UDC 581.522.4+581.95:582.635.3

INTRODUCTION OF NEW KINDS IS A BASIS OF ENRICHMENT BIO-DIVERSITY PLANTS AND SOURCE OF WIDENING CROPS USING IN GARDENING

V. Krasovski

Introduction of Fig ordinary (Ficus carica L.) in the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine is considered as an inalienable link of enriching biological diversity and introduction fruit crops with useful properties. It was given the number of morphological and bioecological special features of the species that favour for growing F. carica in the agronomical climatic conditions of forest-steppe in the unprotected soil as covered crop. It was characterized a root system of the crop in the research region as rather winter durable. The such indicator is essential for organization of the following introduction tests. It was proposed the own way of forming the crown of fig ordinary for covering and protection in the autumn-winter period.

Fig ordinary, introduction, forest-steppe of Ukraine, winter stabling, crown, forming, autumn-winter covering.

Development of Horticulture strongly depends on the introduction of a new culture of fruit plants because of their introduction. Introduction is an important factor enrichment plant resources, including an increase in biological diversity and kulturfitotsenoziv extremely important means of environmental optimization [15].

In carrying out studies of introduction play a big role botanic gardens, including the National Botanic Garden of them. MM Grishko National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, which recently investigated subtropical fruit crops such as Ziziphus true (Zizyphus jujuba Mill.) And Virginia persimmon (Diospyros virginiana L.) and proved their potential value to the steppes of Ukraine. The new crop of this area belongs to a real fig (Ficus carica L.) with shovkovytsevyh family (Moraceae Link.), Since the last time there much more attempts to grow it in the open ground. This assist further development of the practical application of theory introduction of woody plants [3, 4,

7, 8, 13, 15], the output introduktoramy breeders and more resistant varieties of figs growing conditions [6, 14] and temperature regime change in global climate side warming, which causes plants to survive the winter. Positive effect on plant introduction and urban environment of cities, which in the autumn and winter on the territory of individual fragments formed special microclimatic conditions of the ecosystem due to protection from the wind, and in metropolitan areas - additional heat formed as a result of radiation heating systems, buildings, and industrial equipment transport.

Figs course that is also the name of a fig tree or figs guilty berry - deciduous Tree, and under certain conditions kuschovydna plant with shyrokorozlohoyu crown. The leaves are large, up to 20 cm in length, divided into 3-7 pieces, with wavy edges, alternate. In the leaf axils developing shortened generative shoots, which are formed buds.

Figs characterized by inherent only to it features kvitkuvannya, pollination and fruiting [5, 6, 14].

Fruit - nut odnonasinyy developing in much rozroslomu inflorescence, which form large seed heads. Seed heads are round or pear-shaped, 3 to 8 cm in diameter with a mass of 30 to 150 g color depending on their variety - from white to dark purple. Fig stems solely as a valuable food containing sugars, vitamins, minerals, have a high taste and help treat some diseases [1, 10, 12].

Today there are many varieties of figs, characterized yield, pollination way, shape and size of fruit frost [6].

Propagated by seed and vegetatively figs. Plants grown from rooted cuttings begin to bear fruit in 2 - 3 years.

Homeland figs considered Asia, from where it spread like fruit crops in other subtropical areas. The most common figs came to Turkey, India, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central Asia and the Caucasus. In these areas, figs getting enough heat and light necessary for normal growth and fruiting.

Figs was widespread and the south of Ukraine, Crimea and in southern Krasnodar region. In the Krasnodar region not covered figs from Sochi to Taman. In the vicinity of Krasnodar figs grown as vkryvnu culture.

A number of morphological and bio-ecological features figs promote opportunities to cultivate it in the steppes of Ukraine.

First of all figs in their development has a pronounced period of rest, which is a prerequisite for growing in temperate climates. Figs rapidly growing culture, lightweight soil conditions, drought-resistant. Early entry into the fruiting period, durability, high regenerative capacity in the event of damage, the ability to easily transfer Agrotechnical influence on the formation of the crown, invulnerability pests and diseases - these are inherent properties of figs in full compliance with the requirements of modern gardening.

In the absence of a single steppes of Ukraine insects that pollinate fig exercises - small wasps blastofahy (Blastophaga psenes) with family Agaonidae, the process of introduction will provide Parthenocarpic varieties [6, 14], which are widespread in this area as culture under glass.

Figs can withstand without shelter transient decrease in winter temperatures down to minus 15 ° C. When the temperature drops to minus 18 ° C is significant damage to the crown shoots, and at -20 ° C damaged the whole aboveground part of the plant [14] because the low hardiness crown plants grow figs in the steppes of Ukraine is possible only as vkryvnu culture. At the same time we have studied Parthenocarpic varieties of figs Dalmatia, Brunswick, Hybrid Sheferista, Kerch, black Muason have well-developed root system, resistant to low winter temperatures in the region of research. So in the introduction F.carica in steppes of Ukraine unsolved problem is primarily a protection of plants from low temperatures in autumn and winter and the formation of the corresponding crown to make her protection.

The purpose of research - enriching the species composition of fruit crops in the steppe zone of Ukraine through the introduction of Ficus carica L.

Materials and methods research. The object of research - the growth and development of Ficus carica L. and methods of protection against low winter temperatures in the steppes of Ukraine. Methods - formation, phenological observations, biometric measurements.

Conclusions

Improving ways to protect the crown of fig normal low temperature in autumn and winter makes this culture promising for introduction in the steppes of Ukraine, which aims to increase the diversity of plants and a wider variety of fruits with useful properties.

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