruction of straw and plant residues, intermediate crops, green fertilizer, organic products and its quality, environmental protection.

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« ».

- 34% (N),

-18,3% (2 5),

-57 % (2).

(0,002%

)

:

1. /
2. $N_{90}P_{90}K_{90}$
3. $N_{90}P_{90}K_{90} + 0,002\%$
4. $N_{120}P_{90}K_{90}$
5. $N_{120}P_{90}K_{90} + 0,002\%$
6. $N_{120}P_{120}K_{90}$
7. $N_{120}P_{120}K_{90} + 0,002\%$

(

.)

1.

$N_{90}P_{90}K_{90}$

1,

8,9 / 38,4%; $N_{90}P_{90}K_{90} + 0,002\%$

9,6 / - 41,3%; $N_{120}P_{90}K_{90} - 12,0 / - 51,7\%$; $N_{120}P_{90}K_{90} +$

0,002% . - 12,6 / - 54,3%; $N_{120}P_{120}K_{90} - 14,8 / - 63,8\%$; $N_{120}P_{120}K_{90}$

+ 0,002% . - 15,6 / - 67,2%, / ,

23,2 / .

1

(3)

		3 (/)		
			/	%
1	/	23,2	--	--
2	$N_{90}P_{90}K_{90}$	32,1	8,9	38,4
3	$N_{90}P_{90}K_{90} + 0,002\%$.	32,8	9,6	41,3
4	$N_{120}P_{90}K_{90}$	35,2	12,0	51,7
5	$N_{120}P_{90}K_{90} + 0,002\%$.	35,8	12,6	54,3
6	$N_{120}P_{120}K_{90}$	38,0	14,8	63,8
7	$N_{120}P_{120}K_{90} + 0,002\%$.	38,8	15,6	67,2

()

$N_{120}P_{120}K_{90} + 0,002\%$

[1].

2.

	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	%	%			«C» /%	%
/	0,39	0,09	0,23	17,0	10,52	0,19	10,71	2,81	1,45
N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀	0,47	0,10	0,27	17,1	10,94	0,23	11,17	3,42	1,37
N ₉₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀ + 0,002%	0,54	0,11	0,28	17,7	11,04	0,28	11,32	3,78	1,30
N ₁₂₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀	0,55	0,12	0,30	18,4	11,13	0,32	11,45	3,97	1,20
N ₁₂₀ P ₉₀ K ₉₀ + 0,002%	0,58	0,12	0,33	18,8	11,55	0,40	11,95	4,35	1,15
N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀	0,59	0,12	0,35	19,0	11,73	0,43	12,16	4,50	1,10
N ₁₂₀ P ₁₂₀ K ₉₀ + 0,002%	0,61	0,13	0,37	19,3	11,80	0,50	12,30	4,70	1,05

2 ,
()

N₁₂₀P₁₂₀K₉₀ + 0,002%

0,002%

N₁₂₀P₉₀K₉₀ + 0,002%

N₁₂₀P₁₂₀K₉₀ + 0,002%

11,95%

12,30%

1,24%

1,59%

/ .

« »

0,002%

0,61

1,89

/%

- :
1. . . . , / , 1992. – 17 .
 2. . . . , - « » - - , 2000. – 320 .
 3. . . . , - « » , 1971. – 596 .
 4. . . . , - ., 1963. – 32 c.
- ()
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M. A. Bagirova, PhD of agricultural sciences. **Effect of the naphthenic growth substance (NGS) against the background of mineral fertilizers on culture cherry.**

Institute of Soil science and Agrochemistry of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku.

Development of the methods providing the most effective use of fertilizers is one of the most important problems of agriculture. In article effect of the naphthenic growth substance (NGS) against the background of mineral fertilizers is considered. By the conducted researches it is established that physiologically active agent (NRV) positively influenced an urozhaygost and quality indicators of a kulutura of cherry.

Key words: growth substances, mineral fertilizers, cherry.

[631.8:633.16](1-15)(292.485)(477.8)

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-
• ,
N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅
- 1,2%.
0,08 – 0,22 %.
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, , , • ,
• -
• ,

[4].

[2; 5; 6].

[3].

[1].

20) () 99 / (0 -
88 103 / , -6,5. () ,

: 1)

(), 2) N₁₅P₁₅K₁₅, 3) N₃₀P₁₅K₁₅, 4) N₄₅P₁₅K₁₅, 5) N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀,
6) N₄₅P₃₀K₃₀, 7) N₆₀P₃₀K₃₀, 8) N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅, 9) N₆₀P₄₅K₄₅, 10) N₆₀P₆₀K₆₀.

, + ,

: - 10846-91, -

31 497058 019-2005.

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(. 1).

