[1,2,4,5]

6,0   / .
100%,

$$\textbf{1} = {}^2\!\!{}_1 \cdot 100 / S({}^2\!\!{}_1 + {}^2\!\!{}_2 + {}^2\!\!{}_3), \qquad (1)$$
— , %; ${}^2\text{-}$
1- 3 –

[6].   –   19-24
[7].

$$= \quad , \qquad\qquad (2)$$
-                                    / ;   –
[8].   , / .

(.
1).

1.			
	%	/	, /
${}_2\ {}_5$	33,5	2,01	
${}_2$	25,5	1,53	6,0
	41,0	2,46	

[3].

(,   ,   )

$$= b_1\, C_n - b_2\, C_n^{\,2}, \qquad\qquad (3)$$
, / ; b_1 b_2 –   , C_n
(/)
(/). b_1 b_2

$$b_2 = \quad *\ {}^2 , \qquad\qquad (4)$$
$b_2 -$;

$$b_1 = b_2 * 2\ {}^2 , \qquad\qquad (5)$$
b_1 -

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2. , / ,

2 5		2
	0,6238	1,3147
0,6908	1,0852	1,7760
	1,5300	2,2208
	0,6238	2,0925
1,4686	1,0852	2,5538
	1,5300	2,9986
	0,6238	2,6338
2,0100	1,0852	3,0952
	1,5300	3,5400

3,3	3,9	4,2	3,9
3,7	4,4	4,6	4,4
4,2			
3,7	4,5	4,9	5,1
4,2	4,9	5,4	5,6
4,6	5,4	6,0	5,8

,

2,8, – 4,6, 2 5 2 – 6,0 / .

,

.

, , [4, 9].

:

$$= b_1 D - b_2 D^2, \qquad (6)$$

– 2 ; – ; b₁ b₂ – .

(4 5).

3. , /

2 5 2	, /			
	30	60	90	120
	0,610	0,947	1,009	0,800
	0,715	1,144	1,287	1,144
	0,642	1,101	1,376	1,468

, , 2 3, (. 4).

4. - , /

2 5	2	, /			
		30	60	90	120
		2,2	2,7	2,8	2,5
		2,7	3,2	3,3	2,9
		3,2	3,7	3,7	3,4

1. . . . – .: , 1992. -271 . 2. . ., . . . // . - .- 1895. 36 . . 36-42 3. . ., . – .: , 1978. – 272 . 4. . . . ( ). . , 1986. 46 . 5. . . 2000.- 187 . 6. . ., . ., . . . 2009. – 48 . 7. . . , - (- - -).// , 1989, 2. .36-41. 8. . ., . ., ... 1988. 72 . 9. . ., . . . : . 1, . , , 2008. .264-267.

PROGNOSIS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER EFFICIENCY FOR WINTER RYE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM

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Summary. *A technique was developed for predicting the increase in winter rye yield depending on the rates of nitrogen fertilizers and the variation in the contents of phosphorus and potassium mobile forms in soddy-podzolic soils of the Central Administrative District. This allowed specifying the rates of nitrogen fertilizers to provide the soil with mobile forms of nutrients.*
Key words: *available phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, algorithm, additional yield.*