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С. Ж. Асфендияров атындағы Қазақ ұлттық медицина университеті

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STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF BIOREGULATORS ON THE PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTS GROWN BY HYDROPONICS

Abstract. In many regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the environmental situation is deteriorating. The total area of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the land balance as of November 1, 2013 is 272.5 million hectares. In recent years, under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, the volume of pastures has increased per unit area, soil fertility has decreased, irrigation and rainwater nutrients have decreased, salinization and irrigation areas have decreased, crop yields have decreased, and water and soil pollution are increasing, and certain species of flora and fauna are at risk of extinction. Most of the Republic's territory is located in desert zones (60% of the territory). In agriculture, industry and everyday life, the role of hydroponics is increasing. One of the reasons for this is a reduction in the financial costs of tillage, protection from weeds and pests when using the hydroponics method, as well as an increase in a large number of plants on a limited landing site. Water and mineral fertilizers are spent more efficiently due to their repeated use. Growing plants using hydroponics is very profitable, since in a short period of time you can get a crop using year-round and small areas. Here, an important role is played not only by macro-and know the concentration of trace elements. As a result, plants do not realize their potential, and therefore do not always give a high-quality product. The use of hydroponics also reduces the financial costs of soil cultivation, protection from weeds and pests, and will increase the number of plants on the landing site with a limited volume.

Key words: hydroponics, soil erosion, plants, nutrient medium, chemical elements, drainage, wick, air pump, agricultural products, irrigation.

Introduction. The role of hydroponics in agriculture, industry and everyday life is increasing. A special place in the structure of vegetable growing is occupied by growing vegetables and herbs using hydroponics. Green vegetables are valuable depending on the high need for vitamins, mineral salts, and other nutrients. Growing plants using hydroponics is very profitable, since in a short period of time you can get a crop using year-round and small areas. Here, an important role is played not only by macro-and know the concentration of trace elements. Since all plants need trace elements to create enzyme systems-biocatalysts, including iron, manganese, zinc, chalk, molybdenum, cobalt, etc. Scientists call them "elements of life", in the absence of these elements, the life of plants and animals is impossible. Lack of trace elements does not lead to the destruction of plants, but causes a decrease in the speed and sequence of processes responsible for the development of the body. As a result, plants do not realize their potential, and therefore do not always give a high-quality product. The use of hydroponics also reduces the financial costs of soil cultivation, protection from weeds and pests, and will increase the number of plants on the landing site with a limited volume. Water and mineral fertilizers are spent more efficiently due to their

repeated use. You can control the growth of plants by changing the content of the nutrient solution, the concentration of oxygen in the solution, which increases productivity. Innovations of the traditional method acquired in the process of cultivating crops in agriculture, reduction of factors affecting the pollution of land and water resources, as well as the effectiveness of applying the method of hydroponics in the country to the economy were demonstrated. Many hydroponics systems have been studied and found to have a positive effect on the process of cultivating crops cultivated in agriculture. In comparison with traditional methods of plant cultivation, hydroponics has a number of advantages. The plant receives the entire supply of nutrients in the required amount. This contributes to its rapid growth and healthy development. Fruit trees give a good harvest, and ornamental plants are characterized by abundant and long-lasting flowering. When growing plants without supervision, you can forget about such problems as drainage and overwork of the soil. Due to monitoring of water consumption, the amount of irrigation will be reduced. You can forget about daily irrigation by choosing a growing system. Depending on the amount of hydroponic capacity, watering is reduced twice a week to once a month. The plant absorbs the actual amount of fertilizers formed during watering. Having drawn up an irrigation scheme and calculated the required amount of fertilizers, you don't have to worry about it all the time. The use of a pesticide is not required. Plants grown in hydroponics are not afraid of soil pests, root rot and fungal diseases. The process of changing the place, containers of plants does not require extra effort and is easy to occur. The roots are not injured when transplanted, they do not need to be freed from the Ground. Just add the solution to the plant and put it in another bowl. Hydroponics is an economical way to grow plants, especially houseplants [1-3].

