

NIKOLYUK, V. F.

\* The symbiotic effect of protozoa in the process of nitrogen fixation by Azotobacter. V. F. Nikol'yuk. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1955, No. 7, 457-458. Russian. Zhurnal Khim. Biol. Khim. 1955, No. 2581. - Includes concrete unidentified substances which stimulate N fixation by pure cultures of Azotobacter. R. S. Levins. MD

MIKOLYUK, V. F.

MIKOLYUK, V. F.: "The soil protozoans and their role in the cultivated soils of Uzbekistan." Published by the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Zoological Inst, Acad Sci USSR. Academic Council Tashkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Biological Sciences)

So: Krishnaya letopis' No3', 1956 Moscow

NIKOLYUK, F.F. + TULAGANOV, A.T., otvetstvennyy redaktor; FREYDENBERG, E.D.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; SALIMOVA, D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soil protozoa and their role in the cultivated soils of Uzbekistan]  
Fachvennye pretsishie i ikh rol' v kul'turnykh pochvakh Uzbekistana.  
Tashkent, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1956. 144 p. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Uzbekistan--Soil micro-organisms) (Protozoa)

Name: NIKOLYUK, Viktor Fedorovich

Dissertation: Soil protozoa and their role in cultured soils  
of Uzbekistan

Degree: Doc Biol Sci

Affiliation: Inst of Zoology and Parasitology, Acad Sci Uzbek  
SSR

Defense Date, Place: 25 Jan 57, Council of the Zoological Inst Acad  
USSR

Certification Date: 18 May 57

Source: RND 15/57

NIKOLYUK, V.F.

Formation and dynamics of the protozoan fauna during the cultivation of virgin lands in the Golodnaya Steppe. *Uzb.biol.zhur.* no.6:67-74 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR.  
(Golodnaya Steppe--Protozoa) (Soil micro-organisms)

NIKOLYUK, V.F.; RYBINA, V.K.

Interrelation of Protozoa with various groups of soil bacteria.  
Usb.biol.zhur. no.6:3-6 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.  
(Protozoa) (Soil micro-organisms)

NIKOLYUK, V.F.; MAVLIANOVA, M.I.

Importance of presowing treatment of cottonseed with protists  
irradiated with gamma rays of  $Co^{60}$ . Usb. biol. zhur. 7 no.4:  
59-61 '63 (MIRA 1784)

1. Institut botaniki AN UssR.

NIKOLSKY, V.F.

Fast calculation method of the quantity of micro-organisms  
in a liquid medium. Usb. biol. zhurn. 7 no.5:81-82 '63.  
(MIRA 18:11)



NIKOLYUKIN, N. I.

"Concerning the Pharyngeal Teeth Among the Genus Hybrid of Carp," *Dok. N.*,  
30, No. 9, 1941. Hbr., chair Zoology, Pedagogical Inst., Voronezh, -1941-.

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.

Among the Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, an article by  
"NIKOLYUKIN, N.I." Experiments with hybrid corn." (Zakhoronolom) is listed.  
So: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 40, Vol. LI, 1946, Unclassified.

NIKOLYUKIN, N. I.

"Hybrids of Osseous Fish, Their Morphology and Significance for Systematization  
(Experimental Investigation)," Inst of Evolutional Morphology Inst Academician  
A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR.

Dr. Biological Sci

Dissertations presented for degree in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Ser.No.457, 18 Apr 55

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.

25163 Nikolyukin, N.I. Primenenie Metoda Otdalennykh Sibirskikh V Rybovodstve.  
Ryb. Khoz-Uo, 1949, No. 8, S. 27-32

Privol'nev, T.I. Elektronarkoz Ryb. I Ego Ispol'zovanie V Zhivorybnom Delo-Sn.  
24973

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

1. NIKOLYUKIN, N. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Science
7. Interspecies hybridization of fish. Saratov. Oblastnoe izd-vo. 1952

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

OTNSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Nikol'skiy, N. I. and Timofeev, A. N. (Saratov Division, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishery and Oceanography). Incubation of a sea bass of the hybrid sterility in a sturgeon with a sterlet. 1223-5

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 6

KONSTANTINOV, K. G.; Nikolyukin, N. I.;  
Tinofeyeva, N. A.

Sturgeons

Biology of sturgeon hybrids. Dokl. AN SSSR 86 No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.; TIMOFYEVA, N.A.

Hybridisation of sturgeons with sterlets. Dokl. AN SSSR 93 no.5:899-902  
D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

I. Saratovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo in-  
stituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii. Predstavleno akademikom  
Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

(Sturgeons)



NIKOLYUKIN, N. I.

USSR/ Biology - Morphology

Card 1/1 ; Pub. 22 - 37/41

Authors ; Nikolyukin, N. I.; Chirkina, A. I.; and Burenina, K. S.

Title ; About the teeth of young hybrids and basic forms of sturgeon

Periodical ; Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 303-306, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract ; Thesis on the teeth of young hybrids and the basic forms of sturgeon is presented. Nine USSR references (1878-1954). Table; drawings.

