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ECOLOGICAL PLASTICITY AND STABILITY VARIANCE OF VARIETY-SAMPLES OF RED CLOVER *(TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L.)* AT CONDITIONS OF PRECARPATHIANS

Studying the genetic differences of the initial material under various environmental conditions makes it possible to create new varieties with high ecological plasticity and stability, which are designed for maximum realization of its potential performance.

Ecological plasticity of breeding trait of sample – is the average its response to changing environmental conditions. Variance stability of the sample breeding trait – is deviation of empirical data in specific environmental conditions from ecological plasticity of breeding trait, that is, the average response to changing of growing conditions.

The studies were conducted in 2011–2015 in the experimental field of the Institute of Agriculture of Carpathian Region of NAAS (v. Lishnia Drohobych district, Lviv region).

The material for the research were 16 collection samples of red clover of various eco-geographical origin.

Method of estimation of ecological plasticity and variance stability of varieties based on the dispersion and regression analysis provides an opportunity to assess their response to different growing conditions.

By method of evaluation of ecological plasticity and stability variance were determined the average response of collection samples of red clover to changing environmental conditions. The varieties with high plasticity, which have high regression coefficients and low value fluctuations on the stability of their green mass yield – № 2282, Ternopilska 6 were fixed. There were detected samples with a stable manifestation of signs of "green mass yield" – Kolubara, Peredkarpatska 6, Bilomorska, № 2284, № 193, Rodnik Sibiri, "yield seeds" – № 2253, Kolubara, № 2284, № 193.