1

2013 – 2015 ., %

			+				+	
()	9,90	10,05	10,12	10,12	1,93	2,00	2,07	2,08
N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀	10,28	10,78	10,98	11,30	2,09	2,19	2,24	2,24
N ₄₅ P ₄₅ K ₄₅	10,65	11,28	11,47	11,85	2,19	2,30	2,34	2,29
N ₆₀ P ₄₅ K ₄₅	11,03	11,35	11,45	11,82	2,32	2,44	2,50	2,43
N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₆₀	11,23	11,50	11,73	11,78	2,36	2,45	2,56	2,54
05	0,19				0,12			
	0,12				0,06			
	0,37				0,18			

9,90 1,93 %,

0,75 0,26 %.

0,38 %, - 0,16 %, N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀

- 1,33 0,43 %.

N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅ -

N₆₀P₆₀K₆₀

$$y = 3,041x + 4,026, \quad (1)$$

y - , %; x - , %.

$R^2 = 0,96,$

0,15 % 0,63 %

N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅.

0,07 - 0,12 %.

N₆₀P₄₅K₄₅.

0,22 - 0,82 %, -

0,14 - 0,19 %.

0,2

1,2 %.

N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅,

1,20 %.

0,08 – 0,22 %.

N₄₅P₄₅K₄₅

– 1,2 %,

0,08

0,22 %.

:

1. 500

: .- . . /

[. . , . . , . . , . . , . .] ; . . - . . , . . . -

: , 2016. – 476 .

2.

/ . . ,

. . , . . // . – 1975. – 11. –

. 22–25.

3.

/ . . // , 2005. –

. 254. – . 72 – 84.

4.

/ . . //

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. – 2010. – . 1: – . 52. – . 124–130.

5.

/ [. . , . . ,

. . .] // . – 2011. – . 239–242.

6. Pecio A. rodowiskowe i agrotechniczne uwarunkowania wielko ci i jako ci plonu ziarna j czmienia browarnego / A. Pecio // Fragmenta Aronomica. – 2012. – 4(76). – . 77–85.

$N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$

– 1,2%.

0,08 – 0,22%.

Vyslobodska M. M., Vega N. I. Agrochemical evaluation of organic fertilizers origin on protein and nitrogen in spring barley in Western Forest-steppe of Ukraine.

Lviv National Agrarian University, Lviv – Dubliany.

The results of research the influence foliar fertilizing effect of spring barley fertilizers of organic origin under different rules fertilizer to replace the protein and nitrogen content in the grain. It was established, that the use of foliar fertilizers on Frey Aqua background $N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$ provides the most significant increase in protein content – 1.2%. The increase due to nitrogen top dressing fertilizer based on this mineral background is 0.08 – 0.22%.

Key words: organic fertilizer origin, fertilizer rate, spring barley, protein, nitrogen in the grain.

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620 870 / [3].

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1000 [1]. 1000

[3, 4] 36,5 50,2 [5].

« »

: 1) (); 2) $P_{60} + N_{120}$; 3) $K_{60} + N_{120}$; 4) $P_{60}K_{60} -$; 5) $+ N_{120}$; 6) $+ N_{60} + N_{60}$; 7) $+ N_{60} S_{70} + N_{60}$.

72^2 , $- 40^2$,

[7].

1000

ISO 520:2015,

– 10840–64,

– 10987–76.

[7].

R. E. Chaddock [8],

0,1–0,3 – , 0,3–0,5 – , 0,5–

0,7 – , 0,7–0,9 – , 0,9–0,99 – .

1000

(. 1). ,

1000

40,0

43,1

8 %.

42,5 ,

– 42,9 .

1

1000

()				
	2013	2014	2015	
()	()			
()	38,1	39,5	42,5	40,0
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	39,3	42,3	45,8	42,5
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	39,2	42,5	45,9	42,5
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ –	38,3	39,2	42,8	40,1
+ N ₁₂₀	39,5	42,9	46,3	42,9
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	39,7	42,8	46,8	43,1
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	39,6	42,9	46,7	43,1
()	39,6	40,2	41,7	40,5
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	41,3	41,6	42,2	41,7
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	41,4	41,5	42,3	41,7
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ –	39,8	40,4	41,8	40,7
+ N ₁₂₀	41,8	42,1	42,6	42,2
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	41,9	42,0	42,5	42,1
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	41,8	42,2	42,7	42,2
05		1,0	1,0	–
		0,9	0,8	–

1000

2013 .

–

209,0

,

75 %

(277).

2014 .

–

292

,

5 %

. 2015 . – 271,5

2 %

,

,

2015 .

1000

45,8–46,3

46,7–46,8 , 2014 .– 42,3–42,9 42,8–42,9, 2013 .–
 39,2–39,5 39,6–39,7 .

1000

40,5 42,2 .

1000

[6]

1000

1000

15 40

40 60

1,35–1,40 / ³,

– 1,46–1,63 / ³,

721 725 /

(.2).

