

AGRIBALKAN 2022

IV. BALKAN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS



**31 AUGUST – 02 SEPTEMBER 2022,
EDİRNE, TURKEY**

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Organized by Trakya University

with

Trakya Universities' Union, Balkan Universities' Union, Namik Kemal University, Onsekizmart University - Turkey, Uludag University, Turkey, Agriculture University of Plovdiv, Trakia University-Stara Zagora - Bulgaria, Democritus University of Thrace – Greece and with contribution of other Balkan Institutions...



INVITED SPEAKERS

NAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Acad. Prof. Dr. Atanas ATANASSOV	Joint Genomic Center	BULGARIA
Prof. Dr. İskender TIRYAKI	Çanakkale Onsekizmart University	TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Emina DACI	University of Business & Technology	KOSOVA
Prof. Dr. Ljubinko JOVANOVIĆ	Educons University	SERBIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rumiana VASSILEVSKA	Ins. Plant Physiology Genetics, Sofia	BULGARIA
Dr. Maria Joita PACUREANU	Romanian Academy - Research and Studies Center for Agroforest Biodiversity, Bucharest, Romania	ROMANIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saeed RAUF	Jargodha University	PAKISTAN
Prof. Dr. Desimir KNEZEVIĆ	University of Pristina	KOSOVA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul QAYYUM	Haripur University	PAKISTAN

THE EDITORS OF PROCEEDING BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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IMPORTANCE OF OLD BREAD WHEAT VARIETIES IN BIODIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The cultivation wheat in past century influenced that varieties have acquired certain specific forms of adaptation and changed their hereditary basis. Farmers, have their priorities in selecting a variety for traits yield, lodging resistance, and protein content. Wheat breeders pay more attention to balance those traits with others, like nutritional quality, disease resistance into a combination going to be attractive to a grower. Aim of this study is estimation of share of old wheat varieties in improving yield, quality and adaptation of developed modern bread wheat varieties. In this investigation analyzed diversity and fluctuation wheat varieties which grown in Serbia from 19 to 21 century. In the end of 19th century farmers grown indigeneous population, introduced foreign genotypes, local populations, old varieties approved after period of Green Revolution and modern wheat varieties. Also in study presented work on collection old wheat genotypes and local population, and distribution genotypes on localities were collected as well Institution where collected genotypes deposited. The differences between old and modern wheat varieties were established for yield, protein content, quality, resistance to diseases, resistance and susceptibility to low temperature, lodging etc. On the base of analysis can be concluded that old varieties and local populations are valuable resources of desirable genes for further wheat breeding for improving yield, quality and adaptability of further varieties which will be create.

Keywords: Old wheat, heritage, genes, biodiversity, resources