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**INFLUENCE TYPES AND DOSES OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS ON THE
YIELD CULTURE GREEN MANURE IN THE RIGHT-BANK FOREST-
STEPPE**

The studies established the influence of different types and fertilizer rates on dry matter accumulation and biometric indicators green manure crops on podzolic chernozem Right-Bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine. It is shown that the use of mineral fertilizers significantly increases the biomass of green manure. At the same time, increasing the yield of cultivated plants root mass increases, but their share in the total biomass decreases. Thus, control of the ratio of the root biomass of residues was 25 – 60%, the fat in the application of the mineral – 23 – 47%. This is due to the fact that under unfavorable conditions (lack of power supply) is restrained a increases the aboveground mass of plants, and roots increases, while at fertilizing plants develop larger and smaller root system.

The results of the studies found that with increasing doses of fertilizers total dry matter yield increased, while the percentage of content in the biomass decreased. This indicates a direct correlation between fertilization and yield of dry matter ($R^2 = 0,73$), and the inverse the contents in plant biomass ($R^2 = -0,64$).

Mineral fertilizers on chernozem ashed Right-Bank Forest-Steppe under green manure pair promotes herbal and root mass and also allows you to increase the collection of dry matter from the area. The greatest influence on these parameters has a nitrogen component of complete fertilizer. Higher doses of nitrogen fertilizer to 80 kg/ha ai was effective only under white sweet clover. All cultures were least effective potash fertilizers. Phosphorus fertilizer at 40 kg/ha ai on nitrogen-potassium background contribute to higher yields of dry matter per 1,0 – 2,1 t/ha, depending on green manure.

Key words: green manure crops of pairs, white clover, mustard white radish oil, spring vetch, buckwheat, fertilizers, dry matter, biomass.