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THE ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF QUALITY A JAMMING OF SEEDS PLANTING BOTTOMS

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SUMMARY

Typical technical crops seeders structurally also are technologically adapted for seeding and a jamming of seeds in friable soil, before crops in addition processed to a small condition.

In such kind the soil gets properties of a loose material on which process a jamming of seeds is based and it precedes as follows. In movement after planting bottom showered in a groove under a corner of a natural slope the soil reaches the moving or already stopped seeds and fixes them, closing from above.

After itself cover soils the residual groove which level bodies for a covering the subsequent consolidation of soil a skating rink is formed a characteristic profile.

Process a jamming of seeds consists of very thin and responsible technological operations, from the quality which performance in a defining measure field germination of plants depends.

The problem consists in that for the sowed seeds to create in soil optimum conditions and, thereby, as much as possible to approach field germination of plants to the laboratory. These conditions are defined by depth closing of seeds, humidity of soil, density of a seed bed, contact of seeds to soil, temperature in a zone of seeds and oxygen presence.

Depending on moisture presence in the top layers of earth and soil conditions corn seeds sow on depth of 5-9 cm, sunflower, a soya - 3 … 4 cm, a sugar beet - 2-3 the big influence see On field germination of plants renders non-uniformity closing of seeds on depth.

Analyzing influence of non-uniformity closing of seeds of a sugar beet on field germination of plants, N. K. Izhik specifies, that quality closing of seeds is defined not by an indicator of average depth, and considerable redistribution of seeds in layers of earth at their identical quantity in a seed layer.

Direct correlation between indicators of non-uniformity of depth closing and field germination of seeds is established. Field germination of seeds decreases both with reduction, and with increase in depth concerning the optimum.

With reduction of depth closing seeds can get to a dry layer of earth and not give shoots, and at deep closing - because of the expense of a stock of nutrients of a seed their sprouts can not reach a day surface.