Creation of transfer preparations and their use in the production and storage of crop products E.A. Olkhovatov (FSBEI HPE "Kuban State Agrarian University", Krasnodar, Russia)

The request for environmentally friendly raw materials and food products available in modern society requires producers of agricultural products to create new technologies, the use of which in the agro-industrial complex, in particular, in the production of crop products, will make it possible to obtain safe products and save them with minimal expenditure of resources, labor and time. As a result, this promises to result in a significant reduction in the cost of production and an increase in the economic efficiency of its production, which makes search work in this direction relevant.

Our research interests include resource-saving technologies based on the use of physical factors of small and ultra-low intensities and doses in agriculture and the food industry. In order to create a low-cost technology for the production and storage of crop products, we conduct regular research in this direction - we study the phenomenon of information transfer, which is determined by the possibility of direct and remote influence from the outside on the spin characteristics of the substances of a living organism by wave radiation characteristic of a particular chemical substance or biological object. One of the possible ways of such an effect is the transfer of the properties of a substance or biological object, as well as information about an event (for example, about necrosis or tissue regeneration) onto an intermediate carrier,

The obtained results of the work done by us give grounds to make a positive conclusion about the possibility of using this phenomenon and the method that allows it to be realized in crop production. We have carried out a number of experiments to transfer information taken from various biological and chemical donor objects to an intermediate carrier using the Transfer-P apparatus manufactured by Imedis CIMS. There are a number of theoretical explanations for the nature of this transfer, which, however, to this day remains unclear to the end. At this stage, we have identified a number of regularities, based on which, it becomes possible to develop and recommend an algorithm and modes of exposure to biological objects in order to develop technologies based on the formulated methods and transfer them to mass production in the agro-industrial complex.

This method has shown itself positively in the fight against pests and diseases of various vegetable and ornamental crops, fruit trees. At the same time, transfer drugs were obtained by direct transfer of information both from a biological object taken in native form or subjected to additional influences of a different nature, and from a chemical drug used as the main factor or additional source of information. We often use the possibility of potentiating the transferred information in a wide range, which in some cases can significantly increase the effectiveness of the drugs obtained.

The experiment is very indicative, the results have been observed by **whform** the next four years. In order to eliminate the cotton bollworm larvae from tomato plants affected by it during the fruiting period, we made a transfer preparation recorded from dying and living larvae onto fat granules, which were then introduced in the form of root and foliar feeding. The initial result of these measures was the withdrawal of larvae from the tomato plants are plants are used in this way; in that first season, the pest did not affect these plants anymore.

The prolonged action of the drug introduced in the first year of work proved to be a long-term effect. The specified pest in each of the following years willingly and abundantly affected the neighboring plantings of tomatoes. At the same time, tomato plants grown from seeds obtained from plants once treated with a transfer preparation, which was prepared by the described method, are not affected by the cotton scoop (more precisely, the fruits of single plants are affected in an amount of no more than 0.5% of the total number of fruits). We consider the described result indicative. It is not clear on which seed structures the transfer-preparation information is embedded; however, there is an assumption that such a carrier is the bound water of the seeds.

The ability to obtain an infinite number of copies from the once formed initial matrix of the transfer-preparation determines the high economic efficiency of the described method, and the precise targeting of the effect and the absence of a chemical substance as such in the prepared preparation contributes to an increase in the environmental safety of the agricultural production process and the resulting products.

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