УДК 631.82

THE EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS ON THE PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS IN A FIELD EXPERIMENT

Al-Gailani Ammar Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev», Moscow, Russia

Mohamed Ramadan Ahmed Tikrit university, faculty of Agriculture, Iraq

Abstract. The article provides data on the field experience, which forms the basis of the research workof the RSAU - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev in modern conditions. Long field experience with more than a century of history continues scientific research on permanent crops and in crop rotation on various backgrounds of organic and mineral fertilizers. The data on weediness and yield of grain agrocenoses of individual variants in 2020 are presented.

Keywords: field experience, winter rye, barley, crop rotation, permanent crops, fertilizers, weeds, yield, agrocenosis.

The research was carried out in 2020 on the fields of the Long-term multifactorial field experiment of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, founded in 1912 by Professor A.G. Doyarenko at the field experimental station [1, 2]. The purpose of this scientific work is to identify the effect of crop rotation, fertilizer systems, liming on the infestation and yield of winter rye and barley. Table 1 presents a fragment of the scheme of the long-term field experience, concerning the cultivation of winter rye and barley under various options, where studies were carried out.

Table 1. Scheme of experience

Tuble 1. Benefite of experience					
Ontions	Permanently		Crop rotation		
Options	without lime	By lime	without lime	By lime	
Control (no fertilizer)	without lime	By lime	-	-	
Manure	without lime	By lime	-	-	
NPK	without lime	By lime	without lime	By lime	
Manure+NPK	without lime	By lime	without lime	By lime	
Control (no fertilizer)	without lime	By lime	without lime	By lime	
N	without lime	By lime	without lime	By lime	

From the list of studies, we determined the infestation of winter rye and barley crops by quantitative and quantitative-weight methods [2]. The crops were dominated by the following types of weeds:

 with the permanent cultivation of winter rye and barley, among the perennial weeds, field horsetail, wild watercress, medicinal dandelion and barnyard grass prevailed. Weeds were present in the crop rotation, such as horsetail, barnyard grass, couch grass.

- among young weeds in the permanent cultivation of cereals and in crop rotation, a large number of shepherd's purse, odorless chamomile, field violet, blue cornflower, tenacious bedstraw, white mari were noted.

Data on weed infestation of agrocenoses are placed in table 2.

The largest number of weeds was noted in the control in crop rotation and permanent crops. According to the options for applying manure in its pure form, an average degree of weediness of crops was found, manure together with NPK and single N caused a higher weediness in the plot of grain crops both in crop rotation and in permanent sowing in comparison with the background of NPK. This situation is typical for crops both in crop rotation and in permanent cultivation. At the same time, permanent crops were more infested. The largest number of perennial representatives of weeds was found in permanent crops of winter rye and barley on a calcareous background according to the options for applying organic and organomineral fertilizers, as well as on control options.

Table 2. The number of weeds in crops of winter rye and barley according to the options of Long-term experience, 06/29/2020

to the options of Long-term experience, 00/29/2020									
	Crop rotation				Permanently				
Fertilizer	withou	without lime		by lime		without lime		by lime	
	total	perennial	total	perennial	total	perennial	total	perennial	
Winter rye									
Control	-	-	-	-	91	45	92	36	
Manure	-	-	-	-	44	28	62	37	
NPK	26	0	39	13	29	4	49	21	
Manure + NPK	31	9	42	16	32	13	42	18	
Control	56	26	51	18	73	32	51	27	
N	25	5	28	11	51	22	46	20	
Barley									
Control	-	-	-	-	75	24	67	20	
Manure	-	-	-	-	52	14	40	7	
NPK	14	7	14	6	16	5	17	8	
Manure + NPK	19	6	23	8	12	4	15	7	
Control	42	16	38	13	54	21	34	15	
N	43	18	31	12	28	0	45	0	

The yield data of winter rye and barley are presented in Table 3. It should be noted the positive role of soil liming on permanent crops and in crop rotation. Here, the yields for all options, with the exception of the control options for permanent winter rye and NPK on barley, are higher against the background of lime than against the background without lime. At the same time, the effect of liming in different variants of the experiment is not the same. As for the exceptional options for cereals, the differences are so small that there is no reason to conclude that they are sign. The use of fertilizers, especially NPK and N, provided an increase in the yield of winter

rye. Barley reacted in the best way to the use of an organ mineral fertilizer system in crop rotation and in its permanent cultivation.

Table 3. Yields of grain crops by experiment options in 2020, ton/ha

Option	Permanently	Permanently		Crop rotation		
	without lime	by lime	without lime	by lime		
Winter rye						
Control	0,76	0,76	-	-		
Manure	1,38	1,61	-	-		
NPK	2,04	2,29	1,56	2,48		
Manure +NPK	1,31	1,62	1,40	2,26		
Control	1,18	1,12	1,14	1,93		
N	1,56	2,23	2,58	2,70		
Minimum	0,76	0,76	1,14	1,93		
Maximum	2,04	2,29	2,58	2,70		
Mean	1,40	1,53	1,86	2,32		
Barley						
Control	0,69	0,81	-	-		
Manure	1,14	1,61	-	-		
NPK	1,26	1,23	1,50	1,47		
Manure +NPK	1,37	1,40	1,50	1,96		
Control	0,52	0,99	0,92	1,31		
N	0,71	1,08	0,98	1,39		
Minimum	0,52	0,99	0,92	1,31		
Maximum	1,37	1,61	1,50	1,96		
Mean	0,95	1,30	1,21	1,64		

For all options, the yield of barley in the crop rotation is higher than on permanent plots on the background of lime and without lime. The results of these field experiments conducted in 2020 confirm the advantage of growing winter rye and barley in crop rotation and on a lime background [3-5].

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УДК 631.445.24

ОЦЕНКА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ АГРОБИОПРИЕМОВ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ ВЫРАБОТАННОГО ТОРФЯНИКА

Анисимова Татьяна Юрьевна, к.с.-х.н., ведущий научный сотрудник Всероссийского НИИ органических удобрений и торфа — филиала ФГБНУ «Верхневолжский ФАНЦ», e-mail:anistan2009@mail.ru

Аннотация. В статье приведены результаты исследований в полевом двухфакторном опыте на торфяных почвах. Анализ агроэкономический оценки показал, что сочетание прямого сева семян многолетних трав и ежегодное внесение минеральных удобрений было эффективно и способствовало достоверному увеличению урожайности травостоя, снижению себестоимости продукции.

Ключевые слова: выработанный торфяник, прямой сев, минеральные удобрения, многолетние травы, агроэкономическая эффективность.

Введение. При решении экологических вопросов охраны и использования выработанных заброшенных торфяников актуальным является вопрос создания на торфяных почвах культурных продуктивных сенокосов.

Торфяные почвы низинных и переходных болот по потенциальным запасам питательных веществ в метровом слое превосходят черноземы и при рациональном использовании значительно продуктивнее дерново-подзолистых и серых лесных почв. Как показали результаты исследований, на окультуренных торфяниках достигается наиболее высокая окупаемость удобрений, низкая себестоимость высококачественной продукции [1,2].

В последние десятилетия резко сократились объемы работ по улучшению сенокосов и пастбищ, нарушена система зеленого конвейера, сельскохозяйственные животные зачастую не обеспечены высококачественным зеленым сочным кормом. Известно, что многолетние травы лучше всего адаптированы к условиям выработанных торфяников: они