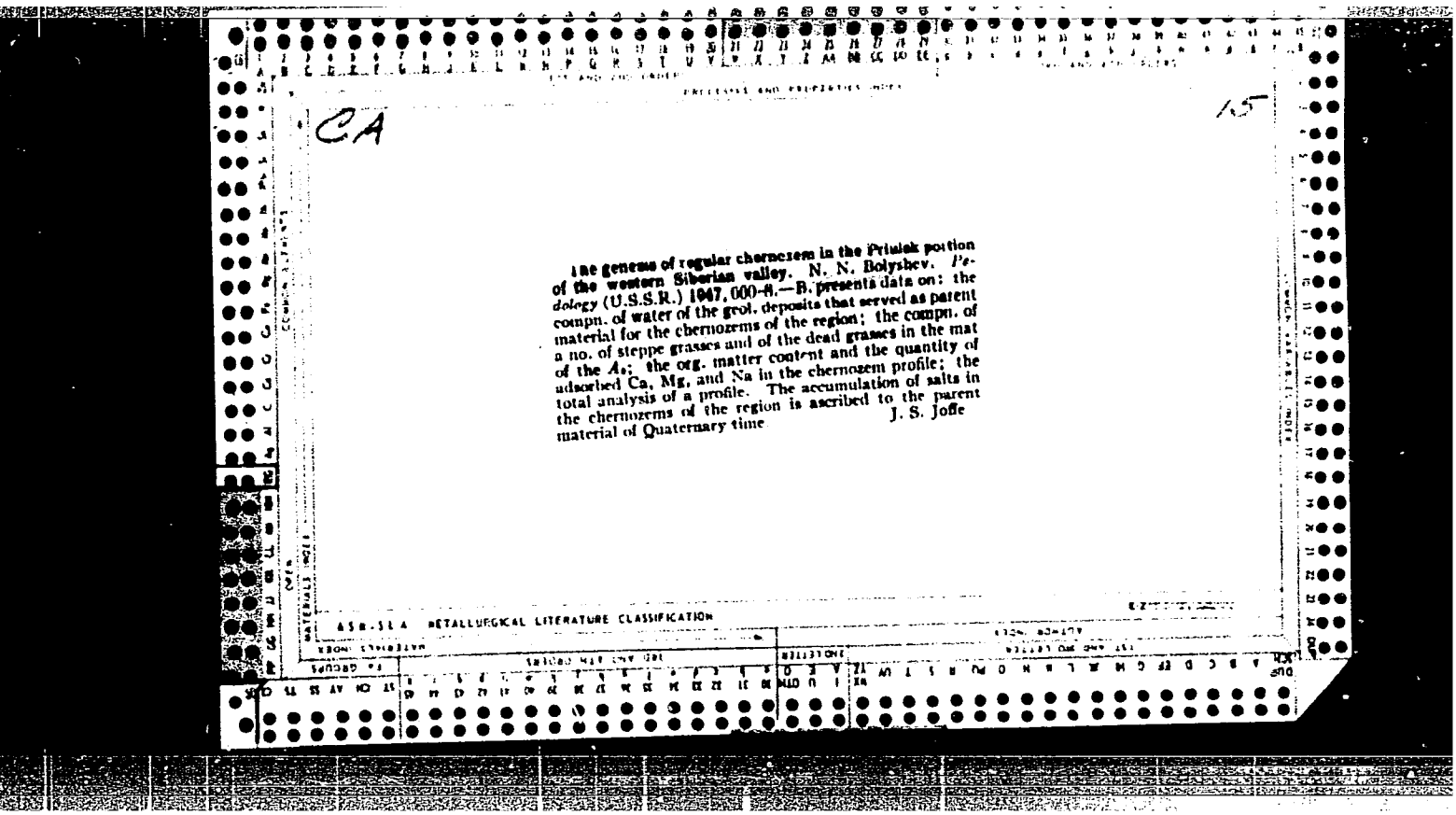


CA

15

The genesis of regular chernozems in the Priuisk portion of the western Siberian valley. N. N. Bolyshev. *Pedology* (U.S.S.R.) 1947, 600–8.—B. presents data on: the compn. of water of the grol. deposits that served as parent material for the chernozems of the region; the compn. of a no. of steppe grasses and of the dead grasses in the mat of the A_0; the org. matter content and the quantity of adsorbed Ca, Mg, and Na in the chernozem profile; the total analysis of a profile. The accumulation of salts in the chernozems of the region is ascribed to the parent material of Quaternary time

J. S. Joffe

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOLYSHEV, N. N.

"The Distribution of Algae in Profiles of Certain Soils of Desert Zones,"

Vest. Moskov. U., Ser. Obshch. Nauk, No. 8, 1947

33T53

CA

The nature of the illuvial horizon of structureless chernozem. N. N. Bolyshev. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 3, No. 10, 181–93(1948).—The lack of a structural profile with an accumulation of structureless heavy material in the *B* horizon in some spots of chernozem, usually encountered in depressed areas, is explained by the reversion of minerals, from montmorillonite to nontronite, with an excess of hydrated oxides of Al and Fe. These areas are subjected to intermittent conditions of surface swamping and desiccation.

J. S. Joffe

BOLYSHEV, N. N.

37235. Evolyutsiya i klassifikatsiya pochv v osveshchyenii D. G. Vilenskogo. Pochvovyedeniye, 1949, No. 11, s. 677-81. - Bibliogr: 7 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; MZHEL'SKAYA, A.P.

The origin of the red-brown soils of the takyrs in Western Precaspiya. Vestnik Moskov. Univ. 7, No.5, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No.3, 85-103 '52. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.21:11625 '53)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Origin and evolution of takyr soils
Pochvovedenie no. 5 1952

1. BOLYSHEV, N. N. and MANUCHAROVA, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Algae - Don Valley

7. Species composition of algae in certain soils of the lower Don river. Vest.Mosk.un. 7 No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; VOROB'YEVA, L.A.

Soils of the limans in the western Caspian Sea region. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.3:69-82 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya. (Caspian Sea Region--Soils)

The dynamics of readily soluble salts in the chestnut-zone soils complex in the Stalingrad-steppe region. N. N. Dolyshev, L. N. Bykova, and E. N. Konnova. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 8, No. 5, *Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No 3, 101-14(1953).—The authors studied 4 soil types: bright chestnut (I), meadow chestnut (II), solonetz (III), and *Suslikovin* (IV). III, with background of I, constitutes more than 50% of soil in the area studied. The zone of accumulation of readily sol. salts is at a depth of 80 cm. for I and at 30–70 cm. for III. All soils studied were sandy loams with lamellar-leafy structure of *A* horizon. There is a horizon of increased silt and phys. clay (hydroxides or complex organo-mineral compds.), the thickness and quantity, resp., increasing from the crusty-columnar to the deep-columnar varieties of III. The authors consider horizon *A* as accumulative-eluvial, with increased oxides of Fe and Al owing to intensive biol. processes, while horizon B_1 is dense illuvial, with accumulation of colloidal particles from both weathering and biol. processes. Bicarbonate concn. occurs in horizon B_1 and up to 30–40 cm. and bears little relation to that of chlorides and sulfates, which accumulate in the sub-solonetz layer or deeper; chlorides in forest zone often occurring at 1 m. or more, with less-mobile sulfates at, e.g., 80 cm. The distribution of Ca and Mg is closely related to that of sulfate. During the vegetative period the readily sol. salts remain at greater depths. There is a direct relation of depth with moisture penetration. At the end of July the salts move upward, chlorides somewhat faster than sulfates, owing to capillarity, and perhaps also, owing to suction of root vessels. The development of this migratory horizon with seasonal pulsation of readily sol. salts depends on the thickness and silt content of the illuvial horizon.

