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Evgenija Nikolaevna Sinskaya

Obituary

On the fourth of March, 1965 after a short illness passed away EVGENIJA NIKOLAEVNA SINSKAYA, Professor, Doctor of biological and agricultural sciences, Head of the Taxonomy, Ecology and Geography Division of the Institute of Plant Industry (VIR).

E. N. SINSKAYA was born in the family of a teacher on the 25th of November 1889 in the city of Velikije Luki. She received her secondary education in a girls' school. In 1909 she passed the examinations for the boys' school program and got her school-leaving certificate. In the same year she entered as an external student Petrov Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow. With intervals, oceasioned partly by her lung disease and partly by the necessity to earn living money, she had been studying at the Department of Plant Growing till autumn 1917. Having graduated as an external student from the Academy of Agricultural Sciences she got her diploms with a title of a first class scientific agronomist. Being a student E. N. SINSKAYA worked as an assistent at the Bezenčuk Experiment Station (1910), experimental plot of the Petrov Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Novozybkovskaya Experiment Station (1915—1916), in the Department of Turkestan Land Improvement (1917) and took part in a series of expeditions to Central Asia, Poles'je, Northern Territory and other regions of Russia.

EVGENIJA NIKOLAEVNA considered 1916 as a beginning of her self-dependent research activities, the time when together with her and under her guidance worked a geobotanical group, which had been conducting investigations of the Novozybkovskaya Experiment Station Territory and its adjacent regions.

In 1919 EVGENIJA NIKOLAEVNA left for Saratov and started her work at the Saratov Province Land Department as a specialist on meadow culture, being simultaneously a laboratory assistant at the Chair of Plant Production of the Agronomical Faculty Saratov University, guided by Professor N. I. VAVILOV. As a specialist on meadow culture she had been carrying on research work on the Volga meadows during 1919—1921 and organized meadow and fodder production experimental farms within the Saratov Province.

As far back as in Saratov E. N. SINSKAYA started agrobotanical studies of the family *Cruciferae* both at N. I. VAVILOV's Chair and at the Saratov Branch of the Petrograd Bureau of Applied Botany. Those investigations turned to be of such interest and value that E. N. SINSKAYA went on with her studies on the representatives of the above said family also at the Bureau of Applied Botany after her removal along with that of other N. I. VAVILOV's collaborators from Saratov to Petrograd in March 1921. At the new place she started at first as the Head of Cruciferae Plant Section and then since 1923 as the Head of the Oleiferous, Spinning and Root Crops Sections. The Oleiferous and Root Crops Sections having been organised by E. N. SINSKAYA anew, and in the Spinning Section she enlarged the subjects of her studies by comprising the representatives of the species introduced for the first time.

The Bureau of Applied Botany having been reorganized into the Institute of Applied Botany and New Crops (VIPB and NK) and later on into the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry (VIR), E. N. SINSKAYA was appointed a learned specialist since 1925 and held in consecutive order a post as the Chief of Oleiferous Crops Division, then Forage Crops Division and that of Plant Ecology. In autumn 1940 due to certain circumstances E. N. SINSKAYA was obliged to leave her work at the Institute of Plant Industry and take the Professor's Chair at the Leningrad Agricultural Institute. She worked there up to the time of evacuation from Leningrad to Krasnodar in March 1942.

In Krasnodar E. N. SINSKAYA worked at the All-Union Research Institute of Oil Plants as Head of the Plant Physiology Division. At the period when this Institute was evacuated from Krasnodar to the Transcaucasus, due to the war activities, E. N. SINSKAYA went on working at the Experiment Station at Zakataly.

Soon after the end of the Great Patriotic War, in 1945, E. N. SINSKAYA was invited to work again at the Institute of Plant Industry, she being simultaneously the Head of the Taxonomy, Ecology and Geography Division and that of Forage Crops. In the latest years of her scientific activity in the Institute of Plant Industry E. N. SINSKAYA retained the leadership only of the Taxonomy, Ecology and Geography Division.

E. N. SINSKAYA used to spend much time on expeditions, carried out chiefly with the assistance of her pupils-collaborators. The most important expeditions of E. N. SINSKAYA were: to the Altai in 1924, to Japan in 1928—29, 1929—1953 across the Caucasus and to Central Asia, and in her latest years of life to the forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR.

E. N. SINSKAYA constantly contributed to training for scientific activity of numerous post-graduates,

young collaborators and of all those who asked her assistance. It would be not wrong to mention that on the whole hundreds of people must pay their homage to her for her help during their training for scientific activity, many among those having become doctors of sciences, professors, heads of divisions of various institutes and chairs of high schools.

E. N. SINSKAYA was an active member of the All-Union Botanical Society, Geographical Society as well as of other scientific societies.

For many-year fruitful scientific activity E. N. SINSKAYA was decorated with an Order of Lenin.

