Materials of Conferences

PRACTICE OF CREATION INDUSTRIAL WINTER-PROOF SIMBIOTOV SWEET MERRY

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In favourable years a merry on Lower Volga brings overcrops, but while is not an industrial culture, as trees often fall out from damages in a winter period, not attaining the stage of the complete fruiting. For togo that in our time a merry became in a region a reliable and profitable fruit culture it is necessary to create not only undersized and skoroplodnye but also ustoychivye to winter stressoram of plant.

Practice testifies that trees more frequent than all perish from morozoboin and burns on shtambakh and in the grounds of skeletal branches. Much more reliable trees, created on the basis of inoculation of merry on shtamby of winter-proof sorts of cherry, but they also superfluously sil'noroslye. At defence of barrels reflecting a sunlight trees become screens steadier, but the same there is a problem on diminishing of force of growth of plants and a task does not decide on reduction of period to entering into the mass fruiting.

In order that to achieve objective on creation steady in a culture undersized and skoroplodnykh trees were the last years constructed and began to be created simbioty from the 2th and 3th biological components of including merry. In the first block of variants an of high quality merry is inoculated on shtamby of sredne- and undersized clonal podvoev of LC-52 and VSL-2 in 0,60…0,70 m high Experience rotined that resistance to cold of shtambov of these forms of podvoev on a level corresponded resistance to cold of cherry of sorts Vladimirskaya and Rastun'ya.

In the second block of variants an of high quality merry is inoculated on shtamby-insertions long 0,60...0,70 mcodes, formed the cherry of magalebskoy and sakhalinskoy, in same queue instiled on podvoi of LC-52 and VSL-2. Two standards of cherry sakhalinskoy attracted in work, to it used only in the decorative gardening. In the third block of variants an of high quality merry is inoculated on shtamby-insertions long 0,60…0,70 mcodes of podvoynykh forms of LC-52, VSL-2 and cherries steppe, graft on the cherry of magalebskuyu. As a control variant an of high quality merry, graft on the cherry of magalebskuyu, is used.

In the third year of carrying out tests all created forms of simbiotov develop normally, depending on subwar of form and graft is have different force of growth and predisposition to the speed-up fruiting. In a prospect will be exposed simbioty proper modern production requirements.

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THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA – SORGOVYE CULTURE

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At the present stage of development of agricultural science researchers poses increasing challenges for the development and justification of resource, economically balanced irrigation technologies.

When you create a strong forage base in Russia are very important crops that can provide high and stable yields of green and dry matter in extreme conditions. Important role in this regard can play different uses of sorghum – sugar, grain, silage, Sudan grass.

Sorghumthanks to high drought tolerance, low demands for nutrients and soil, can be grown with critical folding climatic conditions. Competitive advantages over other sorghum crops: high yield, lower seeding rate and costs for the purchase of seeds, high ecological plasticity, universality of use; polividnost.

However, the sowing of this crop under irrigation cover small area, and the harvests very low, apparently connected with the imperfection of the technology of cultivation of this crop.

Sweet sorghum on the irrigated lands can create 80...100 tons of green matter per hectare, sorgovye culture, with higher zharovynoslivost and drought, and same time stability in terms of productivity, while at the same time respond well irrigation, while ensuring high standards of small the irrigation crop increment. This property is required to use the shortage of irrigation water, well as in the planning culture in the conventionally irrigated lands – the satellites.

The green assembly line of forage annual crops, sorghum is a cost-effective: in the first place: good sorghum regrowth after cutting, which makes it possible to obtain non-irrigated lands 2...3, and on irrigation – to 4 mowing the green mass yield and with 40...50, 100 or more tons per 1 ha. Secondly, the rate of seeding sorghum in 3...5 times less corn, about 10 times less than legume-grass mixtures, and yields – significantly exceeds the last. Third, the use of varieties and hybrids sorgovyh cultures of different groups of maturity and planting them at different times, achieved the guaranteed food supply specifically identified in the periods and as