

Variability of morphological markers and vegetation period of spring wheat samples of different ecological and geographical origin

Yu.Yu. Chuprina¹, I.V. Klymenko², L.V. Golovan¹, I.M. Buzina¹, Y.M. Belay¹,
V.H. Mikheev¹, V.V. Nazarenko¹, S.O. Vynohradenko¹, D.D. Khainus¹

¹ Kharkov National Agrarian University named after V.V. Docuchaev, Kharkiv, Ukraine

² The Plant Production Institute named after V. Ya. Yuryev of NAAS, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author E-mail: rybchenko_yuliya@ukr.net

Received: 16.03.2021. Accepted 22.04.2021

The article highlights the results of studying the influence of agrometeorological conditions on the growth and development of spring wheat, the variability of morphological markers of the studied samples. The regularities of the influence of hydrothermal factors of growing conditions on the duration of interphase periods of spring wheat have been clarified. We established that at the beginning of the vegetation, the onset of development phases is significantly influenced by the amount of precipitation. During the formation of generative organs, the most significant impact on plants is caused by the complex hydrothermal factor HTC (hydrothermal coefficient). The success of using samples of the genus *Triticum* L. as an adaptive potential of the genetic resources of soft wheat depends to some extent on their environmental factors, which to some extent modify and inherit the varieties created with their participation. All these issues are very relevant and insufficiently researched, and in the conditions of the eastern Forest-Steppe of Ukraine, they have not been studied at all. This question is especially true of amphidiploid specimens. The variability of morphological and economically valuable traits must be considered when developing new models of varieties. The characteristics of spring wheat samples of different ecological and geographical origin are presented *Triticum aestivum*, *Triticum durum*, *Triticum monococcum*, *Triticum boeoticum*, *Triticum sinkajae*, *Triticum timopheevii*, *Triticum militinae*, *Triticum dicoccum*, *Triticum ispahanicum*, *Triticum persicum*, *Triticum turgidum*, *Triticum aethiopicum*, *Triticum spelta*, *Triticum compactum*, and amphidiploid specimens.

Key words: spring wheat, variability, sample, collection, pubescence, mass, ear, development.

Introduction

Due to global climate change, adaptive and ecological selection, which is aimed at stabilizing crop yields, has become especially important in recent years. The modern model of a grade should provide a high level of productivity in combination with climatic conditions, both favorable and not to reduce it at unfavorable, to possess high homeostasis of the production process (Zubets, 2010). The selection of source material among the huge polymorphism of *Triticum* L. samples using an ecological approach and the cultivation of varieties with high potential productivity remains one of the main priorities for crop improvement.

The yield of spring wheat is determined by the number of plants per unit area and the productivity of an individual plant, which in turn includes productive business, the number of grains in the ear, and the weight of one ear. Several researchers point to the decisive role of productive business in forming high-yielding wheat agrocenoses and the close relationship between these traits. Theoretical substantiation and practical implementation of the program of adaptive and ecological selection of soft spring wheat based on morphometric traits as genetic markers of valuable traits, which will establish the degree of homogeneity of plants by morphometric traits in samples of different species. To determine the influence of genotype-environmental interactions on the manifestation of morphometric traits and productivity of soft spring wheat, soft spring can select the best samples of complex functional traits as source material for further selection.

A significant indicator in the formation of crop productivity is the ability of plants to fully undergo all phenological phases, which further affects both the yield of the crop and the quality of seeds. The onset of phenological phases and their duration largely depend on the year's weather conditions (Koshkin, 2010). Weather conditions cannot be controlled, but they can be adapted to

achieve the maximum integrated result (Musienko, 2006). Agrometeorological conditions change from year to year, affecting the primary indicator of agricultural production - crop yields. The low stability of agricultural production significantly affects all integrated indicators of the country's economy, including national products. Therefore, one of the main tasks of optimizing agricultural production, including grain production, is developing ways to consider and reduce weather risk (Zubets, 2010). The aim is to analyze the variability of morphological markers of the genus *Triticum* L. depending on the ecological and geographical origin to determine the morphological descriptors that can be used in the selection of source material. Also, to establish the influence of ecological and climatic conditions of the region on the duration of interphase periods of various samples and show possibilities of use of the received data at the selection on adaptability).

Materials and methods

Field research was conducted in 2018–2019 at the Educational Research and Production Center "Experimental Field of V.V. Dokuchaiev Kharkiv National Agrarian University (KhNAU named after V.V. Dokuchaiev). The experimental field is located within the land use of the educational and experimental farm of V.V. Dokuchaiev Kharkiv National Agrarian University in the northeastern part of the Kharkiv region. Sowing was carried out in the optimal time for the culture of the first decade of April. Collectible samples were sown by hand under a marker, two rows 1 m long each with a row spacing of 0.15 m, at the rate of 100 grains per running meter. The estimated area of the plot for each sample was 1 m². All phenological observations were performed following the guidelines for the study of wheat collections.

