MYTSIK, P.A., inzh.; SEMIN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPANENKO, V.T., inzh.; NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N., inzh.; [illegible], O.A., inzh.; PAPAMONOV, V.A., inzh.; TRAKHIMOVICH, V.I.; GNOINEV, S.M.

New developments in research. Stal' 25 no.8:855 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

NIKOLSKAYA, N. A.

Optics, Physiological Optics (6674)
Probl. Fiziol. Optiki, (no) 8, 1953, pp 325-329
Veynberg, V. B., Nikolskaya, N. A.
Tables for Measuring Visual Acuity

Attempts to improve patterns of the Landolt ring and compile new tables.

Sos Moscow, Referativnyy, Zhurnal -- Fizika , No 6, 1954 W-31059

NIKOL'SKAYA, N. A., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) "Influence of Pre-sowing Processing of Seeds in Sodium Bicarbonate Solutions and Microelement Compounds on the Growth, Metabolism, and Yield of Beets," Leningrad, 1959, 20 pp (Botanical Institute im V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR) (KL, 1-60, 121)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Edible Roots. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24949

Author : Nikol'skaya, N. A.
Inst : Yaroslav Agricultural Institute
Title : Effect of the Pre-Sowing Soaking of the Fodder Beet's Seeds in a Sodium Carbonate Solution

Orig Pub : Tr. Yaroslavsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 4, 134-144

Abstract : Seeds of the fodder beet were soaked for 24 hours in sodium carbonate solutions of various concentrations (0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0%) and were sown on plots, 10 m^2 in size, in three-fold repetition. Under the influence of the treatments by the sodium carbonate solutions, the protoplasm's

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Edible Roots. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24949

colloidal properties were modified in favor of increasing their hydrophillic nature; the water capacity grew larger; the viscosity was reduced; the physiological activity of the plants increased; photosynthesis, outflow and accumulation of solid substances were more intensive. The best concentrations of sodium carbonate solutions for the treatment of the sugar beet's seeds are 0.05% and 0.1%; the higher concentratias - 0.25, 0.5 and 1% - reacted negatively. In a variant, with treatment of the seeds by a 0.1% sodium carbonate solution, the harvest in 1953 increased by 31.5%; in 1954, by 24.6% and in 1956, by 8%. -- Ye. A. Okorokova

Card 2/2

SOV/78-4-7-37/44

5(2)

AUTHORS: Klygin, A. Ye., Smirnova, I. D., Nikol'skaya, N. A.

TITLE: The Equilibria in the System $UO_2(JO_3)_2 - KJO_3 - H_2O$ (Ravnovesiya v sistema $UO_2(JO_3)_2 - KJO_3 - H_2O$)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7, pp 1674-1676 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation was carried out for the purpose of determining the optimum conditions for the precipitation of uranium as uranyl iodate. Table 1 gives the investigation results at 25°, and table 2 those at 60°. The solubility of $UO_2(JO_3)_2$ decreases with increasing concentration of the KJO_3 because of salting out and attains the minimum value at $[JO_3^-] = (1.00 \pm 0.18)^{-1}$ mol/l. A further increase of the potassium iodate concentration (up to $2.09 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mol/l) increases solubility as a result of complex formation. The dissociation constants of the ion $UO_2(JO_3^-)_3$, the compound $UO_2(JO_3)_2$, and the solubility product for $UO_2(JO_3)_2$ are calculated. Precipitation of uranium as

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-7-37/44

The Equilibria in the System $UO_2(JO_3)_2$ - KJO_3 - H_2O

$UO_2(JO_3)_3$ cannot be used for a quantitative analytical determination because of the high solubility of the precipitate. There are 2 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Card 2/2

05887
SOV/78-4-11-40/50

5(2)

AUTHORS: Klygin, A. Ye., Smirnova, I. D., Nikol'skaya, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the System $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - Ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic Acid - Water by the Solubility Method

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11, pp 2623-2629 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short publication survey (Refs 1-6) shows that the ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid (H_4R) yields solid compounds with many metal ions, but not with the uranyl ion. According to H. Brintzinger and G. Hesse (Ref 3), however, uranyl nitrate forms with H_4R the compound $UO_2.H_2R.H_2O$ to be solved with difficulty. The authors tried to determine the solubility product of this compound and the instability constant of the complex ions within the range of pH = 2,0 - 6.0. In the theoretical part, the computation of pH, for which a maximum yield of UO_2H_2R is to be expected, as well as of the solubility product and of the instability constant is carried out on the basis of N. P. Komar's data (Ref 7). The existence of the compound $UO_2H_2R.H_2O$ is

Card 1/3

05887

SOV/78-4-11-40/50

Investigation of the System $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - Ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic Acid - Water by the Solubility Method

experimentally confirmed, and the solubility product is determined at pH = 3.0 - 4.5 (range of maximum yield). The equilibrium in the system uranyl nitrate - ammonium salt of H_4R only occurs after nine days. The content of H_4R was determined by the potentiometer of type PPTV-1. Table 1 shows that the solubility product is constant in the interval of hydrogen ion concentration from 1.10^{-3} to $2.5.10^{-5}$ and amounts to $(2.3\pm0.2).10^{-6}$ at 25°. In solutions with pH >5, the solubility of UO_2H_2R increases rapidly due to the formation of complex compounds. The instability constant of the complex compound UO_2HR^- is $(7.4\pm0.4).10^{-5}$ at 25°. Other complex compounds do not develop. The negative charge of this ion was confirmed by adsorption on the cation exchanger KU-2. It is concluded from the experimental results: as the complex ion UO_2HR^- only forms at pH >5, various ions can be determined by means of RH_4 in solutions with a lower pH. The computation