Before building a hydroponic system, it is important to first consider the type of plants that need to be grown in the system, as well as the space required for growing them. Then we need to make sure that you have designed the system in such a way as to meet the needs of the plants (number of plants, number of roots, oxygen for vessels, water consumption, etc.) Even after they have grown to their full size. Because one type of hydroponic system may be good for growing some types of plants, but it may not be the best choice for growing other crops [4-7]. However, the introduction of other types of hydroponic systems shows that the growth process is easy, small and inexpensive. In addition, when growing many types of plants, it is usually better to grow in different systems for certain crops, without trying to grow them in a large system [8-9].

Depending on the type or location of the hydroponic system and plant growth trends, the type of lighting is selected. By the time of the year, it is possible to use natural sunlight or artificial lighting for growing crops. If possible, use natural sunlight, which does not require the simplest, unnecessary consumption and additional equipment. However, if natural sunlight is not sufficient, the required light source is provided with artificial plant lighting [10-12] (table 1).

Table 1-Systems of hydroponics methods

Type of system	Substrate	Part	Recycling
Wick system	Yes	Compressor (optional)	No
Deep water culture	No	Compressor	No
Periodic flooding	Yes / No	Watermark + timer	Yes
Drip irrigation system	Yes	Compressor+water request	Yes
Nutritional benefits	Yes / No	Compressor+water request	Yes
Aeroponics (air culture)	No	Part of water	Yes

The substrate is one of the components of the hydroponics method. Some of its species are used not only for hydroponic cultivation, but also for conventional geo-political plant cultivation. Modern hydroponic systems have come a long way from using river gravel and sand in the very first systems. An ideal environment may include approximately the same concentration of water and air. The plant needs

both oxygen and nutrition. The ability of the substrate to support water / air is determined by the space between the grains or fibers of the substrate. List of fertilizer sources for the nutrient solution. De studied the influence of the mineral composition of the nutrient solution of Rizhk and Sshrevens and substrate humidity on the mineral composition of hydroponic tomato fruits, "design and analysis of impurity systems", an expanded simplex grid with a common centering of the nutrient solution in the space of the cationic factor (K+, Ca2+ and Mg2+) [13]. Two substrate moisture contents (40 and 80% by volume) were studied for each nutrient composition (table 2).

Table 2 - List of the most commonly used fertilizers and acids in hydroponics (as well as some characteristics of interest for use in plant nutrition)

Fertilizers	Formula	Percentage of nutrients	Solubility, g L ⁻¹ at 20 °C
Calcium nitrate	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ 5H ₂ O	N:15,5; Ca:19	1290
Potassium nitrate	KNO ₃	N:13;K:38	316
Magnesium nitrate	$Mg(NO_3)_2 6H_2O$	N:11; Mg:9	760
Ammonium nitrate	NH ₄ NO ₃	N:35	1920
The monokaliy	KH ₂ PO ₄	P:23; K:28	226
Monoammonium phosphate	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	N:12; P:60	365
Potassium sulphate	K ₂ SO ₄	K:45; S:18	111
Magnesium sulphate	MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	Mg:10; S:13	335
Ammonium sulphate	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	N:21; S:24	754
Potassium chloride	KCl	K:60; Cl:48	330

Methods of research. To get a good product, as indicated above, you must choose a normal, well-lit place. In the hydroponic method, strawberries need a temperature range of 57° F to 70° F (13.8° C to 21.1° C). If the amount of natural light is less or does not meet the deadlines, you must install lights with artificial lighting. Depending on the type of strawberry crop cultivated, special nutritional solutions for strawberries are produced and selected to ensure the ratio of specific nutrients.

The next step is selecting the tank. A large tub or bucket can be selected to work in the tank. It should be deep enough to hold a lot of nutrient solution. Also, strong and growing strawberry seedlings should be installed in containers in the upper part of the tank. The tank is filled with water and nutrient solution. Mixing nutrients with water should be performed in accordance with the instructions of the wick system of the hydroponic method. Special attention should be paid to the use of the necessary amount of water. Because too much or too little water directly depends on the correct maturation and fruit culture (fig.1).

Although there are several ways to grow plants with hydroponics, using a wick system is the easiest way and requires fewer materials. It is also the most suitable and good system for growing small plants such as strawberries.