The species were used as starting material of 76 samples *Triticum aestivum*, *Triticum durum*, *Triticum monococcum*, *Triticum boeoticum*, *Triticum sinskajae*, *Triticum timopheevii*, *Triticum militinae*, *Triticum dicoccum*, *Triticum ispahanicum*, *Triticum persicum*, *Triticum turgidum*, *Triticum aethiopicum*, *Triticum spelta*, *Triticum compactum* and amphidiploid specimens. The source material was obtained from the National Center for Plant Genetic Resources of Ukraine (NCGRRU) and had some economically valuable features. Samples were introduced from different ecological and geographical areas (Tables 1-3).

Table 1. Characteristics of the studying samples *Triticum aestivum* and *Triticum durum*

n / a	National catalog number	Institution registration number	Sample name	Variety	Country of origin
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>					
1	UA 0100098	IR 08517S	Sunnan	<i>var. lutescens</i>	SWE
2	UA 0101113	IR 11742S	Prokhorovka	<i>var. lutescens</i>	RUS
3	UA 0104110	IR 12602S	Kharkiv 30	<i>var. lutescens</i>	UKR
4	UA 0106145	IR 13173S	L 501	<i>var. lutescens</i>	RUS
5	UA 0110938	IR 15164S	Simkodamironovskaya	<i>var. lutescens</i>	UKR
6	UA 0111008	IR 15206S	Yrym	<i>var. erythrosperrum</i>	KAZ
7	UA 0105661	IR 12049S	CIGM.250-	<i>var. erythrosperrum</i>	MEX
8	UA 0110937	IR 14892S	Phyto 14/08	<i>var. erythrosperrum</i>	UKR
9	UA 0110936	IR 14891S	Phyto 33/08	<i>var. erythrosperrum</i>	UKR
10	UA 0111123	IR 15595S	L 685-12	<i>var. lutescens</i>	UKR
<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf					
11	UA0201229	IR 12313S	Zolotko	<i>var. muticohordeiforme</i>	UKR
12	UA0201199	IR 13580S	Orenburgskaya 21	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	RUS
13	UA0201431	IR 14943S	Nurly	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	KAZ
14	UA0201201	IR 14045S	Slavuta	<i>var. leucomelan</i>	UKR
15	UA0200923	IR 12773S	Bukuría	<i>var. melanopus</i>	UKR
16	UA0201428	IR 14941S	Altun Segus	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	KAZ
17	UA0201386	IR 14438S	Metiska	<i>var. melanopus</i>	UKR
18	UA0201452	IR 15566S	Novacia	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	UKR
19	UA0201453	IR 15548S	Diana	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	UKR
20	UA0201426	IR 14937S	Kustanayskaya 30	<i>var. hordeiforme</i>	KAZ

Note: * SWE – Sweden; RUS – Russian; UKR – Ukraine; KAZ – Kazakhstan; MEX – Mexico.

Evaluation of the genetic structure of the collection of spring wheat samples was performed on morphological grounds, which included coloration of the ear, types of ear pigmentation, types of ear shape, the coloration of the spike, pubescence of ear scales.

Table 2. Characteristics of the studied samples of the genus *Triticum* L.

n / a	National catalog number	Form	Variety	Country of origin
1	UA0300104	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. vulgare</i>	BGR
2	UA 0300221	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. monococcum</i>	AZE
3	UA 0300223	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. vulgare</i>	ALB
4	UA 0300254	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. monococcum</i>	ARM
5	UA 0300282	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. monococcum</i>	HUN
6	UA 0300310	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. hohensteinii</i>	GEO
7	UA 0300311	<i>monococcum</i>	<i>var. nigricultum</i>	SYR
8	UA 0300313	<i>monococcum</i>	-	HUN
9	UA0300402	<i>boeticum</i>	<i>var. boeticum</i>	UKR
10	UA0300224	<i>sinskajae</i>	<i>var. sinskajae</i>	RUS
11	UA0300545	<i>timopheevii</i>	<i>var. nigrum</i>	BLR
12	UA0300257	<i>militinae</i>	<i>var. militinae</i>	RUS
13	UA0300008	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var. aeruginosum</i>	RUS
14	UA0300327	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var. aeruginosum</i>	RUS
15	UA0300407	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var. nudidicoccum</i>	UKR
16	UA0300406	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var. nudirufum</i>	UKR
17	UA0300199	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var.pseudogunbadi</i>	IRN
18	UA0300009	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var.serbicum</i>	RUS
19	UA0300183	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var.serbicum</i>	RUS
20	UA0300021	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var. volgense</i>	KAZ
21	IU070615	<i>dicoccum</i>	<i>var.submajus</i>	BGR
22	IU0700070	<i>ispahanicum</i>	<i>var. ispahanicum</i>	IRN
23	UA0300490	<i>persicum</i>	<i>var. persicum</i>	GEO
24	UA0300495	<i>persicum</i>	<i>var. rubiginosum</i>	GEO
25	UA0300110	<i>turgidum</i>	<i>var. plinianum</i>	KGZ
26	UA0300237	<i>turgidum</i>	<i>var.rubroathrum</i>	GRC
27	UA0300376	<i>turgidum</i>	-	BGR
28	IU070589	<i>aethiopicum</i>	<i>var.nigriviolaceum</i>	ERI
29	UA0300238	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.subbaktiaricum</i>	UZB
30	UA0300304	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.album</i>	AUS
31	UA0300387	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.caeruleum</i>	CAN
32	UA0300388	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.duhamelianum</i>	CAN
33	UA0300391	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.caeruleum</i>	CAN
34	UA0300392	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.alefeldii</i>	CAN
35	UA0300398	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.arduini</i>	UKR
36	UA0300443	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.caeruleum</i>	RUS
37	UA0300546	<i>spelta</i>	<i>var.caeruleum</i>	RUS
38	UA0300240	<i>compactum</i>	<i>var.erinaceum</i>	ARM
39	UA0300354	<i>compactum</i>	<i>var.pseudoicterinum</i>	GRC
40	UA0300368	<i>compactum</i>	<i>var.humboldtinflatum</i>	CHN
41	UA0300528	<i>compactum</i>	<i>var.kerkianum</i>	GEO