A. W. Daly

BOLYSHEV, N. N.

USSR/Geophysics - Soils Sep 53

"The Essence of the Malting Process and its Role in the Formation of the Soils of the West Caspian Region," N. N. Bolyshev and S. A. Tyurdeneva, Chair of Soil Science

Vest Mos Univ, Ser Fizikomat i Yest Nauk, No 6, pp 35-47

State that their observations and other investigations (A. G. Kurganskiy, "Certain Problems of the Characteristics of Soils of the Southeast," Pochvovedeniye (Soil Science), No 3, 1951) in the West

275T65

Caspian Region established that most soils, including also zonal-brown soils, possess a whitish coloration and a laminar-flaky structure in horizon A, the thickness of which varies widely from 2-3 cm in red-brown soils to 15-25 cm in meadow-birth malting soils and 58 cm in malt soils.

FD-1498

USSR/Geophysics - Soil Science

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-1/18

Author : Bolyshev, N. N.

Title : Essence of the soil forming process. A general discussion

Periodical : Vest. Mos. un., Ser. fizikomat. i. yest. nauk, 9, No 6, 3-15, Sep 54

Abstract : The author discusses the main ideas of Russian and USSR pedologists; e.g. S. I. Korzhinskiy (1888), K. K. Gedroyts (1925), K. D. Glinka (1926), S. A. Zakharov (1932), V. A. Kovda (1934), D. G. Vilenskiy (1924-1945), L. I. Prosolov (1936), B. B. Polynov (1938), A. A. Rode (1947-1950), Yu. A. Liverovskiy, I. N. Antipov-Karatayev (1953), N. L. Blagovidov (1953), and V. R. Vil'yams. Twenty-two references, all USSR.

Institution: Chair of Soil Science

Submitted : March 20, 1954

USSR/Geophysics - Pedologists in Kazakhstan FD-1619

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-22/23

Author : Bolyshev, N. N., and Yevdokimova, T. I.

Title : Works of soil scientists on virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 8, 144-145, Dec 1954

Abstract : In connection with the resolution of the February-March 1954 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU on the increasing of the production of grain by way of sowing of grain cultures on virgin and fallow lands, a group of 22 (18 student-graduates, 3 laboratory assistants of the Chair of Soil Science S. A. Tyurdenev, A. P. Mzhel'skaya, and A. P. Lobutev) under the guidance of Docent N. N. Bolyshev worked from 1 April to 5 June 1954 in Kustanay, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblast'; another group consisting of 8 persons left for Kazakhstan in the second half of August and stayed until 15 October (6 associates of the Soil Department: K. B. Orlov, Ye. N. Plastinin, G. I. Glebov, V. V. Aleksandrov, L. A. Sergunin, G. D. Belitsin; two associates of the Chair of Geography of Soils, Geography Faculty: Candidates L. S. Dolgov and Yu. I. Stroganov).

Institution : -

Submitted : -

BOLYSHEV, Nikolay Nikanorovich

Proiskhozhdeniye i evolyutsiya pochv takyrov (Origin and evolution of soils of takyr (salt bottoms) Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1955.
94 p. illus., tables.
"Literatura": p. 92-(95)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; VLADYCHENSKIY, S.A.; YEVDOKIMOVA, T.I.

Principles and approaches to an over-all study of soil cover. (MLRA 9:1)
Vest.Mosk.un.10 no.8:141-149 Ag '55.
(Soils)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; SHTINA, E.A.

In memory of E.A.Manucharova. Bot.zhur.40 no.6:911 N-D '55.
(Manucharova, Ekaterina Alekseevna, 1892-1954) (MLRA 9:4)

BOLYSHEV, N. N.

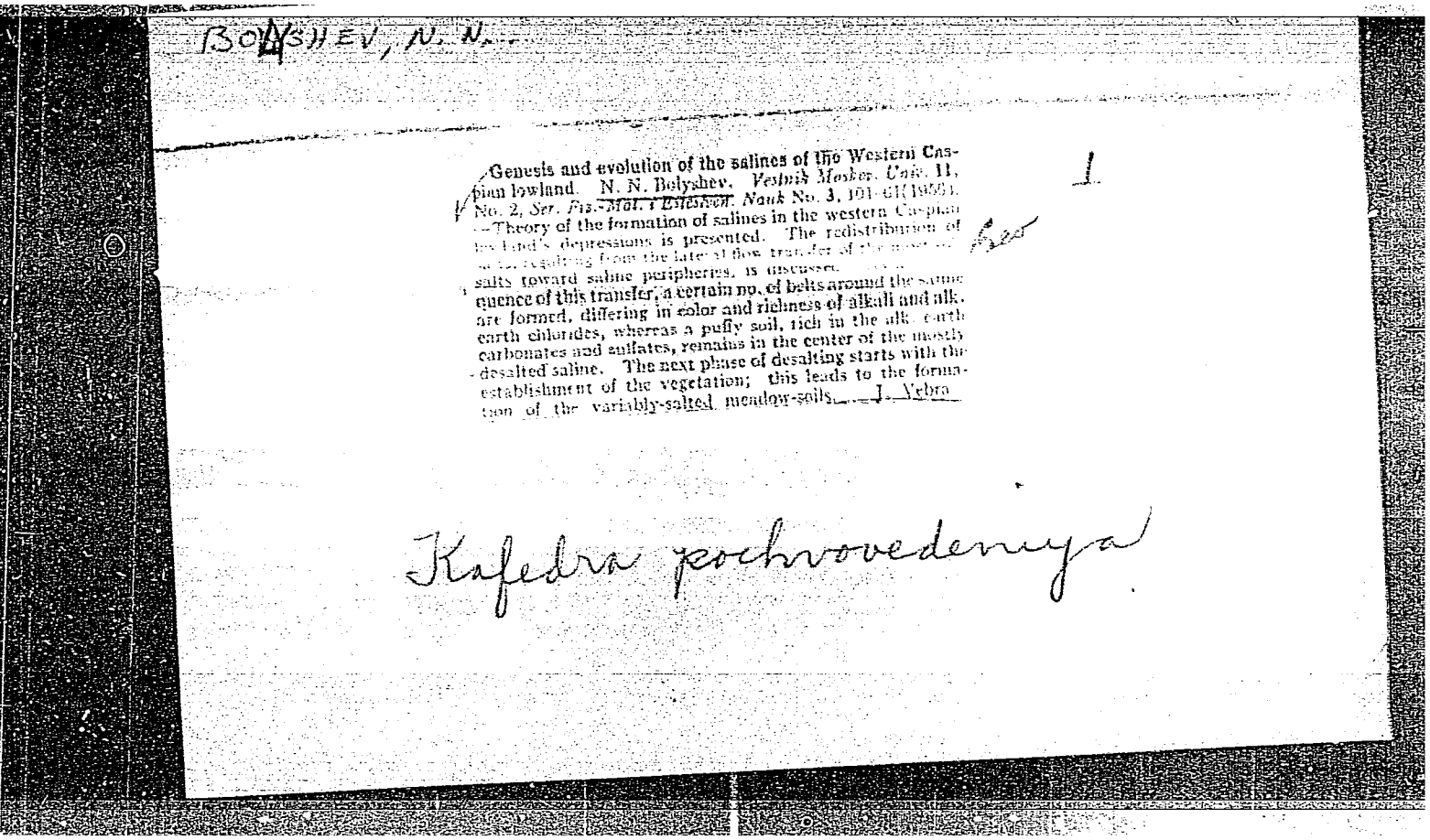
BOLYSHEV, N. N.= "Soils of the western portion of the Caspian lowland and the eastern slope of the Yergeni." Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Doctor in Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

BOLYSHEV, N. N.