Card 2/3

05887

Investigation of the System $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - Ethylene - SOV/78-4-11-40/50
diamine-tetraacetic Acid - Water by the Solubility Method

according to K. B. Yatsimirskiy (Ref 16) shows that Ga^{3+}, Y^{3+}, Gd^{3+}, Lu^{3+}, Fe^{3+}, Sc^{3+}, In^{3+}, Th^{4+} can be titrated with H_4R (or its salts) in the presence of uranyl ions with an error of less than 0.1%. As the complex formation of uranyl with H_4R is unstable, the uranium can be precipitated with reagents such as 8-oxyquinoline (Ref 15), ammonium phosphate (Ref 17), diethyldithiocarbaminate (Ref 6) etc also at pH-values at which the complex formation takes place. Though the precipitation of uranium in the form of ethylene-diamine tetraacetate is possible, it is not applicable in practice due to the slow establishment of equilibrium. There are 3 tables and 19 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

Card 3/3

88585

S/075/61/016/001/018/019
B013/B055

21.3000

AUTHORS: Klygin, A. Ye., Nikol'skaya, N. A., Kolyada, N. S., and Zavrashnova, D. M.

TITLE: Complexonometric Determination of Tetravalent Uranium Using Arsenazo I as Indicator

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 110-112

TEXT: This brief communication describes a method suggested for determining uranium(IV) by titration with Complexone III which does not require removal of excess reducing agent. The minimum pH at which complexonometric titration of $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M solutions of uranium(IV) can be performed with an accuracy of up to 0.1% was calculated at $pH_{min} = 1.15$, using the equation by K. B. Yatsimirskiy (Ref. 1). Arsenazo I was chosen as indicator for optical end-point determination. Arsenazo I forms a blue compound with uranium(IV). Compound formation is a maximum between pH 1.7 and 0.1. At a pH outside this range, values obtained for uranium are low. Reduction of

Card 1/3

80505

Complexonometric Determination of Tetravalent Uranium Using Arsenazo I as Indicator

S/075/61/016/001/018/019
B015/B055

uranyl salts to uranium(IV) can be effected with sodium acid sulfite, or, preferably, with formamidine sulfinic acid $H_2NC(NH)SO(OH)$ (Ref. 5). 0.2 g of formamidine sulfinic acid in 0.25 N sulfuric acid at boiling-point reduces approximately 200 mg of uranyl ions. Table 1 summarizes the results of determining uranium in solutions of its salts in the presence of foreign substances. The gravimetrically and the complexonometrically obtained data are compared in Table 2. The suggested method permits accurate and sufficiently reproducible determination of uranium in its oxides, salts, alloys with aluminum, silicon, iron, and beryllium, as well as in aqueous and tributyl phosphate solution.

Al^{3+}, Ni^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Cr^{3+}, Be^{2+}, La^{3+}, and Ce^{3+} in quantities comparable with uranium content, as well as up to 30 mg of tartaric acid, up to 35 mg of citric acid, up to 2 g of sodium sulfate, up to 1 g of sodium nitrite, and up to 100 mg of hydrazine- or hydroxylamine sulfate do not interfere in the determination of 2 - 115 mg of uranium. Th^{4+}, Sc^{3+}, In^{3+}, Zr^{4+}, Hf^{4+}, PO_4^{3-}, F^-, and $C_2O_4^{2-}$ interfere.

The authors thank V. A. Golovnya and G. T. Bolotova for supplying data

Card 2/3

80585

Complexonometric Determination of Tetravalent Uranium Using Arsenazo I as Indicator

S/075/61/016/001/018/019
B013/B055

on the properties of formamidine sulfinic acid and on the experimental conditions of uranium reduction. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet, 1 Swiss, 1 German, and 2 US.

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1960

Card 3/3

23594
S/075/61/016/003/005/007
B106/B208

21.3100

AUTHORS: Klygin, A. Ye., Zavrazhnova, D. M., and Nikol'skaya, N. A.

TITLE: Separation of uranium in the form of ammonium uranyl phosphate, and its gravimetric determination by annealing it to $U_2O_5P_2O_7$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 3, 1961, 297-302

TEXT: The authors determined the product of solubility of ammonium uranyl phosphate ($NH_4UO_2PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$), and devised a method for the gravimetric uranium determination by annealing this compound to $U_2O_5P_2O_7$. The evaluation of the thermogravigram of the compound $NH_4UO_2PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, taken by Ye. P. Cherstvenkova, disclosed that the following processes take place during pyrolysis:

Card 1/10

23594
S/075/61/016/005/005/007
B106/B208

Separation of uranium ...