Institution ; State Medical Institute, Saratov

Presented by : Academician E. N. Pavlovskiy, May 25, 1954

AUTHOR: Nikolyukin, N.I., Professor

26-58-2-5/49

TITLE: ~~.....~~ Distant Hybridization of Fish (Otdalennaya gibridizatsiya ryb)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 51-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals both with interspecific and intraspecific hybridization in fish, of which the latter is the more usual form. The resulting hybrids are usually intermediary between the two parents but mostly tend to favor the characteristics of one or the other. Intraspecific hybrids are usually fertile, but the interspecific ones show a variation from almost complete fertility to complete sterility. Hybrids have two uses: as food fish without further breeding, or as a basis for selective breeding. The USSR is very interested in breeding hybrids from salt-water fish which could exist in fresh-water conditions and would be used to stock the storage-lakes, fish-ponds and rivers. The question of fertility and early maturing is of importance. In 1949, the Saratovskoye otdeleniye (Saratov Department) of the VNIORKh conducted experiments to try to obtain a hybrid, combining the swift growth of fish such as the sturgeon and beluga with the freshwater properties of the sterlet. They obtained a fish which weighed 400-500 grams after two years' growth and twice that by the end of the

Card 1/3

Distant Hybridization of Fish

26-58-2-5/48

third year. The author mentions several successful hybrids which have been produced: a triple hybrid beluga - sterlet - sevruga (Fig. 4 and 5), sterlet - beluga. When the fish are finally released into the ponds and rivers the hybrids breed either among themselves or, as is more usual due to their greater numbers, with one of the parent species, in which case they tend to assume more and more the characteristics of the species. V.I. Michurin obtained new sorts of fruits and berries by hybridization and created the theory of distant (interspecific) hybridization. N.V. Teitsin has continued his work and has developed valuable wheat-couch-grass hybrids. Academician V.L. Komarov has pointed out the wide spread of hybridization in the plant world. N.A. Timofeyeva collaborated with the author in his hybridization experiments on fish. There are 10 photos, 1 graph, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 Swedish, 1 Dutch, 1 German and 2 English.

Card 2/3

Distant Hybridization of Fish

26-58-2-5/48

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (The Saratov Department of the All-Union Research Institute for Lake and River Fisheries)

Card 3/3

1. Fishes--Breeding--USSR

17(4)

AUTHORS:

Nikolyukin, N. I., Shpilevskaya, G. V. SOV/20-125-3-52/63

TITLE:

The Back-cross Hybrids Between Sterlet and  
Huso huso, as Compared to Their Original Forms (Vozvratnyye  
gibridy sterlyadi i belugi v sravnenii s iskhodnymi formami)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 646-649  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Sterlet and Huso huso do easily cross-breed under experimental conditions and produce completely viable intermediate-type hybrids of both reciprocal forms (Ref 4). Since 1952 such hybrids have been bred in the ponds of the Teplovskiy Fish-Breeding Institute (Saratovskaya Oblast). Hitherto progeny neither of any type of sturgeon has been produced in the ponds, nor of sterlet. In 1956 a mature sperm was found in a 4 year old hybrid; in 1957 a progeny small in number was produced by artificial fertilization of the spawn of a Volga Huso huso. Only under the effect of hypophyseal injections the hybrid separated sperm. In 1958 individual males delivered a small amount of thin sperm. After hypophysectomy, it was, however,

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The Back-cross Hybrids Between Sterlet  
and Huso Huso, as Compared to Their Original Forms

SOV/20-125-3-52/63

possible to obtain up to 50 cm<sup>3</sup> at a time from a fish weighing 2.5 kg. Thus it was possible to carry out back-cross-breeding with each of the original types. Thus a series was formed out of 5 types: 1. S-(sterlet); 2. Sterlet x (Huso huso x sterlet) - SHS; 3. Huso huso x sterlet - HS; 4. Huso huso x (Huso huso x sterlet) - HHS, and 5. Huso huso - H. The larvae hatched from them were bred in aquaria with a permanent flow. As expected the types S and SHS remained behind the types H, HS and HHS with respect to the rate of growth. This can be well seen on table 1. The hybrids HS and HHS grow more rapidly than Huso huso which is due to heterosis. The total appearance at the age of 3-5 months of each of the hybrid forms corresponds to the inherited nature of each individual (Fig 2). None of the two back-cross hybrids showed an increased variability as a result of a cleavage. The practical importance of the back-cross-breeding may be e.g. in the case of a mass settlement in the Stalingrad reservoir where the males (sexual maturity at the age of about 4-5 years) find among the sterlet females more easily partners for reproduction at a time when their own females are not yet sexually mature. The capability of

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The Back-cross Hybrids Between Sterlet  
and Huso Huso, as Compared to Their Original Forms

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reproduction which in  $F_1$  need not be fully developed, ought to increase in the back-cross hybrid. Reproduction will not only take place between the  $F_1$  males and females but is also to be expected with sterlet. A polymorphic hybrid population thus produced may create in the natural way a new not migrative race of sturgeons. This race will combine the fresh-water-life which is characteristic of sterlet and the rapid growth of Huso huso. It is to be expected that the mentioned hybrid will more easily become familiar to fresh-water-life than a pure-bred Huso huso as a result of a better adaptability, heterosis and the fact that  $1/4$  of its blood is sterlet blood. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (Saratov Department of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lake and River Fishery)

PRESENTED: December 11, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1958  
Card 3/3

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.

Rearing sturgeons in ponds. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.14:88-91  
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Saratovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta ozerogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (GosNIORKH).  
(Sturgeons)  
(Fish culture)



ROMASHOV, D.D.; NIRCHLYUKIN, N.I.; BELIAYEVA, V.N.; TIMOFEEVA, N.A.

*F* Possibility of obtaining diploid gynogenesis in sturgeons by radiation. *Radiobiologia* 3 no.1:104-110 '63. (MIRA 1642)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva, i Saratovskoye otdeleniye gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta osernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.  
(ICHTHOLOGY--FISHES) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.

Hybridization of fishes and its role in acclimatization.  
Trudy VNIRO 55:29-46 '64.

Introduction of a beluga sturgeon hybrid in Proletarskaya  
Reservoir. Ibid.:133-144

Some observations on the histological structure of the gonads in  
sturgeon hybrids. Ibid.:145-153 (MIRA 13:4)

NIKOLYUKIN, N.I., doktor biolog. nauk

Hybridization of sturgeons. Priroda 54 no.1:66-70 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo  
khozyaystva i okeanografii, Moskva.

VAYSER, V. Ye.; NIKOLYUKINA, A. V.

Shoe Machinery

Construction of dust catchers for shoe machinery, Leg. prom., 12, No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 Uncl.

