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PRODUCTIVITY OF CARROTS UNDER DRIP IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN STEPPE OF UKRAINE.

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The effects of timing of sowing methods and rules of fertilization on productivity carrots table. Found that the highest yield of carrot formed in spring-sown during mineral nourishment norm making $N_{90}P_{60}K_{135}$ by fertigation.

Carrots, drip irrigation, fertigation, yield

For complex quantitative and qualitative indicators proved to be the best option with multiple recharge fertilizers application rate $N_{90}P_{60}K_{135}$ for spring planting.

In southern Ukraine, in unusual conditions growing carrots for country-irrigation fluid in compliance with modern evidence-based technology is possible to obtain the yield of this crop at performance of modern varieties and hybrids - 60-80 t/ha.

The Institute of irrigated agriculture UAAN study conducted by setting three-factor field experience, pledged by the split plots irrigated vegetable crop rotation Vegetable Laboratory, located in the zone Inhulets irrigation system. The total area sown area was 56 m^2, the discount - 14 m^2. Repeated experience - four. Soil pilot area dark chestnut, serednosuglinkovih. Irrigation method - drip irrigation. In the experiment used carrot varieties of domestic breeding Shantanu Skvirsky. Under the scheme of experience considered such factors as the time of sowing and the rules and methods of mineral fertilizers.

On average for the years 2010-2012. Research productivity of carrot in the experiments made in spring crop 46,6-60,8 t/ha, and in the summer 38,5-48,8 t/ha. The highest yields are obtained in the experiments with fertilizers with irrigation water - fertigation $N_{90}P_{60}K_{135}$ norm in the spring (60.8 t/ha) and summer (48.8 t/ha) sowing carrots dining room. Performance of carrot crops in the spring compared with the summer was higher by 9 t/ha (16.9%). Compared with the local fertilizer, nutrient

management by fertigation helped to increase the yield of carrot dining at 4.7 t/ha (9.2%).

In such soil and climate and economic and technical conditions, given the proximity to the irrigation systems, high commodity carrot roots can be obtained during irrigation within 60-80 t/ha or more, with an average yield in Ukraine about 20 t/ha.

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