

THE MAIN ELEMENTS IN THE TECHNOLOGY OF PEA CULTIVATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE STEPPE ZONE OF KABARDINO-BALKARIA

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Abstract. The results of many years of research on the determination of grain productivity in ecological variety testing of various varieties of wintering and spring types of peas are presented. The optimal duration of the return of the crop at the corresponding crop rotations (duration of the break) has been established. It is equal to 4-5 years with a relative grain yield of 96.0-98.0% against a 6-year break - 100%. A close relationship has been determined between the seeding rate of seeds and MTS (the mass of one thousand seeds) of peas. So, with a mass of 1000 seeds with gradations from 230 to 320 g, the seeding rate of a crop can increase from 194.0 to 269 kg / ha provided that 80 germinable seeds are sown per 1m².

According to the research results on the control variant (pre-emergence + post-emergence harrowing of crops), up to 75.0 specimens of weeds per 1 m² were counted for grain harvesting. Application of Fusilada-Super, K.E. and Agritox, VK in dosages of 1.5 and 0.6 l / ha, introduced in the phase of 3-5 leaves of the crop, the number of weeds for harvesting did not exceed 12.0 and 15.0 specimens per 1 m² of crops. This phenomenon had a positive effect on the formation of grain yield in the amount of 3.5 and 2.9 t / ha versus 2.1 t / ha in the control.

Dosages of phosphorus and potash fertilizers (roughly) have been determined at different levels of obtaining the planned value of pea grain production. Research has been carried out aimed at identifying the technical and economic efficiency of some herbicides of various spectrum of actions on the crops of the spring type Start peas.

Keywords: grain productivity, mass of a thousand seeds, seeding rate, steppe zone, application dosages, relative yield.

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