Note: * RUS – Russian; UKR – Ukraine; KAZ – Kazakhstan; GRC – Greece; BGR – Bulgaria; AZE – Azerbaijan; ALB – Albania; ARM – Armenia; HUN – Hungary; GEO – Georgia, SYR – Syrian Arab Republic; BLR – Belarus, IRN – Iran; KGZ – Kergizia; UZB – Uzbekistan; AUS – Australia; CAN – Canada; ERI – Eritrea.

Phenological observations were performed following the Methodology of state varietal testing of crops (Volkodav, 2010). The beginning of each phase of growth and development was set at 10% of plants, full – not less than 75%. Stages and microstages of plant development were determined by the BBSN scale (Kuperman, 1984).

We studied the nature of the variability of developmental phases and quantitative traits during the growing season and conducted a visual assessment of qualitative traits of wheat collection samples. Thirty plants of each sample were analyzed. Biometric observations, accounting, and measurements were carried out according to the "Methods of examination of plant varieties of cereals for difference, homogeneity, and stability" (Kostenko, 2016).

The sowing time, the emergence of seedlings, phases of 2-3 leaves, tillering, tube emergence, flag leaf, earing, flowering, milk-wax ripeness, ripening were recorded.

Table 3. Characteristics of the studied amphidiploid samples of the genus *Triticum L.*

n / a	National catalog number	Sample name	Pedigree	Country of origin	Institution of origin
1	UA0500004	PAG - 12	<i>T. persicum</i> x <i>T. monococcum</i>	RUS	VIR
2	UA0500007	PAG - 20	<i>T. timococcum</i> x <i>T. monococcum</i>	RUS	VIR
3	UA0500008	PAG - 31	<i>T. dicoccum</i> и-329428, Poland x <i>T. monococcum</i> k-20636, Ispaniya	RUS	VIR, DOS VIR
4	UA0500009	PAG - 32	<i>T. dicoccum</i> κ-14055, Armenia x <i>T. monococcum</i> и-452639, Czech Republic	RUS	VIR, DOS VIR
5	UA0500010	PEAG	<i>T. dicoccum</i> и-244569, Germany x <i>Ae. Tauschii</i> л-110	RUS	VIR, DOS VIR
6	UA0500014	<i>Triticum x kiharae</i>	<i>T. timococcum</i> x <i>Ae. Tauschii</i>	JPN	
7	UA0500018	<i>Haynaticum</i>	AD (<i>T. dicoccum</i> - <i>D. villosum</i>)	RUS	Moscow Agricultural Academy. K.A. Timiryazeva, Russia Research Institute of Genetics and Breeding of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan
8	UA0500022	AD8	<i>T. dicoccum</i> x <i>Ae. triuncialis</i>	AZE	VIR
9	UA0500023	PAG - 13	<i>T. dicoccum</i> x <i>T. monococcum</i>	RUS	
10	UA0500024	PAG - 39	<i>T. dicoccum</i> x κ-150007, Poland x <i>T. sinskajae</i>	RUS	VIR, DOS VIR
11	UA0500025	<i>Triticum x timococcum</i>	<i>T. timopheevii</i> x <i>T. monococcum</i>	RUS	Moscow Agricultural Academy. K.A. Timiryazeva, Russia
12	UA0500026	<i>Triticum x sinskourarticum</i>	<i>T. sinskajae</i> x <i>T. urartu</i>	ARM	Armenian CHI
13	UA0500043	PAG - 4	<i>T. durum</i> v. <i>Stebutii</i> k-16477 x <i>T. monococcum</i> v. <i>macedonicum</i> k-18140	RUS	VIR
14	UA0500044	PAG - 7	<i>T. durum</i> x <i>T. monococcum</i>	RUS	VIR
15	UA0300107	-	<i>T. timopheevii</i> x <i>timopheevii</i>	-	-

Note: * RUS – Russian; AZE – Azerbaijan; ARM – Armenia; JPN – Japan.

