

ANALYSIS OF COLLECTION FORMS OF WINTER RAPE IN BREEDING FOR PRODUCTIVITY

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Rapeseed has a significant yield potential, but varieties and hybrids are still lacking, because by all indicators they meet the consumption of production. It is unwise to choose a winter crop by yield on one indicator, for this it is important to analyze the optimal parameters for formulating the elements of productivity. It is permissible to use the estimate when pouring ore performance elements in the formed increment. A number of features on which to carry out previous work are the main for all strains: growing varieties with a compact type of growing line, increasing the number of pods on the central dress and growing pods, increasing the weight of the pod [1-4].

The purpose of the study was to evaluate varieties and hybrids of rapeseed by elements of crop structure. Identify the influence and relationships between traits in winter oilseed rape plants, depending on varietal characteristics and the nature of inheritance of valuable economic traits.

The material for the research was 25 varietal populations and hybrids of winter oilseed rape of different ecological and geographical origin.

The structural analysis of the main elements of plant productivity indicates patterns in the inheritance of traits. Of practical value for breeding work are varietal populations with a set of traits that are characterized by high productivity potential.

In terms of simple quantitative traits, the performance of 5 samples had the highest rates, but the first generation hybrids created with the participation of these samples did not inherit a high level of trait. It was found that the sign the number of shoots of the first order and the number of pods on the plant have an average correlation with the number of shoots of the second order ($r = 0,446194$) and the number of pods on the plant ($r = 0,540062$) and the length of the pod ($r = 0, 610786$), and the number of seeds in the pod ($r = 0,540663$), respectively.

The average level of relationship between the number of pods on the plant and the number of first-order shoots, pod length and number of seeds in the pod indicates a sign of the number of pods as the most valuable in the selection of winter oilseed rape, which is crucial in creating highly productive forms [5,6].

To further identify the relationship between traits, an analysis of the correlations between the best F1 hybrids and their parental forms was performed.

Correlation analysis on simple traits in hybrids showed that the height of plants of the parent form Ks 25 and the number of shoots of the first and second order and the number of pods on the plant hybrids have a high correlation ($r = 0,626-0,848$).

The number of first-order shoots in the parent form is negatively correlated with the length of the pod and the number of seeds in the pod in hybrid plants ($r = - 0,415-0,605$) [5].

According to the results of research, varietal populations of Chn, Ks, and Sr have been identified, which are recommended as highly productive parental components for crosses.

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