

Annotation

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Effect on power mode technological parameters of wheat varieties Podolyanka

Obtaining high-quality environmentally friendly soft wheat in recent years has gained significant national importance. An important way to increase grain production and improve its quality is a continuous improvement culture growing technology, including implementation in production systems science-based fertilizer.

The quality of raw materials such as grain wheat with high technological properties is essential for the production of high quality products it. One of the factors influencing technological parameters of wheat soft power is the effect modes, so the study of this issue is important.

The aim of our research was to establish the impact of the introduction of different doses of mineral nutrition on the technological properties of wheat grain varieties Podolyanka.

Research conducted during 2015–2016 years on experimental field and and in the laboratory department of technology of storage and processing of grain Uman national university of horticultural.

For research areas were selected fields where wheat is grown, with a dose of fertilizer $N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$, $N_{90}P_{90}K_{90}$, $N_{135}P_{135}K_{135}$. According to the reference sample was taken land without fertilizer. When performing research in grain varieties studied were determined the following parameters: signs of freshness grain; debris; grain moisture; geometric (linear) grain size; 1000 grain weight.

Research on the influence of the introduction of different doses of mineral nutrients on the technological properties of winter wheat varieties can be distinguished compared Podolyanka best option – $N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$.

All variants of wheat experiment was uniform color with shine, deviations from quality standards are not observed. Geometric (linear) size of grains in samples of fertilizer were better than in the control variant. Sphericity index of all samples was within 0,84–0,89, which is the norm for wheat. Fertilizing effect on reduction of waste impurities in 2,2 ($N_{135}P_{135}K_{135}$) – 5,5 ($N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$) times. Humidity of wheat is within 12,3–12,8 and making mineral nutrients did not affect the rate of moisture wheat.

On the whole wheat variety Podolyanka characterized by high index homogeneity – 96,6–98,2 %. In an experiment with fertilizer at $N_{45}P_{45}K_{45}$ marked decrease in the number of fine fraction grain 1,5 times (1,6 %) growth rate and weight of 1000 grains by 10 % (45,3 g). Comparing studied technological quality of wheat in years found that weather conditions in 2016 contributed to the best formation and accumulation of grain components and properties that affect the reception of high quality.

Key words: *feeding regimes, winter wheat, technological indicators.*