"Modern Views on the Formation of Salt Lands," Lomonsov Lectures in 1956, Vest. Mosk. U., Physico Math and Natural Sciences Series, 4, No. 6 pp 147-160, 1956, Biological Soil Faculty

Translation U-3,054, 363



BOLYSHEV, N. N.

Genesis and evolution of the salines of the Western Caspian lowland. N. N. Bolyshev. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 11, No. 2, *Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No. 3, 101-6 (1956). —Theory of the formation of salines in the western Caspian lowland's depressions is presented. The redistribution of [illegible] resulting from the lateral flow transfer of the most [illegible] salts toward saline peripheries, is discussed. [illegible] quence of this transfer, a certain no. of belts around the saline are formed, differing in color and richness of alkali and alk. earth chlorides, whereas a puffy soil, rich in the alk. earth carbonates and sulfates, remains in the center of the mostly desalted saline. The next phase of desalting starts with the establishment of the vegetation; this leads to the formation of the variably-salted meadow-soils. — I. Vebra

1

Kafedra pochvovedeniya

BOLYSHEV, N.

BOLYSHEV, N.

Work of the Joint Kustanay Expedition. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:258-260 '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Kustanay Province--Agricultural research)

LIVEROVSKIY, Yu.A., BOLYSHEV, N.N.

"How to study soils in the field and in the laboratory" by G.G.Eremin. Reviewed by IU.A.Liverovskii and N.N.Bolyshev. Pochvovedenie (MIRA 10:12)
no.10:109-110 O '57.
(Soils--Analysis) (Eremin, G.G.)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; SHISHKO, G.N.

Vegetation and soils of the recently exposed coastal plain of the Caspian Sea. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:159-167 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Caspian Sea region--Soils and crops)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; GAYEL', A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GOL'DADE, E.A., agronom

Special problems of agriculture on sandy loam soils in areas where new lands are being brought under cultivation. Zemledelie 6 no.12: 55-62 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kazakhstan--Reclamation of land)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; VOROB'YEVA, L.A.

Role of vegetation in the formation of Solonetz soils. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.2:97-108 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy gos. universitet, Kafedra pochvovedeniya.
(Solonetz soils) (Soil biology)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; SOLOV'YEV, M.V.

Methods of investigating soils of state farms established on virgin lands. Pochvovedenie no.4:51-60 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Soil surveys)

ALEKSANDROVSKAYA, M.A.; BOLYSHEV, N.N.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Fractionation of humus in connection with the study of the genesis of gray meadow soils of the Volga Delta. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:210-215 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(VOLGA DELTA--SOILS--ANALYSIS) (HUMUS)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Genesis of light-colored chestnut and brown soils. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:212-215 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Soil formation)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Soils in natural regions of the eastern slope of Yergeni Hills and western part of the Caspian Depression. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.1:79-91 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra pochvovedeniya.
(Yergeni Hills--Soils)
(Caspian Depression--Soils)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; SHTINA, E.A.

Vegetation and soils in the cutoff area of the western part of the Volga Delta. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.4:63-70 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Volga Delta region--Soils)
(Volga Delta region--Plant communities)

SHTINA, E.A.; BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Algae of Solonetz soils. Bot. zhur. 45 no.11:1619-1629 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Algae) (Solonetz soils) (Soil micro-organisms)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Some results achieved and outlook for a comprehensive study of soils of the Virgin Territory in the Kazakh S.S.R. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:186-195 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(VIRGIN TERRITORY--SOILS)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Role of algae in soil formation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.2:67-75 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ALGAE) (SOIL FORMATION)

IVANOV, K.I., red.; BELOTSERKOVSKIY, M.Yu., red.; BOLYSHEV, N.N., red.; GEDYMIN, A.V., red.; GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A., red.; GOLOVENKO, S.V., red.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., red.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M., red.; KUZNETSOV, G.A., red.; LEBEDEV, N.P., red.; LEBEDEV, P.N., red.; RAKITNIKOV, A.N., red.; SHEYNIN, L.B., red.; GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Accounting for and the evaluation of agricultural land] Uchet i otsenka sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zemel'. Pod red. K.I. Ivanova. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 385 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Farm--Valuation) (Soils--Classification) (Cadasters)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

"Dzharyk" soils. Pochvovedenie no.9:39-48 Ag [i. e. S] '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Siberia, Western—Soils) (Kazkhstan—Soils)

RYABOV, V.F.; BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Present state of the abundance of steppe marmots in some regions of the Virgin Territory. Zool. zhur. 42 no.4:602-608 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Biologico-Pedological Faculty, The State University of Moscow.

(Virgin Territory—Marmots)

SHTINA, E.A.; BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Algal communities in the soils of arid and desert steppes.
Bot. zhur. 48 no.5:670-680 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BOLYSHEV, N.N.

Role of algae in the formation of soils. Pochvovedenie no.6[illegible]
79-85 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; KAPUSTKINA, N.A.

Nature, composition, and characteristics of the absorption complex of Solonetz soils. Pochvovedenie no.12:32-41 O '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; SHTINA, E.A.; KONNOVA, Ye.N.

Effect of various salts and their concentrations on algal species. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.2:72-80 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo universiteta.

LEBEDEV, T.S. [Lebediev, T.S.]; SOBAKAR', G.T. [Sobakar, H.T.]; OROVETSKIY, Yu.P. [Orovets'kyi, IU.P.]; BOLYUBAKH, K.A.

Recent data on the geological structure of the zone of junction of the Pokrovo-Kireyevo and Tel'manovo blocks (northeastern part of the region of the Sea of Azov). Dop. AN URSR no.1:91-94 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geofiziki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
(Donetsk Province—Geology, Structural)

LEBEDEV, Taras Sergeyevich; SOBAKAR' Grigoriy Timofeyevich; OROVETSKIY, Yuriy Pavlovich; BOLYUBAKH, Klavdiya Antonovna; SUBBOTIN, S.I., akademik, otv. red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Tectonics of the central part of the northern slope of the Crimean Mountains and results of its studying; based on geophysical and geological data] Tektonika tsentral'noi chasti severnogo sklona Krymskikh gor i opyt ee izucheniia; po materialam geofizicheskikh i geologicheskikh issledovanii. [By] T.S.Lebedev i dr. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1963. 85 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Subbotin).
(Crimean Mountain—Geology, Structural)

LEBEDEV, T.S.; SOBAKAR', G.T.; OROVETSKIY, Yu.P.; BOLYUBAKH, K.A.

Geologic structure of the conjugated zone of Pokrovo-Kireevskiy and Tel'manovo blocks in the northeastern part of the Azov Sea region. Geofiz.sbor. no.1:32-36 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.
(Azov Sea region--Geology, Structural)

LEBEDEV, T.S. [Lebediev, T.S.]; SOBAKAR', G.T. [Sobakar, H.T.]; OROVETSKIY, Yu.P. [Orovets'kyi, IU.P.]; BOLYUBAKH, K.A.

