

3/ 45,3-48,2 3/ - 5121-5688 40 / 80-70 % N₉₀P₄₀K₄₅, N₁₃₀P₄₅K₅₅.

3. (0-0,4)						
(2006-2008 .)		%	NPK			
					3/	3/
30	27,9	70 – 60	30	N ₅₀ P ₃₅ K ₃₅	45,3	5121
	32,8	70 – 60	40	N ₉₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₅	45,3	5121
	31,5	80 – 70	30	N ₅₀ P ₃₅ K ₃₅	45,4	5308
40	36,3	70 – 60	50	N ₁₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₅₅	45,3	5121
	42,0	80 – 70	40	N ₉₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₅	45,4	5308
	43,6	80 – 70	50	N ₁₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₅₅	45,4	5308
50	38,2	80 – 80	30	N ₅₀ P ₃₅ K ₃₅	48,2	5688
	48,7	80 – 80	40	N ₉₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₅	48,2	5688
	51,6	80 – 80	50	N ₁₃₀ P ₄₅ K ₅₅	48,2	5688

05 . - 2,11, . - 2,43 / 50 / 48,2 5688 3/ . 80-80 % N₁₃₀P₄₅K₅₅. 1. 1973. – 256 . 2. // . 1979. – 416 . 3. , 1960. – 622 . 4. // 1970. – 180 .

Effect of irrigation regime and mineral nutrition on the yield of eggplants

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Summary. Water-saving irrigation regime of eggplants was determined for different fertilizer rates. The effect of the factors studied on the productivity of eggplants was revealed under field capacity conditions. The most efficient regime of irrigation to 80–80% of field capacity allowed saving 10-15% of irrigation water.

Key words: eggplant, irrigation conditions, irrigation rate, irrigation depth, crop yield, water consumption, soil, fertilizers