ZEROVA, M. Ya.

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

New fungus Calonectria muscicola Zerova sp. nova found on moss Plagiothecium pulchellum. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 12 no.3:106-107 '55. (Fungi) (Mosses) (MLRA 8:11)

ZERROVA, M.Ya.

Systematic position of Pompholyx sapidum Corda. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 12 no.4:84-86 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil mikologii.
(Gasteromycetes)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Finding the gasteromycetes Scleroderma geaster Fr. and Calvatia excipuliformis (Pers) Perd. var. obclaviformis Zerova var. nova in the Ukraine. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.3:102-105 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikologii Instituta botaniki AN UkrSSR.

ZERKOVA, M. IA.

"About the criteria of classification of higher Basidiomycetes."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

Acad Sci UkSSR, Kiev.

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Problems of the classification of ascomycetes. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.1:3-17 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya mikologii Instituta botaniki AN UkrSSR.

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Flora of agaric fungi in the Crimea. Ukr.bot.zhur. 19 no.5: 94-101 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel mikologii.
(Crimea--Agaricales)

ZEROVA, Mariya Yakovlevna; FURS-FESENKO, N.S., red.; LISOVETS', O.M.[Lysovets', O.M.], tekhn. red.

[Edible and poisonous mushrooms of the Ukraine] Istivni ta otruini hryby Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN Ukr.RSR, 1963. 200 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Ukraine--Mushrooms)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Second Conference of European mycologists. Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no. 2:101-106 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Prague--Mycology--Congresses)

ZEROVA, M. Ya.

New and little know species of agaric fungi in the Ukraine. Ukr. bot.zhur. 16 no.6:75-82 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkSR, otdel mikologii.
(Ukraine--Fungi)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Occurrence of two gasteromycetous fungi Phellorinia inquinans Berk. and Pisolithus tinctorius (Pers.) Coker et Couch. f. turgidus (Fr.) Pilat. in the Ukraine. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.2:88-91 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel mikologii.
(Ukraine--Gasteromycetes)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Empusa aulicae Reich., causative agent of epizootics of the brown-tail moth (Euproctis chrysorrhoea L.) in the Ukraine. Ukr.bot.zhur. 15 no.4:94-96 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel mikologii.
(Ukraine--Fungi, Pathogenic)
(Brown-tail moth)

ZEROVA, M.Ya. [Zerova, M.IA.]

Systematic position of the fungus Raddetes turkestanicus Karsten (Stylobates? turkestanicus (Karst.)Sacc.) found in the virgin steppe preserve of the Ukraine [with summary in English]. Ukr. bot. zhur. 15 no.1:95-100 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil mikologii.
(Streletskoye Steppe Preserve--Fungi)

ZERROVA, M.Ye.

Polyporus rhizophilus (Pat.) Sacc. and Pleurotus eryngii Fr. ex D.C. var. ferulae Lanzi, new species of fungi found in the virgin steppes of the Ukrainian S.S.R. [with summary in English]. Ukr. bot. zhur. 14 no.2:69-71 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSR, viddil mikologii.
(Ukraine--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Inocybe cerotina Peck. as mycorhizal symbiont of the willow Salix acutifolia Willd. Ukr.bot.zhur.13 no.4:54-62 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSR, viddil mikologii.
(Kruglik Island--Mycorhiza) (Willows)

ZERROVA, M.Ya.

Mycorhizal fungi on several types of trees in the Kanev Preserve.
Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 9 no.5:55-64 '50. (MLRA 9:11)
(Kanev District--Mycorhiza)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Developmental cycles of Otthia lycii sp.nov.and Cucurbitaria varians Hazsl. on Lycium barbarum L. Ukr.bot.zhur.13 no.1: 75-91 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut botaniki AN URSR, Viddil mikologii.
(Shrubs--Diseases and pests) (Fungi, Pathogenic)

ZEROVA, M.Ya.

Soil fungi of virgin steppes of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Ukr.bot.zhur.13 no.2:68-77 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut botaniki AN URSR, Viddil mikologii.
(Ukraine--Fungi)

ZERO, W.,
I. K. SMOLENSKI, Gas Cukrownicza 80, 36-43 (1937)

ZEROV, K. K.

"The Weed Growth of the Lower Dnieper and the Possible Changes in its Development as a Result of the Building of the Kakhovskiy Reservoir," p. 15. This is included in the table of contents of the book The Prospects of the Biological System of the Kakhovskiy Reservoir and the Lower Dnieper, compiled by the Hydrobiological Institute No. 31, and published by the Publishing House of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, 1953.

D-51895

R 1 A M

ZEROVA (ЗЕРОВА, M.). **Coniothyrium cheiranthi sp. nov. на Cheiranthus cheiri L.** [*Coniothyrium cheiranthi* n. sp. on *Cheiranthus cheiri* L.]. — *J. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukraine, 1939*, 21–22 (29–30), pp. 337–338, 2 figs., 1939. [English summary.]

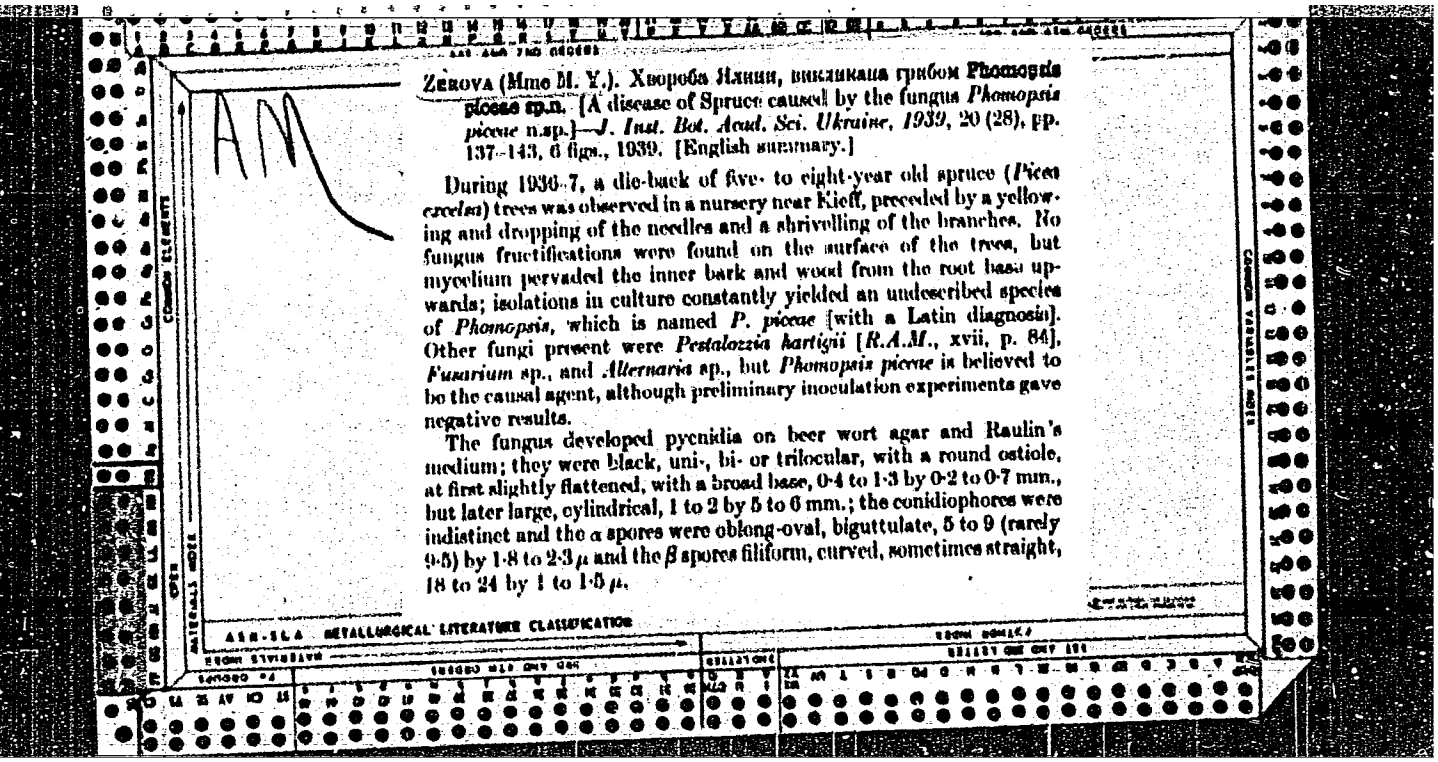
A description [with a Latin diagnosis] is given of *Coniothyrium cheiranthi* n. sp., isolated from necrotic tissues of wallflower leaves and stems from the gardens of a communal farm at Kamenets-Podolsk, where it was first observed on a few plants in 1937, becoming very prevalent in the following year. The first symptom of the disease is foliar wilting. Later on extensive brownish-grey lesions with a darker margin develop on the stems and on both sides of the leaves; the entire plant may be stunted, the upper leaves deformed and rolled, and the buds under-developed. Sometimes the plant is ultimately killed. Mature pycnidia developed after 15 days on beer wort agar and the inoculation of healthy leaves with pycnospores gave positive results.

The pycnidia of the fungus are solitary, sometimes in groups of two or three, at first brownish, rounded, with a pointed apex, and immersed, later on black, appressed-round with a depressed apex, semi-immersed, 272–400–430 μ in diameter, with a round ostiole, 32 to 40 μ; the pycnospores are unicellular, ovate, oval, cylindrical, straight, or sometimes asymmetrical, fumaceous, and measure 2·5 to 5 (rarely 6·8) by 1·5 to 2·3 μ.

R 1 A M

ZEROVA (MME M.). Антракноз **Ligustrum vulgare L.** в УРСР. [Anthracnose on *Ligustrum vulgare* L. in the Ukrainian S.S.R.]—*J. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukraine, 1939*, 21-22 (29-30), pp. 325-332, 5 figs., 1939. [English summary.]

A serious disease of privet was observed during 1938 causing die-back of 60 to 70 or up to 100 per cent. of seedlings and two- to three-year-old plants in two nurseries near Kieff. The plants wilt rapidly, the leaves usually turning yellow and then brown, but in dry, hot weather the leaves wither when still green. Brown, round spots, sometimes with a definite margin, often appear on both sides of the leaf blade. The fungus causing the disease was identified as *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* [the conidial stage of *Gloeerella cingulata*: *R.A.M.*, ix, p. 654]. The fructifications of the fungus were observed in many instances to give rise to pycnidia of the *Phoma* type, and this stage is regarded as a new fungus and named *P. lavitskii* n. sp. [with a Latin diagnosis]. It is characterized by semi-immersed, subglobose, black pycnidia, 120 to 175 μ in diameter, sometimes provided with brown setae and a rounded ostiole, and ellipsoid or ovoid conidia, measuring 3·5 to 5·1 by 2·2 to 2·5 μ.



Zerova (Mme M. Y.). Хвороба Ялиці, викликана грибом **Phomopsis picese sp.n.** [A disease of Spruce caused by the fungus *Phomopsis picese* n.sp.]—*J. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukraine*, *1939*, 20 (28), pp. 137–143, 6 figs., 1939. [English summary.]

During 1936–7, a die-back of five- to eight-year old spruce (*Picea excelsa*) trees was observed in a nursery near Kieff, preceded by a yellowing and dropping of the needles and a shrivelling of the branches. No fungus fructifications were found on the surface of the trees, but mycelium pervaded the inner bark and wood from the root base upwards; isolations in culture constantly yielded an undescribed species of *Phomopsis*, which is named *P. picese* [with a Latin diagnosis]. Other fungi present were *Pestalozzia hartigii* [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 84], *Fusarium* sp., and *Alternaria* sp., but *Phomopsis picese* is believed to be the causal agent, although preliminary inoculation experiments gave negative results.

The fungus developed pycnidia on beer wort agar and Raulin's medium; they were black, uni-, bi- or trilocular, with a round ostiole, at first slightly flattened, with a broad base, 0·4 to 1·3 by 0·2 to 0·7 mm., but later large, cylindrical, 1 to 2 by 5 to 6 mm.; the conidiophores were indistinct and the α spores were oblong-oval, biguttulate, 5 to 9 (rarely 9·5) by 1·8 to 2·3 μ and the β spores filiform, curved, sometimes straight, 18 to 24 by 1 to 1·5 μ.

ZEROVA, M. Ya.; ROMASHKO, Ya. D.

Apple - Diseases and Pests

Heart rot as one of the causes of premature falling of the fruit of apple trees.
Bot. zhur. [Ukr.] 7, No. 3.

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

R 5 AM

ZERKOVA (Mme M. Y.). Хвороба Ялини, викликана грибом **Phomopsis piceae sp.n.** [A disease of Spruce caused by the fungus *Phomopsis piceae* n.sp.]—*J. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukraine, 1939*, 20 (28), pp. 137–143, 6 figs., 1939. [English summary.]

