

—

2

[illegible]

7,6 (0-25 °C) 8,1 (114-160 °C).
 200 /
 25,0 / ;
 2 5 20,1 / 2 - 306 / .

2008-2011 .

[5].

(. 1)

: (. 1-

(. 2, 3) - (. 4).

2- 3-

2-3 / -

99

0,490

0,526 / , (7,5-7,6).

1.

1.						
-	2008-2009 .		2009-2010 .		2010-2011 .	
1						
2						
3	3- . .			>>		>>
4				>>		>>

[1,2,4-8].

20%

().

() « », (.2), – 15-20
(), 90 . . . (2008/2009 .).

7

, 2- 3- — 6.

15-35 ,

0-30

– 136-141

$$1,27-1,34 \quad / \quad ^3, \quad -53,3-48,8\%$$

– 0; 100 200 . / .

– 30-34%

1,42%,

2.

	2008-2009 .		2009-2010 .		2010-2011 .	
		^{3/} ,		^{3/} ,		^{3/} ,
1	25.11	1350	25.11	1330	25.11	1325
2	15.12	840	26.12	820	28.12	720
3	20.01	830	24.01	825	01.02	725
4	06.02	845	16.02	820	25.02	730
5	13.03	840	18.03	830	20.03	720
6	01.04	830	14.04	725	10.04	725
7	15.04	750	-	-	-	-
		5965		5350		4945

1 4 0,39-0,44 %
0-30 0,44-0,49 % -
15-20%
0,33-35% 0-30 0,37-0,43% 0-100
-
10-17% 0-100
0-30 0,25-0,33 %, -
- 0,31-0,40 %.
-
0-30
),
-
-
(7,7).
60-80%
-
(. 3)
().
91,7; 60,5
47,1% 0; 100 200 / .

3.

		, /	, /					
			2008-2009 .	2009-2010 .	2010-2011 .		/	%
1	()	0	3,25	3,14	3,06	3,15	-	100
		100	4,47	4,19	4,18	4,28	-	100
		200	5,21	5,13	5,08	5,14	-	100
2	-	0	-	3,88	3,20	4,54	+0,39	112,4
		100	-	4,73	4,25	4,49	+0,21	104,9
		200	-	5,31	5,09	5,20	-0,06	101,2
3		0	6,24	6,05	5,83	6,04	+2,89	191,7
		100	7,07	6,79	6,75	6,87	+2,59	160,5
		200	7,66	7,54	7,48	7,56	+2,42	147,1
4		0	3,05	2,98	2,79	2,94	-0,21	93,3
		100	3,85	3,62	3,57	3,68	-0,60	86,0
		200	4,41	4,24	4,13	4,26	-0,88	82,9
05	-		2,14	2,07	2,03	2,42		
		-	1,67	1,42	1,15	2,04		
		-	0,87	0,73	0,69	1,16		

200 /

12,4%

100 200 /

4,

43,7%

0; 100 200 / .

100 /
35,9%26,8% -
13,7% -

25,2% -

63,2; 46,9; 25,2 44,9%.

100 200 / ,
20,1% 15,8% -

- 15,8 10,0%

51,3; 46,4

(. 4).

0,6-1,8%,
0,3-1,0% - 0,2-1,2

4.

			, %		
1	()	0	11,59	30,2	62,6
		100	12,10	30,4	62,9
		200	12,86	30,7	63,1
2	-	0	11,80	30,3	63,3
		100	12,43	30,6	63,4
		200	13,12	30,8	63,6
3		0	12,11	31,0	63,8
		100	12,95	31,1	64,5
		200	13,50	31,2	64,8
4		0	11,16	29,6	61,7
		100	11,49	29,7	62,1
		200	11,98	29,8	62,4
0,5	-	-	0,34	1,3	2,1
	-	-	0,53	0,38	1,5

200 / (7,56 /) (4,26 /) –

1.

1989. . 6. – . 21-25. 2.

., 1988. – . 2-11. 3.

. – . :, 1985. – 351 . 4.

. – . :, 1988. – . 104. 5.

. – . :, 1988. . 10. – . 21-22. 6.

2009. – . 17-19. 7.

. 75. –

1973. . 69-80. 8. Salih, R.O., A.O. Maulood and F.J. Jack. Influence of adding decomposed plant materials and sodium suffocate on some physical properties and plant growth. Proc. 5th Sci.Conf./ – Iraq, Bagdad 7-11 Oct. 1989. – p. 25-35.

EFFECT OF SOIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, PRECURSORS, AND NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ON THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF SPRING WHEAT GRAIN IN CENTRAL IRAQ CONDITIONS

N.N. Bushuev¹, A.V. Shuravilin², E.A. Piven², Sadyk Obejd Hasun²

¹Bauman Moscow State Technical University, ul. Vtoraya Baumanskaya 5, Moscow, 105005 Russia, e-mail: agrohim1@rambler.ru

²People's Friendship University of Russia, ul. Mikluho-Maklaya 8/2, Moscow, 117198 Russia

Alluvial-meadow soils of the Mesopotamia Plain were characterized. Changes in the yielding capacity of wheat depending on precursors and application rates of nitrogen fertilizers were studied. Alfalfa was shown to be the best precursor for spring wheat. It was noticed that nitrogen fertilizers at a rate of 200 kg/ha increased the yield of grain after all precursors.

Keywords: soil and environmental conditions, spring wheat, precursor, nitrogen fertilizers, yield, grain quality.