New data on the tectonics of the central part of the northern slope of the Crimean Mountains on the basis of the materials of geophysical studies. Dop. AN URSR no.3:386-390 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR S.I. Subbotinym.

LEBEDEV, T.S.; BOKYUBAKH, K.A.

Subsurface crustal structure of the Crimea and the Black-Azov Sea basin according to geophysical studies. Geofiz. sbor. no.8:18-26 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

ACC NR: AT6030893 SOURCE CODE: UR/3169/66/000/016/0081/0094

AUTHOR: Bolyubakh, K. A.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, AN UkrSSR (Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Application of second vertical gravity derivatives for interpretation of gravimetric observations

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 16, 1966. Primeneniye geofizicheskikh metodov pri geologicheskom kartirovanii dokembriya (Use of geophysical methods in geological mapping of the Percambrian), 81-94

TOPIC TAGS: second vertical derivative, gravity anomaly, gravity gradient, anomalous field, geological heterogeneity, mapping, gravimetric survey, mineral, petrology

ABSTRACT: Empirical formulas are used for computation of second veritcal derivatives for gravity acceleration in the z-axis direction, based on gravity anomalies obtained by gravimetric surveys. Second vertical derivatives for Korsun'-Novomirgorod plutonic rocks in the Ukraine were computed, using the empirical Paul's formula. This massif contains local anomalies with gradients of 2—4.5 mgl/km in the western part and 1.5 mgl/km in the eastern part. These anomalies show the heterogeneous structure of rocks. Second vertical derivatives have

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ACC NR: AT6030893

been computed for the anomalous field using Paul's, Elkins', and Rosenbach's formulas. Results of computations were represented graphically on maps where the regions of positive and negative anomalies were stressed. Large-scale gravimetric survey maps may be prepared using Paul's formula for second veritcal derivatives. Geological investigations proved that regions of positive anomalies of second derivatives are rich in dense rocks which may be deeply imbedded in the crystalline massif. Formulas used for computation of second derivatives are sufficiently sensitive to find subsurface heterogeneities in the crust. Fields of anomalies of second derivatives detect better geological heterogeneities than direct observations of gravity. The author expresses gratitude to I. A. Balabushavich and V. I. Starostenko for their advice. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034513 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0147/0155

AUTHOR: Lebedev, T. S.; Bolyubakh, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust in the Crimea Mountains and the Black Sea basin according to data from gravimetric investigations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye nauk o Zemle. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnym issledovaniyam zemnoy kory i verkhney mantii. Glubinnoye stroyeniye Kavkaza (Abyssal structure of the Caucasus). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 147-155

TOPIC TAGS: Mohorovicic discontinuity, earth gravity, earth crust, granitic layer, basaltic layer, ~~deep-seismic sounding~~ seismology, tectonics/Crimean Mountains, Black Sea basin

ABSTRACT: The correlation of available data on the structure of the Earth's crust in the Crimean Mountains and the Black Sea basin made it possible to compile a generalized gravity-anomaly map (not given in the test) for this region. In the area of the Black Sea, a large, positive anomaly, 10—35-km wide, extending over a significant part of the Crimean meganticlinorium is superposed on a background of a smoothly varying gravity field. A region characterized by somewhat reduced gravity values borders the positive anomaly field of the Crimean Mountains from the side of the Black Sea. Two very intense positive gravity anomalies are found in the central part of the Black Sea. The deep-seismic-sounding and gravity data were utilized in preparing 3 cross sections of the Earth's crust.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034513

Qualitative calculations indicate that the intense positive gravity anomalies of the western Caucasus Crimea and the Island of Cyprus are associated with either an upwarping of the basaltic layer or with an intrusion of a body of basic and ultrabasic rocks into the upper layers of the Earth's crust. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.
[WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 030/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

BOLYUKH, I.

Reliable operation of boilers. Mor. flot 23 no.8:25 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Azovskogo upravleniya Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.

SOV/49-59-2-21/25

AUTHORS: Bolyunova, A. D. and Morozov, V. M.

TITLE: On Photoelectric Measurement of the Night Glow of the Sky (O fotoelektricheskikh izmereniyakh svecheniya nochnogo neba)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 321-325 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the photoelectric measurements of the night glow of the sky is a determination of light emission λ 5577, 5893, 6300 Å and of the band OH . However, the interpretation of the results of the measurements becomes complicated due to the continuous spectrum of the sky caused by the diffusion of light in the lower atmosphere. To overcome these difficulties the authors suggest an application of the specially calibrated photometers which could differentiate between the two factors: a continuous constant and a linear radiation. This can be done when the diffusion in the lower atmosphere is considered as Eq (1), where, instead of the usual coefficients of filters (Refs 1 and 2), a transmission width of the filter $\Delta\lambda$ is taken which is an equivalent of the coefficient of transmission k_λ of the wave λ (B_λ - brightness of radiation in quants $cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$, b_λ - general brightness in quants $cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$ and $Å^{-1}$,

Card 1/5

On Photoelectric Measurement of the Night Glow of the Sky

$\Delta\omega$ - angle of photometer, ΔS - surface of objective, c_λ - coefficient of proportion). Therefore, for calibrating the photometer, the value of c_λ, k_λ and $\Delta\lambda$ should be known for every λ and $\Delta\omega\Delta S$. Thus, for the photometer for measuring the starlight, the expression (2) should be solved ($E_{0\lambda}$ - star illumination in the objective when the atmospheric conditions are eliminated, J'_0 - measured star illumination in the atmospheric condition). In order to obtain

$$B'_\lambda = B_\lambda + b_\lambda\Delta\lambda$$

the expressions (3) can be calculated from the Eqs (1) and (2). Generally, the radiations B_λ and b_λ of the different $\Delta\lambda$ could be obtained when two photometers are employed but the measurements will not be in proportion to b_λ/B_λ, because the difference could be considerable (Table 1). In two cases

On Photoelectric Measurement of the Night Glow of the Sky

the ratio of two measurements of the different $\Delta\lambda$ will be constant: 1) when the linear radiation can be determined ($B'_\lambda = 0$, λ, say, 530 Å) and the effective wavelengths in both photometers are equal, then a relation $\Delta\omega 1/\Delta\omega 2$ can be obtained from Eq (4) (1 and 2 - first and second photometers); 2) when the continuous radiation (atmospheric diffusion) does not exist. Then the ratio of two measurements of the linear radiation $\Delta\lambda_1/\Delta\lambda_2$ can be found from Eq (5). The absorption B' can be defined as a sum of absorptions I_H, $E_{o\lambda}$, $\Delta\lambda$, $\Delta\omega$ and J_o, when the relation:

$$\frac{\Delta J_o}{J_o} = \frac{\Delta J}{J} + \Delta\tau\varkappa$$

takes place (τ - optical thickness, $\varkappa$ - $1/\sin h$, $h \geq 20^\circ$). The absorption of an individual observation B' can be determined as:

$$\frac{\Delta B'}{B'} = 8\% + \frac{\Delta E_{o\lambda}}{E_{o\lambda}} .$$

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On Photoelectric Measurement of the Night Glow of the Sky

The precision of the photometers becomes a major factor in obtaining the high accuracy of the measurements based on these calculations. Table 2 shows an example of the deviations which were obtained (Columns 3 and 4) when the various filters were used. One of the best photometers, FEU-S, was designed by N. S. Khlebnikov. Results of the measurements obtained by this photometer are shown in Fig 1, showing an error of less than 2%. The calibrating of the photometer can only be done in a condition of constant radiation. This can be determined by the 2-readings method when the formula:

$$I_H = \frac{I_{6Д} - qI_{M.Д}}{1 - c_2 q}$$

can be employed ($I_{6Д}$ or $I_{M.Д}$ - readings at large and small diaphragms, $c_2 = I_{M.Д}/I_{6Д}$). The author conveyed his

On Photoelectric Measurement of the Night Glow of the Sky

gratitude to N. S. Khlebnikov for the use of his photometer, V. S. Shifman for constructional details of photometers and M. A. Yermolayev for operating the photometers. There are 2 tables, 1 figure and 4 references; 3 of the references are English and 1 is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1958.

