Annotation

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Influence of planting and seeding rate on yield of buckwheat in terms of forest west

In technology of cultivation of buckwheat are important ways of planting and seeding rate, which determined the conditions of plant development and yield of crops. Scientific and industrial research found that the effectiveness of different methods of sowing (plain line, and wide-belt) in combination with other ahropryyomamy in different soil and climatic conditions manifest themselves differently. The aim of research was to examine ways and norms of sowing seed buckwheat to produce the highest yields under steppes west. Research methodology. Research conducted during 2013-2016 years in the research field Podolsky State Agricultural and Technical University, located in the southern part of Khmelnitsky region, which in teplozabezpechenistyu and degree of moisture during the growing season belongs to the southern heat agro-climatic region. Two-factor experiment involved the sowing buckwheat varieties Malinka usual string (15 cv) and wide-(30 and 45 cm) methods of seeding rate in the range of 1.2 to 6.7 million units. like seeds per hectare. Area accounting area – 50 m^2, repetition – four predecessor – winter wheat. Accounting, analysis and sposterezhennnya conducted by conventional methods. Weather conditions of the growing season in general answered biological requirements plants buckwheat. Results. Established matched the formation yields had the biggest impact ways of planting – 71%, much less affect seeding rate interaction factors studied and the effect of weather conditions, the yield formation – under 9, 7 and 13%. Using wide-seeding has increased the yield 0,08-0,55 t/ha compared to conventional string. The reduction and increase of optimum seeding rate (4.2, 2.4 and 1.8 million t/ha) within each mode of seeding resulted in reducing this figure by the corresponding liquefaction and thickening of crops, which significantly influenced the ozernenist plants. For each method of sowing set optimal parameters of individual power plant area Malinka buckwheat varieties: for wide-row spacing of 45 cm – 83 pcs. line (seeding rate of 1.8 million units/ha); with a width of 30 cm between rows – 71 units. (2.4 million units/ha), and for the usual string of 15 cm – 63 pcs. line (4.2 million units/ha). Conclusion. The highest yield of buckwheat (1.77 t/ha) is formed by wide-seeding (row spacing of 45 cm) and seeding rate of 1.8 million units. like seeds / ha. The resulting level of this index was achieved through optimal seeding density at harvest time (165 pcs. of plants/m^2) and maximum individual ozernenosti (55 pcs./plant). The production test confirmed the optimum parameters for sowing varieties Malinka established empirically.

Key words*: buckwheat, method of sowing, seeding rate, productivity, individual productivity.*