NIKONAROV, G.M.; POBEDONOSTSEV, K.M.

Combined collector of underground waters in the form of a  
horizontal gallery with artesian wells opening into it. Vol.  
1 san.tekh. no.3:10-12 Nr '59. (NIRA 12:2)  
(Baku--Water-supply engineering)

NIKOMAROV, G.M. (Baku)

Installing check valves on the delivery side of a pump. Vod. i san.  
tekh. no. 12:4-5 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Water--Distribution)

NIKOMAROV, Grigori Markovich; DUNIN, Ya.k., red.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S.,  
red.; AKHMEDOV, S., tekhn. red.

[Calculations for underwater pipelines] Rascheti podvodnykh truboprovodov. Baku, Azerneshr, 1961. 164 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Underwater pipelines)

NIKOMAROV, G.M., inzh. BYDLIN, G.A.

Designing underwater pipes whose sections are welded together  
above water during assembly. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no.4:13-16  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut Giprocasneft', Baku.  
(Underwater pipelines--Welding)



NIKOMAROV, G.M.

Method of calculating underwater pipelines whose joints are welded above the water. Stroit.truboprov. 8 no.7:14-16 J1 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vodosnabzheniya, kanal'zatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSR, Baku.

Winnikow, G. K. --

"The Fine Arterial Blood Supply of the Fallopian Tubes  
Under Normal and Pathologic Conditions in Man (Gravitas Tubaria)  
Sov. Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians,  
Moscow, 1953. (SovMed, No 2, Sep. 53)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at  
USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sov. No. 421, 5 May 55

NIKONCHIK, O.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Toxemia of pregnancy. Zhurnal' 2 no.12:18-19 D '56.  
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

(NLM 9:12)

**NIKOVICH, O.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk**

**Blood supply to the internal female genitalia. Akush. i gin. no. 4:  
10-19 31-Ag '54. (MIRA 7:11)**

**1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (sav. prof. F.A.Syrovatko)  
i kafedry klinicheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii (sav. prof.  
B.V.Ognev) TsIU.**

**(GENITALIA, FEMALE, blood supply,  
anat. aspects)**

NIKONCHIK, O.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Nursing care in a maternity hospital ward. Med. centre no. 33-7 №  
'55. (MIRA 8:5)

(NURSING CARE,  
in puerperium in maternity ward)  
(PUERPERIUM,  
nursing care in maternity ward)

НИКОУЧИК, О.К., кандидат медицинских наук.

Abortion. Zdorov'e 2 no.3:10-11 Nr '56

(MIRA 9:6)

(ABORTION)

MEKONGHIE, O.K. Kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Medical care of women. Sov.zdrev. 16 no.8:14-19 Aug '57. (MLP 10:10)  
(MATERNAL WELFARE  
in Russia)

NIKONCHIK, G.K., kand.med.nauk

Obstetrical and gynecologic services in the U.S.S.R. 1917-1957.  
Akush. i gin. 33 no.5:3-20 S-O '57. (MIRA 12:5)

(OBSTETRICS, hist.  
in Russia)

(GYNECOLOGY, hist.  
in Russia)



*Handwritten:*  
NIKONCHIK, O.K., kand.med.nauk

Soviet women. Zdorov'e 4 no.3:1-2 Nr '58.  
(MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE)

(MIRA 11:3)

NIKONCHIK, O.K. kand.med.nauk

State concern for mothers in the USSR. Akush. i gin. 3/4 no.283-7  
Kr-Ap '58. (MIRA 1185)

(MATERNAL WELFARE  
in Russia (Rus))

WLECHNIK, O.K., kand. med. nauk.

Methods for improvement of obstetrics and gynecology in rural areas.  
Akush. i gin. 34 no.6:3-6 K-B '58. (NIRA 12:1)  
(OBSTETRICS  
in Russia in rural areas (Rus))  
(GYNECOLOGY  
same)

**ВИДОБИЛ, О.К.**

Ways of further improving obstetric and gynecological care and the  
tasks of subprofessional medical personnel. Med. sestra 18 no.11:  
3-6 N '59. (NIRA 13:3)

1. Ministerstvo zdoravokhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.  
(OBSTETRICAL NURSING)

**НИКОНИК, О.о. зав.мед.наук**

**Fifteen years since the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet  
Council of the U.S.S.R. on July 8, 1944. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:3-5  
Jl-Ag '99. (MIRA 12:11)**

**(MATERNAL WELFARE)  
(CHILD WELFARE)**

**NIKOLCHIK, O.K., kand.med.nauk**

**Problem of contraception and the organization of abortion control  
in the U.S.S.R. Akush.i gin. 35 no.6:3-6 K-D '99. (MIRA 13:4)**

**1. Glavnyy spetsialist Upravleniya spetsializirovannoy meditsinskoj  
pomoshchij Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.  
(CONTRACEPTION)  
(ABORTION)**

NIKONCHIK, Ol'ga Kondrat'yevna; RAFAL'KES, S.B., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn.  
red.

[Arterial blood supply of the uterus and the adnexa uteri] Arterial'-  
noe krovennababeniye matki i pridatkov zhenshchiny. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 56 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(UTERUS—BLOOD SUPPLY)

NIKONCHIK, O.K. (Moskva)

State protection of health of women and children in the U.S.S.R.  
Sov. zhurn. 19 no.6:6-11 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(WOMEN HEALTH AND HYGIENE)  
(CHILD CARE AND HYGIENE)



NIKONCHIK, O.

Urgent problems of obstetricians and gynecologists. Akush. i gin. Akush. i gin.  
36 no.2:3-8 Apr '60. (MIRA 19:12)  
(OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

NIKONCHIK, Ol'ga Kondrat'yevna; POPOVA, G.F., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.,  
tekh. red.