BOLYUNOVA, A.D.

The problem of constructing a model of the atmosphere. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.10:1529-1533 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery..
(Atmosphere, Upper)

37857
S/049/62/000/006/002/002
D207/D304

13 2720

AUTHORS: Morozov, V.M., Bolyunova, A.D. and Yermolayev, M.A.

TITLE: On calibrating photoelectric measurements of weak light sources

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 6, 1962, 840-844

TEXT: During the IGY the authors measured photoelectrically the night-sky emission using, as light standards, two ZnS:Cu phosphors ФК-106 (FK-106) activated with radioactive nuclides Cs^{137} (phosphor No. 1) and Sr^{90} (phosphor No. 2). The phosphors were developed and prepared at the Laboratoriya lyuminestsentsii fizicheskogo instituta im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Luminescence Laboratory, Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev, AS USSR). The present paper reports a study of the variations of the intensity of emission of these two phosphors with temperature and with time. The temperature varied from about -5°C to about +40°C. Before measurements, the phosphors were kept at each of these temperatures for several

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On calibrating photoelectric ...

hours in order to reach equilibrium. It was found that at a certain emission wavelength $\lambda 1$ (5550 Å for phosphor No. 1 and < 5280 Å for No. 2) there was no change of the emission intensity on heating from -5°C to +40°C. At $\lambda < \lambda 1$ the change was negative (a decrease) and at $\lambda > \lambda 1$ the change was positive (a rise). If sufficient time was not allowed for the phosphors to reach equilibrium, then a temperature drop produced first a fall of the emission intensity, followed by a slow rise to the equilibrium value; this happened even at $\lambda = \lambda 1$. The emission intensity of the phosphors decayed with time faster than was expected from the decay of the radioactive activators: 15-55% fall (varying with the emission wavelength) for phosphor No. 1 after 11½ months; 10-25% for phosphor No. 2 also after 11½ months. If these variations with time and temperature are allowed for, the phosphors can be used successfully as weak light sources suitable for calibration of photometers.
The authors thank V.L. Levshin and L.A. Pakhomicheva for supplying the phosphor materials and for advice. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

S/049/62/000/006/002/002
D207/D304

On calibrating photoelectric ...

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1962

Card 3/3

L 18946-63 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/BDS/ES(v)/EEC-2 AFFTC/ASD/
AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC Pe-4/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4 TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP3007341 S/0293/63/001/001/0132/0139

AUTHOR: Krasovskiy, V. I.; Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Dzhordzhio, N. V.; Mulyarchik, T. M.; Bolyunova, A. D.

TITLE: Study of the upper atmosphere by means of the Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 satellites. 2. Soft particles

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 132-139

TOPIC TAGS: Cosmos satellite, Cosmos 5, geoactive particle, ionospheric particle, ionospheric current, ionospheric field, ion, ion counter, particle counter, Cosmos 3

ABSTRACT: This is the second in a series of four articles on geoactive particle research conducted during the Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 orbital flights. This article discusses the existence of currents of electrons and positive ions in the upper ionosphere having energies that are relatively low but greater than thermal. This was concluded from fluxes detected by the two types of particle counters used: 1) a sensor formed of a fluorescent screen and

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ACCESSION NR: AP3007341

photomultiplier, which was biased negatively and also shielded with Al foil so as to register only electrons above 40 ev and positive ions whose free path exceeded the foil thickness (e.g., protons of the order of 200 Kev); 2) an ion trap which registered electrons of 5 Kev or more and positive ions. The trap counters showed repeated instances of anisotropic positive ion flow in a direction normal to the geomagnetic force lines; the fact that no simultaneous indications appeared in the indicator screen type counters thus suggests that these must have been "soft" positive ions; if protons, their energy would be less than 200 Kev. This conclusion is supported by the fact that when the satellite had turned 180° the indicator counters in turn registered particles not sensed by the ion traps, which were evidently electrons below 5 Kev. There thus are areas which exhibit local current flow, in which positive ion energies are estimated to be several dozen electronvolts and average density is 10^8 ion/cm^2/sec/ster. These areas are in the 200- to 600-km region and tend to remain at the same earth latitudes for prolonged periods, sometimes as much as 9 hours. The authors emphasize that complete determination of the orientations of the

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L 18946-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007341

Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 satellites during flight is not yet complete, but sufficient data are available to verify the above results. Additional observations are made of some high-energy particles, particularly those registered in the South Atlantic geomagnetic anomaly. If these had been positive ions, the ion trap count, being the algebraic sum of incoming particles, would have been phase opposed to the indicator count, which records the absolute sum; since, however, both counters registered such particles in phase, they must have been electrons, estimated at between 50 Kev and 1 Mev and at an omnidirectional density of $5 \times 10^7/cm^2/sec$. Regarding electron counting technique, the possibility of spurious effects caused by the fields of on-board transmitting antennas, principally that of the telemetry transmitter, is rejected since no difference in electron count was noted whether the transmitters were on or off. The intensity and anisotropy of recorded electron currents agree with earlier data from the 1958 Sputnik V and from the U.S. "Injun" rocket of 1961. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows examples of electron intensity isolines over the South Atlantic taken by Cosmos 3. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

Card 3/03

BOLYUNOVA, A.D.; GALPERIN, Yu. I.

"Study of drastic changes of the radiation in the upper atmosphere in July 1962."(USSR)

Report submitted for the COSPAR Fifth International Space Science Symposium, Florence, Italy, 8-20 May 1964.

GAL'PERIN, Yu.I.; KRASOVSKIY, V.I.; DZHORDZHIO, N.V.; MULYARCHIK, T.M.; BOLYUNOVA, A.D.; TEMNYY, V.V.; MAROV, M.Ya.

Studying the upper atmosphere with the aid of the satellites "Kosmos-3" and "Kosmos-5." Kosm. issl. 1 no.1:126-146 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 17836-65 FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EWG(s)-2/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EEC-4/
EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4 ASD(a)-5 TT/GW/WS
ACCESSION NR: AP4046779 S/0293/64/002/005/0763/0772

AUTHOR: Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Bolyunova, A. D.