Temperature range of the conversion, °C	Process	Weight loss, % found	Weight loss, % calculated
20-120	$NH_4UO_2PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O \rightarrow NH_4UO_2PO_4 + 3H_2O\uparrow$	12.42-12.46	12.56
275-350	$NH_4UO_2PO_4 \rightarrow UO_2HPO_4 + NH_3\uparrow$	4.46- 4.85	4.45
500-700	$2UO_2HPO_4 \rightarrow (UO_2)_2P_2O_7 + H_2O\uparrow$	2.55- 2.52	2.52
700-1100	$2(UO_2)_2P_2O_7 \rightarrow 2(U_2O_5)P_2O_7 + O_2\uparrow$	2.30- 2.19	2.24

The compound $U_2O_5P_2O_7$ is easily obtained by annealing ammonium uranyl phosphate, uranyl hydrophosphate, or uranyl pyrophosphate at 900°C. Further temperature rise does not change the composition of this compound. $U_2O_5P_2O_7$ is yellow-green, not hygroscopic, contains 68.21% uranium, and is homogeneous, as was indicated by X-ray structure analysis. Only this compound is suitable for weighing out in the gravimetric uranium determination. When heated in 85% phosphoric acid, it dissolves with green color. It was determined by oxidimetric titration that 50% of the uranium was present in its tetravalent form in the solution. According to the authors, the compound $U_2O_5P_2O_7$ is the pyrophosphate of pentavalent uranium $\left(O\begin{matrix} \diagup OU \\ \diagdown OU \end{matrix} \rightarrow P_2O_7 \right)$, which

Card 2/10

23594
S/075/61/016/003/005/007
B106/B208

Separation of uranium ...

disproportionates to UO_2^{2+} and U(IV), when dissolved in phosphoric acid. In the determination of the solubility product of $NH_4UO_2PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ the pH values were measured with a quinhydrone electrode on a ПНТВ-1 (PPTV-1) potentiometer. The solubility product P was calculated from the equation $P = [NH_4^+][UO_2^{2+}][PO_4^{3-}] = C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3 \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot K_3 \cdot [H^+]/(K_H + [H^+]) \cdot ([H^+]^3 + K_1[H^+]^2 + K_1K_2[H^+] + K_1K_2K_3)$ (3) (C_1 - equilibrium concentration of uranium; C_2 - equilibrium concentration of the phosphate; C_3 - equilibrium concentration of the ammonium ion). The hydrolysis of the uranyl ion ($K_H = 6.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$) and the dissociation of phosphoric acid in three steps ($K_1 = 7.51 \cdot 10^{-3}$, $K_2 = 6.23 \cdot 10^{-8}$, $K_3 = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-13}$) were considered in this connection. The hydrolysis of the ammonium ion could be neglected in the pH range studied. Table 1 gives the results. The mean value of the solubility product at 25°C is $P = (3.6 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-26}$. The quantitative precipitation of uranium in the form of

Card 3/10

23594
S/075/61/016/003/005/007
B106/B208

Separation of uranium ...

ammonium uranyl phosphate is possible in solutions with pH > 3. In weakly acid solutions, however, sparingly soluble phosphates of other metal ions coprecipitate with ammonium uranyl phosphate. By adding ethylene diamine tetracetic acid the selectivity of the uranium separation may be considerably increased. Table 2 shows the permissible concentrations of interfering metal ions which still permit a selective $NH_4UO_2PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ precipitation.

Finally, an instruction is given for the preparation of an easily filterable precipitate of ammonium uranyl phosphate and for the subsequent gravimetric uranium determination. Table 3 gives the results of this method in the analysis of synthetic mixtures. The method yields correct and well reproducible results. The uranium losses on filtration of the precipitate do not exceed 0.1 mg. Table 4 presents the results of the analysis of natural materials by the method described. The method is useful for the uranium determination in industrial uranium salts, oxides, concentrates, and alloys. An analyst is able to carry out 10-12 uranium determinations within 6 hours. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1960

Card 4/10

SEMENOVA-TYAN-SHANSKAYA, A.M.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.

Composition and dynamics of the surface bulk of grass stands in steppes and forest clearings in the Central Chernozem Preserve. Trudy TSentr.-Chern. gos. zap. no.6:82-116 '60. (MIRA 16:8)
(Central Chernozem Preserve--Pasture research)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.

Distribution areas of some Central Asiatic and North Turanian species of desert plants and the problem of the phytogeographical boundary between Soviet Central Asia and foreign Central Asia. Bot. zhur. 48 no.12:1741-1761 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Investigating the sorption capacity of sillimanite and quartz in relation to sodium oleate. Trudy IPI no.20:61-68 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.

Selective flotation of aluminum silicate minerals. Nauch. trudy IPI no.19:184-200 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.

Distribution of some western species of Stipa in the Mongolian Altai in Dzungaria and in the eastern Tien Shan. Bot.zhur. 50 no.10:1419-1429 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

BOHODKIN, V. F.; MAL'KOVA, T. V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N. N.

Amines

Reduction of chloronitrodiphenylamines with sodium sulfide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 20, No. 3, 1947.

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

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.N.

Chaykova, I. A. and Nikol'skaya, N.N. "Ragworts in treatment of syphilis by (mafarsenom) according to data of the polyclinic of Gor'kovskiy venereal disease institute," Nauch. zapiski Gor'k. in-ta dermatolog i i venerologii i Kafedry kozhno-veneric. bolezney GGMI im. Kirova, Issue 12, 1948, p. 172-7

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N. P.

Nikol'skaya, N. P. - "Toward an understanding of the fish parasites of the Anadyr' River", Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta ozer. i rech. ryb. khoz.-va, Vol. XXVII, 1948, p. 175-76.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

BAUYER, O. N.: NIKOL'SKAYA, N.P.

Parasites - Whitefishes

New data on intermediate hosts of parasites of Coregonus lavaretus ladogae, Dokl. AN SSSR, 84, No. 5, 1952.

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

BAUER, O.N.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.P.

