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SOYBEAN YIELD DEPENDING ON FERTILIZERS ON TYPICAL CHERNOZEM IN FOREST STEPPE OF UKRAINE.

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Results on the effect of nitrogen fertilizer and biologically active compounds on the structure and biological crop soybean yield on chernozem typical. An increase in application rates of nitrogen fertilizers in N60 against P60K60 positive effect on soybean yield formation, but further increase to N120 leads to lower productivity culture. Inoculation of soybean seeds rizoguminom combined with the introduction of moderate doses of nitrogen fertilizers (N30-N60 against P60K60) helps to ensure a significant boost grain yield.

Glycine hispida Maxim., Fertilizers, rizogumin, the structure of the harvest, weight of 1000 seeds, productivity.

The research features of formation of soybean productivity depending on the ratio of autotrophic and symbiotic nitrogen nutrition revealed that the soil and climatic conditions Pra-voberezhnoho steppes of Ukraine, it is advisable to combine mineral nitrogen from the activities of nodule bacteria that develop as a result of pre-sowing seed treatment ryzobofitom. Structural elements doslidzhuva-chickpea varieties which have played an important role in the formation of the crop. In it, among the three highest years of research productivity we received a sort of Anna experiment in the form of fertilizer normally N60P60K60 - 4,07 t / ha, which is 0.4 t / ha more than in the version without inoculation by the same rules fertilizers and 1.5 t / ha more than the embodiment of absolute control. Further Increase of nitrogen fertilizer resulted in reducing the biological productivity of all varieties studied both variants using seed inoculation, and without it.