2

, /

()				
	2013	2014	2015	
()	()			
()	719	726	736	727
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	731	719	723	724
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	732	720	722	725
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ –	720	727	738	728
+ N ₁₂₀	734	721	718	724
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	733	713	717	721
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	735	710	719	721
()	685	705	736	709
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	672	688	728	696
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	670	685	726	694
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ –	683	703	734	707
+ N ₁₂₀	670	685	720	692
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	668	680	718	689
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	663	678	713	685
05		15	19	–
		15	16	–

2013 .

1000

719

735 / .

(r=0,98). 2014 2015 .

, (r= -0,93).

(05=15-18)

685 709 / .

67 % 86-90 %

28-34 % (. 3).

3

, %

()				
	2013	2014	2015	
()	()			
()	76	68	57	67
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	87	84	65	79
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	86	80	66	77
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ -	77	69	58	68
+ N ₁₂₀	89	85	72	82
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	92	87	78	86
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	95	93	83	90
()	96	92	87	92
P ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	100	100	96	99
K ₆₀ + N ₁₂₀	100	100	95	98
P ₆₀ K ₆₀ -	100	91	89	93
+ N ₁₂₀	100	100	98	99
+ N ₆₀ + N ₆₀	100	100	100	100
+ N ₆₀ S ₃₅ + N ₆₀	100	100	100	100
05		2	2	-
		2	1	-

4. Ramya P., Chaubal A., Kulkarni et al. QTL mapping of 1000-kernel weight, kernel length, and kernel width in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) // Journal of applied genetics. 2010. 51 (4). P. 421–429.

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: 1981. – . 52-53.

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H. M. Hospodarenko, V. V. Liubych. **Effect of species, rules and terms of use of nitrogen fertilizers on physical properties of winter wheat grain.**

The article is devoted to studying thousand-kernel weight, grain unit and grain vitreousness. It is found that physical properties vary considerably depending on weather conditions, variety and fertilizer. Improving conditions for providing moisture and nitrogen nutrition of winter wheat plants improves the physical properties. Tronka winter wheat grain has larger grain unit and lower vitreousness while Artemisia variety is characterized by higher vitreousness and lower grain unit.

Key words: thousand-kernel weight, grain unit, vitreousness, nitrogen fertilizers.

4.

633.854.78:631.53.027.33

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« »

0,47 / . 0,45-
, ,
, 1,6-5,2 .
,
40-72%,

20-54,5%.

: , ,
, 5550, ,
, .

10%,

2014-2015

13,5-14,7 / [1].

30-75% [2, 3].

[4].

[5].

[6, 7].

5550.

A-G

30

100 /

100 / ,

500 /

- 10 / .

[17]

1.

2.

3.

10

60

4.

10

60

30

(. 1).

1

[3]

			, %	
	2013	2014		
	+	++	5,5	16,5
	++	++	14,6	30,4
	+	++	0,9	16,0
	-	+	6,0	12,0
	-	-	0,2	0,8

: «-» - ; «+» -
; «+++» -

1

0,8 30,4%,

, 2015-2016

(. 2).

2

	, %,						, %,					
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	10	11	16	18	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	5	8	9	4	5	50	54,5	50	50	20	29
3	5	5	9	11	4	5	50	54,5	44	39	20	29
4	3	2	5	5	3	3	70	82	69	72	40	57

2

20-29%

70% 2015 , 82% 2016 , – 69% 2015 , 72 %
2016,

(.3).

3

	2		2	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	4200	4810	240	254
2	4400	5170	267	278
3	4340	5200	264	274
4	4660	5380	268	296

2015 11% 12% 2016 .

2015 12% 16,5% – 2016 .

(4).

4

	, / ,			, / ,		
	2015	2016	2	2015	2016	2
1	2,65	2,67	2,66	-	-	-
2	2,90	2,92	2,91	0,25	0,25	0,25
3	2,94	3,00	2,97	0,29	0,33	0,31
4	3,10	3,14	3,12	0,45	0,47	0,46

2015 17% 18% 2016 .

0,46 / .

: 1

- 0,86 / ,

- 1,17 / , 36% , .

1. [] // [].
: <http://vfermer.ru/rubriki/konsultacii/692-professor-tihonov-sovremennoe-sostoyanie-rynka-podsolnechnika-v-rossii.html> (20.12.2016).

2. // :
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- : -
. . , 2011. – .199-204.

3. / . . , . . ,
. . , . . / ()
) . , 2008. 2. – 32 .

4. [] // - . RU []. :
<http://www.rynok-apk.ru/articles/plants/stabilizatsiya-fitosanitarnogo-/> (20.12.2016).

5. //
. . . XI / . 1998.
.2. – . 199-200.

6. ,
//
. 2016. 1 (33). – . 55-63.

7. //
. 2016. 1 (21). – . 153-158.

• • , • • , • • •
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0,45-0,47 /

1,6-5,2

40-72 %,

20-54,5 %.

5550,

Alexei Belenkov, Michail Aksjenov, Igor Judaev. Presowing influence of seeds treatment in condition of sunflowre crop in the Volgograd region.

Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy; Volgograd State Agrarian University; Azov-Chernomorskiy Engineering Institute of Don State Agrarian University.

In the Volgograd state agrarian University is developed technology for complex presowing treatment of sunflower seeds in the electromagnetic field of power frequency high voltage and biostimulant growth Zerebra agro. Two-year laboratory and field studies have confirmed the efficiency of this seeds preparation

for sowing. The yield increase in this case amounted to 0,45-0,47 t/ha compared to control. It was observed decrease in the infection of sunflower plants grown from treated seed complex, diseases such as white and gray rot, rust in 1.6-5.2 times. Increased biological efficiency, on crops with treated comprehensively seeds it amounted to the value of 40 to 72 %, which is higher compared to efficiency only in the electromagnetic field of power frequency high voltage or biostimulant of the growth of Zerebra agro, for which the figure is characterized by the value 20 to 54,5 %.

Key words: Sunflower seeds, electromagnetic field, growth regulator Zerebra agro, hybrid LG 5550, integrated presowing treatment, the phytosanitary condition of crops, yield of crops.

631.5

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 (- -) ,
 399,6 / .
 : , , - ,
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[2, 5].

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2

3-5%

14,85%.

0-20

1,56-

1,68%;

- 0,094-0,104;

0-20

45-72

- 4,2-4,6;

4,8-6,1

/

0-20

0,10-0,15%;

10,16 / ,

1%-

(NH₄)₂CO₃ - 10,9-12,0 / .

- 204-298 / ;

- 8,5-9,0.

(1,5-5,1 /),

(0,10-

0,22 /), (0,11-0,24 /), (0,10-
0,18 /) (0,05-0,07 /),

Nodulosa) (Salsola crassa), (Salsola
Hanseniana) (Artemisia

8-10
110-270
0,10-0,13. (-
- 55)

(1260 /),
130-135 / ², 10°
4000-4500° .

[1, 3, 4].

2

[6, 7].

: - ;
- ; - () -

“Shimadzu – 6800”.

, ()
 -
 2013-2015 .
 : 1) - ; 2) - N₉₀P₆₀K₆₀
 - ; 3) - (- - N₉₀P₆₀K₆₀
 + MnSO₄ (4 /) + CuSO₄ (3 /) + ZnSO₄ (3 /) + CoSO₄ (3 /) +
 Na₂SeO₃ (3 /); 4) + 2 ; 5) +
 2 .
 ,
 , -
 - ()
) . 56,48-91,20%.
 ,
 -
 - 98,15%

1

	3 , /								
				/	%	/	,	/	%
1.	1.57	1.42	5.99	-	-	2.16	-	-	-
2. -N ₉₀ P ₆₀ K ₆₀	2.92	6.47	9.39	3.40	56.76	3.38	1.22	56.48	
3. - +Mn(4)+ Cu(3)+Zn(3)+Co(3)+Se(3)	4.25	7.21	11.46	5.47	91.31	4.13	1.97	91.20	
4. +	3.76	6.97	10.73	4.74	79.13	3.86	1.70	78.70	
5. +	3.54	8.34	11.88	5.89	98.33	4.28	2.12	98.15	

3 %,	1. -	2. -K90P60P60	3. +MnSO ₄ (4 /)+ CuSO ₄ (3 /)+ZnSO ₄ (3 /)+CoSO 4(3 /)+Na ₂ SeO ₃ (3 /)-	4. +	5. +
1.	11.38	11.61	12.29	11.12	12.19
2.	9.62	10.92	12.03	11.62	12.66
3.	3.64	3.77	4.00	4.70	4.03
4.	39.30	37.89	35.41	35.89	34.13
	36.06	35.81	36.27	36.67	36.99
6. / ,	7.56	7.72	7.82	7.92	7.91
7.	45.2	72.49	89.69	84.98	93.97
8.	-	27.29	44.40	39.78	48.77
9. /	-	409.35	666.00	596.70	731.55
10. /	-	262	282	312	332
11. /	-	147.4	384.0	287.7	399.6

399,6 /

:

1)

()

-,

(N₉₀P₆₀K₆₀ + MnSO₄ (4 /) + CuSO₄ (3 /) + ZnSO₄ (3 /) + CoSO₄ (3 /) + Na₂SeO₃ (3 /) +)

74,54-98,15%,

2

48,77 . , 108%.

2)

(332 /),

399 /

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1.

, . . . , 2- , , - , 1970. – 487 .

2.

. II « : » , 2012. – . 215-216

3.

. – , 1972. – 208 .

4.

. 1, – ,: 1971. – 56 .

5.

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. , 2008. – . 37-41.

6.

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7.

.: 1987. – 197 .

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(- -)
399,6 /
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A. F. Gasanova, doctor of Agricultural Sciences, **E. N. Kuliyeva**, candidate of Biological Sciences. **Managing the productivity of dry steppe pastures in Azerbaijan.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of NAS of Azerbaijan, Baku.

