Optimization of germination and yield of barley

S.I. Kalyuzhny
(FGNU RosNIISK "Rossorgo", Saratov, Russia)

Increasing the yield and improving the properties of the crop is always an urgent problem for breeders and plant breeders. The phenotype of plants can be influenced by various influences, most often they use chemical stimulants (fertilizers). In this case, the consumer safety of the products obtained from these plants is in doubt.

In the reports of past international conferences, there were speeches on the beneficial effect of bioresonance frequencies on the growth of plants, including cereals (N. Kempe, A. Koroshek).

For the experiment, which took place in two stages, 50 pieces were selected. grains of barley, and formed by two groups of control and experiment. The first stage consisted in the study of seed growth energy. Germination rate, growth rate, development of the root system, and stem formation were assessed. Water for irrigation was used tap and in control and experiment. To solve this goal, the water for the experimental group was given the energy-informational properties of the drug selected from the IMEDIS-BRT-PC selector through aluminum foil. The second stage consisted in sowing into the soil and studying the obtained yield in comparison with the control and experimental groups. For irrigation of these seeds, the selected frequency drug was "recorded" on homeopathic grits on the device "IMEDIS-BRT-PK" and dissolved in water for the experimental group. To irrigate the control, “clean” crumbs were dissolved in water.

Rice. one

In fig. 1 shows the difference between the plants of the control and experimental groups. Of the 50 barley grains in the control group, only 37 emerged, in the experimental group, out of 50, 48 emerged. In the experimental group, the first shoots hatched the next day, and in the control, a growth retardation of 12-24 hours was observed compared to the experiment. The maximum length of the supra-root part in the experimental group was 18 cm (mean 13.5 cm), in the control - 7 cm (mean 4.5 cm).

Rice. 2

Rice. 3

In fig. 2 and 3 show the control and experimental groups of crops, the difference between them is also obvious. 49 spikelets were obtained from plants of the control group. The number of grains in an ear ranges from 4 pcs. up to 15 pcs. (Wednesday 13.2). In the experimental group, 128 spikelets grew out of 50 grains. The number of grains in an ear is from 7 pcs. up to 19 pcs. (Wednesday 14.9). In seed production, the weight of 1000 grains is taken into account. In the experimental and control groups, they did not differ significantly 43.2 g and 43.1 g, respectively.

From the obtained result, we can conclude about the influence of energy-informational preparations on any biological objects.

S.I. Kalyuzhny Optimization of germination and yield of barley //
"- M .:" IMEDIS ", 2008, vol. 1 - C.315-317