

(242 / ²), -

(%): -

- 31,6 - 17,6;

- 15,2

- 14,5, - 14,6.

- 19,0

54,1%.

(%): -

- 40,5,

- 17,6;

- 30,4,

- 14,0;

27,5 - 34,7,

22,5 - 20,6.

(260 / ²), -

(%): -

24,7, - 18,7;

25,0, - 27,9,

- 43,9, - 23,2,

- 22,1.

()

23,6%.

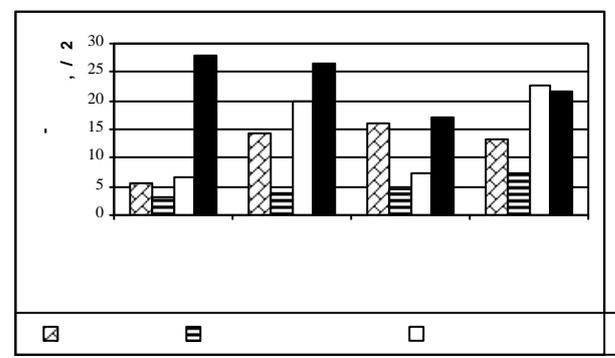
13,4% () 7,6%

3°.

(.2).

81%, (4) 44%,

		31	25 (-20 %)	12 (-52 %)
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2.

(/ ²)

()		24	25	103
		47	69	91
		47	76	111
		31	43	79
		37	53 (+44 %)	96 (+81 %)
()		43	35	14
		30	24	17
		20	18	4
		30	22	8

2,5-3

3,5⁰,

5

1,6

3,2

2,1

4-8

1.

//

1991.- 2.- . 61-65. 2.

1998.- 156

2001.- 28

3.

EFFECT OF SOIL TILLAGE SYSTEMS ON THE WEED COMPONENT OF A BARLEY PHYTOCENOSIS

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The formation of the weed component of an agrophytocenosis on relief elements under the effect of basic soil tillage of different intensity was analyzed. It was shown that the distribution patterns of weed plants (species composition and abundance) on sloped lands are re-

lated to ecological conditions under the effect of erosion processes. The use of conservation technologies based on subsurface tillage significantly deteriorated the phytosanitary conditions. This situation presents a challenge that calls for a rational solution.
Keywords: soil tillage systems, agrophytocenosis of sloped lands, weed plants.