During 1936-7, a die-back of five- to eight-year old spruce (*Picea excelsa*) trees was observed in a nursery near Kieff, preceded by a yellowing and dropping of the needles and a shrivelling of the branches. No fungus fructifications were found on the surface of the trees, but mycelium pervaded the inner bark and wood from the root base upwards; isolations in culture constantly yielded an undescribed species of *Phomopsis*, which is named *P. piceae* [with a Latin diagnosis]. Other fungi present were *Pestalozzia hartigii* [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 84], *Fusarium* sp., and *Alternaria* sp., but *Phomopsis piceae* is believed to be the causal agent, although preliminary inoculation experiments gave negative results.

The fungus developed pycnidia on beer wort agar and Raulin's medium; they were black, uni-, bi- or trilocular, with a round ostiole, at first slightly flattened, with a broad base, 0·4 to 1·3 by 0·2 to 0·7 mm., but later large, cylindrical, 1 to 2 by 5 to 6 mm.; the conidiophores were indistinct and the α spores were oblong-oval, biguttulate, 5 to 9 (rarely 9·5) by 1·8 to 2·3 μ and the β spores filiform, curved, sometimes straight, 18 to 24 by 1 to 1·5 μ.

Kyjiw

ZERROVA (Mme M. Y.). Хвороби лілій в київських квітниківствах. [Diseases of Lilies in Kieff nurseries.]—*J. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukr.*, i, 1, pp. 143–147, 7 figs., 1940. [English summary.]

Observations of recent years in Kieff (Ukraine) nurseries showed that bulb rot caused by *Fusarium redolens* and leaf spot due to *Cercosporella inconspicua* [*R.A.M.*, iv, p. 672] are the two most important and widespread diseases of lilies. Less destructive are brown leaf spot (*Botrytis elliptica*) [ibid., xviii, p. 443] and the grey rot of buds and flowers (*B. cinerea*) [ibid., xiii, p. 704] observed in summer during periods of prolonged warm and moist weather or after continual rain. Of the lily species cultivated at Kieff, *Lilium candidum* proved to be the most susceptible to all diseases, while *L. harrisii* and *L. regale* suffered more severely from *C. inconspicua* than from *F. redolens*; the two *Botrytis* diseases were found on all varieties of lilies, but were not widely distributed. Plants attacked by *F. redolens* and *C. inconspicua* sometimes died off on entire sections of the nursery as early in the season as before or during flowering. High temperature and moisture content of the soil are essential for the development and spread of *F. redolens*. Good control of the disease resulted from drying slightly infected bulbs at about 38° C. for three to four weeks before storing; severely infected bulbs should be destroyed. *C. inconspicua* infection, which appeared in some years at the very beginning of the vegetative period and lasted till the autumn, is a limiting factor in lily cultivation. The disease retards the growth and flower development of the plant and spoils their appearance through spotting. The development of this disease is somewhat arrested by an early application of Bordeaux mixture.

Poland
)

Zerova (Mme M. Y.). Захворювання Кактусових, спричинені грибами **Gloeosporium amoenum Sacc., Macrophoma opuntiae phaeacanthae sp. nov., Botrytis cinerea Pers.** [Diseases of Cactus, caused by the fungi *Gloeosporium amoenum* Sacc., *Macrophoma opuntiae phaeacanthae* sp. nov., and *Botrytis cinerea* Pers.]—*J. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukr.*, i, 2, pp. 301–303, 5 figs., 1940. [English summary.]

The following diseases of *Opuntia phaeacantha* were observed in Kieff (Ukrainian S.S.R.). Anthracnose, caused by *Gloeosporium amoenum*, attacked a great number of plants in the open in the acclimatization plots of the Institute of Botany, causing grey lesions with a yellowish-brown margin on the stems of the plant. The disease usually appeared late in the spring, but with the advent of hot summer days some plants were observed to recover and to develop new stems, while the affected tissue dried up and sometimes fell out. Artificial infection of another species of *Opuntia* [unspecified] with this fungus gave positive results. A disease observed in the greenhouse, characterized by a blackening and wilting of diseased stems, proved to be due to *Macrophoma opuntiae phaeacanthae* n.sp. described [in Ukrainian and Latin] as having immersed, black, globose, thick-walled pycnidia, 384 to 464μ in diameter, with a short, cylindrical, broad ostiole; short, cylindrical, hyaline conidiophores, 13 to 17 by 2μ; and oval, unicellular spores, 23 to 39·1 by 11·5 to 15μ. *Botrytis cinerea* was also found in the greenhouse causing a stem rot.

ZEROVA (Mme M. Y.). Декілька нових для СССР видів Phomopsis. [Some species of *Phomopsis* new to the U.S.S.R.]—*J. Bot. Acad. Sci. Ukr.*, i, 2, pp. 305–309, 1940. [English summary.]

Descriptions are given of 12 species of *Phomopsis* new to the U.S.S.R., including five new to science [with Latin diagnoses of the latter], of which the following may be mentioned: *P.* [*Diaporthe*] *perniciosa* on peach, *P. perseae* n.sp. on avocado, and *P. diospyri* n.sp. on *Diospyros lotus*.

ZERSHCHIKOV, A.S.

Locating breaks in the core of KOBD type cables. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no. 35:45-47 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Oil well logging)

ZERSHCHIKOV, A.Ye.

Measuring the deviation of boreholes using the OKS-56 laboratory. Razved. geofiz. no.5:138-139 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

21(1)

SOV/9-59-2-11/16

AUTHOR: Zershchikov, A.Ye.

TITLE: The Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Controlling Acid Treatment of the Stratum (Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov dlya kontrolya kislotnoy obrabotki plasta)

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the use of radioactive isotopes for acid treatment of wells. Experiments were carried out for the purpose of detecting seams that were subjected to treatment with hydrochloric acid. The technology of experiments carried out with Zr 95 isotopes of radioactive zirconium in the form of Zr oxalate $Zr(C_2O_4)_2$ with a half-life of 65 days, is described. However, the use of zirconium is not recommended for examination of wells; it is suggested to employ short-lived J^{131} or Fe^{59} isotopes. The isotope method proved satisfactory in detecting zones subjected to hydrochloric acid treatment. There is 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Groznenskaya promyslovaya geofizicheskaya kontora (The Groznyy Oil Field Geophysical Office)

ZERSHCHIKOV, A.Ye.

Using carbonate radioactive isotopes for controlling the acidization of wells. Geol.nefti 2 no.3:49-51 Mr '58.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Groznenskaya promyslovaya geofizicheskaya kontora.
(Oil wells--Acidization)
(Radioisotopes)

ZERSHCHIKOV, A.Ye.

Using radioactive isotopes for controlling the acidization of a layer. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.2:53-54 F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Groznenskaya promyslovaya geofizicheskaya kontora.
(Radioisotopes)

ZERSHCHIKOV, M.A.

Device for determining the width of spacers. Mashinostroitel' no.4:29 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Gauges)

ZERSHCHIKOV, M.A.; DUDAKOV, I.V.

Device for determining the gap in a spindle bearing. Stan.i instr. 34 no.4:37-38 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Bearings (Machinery)—Testing)

NURMAGAMBETOV, S., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; BALTABAYEV, I. (Alma-Ata); SULTANOV, G. (Alma-Ata); BESCHASTNOV, P.; ZERSHCHIKOV, N. (Alma-Ata); KOTEL'NIKOV, I. (Alma-Ata); KORZH, I.

Letters from Kazakhstan. Voen. znan. 40 no.4:18-20 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik shtaba grazhdanskoy oborony Kazakhskoy SSR (for Nurmagambetov). 2. Predsedatel' ispolnitel'nogo komiteta rayonnogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya i nachal'nik grazhdanskoy oborony, Alma-Ata (for Baltabayev). 3. Starshiy instruktor Kazakhskogo respublikanskogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR (for Beschastnov). 4. Nachal'nik otryada pervoy meditsinskoy pomoshchi rayonnoy bol'nitsy No.2, g. Talgar (for Korzh).

SOBOLEV, V.S.; ZERSHCHIKOVA, M.G.

Calculating the effect of a conductive sphere on a current-carrying coil. Defektoskopiia 1 no.3:60-70 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ZERT, B.

Technical supplement of Zolyomi's heavy-liquid method applied in palynologic macerations. p. 358

Prague. Ustredni ustav geoloticky. VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, no. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 Uncl.

ZERT, B.; PACLTOVA, B.

The Oligocene pollen association in the beds overlying the basalt effusion in the Cheb Basin. p. 350

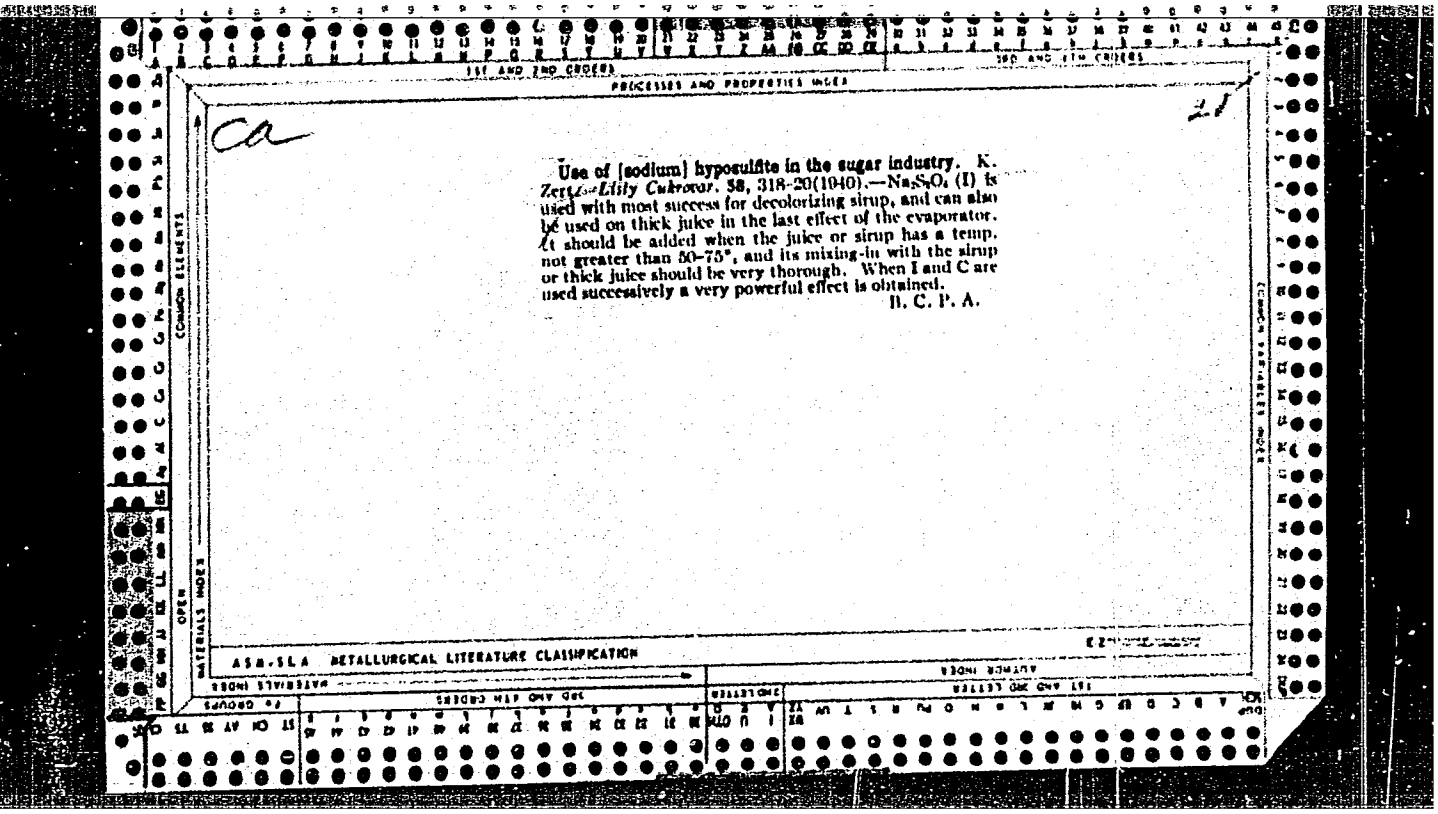
Prague. Ustredni ustav geologicky. VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, no. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 Uncl.