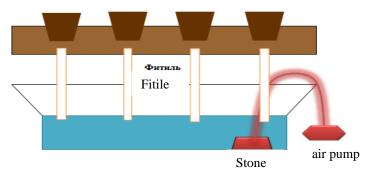


Figure 1- Diagram of a wick system

Results and discussion. As the plant grows, it grows through the substrate and the lattice basket supporting the roots, and continues to grow in the nutrient solution, providing a balanced set of plant nutrients and oxygen for maximum root development and green mass. To grow plants in multiple containers, it is necessary to develop a recycling system. Since checking each isolated system in this system can be caused by the strong labor and effort required to replenish the pH, nutrient levels, and stocks of "beer" plants. Recycling water in a circle helps not only to increase the volume of the solution, but also to maintain the concentration of nutrients, saturation of the water with pH and oxygen. Stable water circulation prevents any high concentration of mineral salts or increased concentration of acids in all amounts of solution in many small tanks.

Advantages of deep water culture:

- 1. Plant roots have a high effect on oxygen, which contributes to vascular development and overall plant growth.
 - 2. Good aeration greatly increases water absorption, nutrient absorption, and cell growth.
 - 3. It also prevents water stagnation, which can lead to vessel health, such as rot and Pythium.

The device of the deep-water culture system of the hydroponic method consists of the following parts. The system of deep-water culture consists of tanks, latticed thieves or glasses (depending on the intensity and volume of growth of the selected culture), an air infusion pump, and an air line.

Currently, pipelines presented on the construction market are made of the following polymers: polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride. The most popular material for modern sewer systems is PVC pipes. These pipes are resistant to all aggressive substances found in the surrounding soil, industrial and domestic wastewater. In the course of research, it was very convenient to use PVC pipes as buoyancy, able to fix the glasses with the plant and freely walk in the water exchange. We also increased the advantages of using this type of pipeline, since part of the root system must be located directly in a place where there is no source of sun.

Plastic cups were removed as a plant placement chamber, and holes for mounting are made from the PVC pipe specially made above. To supply water to the lower side of the glasses, holes are made before installation, as shown in the figure. After our glasses are ready, we prepare the pump. The operation of the pump is very important. The pump does not need to pulsate by saturating the water with air. If the compressors and recirculating pumps are switched off, there is a risk of a significant decrease in oxygen at one time.

The next step is to prepare the substrate. As a substrate, expanded clay granules are ideal in a deep water culture system. Expanded clay granules have a wide range of sizes and provide good aeration of neutral pH and root. Also, marble stone was chosen as the second substrate as a comparative one. Currently, due to obtaining the status of the Turkestan region, mass construction is underway. As a result many remnants of marble stones are removed.

After selecting the Substrate, we grind it in an amount of 3-5 mm, acceptable for strengthening vegetation. Crushed clay and marble stone are placed on the bottom of the glasses. In the next stage, we prepare a tank that will house the water / air heater. As a reservoir, a plastic container with a capacity of 20-25 liters, a standard trapezoid was purchased. After all the items needed for the deep-water culture system are prepared, we produce the selected plant seeds. In our practical work, cucumbers – representatives of vegetable culture-were selected for the study.

Leave the cucumber seeds for 5-10 minutes with water from the pipe. We remove pop-UPS on the surface and place them on cotton disks to be convenient for their production. The average length of the seed is 0.5-0.8 cm. Leave for 2-3 days at room temperature, which will not get directly into the sun. Seeds of grown cucumbers are transferred to a pre-prepared growing chamber.

Before placing the growing chamber in the tank to fix the plants, add a water system. In the tank for placing water, pour water with a volume of 15-20 liters, add a pump to supply water to the tank for attaching plants. After the system, as shown in the above diagram, is ready, we have a growing chamber.

The first two days we examine the vegetation through water from the pipeline. And when the length of the cucumber undergrowth is 2.5-3.5 cm, we prepare a pot in the tank where the water is located. A positive solution is to use organic substances rich in micro-and macro-elements listed in the table

below. Therefore, the method of hydroponics provided for the use of eggshells in the system of deep-sea culture

The value of eggshells as fertilizers depends on the high cost of calcium and other micro-and macronutrients needed for garden crops for healthy development and good fruit production. You can feed potatoes, bell peppers, eggplant, cauliflower. But the most popular fertilizer is obtained as a means of increasing the productivity of cucumbers and tomatoes.

It also participates in the following processes:

The saturation of urine with calcium. The shell includes a large concentration of this element and most importantly-in a form that is easily digested by plants.

Reduced caloric intake. Cucumbers and tomatoes require growth in a neutral or slightly acidic environment. The advantage of bark over means for limestone, such as chalk or lime, is that it is "accepted" faster.

