



EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Conference Proceedings



IX International Science Conference
“Actual problems of practice and
science”

March 05 – 06, 2021

Ankara, Turkey

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PRACTICE AND SCIENCE

Abstracts of IV International Scientific and Practical Conference

Ankara, Turkey
March 5 – 6, 2021

UDC 01.1

ISBN – 978-9-40361-460-1

The IV International Science Conference «Actual problems of practice and science»,
March 5 – 6, 2021, Ankara, Turkey. 88 p.

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The recommended citation for this publication is: Ivaniv M., Hanzha V.

Biometric indicators and yield of soybean varieties of different maturity groups depending on the elements of technology in the conditions of drip irrigation // Actual problems of practice and science. Abstracts of IV International Scientific and Practical Conference. Ankara, Turkey 2021. Pp. 7-8.

URL: <https://eu-conf.com>.

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BIOMETRIC INDICATORS AND YIELD OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT MATURITY GROUPS DEPENDING ON THE ELEMENTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONDITIONS OF DRIP IRRIGATION

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In Ukraine, soybeans are the main legume in the world. Its grain is balanced in protein and digestible amino acids. Soybean seeds contain 30-55% protein, 13-26% fat, 20-32% starch. Ash contains a lot of potassium, phosphorus, calcium and vitamins. According to Ukrainian scientists, soybeans are a strategically necessary high-protein crop and livestock crop, and the ecological and economic aspects of its cultivation are undeniable. All this contributed to the growth of its crops in the soybean regions of Ukraine.

The article presents the influence of plant density and treatment with biological products on plant height, height of attachment of the lower bean and seed yield of soybean varieties of different maturity groups. The research was conducted by conducting a three-factor field experiment on the territory of the farmer land "Syvachskoe" Novotroitsc district of Kherson region. The following factors were studied in field experiments: factor A - soybean varieties, selections of the Institute of Irrigated Agriculture of NAAS: precocious - Diona, Monarch; middle-early - Aratta, Sophia; medium-ripe - Danai, Svyatogor; factor B - domestic innovative biological products - control, without treatment, Helafit combi, Bio-gel; factor C: plant density - 300, 500, 700, 900, 1100 thousand plants /ha. Studies have shown that the treatment of soybean plants with biological products had a positive effect on the height of plant varieties. The greatest influence on growth processes was caused by the preparation Helafit combi, which provided an increase in plant height compared to the control by 2.50–2.67 cm. lower bean by 0.8–1.0 cm. The maximum yield in the experiment was shown by the medium-ripe variety Svyatogor at a density of 500 thousand plants /ha and treatment with the drug Helafit combi - 5.96 t/ha. The optimal plant density is selected for each maturity group. Precocious varieties showed the maximum yield at densities of 900 thousand plants /ha, medium-early - 700 thousand plants /ha, medium-ripe - 500 thousand plants /ha. Biopreparation treatment contributed to an increase in yield by 0.22–0.52 t/ha. The maximum effect of the drug was observed by treatment with the drug Helafit combi, which increased the yield in the group of precocious

varieties by 0.33 t/ha or 10.6%, in the group of medium-early by 0.43 t/ha or 9.1%, in the group of medium-ripe by 0.52 t/ha or 9.9%.

An important aspect of the experiment is the ability to determine the level of influence of individual biometric indicators on the formation of soybean grain yield. It is established that there is a positive correlation of medium strength between plant height and soybean yield. Thus, the correlation coefficient between plant height and grain yield of hybrids was +0.653.

The high correlation coefficient became possible, first of all, due to the influence of the length of the growing season on the height of soybean plants. The connection was mostly curvilinear.

The optimum height of plants was observed in groups of maturity at different plant densities. In the group of precocious the optimum ratio of height-yield was observed at a density of 900 thousand plants / ha, in the group of medium-early - 700 thousand plants / ha, in the group of medium-ripe - 500 thousand plants / ha.