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PRODUCTIVITY OF SOWN PEAS VARIETIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF SOUTH DAGESTAN

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On the light chestnut soils of Southern Dagestan, to study the adaptive potential of cultivars of sowing peas, against the background of presowing treatment with growth regulators (Albit and Siliplant) in the period from 2017 to 2019, a 2-factor field experiment was conducted. Pea varieties Ramonskiy 77, Fokor, Rocket were selected as the object of research. As a result, it was found that the highest rates of photosynthetic activity were formed by the Fokor variety. So, in the variant without treatment with growth regulators, the leaf area of the Fokor variety was 44.9 thousand m2 / ha, which is higher than the data of the standard (Ramonsky 77) and the Rocket variety, by 20.4-7.2%, respectively. Approximately the same dynamics was also observed in terms of dry biomass collection and NPP (net productivity of photosynthesis). The minimum data on the photosynthetic activity of crops was noted for the standard variety, and the data for the Rocket variety occupy an intermediate position. The studied varieties provided the greatest data on photosynthetic activity on variants with growth regulators. It should be noted that the best conditions for the formation of leaf surface area, accumulation of dry biomass and NPP were created in the variant with pre-sowing treatment with the Albit regulator. In all variants of the experiment, the Fokor variety provided the highest yield. The excess in comparison with the varieties Ramonsky 77 and Roket, in the control variant, as well as in the variants with the Albit and Siliplant regulators, amounted to 26.8-10.8, respectively; 28.7-11.4 and 34.1-11.2%. The minimum data is marked with the standard one. The studied varieties formed the maximum yield in the case of treatment with the Albit regulator.

Keywords. Southern Dagestan, legumes, sowing peas, varieties, growth regulators, leaf area, NPP, dry biomass collection, net photosynthesis productivity.

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