- the presence or absence of awns on the ear; spiny forms have long spines that exceed the length of the ear, medium – equal to it, short – less than the length of the ear. There are also hemispherical forms, in which the lower spikelets often form filamentous processes instead of spines, and the middle and upper spikelets have short or medium-length spines;
 - pubescence of the ear – the presence of hairs on the spikelet scales and the open part of the outer flower scales; there is no ear without pubescence;
 - coloration of the ear (spikelet scales), which can be white (light yellow, yellow-straw), red (pale red, orange, red-brown), black, gray-smoky on white and red backgrounds;
 - the color of the awns is the same as the color of the ear or black in both white-eared and red-eared varieties;
 - color of grains white (floury white, vitreous white, amber-yellow) or red (red-brown) (Volkodav, 2000).
- Statistical processing of experimental data was performed according to generally accepted methods using MS Excel 2003.

Results

Agrometeorological conditions of the growing season of the genus *Triticum L.* differed over the years of research and were not always favorable for plants and phytopathogens. The hydrothermal coefficient was used to detect the effect of precipitation and air temperature on the test samples (Fig. 1).

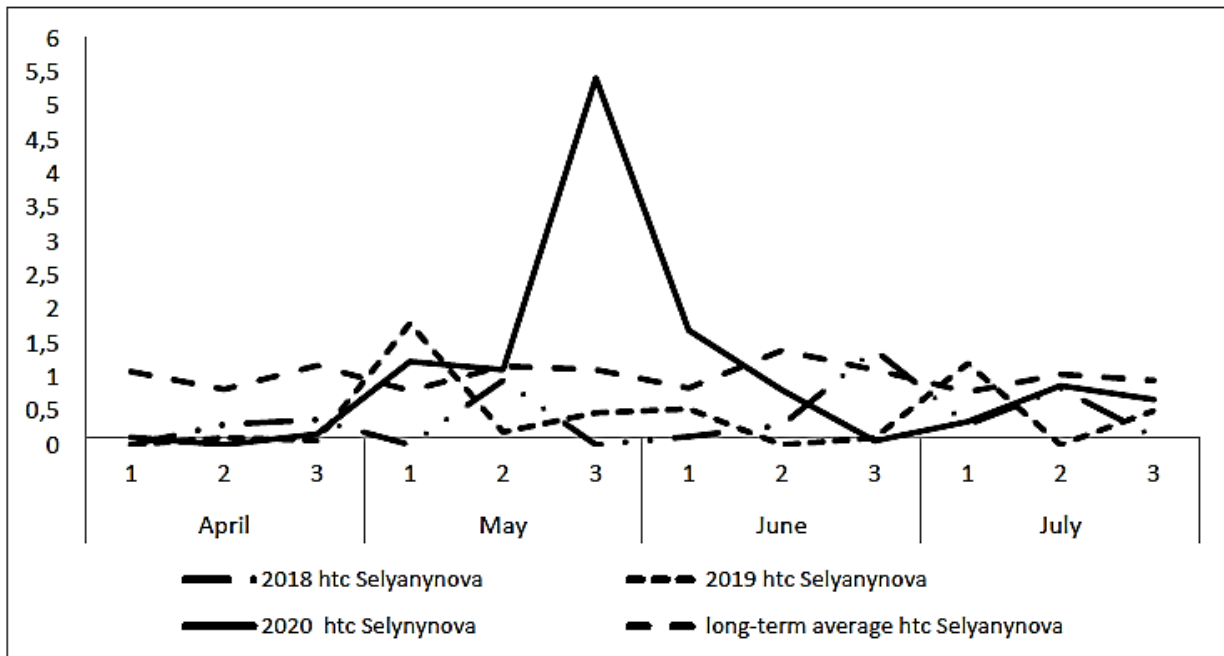


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the hydrothermal coefficient of Selyaninova during the growing season of spring wheat (Experimental field of KhNAU, 2018–2020).

Thus, in 2018, the period of the VVSN 09 phase (sowing-seedlings) (09.04–21.04) was characterized by dry conditions (HTC = 0.3; 0.1; 0.0, respectively). In 2018, the VVSN 30 phase (ladder-exit to the tube) took place in three decades of weather conditions and was characterized by arid and dry conditions (HTC = 0.37; 0; 0.95, respectively). Accordingly, in 2019 this period was marked by dry conditions, excess moisture and arid conditions (HTC = 0.07; 1.79; 0.19, respectively), 2020 (HTC = 0.16; 1.23; 1.1, respectively).). The period of VVSN 21 (beginning of tillering) in 2018 was characterized by dry conditions (HTC = 0). In 2019, the period of VVSN 73 (milk-wax ripeness) was dry (HTC = 0), which did not contribute to the formation and filling of wheat grain. In general, during the study period, the humidity level was insufficient and was characterized in 2018, 2019 (HTC = 0.39; 0.41), and in 2020 was characterized by a sufficient amount of moisture and (HTC = 1.04). Thus, we can conclude that in 2020, BBSN 37 (flag leaf – flowering ears) (HTC was 5.41) contributed to a sufficient filling of grain compared to 2018-2019.

