## Results of BIO-GEL organic fertilizer field tests on sunflower

Experimental site - Kherson Region, Skadovsk district, Institute of Rice, NAAS, Ukraine, field No 3 of crop rotation under irrigation.

1. Soil-climatic zone - southern steppe of Ukraine
2. Soil: dark chestnut alkaline combined with saline ( $30-50 \%$ ), pH (water) of soil solution in a layer of $0-40 \mathrm{~cm}-7.25$; total salt content $-0.179 \%$; humus content (according to Tyurin) - $1.93 \%$; mobile phosphorous forms (according to Machigin) $-4.09 \mathrm{mg} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ soil; potassium exchange forms (according to Machigin) - $26.6 \mathrm{mg} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ soil; easily hydrolyzed nitrogen (according to Tyurin-Kononova) $-3.97 \mathrm{mg} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ soil.
3. Crop: Yason F1 sunflower hybrid bred by the Yuriev Institute of Plant Growing.
4. Precursor: winter wheat + buckwheat after harvest.
5. Seeding rate: $65000 \mathrm{pc} / \mathrm{ha}$, date of sowing -25.04 .2017 . Sowing was performed by the СПЧ- 8 wide-row seeder, space between rows being 70 cm .
6. Agrotechnology used: common for sunflower cultivation in the southern steppe of Ukraine under irrigation (the main cultivation is plowing to the depth of $20-22 \mathrm{~cm}$ ). Fertilizers $-\mathrm{N}_{75} \mathrm{P}_{50} \mathrm{~K}_{15}-300 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ ammonium sulfate and 200 $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ superphosphate during presowing cultivation and $94 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ compound NPK fertilizer during sowing. Chemical protection against weeds - Gezagard 500 soil herbicide, the rate being $2.0 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$, Propanid 720 , the rate being $2.0 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$, during presowing cultivation and spraying crops with the mixture of Borey Neo, 0.15 1/ha (insecticide) + Impact $K, 1.0 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$ and $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$ (fungicide) at the star stage. 2 vegetation waterings were carried out, the total irrigation rate being $700 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{ha}$.
7. Test schedule and terms of preparations use:

- control (integrated plant protection IPP);
- IPP + presowing seed treatment with BIO-GEL, $1.51 / \mathrm{t}$ ( $15 \%$ concentration) - 23.04.2017.
- IPP + spraying plants with BIO-GEL at the stage of 2-3 true leaves, the rate being $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}(0,75 \%$ concentration $)-31.05 .2017$.
- IPP + presowing seed treatment with BIO-GEL, $1.51 / \mathrm{t}$ ( $15 \%$ concentration) $-23.04 .2017+$ spraying plants at the stage of 2-3 leaves with $B I O-$ $G E L$, the rate being $1,51 /$ ha $(0,75 \%$ concentration $)-31.05 .2017 .+$ spraying plants with BIO-GEL at the beginning of the budding stage, the rate being $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}(0,75$ \% concentration) - 19.06.2017.

8. Test type: the size of sown area $-5.6 \times 10 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, discount area $-1.4 \times 10$ $\mathrm{m}^{2}$. Three times repeated tests. Systematic disposition.
9. Equipment used - manual knapsack sprayer. Working liquid consumption according to the specified concentration in the test scheme
10. Method of registration: Yield registration according to test variants was made on September, 14, 2017 by harvesting sunflower heads from the discount area and their threshing manually. Crop data are given according to standard indicators ( $100 \%$ purity, $10 \%$ humidity).
11. Test results and analysis: as a result of field tests (within the range of cultivation variants used in the experiment) there has been confirmed the positive effect of BIO-GEL on plants productivity and sunflower yield. A significant yield increase was obtained after a single vegetation spraying with BIO-GEL, the rate being $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$ ( $0.75 \%$ concentration) at the stage of 2-3 true leaves. Yield increase after additional plants spraying and presowing treatment (variant 4) was insignificant, within error ( $+1.7 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{ha}$ ) compared to the variant in which crops were sprayed once during the vegetation period.

Table 5.1 Sunflower yield depending on BIO-GEL use at different vegetation stages, c/ha

| № | Experiment variant | Repeatability |  |  | On average | Increase compared to control | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III |  |  |  |
| 1 | Control | 46.4 | 39.3 | 42.0 | 42.6 | - | - |
| 2 | BIO-GEL, $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{t}$ (seeds) | 46.4 | 46.4 | 44.6 | 45.8 | +3.2 |  |
| 3 | BIO-GEL, 1.5 1/ha (2-3 pairs of leaves) | 45.7 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 51.2 | + 8.6 | 20.1 |
| 4 | BIO-GEL, $1.5 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{t} 2$ (seeds) + BIO-GEL, 1.5 1/ha (2-3 pairs of leaves) + BIO-GEL, $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$ (beginning of tillering) | 56.4 | 51.9 | 50.3 | 52.9 | + 10.3 | 24.1 |

$\mathrm{HIP}_{05} 7.3 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{ha}$
12. Conclusions and recommendations: in order to increase sunflower productivity in the southern steppe of Ukraine under irrigation it is advisable to spray sunflower with BIO-GEL, the rate being $1.5 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{ha}$ ( $15 \%$ concentration) at the 2-3 pairs of leaves stage.