Improving the structure. In the process of development of the germinating vascular system, it is necessary to ensure evenly developing and territorial needs.

For fertilizer, you must keep in mind that you can use not only the shell of a chicken egg, but also "products" from any poultry. Quail eggs are considered the most useful, since their shell contains the largest amount of trace elements.

At the same time, due to the high temperature when cooking eggs, there is a danger of losing some of the useful substances, raw shells are considered very valuable and are used for growing more than 90% of plant seedlings. However, it is recommended to heat the raw materials in the oven-in this case, the amount of losses is compensated by active calcium release. When preparing raw materials, it should be focused on the amount of planting material. The positive effect of drying or heating in the oven, this process prevents the spread of bacteria and fungi that can start rotten processes, or is based on complete elimination (tab.3)

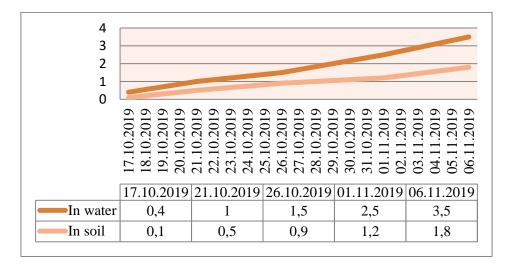


Table 3 - diagram of growth rates of undergrowth in the ground and water environment

It is known that it is very difficult to get a quality product without timely application of fertilizers and good care for the grown plants. We also considered alternative options, rejecting known chemical additives in order to preserve the quality of the grown products and not cause harm to health. It provides for the use of substances rich in trace elements, organic substances, as well as recognized as residues. And as an alternative fertilizer, we used banana peel, which is suitable for this characteristic. This is an effective tool that, when used correctly, increases the product by 40-50%.

Conclusion. In recent years, under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, the volume of pastures has increased per unit area, soil fertility has decreased, irrigation and rainwater nutrients have decreased, salinization and irrigation areas have decreased, crop yields have decreased, and water and soil pollution are increasing, and certain species of flora and fauna are at risk of extinction. Most of the Republic's territory is located in desert and desert zones (60% of the territory). They wear out at different levels and are subject to desertification, only \$ 30 million. about 3 million hectares of land are inhabited by France sand, and saline land-34 million ha. more. During cultivation, it is dissolved with firm attention and checked for acidity. the normal pH level is 5.5-6.5, but may vary in individual cultures. If the acidity is disturbed, the vegetation may be disrupted or die by the growth process, which cannot fully absorb elements from the water. An important role is played at the temperature of the working solution. The temperature should be within +18...+24 °C. Each plant species has a minimum, optimal, and maximum temperature for growth, which requires the introduction of heating or cooling systems to balance the temperature of the nutrient solution. When the temperature rises, the oxygen level in the water decreases and plants consume a lot of fertilizers. If the temperature drops, the oxygen will be more and the plants need small elements.

At present, 17 elements are necessary for many plants: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, copper, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, chalk, chlorine and Nickel. The main elements, with the exception of carbon (C) and oxygen (O) coming from the atmosphere, are taken from the nutrient medium. Other elements, such as Sodium, silicon, vanadium, selenium, cobalt, aluminum, and iodine, are considered useful because some of them can stimulate growth or compensate for the toxic effects of other elements, or replace essential nutrients in a lesser special role. The main nutrient solutions are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sulfur, which are supplemented with trace elements.

The value of eggshells as fertilizers depends on the high cost of calcium and other micro-and macronutrients needed for garden crops for healthy development and good fruit production. In the study, the growth rate was increased by 2 days after the introduction of crushed eggshells into adolescents. And so the basis of the undergrowth is delayed. When fertilizing an eggshell, it is better to use it for feeding the root. Because the egg shell not only nourishes plant growth, but also has a good effect on their quality. Banana shell is an absolutely natural product, which in its composition is no less than many complex mineral additives intended for feeding. Banana shell is a natural product that is not less than numerous complex mineral additives intended for feeding. Because it contains potassium salt, magnesium compounds, phosphorus and other organic nutrients, it is involved in many growing processes. For example: it helps to grow the potash-root system, correctly "allocates" nutrients and water, which contributes to the overall strengthening of the culture, participates in phosphorus-photosynthetic processes, increases the percentage of germination and ensures the formation of full-fledged seeds. At the same time, the introduction of the hydroponics method in agriculture is not only ecological, but also costeffective. For example, using small funds (1000-1500 tenge) from 0.28 square meters to 10-12, which allows you to get 100-120 net products. The possibility of using agricultural and household waste as secondary fertilizers, and the departure from the method of hydroponics can be used as a fertilizer in the reclamation of soil horizons, since the departure from the method of hydroponics is only a liquid.

