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EVALUATION OF SAMPLES OF PERENNIAL RYE GRASS OF BIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE INDICATORS

Cereals grasses – a group of plants, which dominates the lowlands in forest-steppe, steppe and mountain areas. They make up 60–70 % of the total herbage.

In the flora of the Ukrainian Carpathians and Precarpathians there are more than 60 genera and about 170 species of cereals grasses, evidence of which we find in the works of many authors.

Among cereals the greatest interest, in our view, are timothy grass, red fescue, ryegrass perennial (perennial ryegrass), dactylis glomerata.

Ryegrass perennial (perennial ryegrass, english ryegrass, millet) – one of the most widespread grassroots cereals of grasses on cultivated pastures. Compared to other cash crops he is growing fast and already in the year of sowing forms a good sod with many vegetative and generative shoots. Due to the high yield and feed value, ryegrass quickly spread throughout the European continent. It is one of the main components of grass mixtures when laying long-term and short-term pastures.

The successful introduction of this crop production is possible in the presence of high-yielding, resistant to major adverse factors of environment varieties.

The aim of the research is the study of the source material of perennial ryegrass with the subsequent creation of new varieties that are adapted to soil and climatic conditions of Precarpathians.

The difference in the onset of harvest ripeness between the earliest varietal sample of perennial ryegrass and late was 10 days. Consequently, it becomes possible not only thanks to the combination of different species, and even within a single species without loss of quality feed is essential to prolong the harvest period and rational use of technical means and working resources, to harvest high-quality forage even under unstable weather.

By results of researches it is important to note that the seed yield of all breeding numbers in the third year of use was lower compared with the first and second, when seed production was consistently high. It is established the differences between samples of individual biological characteristics and genetic sources of commercially valuable traits (average daily gain, coverage of leaves, seed and feed productivity).