In the period from 2018–2020, we assessed the morphological variability of the collection of spring wheat, which showed polymorphism on all studied traits. The number of gradations per trait varied from 2 to 8. In populations of collecting samples of spring wheat over the years of the study, the following phenotypes were found: the primary color of spikelets: white, yellow, red, brown, red (Fig. 2);

- type of spotting (pigmentation) of the ear: no, a spot in the center, painted more than half of the ear. The revealed morphological signs of pigmentation of a spike of spring wheat are presented in Fig. 3;
- varieties of ear shape: pyramidal, cylindrical, spindle-shaped (middle is wide, narrows up and slightly downwards); club-shaped (extension to the top). Examples of the variety of ear shape are presented in Fig.4;
- varieties of awns: white, red, black (see Fig. 5).

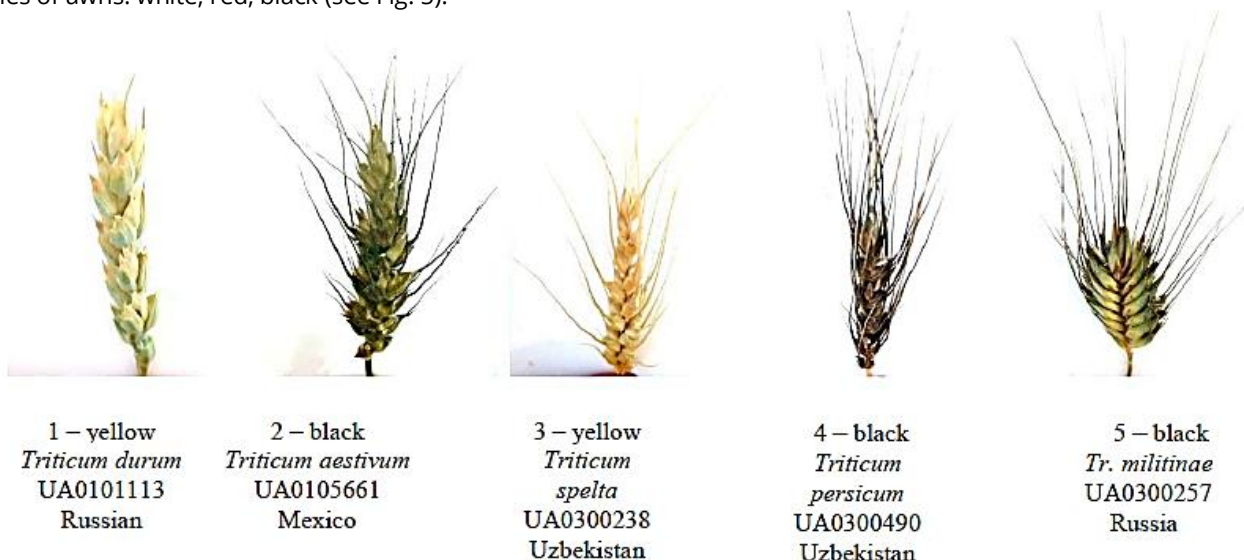


Fig. 2. Variability of the main color of the ear of spring wheat



1 – more than half of the ear is painted
UA0201229
Triticum aestivum
Ukraine

2 – more than half of the ear is painted
UA0201201
Triticum durum
Ukraine

3 – spot in the center
UA0300254
Triticum monococcum
Armenia

4 – more than half of the ear is painted
UA0500008
wheat amphidiploids
Russia

5 – more than half of the ear is painted
UA0500009
wheat amphidiploids
Russia

Fig. 3. Types of pigmentation of spring wheat ears



1 – fusiform
UA0100098
Triticum aestivum
Sweden

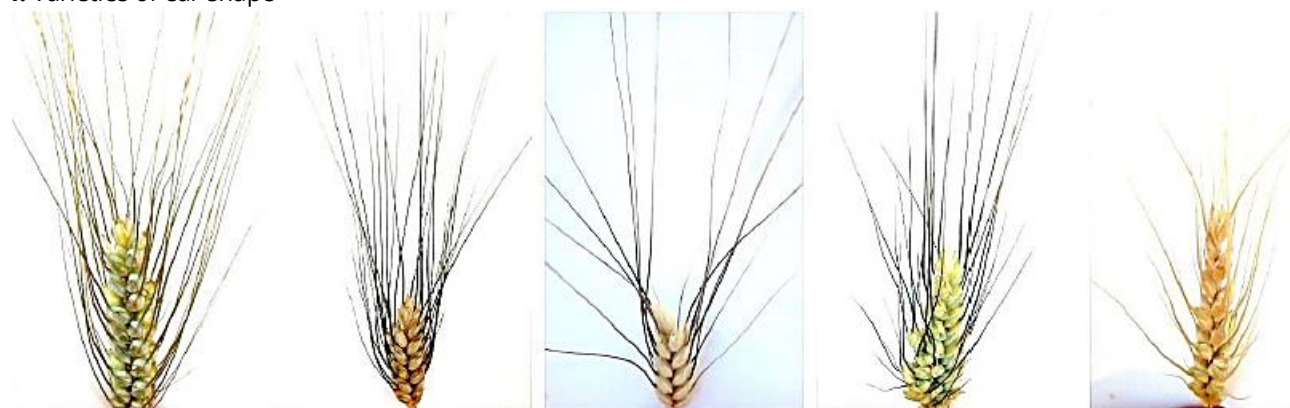
2 – bulavovidna
UA0201229
Triticum durum
Ukraine