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ГИДРОПОНИКА ӘДІСІМЕН ӨСІРІЛГЕН ӨСІМДІКТЕРДІҢ ДАМУЫ МЕН ӨНІМДІЛІГІНЕ БИОРЕТТЕГІШТЕР ӘСЕРІ

Аннотация. Ауылшаруашылығы, өнеркәсіп және күнделікті өмірде гидропониканың рөлі арта түседі. Көкөніс шаруашылығы құрылымында гидропониканы пайдалану негізінде көкөніс пен шөп өсіру маңызды орын алады. Жасыл көкөністер витамин, минералды тұз және басқа да қоректік заттарға жоғары қажеттілігіне орай құнды болып келеді. Гидропоника арқылы өсімдік өсіру өте тиімді, өйткені қысқа уақыт ішінде жыл бойы және шағын алқаптарды пайдалану арқылы өнім алуға болады. Мұнда макро ғана емес, микроэлементтердің белгілі концентрациялары да маңызды рөл атқарады. Барлық өсімдіктер ферментті жүйе-биокатализаторларды, соның ішінде темір, марганец, мырыш, бор, молибден, кобальт және т.б. жасау үшін микроэлементтерге мұқтаж болғандықтан, ғалымдар бұны «өмір элементтері» деп атайды. Аталған элементтер болмаған жағдайда өсімдіктер мен жануарлардың өмір сүруі мүмкін емес. Микроэлементтердің жетіспеушілігі өсімдікті өлтірмейді, бірақ ағзаның дамуына жауапты үдерістер жылдамдығы мен бірізділігін төмендетеді.

Нэтижесінде өсімдік элеуетті бола алмағандықтан, сапалы және сапалы өнім бермейді. Гидропоника арқылы топырақ өңдеуге, арамшөп және зиянкестерден қорғауға қаржылық шығынды азайтады, сондай-ақ көлемі шектеулі отырғызу аданындағы өсімдіктер санын көбейтуге мүмкіндік береді. Су және минералды тыңайтқыштар көп пайдалану есебінен тиімдірек жұмсалады. Қоректік ерітінді құрамын, ерітіндідегі оттегі концентрациясын өзгертіп, өсімдіктердің жетілу үдерісін бақылауға болады әрі бұл өнімділікті арттырады. Ауылшаруашылығында дақыл өсіру процесінде алынған дәстүрлі әдіс инновациялары, жер және су ресурстарының ластануына әсер ететін факторлардың төмендеуі, сондай-ақ елдегі және экономикадағы гидропоника әдісін қолданудың тиімділігі көрсетілді. Көптеген гидропон жүйелері ауылшаруашылығында өсірілетін дақылдарды өсіру үдерісіне оң әсерін айқындады. Гидропоника өсімдіктерін өсірудің дәстүрлі әдістерімен салыстырғанда бірқатар артықшылықтар бар. Зауыт қажетті мөлшерде қоректік заттардың барлық қорын алады. Бұл оның жылдам өсуіне және залалсыз дамуына ықпал етеді. Жеміс ағаштары жақсы өнім береді, ал сәндік өсімдіктер мол және ұзақ гүлдейді. Өсімдікті баптамай-ақ өсіру барысында дренаж және топырақ құрғату сияқты мәселелерді ескермеуге болады.