Geobotanical studies have shown that the productivity of pasture ecosystems in recent years has decreased by 2 times. Pastures do not meet the needs of a growing livestock population. Work has been done on their superficial improvement. A rational system of mineral (macro- and micro-) fertilizers has been developed in combination with harrowing, which provides 399.6 man / ha of conditionally net income.

Key words: dry steppe, exchange energy, macro- and microfertilizers, winter pastures, harrowing.

2200

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[2]

1 [3]

« »,

III-VII

[4].

XIV XV

[5].

1400

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300 , 1000-

[6]

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, , , , [1]

« - - - » [7] , [8].

VII (1976 .) « » , 72 , 1 70. [9] 80. 1 (), « - » ,





2722³,
357, 151
142362,
1800
2000
85,9³
407,
1955
356,
10
7
15
3671,
2003 /
1000,
2000

162 / , « » . - 114 / . [10].

« », « », « », « » , « » .

1,20, 1,40-1,70 . 0,65-0,70 , 0,75-

1. ; 2. ; 3. ; 4.
- ; 5.

; 6.

2003 . 33 . 3 , 1955 . 85,84 . 3 ,
 , 52,84 . 3 61%
 , 88,52 . 3 .

N		3/							
			1955	2003	.	1955	2003	2003	
			3	3	3	3	3	3	%
		75,19	32,57	14,7	-17,89	0	1,090	15,79	21
		41,53	17,87	6,87	-11,0	0	0,522	7,392	17,8
		32,88	26,28	7,31	-18,97	0	3,420	10,73	32,6
		18,80	5,62	2,63	-2,99	0	1,283	3,913	2,1
		149,50	1,29	0,33	-0,96	0	37,030	37,36	25,0
		8,73	2,21	1,16	-1,05	0	0,583	1,743	20,0
		-	-	-	-	0	11,592	11,592	36,9
	:	358,0	85,84	33,0	-52,84	0	55,520	88,52	24,7

33 . 3 4125 11,6% (8000), 55 . 3 ,
 7215 20,5% (7623 3) . ,
 377 3 .

5742 . . . ,

22187

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1. , 2010. – 159 .(. . .)

2. , 1940.

3. , . . . ,

1959. – . 71.

4. VI ,
, 1981 – 79 .

5. . . . – . « . . . » , N225, 29.11.2003. – . 27.

6. ,
, 1999. – 226 .(. . .)

7. 1 . (-
) , 1998. – 199 .

8. , « . . . » , -
, N 3, (27), 2007. – . 48-51 (. . .).

9.
. . . « . . . » , 1964. – 16 .

10. ,
, 2006, N 1 (19). – . 90-93.

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Guliev A. G., doc. agr. sci., prof., **Karimov A. M.**, cand. agr. sci., dos.,
Valiyev V.Z., junior scientist. **Qanats – as an alternative drinable water source.**

Institute of soil science and agrochemistry of Azerbaijan national academy of sciences.

The creation history, geographical spreading, quantity, irrigated zones and economical rationality of the ganats in Nakhchivan AR of Azerbaijan were given in the article.

Key words: ganat, ganat systems, subsoil waters, subartesian wells.

632.954:543.32

99 %

[3],

[13, 14].

[9].

[16],

[4, 5, 8, 10, 16].

(a^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Fe^{3+})

[13, 18],

[2].

[10, 11, 19].

, 2,4-

[5].

(< 7)

(> 7).

[6].

7,0,

(*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench ssp.

bicolor) [15].

(, A)

(< 5,0 > 8,0)

[6].

[1].

2,4-

(, 0,1 % v/v) [17].

[7, 1, 17].

(1 /) 8-

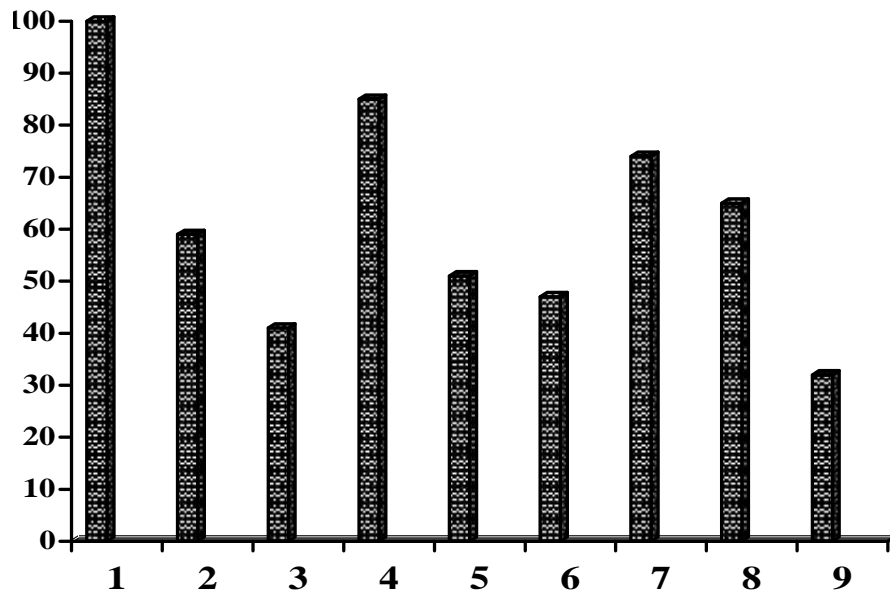
59 %

1,

85 (

.) i 74 % (

2,



.1.