TITLE: Registration of the effects of the high-altitude nuclear explosion of July 9, 1962 by satellite "Kosmos-5"

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 5, 1964, 763-772

TOPIC TAGS: Kosmos 5, Johnston Island nuclear explosion, gamma radiation, nuclear test, nuclear radiation, radiation belt

ABSTRACT: Kosmos-5, launched 28 May 1962, with an orbital plane inclined 49° to the equator, on an apogee of 1600 km and a perigee of 240 km, registered the high-altitude American nuclear explosion which took place above Johnston Island on 9 July. At the moment of the explosion, a hard-radiation burst was detected far beyond the limits of the satellite's line of sight. This burst was apparently the registration of φ-radiation caused by the explosion, and was named φ-glow. In the first minutes following the explosion, positively charged particles (protons), α-particles, and fission fragments (positrons) drifted to the west to be detected by the

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approaching Kosmos-5. Ten minutes later electrons with an energy of several Mev began to predominate. In the magnetic region in the vicinity of Johnston Island at altitudes of about 500 km, and in the vicinity of the Brazilian magnetic anomaly at altitudes of 200—300 km, relatively soft electrons were detected, whose absorption in the atmosphere was evidently the cause of an aurora-borealis display above the Pacific. The maximal intensity registered above the South Atlantic one hour after the explosion was on the order of 2×10^9 electron/cm^2/sec. The maximum intensity of the radiation belt formed after the explosion occurred above the magnetic equator at an altitude of approx. 1,350 km above Johnston Island; intensity varied with longitude. During the first few days, a rapid drop in intensity was noted which gradually tapered off so that after the first four months the intensity in the center of the belt had declined by approximately one order. An increase in the background radiation was detected at an altitude considerably below that of the existing steady-state radiation belts. The decay rate of this excess radiation was close to the maximum of that of the background radiation caused by cosmic rays. The authors include graphic data on the decay rate and a dis-

L 17836-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046779

cussion of the radiation sensing apparatus. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: CB, SV

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 3107-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FCC/ EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5023611 UR/0000/65/000/000/0406/0417

AUTHOR: Bolyunova, A. D.; Vaysberg, O. L.; Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Potapov, B. P.; Temnyy, V. V.; Shuyskaya, F. K.

TITLE: Preliminary results of particle studies using the "Elektron-1" satellite

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 406-417

TOPIC TAGS: particle physics, artificial earth satellite, satellite data analysis, electron, proton

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze data from the "Elektron-1" to determine the distribution of radiation in the geomagnetic trap along the orbit of the satellite in January-March 1964. At lower latitudes ($L < 2$) close to the equator, the dominating particle flux is from electrons of natural origin with energies of 20–200 kev and an intensity of up to $2 \cdot 10^9$ particles$\cdot$cm$^{-2}\cdot$sec^{-1}, and from electrons artificially injected by the high-altitude explosion of 9 July 1962 with energies of several Mev and a flux of up to $2 \cdot 10^8$ particles$\cdot$cm$^{-2}\cdot$sec^{-1}. There are also trapped protons in

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L 3107-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023611 18

this same region with energies of tens and hundreds of Mev and an intensity of up to $\sim 5 \cdot 10^4$ particles·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1} ($E > 50$ Mev). At middle latitudes ($2 < L < 4$) there is a sharp increase in the flux of soft protons with energies of a few hundred kev to intensities of no less than $\sim 10^8$ particles·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1} at latitudes of 30-50° and apparently to no less than $\sim 3 \cdot 10^8$ close to the plane of the equator at $L \sim 3$. Their spectrum is softer at higher latitudes. Both protons and electrons are observed at higher latitudes, the low energy electron component ($E > 20$ kev) being extremely variable, especially during increased geomagnetic activity. The boundary of the capture zone in the geomagnetic field during magnetic calm matches the outlines of the "momentary" polar aurora zone which reflects the diurnal asymmetry of the magnetosphere. "In conclusion, we are sincerely grateful to V. I. Krasovskiy, T. M. Mulyarchik, N. V. Dzhordzhio, M. L. Bragin, G. N. Zlotin, I. N. Kiknadze, I. D. Dmitriyeva, T. N. Zaglyadimova, A. K. Nazarova and G. A. Bordoyskiy for great assistance in the work and for useful discussions." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 4105

Card 2/2 GC

L 21493-66 EWT(1)/FSS-2/EWA(d) TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6007750 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/001/0167/0169

51
50
B

AUTHOR: Bolyunova, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: On radioactivity[12] of Cosmos III[12] after the explosion of 9 July 1962[14]

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 167-169

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear explosion, satellite data analysis, radioactivity

ABSTRACT: The U.S.A. set off a thermonuclear explosion 400 km in the air above Johnston Island on 9 July 1962. On this date Cosmos III had an apogee of 613 km and a perigee of 221 km. The perigee was at a height of 49° in the southern hemisphere. Prior to this date, radioactivity was at the normal level of cosmic rays as measured by Geiger counters in the satellite. At the instant of explosion, Cosmos III was at a height of 600 km, 44° S lat., 3.1° W long., with its recording equipment switched off. During the first day after the explosion, the satellite came within about 550 km of Johnston Island almost 6 hours after the explosion, at a height of about 320 km. The recording apparatus was switched on about one full day after the explosion, and the radioactivity proved to be about 2.6 times the

2

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.195.2:550.

L21493-66

ACC NR: AP6007750

average value for position and height (about 230 km). The excess radioactivity was found to be independent of longitude, magnetic field, and cosmic-ray background. This suggests that the source was either on the satellite itself or that it was extremely widespread. It is possible that the satellite picked up radioactive products in the contaminated upper atmosphere. "The author thanks Yu. I. Gal'perin for his constant advice and his guidance in the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [04]

SUB CODE: 18, 22/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 2/2 PB

GIRBEA, St.; SALAMON, E.; BOIERA, I.; ALBU, B.; SUCEAVA, I.; BOLZA, R.; DUNARENANU, O.; VASIU, I.

The treatment of laryngeal cancer at the ORL Clinic, Timisoara. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.1:68-72 Jan-Mar 59.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
surg. statist.)

BOMAR, M.

Cardboard packing material in the food industry, its deficiency and possibilities of improvement, especially in relation to microbial effects. p. 411.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha.

Vol. 6, no. 8, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March. 1956.

BOMAR, M. ; Sirova, D.

"Sirova, D. Contribution to the methodology of microbiological analysis of cardboard, parchment paper, and other paper wrapping materials. p. 553."

Ukr. 6, no. 11, 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59 unclas

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72067.

Author : Bomar, M.; Sirova, D.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Influence of Microflora of Wrapping Paper on the Spoilage of Butter and Oil Products.

Orig Pub: Obaly, 1956, 2, No 1, 14-18.

Abstract: During the investigation of parchment paper used for wrapping oil products, there were found in almost every case sporogenic bacteria, micrococci, in separate cases Proteus vulgaris, Pseudomonas sp., Bact. flavum, as well as molds (Penicillium, Aspergillus). It is proposed to disinfect the paper. The author considers the quantity of mold spores per unit of surface to be an indicator of the quality of the paper. The number

