

2010-2011
 1000
 α
 $-22, 2^2 (1 - 2^2) - 16 / 100$
 $-5,5$
 α
 $: 1 - (20 - 20); 2 - N_{60}; 3 - N_{90}; 4 - N_{120}; 5 - N_{150}; 6 - N_{120} + N_{30} (N_{30} ($
 $150 /$
 $-0,003, -0,01, -0,003,$
 $-0,006 / ; -30 / ^2.$
 [2].
 [9].
 [7].
 [3]
 [6, 7, 11, 13, 14].
 2010
 [4, 8, 10].
 $-134-256 / ^2.$
 $150 /$
 $134 - 236 / ^2 (1).$
 76 %
 ().

1. , -							
	/ 2 ,	% ,	/ ,	1000 ,	%,	, ,	
	134/201	82/80	661/710	26,8/	25,7/24,4	70/70	0,73/0,64
N ₆₀	157/210	85/83	673/721	27,2/30,5	25,9/25,3	73/70	0,65/0,60
N ₉₀	175/254	86/80	682/731	28,5/33,7	27,6/25,8	78/65	0,59/0,53
N ₁₂₀	210/281	87/86	694/728	28,4/36,1	28,5/27,1	78/70	0,56/0,50
N ₁₅₀	236/296	92/85	708/748	30,7/38,4	30,0/27,8	80/75	0,53/0,50
N ₁₂₀ + N ₃₀	215/285	87/83	702/738	28,6/35,5	31,8/29,7	80/75	-
N ₁₅₀ + N ₃₀	240/283	90/87	707/751	29,7/38,2	33,5/30,5	81/75	-
N ₁₅₀ +	247/302	88/87	715/750	30,7/38,5	29,2/27,8	80/75	-
N ₁₅₀ +	243/315	87/86	710/752	29,5/38,8	30,1/28,3	80/80	-
N ₁₅₀ +	256/310	85/83	718/754	29,8/38,2	28,6/28,0	73/70	-
N ₁₅₀ +	230/295	88/85	707/748	30,5/38,1	30,0/27,5	80/80	-
05	14/15	5/5	5/5	2,2/2,1	2/2	5/5	-

2. / 1 (2010 .)

		α-	β-	α-	β-
		α-	β-	%	%
	20,2	1,3	18,9	6,4	93,5
N ₆₀	21,7	1,5	20,2	6,9	93,0
N ₉₀	20,6	1,9	18,7	9,2	90,7
N ₁₂₀	23,8	2,1	21,7	8,8	91,1
N ₁₅₀	24,5	3,4	21,1	13,8	86,1
N ₁₂₀₊ N ₃₀	24,7	1,1	23,6	4,4	95,5
N ₁₅₀₊ N ₃₀	25,8	1,5	24,3	5,8	94,1
N ₁₅₀₊	24,4	2,3	22,1	9,4	90,5
N ₁₅₀₊	24,7	2,8	21,9	11,3	88,6
N ₁₅₀₊	23,9	3,2	20,7	13,3	86,6
N ₁₅₀₊	24,5	2,8	21,7	11,4	88,5
05	0,6	-	-	-	-

1000 , 150 / () . 47 / , 1000 - 3,9 , 10% , 4,3% , 10 28% (150 120 / . (II) [7]) (, 1000 3,3-3,5% , - I 2011 . 30 % . 150 / 2010 . 296 / ², 47 % . 2010 . , (r 2010 . - 0,99, 2011 . - 0,96) , (r = - 0,95 2010 . , r = - 0,97 2011 .), (r = - 0,96 2010 . , r = - 0,85 2011 .), 1000 (r = - 0,87 2010 . , r = - 0,96 2011 .), (r = - 0,92 2010 . , r = - 0,93 2011 .), (r = - 0,80 2010 .). 2010 2011 . 150 / (3,4-4,3%), (5-10%) - (38-47 /), 1000 (3,9-9,9 /), (5-10 .) - α- 2,6-3,5% - α- 8%) , 2011 . α- 2010 . α-

1. ... 2003.- 3.- . 22-24. // -
2. ... 1991.- 206 .
3. ... ()- .:
- 1000 , (3,4-4.3%), 1985.- 351 .
4. ...
5. ... // .- 2000.- 1. . 23-29.
- 3,5%) (2.6- // .- ., 2006.- 52 .
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7. ...
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SPRING WHEAT GRAIN QUALITY DEPENDING ON THE NITROGEN NUTRITION LEVEL AND THE APPLICATION OF PHYTOREGULATORS ON LOAMY SODDY-PODZOLIC SOIL

N.N. Novikov, A.A. Zharikhina

Russian State Agricultural University – Moscow Agricultural Academy, Russian Academy of Sciences
ul. Timiryazeva 49, Moscow, 127550 Russia, E-mail: Ali_bau1@mail.ru

In field experiments on loamy soddy-podzolic soil, it was shown that high-quality spring soft wheat grain could be obtained at the nitrogen application rate lower than 150 kg/ha. The nitrogen fertilizer improved the technological properties of grain (increased grain vitreousness, weight of 1000 grains, and gluten content), but it also increased α -amylase activity in growing seeds and decreased the elasticity of grain gluten. Nitrogen spray dressing in the beginning of seeds formation increased the content of gluten and decreased the α -amylase activity. A positive effect of phyto regulators Epin-Extra and Albit on the technological properties of grain was revealed at their application at the earing stage.

Keywords: spring soft wheat, optimization of nitrogen nutrition, phyto regulators, grain quality, amylase activity.