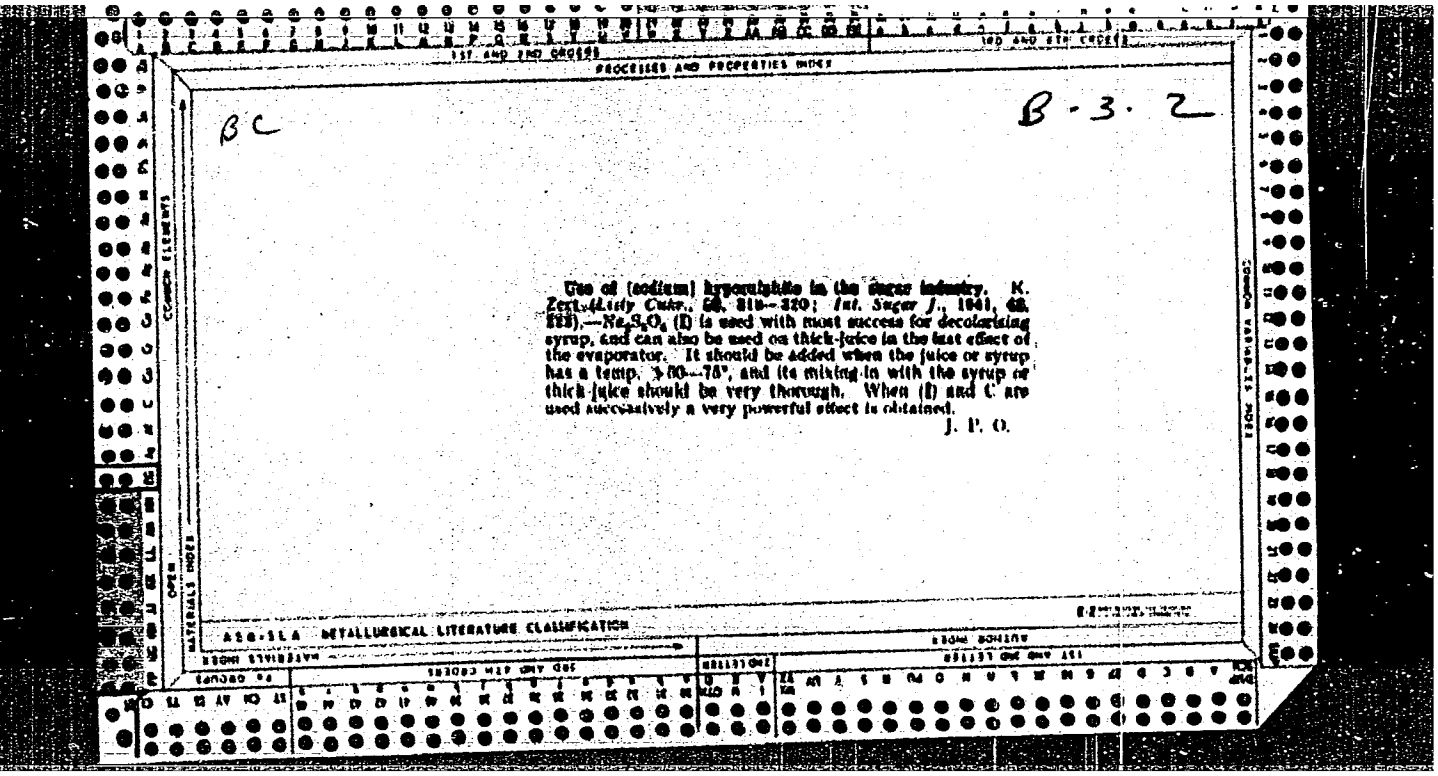
ANDRES, Evzen, promovany geolog; ZERT, Bedrich, promovany geolog

Electric logging in limestone prospecting at Homolak Hill. Geol pruzkum 5 no.3:71-73 Mr '63.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, n.p., Praha.



Use of [sodium] hyposulfite in the sugar industry. K. Zerr. *Lily Cabrovar*. 58, 318-20(1040).—$Na_2S_2O_4$ (I) is used with most success for decolorizing sirup, and can also be used on thick juice in the last effect of the evaporator. It should be added when the juice or sirup has a temp. not greater than 50–75°, and its mixing-in with the sirup or thick juice should be very thorough. When I and C are used successively a very powerful effect is obtained.
H. C. P. A.



BC

B-3-2

Use of (sodium) hyposulphite in the sugar industry. K. Zerr, *Listy Cukr.*, 58, 318—320; *Int. Sugar J.*, 1941, 43, 223).—$Na_2S_2O_4$ (I) is used with most success for decolorising syrup, and can also be used on thick-juice in the last effect of the evaporator. It should be added when the juice or syrup has a temp. >60—70°, and its mixing in with the syrup or thick-juice should be very thorough. When (I) and C are used successively a very powerful effect is obtained.

J. P. O.

ZERT, B.; FEJFAR, O.; PACLTOVA, B

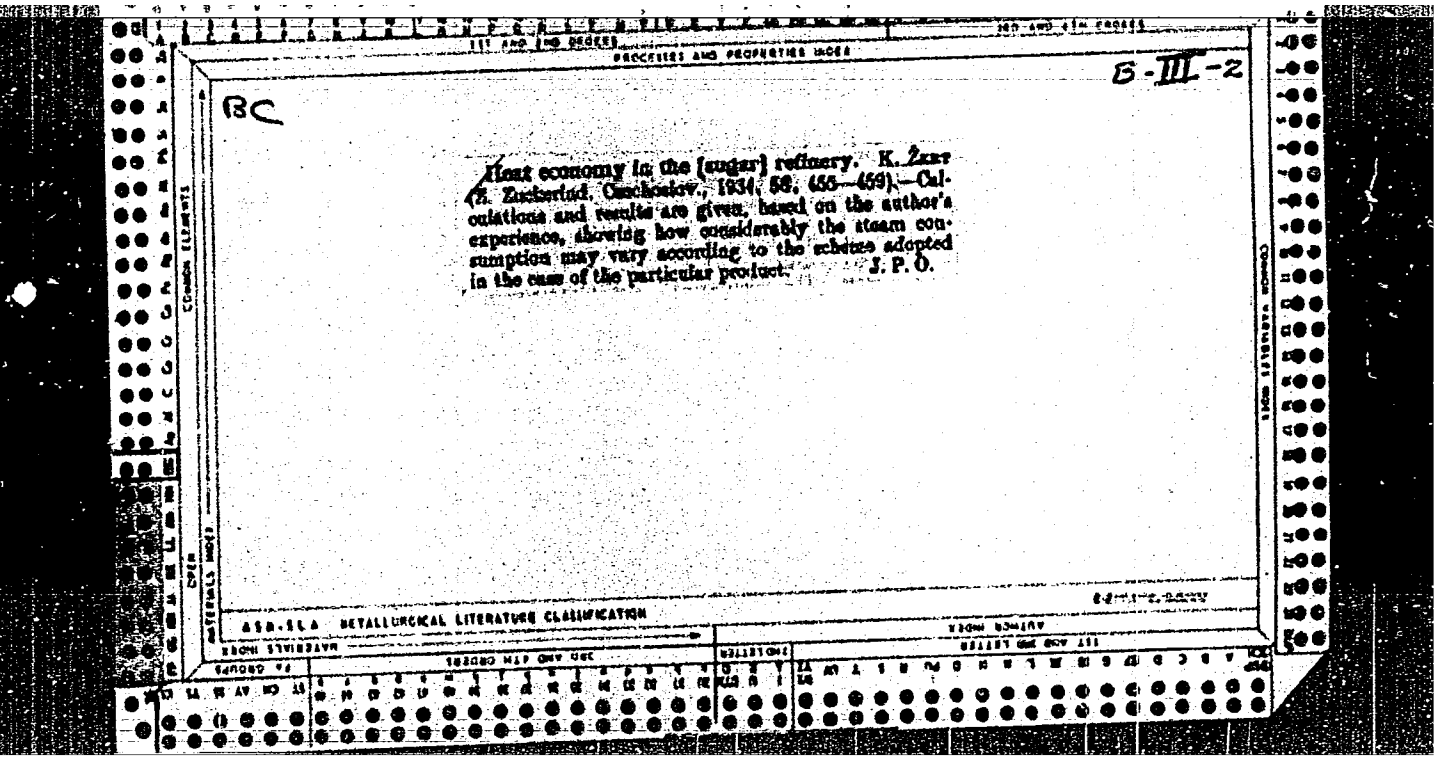
"Find of Miocene mammals near Frantiskovy Lazne and the results of pollen analysis in the same locality. In German."

VESTNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 34, no. 4, 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

"Decolorisation of juices and wash syrups by a mixture of active carbon and powdered aluminium. K. Zerr (*Listy Cukr.*, 1955, 71, 72—77).—The addition of up to 10% of finely divided Al to Carboraffin or of 4% of Al to Norit (cf. Norit MH, Neth P. 49,775) increased the decolorising power of C in the treatment of affination syrups, or centrifuge wash syrups, especially with third syrups already twice treated by bone char and with syrups made alkaline with lime addition, sometimes up to three times that obtained with C alone. With a pure cane-sugar solution the increase in decolorising effect was nil. Some Al was dissolved during the decolorisation treatment; 1 g of added Al was equiv. in decolorising power to 30 g of C. Factory tests confirmed the value of the Al–C mixture.

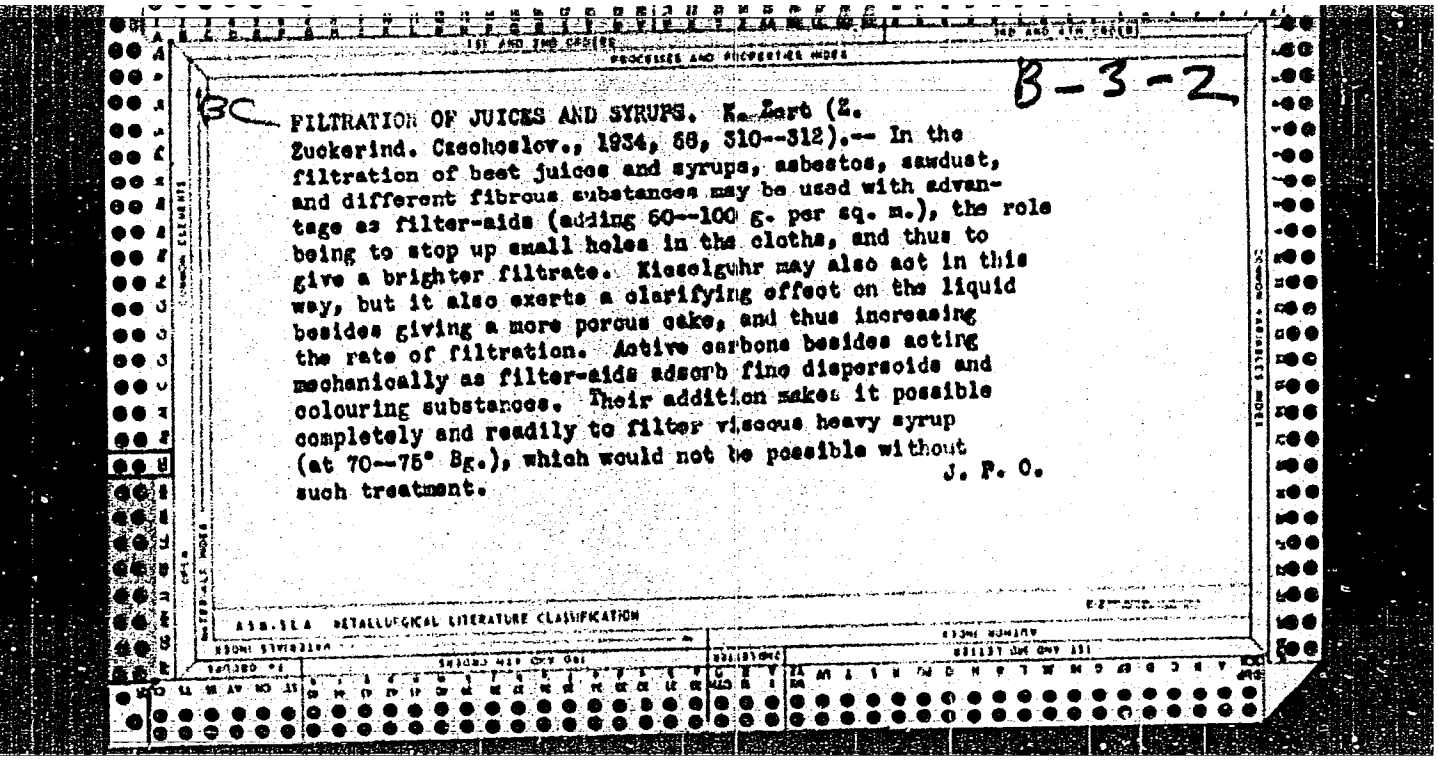
Sug. Ind. Abstr. (E. M. J.).