$1 - (1,5 /)$; $2 - (1 /)$; $3 - (1,5 /)$; $4 - (1 /)$; $5 - (1,5 /)$; $6 - (1 /) + (0,25 \%)$; $7 - (1 /)$; $8 - (1,5 /)$; $9 - (1 /) + (0,25 \%)$

2.
10%.

1.
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// . – 2015. – 4, 86. – . 5-11.
2.
/ – ∴ , 2004. – 223 .
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Zh. Z. Guralchuk, A. M. Sychuk, O. P. Rodzevich, O. V. Gumenyuk.
Impact on water quality on performance of plant foliar treatments.

Institute of Plant Physiology and Genetics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

The article is devoted to the impact of the quality of water used for the preparation of working solutions for spraying, on the effectiveness of the herbicides. We consider some possible ways to overcome the negative impact of the water hardness on herbicides entering in plants and weed control efficiency.

Key words: water quality, water hardness, herbicide, adjuvant.

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II 35%

1290 11%

592 000 48,8%

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5% 51%,
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. , . . .
3 : 1) ; 2)
; 3) [5].
, , , ,
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		-	'	%	'	-	'
		300-500	2,62	7.40	10.4	600-800	
	-	500-600	2,34	7.60	8.5	800-1000	
	-	500-1500	3,26	7.60	6.5	1000-1200	
	-	1500-2000	3,84	7.30	4.8	1200-1400	

, , , ,
 , , , .
 300-500 , 2,34%, 7,4,
 10,4° , 600-800 . -
 500-600 , 2,62%, 7,6,
 8,5° , 800-1000 .
 600-1500 ,
 3,26%, 7,6, 6,5° , 1000-1200 .
 - 1500-2000 ,
 3,84%, 7,3, 4,8° , 1200-
 1400 . -

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[2, 5].

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- 1.
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« », 1998. – 282 .

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», « », 2005. – 879 .

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», « », 2006. – 607 .

5.

–427 .

6.

», 2005. – . 214.

(,),

:631.8 (075)

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[1, 3, 6-9].

[1, 5, 7].

[2, 4, 6].

2012 – 2014

– 0,33 0,70 . 4,0 ;

– 7 ; – 28 ².

– , –

: 1. – ; 2. –

$N_{100}P_{100}K_{100}$; 3. – 40 / ; 4. – 60 / ; 5. – 80 / ; 6.

+ (3:1) – 60 / ; 7. + (3:1) – 20 / ; 8.

+ (3:1) – 40 / ; 9. + (3:1) – 60 / ; 10.

+ (3:1) + 10 % – 40 / .

., 3, 10].

(. 1).

1

2011 – 2014 .

	, %											
	/											
	Pb	Cd	Ni	Co	Pb	Cd	Ni	Co	Pb	Cd	Ni	Co
1. ()	11,93	0,52	16,51	11,41	1,15	0,09	1,05	1,05	9,6	17,3	6,4	9,2
2. N ₁₀₀ P ₁₀₀ K ₁₀₀	12,78	0,78	17,11	11,72	1,29	0,10	1,20	1,22	10,1	12,8	7,0	10,4
3. 40 /	13,51	0,71	18,16	11,69	1,44	0,13	1,27	1,29	10,7	18,3	7,0	11,0
4. 60 /	14,62	0,74	19,12	13,41	1,53	0,14	1,36	1,54	10,5	18,9	7,1	11,5
5. 80 /	16,10	0,91	20,51	13,59	1,75	0,18	1,45	1,65	10,8	19,7	7,2	12,1
6. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	13,68	0,73	19,10	13,11	1,47	0,14	1,30	1,53	10,7	19,1	6,8	11,7
7. (+ (3:1)) – 20 /	12,85	0,65	18,11	12,38	1,27	0,12	1,22	1,17	9,9	18,5	6,7	9,5
8. (+ (3:1)) – 40 /	13,49	0,69	18,49	13,10	1,32	0,12	1,12	1,25	9,7	17,3	6,1	9,5
9. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	14,61	0,77	19,47	13,53	1,40	0,13	1,16	1,30	9,6	16,8	6,0	9,5
10. (+ (3:1) + 10 %) – 40 /	15,71	0,89	20,10	13,69	1,51	0,15	1,21	1,31	9,6	16,8	6,0	9,5
0,5	1,34	0,26	1,50	1,41	1,12	0,01	0,11	0,15				
	30,0	3,0	85,0	50,0	6,0	0,7	4,0	5,0				

80 /

16,10 / , -1,01 / ,
20,51 13,59 / .