The published scientific works of E. N. SINSKAYA deal with results of her investigations in the field of ecology, taxonomy, speciation, problems of populations, history, geography and physiology of numerous representatives of the family *Cruciferae*, leguminous, cereals and other families. The first work of E. N. SINSKAYA on meadows of the Volga floodlands under Saratov, was published in 1922 in the Bulletin of Applied Botany, Genetics and Plant Breeding. In later years her works were also published many times in the above said periodical, as well as in other editions.

Among more that 140 published works of E. N. SINSKAYA one has to mention such monumental works as: "Oleiferous and Root Crops of the Family Cruciferae", "Dynamics of Species", "On the Categories and Variability Laws within Populations in Higher Plants", "Most Important Wild Forage Plants of the Northern Caucasus", "Origin of Wheat", "Annual Forage Crops of the South of the USSR", "Classification of Flax as Initial Material for Breeding Work and its Evolution", "Alfalfa", "Meadows of the Mountain Foot-Hills in the North-Western Caucasus".

A large monograph — 40 printed sheets —: "Historical Geography of Cultivated Plants (on the Eve of Agriculture)", "Academician N. I. Vavilov" (his Life and Activity), and a number of scientific articles and notes were left in manuscripts.

Pure soul of E. N. SINSKAYA — a prominent scientist, communist and individual of a wide range of interests, teacher and friend of ready sympathy and kindness — will always live in our memories.

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Abschließende Beurteilung des Verhaltens verschiedener Apfelstammbildner mit einigen Ertragssorten

Von **G. FRIEDRICH**

Mit 18 Abbildungen

Über das Ertrags- und Wuchsverhalten einiger Apfelsorten mit verschiedenen Stammbildnern während der Zeit des Ertragsanstieges wurde bereits im Jahre 1956 (FRIEDRICH, 1956) berichtet. In dieser Veröffentlichung werden auch Besonderheiten der Standorte und Einzelheiten der Versuchsanordnung beschrieben, so daß sich eine Wiederholung erübrigt. Eine abschließende Beurteilung des Versuches ist nach nunmehr 17jähriger Beobachtung der Bäume möglich. Die vorliegenden Ergebnisse beziehen sich auf die Anlagen Prussendorf und Brehna. Die Pflege der Bäume erfolgte in praxisüblicher Form und entsprach den Erfordernissen des neuzeitlichen Intensivobstbaues. Die anfänglich in Brehna beobachteten Mängel in der Bodenbearbeitung und Düngung wurden inzwischen behoben. Die Pflanzungen Siptenfelde, Bärenrode und Klötze wurden nicht mehr ausgewertet, da der mangelhafte Pflegezustand der Anlagen die Aussagekraft der ermittelten Ergebnisse in Frage stellte.

Wuchsverhalten und Ertragsleistungen der geprüften Sorten

Ertragssorte Goldparmäne auf Unterlage Malus XI

Standort Prussendorf

Die höchsten Erträge je Baum brachte unverändert die Kombination mit Hibernal (s. Abb. 1). Die leichte Überlegenheit im Wuchs wurde ebenfalls beibehalten. Auf den Einzelbaumertrag bezogen folgen Antonowka, Melba und Pomme d'or. Letztere zwei sind in kalten und extremen Wintern besonders gefährdet, Pomme d'or wegen seiner Frostempfindlichkeit, Melba wegen der infolge geminderter Verträglichkeit eingeschränkten Wuchskraft und unzureichender Reservestoffbildung. Croncels und Steinrenette brachten etwas geringere Erträge als die eben genannte Gruppe. Der weitgehend entweder unverträgliche oder durch Virusbefall im Wuchs gehemmte Virginia Crab ist mit Goldparmäne noch relativ günstig zu beurteilen, sofern man den Ertrag auf das Kronenvolumen bezieht. Praktische Bedeutung hat diese Kombination nicht. Sonnenwirts fällt im Ertrag, Unseld im Wuchs zu stark ab. Da der frostharte Hibernal im Wuchs wie im Ertrag voll befriedigt, ist die Frage nach dem geeignetsten Stammbildner für Goldparmänen-Viertelstämme klar zu beantworten. Auch Antonowka ist durchaus geeignet, zumal er, bezogen auf den Ertrag im Verhältnis zum Kronengrundriß, Hibernal sogar etwas überragt. Für Hochstämme sind jedoch beide nicht brauchbar, man kann dafür Croncels empfehlen. Steinrenette verhält sich, bezogen auf die Flächenerträge, günstiger; man kann dort, wo er in Gebrauch ist, auf ihn zurückgreifen.

Mit Hilfe einer Varianzanalyse wurde überprüft, ob die Ertragsunterschiede zwischen den positiv zu beurteilenden Stammbildnern Hibernal, Antonowka und Croncels zu sichern sind. Dabei ergab sich, daß zwischen Hibernal und Antonowka keine Sicherung möglich ist. Croncels fällt jedoch gegenüber Hibernal etwas mehr ab, so daß es zu einer gesicherten Differenz kommt.