Dactylogyrus solidus Achm., its biology, development, and significance to the fishing industry. Trudy probl.i tem. sov. no.4:99-109 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Trematoda) (Parasites--Fishes)

USSR / Zooparasitology. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91006

Author : Bauyer, O. N., ~~Nikolitskaya, N. P.~~
Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Lake and River Fisheries
Title : The Dynamics of the Parasitic Fauna in the Ladoga Whitefish and its Epizootiological Significance.

Orig Pub: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta oz. i rechn. rybn. kh-va, 1957, 42, 227-242 (res. German)

Abstract: Between May and November, 190 whitefish were dissected, including 66 adults (4 - and older) and 124 young specimens (0+ to 3+). The extent and intensity of the parasitic infection increases with age. At the age of 3+ and 4+ a change in the predominant parasitic forms occurs. Infectin

Card 1/2

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.V.

Use of distribution curves in hydrological calculations.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 20 no.6:60-64 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.Ye.

Sectional protection with parallel functioning of the sections of a contact network. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no.13:64-79 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Short circuits) (Trolley buses) (Streetcars)

GUREVICH, L.V.; DITERIKHS, N.D.; LUCHAY, G.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.Ye.

Using plastics in the rolling stock and in the electric power supply of public transportation. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no.13:192-202 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Plastics)
(Local transit—Equipment and supplies)

NIKOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., inzh.; TOMLYANOVICH, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Overvoltages and protection from them in the traction substations of municipal electric transport systems. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.11: 16-18 N '64. (MIRA 18:6)

NIKOL'SKAYA, O.D.; POTEMKINA, Z.F.

Rare complication of nephrolithiasis. Urologiia no.4:64-65 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy No.16 Stalingrada.
(CALCULI, URINARY)

NIKOL'SKAYA, O.K.

The detection of cholesterol-protein complexes in muscles. O. K. Nikol'skaya (Med. Inst., Stalingrad). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 23, 378-81(1951)(in Russian).—Muscle tissues of the dog, cat, rooster, and turtle were freed from extraneous matter, passed through a meat grinder and extd. in the cold for 12-24 hrs. with a physiol. saline and molar KCl soln. at pH 8.0. Other procedural steps are described but are not original. Cholesterol-protein complexes were found in all exts. to the extent of 18-45 mg.%, partly in the form of esters. It is said that 60% of the cholesterol found in muscles is in the form of protein-cholesterol complexes. The pure extract of muscle tissues of the dog is in the form of such complexes. The union between the cholesterol and protein moiety of this complex is of a firmer nature than in similar complexes of other tissues. However, it tod varied with the different animals under study. B. S. L. of

Further studies of muscle proteins as cholesterol-protein complexes. O. K. Nikol'skaya (Med. Inst., Stalingrad). Biokhim. Zhur. 25, 440-50(1953) in Russian. Myosarcoma, myoglobin and myosteroid obtained from the muscles of dogs, rabbits, oxen, sheep and hogs contain 40-120 mg. % of cholesterol, being highest in myoglobulin and lowest in myosteroids. Free and esterified cholesterols are found in approx. similar percentages in myosarcoma and myoglobulin, while in myosteroids free cholesterol is almost exclusively predominant. Myosin, actomyosin, and myogen contain 40-95 mg. % of cholesterol in free and esterified form, the content lowest in in actomyosin. In actomyosin and myogen the free cholesterol predominates, while in myosin they are equally abt. The cholesterol content of muscle proteins of a particular animal species appears to be const.

D. C. Lowie

- chair of Biochemistry

NIKOL'SKAYA, O. K., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) "Cholesterin-protein complexes of muscles." Stalingrad, 1957, 15 pp (Moscow Veterinary Medicine Academy) 150 copies (KL, 30-57, 109)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, R.M.; SHCHERBAKOV, Yu.D.

Dioxane method of determining moisture in gypsum-bearing and salinized soils. Pochvovedenie no.3:105-108 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya, Dushanbe.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031815 S/0240/64/000/004/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, S. I.; Gorbunov, O. N.; Nikol'skaya, R. M.

TITLE: Certain problems of the biological action of ultrasound related to its use in industry

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 4, 1964, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasonics, ultrasound biological action, 80-140 db ultrasound, 54 and 28 kc ultrasound, conditioned reflex activity, bioelectric cortex activity, unconditioned reflex, bloodforming system, endocrine gland system, brain tissue respiration, total body ultrasound exposure, local ultrasound exposure

ABSTRACT: Experimental rats and rabbits were exposed to ultrasound from UZG-7a and UZG-7g sirens. To ensure uniform exposure of body surface to ultrasound, the animals were placed into a metal sphere with a diameter of 1 m. The intensity of ultrasound, controlled by the distance of the sphere from the siren and by special filters, ranged from 80 to 140 db at frequencies of 54 and 28 kc. Indices

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031815

were conditioned reflex activity, bioelectric cortex activity, unconditioned reflexes, thyroid gland function, morphological composition of peripheral blood, brain and liver tissue respiration, and blood alkalinity reserve. Results show that 95-100 db at 54 kc for 1-3 hrs is the liminal intensity for the nervous, endocrine, and bloodforming systems of experimental animals. This liminal intensity becomes supraliminal with daily exposure or increased single exposure to 4-5 hrs. An intensity of 125 db at 28 kc is liminal for the thyroid gland. Supraliminal ultrasound intensities produce two phase shifts in the organism. The first phase appears immediately after exposure and disappears by the end of the day. The second phase starts on the second day after exposure, and its duration depends on ultrasound intensity. With 135-140 db at 54 kc the second shift lasts for 3 weeks, but at 28 kc is poorly expressed. Though human and animal ears cannot perceive high-frequency sound vibrations, ultrasound produces physiological and biochemical shifts in their organisms. It appears that ultrasound acts on the entire body surface and does not depend on the ears as receptors as shown in experiments with antiphones. Ultrasound acting locally on the body produces a lesser effect than total exposure of the body. Under industrial conditions ultrasound

