

Неравномерно разпределените валежи в страната водят до различия във фенологичното състояние на зимните житни култури

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Until the end of the second and the beginning of the third ten-day period of November, they will be determined by average daily temperatures above the climatic norms and above the biological minimum required for the vegetation of winter cereal crops

During the period, significant precipitation and changes in the levels of autumn soil moisture reserves are not expected. The precipitation that fell during the past period was unevenly distributed. In many places in the

northwestern regions, in the Upper Thracian Plain and in the far southern parts of the country, precipitation below 10-12 l/m² was recorded – completely insufficient to overcome the moisture deficit in winter cereal crops.

In some of the eastern regions (Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, Sliven, Karnobat) significant precipitation occurred – above 25-30 l/m². In these regions, an improvement in soil moisture reserves in the upper soil layers and in the conditions for the vegetation of autumn-sown crops has occurred.

While in the country October and the beginning of November were periods of drought and lack of agriculturally effective precipitation, in the Dobrich region sufficient soil moisture reserves are observed, which contribute to the good development of wheat stands. The temperatures allow normal emergence where moisture is sufficient. The lower temperatures in Dobrudzha protect autumn-sown stands from pest attacks, such as cereal flies and aphids.

During the period, different stages will be observed in wheat – germination, emergence (agrometeorological stations: Knezha, Nikolaevo, Kazanlak, Plovdiv, Haskovo, Yambol) and formation of the 1st–2nd and 3rd leaf (Novachene). The differences in the phenological condition of winter cereal crops are a consequence of the prolonged autumn drought and the delayed sowing.

During the period, conditions will be suitable for planting fruit trees and for carrying out phytosanitary activities in fruit crops.

Source: NIMH