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## **GROWING WINTER BARLEY IN THE KHERSON REGION**

*The article presents the features of growing winter barley in the Kherson region. Продуктивність культури в даній області та які сорти краще вирощувати для сталих урожаїв. Надано рекомендації стосовно використання гербіцидів та норми їх використання. Вказано на які хвороби потрібно звернути увагу під час вегетації рослини, оскільки вони можуть завдати шкоди майбутньому урожаю.*

**Ключові слова:** ячмінь озимий, Херсонська область, сорт, урожай.

*At the statti, special features have been introduced for the cultivation of winter barley in the Kherson region. Productivity of the crop in this area and*

*which varieties are best grown for sustainable yields. Recommendations on the use of herbicides and the norms of their use are given.. It is indicated what diseases you need to pay attention to during the growing season of the plant, as they can damage the future harvest.*

**Key words:** *winter barley, Kherson region, variety, harvest.*

Winter barley can be attributed to precocious cereals, as it reaches maturity 7- 14 days earlier than winter wheat, as a result, this crop makes it possible to grow post-harvest crops and have high yields. In the Kherson region with a long warm autumn, winter barley is a valuable precursor for winter wheat.

Winter barley has a high yield potential. In the Kherson region, it is able to yield 60-80 c / ha and more grain. Thus, according to field experiments of the Institute of Irrigated Agriculture NAAS, its yield under irrigation is 81-85 kg / ha. The genetic potential of existing in production, as well as new varieties of barley of intensive type under irrigation increases to 80-120 kg / ha [1].

Many factors influence the production of high and stable yields, namely the selection of varieties that can provide a stable grain harvest in all weather conditions. When growing winter barley, special attention should be paid to the selection of varieties, so for analysis in each farm you can grow 2-3 varieties for comparison and choose varieties with the best characteristics, namely, first of all, yield, resistance to the most common diseases. In recent years, many new high-yielding varieties of this culture have been bred.

The following varieties are recommended for growing by intensive technology in the Kherson region: Worthy, Silhouette, Jason, Periwinkle, Yarna, Ivanhoe, Mirage, Delicatessen, Rosava, Snow Queen, Storm. Varieties Rosava and Snow Queen belong to the two-handed, it gives the opportunity to sow in autumn and spring. The largest area in the Kherson region for cultivation is occupied by the Snow Queen variety.

Most often, winter barley in the Kherson region is grown by intensive technology, as well as winter wheat. The best precursors for winter barley are

occupied steams, legumes, corn, sunflower, sugar beets, cotton, winter wheat, which goes after perennial herbs.

For sowing you need to use sorted large seeds of the first class of the sowing standard. 14 days before sowing the seeds are treated against root rot and soil pests to reduce the risk of damage to plants during the growing season. Sowing in the Kherson region begins from the second decade of October to the beginning of the first decade of November, as in recent years there has been a warm and rainy autumn. Winter barley is sown in narrow-row and conventional row methods. The seeding rate depends on the predecessor, type of cultivation, variety, sowing qualities of seed.

In the tillering phase of winter barley, if available, dicotyledonous weeds should be controlled with herbicides: agent - 0.4-0.6 l / ha; dialene, 40% in. p. - 0.7-1.2; granist (granstar) rangoli 0.5 kg / ha - 0.020-0.0250 kg / ha and others. It should also be noted that winter barley during its growing season is affected by many diseases, the most common are root rot, powdery mildew, *Fusarium graminearum*, helminthosporiosis, which as a result destroy the yield and seed quality.

It is believed that the best way to harvest winter barley is separate, followed by threshing rolls, but this method is more energy consuming. Harvesting begins when 80-85% of the grains reach waxy and full maturity. Early harvesting leads to "draining" of the grain in the rolls, as a result it becomes thin, because some of the accumulated nutrients go to the straw. To date, however, direct combining is of the most use and grain moisture should not exceed 14% [2].

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