[Abortion and contraceptive substances] Abort i protivozachatochnye sredstva. Iss.2. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(ABORTION) (CONTRACEPTION)

MOLCHANOVA, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; NIKONCHIK, O.K., kand. med. nauk; PERADOVA, M.D., kand. med. nauk; RAFAL'KES, S.P., red.; SEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Tenth All-Union Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, December 11-18, 1957 in Moscow] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda akusherov-ginekologov. Moskva, 1957. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 189 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd akusherov-ginekologov. 10th, Moskva, 1957. (GYNECOLOGY—CONGRESSES) (OBSTETRICS—CONGRESSES)

WIKSCHIK, O.K.

Further improvements in obstetric and gynecological service  
for the public. Akush. i gin. 37 no.215-9 P '61. (MIRA 1413)  
(OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

NIKONCHIK, O.K. kand.med.nauk

Take care of yourself before it is too late! Zdorov'e 8 no.12:  
18-20 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(CONCEPTION—PREVENTION)

NIKONGHIE, O.K., kand.med.nauk

On the threshold of maturity. Zdorov'e 9 no.4: 17-19 Ap'63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(SEE INSTRUCTION)

NIKONCHIK, O.K., kand.med.nauk

Further trends in decreasing the number of abortions. *Mush.*  
i gin. no.2s92-95'63. (MIRA 16s10)

(ABORTION)

NIXONCHIK, V.P.

Competition for the best organization of suggestion systems and  
inventing. Izobr. v SSSR 3 no.3:44 Nr '58. (NINA 11:3)  
(White Russia--Inventions--Competitions)  
(White Russia--Suggestion systems--Competitions)



NIKONCHUK, G. P., inst.

Hoppers with vertical walls. Strof. 1 dor. mash. 7 no. 11:34  
N 162. (MIRA 16:1)

(Hoppers)

NIKONCHUK, V. N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Seed-bearing larch of the Sukachev and the European varieties in cultivation." Bryansk, 1957. 19 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Forests); 100 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 104)

Country : USSR  
 Category : Forestry. Forest Cultures. K  
 Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24732  
 Author : Nikonchuk, V. N.  
 Inst : Bryansk Forest Economy Institute.  
 Title : Concerning the Seeds' Quality of the Euro-  
 pean Larch and Sukhachev Larch in the Cul-  
 tures of Bryanskiy, Smolenskiy and Moskovskiy  
 Oblasts.  
 Orig Pub : Sb. aspirantsk. rabot. Bryanskiy lesokhoz.  
 in-t, 1957, No. 1, 29-45  
 Abstract : Determination of the seeds' quality of the  
 European larches was conducted on plantations  
 of different ages and density, but under ana-  
 logous conditions of growth. It is stated that  
 the seeds' quality of the young larch, just  
 beginning to bear fruit, depends on the sur-  
 rounding media; trees growing under homoge-  
 Card : 1/3

~~RZHBIOL., NO 6, 1959, NO 24732~~  
 Author :  
 Title :  
 Orig Pub :  
 Abstract : nous conditions often bear seeds different in  
 quality. Proterogeny may be considered to be  
 the caause for such variability in the Euro-  
 pean larch. The seeds' quality in various  
 parts of the crown are identical according  
 to height; but seeds, having great weight,  
 are distinguished by excellent germination  
 and energy of growth. Seeds of the European  
 and Sukhachev larches, gathered in dense cul-  
 Card : 2/3

USSR/Forestry - Forest Crops.

K.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 68037  
Author : Grosdov, B.V., Gurov, F.H., Pavlov, V.M., A'konchuk, V.H.  
Inst : Bryansk Forest Economy Institute.  
Title : Introducing Some Quick-Growing Tree Species into the  
Forests of Bryansk Oblast'.  
Orig Pub : Tr. Bryanskogo lesokhoz. in-ta, 1957, 8, 55-64.  
Abstract : Data on investigations of the growth rate of larch crops  
of different geographic derivations demonstrate that the  
most favorable for conditions in Bryansk, Kaluga, and  
Smolensk oblast's are the European larch (of plain deriva-  
tion), the Polish larch, and Sukachev larch from the  
southwestern part of its habitat (especially the large-  
coned variant). The best soil for larches is a leached  
chernozem with a loose subsoil; next best are grey,

Card 1/2

- 24 -

*NIKONCHUK, V.H.*

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture.

K.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95832

Author : Nikonchuk, V.H.

List : Bryansk Forestry Institute.

Title : Economical Methods for Increasing the Quality of Larch  
Seeds After Their Harvest.

Orig Pub : Tr. Bryanskogo Iesobdaz. Inst-a, 1957, 8, 249-253.

Abstract : As a method of increasing the germination of *Larix decidua* Mill. and *L. sukaczewii* Djil. seeds within the limits of their natural expansion, washing away the barren from the full-grained seeds is recommended, which eliminates the necessity for sorting the cones into large and small. It is necessary to soak *Larix decidua* Mill. seeds for 8 hours and *L. sukaczewii* Djil. for 9. The seeds are carefully intermingled according to the length of time

Card 1/2

PRAVDIN, L.F.; NEKRASOV, V.I.; NIKONCHUK, V.N.; VOTDETSEV, A.M.

Problems of floating larch. Trudy Inst. Lesa 45:145-165 '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)

(Larch)

(Lumber--Transportation)

*NIKONENKO, A.S.*

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria,  
Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

E-8

Abstr Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3779.

Author : Ye.V. Sinyakov, A.S. Nikonenko.

Inst : Dnepropetrovsk University.

Title : Influence of Intensity Magnitude of Alternating Electric  
Field on Temperature of Phase Transition in Barium Titanate.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t, 1956, 45, 29-33.

Abstract: The temperature dependence of the dielectric permeability  $\epsilon$  of  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  at various magnitudes of the intensity  $E$  of the alternating electric field applied to the specimen was investigated. A strong electric field (to 7.6 kv per cm) and a high temperature (to 300°) cause a great looseness of the lattice, which is preserved down to low temperatures. The Curie point shifts to the side of low temperatures depending on  $\epsilon = f(T)$ , if  $E$  was increasing. The forward and the reverse courses of  $\epsilon$  do not coincide

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in the piezoelectric range decreases with the temperature increase.