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031815

exposure should be regarded as largely local because the worker's clothing acts as an effective filter for the covered body surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny im. F. F. Erismana (Moscow Scientific-Research Hygiene Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb63 DATE ACQ: 11May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM, IE NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ROMANOVA, V.P.; PETROVSKIY, I.M.; SOMOVA, A.G.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.; SHPATKO, R.V.; KOSENKO, A.A.; BALABANOVA, V.I.; LIPATSKAYA, V.G.; KHARAT'YAN, M.A.; KOMPANETS, Ye.M.

Outbreak of Q fever in the Kamensk Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.6:29-33 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Rostovskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Oblastnoy Kamenskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii

(Q FEVER, epidemiology, in Russia (Rus))

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A.; VIL'K, Yu.N.; AVAKOE, R.G.

Variation in the gram-molecular volume during mixing in systems zirconium - carbon and niobium - carbon. Porosh. met. 5 no.5:71-75 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad.

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A.

Change in the ultrastructure of cells of [redacted]'s ascitic cancer under the action of inhibitors-antioxidants. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1438-1440 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Sisakyanom.

SEMENOVA, L.P.; NIKOL'SKAYA, T.A.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Suppression of oxidation phosphorylation and respiration in liver mitochondria and solid hematoma of mice by propyl gallate. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:774-776 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.L.

On the history of experimental petrography in the U.S.S.R. (MIRA 8:6)
Trudy MGRI no.28:226-246 '55.
(Petrology--History)

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.L.

Effect of mineralizers on the fusion temperature, crystallization characteristics, and viscosity in the diopside-anorthite system. Uch.zap.Len.un no.188:129-146 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Diopside) (Anorthite)

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.L.

Hybrid phenomena in granitoids of the Zerenda intrusion in northern Kazakhstan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.10:32-45 O '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze. Kafedra petrografii izverzhennykh i metamorficheskikh pород.
(Zerenda region (Kazakhstan)--Granite))

NIKOL'SKAYA, T.L.

New works on experimental mineralogy and petrography. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 36 no.6:102-103 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Petrology—Congresses) (Mineralogy—Congresses)

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, T.M., inzh.

Processing of lavsan fibers in combing. Tekst.prom.22 no.3:23-25 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom fabriki "Internatsional'naya" (for Kuznetsov). 2. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Khlopka i shersti Mosgorsovnarkhoza (for Nikol'skaya).
(Textile fibers,Synthetic)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.D.

Find of Cretaceous Charophyta in the Kyzyl Kum. Mat. po ist. fauny i flory Kazakh. 4:218-222 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kyzyl Kum—Algae, Fossil)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V. I.

NIKOL'SKAYA, V. I.

"The Characteristics of the Structure of the Extremities of Certain Mammals in Relation to a Climbing Mode of Life." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Zoology, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dessertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

STARSHINOVA, S.K.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.I.; DEMINA, A.P.

Small-series flow lines. Shvein.prom. no.3:4-7 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Clothing industry) (Assembly-line methods)

1. NIKOL'SKAYA, V. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dormouse

7. Structural features of the limb muscles of the desert dormouse selevinia betpakdalensis Basch. et Belosi (Mammalia, Glires), Zool. zhur., 21, No. 6, 1952.

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

FEDOROVA, N.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.N.

Experimental mixed Q fever and typhus. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.9:13-18 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER) (TYPHUS FEVER)

VERESHCHAGIN, N.K.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.N.

Animals of the East-African savanna. Priroda 52 no.7:122-123 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Tanganyika--National parks and reserves)

VERESHCHAGIN, N.K.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.N.

A book on the conservation of savanna animals. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.6:157-158 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BALAYEVA, N.M.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.N.

Use of the fluorescent antibody method for detection of Rickettsia in the blood of experimental animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:137-140 N '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleii AMN SSSR.

SOV/138-58-10-7/10

AUTHORS: Kirpichev, A. I; Ustrugov, L. L. Kistryukova, G. V; Nikol'skaya, V. N.

TITLE: Preparation of Rubber Mixes on Continuous Production Lines (O potochnykh liniyakh po izgotovleniyu rezinovykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 10, pp 29 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An account is given of 2½-years experience since the introduction of continuous-line working in the rubber mixing, milling, extrusion calendering and other sections of the factory. Wasteful cooling and re-heating of the rubber mix between stages of preparation has been eliminated by careful integration of the capacities of the various units of the plant which feed directly from one unit to the next. The rubber mix is transported on conveyor belts from the mixers to the initial leafing mills, through to the mills feeding the calenders and other plant, as a ribbon about 20 cm wide. The necessary organization between the various shops to co-ordinate rate of consumption of the mix is discussed. The introduction of "express-control" methods, enabling the mixes to be tested for correct vulcanizing properties, within about 3 minutes of preparation, is essential to success-

Card 1/2

SOV/138-58-10-7/10

Prpearation of Rubber Mixes on Continuous Production Lines

ful continuous-line working. Considerable savings are quoted (actually in thousands of roubles, but not related to output) with respect to power requirements for the rubber mills, reduction in amount of cooling water and compressed air used, and in particular through elimination of wastage of material as a result of rapid inspection possible with "express-control". Further economies result from the small labour force required which gives approx. 10% greater output per man-shift, and through freeing of space formerly required for intermediate storage of material in course of preparation. There are 2 Figures and 1 Table.

