FERTILIZER APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTED ACTION – ONE OF THE WAYS IN INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF TOMATO PRODUCTION IN THE PROTECTED SOIL

Proskurnikov Y.P., Lobankova O.Y., Selivanova M.V., Esaulko A.N.

FSBEU HPE «Stavropol State Agrarian University», Russia (355017, Stavropol, Zootekhnichesky Lane 12), e-mail: seliwanowa86@mail.ru

In providing with all-year-round vegetable production the protected soil has a great importance. Nowadays vegetable growing of the protected soil develops as dynamic and highly effective branch of agriculture. Development of branch assumes not only construction new and reconstruction of old greenhouses, but also improvement of existing technologies in cultivation of vegetable cultures. The new technologies of cultivation which are most providing biological requirements of plants provide increase in productivity [1]. Food optimization by application of biologically active agents is one of the most difficult tasks which constantly should be solved at cultivation of any culture. Application of agrochemicals of the directed action provides increase in productivity of culture and improvement of quality in received production. In winter greenhouses the tomato takes the second place after cucumber (20-25% from all area of the protected soil). The tomato differs not in only exclusive taste but also in the high content of vitamins and physiologically valuable substances. Data on influence are provided In the article there are data on influence of dosage compensation by growth regulating fertilizers on productivity and quality of hybrids production of tomato. In quality of dosage compensation it is used activave, megafoul and kendal with which in various combinations processed tomato plants. Joint application of activave, megafoul and kendal was the most effective in experience and as a result productivity increased in comparison with control by 17,9-18,8%, fruits of tomato differed with the high content of solids and sugars, the content of nitrates was within LAC.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПАТОГЕНЕЗА ЛИСТВЕННЫХ ПОРОД В ГОРОДСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ ПРИБРЕЖНОЙ ЗОНЫ ВОРОНЕЖСКОГО ВОДОХРАНИЛИЩА

Разинкова А.К., Перелыгина Е.Н.

ФГБОУ ВПО «Воронежская Государственная Лесотехническая Академия», Воронеж, Россия (394087, г. Воронеж, ул. Тимирязева, д. 8.), e-mail: vglta@vglta.vrn.ru

Проведены исследования в области патологий интродуцированных и аборигенных видов на примере прибрежной зоны г.Воронежа. Прибрежная зона Воронежского водохранилища является территорией общего пользования и зоной повышенной рекреационной нагрузки. В ходе исследований были обследованы зеленые насаждения естественного происхождения (куртины ольхи черной, насаждения ивы ломкой у воды), так и высаженные растения (контрольные участки у Речного вокзала у Чернавского моста, близ Адмиралтейской площади), так и высаженные растения (контрольные участки у Речного вокзала у Чернавского моста, близ Адмиралтейской площади). В ходе исследований был определен видовой состав древесной растительности прибрежной территории. В свою очередь все виды были отнесены к двум большим группам: местные и интродуцированные виды. Аборигенными видами, произрастающими на приближенной к водохранилищу зоне, являются: ива ломкая, вяз гладкий, ольха черная, береза повислая; к интродуцентам отнесены ива вавилонская, тополь пирамидальный. В данной статье произведен сравнительный анализ состояния зеленых насаждений, а также определен набор и соотношение патологических признаков в существующих группах. В результате исследований было выявлено что на одном дереве встречаются два и более патологических признака. Выявлены объективные различия в патогенезе аборигенных и интродуцированных видов древесных растений.

PECULIARITIES OF PATHOGENESIS OF HARDWOODS IN URBAN CONDITIONS OF VORONEZH RESERVOIR COASTAL ZONE

Razinkova A.K., Perelygina E.N.

Voronezh State Forestry Engineering Academy, Voronezh, Russia (394087, Voronezh, street Timirjazeva, 8), e-mail: vglta@vglta.vrn.ru

The research in the field of pathologies of introduced and indigenous species on the example of coastal zone of Voronezh is made. The coastal zone of Voronezh Reservoir is a territory of common use and area of increased recreational load. Studies have examined green areas of natural origin (clumps of alder, crack willow stands near the water) and planted plants (control plots at the River Station at Chernavsky Bridge near Admiralty Square) and planted plants (control sites at River Station at Chernavsky Bridge near Admiralty Square). During the research the species composition of woody vegetation of the coastal territory was identified. In its turn all species were classified into two large groups: local and introduced species. Native species, growing on close to the reservoir area, are: crack willow, European white elm, European black alder, silver birch; drooping willow, Lombardy poplar were classified as introducents. In this paper, comparative analysis of condition of green spaces is made, and the set and ratio of pathological features in existing groups were defined. Investigations have revealed that the same tree has two and more pathological feature. Objective differences in the pathogenesis of native and introduced tree species were found.