Methods of cultivation that promote the production of early potato products of the Udacha variety

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Research Methods

The research was carried out at the V.I. Edelstein at the Timiryazev Russian State Agricultural University-Moscow Agricultural Academy. The research period is 2016-2020 [8]. The planting of tubers and the care of plants was carried out in accordance with the biological characteristics of the culture. Planting for all years was carried out in the first decade of May, at a soil temperature of 6...8 °C, a layout scheme of 70x35 cm, an accounting plot area of 25 m². For planting, tubers of the middle fraction of the Luck variety were used, without preliminary preparation, depending on the variant of the experiment: 1) control (tubers of the middle fraction, without germination), 2) planting of tubers of the middle fraction without germination + drip irrigation, 3) tubers of the middle fraction + drip irrigation + glauconite 20 g / m², 4) tubers of the middle fraction + drip irrigation + glauconite 30 g / m², 5) tubers of the middle fraction + drip irrigation + glauconite 40 g / m², 6) tubers of the middle fraction germinated in the light, 7) tubers of the middle fraction germinated in the light + covering translucent material 17 g / m². For the care of the plants, weeding, hilling and preventive treatment against Phytophthora infestans were carried out. Variety Luck is a table purpose, possibly used for processing. The tubers are light beige, the flesh is white, the mass of the marketable tuber is 120...150g, the marketability is 96...100%, the average yield is 30...50 t / ha. Resistant to viral diseases, Phytophthora infestans of leaves and tubers, black leg, common scab,
Figure 1. Average mass of tubers per plant (as of July 15) potato cultivars Luck, depending on the variant of the experiment, (average data 2016 ... 2020)
Figure 2. Yield of early production (as of July 15) potato varieties Luck, depending on the variant of the experiment, (average data 2016 ... 2020)
Thus, the use of drip irrigation in combination with glauconite sand 20 and 30 g/plant, gives the maximum increase in yield. In hot years, watering has a limiting factor, however, in combination with glauconite sand, the effect increases. Comparing separately the option with drip irrigation in relation to the control, the increase was 30% and in relation to the light germination option, the difference was 4.7 tons/ha, with an increase in relation to option No 2). This proves that the presence of moisture affects the formation of the crop, especially in hot years.
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