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DEGRADATION OF PESTICIDES IN GROWING OF SPRING TRITICALE

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The article presents the assessment of an impact of different cultivation technology models of spring triticale on detoxication and kinetics of pesticide is decay and on the formation crop of capacity in the conditions of the right-bank Ukrainian Forest- Steppe.

Detoxication of pesticides, kinetics of decay, spring triticale, crop capacity.

Assessing the impact of growing technology elements on yield and quality of spring triticale grain has shown that these figures and the greatest impact was balanced mineral nutrition. Maximize the productivity of spring triticale provided intensive cultivation technology model. Thus, the largest increase in yield from fertilizer and after-precursor-product relative to absolute control (1var.) Obtained by making N90R90K90 (7 var.) - 2,82-2,95 t / ha of 141% of chemicals, and during application N60R60K60 (6 var.) according 2,35-2,61 t / ha and 120%.

Resource saving technology that included making N30R30K30, provided the increase of productivity culture of fertilizers and after-precursor-product relative to absolute control 1,34-1,61 t / ha. Over-application of a single background R60K60 without nitrogen (3 var.) Reduced the grain yield of spring triticale to 3,00-3,30 t / ha, biological (2nd var.) And ab-solyutnomu control (1- and var.) the figure was under 2,41-2,56 t / ha and 2,24-2,45 t / ha.

In terms of Right-Bank Ukraine forest-steppe intensive technology model that introduces N60-90R60-90K60-90 for optimal timing and rates of application of plant protection products, enhance the speed of detoxification and decomposition of pesticides in plants that provided to quality products for the environmental performance of spring triticale.