

Rozhkov A. O.

VARIABILITY OF GRAIN MASS SPIKE SPRING TRITICALE DEPENDING ON THE EFFECT OF SEEDING RATE AND SEEDING METHOD

Yields of cereals are determined by the number of productive stems per unit area and productivity of their ears of corn. Special attention should be paid to the influence of controllable factors, such as seeding rates and sowing methods productivity ear of triticale stems of different systems.

The aim of study was to examine the combined effect of sowing methods and seeding rates on the level of implementation of the resource potential grain productivity ears of triticale varieties of spring Korowai Kharkovsky.

Investigations were carried out in 2008 – 2010. The weather conditions growing seasons differed from the mean annual indicators as the temperature conditions and rainfall, and their distribution by months. In general, it provides a more complete assessment of the investigated elements in the variability of mass grains with ears of spring triticale.

In greater extent reduction of mass grains, with a gradual increase in seeding rate, noted in the ears of the lateral stems. In particular, by increasing the seeding rate from 400 to 600 grains/m² weight with the ear main stem was reduced by 8.5%, whereas on the side with the 15.2%. Effect of seeding rate on the change in the mass of grain ears of main stems was great for drill seeding, while the effect of different seeding rates on the change in the mass of grains with an ear side of the stem at the studied methods of sowing had a similar character.

Evaluation of seeding rate and seeding method as sources of variability investigated indicator, revealed discrepancies by years. Share of seeding rate in the change of the mass of grains with the main stem ranged from 27.5% in 2010 to 60.4% in 2009. Change in the mass of grains with lateral stems in 2008, 2009, 2010 years respectively, 39.4%; 35.1; 53.3%.

Conclusions. Weight of grain with ear main stem of spring triticale is largely determined by the complex influence of seeding rate and seeding method. Strip sowing provides more favorable conditions for the formation of a larger mass of grains per spike of spring triticale, which allows us to recommend this method for the introduction into production.

Key words: seed rate, sowing method, a spring triticale, abiotic and agronomic factors, grain mass.