

15,93, - 18,63 . / . - 19,2 4,9 / ,
- 21,9 5,1 / .
, 11,29 13,70 . / . (. 2).
, 2008 8,1%,
-8,4%, - 9,0%
NPK (9,6 /) - 10,2 %
706 717 /
1 NPK 7,0 - -

2.

		% ,	, /	,	, %	/ ,	, -	% ,	/ ,	1000 ,
		8,1	717	85	17,8	36	22,9	10,0	603	37,2
	NPK	9,0	712	102	17,4	45	22,2	11,8	610	37,9
		8,4	713	96	17,7	40	23,1	10,7	608	37,5
	NPK	10,2	706	104	17,4	48	22,0	12,6	616	38,1

0,4 % 0,7-1,1% 0,3- 83,2%,
8-9 / . 64,6 68,6%.
(250 /). 13,6 15,7%.
12,2%,
10,0 11,8% 18,63 /
10,7 12,6%
10,0 10,7%,
11,8 12,6%.
1000
0,7-0,6 7-8 / .

EFFICIENCY OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS IN CROP ROTATIONS WITH DIFFERENT FALLOWS

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Mineral fertilizers were found to be the most efficient agents increasing the yield and improving the quality of agricultural crops. Their contribution to the crop yield was 83.2% for winter rye grain, 64.6% for potato tubers, and 68.6% for barley grain. The highest return of mineral fertilizers by winter rye was obtained in the crop rotation with occupied fallow, and by potato and barley in the crop rotation with green fallow. The use of green manure was an efficient method for increasing the yield of agricultural crops under both direct effect and aftereffect.

Keywords: crop rotation, occupied and green fallow, mineral fertilizers, yield and quality of agricultural crops.