

... ( ) = ( ) - 2015. - 2 (85). - .18-23

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25,5%-48,7%.

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[2].

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[1].

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[3].

[4].

<i>inutinus</i>	113+	<i>Sporolactobacilus</i>
<i>inutinus</i>	116+	<i>Azotobacter</i>
<i>chroococcum</i>	AZ 5)	

40

1.

2.

1 (

		<i>Curvularia</i>
<i>maculans</i>	103+	<i>Streptomyces</i>
<i>candidus</i>	136+	<i>Azotobacter</i>
<i>chroococcum</i>	AZ 5);	

[5].

		<i>Sporosarcina ureae</i>
	90+	<i>Curvularia interseminata</i>
	109+AZ 5);	

		<i>Sporolactobacilus</i>
<i>inutinus</i>	113+	<i>Sporolactobacilus</i>
<i>inutinus</i>	116+	<i>Azotobacter</i>
<i>chroococcum</i>	AZ 5);	

(1):

$$R = \frac{n \times 100}{N},$$

		<i>Sporosarcina ureae</i>
	90+	
<i>Curvularia interseminata</i>	109+	
<i>Azotobacter chroococcum</i>	AZ 5);	

(1)

R - %

		<i>Sporolactobacilus</i>
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n-

;

N-

( )

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad} 100,$$

(2)

[5] (2):

2013

( 1).

10,9-19,3 %.

[6].

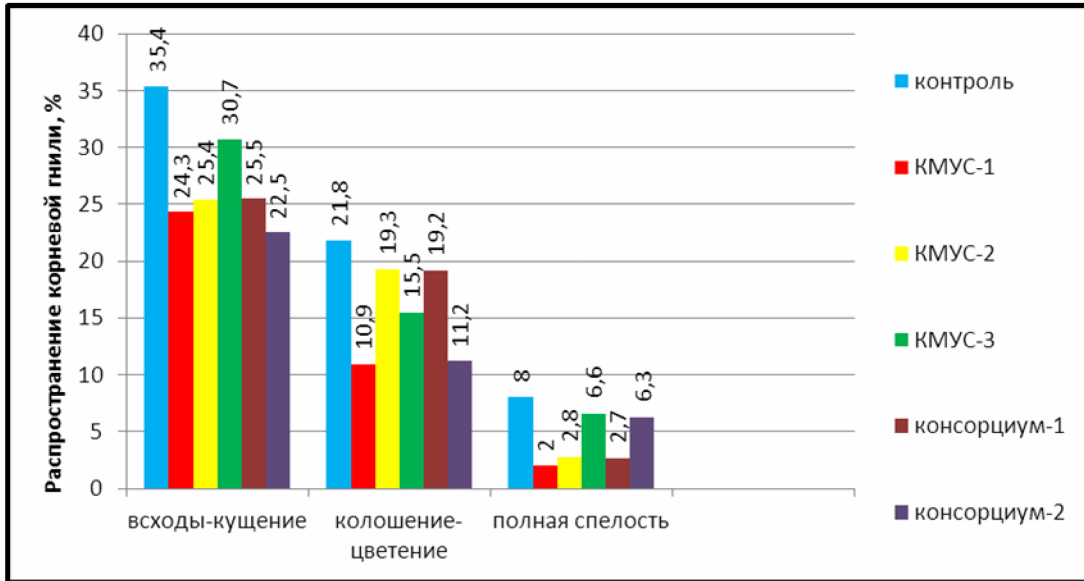
[7].

( )

2013-2014

( 1).

2-6,6%.



1 -

, 2013 .

2013

1,

2, 48,6% - 50%.

1,

2

1

65-

75,0%.

1 -

(%)

, 2013 .

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-1	-	-	-
1	31,4	50,0	75,0
2	28,2	11,5	65,0
3	13,3	29,0	17,5
1	28,0	12,0	66,3
2	36,4	48,6	21,3

[9].

[10].

2014

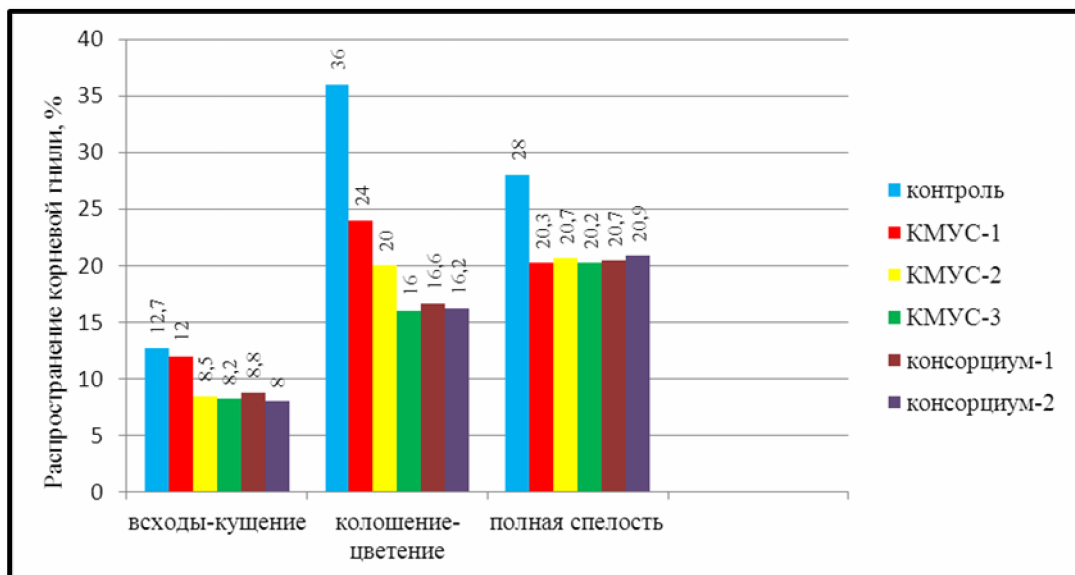
[8].

( 2).

8

20%,

12,7 – 36%.



2 -

, 2014 .

2014

33%,

48,7%,

- 25,5% (

1, 2 2).

2 -

(%)

, 2014 .

	-	-	
-1	-	-	-
1	32,9	33,3	27,8
2	33,3	44,4	28,3
3	32,8	55,5	28,6
1	33,4	54,9	14,3
2	32,5	55,3	28,6

1.

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2.

3.

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. 3. - 23-1 - 2009. . 9-14.

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. — 2009. — 7. — . 12-14.

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- .- . . : « », «  
 », 2011. 312 .
4. . . , ,
- // . .
33. 1-1-2012. . 40-42.
5. . . „ . . „ . .  
 . - . : , 1976. - . 124-184.
6. . . : . - . , 1987. -
- 46 .
7. . . : , 2001. 160 .
8. // .
- . IV . - , 1996. - 242 .
9. . „ O.A., .  
 . - , - 1994,- 462 .
10. . „ . .  
 , ( )  
 . - 1997.- 99 .

25,5%-48,7% ,

### Summary

The article presents the results of research to identify the biological effectiveness of different types of complex mixtures of reclamation-fertilizing (CMRF) against root rot. It has been studied the distribution of plant pathogens in the experimental crops, as well as the impact of a consortium of microorganisms antagonistic against pathogens. The causative agents of root rot affects wheat plants during the growing period, but greatly increased the intensity of destruction during times of moisture. The high biological effectiveness against root rots of bio-fertilizer in spring wheat varieties Akmola average during the growing season by 25.5% - 48.7%.