3 – pyramidal
UA0300254
Triticum monococcum
Armenia

4 – fusiform
IU070589
Tr. aethiopicum
Bulgaria

5 – pyramidal
UA0300392
Triticum spelta
Bulgaria

Fig. 4. Varieties of ear shape



1 – black
UA0201428
Triticum durum
Kazakhstan

2 – black
UA0201386
Triticum durum
Ukraine

3 – black
UA0300199
Triticum dicoccum
Iran

4 – black
UA0300110
Triticum turgidum
Kyrgyzstan

5 – yellow
UA0300238
Triticum spelta
Uzbekistan

Fig. 5. Varieties of spines

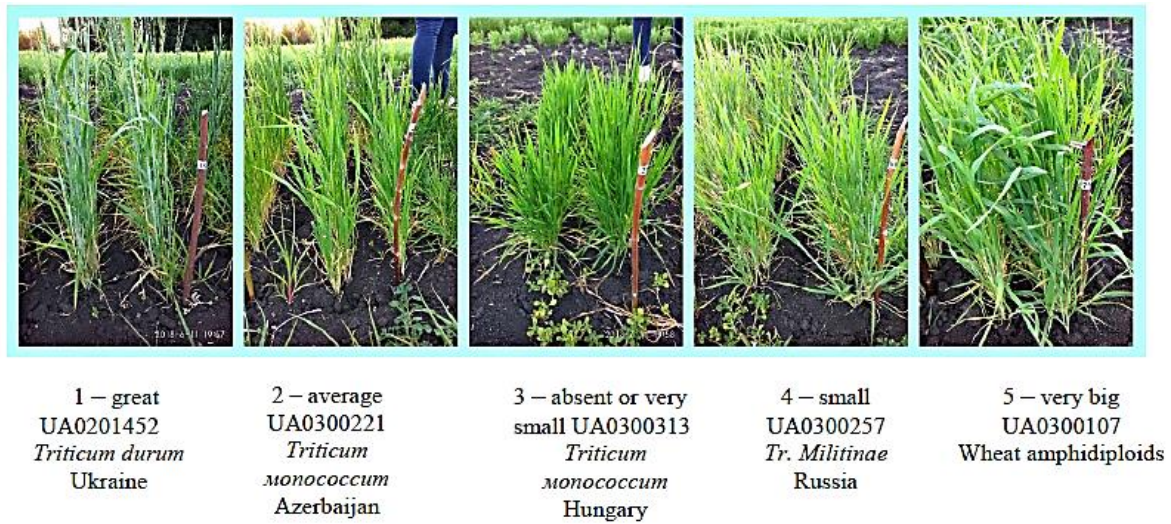


Fig. 6. Number of plants with a curved flag leaf

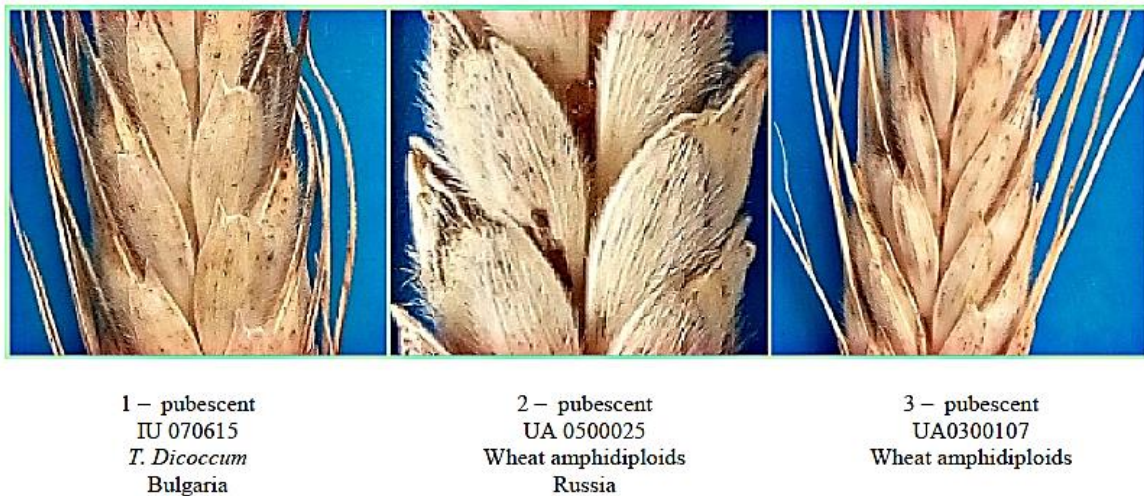


Fig. 7. Hairiness of ear scales,

Our observations showed that in the conditions of the Eastern Forest-Steppe of Ukraine, the studied samples developed normally, passed all stages of organogenesis, and formed a full-fledged ear. However, during the study period, agrometeorological conditions in different years affected the growth, development, and productivity of culture. The development of spring wheat plants begins with the germination of seeds. The speed of this stage depends on a combination of factors: soil temperature, humidity, and access to oxygen. We observed that the sprouts of spring wheat appear on average on 8-10 days after sowing (Fig. 4). The main factor determining the rate of germination is soil moisture, the primary source of precipitation. The length of the growing season is an essential factor in adapting the culture to environmental conditions. This indicator gives an idea of the prospects for growing different species in certain climatic conditions (Koshkin, 2010). Analysis of the collection of spring wheat by the duration of the growing season and individual phases of development allowed to establish the variation of these traits at the interspecific and intraspecific levels. The results of the analysis are presented in Fig. 4. The duration of the vegetation period (BBCH 0-99) of spring wheat varies from 120 to 180 days, depending on the type of samples. The collection we studied was represented by genotypes of one group of maturity: medium-ripe. The shortest growing season, which lasted an average of 100 days, was *Tr. spelta* L. The most extended growing season was characterized by amphidiploid wheat species 105 days on average for all samples of this species.