(0 - 20)
(20 - 40)

60 /

1,1% , 2,2% -
0,8%

t = (+ 25) ° .

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$$= \frac{0^-}{0} \cdot 100 , \quad (1)$$

0 –

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[1, 6, 10, 13].

[3, 6].

(*Linum usitatissimum* L.),

(*Helianthus*

annuus L.), - (*Lepidium saivum* L.) (. 2).

2

(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

	min-max,	, %	min-max,	, %
1. ()	2,40-2,55	3,90	1,97-2,15	2,70
2. N ₁₀₀ P ₁₀₀ K ₁₀₀	2,34-2,39	3,41	1,84-1,97	2,31
3. 40 /	2,28-2,49	3,03	1,69-1,89	2,11
4. 60 /	2,25-2,39	2,86	1,69-1,81	1,69
5. 80 /	2,18-2,35	2,81	1,65-1,77	1,65
6. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	2,37-2,48	3,00	1,72-1,98	1,69
7. (+ (3:1)) – 20 /	2,40-2,51	3,10	1,79-1,99	1,80
8. (+ (3:1)) – 40 /	2,39-2,46	3,21	1,80-1,90	1,73
9. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	2,36-2,47	2,89	1,75-1,84	1,70
10. (+ (3:1) + 10 %) – 40 /	2,37-2,43	2,94	1,81-1,94	1,80

:

2,18 – 2,35

1,65 – 1,77

2,81 %

1,65 %

3,12 –

3,17

1,45 – 1,57

7,7 %

2,1 %

(.3).

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3,90 – 4,41

2,93 – 3,06

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1,59 – 1,70

1,01 – 1,12

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8,86

2,31 %

2,31

2,51 %

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(6 – 10)

34 39 %

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3

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, %

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1. ()	19	18	20	
2. N ₁₀₀ P ₁₀₀ K ₁₀₀	26	24	29	
3. 40 /	41	40	41	
4. 60 /	42	41	42	
5. 80 /	44	41	43	
6. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	39	38	38	
7. (+ (3:1)) – 20 /	34	34	34	
8. (+ (3:1)) – 40 /	36	36	36	
9. (+ (3:1)) – 60 /	38	39	36	
10. (+ (3:1) + 10 %) – 40 /	37	38	39	
0,5	1,6	1,2	1,7	

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40%

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/ [. . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . .] . – : –2000. – 2009. – 285 .

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4.

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(29). – .164 – 171.

8. . .

d Pb / . . , . . //

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9. : / [. . , . .

. . .]; – , 2012. –

530 .

10. ,

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. – , 2014. – .3. – .107 – 108.

11. .

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Hrytsulyak G. M. The effect of sewage sludge deposition on the phytotoxicity of sod-podzolic soils of Perecarpathia.

The results of researches are expounded in relation to influence of fertilizer on the basis sewage sludge on biotoxic contamination of sod-podzolic soil. Certainly, that intensity of oppression of processes of phytometers (flax ordinary, sunflower one-year and watercress) is specified on toxicness of soil at level "middle" for bringing of composts, effluents made on sewage sludge.

Key words: sewage sludge, compost, biotoxicness heavy metals, power willow, sod-podzolic soil. level of phytotoxicity.

631.85

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60-65%

25-50%

[4].

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21-22

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 90-125 , 100) 5,0-6,3 ,
 50-63% .
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 90 63%, 6,3 ,
 360 . (106 ., 508 .), 89
 . 103 . « » ()
 125 50%,
 5,0 10 ,
 100 . (34 ., 136 .), 38 ., 98 .

()

4-

		10									5,3	53	110
			-				-						
1		10	100	103	252	146	152	43	49	206	5,3	53	110
2		10	100	98	200	140	100	38	34	136	5,0	50	125
3		10	100	102	280	166	180	64	58	244	5,5	55	93
4		10	100	100	292	185	192	85	63	258	5,8	58	97
5		10	100	101	320	194	220	93	69	302	5,4	54	95
6		10	100	97	221	166	121	69	48	146	5,9	59	103
7	,	10	100	104	260	152	160	48	50	220	5,8	58	100
8	.	10	100	99	250	145	150	46	41	218	5,2	52	98
9		10	100	103	460	292	360	189	106	508	6,3	63	90
10		10	100	102	420	212	320	110	92	456	6,1	61	93
11		10	100	98	400	200	300	102	85	630	6,1	61	95
12		10	100	100	380	188	288	88	78	420	6,0	60	105
13		10	100	102	340	164	240	62	74	232	5,9	59	99

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9,5 , 5 ,

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90-

125

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(10)

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S. D. Ismailov, PhD of agricultural sciences. **Efficiency of processing of an organic waste with a view of maintenance of a favorable ecological state of environment.**

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku.