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17535

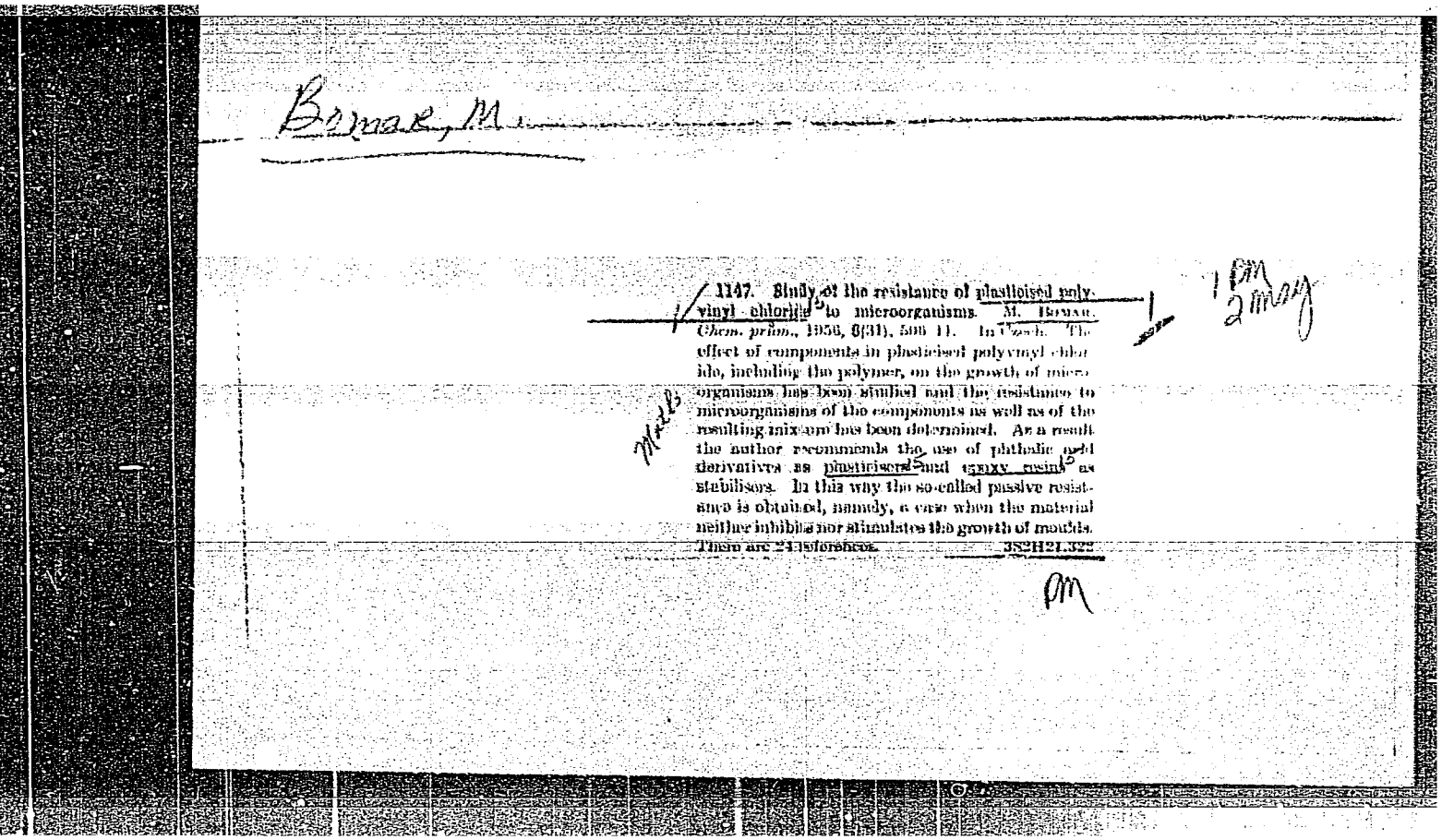
Author : Bomar, M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Investigation of Stability of Polyvinylchloride Plastics to the Action of Microorganisms

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 12, 506-511

Abstract : Investigation of the stability of the polyvinylchloride plastics (PP) components included: 13 brands of polyvinylchloride plastic, 23 plasticizers, 2 stabilizing agents, and PP itself which were exposed to 8 strains of bacteria and molds. Polyvinylchloride is not affected by microorganisms nor it inhibits growth of individual cultures. Of the prasticizers, insufficiently resistant are: dioctyladipinate, dioctylcebacinate, ethyleneglyc-

Card 1/2

H-127



Bzmak, M.

1147. Study of the resistance of plasticised polyvinyl chloride to microorganisms. M. Bzmak. *Chem. prům.*, 1956, 6(31), 500 11. In Czech. The effect of components in plasticised polyvinyl chloride, including the polymer, on the growth of microorganisms has been studied and the resistance to microorganisms of the components as well as of the resulting mixture has been determined. As a result the author recommends the use of phthalic acid derivatives as plasticisers and epoxy resins as stabilisers. In this way the so-called passive resistance is obtained, namely, a case when the material neither inhibits nor stimulates the growth of moulds. There are 24 references. 382H21.522

Bomar, M.

1295. NOTES ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE FUNGISTATIC EFFECT OF FUNGITOXIC COMPOUNDS. TESTS OF FUNGISTATIC ACTIVITY INHIBITING VEGETATIVE FORMS IN POPULATIONS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS - Příspěvek k zjišťování účinnosti fungitoxických sloučenin. Zkoušky fungistatické aktivity inhibující vegetativní formy mikroorganismů v populacích - Bomar M., Výzkumný Úst. Obalový, Praha - ČSL. MIKROBIOL. 1957, 2/4 (228-233) Graphs 3 Tables 1 Illus. 2

A modification is elaborated for determining the minimum concentration of fungitoxic substances which inhibits the growth of vegetative forms of Aspergillus flavus or A. niger. The test organism is cultured on Sabouraud agar on a cover slip. The effective concentration of the compound (pentachlorphenolate or natrium benzoate) is determined by placing the cover slip culture on the surface of nutrient agar containing a given amount of that compound. The out-growing of mycelia is inhibited. Results were read after 48 hr., either microscopically or macroscopically. The results obtained are as accurate as those of the Schamberg-Kolmer method.

Nermut - Brno

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 45074.

Author : Domar M.
Inst :
Title : The Resistance to Molds of Films Made from Polyvinyl Chloride Plastics and Polyamides.

Orig Pub: Obaly, 1957, 3, No 3, 72-74.

Abstract: In studying the resistance to molds of films made from polyvinyl chloride plastics and from polyamides it was ascertained that permeability to molds and growth of molds through the material are observed in the case of films which have micropores; in the case of film free from micro-

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Carbohydrates and Their Treatment. H-26

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48369

Author : Miroslav Bomar
Inst : -
Title : Data for the Problem of Conservation of Some Natural Glues

Orig Pub : Obaly, 1957, 3, No 5, 136-139

Abstract : The methods and results of the study of starch sizing and dextrin glues stability against bacteria and molds destroying or altering the properties of these glues are described. The minimum concentrations of the most available and inexpensive means of conservation were established; the pentachlorophenol compounds proved to be the most active. At the concentration of 0.1% of Na pentachlorophenolate in starch sizings, their stability against mold, as well as against bacteria was established. The growth

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. F
Geological Activity.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24013

Author : Bomar, Miroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Problem of Studying Bactericidal Stability of Poly-ε-Caprolactam

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 3, 153-155

Abstract : Microorganisms destroy poly-ε-caprolactam only if it is in a nutrient medium. Monomeric ε-caprolactam inhibits the microorganisms in high concentrations and stimulates them in low concentrations. -- From the author's resume

Card 1/1

BOMAR, M.