Observations have shown that the phase BBCH 09-11 (sowing – entire seedlings) was the shortest (average – on the species 8.5 days) in the samples of the species – *Triticum persicum*. The most extended phase of BBCH 13 (2-3 leaves) was observed in amphidiploid samples of wheat, which lasted 11.6 days. The phase of BBCH 11-18 (total seedlings – phase of 2th-3rd leaves) was the shortest observed in the samples of the species *Triticum dicoccum*, which averaged 9.4 days. The period of BBCH 19-28 (2th-3th leaves – tillering) in samples of the species *Triticum spelta* was the shortest and amounted to 24.8 days on average for all samples of this species. Amphidiploid samples showed a slightly worse result in this phase and averaged 27.2 per species. Phase BBCH 29-38 (tillering–exit into the tube) was the shortest was found in samples of the species *Triticum persicum* on average in the sample was 2.0 days, the most extended phase from tillering to exit into the tube was in samples of the species *Triticum aestivum* and was 3.7 days on average in appearance. The phenological phase of BBCN 39-49 (exit to the flag leaf tube) was the shortest in *Triticum durum* and averaged 3.0 days on samples of this species, the longest this phase was found in samples of *Triticum dicoccum* and is 4.9 days on average by type. BBCH 49-59 (flag leaf-flowering, earing) was the shortest in *Triticum aestivum* and was 2.6 days on average for all samples of this species, and the most extended phase of BBCH 49-59 was

found in amphidiploid samples of wheat and was on average for the species 5.1 days. The period of BBCH 60–78 (flowering, earing – milk-wax ripeness) was the shortest was found in samples of *Triticum monococcum* and was 5.6 days on average, and the most extended phase was found in *Triticum compactum* and was nine days on average in samples of this species. Phase BBCH 78–89 (milk-wax ripeness-maturation) was shortest observed in samples of the species *Triticum aestivum* and was 25.3 days, on average per species. The longest phase was recorded in *Triticum persicum* (31.0 days on average). The period of BBCH 90–99 (ripening–harvesting) was the shortest in *Triticum compactum* and *Triticum persicum* (8.5 days), while the longest was in *Triticum aestivum* and averaged 14.2 days.

Table 4 The duration of phenological phases and the growing season in the genus *Triticum* L., 2018-2020 year

