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Effects of low-energy electron radiation on the growth and microflora of potatoes

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Diseases of agricultural crops



Potato Black Scab (*R. Solani*)



Fusariosis of potatoes and flax

Ionizing radiation application

- ☐ Extension of product shelf life;
- ☐ Slowing down the ripening of vegetables and fruits;
- ☐ Extermination of parasites and pathogenic microflora;
- ☐ Phytosanitary treatment.

Sources of natural ionizing radiation

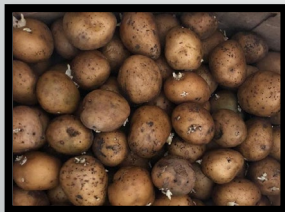
- ☐ Electronic radiation with an energy of not more than 10 MeV;
- ☐ γ -radiation of Co-60 and Cs -137
- ☐ Bremsstrahlung generated by accelerators with energies not exceeding 5 MeV

Purpose of the study

Investigation of the influence of low-energy electron radiation on the productivity and phenology of potatoes infected with *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn (R.Solani)

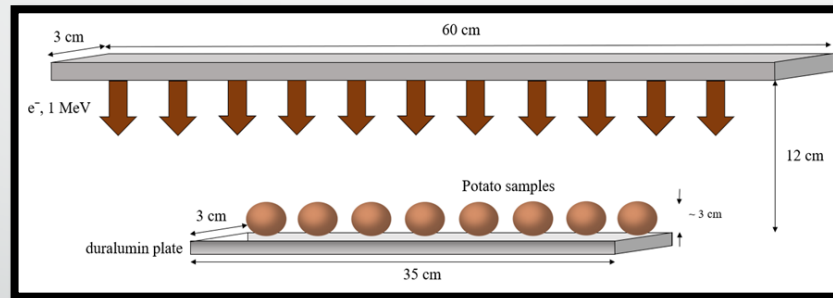
Research progress

Potato tubers infected with *R. Solani*



Irradiation of an agricultural crop with linear electron accelerator UELR-1-25-T-001 with 1 MeV energy

Dose:
20 - 200 Gray

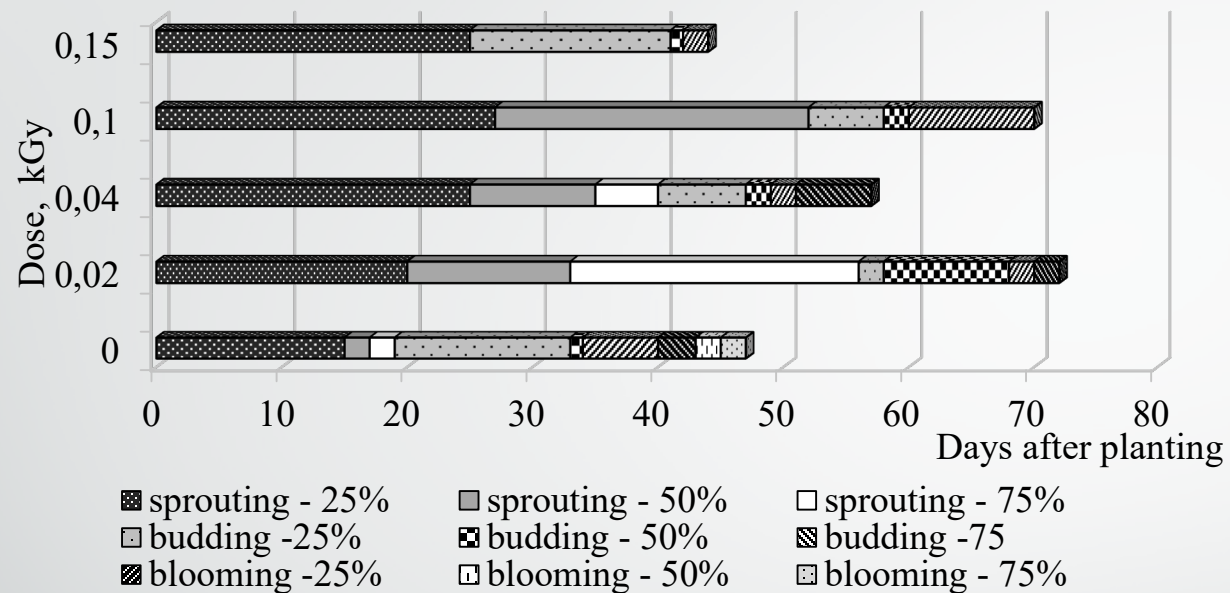


Monitoring of growth and phytosanitary state of plants



Analysis of the obtained results

Results



Fractions of the harvested crop:

