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ВІННИЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Сільське господарство та лісівництво

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**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ВІННИЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Сільське господарство
та лісівництво
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change; identify them by the level of yield in different natural and climatic conditions of Ukraine; choose adaptive soybean varieties for your research.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Legumes occupy an important place in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine. This is due to the relatively cheap source of high-quality protein for human nutrition and balancing feed for farm animals and poultry. Recently, their role as important soil improvers has come to the fore. The positive role of soybean cultivation is that the crop is able to fix up to 100-150 kg of atmospheric nitrogen, which is equivalent to 15-20 tons of organic fertilizers. In this case, soybeans used in the growing season does not use all the nitrogen, what remains in the soil, gets to the next crop rotation. Nitrogen remaining after soybeans, unlike nitrogen from mineral fertilizers, is easily absorbed by subsequent plants and does not pollute the environment [3].

Proper selection of several varieties is one of the crucial conditions for obtaining the maximum yield in production. At the same time, this is one of the most accessible agricultural measures to reduce the negative impact of limiting environmental factors on the level of crop yields, which mostly provides plasticity to specific growing conditions. It should be noted the importance of selecting a variety that is resistant to stressors in modern climate change (increasing temperature, increasing drought, heat, etc.).

The main way to assess the plasticity is to analyze the yield of seed varieties for several years in a row, which will differ in soil and climatic conditions. The term "adaptability" means the ability to ensure high and sustainable productivity of plants under different conditions environment [2].

Created soybean varieties are often not in demand in agricultural production not because of reduced productivity potential, but because of their lack of environmental stability and adaptability to climate change, increasing drought during the growing season, as well as sharp temperature fluctuations [4,5,6].

According to Mazur O.V., Poltoretskyi S.P. [4,5], Polishchuk M.I. [6] and Monarkh V.V. [7] Soybeans are considered a sufficiently plastic crop to contrast growing conditions, but have increased requirements for heat and moisture. The need for heat can depend on many environmental factors. Temperature requirements increase from seed germination to germination phase, and decrease slightly, from the flowering phase to the seed formation phase, as well as at the time of seed maturation [4-7]. But choosing the right variety is not 100% success

Studies by scientists Zabarna T.A. and Pelekh L.V. indicate that foliar fertilization with negligent microfertilizers have a positive effect in certain phases of the growing season of soybean plants, especially when plants are deficient in nutrients [8-9].

The task of our research was to analyze the adaptive varieties, to choose those that in combination with the right elements of cultivation technology will give the best results in terms of yield and grain quality.

Conditions and methods of research. The field experiment was established in

The climate in Ukraine has been changing rapidly over the last decade. In some parts of the country, the profitability of soybean production is declining sharply, so agribusiness is at risk. in others - and predictability. Existing technologies for growing legumes can not give the expected result, because they are 70% dependent on soil and climatic conditions in a particular region [13]. This has led to low yields over the past few years. To solve this problem, it is necessary to carefully select adaptive soybean varieties and look for new approaches to improving the elements of cultivation technology.

One of the important conditions in the formation of high productivity of soybeans is the variety. Currently, soybean variety resources are updated annually, 279 soybean varieties are included in the State Register of Plant Varieties Suitable for Distribution in Ukraine in 2022 [1], 110 of them are domestic and 169 foreign (71 Canadian varieties) [1].

Soybean varieties in the Register of Varieties are represented by a selection of 13 countries, the largest share are domestic varieties - 38% of the total number of soybean varieties, Canada - 25%, France - 15%, Austria - 6%, Serbia - 2%, Switzerland - 2%, Poland - 1% and 11% of other countries (Romania, Germany, Argentina, Italy, Croatia, Antigua) [1], are shown in Figure 1.