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SOV/139-58-6-11/29

AUTHOR: Nikonenko, A.S.

TITLE: On Decomposition of a Saturated  $\alpha$  Solid Solution in Cold-Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys (O raspade peresyshchennogo  $\alpha$  -tverdogo rastvora v kholodnodeformirovannykh zhelezomargantsevykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The  $\alpha$  solid solution forms in iron-manganese alloys containing up to 3 at.% of manganese. If the alloy is cooled rapidly the  $\alpha$ -phase can form at manganese contents up to 13%. This  $\alpha$ -phase is then saturated with manganese. The action of residual stresses and subsequent annealing should decompose the saturated solution, forming  $\gamma$ -phase. The alloys were prepared from Armco iron and manganese in a high-frequency induction furnace. The melts were annealed at 1100°C for 8 hours and subsequently cooled at 100 deg/hour. After this annealing the alloys were forged into rods of 8 x 8 x 200 mm dimensions. These rods were then annealed at 1000°C for 3 hours and cooled at the rate of 100°/hour to room temperature. Then the rods were

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SOV/139.58-6-11/29

On Decomposition of a Saturated  $\alpha$  Solid Solution in Cold-  
Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

cold-deformed in a rolling mill (63% deformation) and samples of  $2 \times 2 \times 15$  mm dimensions were cut from the rolled strip. These were machined into cylindrical shape. The alloys contained 3.95, 6.0, 8.39 and 12.0% of manganese. Apart from manganese, each alloy had 0.05% of carbon and no more than 0.1% of other elements. The samples were annealed at temperatures between 200 and 900°C in steps of 100°C and 30 minutes at each temperature. Isothermal annealing of samples was carried out at 530 and 600°C for 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 minutes. The oxides were removed by polishing and the resultant deformation eliminated by etching in nitric acid. X-ray diffraction patterns were obtained on cylindrical samples of 0.6 mm diameter using cobalt emission. A VRS-3 camera with a drum of 143.25 mm diameter was used. The lattice constant of the  $\alpha$  phase was determined to within 0.0003 Å and to within 0.002 Å in the case of  $\gamma$ -phase. The amount of  $\gamma$ -phase in the alloy was determined by the "method of homologous

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SOV/139-58-6-11/29

On Decomposition of a Saturated  $\alpha$  Solid Solution in Cold-  
Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

pairs". Fig 1 shows the lattice constant of the  $\alpha$ -phase as a function of the annealing temperature. Up to 300°C the lattice constant of the  $\alpha$ -phase is unaffected; further increase of temperature produces a sharp minimum of the lattice constant near 600°C with a subsequent rapid rise until the initial value is reached again at 800-900°C. Fig 2 shows that  $\gamma$ -phase appears first at temperatures of 450-475°C. The largest amount of the  $\gamma$ -phase was observed at 600-625°C; in samples with 12.2% Mn the  $\alpha$ -phase is almost completely converted into  $\gamma$ -phase. The lattice constant of the  $\gamma$ -phase (Fig 3) decreases with increase of the annealing temperature. At the moment of appearance of the  $\gamma$ -phase its lattice constant is largest with alloys with 12.2% Mn. The amount of the  $\gamma$ -phase in the sample and its lattice constant depend on the duration of the annealing treatment. Fig 4 shows that the  $\gamma$ -phase content increases rapidly during the first minutes of annealing and that subsequently the rise in the amount of the  $\gamma$ -phase slows down. The  $\gamma$ -phase lattice constant

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SOV/139 58.6 11/29

On Decomposition of a Saturated  $\alpha$  Solid Solution in Cold-  
Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

(Fig 5) falls rapidly in the first stages of annealing and then decreases more slowly. The results obtained show that at 400-600°C the amount of manganese in the  $\alpha$ -phase decreases but annealing at temperatures above 600°C re-established the initial concentration of Mn. The changes in the  $\gamma$ -phase lattice constant may be explained as follows. Annealing of cold-deformed alloys produces diffusion which leads to separation of components. The  $\gamma$ -phase produced on this separation is initially rich in manganese and therefore has a large lattice constant. With increase of the temperature and duration of annealing the amount of the  $\gamma$ -phase rises so rapidly that there is not enough time for manganese to spread evenly throughout the  $\gamma$  phase crystallites. With the increase in the amount of the  $\gamma$ -phase the concentration of manganese in it decreases and consequently its lattice constant becomes smaller. After a certain time the rate of formation of the  $\gamma$ -phase slows down and the concentration of manganese in it

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SOV/139-58-6-11/29

On Decomposition of a Saturated  $\alpha$  Solid Solution in Cold-  
Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

becomes more uniform and approaches 12%. Annealing  
at temperatures above 600°C dissolves the  $\gamma$ -phase and  
on cooling the saturated  $\alpha$ -phase is produced again.  
There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy Gornorudnyy Institut (Krivoy Rog Mining  
Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26th May 1958

Card 5/5

**НИКОМЕНКО, А.С.**

**Decomposition of the supersaturated  $\alpha$ -phase in cold worked iron-manganese alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.6:73-76 '59.**

**(MIRA 12:4)**

- 1. Krivorozhskiy gornerudnyy institut.  
(Iron-manganese alloys--Testing)**

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S/137/60/000/008/006/009  
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, p. 250,  
# 18430

AUTHOR: Nikonenko, A. S.