B-III-2

BC

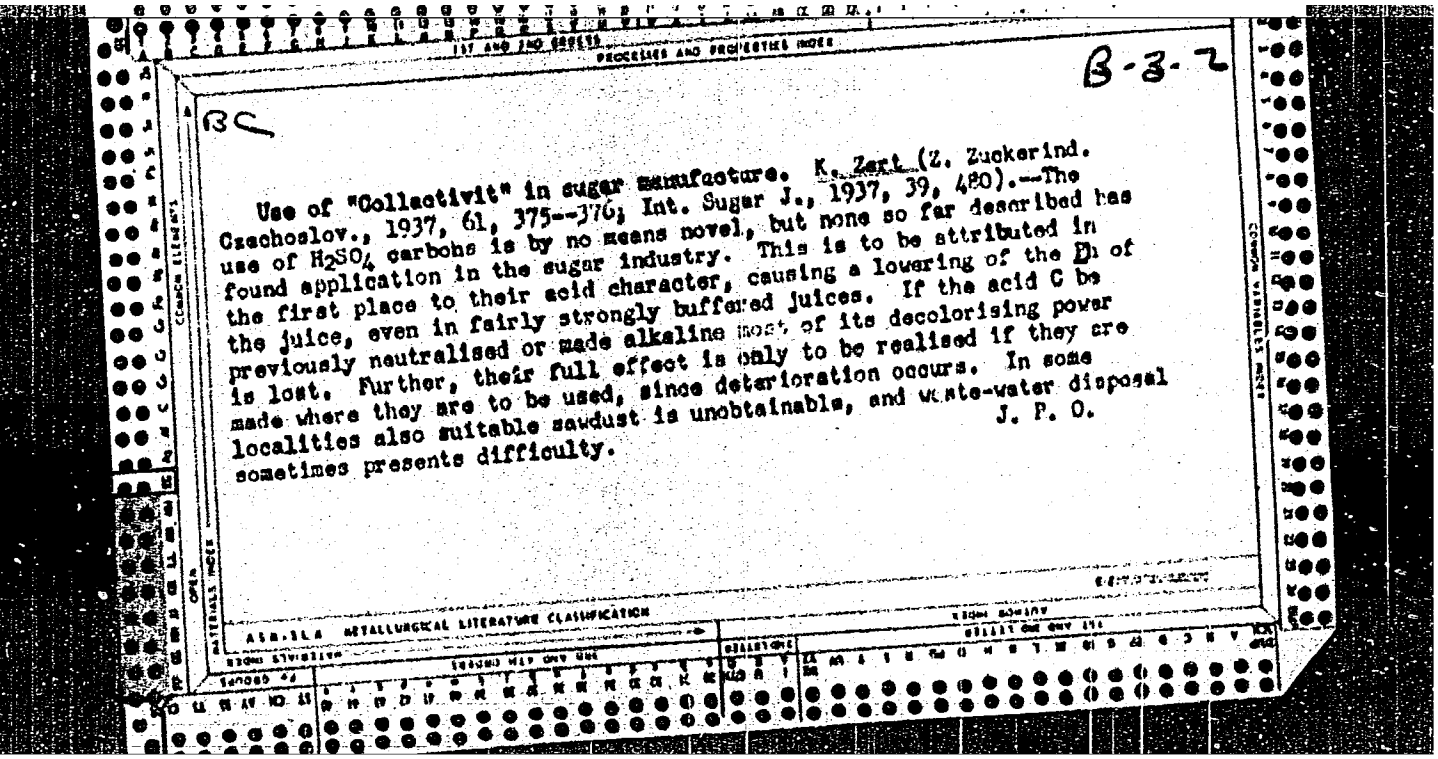
Heat economy in the [sugar] refinery. K. Zsar (Z. Zuckerind. Cechoslov., 1934, 58, 455–459).—Calculations and results are given, based on the author's experience, showing how considerably the steam consumption may vary according to the scheme adopted in the case of the particular product. J. P. O.



B-3-2

BC FILTRATION OF JUICES AND SYRUPS. K. Zart (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1934, 58, 310--312).-- In the filtration of beet juices and syrups, asbestos, sawdust, and different fibrous substances may be used with advantage as filter-aids (adding 50--100 g. per sq. m.), the role being to stop up small holes in the cloths, and thus to give a brighter filtrate. Kieselguhr may also act in this way, but it also exerts a clarifying effect on the liquid besides giving a more porous cake, and thus increasing the rate of filtration. Active carbons besides acting mechanically as filter-aids adsorb fine dispersoids and colouring substances. Their addition makes it possible completely and readily to filter viscous heavy syrup (at 70--75° Bg.), which would not be possible without such treatment.

J. F. O.

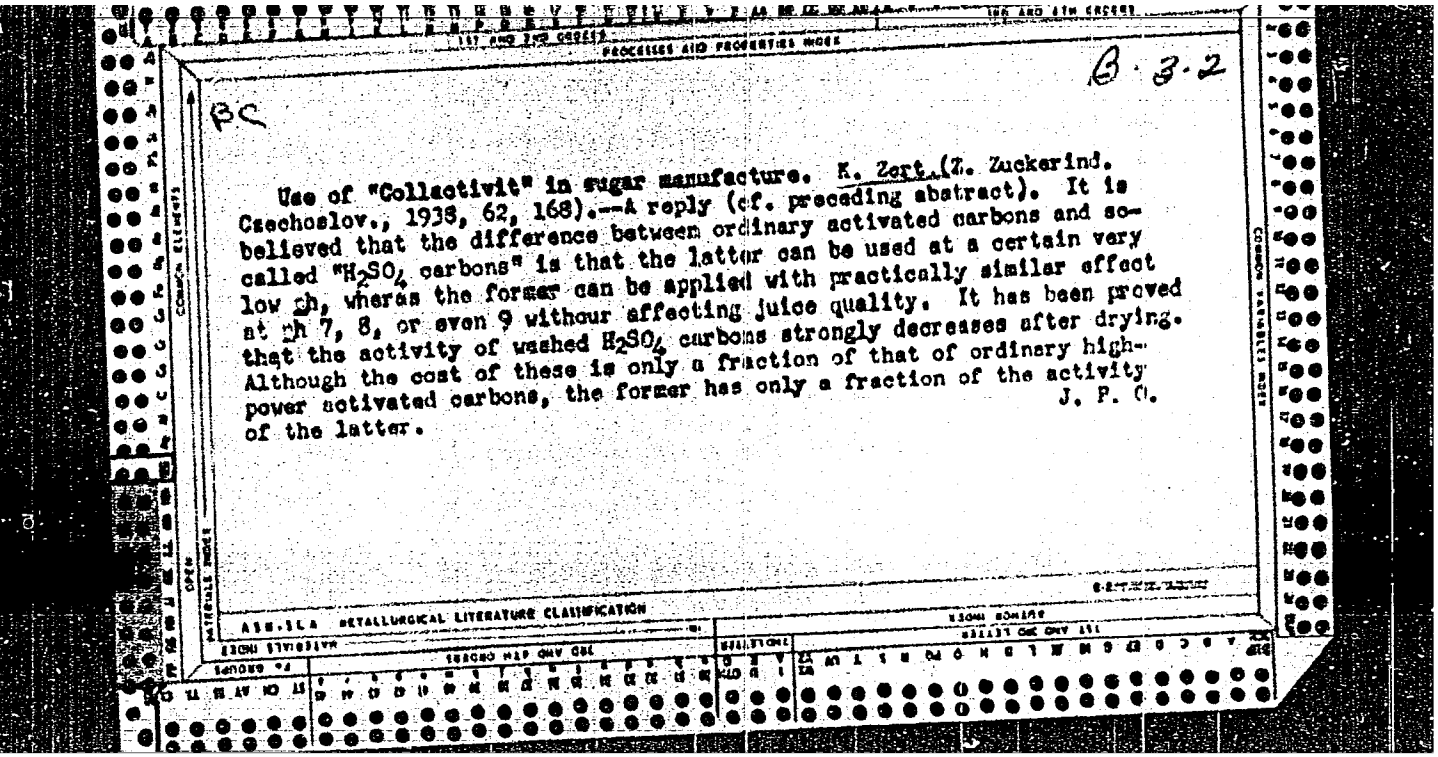


B-3-2

BC

Use of "Collactivit" in sugar manufacture. K. Zert (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1937, 61, 375--376; Int. Sugar J., 1937, 39, 480).--The use of H_2SO_4 carbons is by no means novel, but none so far described has found application in the sugar industry. This is to be attributed in the first place to their acid character, causing a lowering of the Ph of the juice, even in fairly strongly buffered juices. If the acid C be previously neutralised or made alkaline most of its decolorising power is lost. Further, their full effect is only to be realised if they are made where they are to be used, since deterioration occurs. In some localities also suitable sawdust is unobtainable, and waste-water disposal sometimes presents difficulty.

J. P. O.

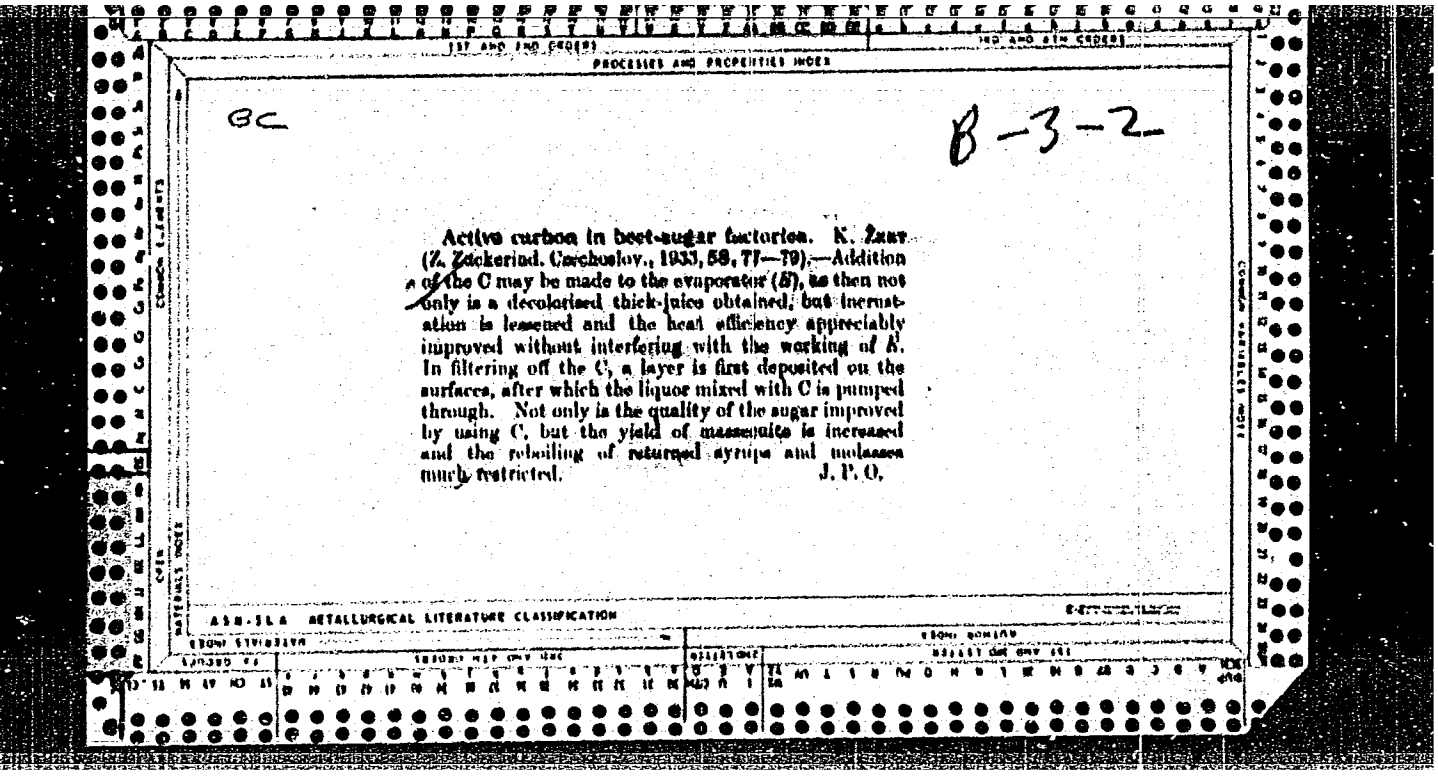


B.3.2

BC

Use of "Collactivit" in sugar manufacture. K. Zert. (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1938, 62, 168).—A reply (cf. preceding abstract). It is believed that the difference between ordinary activated carbons and so-called "H_2SO_4 carbons" is that the latter can be used at a certain very low ph, whereas the former can be applied with practically similar effect at ph 7, 8, or even 9 without affecting juice quality. It has been proved that the activity of washed H_2SO_4 carbons strongly decreases after drying. Although the cost of these is only a fraction of that of ordinary high-power activated carbons, the former has only a fraction of the activity of the latter.

