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PRODUCTIVITY OF VARIETIES DIFFERENT ECOLOGICAL TYPE OF WINTER TRITICALE FOR GROWING IN THE ZONE OF THE WESTERN FOREST-STEPPE OF UKRAINE

The national importance of the use of triticale culture for bakery, confectionery and fermenting industries, in the production of mixed fodders and biofuels and ethyl alcohol is highlighted. Nutritional value of products with triticale, sowing areas and domestic breeding development are substantiated. Attention is drawn to the fact that the introduction of new high-yield varieties of this crop into agricultural production is powerful factor in stabilizing the country's grain economy, therefore the seed industry directs its efforts to provide an annual supply of sufficient quantity of high-quality seed material of various generations. And this can be achieved through the organization of multiplication of before-basic seeds, timely deployment of primary seed production and use of progressive methods its growing, which ensure a high multiplication factor and the yield of conditioned seeds.

The analysis of the temperature regime and the amount of precipitation during the growing season of winter triticale cultivation in the years under study was done. According to the obtained experimental data, the characteristics reaction of varieties different ecotype to weather factors during wintering of plants, the formation of seed yields and other indices have been established.

It was proved that depending on the biological characteristics the varieties, showed different reactions to soil-climatic growing conditions, which caused their adaptive and productive properties. In weather conditions of 2015–2017 the highest percentage of plants overwintering (83,4–83,9 %) was provided by varieties: Molfar, Obriy myronovsky, Markiyan. The realization of potential for productivity of varieties of the forest-steppe ecotype was 0,17–0,18 t/ha higher than in the steppe ones. production There are recommended to introduce in production the high-productive varieties: Molfar, Obriy myronovskiy, Markiyan, which ensure the stable yield of seeds by years – 5,25–5,28 t/ha, multiplication factor – 21,0–21,1 units, yield of conditioned seeds – 80,3–81,0 % that will allow to expand the area of sowing of this crop in the investigated natural and climatic zone.