ASSOCIATION: Kirovskiy shinnyy zavod (Kirov Tire Factory)

Card 2/2

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.N.

Comparative morphological review of the masticatory muscles of the insectivorous mammals (Mammalia, Insectivora) of the U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 44 no.8:1228-1237 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6020686 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0098/0102

AUTHOR: Balayeva, N. M.; Nikol'skaya, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Immunological characteristics of soluble Rickettsia prowazeki antigen

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 98-102

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, antigen, soluble antigen, rickettsia prowazeki, immunological effect, antibody formation, endotoxin, immunologic mechanism, RICKETTSIAL DISEASE

ABSTRACT:
Rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits were injected with soluble *R. prowazeki* antigen in a test of its immunological properties. After single immunization, serological tests verified that the antigen has a marked immunological effect. Antibodies formed rapidly and neutralized the toxic and hemolytic effects of the rickettsia. In the second part of the experiment, an attempt was made to stimulate antibody formation to the soluble antigen by injecting pyrogenal and endotoxin. Antibody formation increased in rats, was depressed in guinea pigs, and remained unchanged in rabbits. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009/

UDC: 616.981.711-084.47-085.371-036.8

Card 1/1

Thermodynamic properties of indium arsenide. A. A. Abbasov, A. V. Nikol'skaya, V. P. Vasil'yev, Ya. I. Gerasimov.

Thermodynamic properties of gallium arsenide. A. A. Abbasov, A. V. Nikol'skaya, V. P. Vasil'yev, Ya. I. Gerasimov.

Thermodynamic investigation of the system gallium-tellurium. A. A. Abbasov, A. V. Nikol'skaya, V. P. Vasil'yev, Ya. I. Gerasimov.

Thermodynamic properties of aluminum antimonide. V. A. Geyderikh, A. A. Vecher, Ya. I. Gerasimov. (Presented by A. V. Nikol'skaya--20 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

[redacted]KIDOVA, Ye.S.; TRIUS, B.V.; SLEMZIN, A.A., redaktor; FOMICHEV, P.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Land under cultivation in the U.S.S.R.; a statistical manual] Posevnaya ploshchadi SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gos. stat.izd-vo. Vol.1.1957. 514 p. Vol.2. [Industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, vine and forage crops] Tekhnicheskie kul'tury, kartofel', ovoshche-bakhchevye i kormovye kul'tury. 1957. 502 p. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye
(Agriculture--Statistics)

PAVLOV, A.N., otv. za vypusk; VOLODICHEVA, V.N.; IVANOVA, A.I.; KULAKOV, I.N.; LYAMINA, T.N.; MIT'KINA, L.I.; POKRYAKOVA, N.P.; RODIONOVA, L.I.; ROMANOVA, N.M.; SOFIYEV, N.S.; CHICHKINA, A.A.; TYURKURKOVA, Z.G.; BOGATYREV, P.P.; BROVKINA, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.D.; IVANKIN, G.A.; KAMENV, N.I.; LYSANOVA, L.A.; OSHERBEL'YEVA, Z.I.; PAVLOVA, T.I.; TYUTYUNOVA, N.I.; UMNITSYNA, A.P.; ZHIVILIN, N.N.; ALESHICHEV, M.P.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; YERMIN, F.S.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.P.; LOVACHEVA, M.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.S.; MAKHOV, G.I.; SEMGINA, A.V.; TARNYEV, A.V.; KHOLINA, A.V.; BRYANSKIY, A.N.; BURMISTROVA, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.N.; LUTSENKO, A.I.; ORESKOVA, Z.V.; TEPLINSKAYA, N.V.; FROKTISTOVA, V.I.; BUTORIN, I.M.; NOCHKAREVA, L.D.; BURENINA, V.A.; VETUSHKO, A.M.; VIKHLYAYEV, A.A.; SOROKIN, B.S.; TSYRENKO, L.T.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.N.; DUBNOV, D.I.; STEPANOVA, V.A.; MANYAKIN, V.I., red.; VAKHATOV, A.N.; MAKAROVA, O.K., red.izd-va; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Soviet agriculture; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khozyaistvo SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, 1960. 665 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Upravleniye statistiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Tsentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR (for all except Makarova, Pyatakova).

(Agriculture--Statistics)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

Some data on the paleogeography of Lake Khanka. Trudy Inst. geog. 51:215-225 '52. (MLRA 7:11)
(Khanka, Lake--Paleogeography) (Paleogeography--Khanka, Lake)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V. V.

USSR/Geography Climate

Card : 1/1 Pub. 45 - 4/20

Authors : Nikol'skaya, V. V.

Title : Certain natural characteristics of the agricultural regions of the Amur province

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geog. 4, 38 - 40, July - August 1954

Abstract : Brief description of certain hitherto unknown characteristics of nature of the agricultural territory of the Amur province (eastern mountainous part of the Asian continent). Three USSR references (1929 - 1953).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Geography

Submitted : ....

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

USSR/Geography - Paleogeography

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 8/15

Authors : Nikol'skaya, V. V.

Title : Paleogeographical materials from the Novo-Pokrovka station

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser geog. 5, 73 - 77, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of paleographic material found near the village of Novo-Pokrovka on the Amur river consisting of the remains of domestic animals, fishes, birds, plants, etc. Observations were made of the character of the soil and other features. The findings are presented simply as data for study by specialists. Six Soviet references (1935 - 1953). Map. table.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

14-57-7-14551

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, V. V.