Суды тұтыну мониторингінің нәтижесінде суару көлемі азаяды. Өсіру жүйесін таңдағанда суару жұмыстарын жүргізбесе де болады. Гидропон сыйымдылығының көлеміне байланысты суару аптасына екі, айына бір рет қысқартылады. Зауыт суару кезінде пайда болатын тыңайтқыштардың нақты мөлшерін сіңіреді. Суару схемасын жасап, тыңайтқыштардың қажетті мөлшерін есептеп қоюдың өзі жеткілікті. Пестицидті пайдаланудың қажеті жоқ. Гидропоникада өсірілген өсімдіктер топырақ зиянкестері мен тамыр шірігіне және саңырауқұлақ ауруына қарсы күресе алады. Орын ауыстыру үдерісі мен өсімдіктерге сыйымдылық үшін қосымша күш қажет емес әрі жеңіл өтеді. Тамырлар трансплантация кезінде зақымданбайды және жерден босатудың қажеті жоқ. Зауытқа ерітіндіні қосып, оны басқа ыдысқа салу қажет. Гидропоника — өсімдікті, әсіресе, жабық өсімдіктерді өсірудің үнемді тәсілі.

Соңғы жылдары табиғи және антропогендік факторлар әсерінен алаң бірлігіне жайылым көлемі ұлғайды, топырақ құнарлылығы төмендеді, ирригациялық және жаңбыр суының қоректік заттары азайды, тұздану және суару алаңы да кеміді, ауылшаруашылығы дақылдарының өнімділігі төмендеді, су мен топырақтың ластану жағдайы ұлғайды, ал флора мен фаунаның кейбір түрлерінің жойылып кету қаупі бар. Республика аумағының басым бөлігі шөлде және шөлді аймақтарда (аумақтың 60%) орналасқан. Францияның 3 миллион гектарға жуығы құммен жабылған, ал сортаң жер көлемі 34 миллион гектарға артық. Қалыпты рН деңгейі 5,5-6,5 құрайды, бірақ әр дақылда түрліше өзгеруі мүмкін. Егер қышқылдылық бұзылса, өсімдіктер өсу үдерісінде бұзылып немесе өлуі мүмкін, олар судағы элементтерді толығымен сіңіре алмайды. Жұмыс ерітіндісінің температурасы маңызды рөл атқарады.

Температура +18...+27⁰ шегінде болуы тиіс. Өсімдік түрлерінің жетілуіне минималды, оңтайлы және жоғары температура тән болып келеді әрі бұл қоректік ерітіндінің температурасын теңестіру үшін жылыту немесе салқындату жүйелерін енгізуді талап етеді. Температура

жоғарылағанда судағы оттегі деңгейі төмендейді және өсімдіктер көп тыңайтқыш тұтынады. Егер температура төмендесе, оттегі көп болады және өсімдіктерге шағын элементтер қажет болады.

Қазіргі уақытта көптеген өсімдікке келесідей 17 элемент қажет: көміртек, сутегі, оттегі, азот, фосфор, калий, кальций, магний, күкірт, темір, мыс, мырыш, марганец, молибден, бор, хлор және никель. Атмосферадан түсетін көміртегі (С) мен оттегіні (о) қоспағанда негізгі элементтер қоректік ортадан алынады. Натрий, кремний, ванадий, селен, кобальт, алюминий және йод сияқты басқа элементтер пайдалы деп саналады, себебі олардың кейбіреуі басқа элементтердің жетілуіне ықпал етеді немесе улы әсерінің орнын толтырады. Қажетті қоректік заттарды аз дәрежеде ауыстырады.

Түйін сөздер: гидропоника, топырақ эрозиясы, өсімдіктер, қоректік орта, химиялық элементтер, дренаж, фитиль, ауа сорғысы, агроөнім, суару.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ БИОРЕГУЛЯТОРОВ НА ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ И РАЗВИТИЕ РАСТЕНИЙ, ВЫРАЩИВАЕМЫХ МЕТОДОМ ГИДРОПОНИКИ

Аннотация. Возрастает роль гидропоники в сельском хозяйстве, промышленности и повседневной жизни. Особое место в структуре овощеводства занимает выращивание овощей и трав с использованием гидропоники. Зеленые овощи ценны в зависимости от высокой потребности в витаминах, минеральных солях и других питательных веществах. Выращивание растений с помощью гидропоники очень выгодно, так как за короткий промежуток времени можно получить урожай, используя круглогодичные и небольшие площади. Здесь важную роль играют не только макро - но и известные концентрации микроэлементов, так как все растения нуждаются в микроэлементах для создания ферментных систем-биокатализаторов, в том числе железа, марганца, цинка, мела, молибдена, кобальта и др. Ученые называют их "элементами жизни", при отсутствии этих элементов жизнь растений и животных невозможна. Недостаток микроэлементов не приводит к гибели растений, но вызывает снижение скорости и последовательности процессов, ответственных за развитие организма.

