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REACTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT AT THE TIME OF RENEWAL SOFT SPRING VEGETATION IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE RIGHT-BANK FOREST-STEPPE

In the 60s of the last century for the first time in the world of science found a phenomenal natural phenomenon of environmental effect the resumption of the spring growing season (V V V V), which produces a powerful impact on growth and development, survival and productivity of wintering plants. **The aim of research was** to study the effect of the resumption of the spring growing season of winter wheat soft growth, plant development, crop productivity and reaction to it new varieties. **Methods:** field, laboratory and statistical.

The Results. In the Holy of climate change in the conditions of spring Belotserkovskaya sorting station become occurs earlier in the last 12 years, the spring growing season begins March 18, the most early February 28, late – 10 April. Depending on the timing of the resumption of the growing season crops appeared in various agro-ecological conditions, heat and light regimes, which significantly affects the growth, development and survival of plants and yield formation. In early spring, plants have evolved under short light day, weak solar radiation and low temperature. They grew back more active, stronger and better bushes rooted than in the late renewal of vegetation. Passage of growth phases and stages of organogenesis has been slow. New varieties react differently to the terms of the onset of spring, most of them, especially of the short, respond positively to an early resumption of growth. The average yield of the studied varieties in early spring was 64.6 and later – only 32.9 kg / ha.

Conclusions. Influence of environmental impact V V V V on growth, development and the formation of plant winter wheat yield is significant, it should be considered when planning receptions spring and summer care. High yield predominantly formed during the early and middle resumption of growth. New varieties react differently to the terms of renewal of spring vegetation.

Because of the complex or stressful favorable weather conditions, environmental impact V V V V sometimes not clearly evident. Therefore, this environmental factor is worth studying by the developed technique author opening and creatively apply situational techniques recommended by the differential treatment.

Key words: winter wheat, the ecological factor, vegetation, yield, grade, growth, development, temperature.