

Genetic resources of the genus *Triticum* L. for breeding in the conditions of the Tyumen region

Tobolova G.V.

Northern Trans-Ural State Agricultural University, Tyumen, Russia

e-mail: tgv60@mail.ru

Wheat is the most important crop. Further progress in breeding work with this culture will be based on the involvement in the hybridization of the entire diversity of species of the genus *Triticum* L. In this regard, starting from 1992, in the Tyumen region, in field conditions, the varieties and variety samples of the most promising species of wheat for the local region were studied: a single-grain cultural (*T. monococcum* L.) with the A^b genome, durum (*T. durum* Desf.) with the A^uB genome, kartalinskaya (*T. carthlicum* Nevski.) with A^uB genome, abyssinskaya (*T. aethiopicum* Jakubz.) with A^uB genome, wheat sharozernaya (*T. sphaerococcum* Perciv.) with A^uBD genome. Varieties of soft wheat of different groups of ripeness Scala, Tyumenskaya 80, Rang, Novosibirskaya 15 were used as standards. The weather conditions that have developed over the years of research allowed us to give the varieties and variety samples of the studied wheat species the most complete assessment of the length of the growing season and seed productivity. The late-ripening varieties turned out to be round-grain wheat. The length of the growing season they ranged from 84 to 87 days. For 3–5 days faster than them ripened varieties of durum and then kartalinskaya wheat. According to the results of the research, the variety samples of kartalinskaya wheat (K-19764, K-17581) and cultivated single-grain crops (K-17534) ripening at the level of ripening standard varieties were identified. Durum wheat varieties surpassed other species in seed production. They significantly exceeded the standards by 58.6–71.3 g/m². The number of single-grain grains (K-17534; 376.3 g/m², CV = 35.9 %), kartalinskaya wheat (K-18772; 282.1 g/m², CV = 37.7 %), and abyssinskaya wheat (K-19611; 266.5 g/m², CV = 45.2 %) yielded some to Novosibirskaya 15. Thus, as a result of studies conducted from the collection of rare wheat species, promising variety samples, varieties and lines were identified using a set of economically valuable traits. The source material is currently used in wheat breeding programs in the Tyumen region.