TITLE: The Effect of Mechanical and Thermal Treatment on Phase Transformations in Iron-Manganese Alloys

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PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivoroznsk. gornorudn. in-t, 1959, No. 7, pp. 317-321

TEXT: An investigation was made with alloys containing 6-12.2% Mn. It was established that cold plastic deformation of Fe-Mn alloys entails the transformation of  $\epsilon$ - and  $\zeta$ -phases into the  $\alpha$ -phase. At a higher degree of deformation the amount of the transformed phase increases. The separation of  $\epsilon$ - and  $\zeta$ -phases takes place during annealing of the deformed alloys. The  $\zeta$ -phase is separated out at 450-615°C, and the  $\epsilon$ -phase begins to separate out at the 615°C annealing temperature. There are 5 references.

I. B.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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**AUTHOR:** Nikonenko, A. S.

SOV/126--7-5-11/25

**TITLE:** On the Factors Influencing the Change in Physical Properties of Ferrite During Annealing Cold Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys (O faktorakh, vliyayushchikh na izmeneniye fizicheskikh svoystv ferrita pri otshige kholodnodeformirovannykh zhelezomargantsyevykh splavov)

**PERIODICAL:** Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, Vol 7, Nr 5, pp 699-702 (USSR) 1959

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of the present work was to study the influence of the manganese content and annealing temperature on the softening of binary-manganese alloys, and also the factors influencing the change in physical properties. Iron-manganese alloys were used for the investigation. The chemical composition of the iron and manganese, the conditions of melting and diffusion annealing have been described by Kurilekh (Ref.6). The alloys studied contained 1.14, 2.07, 3.95, 6.0, 8.39 and 10.54% manganese; 0.05% carbon, and not more than 0.1 wt % of other elements. Cold plastic deformation was administered by rolling. The degree of deformation was

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SOV/126- - 7-5-11/25

On the Factors Influencing the Change in Physical Properties of Ferrite During Annealing Cold Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

calculated from the change in length of the specimen, and was found to be 63%. Specimens, 3 x 4 x 62 mm, were used for measuring hardness and electrical resistance. Besides, small prisms, 1.5 x 1.5 x 10 mm, were made for X-ray analysis; after annealing they were made into cylindrical specimens for taking X-ray pictures. Both series of specimens were annealed simultaneously: for this purpose they were transferred to a heated furnace, held there for 30 minutes at a given temperature, and subsequently slowly cooled. The other two series of specimens were annealed at a higher temperature. In order to remove oxide films from the specimen surfaces the latter were ground and then etched until the deformed layer formed due to grinding was removed. The hardness was measured by the Vickers' method. The amperemeter-voltmeter method was used for measuring the electrical resistance (Ref.6). X-ray pictures were taken from cylindrical specimens of 0.6 mm diameter. These were exposed to cobalt irradiation in a chamber of 143.25 mm drum diameter. The pictures were read with the microphotometer MF-2 at a magnification of X 21. The secondary distortion was determined from the lines (110) and (220).

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SOV/126- --7-5-11/25

On the Factors Influencing the Change in Physical Properties of Ferrite During Annealing Cold Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

and the size of mosaic blocks and the tertiary distortions of the crystal lattice from the lines (110) and (310), using Lysak's method (Ref.7). Fig.1 shows a portion of the Fe-Mn equilibrium diagram with the field in which the  $\gamma$ -phase forms on annealing cold deformed alloys super-imposed. In Fig.2 a change in hardness of alloys of different composition in relation to annealing temperature for identical soaking times (30 minutes) and degree of deformation is shown. Fig.3 shows the change in magnitude of the coherent dissemination ranges (D) and secondary ( $\delta a/a$ ) and

tertiary ( $\sqrt{u^2}$ ) crystal lattice distortions in relation

to annealing temperature for an alloy containing 6% Mn. Fig.4 shows the dependence of specific electrical resistance on annealing temperature for alloys of different composition. As a result of the above investigations the author has arrived at the following conclusions:

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SOV/126--7-5-11/25

• On the Factors Influencing the Change in Physical Properties of Ferrite During Annealing Cold Deformed Iron-Manganese Alloys

1. The basic factors influencing the hardening and softening of Fe-Mn alloys are great lattice distortions and very small mosaic block sizes.

2. In the annealing temperature range 450-600°C the  $\gamma$ -phase precipitated from the super-saturated  $\alpha$ -solution also exerts an influence on the change in physical properties. There are 4 figures and 9 Soviet references.

Card  
4/4

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut metallov  
(Krivoy Rog Institute for the Mining of Metals)


SUBMITTED: February 14, 1958

8/137/61/000/012/131/149  
A006/A101AUTHOR: Nikonenko, A.S.

TITLE: The effect of structural changes on thermo-emf in iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 16-17, abstract 121128 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn. in-t", 1961, no. 10, 357 - 371)

TEXT: An investigation of Fe-Mn and Fe-Ni alloys shows that the alloying of Fe with manganese and nickel entails a reduction of thermo-emf. The thermo-emf depends on the phase composition of the alloy; it decreases sharply at the appearance of the  $\gamma$  and  $\epsilon$  phases. After the deformation of heterogeneous Fe-Mn alloys, the thermo-emf increases. This is connected with the transformation of the  $\epsilon$  and  $\gamma$  phase into the  $\alpha$ -phase. The deformation of homogeneous Fe-Mn alloys containing  $>6\%$  Mn, causes an increase of the thermo-emf; this indicates the non-homogeneous lattice structure of the solid solution. The thermo-electric



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The effect of structural changes ...

8/137/61/000/012/131/149  
A006/A101

method can be successfully applied in plants for the production of articles which contain different amounts of Mn or Ni and having a different phase structure as a result of heat treatment. ✓

T. Ruyantseva

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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S/139/62/000/002/017/028

E073/E535

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AUTHORS: Nikonenko, A.S. and Kharitonova, V.F.