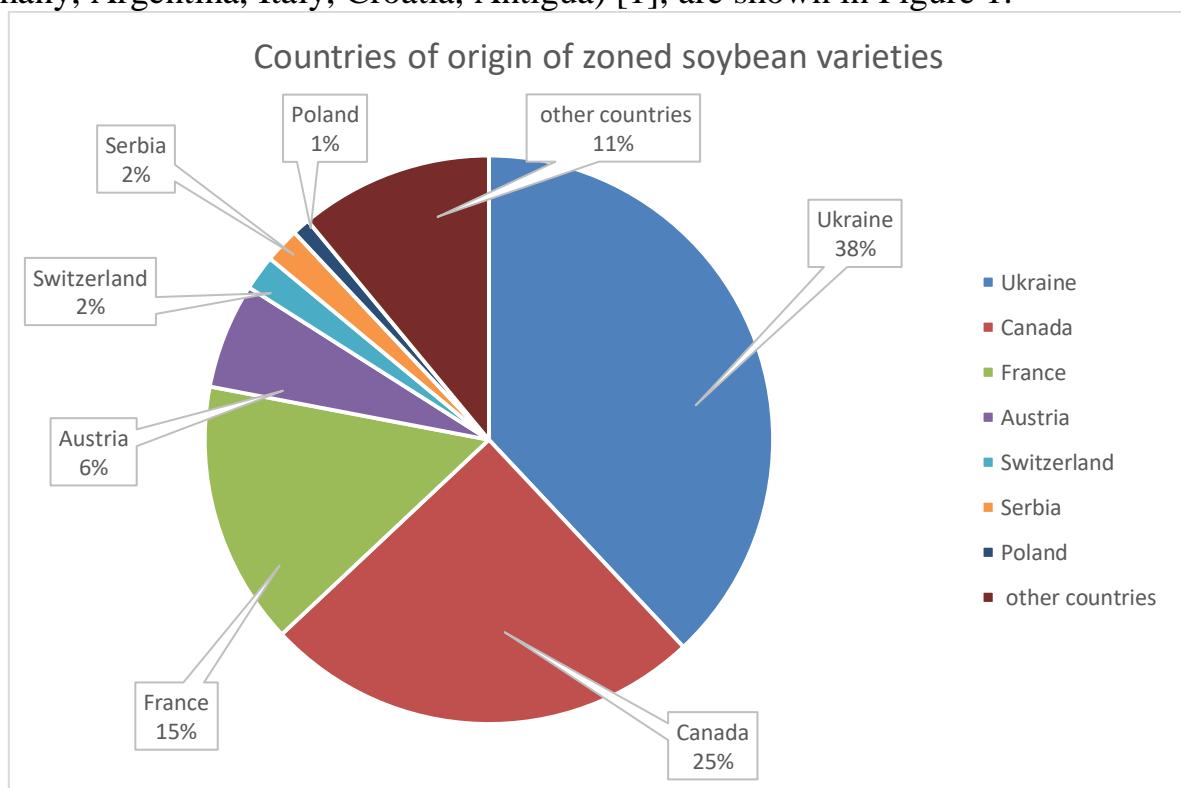


Figure 1. Cultural soybean varieties by origin, which are included in the State Register of Plant Varieties Suitable for Distribution in Ukraine as of January 17, 2022.

Source: formed by the author on the basis of [1]

These figures will be updated annually, so it is important to reveal the potential of new adaptive varieties with the involvement of biological products of different nature - stimulants, enhancers, nitrogen fixation and complexes of modern chelated microfertilizers. This will contribute to the development of new elements of soybean cultivation technology adapted to the conditions of the region, which will guarantee high and stable yields with high quality indicators. Also, research of this system will provide optimization of processes of growth, development and will serve formation of the maximum productivity of culture.

Under ecological plasticity is understood the ability of the variety to effectively use environmental factors. The stability and plasticity of adaptive soybean varieties are due to the ability of plants to minimize the effects of adverse effects of soil and climatic conditions, ie to resist them [2].

The use of high-tech, well-adapted to extreme environmental factors varieties is the basis for achieving high yields and quality of soybean seeds. The value of the variety for production is determined by both genetic potential and stability of its implementation. Varieties with a relatively high value of plasticity may be less productive for some time than varieties with less genetic potential, but with a more stable realization of productivity potential [2].

The growing season of soybean varieties is due to their genetic characteristics. However, both the general growing season, the interphase period of soybean varieties and yields depend on the influence of weather conditions of years of research, as well as technological factors which include the sowing period according to soil temperature and seeding rates. The early spring of recent years causes intense warming of the soil and promotes the sowing of all crops, including soybeans. The need for early sowing of soybeans is due to the fact that it does not lose moisture from the top layer of soil and get a friendly and full-fledged seedlings. However, under such conditions, the possible return of spring frosts and insufficient heat and light affect the duration of the period of sowing-seedlings, seedlings-first trifoliolate leaf and budding [6]. That is why it is important to choose adaptive soybean varieties that will not be affected by climate change and this will allow you to get the maximum yield.

Ukraine has a rather large assortment of soybeans of different ripeness groups: ultra-early, early-ripening, medium-early-ripening, medium-ripening and medium-late-ripening. In conditions of intensive agriculture with extreme weather conditions, it is important to grow several varieties of different maturity groups on farms [15].

Soybean yield can be increased by 30-45% if you master the adaptive varietal technology of cultivation, upgrade, replace varieties. [16]. Global climate change, which has been observed in Ukraine in recent decades, requires new qualitative approaches to the creation of adaptive soybean varieties. In modern conditions, breeders in the first place put the level of adaptive potential of the variety, its ability to adapt to various changes in meteorological factors [17].

національного аграрного університету (21008, м. Вінниця, вул. Сонячна, 3. e-mail: nataliiatelekalo@gmail.com).

Коробко Аліна Анатоліївна – аспірантка кафедри рослинництва, селекції та біоенергетичних культур Вінницького національного аграрного університету (21008, м. Вінниця, вул. Сонячна, 3. e-mail: alina.1912.korobko@gmail.com).

Telekalo Nataliia Valerievna – Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Plant Production, Selection and Bioenergetic Cultures, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University (21008, Vinnytsia, Soniachna Str.3, e-mail: nataliiatelekalo@gmail.com).

Korobko Alina Anatoliyivna – Postgraduate student of the Department of Plant Production, Selection and Bioenergetic Cultures, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University (21008, Vinnytsia, Soniachna Str. 3, e-mail: alina.1912. korobko@gmail.com).