В результате растения не реализуют свой потенциал, а значит не всегда дают качественный и качественный продукт. Применение гидропоники также снизит финансовые затраты на обработку почвы, защиту от сорняков и вредителей, а также позволит увеличить количество растений на посадочной площадке с ограниченным объемом. Вода и минеральные удобрения расходуются более эффективно за счет их многократного использования. Можно контролировать рост растений, изменяя содержание питательного раствора, концентрацию кислорода в растворе, что повышает продуктивность. Были продемонстрированы инновации традиционного метода, приобретенные в процессе возделывания сельскохозяйственных культур в сельском хозяйстве, снижение факторов, влияющих на загрязнение земельных и водных ресурсов, а также эффективность применения метода гидропоники в стране и в экономике. Многие гидропонные системы были изучены и обнаружили положительное влияние на процесс возделывания сельскохозяйственных культур, выращиваемых в сельском хозяйстве. По сравнению с традиционными методами выращивания растений гидропоника имеет ряд преимуществ. Растение получает весь запас питательных веществ в необходимом количестве. Это способствует его быстрому росту и здоровому развитию. Плодовые деревья дают хороший урожай, а декоративные растения отличаются обильным и продолжительным цветением. При выращивании растений без присмотра можно забыть о таких проблемах, как дренаж и переутомление почвы.

Благодаря мониторингу водопотребления объем орошения будет сокращен. Можно забыть о ежедневном поливе, выбрав систему выращивания. В зависимости от объема гидропонной емкости полив сокращают два раза в неделю до одного раза в месяц. Растение поглощает фактическое количество удобрений, образующихся при поливе. Составив схему орошения и рассчитав необходимое количество удобрений, уже не придется постоянно беспокоиться об этом. Использование пестицида не требуется. Растения, выращенные на гидропонике, не боятся почвенных вредителей, корневых гнилей и грибковых заболеваний. Процесс смены места, емкости для растений не требует дополнительных усилий и протекает легко. Корни не травмируются при пересадке, их не нужно освобождать от земли. Просто необходимо добавить раствор к растению и положить его в другую миску. Гидропоника — это экономичный способ выращивания растений, особенно комнатных.

В последние годы под влиянием природных и антропогенных факторов увеличился объем пастбищ на единицу площади, снизилось плодородие почв, уменьшились питательные вещества ирригационных и дождевых вод, уменьшились площади засоления и орошения, снизились урожаи сельскохозяйственных культур, увеличилось загрязнение воды и почвы, а некоторые виды флоры и фауны находятся под угрозой исчезновения. Большая часть территории республики расположена в пустынных и пустынных зонах (60% территории). Они изнашиваются на разных уровнях и подвержены опустыниванию всего на 30 млн. долл. Около 3 млн га площади Франции занесены песком, а засоленных земель — больше на 34 млн га. Нормальный уровень рН составляет 5,5-6,5, но может варьироваться в отдельных культурах. Если кислотность нарушена, растительность может быть нарушена или погибнуть в процессе роста, который не может полностью поглотить элементы из воды. Важную роль играет температура рабочего раствора.

Температура должна быть в пределах +18... ...+24 °C. Каждый вид растений имеет минимальную, оптимальную и максимальную температуру для роста, что требует введения систем отопления или охлаждения для уравновешивания температуры питательного раствора. Когда температура повышается, уровень кислорода в воде снижается и растения потребляют много удобрений. Если температура упадет, кислорода будет больше и растениям понадобятся мелкие элементы.

В настоящее время для многих растений необходимы 17 элементов: углерод, водород, кислород, азот, фосфор, калий, кальций, магний, сера, железо, медь, цинк, марганец, молибден, мел, хлор и никель. Основные элементы, за исключением углерода (С) и кислорода (о), поступающих из атмосферы, берутся из питательной среды. Другие элементы, такие как натрий, кремний, ванадий, селен, кобальт, алюминий и йод считаются полезными, поскольку некоторые из них могут стимулировать рост или компенсировать токсическое воздействие других элементов, или заменять необходимые питательные вещества в меньшей степени.

Ключевые слова: гидропоника, эрозия почв, растения, питательная среда, химические элементы, дренаж, фитиль, воздушный насос, агропродукты, орошение.

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