TITLE: Investigation by means of the thermoelectric method of some processes that occur during thermomechanical treatment of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.2, 1962, 114-117

TEXT: Experimental results are described of the influence of phase transformations on the thermo e.m.f. of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. The iron-manganese alloys contained 8.4% and 12.2% Mn, respectively, and (in wt.%) 0.05 C, 0.046 S, 0.03 P, 0.03 Si, 0.055 Al, 0.077 Cu. The iron-nickel alloys contained 15.5% Ni and 0.05 wt.% C and not more than 0.1 wt.% of other admixtures. The concentration of manganese and nickel was so chosen that the deformed alloys should consist of saturated  $\alpha$ -phase and, after suitable annealing, there should be rejection of the excess  $\gamma$ -phase. The cold plastic deformation was produced by rolling. For annealing, specimens were chosen

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Investigation by means of ...

S/139/62/000/002/017/028  
E073/E535

which were deformed by 63%. The annealing was in steps of 50°C up to 900°C, holding the specimens at the given temperature for 30 min. The oxides produced by annealing were ground off and the deformed layer was removed by etching in nitric acid. The thermo e.m.f. was measured by a galvanometer whereby the specimens were clamped between two copper electrodes spaced at 40 mm apart. The heat was transmitted to the specimen by means of a small electric furnace. The difference in temperature between the hot and the cold contacts was 15°C and was maintained constant during the measurements. At each annealing temperature the thermo e.m.f. was measured on three specimens, seven measurements being made for each with a measuring error of 0.05 μV. The results are plotted in Figs. 1 and 2. It was found that for iron-manganese alloys the thermo e.m.f. depends on the chemical composition of the alloy. For single-phase α solid solutions the dependence of the thermo e.m.f. on the concentration of the alloying element was almost linear. The linear dependence ceased as soon as other phases were rejected; for iron-nickel alloys it is the γ-phase, whilst for iron-manganese alloys it is the γ and the ε-phases and the rejection of these phases leads to a decrease of

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Investigation by means of ...

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E073/E535

the thermo e.m.f. Deformed heterogeneous alloys have a considerably higher thermo e.m.f. whereby the increase proceeds at low degrees of deformation which coincides with the  $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  transformation. The authors consider that the change in the thermo e.m.f. as a function of the chemical and phase compositions provides a simple means of quality control. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut  
(Krivoy Rog Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Fig.1. Legend. Dependence of the thermo e.m.f. on the annealing temperature of deformed alloys.  
Thermo e.m.f.,  $\mu\text{V}/\text{deg.}$  vs. annealing temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$   
Curve 1 - 8.4% Mn, 2 - 12.2% Mn, 3 - 15.5% Ni.

Fig.2. Legend. Influence of the deformation, %, on the thermo e.m.f.,  $\mu\text{V}/\text{deg.}$  of the iron alloys.  
Curve 1 - 8.5% Mn, 2 - 12.2% Mn, 3 - 15.5% Ni.

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NIKONENKO, A.S., starshiy prepodavatel'; KHARITONOVA, V.F., assistant

Change in the thermoelectric properties during the deformation  
and roasting of iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. Sber.  
nauch. trud. KGBI no.13:118-122 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Iron alloys--Thermoelectric properties)  
(Deformations(Mechanics))



NIKONENKO, A.S., starshiy prepodavatel'

Using the thermoelectric method to study iron-base alloys.  
Sbor. nauch. trud. KGBI no.13:123-127 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Iron alloys--Testing) (Thermoelectricity)

NIKONENKO, A.S.

Increasing the durability of the parts of mining machinery. Sten.  
nauch. trud. KGBI no.19:70-73 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Mining machinery)

(Mechanical wear)

NIKONENKO, A.S., starshiy prepodavatel'

Change in the coercive force of solid solutions with an iron  
base. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGBI no.13:114-118 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Solutions, Solid)

ACCESSION NR: AR4041598

S/0137/64/000/005/1007/1008

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5148

AUTHOR: Nikonenko, A. S.

TITLE: Recrystallization of solid solutions of iron-nickel and iron-manganese

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn. in-t, vy\*p. 21, 1963, 217-224

TOPIC TAGS: recrystallization, iron alloy, nickel, manganese, solid solution

TRANSLATION: By roentgenographic and microscopic methods are studied the influence of degree of deformation (9 - 76%) and concentration of alloying element on temperature of recrystallization  $T_r$  and magnitude of grain in alloys on a base of Fe with 4% Ni and 2% Mn, with 4 and with 8% Mn. Results of formerly obtained works by author are considered also (Abstract Journal of Metallurgy, 1960, No. 3, 6367; No. 8, 18430; 1963, 6140). It was determined that  $T_r$  of single-phase Fe-Ni and Fe-Mn-

Card 1/2

NIKONENKO, A.S.

Effect of deformations in ferritic iron-manganese alloys. Fis. met.  
i metallov. 10 no.5:776-780 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut UkrSSR.

NIMONENKO, A.S., Inst.

Effect of structural changes on the thermoelectromotive force  
in iron-manganese and iron-nickel alloys. Izv. nauch. trud.  
KGBI no.10:367-371 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

ALL NR: AP6036342

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/010/0115/011d

AUTHOR: Nikonenko, A. S.

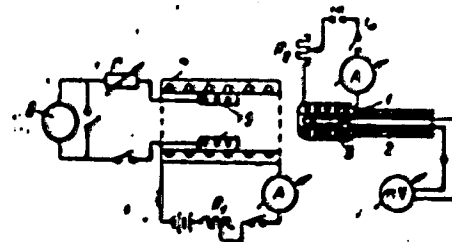
ORG: Krivoy Rog Mining Institute (Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut)

TITLE: Phase transformations in iron-manganese alloys subjected to cold deformation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 10, 1966, 115-118

TOPIC TAGS: iron base alloy, manganese containing alloy, phase transition, cold working, cold rolling

ABSTRACT: The author studies phase transformations during heating and cooling of a cold-worked iron alloy containing 8.4% Mn by radiographic and magnetic methods. Cold plastic deformation was done by reduction on a rolling mill. The degree of deformation calculated from the change in the height of the specimen was 63%. X-ray photographs of cylindrical specimens 0.6 mm in diameter were taken in a high-temperature vacuum chamber with a drum diameter of 57.4 mm at temperatures of 293, 870 and 970°K in iron emission. The pressure in the chamber was held constant at