The technology of processing of a various organic waste a method vermiculture and receptions of organic fertilizer vermicompost and also fodder fiber for agricultural animals is one of the major problems in the field of agriculture of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: an organic waste, earthworms, vermicompost.

(CARPOBROTUS)

(Carpobrotus)

6-

Carpobrotus.

Carpobrotus

: Cd – 27%; Pb – 32%; Zn – 43%; Ni – 34%; Co – 29%; Mn –

36%,

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Carpobrotus.

Carpobrotus.

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1.

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()	(%)	pH	CO ₂ (%)
0-10	2,85	7,9	10,13
10-31	3,78	8,6	9,56
31-51	3,6	8,7	8,54
51-88	3,75	8,6	7,92
88-150	4,01	8,5	7,97

.1 ,

(8,8-9,4).

(7,9-

8,2).

[1-4].

(0,1-5 /)

Cd, Hg, Se.

As, Pb, Cv, Sn

(2-20 /).

116,

(10-200 /)

V, Ni, Zn Cr.

20 .

RF

0-5 ; 10-15 ; 15-20 .

2 ().

2

	(/)					
	1			2		
	()			()		
	(0-5)	(10-15)	(15-20)	(0-5)	(10-15)	(15-20)
Cd	2,27	1,35	1,12	2,36	1,22	0,97
Pb	9,58	8,12	7,61	9,31	8,07	8,11
Zn	60,28	52,26	50,05	58,17	51,17	49,11
Ni	31,76	28,63	27,54	29,61	28,62	28,08
Co	4,60	5,42	5,53	4,71	5,46	5,62
Mn	39,76	43,65	45,84	37,15	42,37	46,57

(Carpobrotus).

(. *Carpobrotus*) –

25 .

Carpobrotus acinaciformis
 (), Carpobrotus rossii (),
 Carpobrotus deliciosus () [5-8].

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 « » ()
 (Carpobrotus)

6-

Carpobrotus.

Carpobrotus

: Cd – 27%; Pb – 32%; ;Zn – 43%; Ni – 34%; Co – 29%; Mn –

36%, »

Carpobrotus.

Carpobrotus.

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2016.

631.5

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[1, 2].

[3, 5].

[6, 7].

2013-2017

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 1260 / , ,
 0,10-0,13.
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 135 / ², >10 4200-4500 , -

55-60 . -
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- 950 ², - 50 ²,
- 900 ³ .
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», , 1987 [4]
: 1) - (125 ²);
2) - (+ + + 2 /)
50 ²; 3) + N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀ (50 ²); 4) + N₆₀P₆₀K₃₀ (50 ²); 5) + N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀
+ (MnSO₄ + CuSO₄ + ZnSO₄ + CoSO₄ + Na₂SeO₃
3 . (50 ²). - .
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2013 . 3-4 .
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(- 1,56%; - 0,18%;
- 0,13%; - 2,10%; - 25 - /
100 ; - 12,9; - 8,0;
<0,001 - 22,1%; : Mn - 5,1 / , Cu-0,22 / , Zn - 0,24 / ,
Co-0,18 / , Se-0,07 / -
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- , - 6,81 /
35,85 . . 100 , 4,89 / , - 1,92 /
. 17 .
- (8) (7). -
30 , - 20-40%.

	2014	2015	2016	3		/
I.	10.43	11.16	19.50	13.70	8	-
II. ()	61.14	104.25	93.22	86.20	64	75.84
III. + N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀	64.53	138.73	102.63	101.96	75	91,60
IV. + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	83.04	142.80	126.27	117.40	87	107,04
V. + N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀ +	111.65	184.01	108.30	134.65	100	124,29

0,95 / 0,87 0,47 0,26 0,42
 ,% 4,48 1,12 2,26 2,67

37

(. 1, 2).

	3	./	./	./	-	%
I.	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. ()	75,84	910	419	491	1,17	117
III. + N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀	91,60	1099	463	633	1,37	137
IV. + N ₆₀ P ₆₀ K ₃₀	107,04	1284	479	805	1,68	168
V. + N ₃₀ P ₃₀ K ₃₀ +	124,29	1491	500	991	1,98	198

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991 . ./ , (500 . ./) ,

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S. Z. Mamedova, Dr.Sci.Biol., V. N. Gasanov, doctoral candidate. Ecological problems of increasing produktivity semidesert pastures of Azerbailan.

The pastures of Gobustan are located in the southeastern part of the Greater Caucasus. Excessive stresses, prolonged unsystematic use led to their degradation, reduction of bio-productivity, which today is no more than 3.0 centners/ha dry weight. Carrying out agrochemical measures to radically improve winter pastures will indicate ways to conserve pasture ecosystems.

Key words: cultural pastures, gray-brown soil, mineral fertilizers, productivity of natural lands, semi-desert zone.