Species	Interphase period																				
	Sowing-full seedlings (BBCH 09-11)		Full seedlings – phase of 2th–3th leaves (BBCH 11-18)		Phase 2th-3th leaves - tillering (BBCH 19-28)		Tillering-exit into the tube (BBCH 29-38)		Exit to the tube-flag sheet (BBCH 39-49)		Flag leaf-flowering, earing (BBCH 49-59)		Flowering, earing – Milk-wax ripeness (BBCH 60-78)		Milk-wax ripeness-maturation (BBCH 78-89)		Maturation-collection harvest (BBCH 90-99)		Duration of the growing season, days (BBCH 0-99)		
	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean	CV	mean
1*	9.0±1.0	11.1±1.4	11.8±1.1	9.7±1.3	25.0±1.6	7.0±0.9	3.7±0.6	17.3±2.3	3.3±0.6	18.3±2.4	2.6±0.5	20.7±2.8	7.6±0.9	12.1±1.6	25.3±1.7	6.6±0.9	4.2±1.3	8.8±1.1	102.3±3.4	3.3±0.7	
2	8.9±0.9	11.2±1.5	11.8±1.1	9.7±1.3	26.0±1.7	6.5±0.8	2.6±0.5	20.7±2.8	3.0±0.6	19.2±2.6	2.8±0.6	19.9±2.7	6.4±0.8	13.2±1.7	27.9±1.8	6.3±0.8	12.5±1.2	9.4±1.2	101.9±3.4	3.3±0.7	
3	9.0±1.1	12.6±1.7	11.9±1.4	11.9±1.6	26.1±2.1	8.0±1.0	3.0±0.7	23.6±3.2	3.7±0.8	21.2±2.9	3.0±0.7	23.6±3.2	5.6±1.0	17.3±2.3	27.3±2.1	7.8±1.0	11.6±1.4	12.0±1.6	101.1±4.1	4.1±1.1	
4	9.4±1.1	11.5±1.5	11.6±1.3	11.1±1.4	26.0±1.9	7.4±1.0	2.1±0.5	26.0±3.6	4.9±0.8	17.1±2.3	3.4±0.7	20.6±2.8	6.4±1.0	15.0±2.0	27.2±2.0	7.2±0.9	12.0±1.3	10.9±1.4	103.0±4.0	3.8±0.9	
5	9.2±1.1	11.6±1.5	11.8±1.2	10.3±1.3	24.8±1.8	7.1±0.9	3.2±0.6	19.7±2.6	4.2±0.7	17.2±2.3	4.0±0.7	17.7±2.4	6.7±0.9	13.7±1.8	25.4±1.8	7.0±0.9	10.4±1.1	10.9±1.4	100.0±3.5	3.6±0.8	
6	9.0±1.7	19.2±2.6	12.0±2.0	16.7±2.2	25.0±2.9	11.5±1.5	3.0±1.0	33.3±4.8	3.5±1.1	30.9±4.3	4.7±1.3	26.5±3.7	9.0±1.7	19.2±2.6	27.7±3.0	11.0±1.4	8.5±1.7	19.8±2.7	102.5±5.8	5.7±2.0	
7	8.7±2.1	24.0±3.3	12.3±2.5	20.1±2.7	25.3±3.6	14.0±1.8	3.0±1.2	40.8±6.1	3.7±1.3	36.9±5.4	4.7±1.5	32.7±4.7	6.7±1.8	27.4±3.8	29.0±3.8	13.1±1.7	9.7±2.2	22.7±3.1	103.0±7.2	7.0±2.9	
8	8.5±2.9	34.3±4.9	12.5±3.5	28.3±3.9	26.0±5.1	19.6±2.6	2.0±1.4	70.7±12.9	4.5±2.1	47.1±7.3	4.5±2.1	47.1±7.3	6.0±2.4	40.8±6.1	31.0±5.6	18.0±2.4	8.5±2.9	34.3±4.9	103.5±10.2	9.8±5.0	
9	11.6±0.9	7.8±1.0	11.7±0.9	8.1±1.0	27.2±1.4	5.3±0.7	3.1±15.6	15.6±2.0	3.4±0.5	15.1±2.0	5.1±0.6	12.2±1.6	7.4±0.8	10.2±1.3	29.9±1.5	5.1±0.6	5.9±0.7	11.4±1.5	105.4±2.8	2.7±0.5	
max	11.60		12.50		27.20		3.70		4.90		5.10		9.00		31.00		14.20		105.40		
min	8.50		11.60		24.80		2.00		3.00		2.60		5.60		25.30		5.90		100.00		
R	1.36		1.08		1.10		1.85		1.63		1.96		1.61		1.23		2.41		1.05		

Npte: the data presented like M±SE and CV±SE; 1 – *Triticum aestivum*; 2 – *Triticum durum*; 3 – *Triticum monococcum*; 4 – *Triticum dicoccum*; 5 – *Triticum spelta*; 6 – *Triticum compactum*; 7 – *Triticum turgidum*; 8 – *Triticum persicum*; 9 – wheat amphidiploids.

Conclusions

The most extended phase BBCH 09–11 (sowing-full seedlings) was observed in amphidiploid samples (11.6 days), and the shortest phase was recorded in samples of *Triticum persicum* (8.5 days); the most extended phase BBCH 11–18 (total seedlings–phase 2x-3 leaves) was observed in samples of *Triticum persicum* (12.5 days), and the shortest phase was recorded in samples of *Triticum dicoccum* (11.6 days). The most extended duration of the vegetation period BBCH 0–99 was recorded in amphidiploid samples and was 105.5 days, and the shortest growing season was in *Triticum spelta* (100 days). The duration of the interphase periods mainly depends on heat and moisture. We registered that at the beginning of the growing season of the studied crop, the rate of development phases is significantly influenced by precipitation.

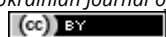
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Citation:

Chuprina, Yu.Yu., Klymenko, I.V., Golovan, L.V., Buzina, I.M., Belay, Y.M., Mikheev, V.H., Nazarenko, V.V., Vynohradenko, S.O., Khainus, D.D. (2021). Variability of morphological markers and vegetation period of spring wheat samples of different ecological and geographical origin.

Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 11 (2), 241–248.



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