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PRODUCTIVITY OF CORN HYBRIDS IN CONDITIONS OF WESTERN FOREST-STEPPE

Corn - one of the main sources of feed and food resources. In the production of corn an important role plays genetic potential of modern hybrids. Selection of new high-performance hybrids and optimization of their value on maturity groups is significant reserve of increase the economic efficiency of growing corn.

The results of testing corn hybrids of different maturity groups Institute of Agriculture of Steppe zone NAAS in the soil and climatic conditions of Western Forest-Steppe are given. It was established that the average grain yield in the group of early-ripening hybrids (FAO 150–199) was 7,11 t/ha. The highest grain yield of hybrids observed in early- ripening hybrids Patriot (7,98 t/ha), slightly lower yield provided the hybrid DN Pyvyha – 7,73 t/ha. Yields other hybrids of this group was within 6,15–7.34 t/ha. Hybrids of early- ripering groups distinguished less moisture grain (within 22,24–23,96 %) and a higher level of profitability (from 70,4 to 120,7 %).

Group of middle-early hybrids (FAO 200-299) formed an average of 0,09 t/ha of grain less than hybrids of early-ripening group. The highest yield has provided hybrid DN Svitiaz (7,94 t/ha). Yields of hybrids Yarovets 243 MV and DB Hotyn were virtually identical and were respectivety 6,62 and 6,69 t/ha. The lowest yield noted in hybrids Orzhytsia 237 MV (6,25 t/ha) and DV Ruta (7,85 t/ha). Humidity of corn hybrids in this group was 26,64–30,23 %.

In the middle-early hybrids DN Svitiaz provided the highest level of profitableness (110,1 %). Indicators profitableness other hybrids of this group were within 66,0–101,8 %.