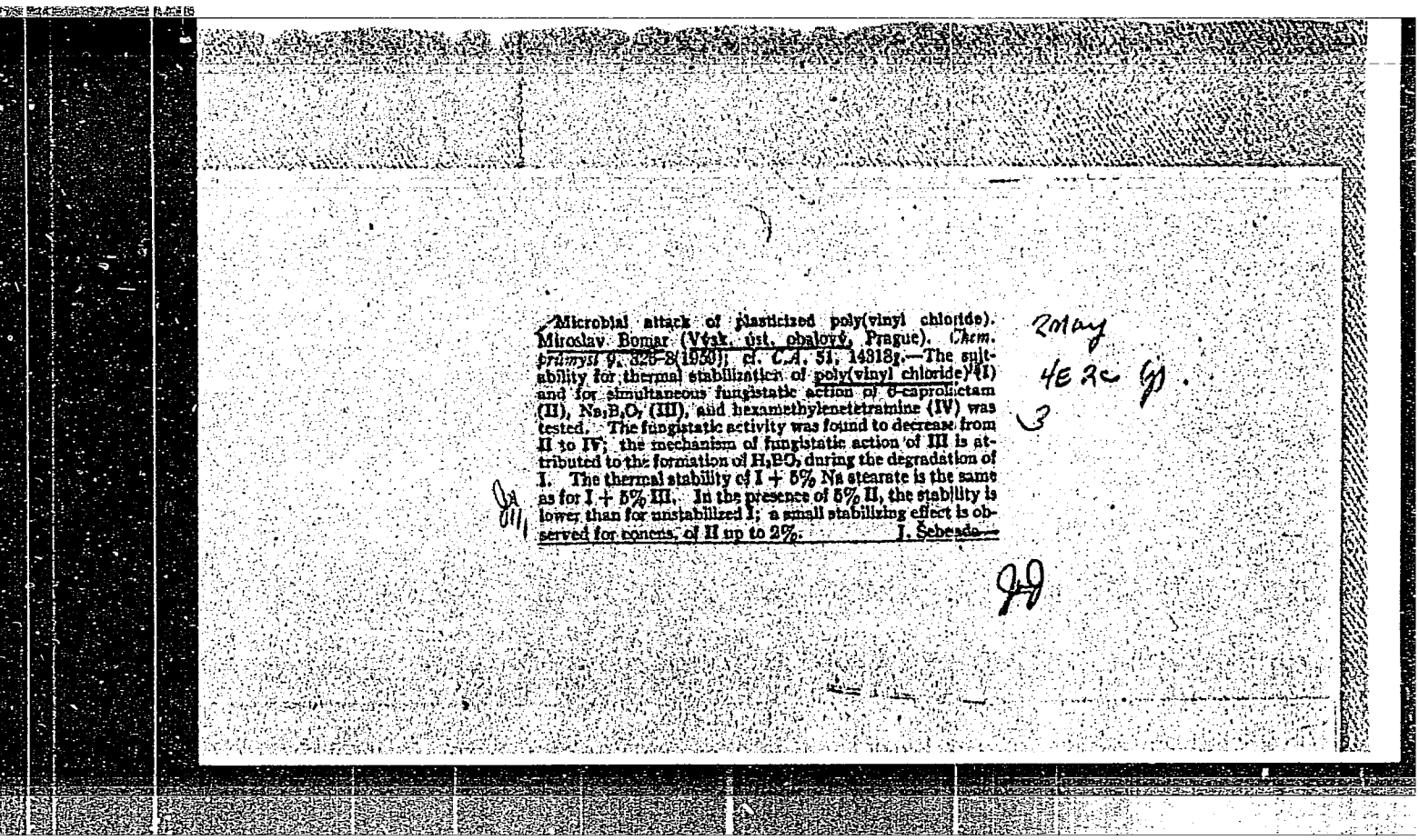
Biological causes of fat decay. p. 202. (Prumysl Potravin, Vol. 8, No.4, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

Country	: Czechoslovakia	H-28
Category	:	
Abs. Jour.	:	47725
Author	: [illegible] Lebeda, [illegible]	
Institut.	:	
Title	: Peretration of Micro-Organisms Through Paper	
Orig Pub.	: Obaly, 1958, 4, No 2, 61	
Abstract	: Presentation of the results of studies of the permeability to micro-organisms of paper and cardboard used in packing food products.	

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-25
CATEGORY :
ABS JOUR. : R2Khim., No. 16 1959, No. 56810
AUTHOR : Bomar, M. and Lebedova, A.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Sorbic Acid as a Fungicidal Agent for the Impregnation of Wrapping Materials in the Packaging of Food Products
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl Potravin, 9, No 7, 364-367 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The authors have found that sorbic acid (I) in concentrations of about 0.1% inhibits the growths of molds (Astergillus niger, Penicillinum brevicompactum) regardless of pH in the pH range 5.5-7.0 but does not affect the growht of bacteria. In contrast to the data published in the literature, the authors have found that I is oxidized fairly rapidly in air. Experiments were made with the preservation of butter by wrapping it in paper impregnated with I. The preservation of

CARD: 1/2



Microbial attack of plasticized poly(vinyl chloride). Miroslav Bomar (Výzk. úst. obalový, Prague). *Chem. Průmysl* 9, 326-8(1959); cf. *C.A.* 51, 14318g.—The suitability for thermal stabilization of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) and for simultaneous fungistatic action of ε-caprolictam (II), $Na_2B_4O_7$ (III), and hexamethylenetetramine (IV) was tested. The fungistatic activity was found to decrease from II to IV; the mechanism of fungistatic action of III is attributed to the formation of H_3BO_3 during the degradation of I. The thermal stability of I + 5% Na stearate is the same as for I + 5% III. In the presence of 5% II, the stability is lower than for unstabilized I; a small stabilizing effect is observed for conens. of II up to 2%. J. Šebesta

BOMAR, M.

"Disinfection of packing materials."(Supplement) p. 28

PRUMYSL, POTRAVIN. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 1, January 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
Uncl.

BOMAR, M.

Estimation of efficiency of fungitoxic compounds according to the inhibition of mycelium growth. Folia microbiol. 7 no.3:185-190 '62.

1. Packaging Institute, Prague 5.
(FUNGICIDES pharmacol)

BOMAR, M.

The relationship between the age of Bacillus subtilis spores and their resistance to ethylene oxide. Folia microbiol. 7 no.4:259-261 '62.
(BACILLUS SUBTILIS) (ETHYLENE OXIDE - pharmacology)

BOMAR, M.

Notes on the mechanism of the effect of fungitoxic compounds on microorganisms. II. Synergism of the bactericidal effect of certain chemical preservatives and low temperatures. Folia microbiol. 7 no.5:298-305 '62.

1. Packaging Institute, Prague 5.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (BACILLUS SUBTILIS) (LACTOBACILLUS) (YEASTS) (PHENOLS)

PTH

627.421.2

1525

Tomas P. Submerged Breakwaters to Protect the Sea Coast from Erosion.

„Progi podwodne jako środek ochrony brzegów morskich przed erozją". Technika Morza i Wybrzeża, No. 1, 1951, pp. 6—11, 3 figs

The author, in referring to an article by I. Wilski entitled „Concrete breakwaters as a system of construction for sea coast protection", quotes, together with the opinions of Soviet authors, examples of submerged breakwaters for sea coast protection as adopted in practice in other countries. The type of breakwater suggested by I. Wilski differs vastly from similar constructions recommended in foreign engineering literature. The author is of the opinion that the choice of a type of submerged breakwater to suit the conditions obtaining on the Polish coast should be preceded by laboratory tests on models and advances a general program for such tests.

BOMASH, V.Ya.

Methods for determining productivity of rotary kilns. Trudy GIPROTSEMENT 8:52-68 '47. (MLRA 10:4)
(Kilns, Rotary)

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