

**IDENTIFYING EFFECTS OF PROLONGED USE OF FERTILIZERS  
ON FRACTIONAL PROTEIN COMPOSITION OF WINTER AND SPRING  
WHEAT YIELD AND QUALITY AS A BIOSAFETY FACTOR.**

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*At long application of fertilizers on meadow chernozem to ground increase of the contents polyamines and glutens in a grain winter and spring wheat is marked. The greatest fluctuations are marked in the contents polyamines, and least the contents albumins and globulins.*

***Productivity, protein, fractional structure, fertilizers, soil.***

Harvesting was performed separately for each variant direct combine harvesting. The mass of straw sheaf determined by trial. Determining the structure of spring wheat harvest was performed by Maysuryana, protein nitrogen content in the grain of spring wheat was determined as described Barnshteyna, "raw" gluten - by money-soluble substances. Ma-yielding thematic processing of data was performed by analysis of variance for B. Dospyehovym.

Fractional composition of proteins grain of winter and spring wheat was determined by sequential extraction of individual protein fractions water, 5 percent potassium sulfate, 70 percent ethanol and 0.2 per cent sodium hydroxide by the method MV Kozlov, MM Horodnoho.

For long-term use of fertilizers in the protein grain of winter and spring wheat protein content varies over which form gluten, basically changing content Prolamin. During the ripening grain of winter and spring wheat relative content of albumin and globulin soluble significantly reduced, and the number Prolamin hlyuteliniv increases.