

IMPACT OF ANTIOXIDANT COMPOUNDS ON WHEAT PLANTS ADAPT TO A DEFICIT OF PHOSPHORUS NUTRITION.

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It was investigated the antioxydant matters influence on the of common and durum winter wheat roots physiological activity increasing, that promote to plants phosphoric nutrition thanks to more active using of hardsolution mineral soil phosphates.

Winter wheat, antioxidants, phosphoric nutrition, tricalcium phosphate.

Enhancing adaptive properties of plants, antioxidants, probably not contribute to more active usage, last one durum wheat plants in the early stages of their growth phosphorus soluble phosphate mineral soil. In this case, you-facturing conditions necessary doposivne making small doses of phosphate fertilizers, and in the later stages of growth and development of plants and their powerful dis-branching due to the use of antioxidants from the root system in the enhanced kyslotoeksudatsiyeyu to help boost the use of our growing-phosphorus soil phosphates.

Thus, salicylic acid and sodium selenate, and especially their share for pre-treatment of soft winter wheat seed varieties Darkie, was the most effective of all the studied parameters. Plants grade Laguna were less sensitive to the use of antioxidants studied, there was no significant increase dry matter accumulation by plants and their removal of phosphorus. Used in the experiments of benzoic acid and sodium sulfite were less effective and can not be recommended for pre-treatment of wheat seeds to counter the stress of plants such as shortage of phosphorus supply.