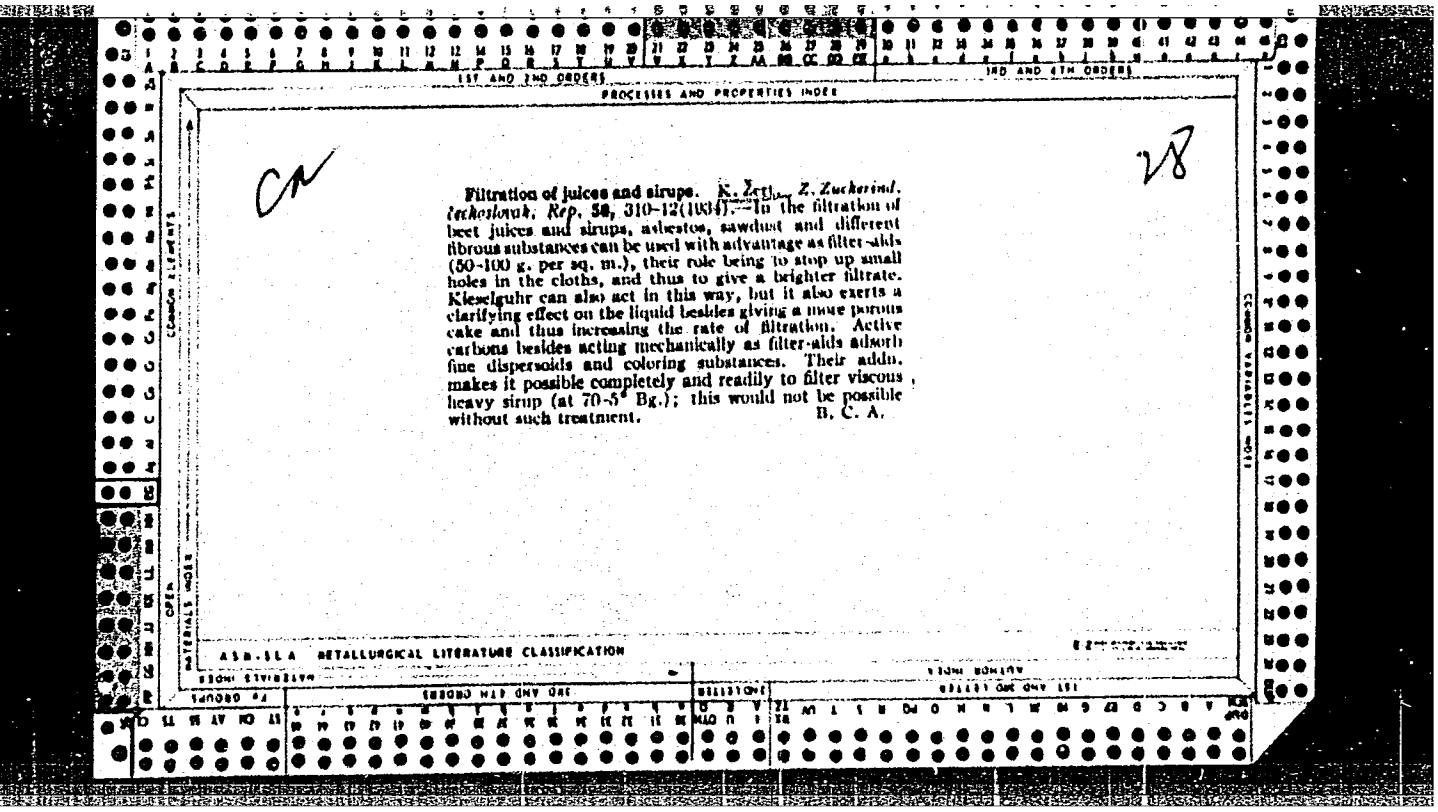
J. P. C.



BC

B-3-2

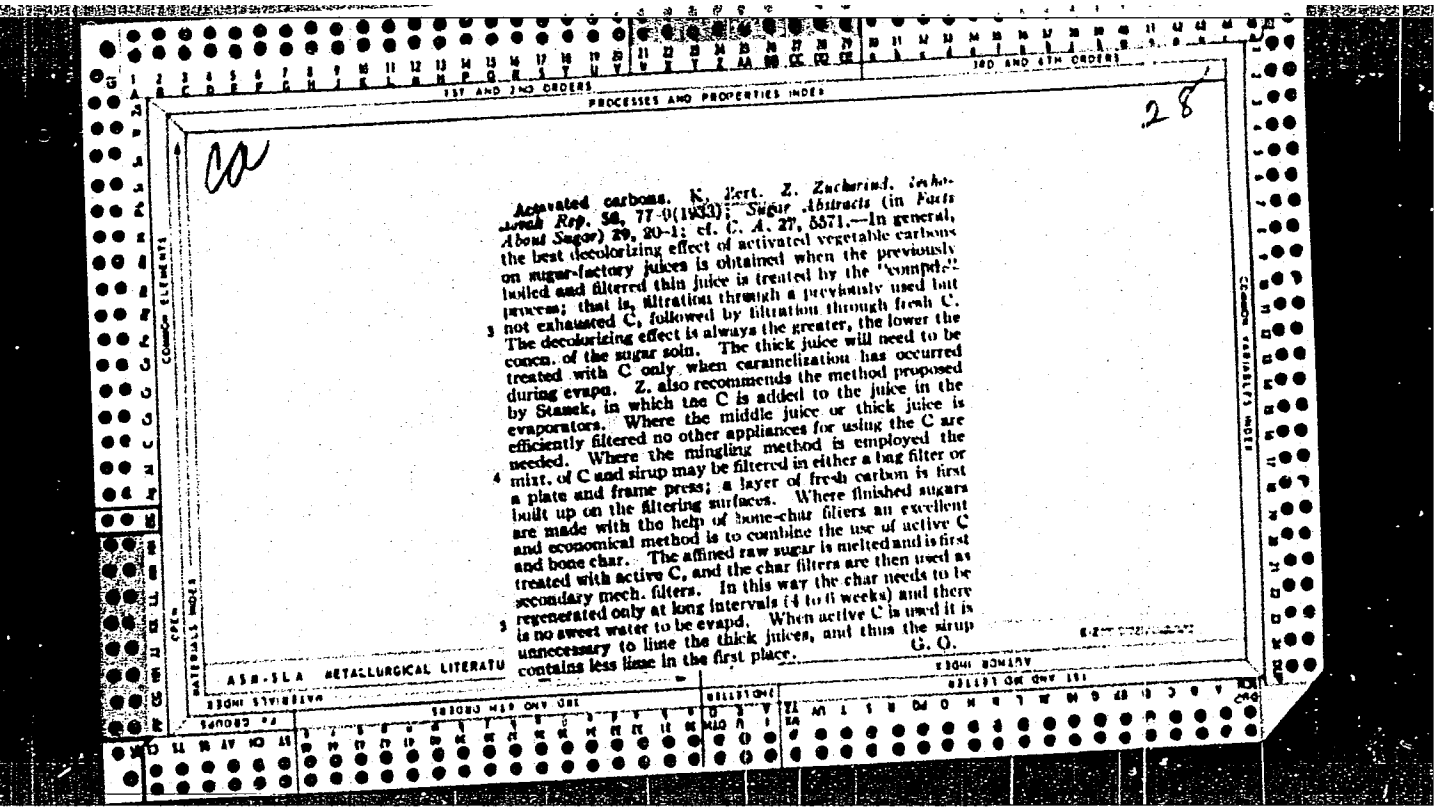
Active carbon in beet-sugar factories. K. Zaar (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1933, 58, 77—79).—Addition of the C may be made to the evaporator (5), as then not only is a decolorised thick-juice obtained, but incrustation is lessened and the heat efficiency appreciably improved without interfering with the working of 5. In filtering off the C, a layer is first deposited on the surfaces, after which the liquor mixed with C is pumped through. Not only is the quality of the sugar improved by using C, but the yield of massecuite is increased and the reboiling of returned syrups and molasses much restricted. J. P. O.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Filtration of juices and sirups. K. Zetl. *Z. Zuckerind. Tschechoslovak. Rep.* **58**, 310–12(1934).—In the filtration of beet juices and sirups, asbestos, sawdust and different fibrous substances can be used with advantage as filter-aids (50–100 g. per sq. m.), their role being to stop up small holes in the cloths, and thus to give a brighter filtrate. Kieselguhr can also act in this way, but it also exerts a clarifying effect on the liquid besides giving a more porous cake and thus increasing the rate of filtration. Active carbons besides acting mechanically as filter-aids adsorb fine dispersoids and coloring substances. Their addn. makes it possible completely and readily to filter viscous, heavy sirup (at 70–5° Bg.); this would not be possible without such treatment. B. C. A.

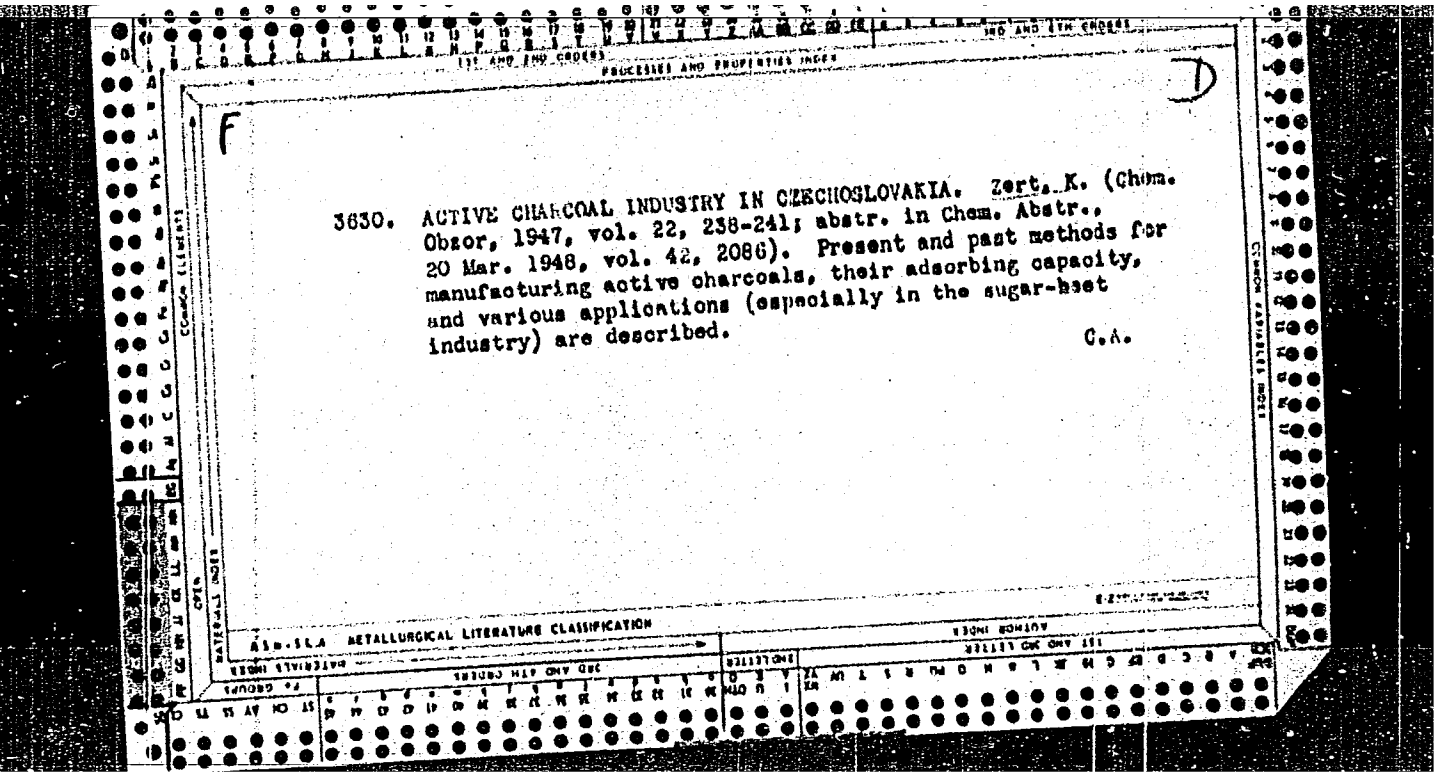
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Activated carbons. K. Pert. Z. Zuckerind. tschechoslowak. Rep. 58, 77-9(1933); Sugar Abstracts (in Facts About Sugar) 29, 20-1; cf. C. A. 27, 5571.—In general, the best decolorizing effect of activated vegetable carbons on sugar-factory juices is obtained when the previously boiled and filtered thin juice is treated by the "compound" process; that is, filtration through a previously used but not exhausted C, followed by filtration through fresh C. The decolorizing effect is always the greater, the lower the concn. of the sugar soln. The thick juice will need to be treated with C only when caramelization has occurred during evapn. Z. also recommends the method proposed by Stanek, in which the C is added to the juice in the evaporators. Where the middle juice or thick juice is efficiently filtered no other appliances for using the C are needed. Where the mingling method is employed the mixt. of C and sirup may be filtered in either a bag filter or a plate and frame press; a layer of fresh carbon is first built up on the filtering surfaces. Where finished sugars are made with the help of bone-char filters an excellent and economical method is to combine the use of active C and bone char. The affined raw sugar is melted and is first treated with active C, and the char filters are then used as secondary mech. filters. In this way the char needs to be regenerated only at long intervals (4 to 6 weeks) and there is no sweet water to be evapd. When active C is used it is unnecessary to lime the thick juices, and thus the sirup contains less lime in the first place. G. O.



F

D

3630. ACTIVE CHARCOAL INDUSTRY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Zert, K. (Chem. Obzor, 1947, vol. 22, 238-241; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 20 Mar. 1948, vol. 42, 2086). Present and past methods for manufacturing active charcoals, their adsorbing capacity, and various applications (especially in the sugar-beet industry) are described.

