

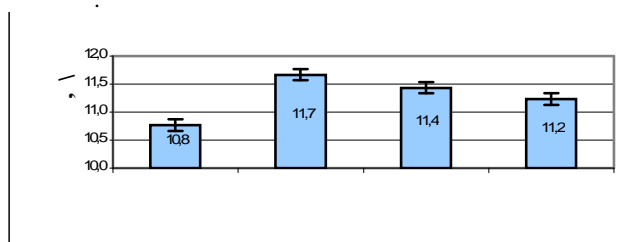
• • • • •

[3-6]

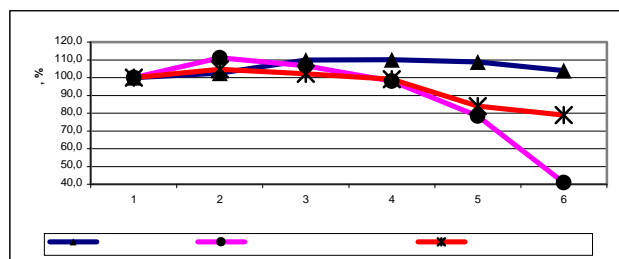
1		() – N ₄₀ P ₇₀ K ₈₀ B _{1,5}		
2	+	(0,5)	+	(30,8) + (63)
3	+	(0,75)	+	(92,3) + (189)
4	+	(1)	+	(184,5) + (378)
5	+	(1,25)	+	(276,8) + (567)
6	+	(1,5)	+	(307,5) + (756)

10330-76.

(. 2).
- 6,2%,



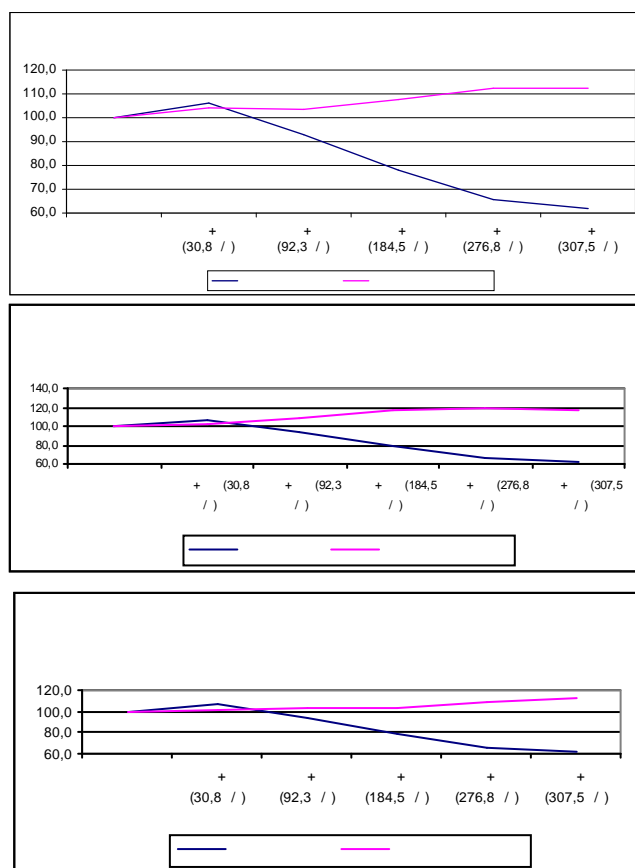
(/)



. 2.

(. 3).

[1,2].



. 3

N,P,K

1. Busse M. Ober die Wirkungen von Kobalt auf die Zellwand bei avenako-leoptilen. Planta, 53, 1959, p. 25-44. 2. Miller C. Promoting effect of cobaltous and nickelous ions on expansion of etiolated bean leaf discs. Arch. Biochem. and Biophys., 32, 1951, p. 216. 3. Miller C. Relationships of the cobalt and Light effects on expansion of etiolated bean leaf discs. Plant Physiol., 27, 1952, p. 408. 4. Miller C. The influence of cobalt and sucrose upon the elongation of etiolated pea stem segments. Plant Physiol., 29, 1954, p. 799.

Effect of cobalt on flax productivity at different application methods

D.F. Baev, V.B. Dovgun

D.N. Pryanishnikov All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Agrochemistry, ul. Pryanishnikova 31a, Moscow, 127550 Russia
Summary. The effect of cobalt on flax productivity depended of fertilizer application. Three methods of cobalt application to flax plants were studied: soil applying, seed treatment, and foliar nutrition. It was found that each method needed the optimization of rates for increasing the productivity and improving the quality of flax fiber.

Key words: fiber flax, cobalt, soil application, seed treatment, foliar nutrition.