

DYNAMICS OF DROUGHT RESISTANCE IN WINTER BREAD WHEAT (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) VARIETIES AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF ONTOGENESIS

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Drought resistance is very important for high yields of winter wheat. In the juvenile phase, resistance to soil drought is important, while in the reproductive phase – to air drought. The juvenile resistance was determined on osmotic 14% and 16% PEG-6000 solutions.

The highest percentages of germinated seeds were seen in Mawken (84.1), Lyra Odesskaya (83.6), Tobac (82.6), Pryvablyva (77.4). Altigo (19.4%) and Dagmar (54.3%) were the least resistant. In the reproductive phase, resistance was determined by the water-holding capacity of leaves. The varieties were ranked from the most drought-resistant to the least resistant. The drought resistance of varieties in the reproductive period of ontogeny changed dynamically. We identified accessions with the maximum drought resistance during heading: Dagmar (score 10.5), Altigo (9.5), Lyra Odesskaya (8.0), Krasa Laniv (7.5), Perfect (7.0); accessions with a peak of drought resistance during stem elongation: Orzhitsa (10.5), Mawken (9.5), Dagmar (8.5). Sdobna is noticeable for consistently medium drought resistance (4.5). Darynka Kyivska and Orzhitsa showed high drought resistance during stem elongation and flag leaf emergence, with a sharp decrease during the heading. Dagmar was highly drought-resistant, with a maximum value during the heading (8.5; 7.5; 10.5). Altigo showed low drought resistance at the beginning of the growing period with a sharp increase during the heading (1; 1; 9.5). Tobac demonstrated a linear increase in drought resistance (1.5; 6.5; 6).