TITLE: Main Features of Geological and Geomorphological Structure on the Zeya-Burein Plain (Osnovnyye cherty geologicheskogo i geomorfologicheskogo stroyeniya Zeysko-Bureinskoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. razvitiya s. kh. Priamur'ya, Blagoveshchensk, Amursk. Kh. izd-vo, 1955, pp 31-33

ABSTRACT: The basement of the Zeya-Burein plain is formed of the southeastern edge of a Precambrian slab which represents a buried part of the Chinese Crystalline Shield. The upthrust edge of this structure forms the right bank of the Amur River. A thick layer of continental deposits (alluvial and lacustrine sediments of different ages) lies horizontally above the base.

Card 1/3

14-57-7-14551

Main Features of Geological and Geomorphological Structure (Cont.)

Study of the regional morphology and of the detrital layers shows that the Amur has long functioned as an important artery and that its largest tributaries in this section of the valley were already flowing into it from the north during the Tertiary period. The deposits which fill the Lower Zeya, [redacted] have not been folded. Variations in the relief were caused by ancient and modern erosion which accompanied moderate oscillatory movements in the middle and upper course of the Amur. These movements also helped to form two levels in the flood plain and three levels of terraces above the plains of the Zeya and the Amur. Sinkholes are characteristic of the relief in the second terrace which forms the main agricultural area in the plain. These sinkholes are either the remnants of depressions in the alluvium or are caused by the settling which occurs when the permafrost melts. The third terrace was formed in Tertiary gravels, sands, and loams. There are two types of relief on this terrace: a high undulating plain covering the area remote from the large rivers with their low terraces, and a high sloping plain

Card 2/3

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

MURZAYEV, E.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; GRUM-GRZHIMAYLO, redaktor; GELLER, S.Yu.; GERASIMOV, akademik; KALESNIK, S.V.; LINDBERG, G.Yu.; MARKOV, K.K. MURZAYEV, E.M.; NIKOL'SKIY, G.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; OBRUCHEV, D.V.; SVETOVIDOV, A.N. SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[In memory of Academician L.S.Berg; a collection of works on geography and biology]Pamiati akademika L.S.Berga; sbornik rabot po geografii i biologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955.562p. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik, Nikol'skiy, Svetovidov)
(Berg, Lev Semenovich, 1876-1950) (Biology) (Geography)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; STASKEVICH, A.V.

Some physical geographical features of the basin in the upper reaches of the Vel'mo River (Stony Tunguska Basin). Trudy Inst. geog. no.64:193-200 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Stony Tunguska Basin--Physical geography)

BERG, Lev Semenovich, akademik; GELLER, S.Yu.; GERASIMOV, I.P., akademik; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; KALESNIK, S.V.; LINDBERG, G.U.; MARKOV, K.K.; MURZAYEV, E.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; NIKOL'SKIY, G.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.L.; OBRUCHEV, D.V.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SVETOVIDOV, A.N.; BOLYNSKAYA, V.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; KASHINA, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ZEMLYAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [The history of science] Istorita nauki. 1956. 394 p. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik, Nikol'skiy, G.V., Svetovidov)
(Science--History)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; SHCHERBAKOV, I.N.

Traces of ancient glaciation of the Tukuringra-Dzhagdy Range. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.2:58-65 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Tukuringra-Dzhagdy Range--Glacial epoch)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

Far Eastern monsoon. Priroda 45 no.7:125-126 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Soviet Far East--Monsoons)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; CHICHAGOV, V.P.

Joint explorations of Chinese and Soviet geographers in the Amur Basin. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.2:166-168 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Amur Valley--Natural resources)
(China--Relations (General) with Russia)
(Russia--Relations (General) with China)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

Autumn on the Amur River. Priroda 46 no.9:127 S '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).
(Amur Valley--Autumn)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V

p 3

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1796

Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Geograficheskaya sektsiya.

Regional'noye karstovedeniye; trudy soveshchaniya po regional'nomu karstovedeniyu (Regional Study of Karst Phenomena; Papers of the Meeting on the Regional Study of Karst Phenomena) Moscow, 1958. 79 p. 600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Redaktsionno-izdatel'skiy sovet.

Ed.: (Title page): N.A. Gvozdetskiy, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G.N. Endel'man

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, hydrologists, specialists in engineering geology, and speleologists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is based mainly on reports presented at a Conference on Regional Studies of Karst organized by the Geographical Section of the Moscow Society of Naturalists

Card 1/3

which took place on April 16, 1958. The extensive karst phenomena within the USSR, and their possible influence on climate and hydrology, has merited extensive study by Soviet scientists. The influence of biochemical processes on the formation of karst is noted. Each article is accompanied by photographs, diagrams and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Regional Study (Cont.) SOV/1796

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (GB601.M6)

MM/lsb

Card 3/3

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yara Vasil'yevna; GRIGOR'YEV, Dmitriy Pavlovich; MASULICH, Ladiya Fedorovna; [illegible], G.D., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; POCHEKUYEV, K.I., red. izd-va; ZELENKOVA, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Zeya-Bureya Plain; papers on its physical geography in relation to agricultural exploitation] Zeisko-Bureinskaia ravnina; materialy po fizicheskoi geografii v sviazi s sel'skokhoziaistvennym ispol'zovaniem. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 133 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Zeya-Bureya Plain--Physical geography)

NIKOLSKAYA, V.V.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1910

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyy filial, Vladivostok. Institut geografii.

