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**YIELD CAPACITY OF SOFT WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES  
ZYMOYARKA FOR DIFFERENT SOWING AND SEEDING RATES  
IN TERMS OF THE PRECARPATHIANS**

Precarpathians is characterized by a wet and cool climate with frequent droughts. Under such climatic conditions are formed low sowing qualities of seeds.

Grade Zymoyarka better live up to its potential productivity under favourable agro-ecological conditions, responds positively to high agrobacground, high doses of fertilizers, the best precursors, as well as on the newest intensive technology. Growing technology in this class must be accompanied by high culture of farming and strict compliance with all elements of intensive technologies. Therefore, environmental adaptability and cultivation technology with the study of sowing dates and seeding rates in this class has the scientific and economic value, and the studies are relevant to the conditions of the Precarpathians

The aim of the research was to determine optimum sowing dates and seeding rates for winter wheat after legumes and its predecessor agrobiological peculiarities of growth and development in the Precarpathians. Methods - field, laboratory, computational, and statistical.

According to the results of studies on the yield of wheat varieties-two-handled Zymoyarka had the effect of weather conditions years of research. Favorable spring 2012 allowed to get in an average of the first sowing time of 5.17 t/ha, according to the second and 5.36 t/ha, the third of 5.25 t/ha. The highest yield was obtained for planting in the second decade of September, a seeding rate of 5.5–6.0 million pcs./hectare of similar seeds – 5,50–5,46 t/hectare. Adverse conditions of the winter of 2013 led to frost and rot of plants, which significantly reduced the yield of winter wheat on terms and standards compared with previous years. Conducted research confirmed that for Zymoyarka more favourable later sowing dates than earlier, due to a small period of vernalization and active development in the spring. Over the years research winter wheat grade Zymoyarka marked insufficient frost, however overwinter well. Best were sowing 20-30 September, seeding rate –5.0–5.5 million of similar seeds per 1 hectare, which depended on the level of harvest, provide moisture, sowing dates. On

the yield formation of winter wheat was largely influenced by weather conditions during the years of research and elements of technology of cultivation. The use of mineral fertilizers, integrated systems of protection of crops from diseases, pests and weeds contributed to the increase of the yield of the studied crops.