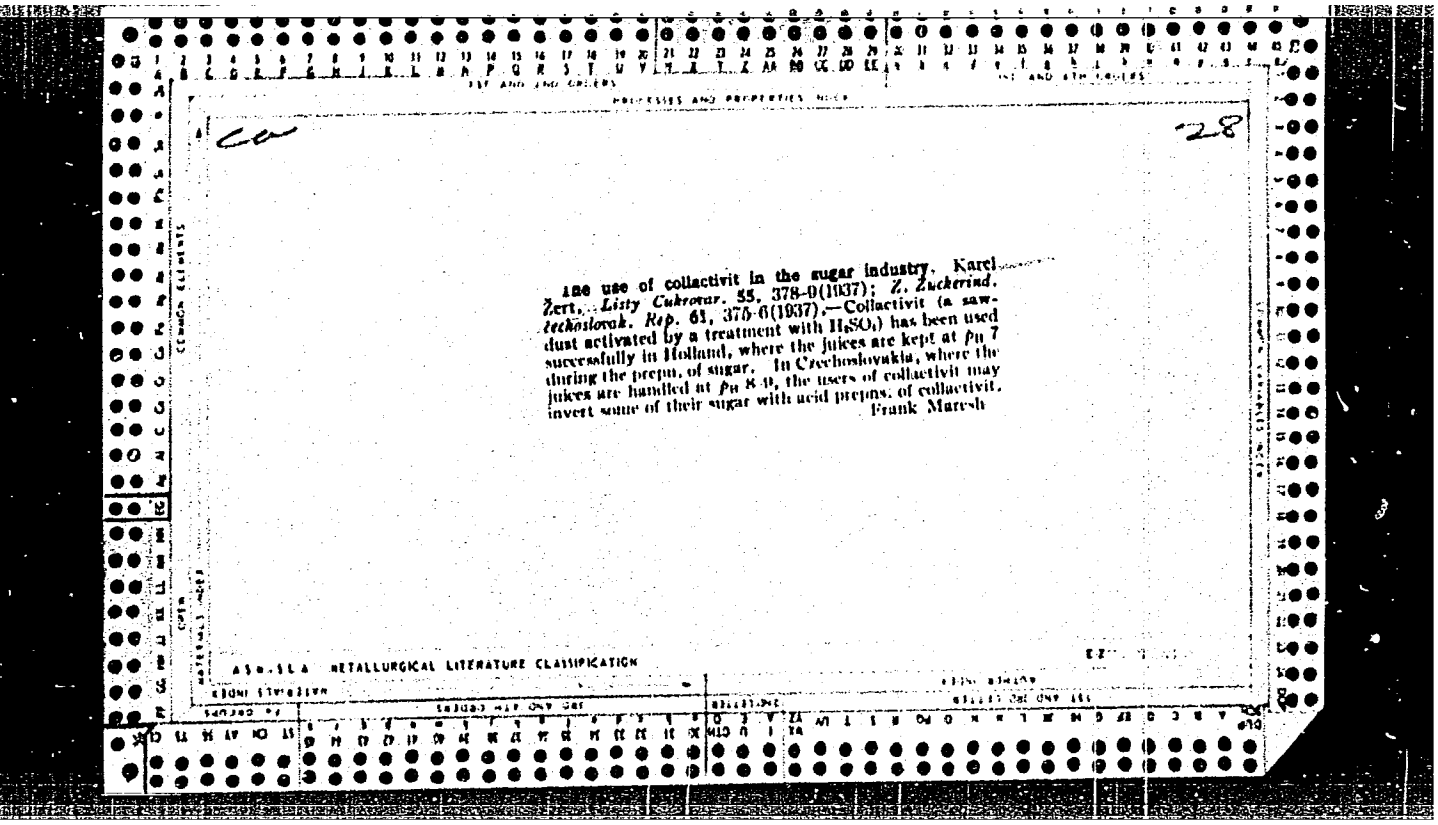
C.A.

F

D

977. MANUFACTURING CARBON DEPOLARIZATION BODIES FOR ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN ELEMENTS. Zert, K., Ass. to United Chemical and Metallurgical Works, Czechoslovakia (U.S.P. 2,566,105/1951). Carbon depolarizing electrodes are produced by moulding carbonaceous materials, such as sawdust, peat, charcoal, wet and made plastic with activating solutions such as $ZnCl_2$ or phosphoric acid. The shaped bodies are dried, annealed at 800-1000°C and washed; a second annealing improves the consolidation of the substance.

G.A.



Ca

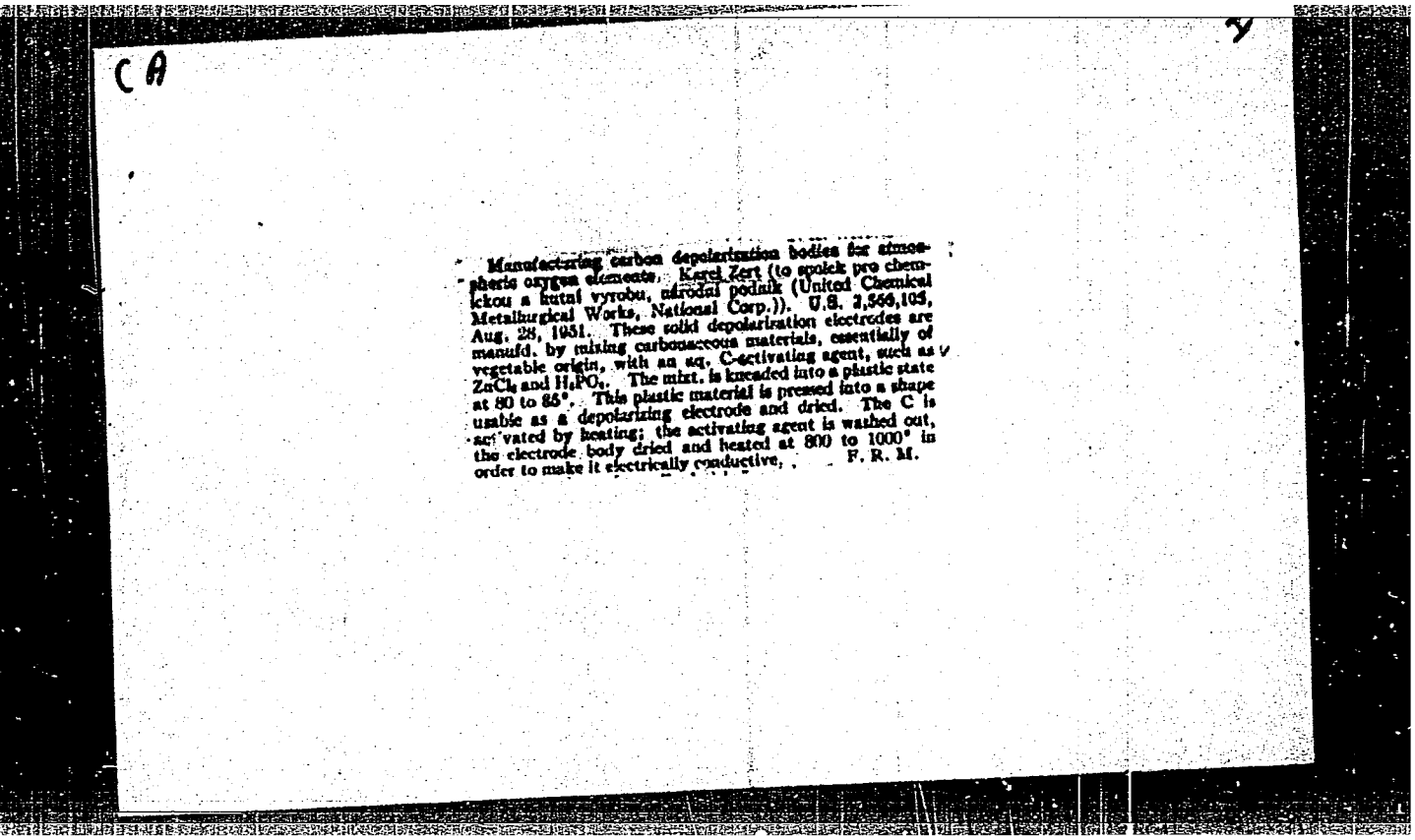
28

The use of collactivit in the sugar industry. Karel Zert. *Listy Cukrovar.* 55, 378-9(1937); *Z. Zuckerind. Cechoslovak. Rep.* 61, 375-6(1937).—Collactivit (a sawdust activated by a treatment with H_2SO_4) has been used successfully in Holland, where the juices are kept at *p*H 7 during the prepn. of sugar. In Czechoslovakia, where the juices are handled at *p*H 8-9, the users of collactivit may invert some of their sugar with acid prepns. of collactivit.
Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

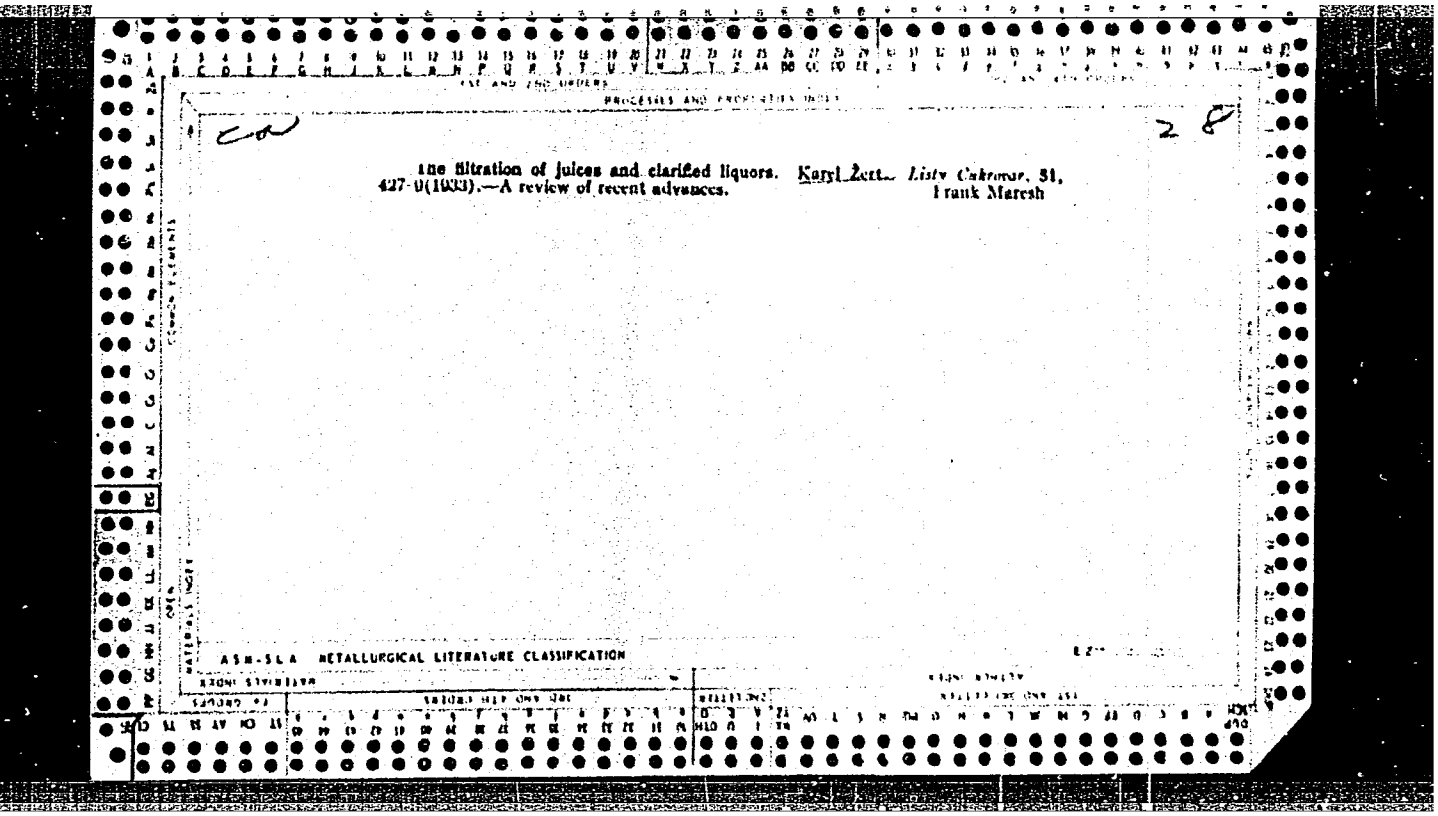
ZERT, Karel

Harmful sulfur in active charcoal. Listy cukrovar 79 no.7: 170-171 Jl'63.