Materialy po fizicheskoy geografii yuga Dal'nego Vostoka; Prikhankayskaya ravnina i prilegayushchiye k ney rayony Primorskogo kraya (Physical Geography of the Southern [Soviet] Far East; Khanka Plain and Adjacent Areas of the Primorskiy Kray) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 299 p. 1,300 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: B.P. Kolesnikov, Doctor of Biological Sciences, G.D. Rikhter, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor, and V.V. Nikol'skaya, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: P.K. Kavun; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Nakuni.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geographers interested in the physical geography of the Primorskiy Kray (Maritime Province).

COVERAGE: These articles deal with various aspects of the physical geography of the Primorskiy Kray, particularly the Suyfuno-Khankayskaya plain. A paleogeographic study of the Ussuri valley

Card 1/3

is given, as is a general treatment of the hydrography and climate of the Prikhankayskaya (Khankay) plain. Information is provided on the non-metallic minerals of the plain and the rocks available for construction purposes. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

Physical Geography of the Southern (Cont.) SOV/1910

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (GB325.A45)

KA/lab
6-19-59

Card 3/3

Nikol'skaya, V.V.

AUTHORS: Nikol'skaya, V.V. and Chichagov, V.P. 12-1-20/26

TITLE: Some New Books from the Magadan Publishing House (O nekotorykh novykh knigakh Magadanskogo knizhnogo izdatel'stva)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958, # 1, pp 93 - 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors review several books of interest to geographers.

"The Chukotka Forests" (Lesa Chukotki) by G.F. Starikov and P.N. D'yakonov represents a collection of material gathered over 10 years of biocecological investigations. The reviewer states that inspite of some deficiencies the book is a valuable scientific work.

"The Chukotka National Okrug " (Chukotskiy natsional'nyy okrug) by I.V. Gushchin and A.I. Afanas'yev contains historical and geographical essays, which are sometimes superficial.

"Agriculture of the Magadan Oblast' " (Sel'skoye khozyaystvo Magadanskoy oblasti) by A.P. Vas'kovskiy, P.P. Pasechnik, S.V. Fadryga, and O.K. Chalenko, tells of the experiences of agricultural workers of the Magadan oblast', which is the more interesting because of the utilization of new areas

Card 1/2

Some New Books From the Magadan Publishing House 12-1-20/26

in the north. Inspite of the many of authors the book is a complete and finished work.

"A Volcano in the Polar Region" (Vulkan v Zapolyar'ye by Ye.K. Ustiyev is a description of a trip to an extinct volcano in the Anyuy river basin which is of great interest to geographers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV-26-58-3-43/51

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, Y.F., Candidate of Geographical Sciences (Moscow)

TITLE: In the Mountains of the Far East (V gorakh dal'nego vostoka)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 3, pp 118-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article provides a brief review on the book "V Tiskakh Dzhugdyra" (In the Vise of Dzhugdyr) by G. Fedoseyev.

1. Mountains--USSR

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, V.V. SOV/5-58-4-38/45

TITLE: Cave and Pseudo-Cave Forms in the Basin of the Zeya River (Karstovyye i psevdokarstovyye formy v basseyne .. Zei)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 4, pp 162-163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of a report given by the author at a conference of the Moscow Society of Naturalists on 16 April 1958. The author investigates cave and pseudo-cave forms in the basin of the Zeya River and comes to the conclusion that though the dissolution of carbonate rocks in this basin influences the character of the relief by broadening the river valleys and forming niches in the ridges, the origin of these funnel-shaped forms is not connected with lixiviation but is due to erosion and accumulations in the river valley, as well as to a leveling process.

1. Geology 2. Geophysics 3. Inland waterways

Card 1/1

3(5) SOV/10-59-3-15/22

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, V.V.

TITLE: On the Landscapes Covered with Shallow Depressions and Ravines in the Alluvial Plains of the South Amur Oblast'

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 99-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first thoroughly describes the landscapes of the South-West section of the Zeysko-Bureinskaya Plain. Special study was devoted to 15 typical areas (1 to 1.5 square km each) located on the second terrace of the Amur river, lying on the left shore of the Zeya river and beyond its estuary. Three areas placed on the smaller (the first) terrace were studied in particular, these areas being situated in the Blagoveshchenskiy, the Ivanovskiy, and the Konstantinovskiy rayons of the same Amurskaya oblast'. The author stated that there are 3 different kinds of landscape in the area: 1) landscapes characterized by large shallow depressions or "cupholes"; 2) landscapes characterized by small-size depressions; 3) areas with slanting ravines. Topo-

Card 1/2

SOV/10-59-5-15/32

On the Landscapes Covered with Shallow Depressions and Ravines in the Alluvial Plains of the South Amur Oblast'

graphical frequency of the depressions and ravines, their depth (from 0.1 to several meters), size (from 0.5 m in diameter to 3 hectares), directions (perpendicular or parallel to the Amur river), and their botanical features are described. Then the author tries to explain geologically the presence of shallow depressions and ravines. She says that geologically they must chiefly be explained as being remnants of the primary relief of the local alluvial plains - the same phenomenon which can be observed in the steppes of European Russia. Later on, standard-type erosion combined with the thermokarst phenomenon brought about the present shape of the region. Advice is given on the agricultural exploitation of the area, water storage, irrigation and drainage. The author mentions the names of L.G. Kamanin, V.V. Dokuchayev and N.D. Pustovoytov. There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography, AS USSR).

Card 2/2

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