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INFLUENCE OF SEEDING DATES AND CONDITIONS OF NUTRITION ON PRODYCTIVITY OF WINTER WHEAT UNDER CONDITIONS OF WESTERN FOREST-STEPPE

It was established that corn yields varied depending on sowing dates and level of technology. On average for two years at sowing 30.09 (intensive growing technology with the introduction of $N_{30}R_{90}K_{90}$ under cultivation in III + N_{60} + N_{30} in phase VIII organogenesis stage and two-time use of preparation Planryz (2 l/ha)) it was 7,39 t/ha. In relation to the control (without fertilizer) yield rose to 2,97 t/ha, and from Planryz to 0,20 t/ha. Similar for these conditions of nutrition, it was at sowing 10.10 and amounted to 7,26 t/ha with the corresponding growth of 2,97 and 0,21 t/ha. In the first of the autumn sowing dates the yield was also high and amounted to 6,97 t/ha with an increase to the control (without fertilizer) 2,76 tons including from Planryz of 0,21 tons (intensive technology). The level of yield by sowing dates at saving resourse technology was within 5,9–6,43 t/ha (without processing crops with Planryz) and 6,09–6,47 (processing with Planryz).

For spring sowing dates the highest yield (5,65 t/ha) of winter wheat has provided sowing for the first opportunities to enter in field (intensive technology). The growth of grain to control (without fertilizer) was 2,09 t/ha, including from Planryz to 0,22 t/ha.

The physical indexes of grains quality (mass of 1000 grains and grain nature) grown with increasing of background nutrition and the highest were in intensive technology options. For autumn sowing date (September 30) 1000 grain mass equaled to 39,3–39,5 g and rose to the control (without fertilizer) to 1,3–1,5 g with the increasing trend from Planryz preparation.