





1:1,5 I

41,1 / , II

27,4 + 41,1 = 68,5 / . III

39,1 + 58,7 = 97,8 / .

50,6 + 75,9 = 126,5 / .

$Q = 0,01 \times v \times \times$  ;  $Q -$

1,1 / ;  $v -$

6,46 / ; III  $Q = 4,52$  / ; II  $Q =$

$Q = 8,35$  / .

$V = \frac{Q}{0,01 \cdot}$  . -5

5 / I II

20 35 / . III

-1500

- V = 0,85 / ; III - V = 1,05 / .

- V = 1,22 / ; II

( + ) .

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### Biological yield of winter triticale and its structure in the Upper-Volga region

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**Summary.** The biological yield of winter triticale grown in the Upper-Volga region was studied at different rates of seeds and mineral fertilizers. It was found that the increase in the sowing rate from 3.5 to 7.0 mln of germinable seeds per 1 ha decreased the basic elements of the crop structure, and the increase in the mineral fertilizer rate positively affected the preservation of plants, their productive tillering, the number of grains in the ear, and the weight of 1000 seeds. All this determined the biological activity of the crop. From the determined biological yield, the straw content in the grain mass, the method of harvesting, the input of grain to the harvester, and the working speed of the harvester were determined.

**Key words:** winter triticale, sowing rate, mineral fertilizing, biological yield structure