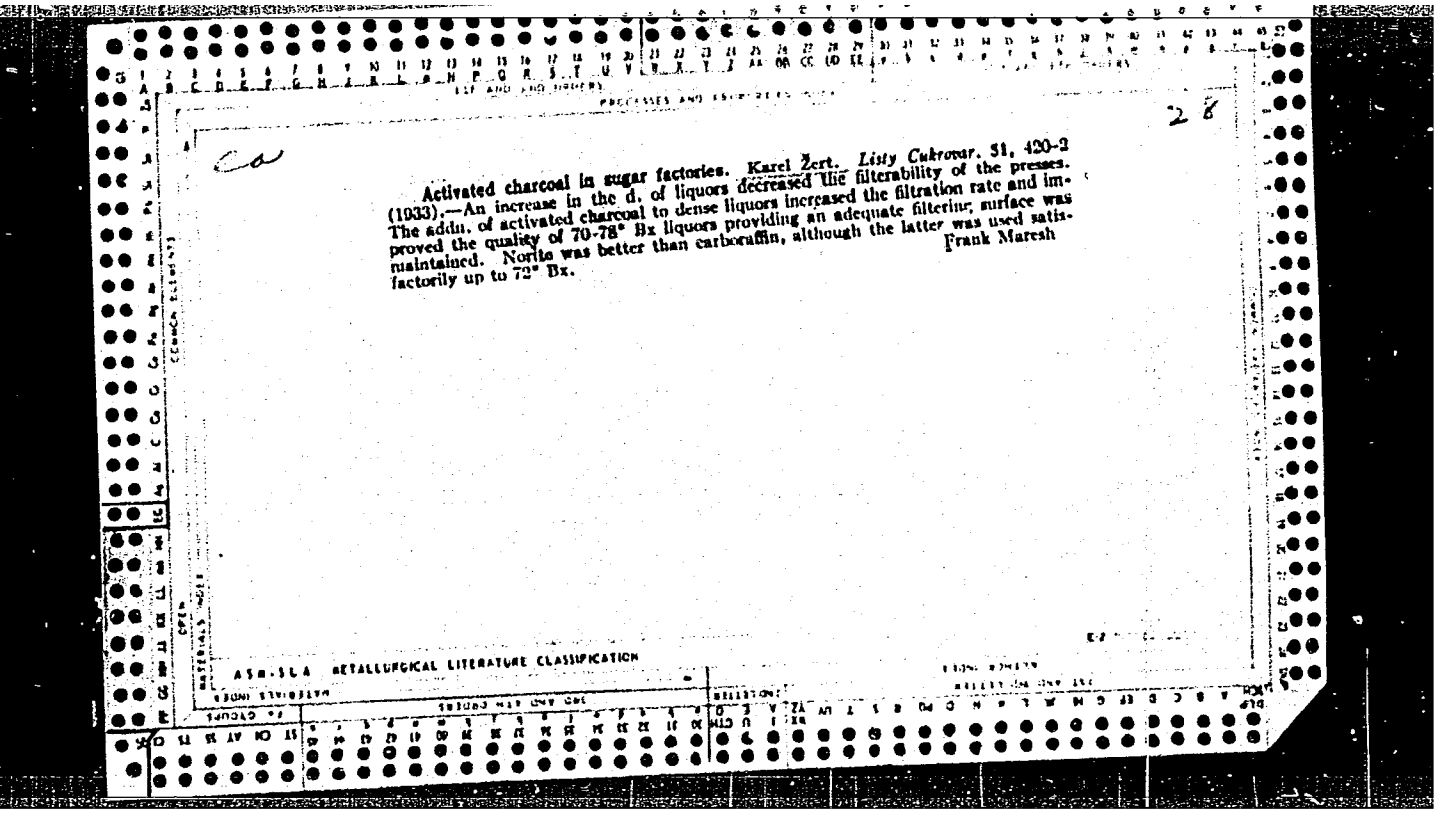
CA

Manufacturing carbon depolarization bodies for atmospheric oxygen elements. Karel Zert (to spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, národní podnik (United Chemical Metallurgical Works, National Corp.)). U.S. 2,566,105, Aug. 28, 1951. These solid depolarization electrodes are manufd. by mixing carbonaceous materials, essentially of vegetable origin, with an aq. C-ectivating agent, such as $ZnCl_2$ and H_3PO_4. The mixt. is kneaded into a plastic state at 80 to 85°. This plastic material is pressed into a shape usable as a depolarizing electrode and dried. The C is activated by heating; the activating agent is washed out, the electrode body dried and heated at 800 to 1000° in order to make it electrically conductive. F. R. M.



tne filtration of juices and clarified liquors. Karyl Zett... *Listy Cukrovar.*, 51, 427-9(1933).—A review of recent advances. Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



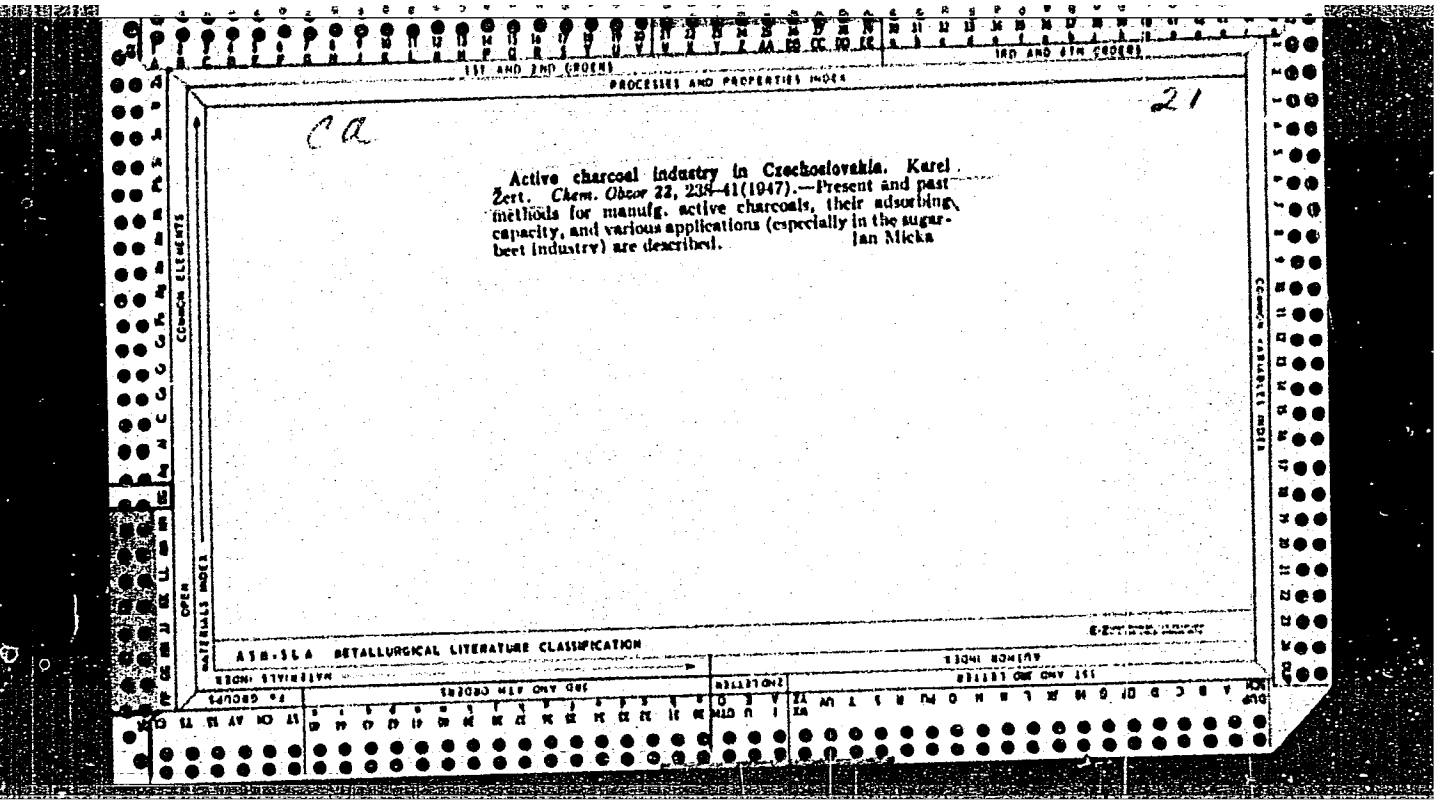
Ca

28

Activated charcoal in sugar factories. Karel Žert. *Listy Cukrovar.* 51, 420-3 (1933).—An increase in the d. of liquors decreased the filterability of the presses. The addn. of activated charcoal to dense liquors increased the filtration rate and improved the quality of 70-78° Bx liquors providing an adequate filtering surface was maintained. Norite was better than carboraffin, although the latter was used satisfactorily up to 72° Bx.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

21

Active charcoal industry in Czechoslovakia. Karel Zert. *Chem. Obzor* 22, 238–41(1947).—Present and past methods for manufg. active charcoals, their adsorbing capacity, and various applications (especially in the sugar-beet industry) are described. Jan Micka

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZERTOVA, Anna, Botanical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, (Botanicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved,) Pruhonice.

"Cytology of the Species Vicia incana Gouan."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 9, 1963; pp 697-700.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Karyologic study of this sp ecies (2 N = 12) and comparative discussion of V. cracca, V. neglecta and V. tenuifolia. Karyogram, diagram; 3 Czech and 5 Western references.

1/1

MONAKHOV, N.I., inzh., glavnyy red.; TURIANSKIY, M.A., inzh., zam. glavnogo red.; ZERTSALOV, A.P., inzh., red.; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; SOLNTSEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Collection No.10 of consolidated cost indexes of buildings and structures of the food industry to be used in the revaluation of capital assets] Sbornik no.10 ukrupnennykh pokazatelei stoimosti zdanii i sooruzhenii pishchevoi promyshlennosti dlia pereotsenki osnovnykh fondov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

(Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

ZERTSALOV, V. V.

TSERLING, V.V.; SHCHEGLOVA, G.M.; PLYSHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; ZERTSALOV, V.V.

Using radioactive nitrogen N^{15} in studying plant metabolism as affected by age and the amount and time of applying fertilizers [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 4 no.1:3-13 Ja-F '57.

1.Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(Plants--Metabolism)
(Fertilizers and Manures) (Nitrogen--Isotopes)

KUZIN, A.M.; SONDAK, V.A.; PLYSHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; ZERTSALOV, V.V.

Problem of the assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by the organism of mammals. Trudy Inst.biol.fiz. no.1:256-261 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(NITROGEN--ASSIMILATION AND EXCRETION)

Zevtsalov, V.V.

4/

Assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by the mammalian organism. A. M. Kuzin, V. A. Sondak, E. G. Plyshevskaya, and V. V. Zertsalov. *Trudy Inst. Biol. Fiz., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 250–61(1955).—No true enrichment or assimilation of N^{15} from the atm. was observed after rats were kept 12 days in a chamber the atm. of which had been labeled with N^{15}. These results contradict an earlier claim by Volskii (*Novaya Kontseptsiia Dykhaniya*, Gorki, 1934), also *Soviet Zootekh.* No. 1 (1952). G. M. Kosolapoff

Zertsalov, V.V.

Application of nitrogen-15 in a study of nitrogen nutrition and transformation in plants. F. V. Turchin, M. A. Gumnskaya, E. G. Plyshevskaya, M. V. Tikhomirov, and V. V. Zertsalov. *Pochvovedenie* 1955, No. 7, 1-12.—Peat-sand and water cultures with standard nutrients were used to start the plants. Later, the cultures received $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ enriched with N^{15} in various amts. After definite intervals the plants were harvested and analyzed. The plants were exposed to this treatment from 15 min. to 240 hrs. In this manner it was possible to follow quantitatively the changes taking place in the respective N fractions. The results show that there is a continuous renewal of protein. This process is highly intensified in the tops of young plants. Within 72–120 hrs. all constitutional protein N is fully renewed. The reserve colloidally dissolved proteins are renewed much slower. The N^{15} appears in the constitutional proteins in much earlier stages than in the reserve proteins, which indicates that the synthesis of the former takes place earlier. Both types of proteins are formed much slower in the roots. The data show that 2 hrs. after adding the tagged N it could be detected in the form of amino acids. After 4 hrs. the N^{15} was detected in the chlorophyll and proteins. The mobile reserve proteins were found in the roots indicating movement from the leaves. It is postulated that the transformation of these is accomplished by enzyme systems which catalyze the synthesis of amino acids in plants. The intensity of amino acid formation and renewal of protein drops when plants are in the dark. J. S. Joffe

USSR / Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition. I-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43728

Author : Tsorling, V. V.; Shcheglova, G. M.; Plyshevskaya, Ye. G.; Zertsalov, V. V.

Inst : Soil Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

Title : An Investigation of Plant Metabolism in Relation to Age, Doses and Times of Applying Fertilizers Utilizing the Isotope N^{15}.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. rasteniy, 1957, 4, No. 1, 3-13.

