

positional properties. Sensory properties may be improved by use of some additives such as citric acid in brines of 5 % and/or addition of some spice formulations to end product.

**ВЛИЯНИЕ КЛАССИЧЕСКОЙ МУЗЫКИ НА ВСХОЖЕСТЬ,
РОСТОВЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ И ОБИЛИЕ БУТОНОВ ЦВЕТОЧНЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ**
**THE INFLUENCE OF CLASSICAL MUSIC ON THE GERMINATION, PROCESSES
OF THE GROWTH AND THE ABUNDANCE OF BLOSSOMING OF FLOWER PLANTS**

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Рассматривается влияние классической музыки на ростовые процессы и обилие бутонов цветочных растений. Установлено, что музыка Моцарта оказывает благоприятное воздействие на всхожесть, рост и обилие бутонов ромашки и астры.

The work examines the influence of classical music on growth processes and the abundance of buds of flowering plants. We managed to establish that Mozart's music has a favorable effect on the germination, growth and abundance of chamomile buds and asters.

Ключевые слова: классическая музыка, контрольная группа, тестовая группа, различные условия, первые ростки, обилие бутонов, ромашка, астра.

Keywords: classical music, control group, test group, different conditions, first leaves, the abundance of blossoming, asters, chamomiles.

The topic of our scientific research is “The influence of classical music on the germination, processes of the growth and the abundance of blossoming of flower plants.” Our aim is to watch the speed of growing of two types of flowers—asters and chamomiles, in different circumstances: with the help of classical music and without any music.

We have defined for ourselves the following tasks: 1) to check out if the influence of classical music is favourable for the growth of plants; 2) to compare how quickly first leaves (stems) show up; 3) to observe the difference between common conditions and special conditions under classical music. The control group was grown without music and test group was grown with classical music during four hours a day. Mozart music was chosen for our research. We took for each group—control and tests ones—50 seeds and planted them in special soil for flowers. Control and test group were grown in different rooms with enough light. We switched on Mozart music in the test room four hours a day. Control group was grown in the same temperature and light conditions but without music. Our observation was held during one month. According to the fact that 38 seeds among 50 in the test group were germinated two days earlier than in the control group, we can make a conclusion that classical music is favorable for the growth and the germination of flowers. At the next stage we are going to measure the height of stems and to observe the quantity of buds and the speed of blooming.