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UDC: 669.15-12:620,183.48

ACC NR: AF6036342

0.1 N/m<sup>2</sup>. A special installation was used for measuring the magnetic properties of the alloys—coercive force  $H_c$  and residual magnetic induction  $B_r$ . The experimental setup is shown in the figure. The specimen 1 in a small evacuated tube made from high-melting glass (for preventing oxidation) was placed in furnace 3 with a double-wound heater made from a nonferromagnetic material. The temperature in the furnace was measured by platinum-rhodium-platinum thermocouple 2. The temperature did not vary by more than  $\pm 5^\circ$ . The specimen was magnetized to saturation in the furnace and the furnace containing the specimen was then placed inside degaussing coil 4 surrounding induction coil 5. When the magnetized specimen is removed from the induction coil, the arrow of galvanometer 6 is deflected to a value proportional to the residual magnetic induction. The coercive force was measured by sending a current through the degaussing coil with a magnitude sufficient to eliminate motion of the galvanometer needle when the specimen was removed from the induction coil. The coercive force was then calculated from the magnitude of the current in the degaussing coil. After measurement of the coercive force, the specimen was demagnetized and heated at a rate of 0.15 deg/sec to a predetermined temperature, held for 30 minutes and remagnetized after which the residual magnetic induction and coercive force were measured again. The same procedure was used for measurements with cooling at a rate of 0.1 deg/sec. The results show a reduction in coercive force with heating to 670°K due to the effect of temperature and reduction in the internal stresses. The cooling curve is located beneath the heating curve. The coercive force of the specimen increases with cooling

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ACC NR: AFG036342

but does not reach the values observed during heating of the deformed specimen. The increase in  $H_c$  at temperatures of 670-900°K coincides with the appearance of  $\gamma$ -phase in the alloy in a quantity which increases as the temperature is raised. At temperatures of 900-940°K when the  $\gamma$ -phase predominates, the coercive force begins to decrease, vanishing when the alloy passes into the  $\gamma$ -region. Residual induction shows similar behavior. These results are confirmed by x-ray analysis and indicate a possible partial  $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  transformation during cooling which increases the hardness of the alloy. Maximum hardness results when nearly all the  $\gamma$ -phase formed during annealing is converted to  $\alpha$ -phase under cooling conditions at fairly low temperatures (below 470°K). However, if polymorphic transformation takes place at temperatures above 470°K, the stresses developed are partially relieved and the hardness is reduced. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,18/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

Выращивание картофеля в колхозах Ставрополья Картофель growing on Stavropol'  
collective farms]. Stavropol', Stavropol. kn. izd., 1953. 200 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 4, July 1954.

1. НИКОЛАЕВ, В. А.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cabbage
7. Cabbage varieties and planting dates, Sad i og., no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

1. NIKONENKO, D. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Onions
7. Mechanical method of sowing onions. Sad i og. No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

NIKONENKO, D.A.:

NIKONENKO, D.A.: "On the problem of the agrotechnology of white cabbage in the south".  
Ordshonikidze, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. North Ossetia Agricultural Inst.  
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,)

So. Knishnaya letopis'. No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

NIKONENKO, Dmitriy Andreyevich; ZAIROVA, Y.N., redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M.,  
vystupivshiy redaktor

[Raising cabbage in the South] Kul'tura khpusty na Uge. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 82 p. (NIRA 9:9)  
(Cabbage)

**НЕКОМЕНКО, Д.А., канд. сел'скохозяйственных наук**

**Effect of weather on the growth and yield of late cabbage.**  
**Agrobiologia no. 3:144-146 Ky-Je '58. (NIRA 11:7)**

- 1. Yessentukkiy ovoshchnoy sortouchastok, Stavropol'skiy kray.**  
**(Cabbage)**  
**(Plants, Effect of temperature on)**

NIKONENKO, D.A.

Continuous yields of cauliflower. Priroda 52 no.7:99-100 J1  
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Stavropol Territory—Cauliflower)



NIKONENKO, Dmitriy Andreyevich; GBA, G., red.

[Vegetable growing in Stavropol Territory] Oveshnevostva  
na Stavropol'se. Stavropol' Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo  
1967. 221 p. (MIRA 18:10)

ZHERNOVKOV, A.S.; NIKOMENKO, I.N.; KOLYCHEV, A.L., red.; SHKLUKHIN, A.S.,  
red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn.red.

[Garage and automobile repairing equipment; a reference catalog]  
Garazhnoe i avtomontaznoe oborudovanie; katalog-spravochnik, Sosta-  
viteli A.S.Zhernovkov i I.N.Nikomenko. Fed. obshchei red. A.L.  
Klycheva. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1957.  
191 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo trans-  
porta i shosseynykh dorog. 2.Glavnyy inzhener Treста po rukovod-  
stvu zavodami po proizvodstvu garazhnogo oborudovaniya (for  
Kolychev)  
(Automobiles—Service stations)

NIKONENKO, I. N.

Regeneration of oil is an important matter. Avt. transp. 37 no.9:51  
8 '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Lubrication and lubricants)

NIKONENKO, I.P., dots.; BRUSILOVSKIY, I.A. [Brusilova'kiy, I.A.], dots.

Surgical treatment of abscesses of the adnexa uteri. Fed., akush. i  
gin. 20 no.1:35-38 '58. (NIRA 13:1)

1. Akusherstaya i ginekologicheskaya klinika (ispolnyayushchiy oby-  
raznosti sav. klinikoy - dots. I.P. Nikonenko) Krymskogo meditsinsko-  
go instituta (direktor - dots. S.I. Georgiyevskiy).  
(UTERUS--ABSCESS)