Abstract : Millet was cultivated in a sand culture on a Gel'rigel' mixture. N^{14} was applied to the pots before planting, and N^{15} in side-dressing. The N^{15} content was determined by a mass spectrometer. The variants in the experiment were: $\frac{1}{2}$ dose of N^{14} given before planting, the rest by side-dressings at various times, 1/10 of a dose of N^{14} before planting and 9/10 of a dose by side-dressings at different times. With

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43728

the initial dose of ½ N, the longer the plants did not get side-dressing, the quicker did they form amino acids. The rate of protein renewal depended on the developmental phases of millet: the shooting stage proved critical. With the initial dose at 1/10 N, where side-dressing was applied up to the differentiation of the inflorescences, athere was an augmented new formation of amino acids and protein renewal, which brought about an increase in the yield (1½ to two times larger than the control). With later side-dressing the renewal of N compounds proceeded considerably slower. This work was performed at the Soil Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR. -- N. G. Buyakovich.

AKOPYAN, A.T., RAKHMALEVICH, Ye.M., AVAKYAN, A.A., OVCHINNIKOV, N.M., ZALKAN, P.M., IYEVLEVA, YE.A., IVANOVA, N.K., ZERTSALOVA, G.I.

Experimental data on the study of causative agent of pemphigus in the developing chick embryo [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.4:3-9 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta dir N.M. Turanov) i Instituta virusologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. P.N. Kosyakov).
(PEMPHIGUS, virus,
culture in chick embryo (Rus))

SMELOV, N.S.; ZERTSALOVA, G.N.

Treatment of patients with some skin diseases with 1% heliomycin ointment. Antibiotiki 8 no.2:172-175 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Otdel dermatologii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(HELIOMYCIN) (SKIN--DISEASES)

SMELOV, N.S., prof.; ZERTSALOVA, G.N.; KOCHETKOV, V.D.

Complications in the peripheral nervous system in pemphigus during treatment with corticosteroids. Sov.Med. 27 no.7: 120-124 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.S.Smelov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.- dotsent N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(CORTICOSTEROIDS) (PEMPHIGUS)
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.M.; AKOPYAN, A.T.; SMELOV, N.S.; RAKHMALEVICH, E.M.; BELYAYEVA, E.F.; ZERTSALOVA, G.N.; ZALKIN, N.M.; REZNIKOVA, L.S.; AVAKYAN, A.A.

Data on the etiology of pemphigus. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 36 no.5: 193-200 S '60.

1. Az Orosz Szocialista Szovetsegi Koztarsasag Egeszsegugyi Miniszteriuma Kozponti Bor-Nemikortani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Turanov N.M., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa es a Poliomyelitis-kutato Intezet (Igazgato: prof. Csumakov M.I., a Szovjet Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja) kozlemenye.
(PEMPHIGUS etiol)

SMELOV, N.S., prof., MALYKIN, R.Ya., prof., KHRUNOVA, A.P., kand.med.nauk, ZHRTSALOVA, G.N.

Electronarcosis in treatment of eczema and neurodermatitis. Sov.med. 22 no.9:92-98 S'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. -kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstov zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(ELECTRONARCOSIS,
ther. of eczema & neurodermatitis (Rus))
(ECZEMA, ther.
electronarcosis (Rus))
(NEURODERMATITIS, ther.
same (Rus))

45602
S/080/63/036/001/008/026
D226/D308

15.2640

AUTHORS: Grechanik, L.A., Faynberg, Ye. A., and Zertsalova, I.N.

TITLE: Electroconductivity of glasses in the system Na_2O-PbO-SiO_2

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1963, 91 - 94

TEXT: The specific conductivity per unit volume was measured at 100-400°C in glasses of the above system, for compositions 35-70 mol.% SiO_2 and 0-20 mol.% Na_2O, in an effort to produce a unified picture of the conductivity in these glasses. The specimens were prepared by fusing pure materials in Pt or quartz crucibles: electric resistance was measured on discs 45 mm in dia and 1-1.5 mm thick, with graphite electrodes, with a reproducibility of 15 - 20%. The plot of log $\rho_{200°}$ (where $\rho_{200°}$ is the resistance at 200°C) against molar % Na_2O showed that in general log $\rho_{200°}$ remained essentially steady, or even increased,

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for small additions of Na_2O replacing PbO, but decreased sharply when the Na_2O was raised from 12 - 50%. Also, log ρ_{200° tended to increase up to a point with increasing PbO, for Na_2O contents of 6-35%; for a constant PbO content, log ρ_{200° remained essentially unchanged for 0-12 mol.% Na_2O and decreased rapidly as Na_2O was raised to 20-36%. The results are summarized on a ternary diagram. In PbO-SiO_2 glasses the current is carried by Pb^{++}, whilst the current carriers in the ternary glasses are largely Na^+. Two composition fields exist, as defined by the lines of equal resistance; in one of these Pb ions are merely modifiers and in the other Pb ions may be incorporated in the Si-O lattice. This difference is ascribed to a change in the coordination number of Pb. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (Scientific Research Institute of Electrochemical Glass)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1961

GRECHANIK, L.A.; FAYNBERG, Ye.A.; ZERTSALOVA, I.N.

Electric conductivity of glasses in the system Na_2O - PbO - SiO_2.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.1:91-94 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla.
(Glass--Electric properties)

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; BAYBURT, L.G.; ZARTSALOVA, I.N.; KARPECHENKO, V.G.; FAYNBERG, Ye.A.

Investigating the feasibility of producing "vizhurit" glass. Stek. i ker. 16 no.3:12-13 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Glass research)

GRECHANIK, L.A.; FAYNBERG, Ye.A.; ZERTSALOVA, I.N.

Conductance of sodium-lead-silicate glass containing iron oxide. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.2:454-457 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla, Moskva.

(Glass—Electric properties)

S/181/62/004/002/024/051
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Grechanik, L. A., Faynberg, Ye. A., and Zertsalova, I. N.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of sodium-lead-silicate glasses containing iron oxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 454 - 457

TEXT: The coexistence of ionic conductivity and n-type conductivity was studied from the effect of Fe_2O_3 and NaO on the electrical resistance of glass specimens containing 60 mole% SiO_2 and 40 mole% PbO, in which PbO was replaced by Fe_2O_3 (1 - 10%) and Na_2O (2 - 15%). The process of glass melting and the method used to measure the resistance will be described later. Addition of Fe_2O_3 to the lead-silicate glass lowered the resistance substantially (Fig. 4). Sodium-oxide glasses possess ionic conductivity, and iron-oxide glasses have n-type conductivity, whereas glasses containing Na_2O and Fe_2O_3 exhibit both types, the total conductivity is, however,

Card 1/3

lower. $\log\varrho = f(E)$ is a linear function for either type. The activation energy E (ev) was calculated from $\varrho = \varrho_0 \exp(E/2kT)$. With $Na_2O + Fe_2O_3$ glasses, the points lay between the two straight lines for ionic conductivity and n-type conductivity. The activation energy of glasses with ionic conductivity and with the same volume resistivity as that of n-type glasses is higher than that of the latter type. n-type conductivity occurred already at 2 - 3% Fe_2O_3. This effect of low Fe_2O_3 concentrations requires special investigations. A paper of O. V. Mazurin et al. (ZhTF, 27, 2702, 1957) is referred to. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. Strauss, D. Moore, W. Harrison, L. Richards, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand., 56, 135, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla, Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of Electrotechnical Glass, Moscow)

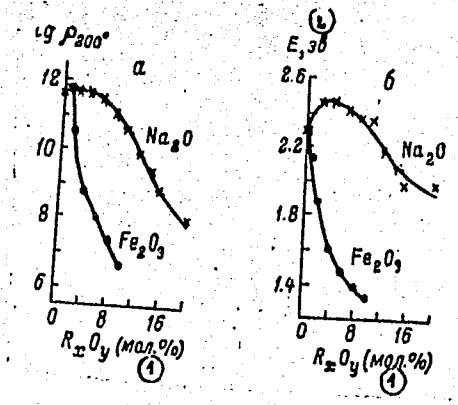
SUBMITTED: September 11, 1961

S/181/62/004/002/024/051
B101/B102

Fig. 4. Effect of replacement of PbO in lead-silicate glass by Na_2O and Fe_2O_3 on electrical resistance (a) and activation energy (б).

Legend: (1) mole%; (2) ev.

Fig. 4



Card 3/3

15(2)

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I., Bayburt, L. G., Zertsalova, I. N., Karpechenko, V. G., Faynberg, Ye. A.

SOV/72-59-3-4/19

TITLE: Investigation of the Possibility of Obtaining the "Vizhurit" Glass (Issledovaniye vozmozhnosti polucheniya stekla vizhurit)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The shatterproof glass presently manufactured has the defect of completely disintegrating into fragments, although not dangerous ones, when given a blow. It is however required in motor car traffic that on destruction of the glass at least a small part of it, the one in front of the driver's eyes, is left undamaged. In 1956 the authors of the present paper carried out investigations at the Gusevskiy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (Gusev Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy) for the purpose of obtaining a "Vizhurit" type glass, which is produced abroad by various patented processes. Experiments were made on the flat windshields of the "Moskvich" car (974 × 327 × 5.5 mm). The results obtained are shown in figures 1 and 2, but they are not regarded as satisfactory,

Card 1/2

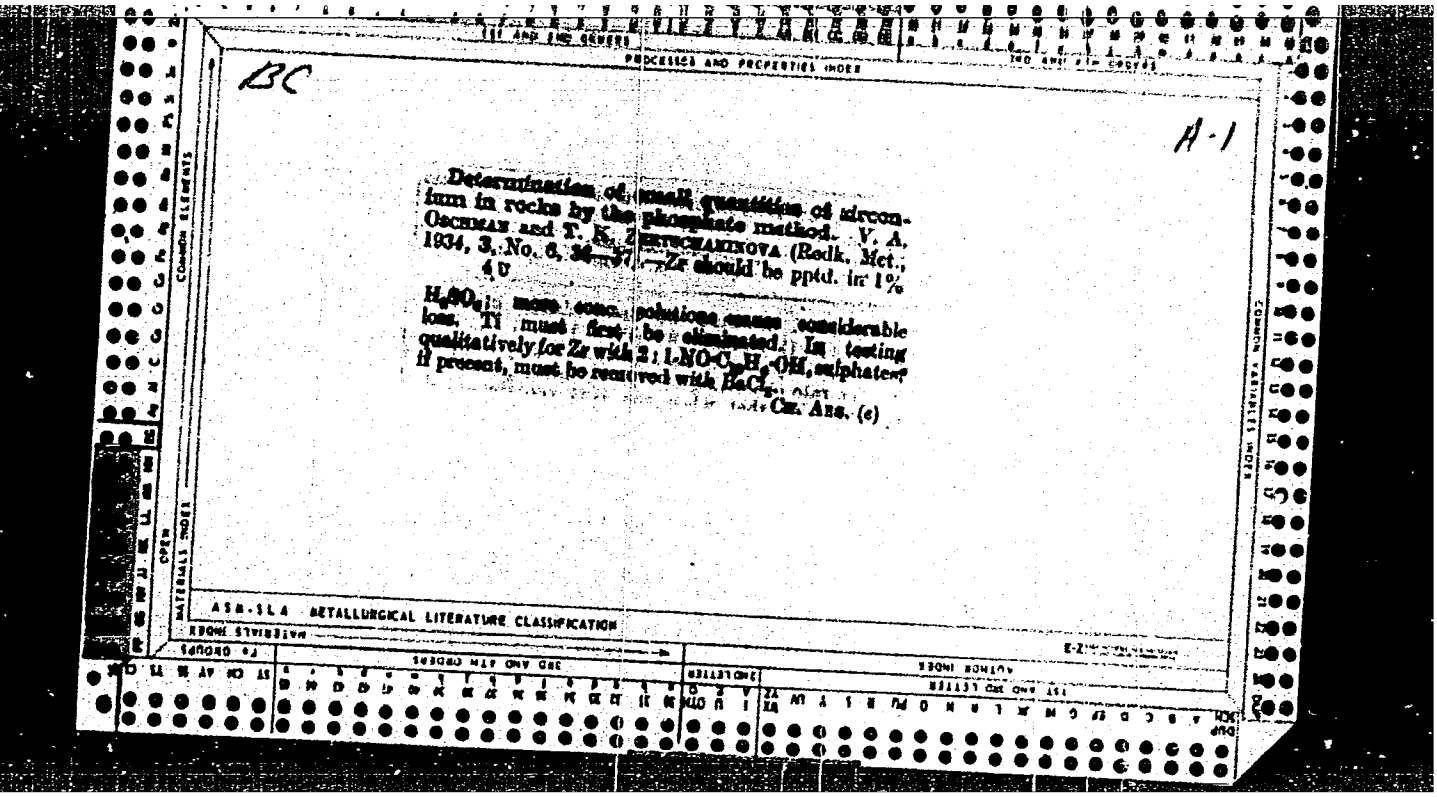
as the glass, according to figure 2 burst after 10 - 15 days as a consequence of internal strains. These experiments must now be carried on. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gusevskiy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (Gusevskiy Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

ZERTSALOVA, V.I.; KRAPUKHINA Ye.P. (Moskva)

Occupational pathology of the lungs in workers of the milling industry. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 7 no.3:43-45 Mr '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.



MAKEYEV, M.; ZERTSEKEL', I.

We are fulfilling the cattle fattening plan. Mias. ind. SSSR 27 no.4:37-39 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

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