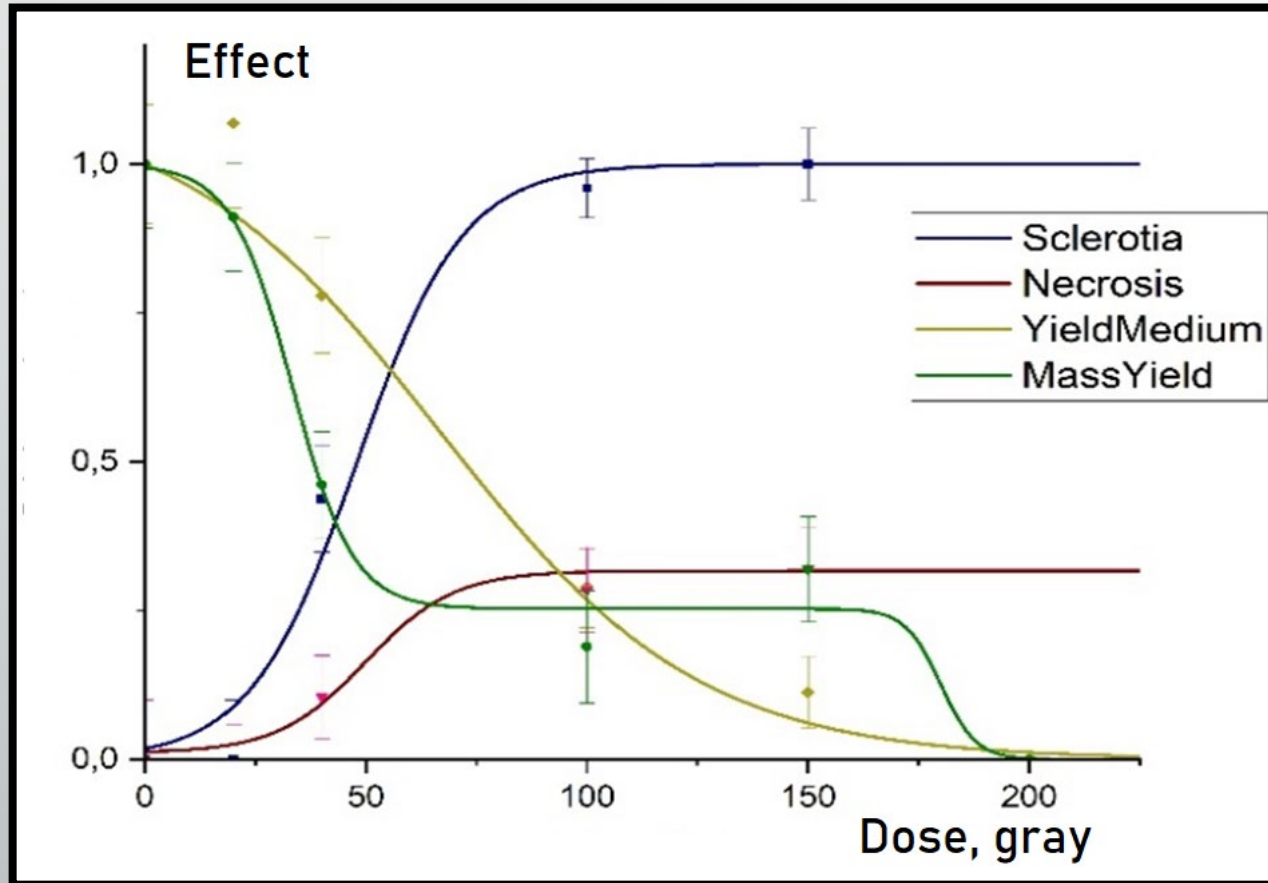
- Small - up to 40 grams;
- Medium - from 40 to 80 grams;
- Large - more than 80 grams.

Histogram of the dependence of the rate of onset of crop growth phases on the dose



Harvest

Results



Dose dependence of effect on crop/phytopathogen


General dependency formula

$$U(D) = \frac{a}{1 + e^{b*(D-c)}} + f$$

a – the maximum value of the function;
 b – the width of the distribution of the function;
 c – the dose at which the value of the function decreases by 2 times;
 f – resistant to the treatment part.

Conclusion

- ❑ Irradiation at doses of more than 200 Gy led to complete inhibition of tuber germination;
- ❑ Irradiation of tubers at a dose of 150 Gy leads to the suppression of all diseases except for necrosis;
- ❑ Irradiation at a dose of 30 Gy reduces the incidence of tubers by half with only a partial decrease in potato yield, which makes it effective for monitoring the phytosanitary status of a new crop.



**Thanks for the
attention!**