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1	2	3	4	5
1.	1	-0,571±±0,025	-0,22±0,032	-0,352±0,032
2.		+0,49±0,037	+0,38±0,043	+0,44±0,051
3.		-0,30±0,040	-0,68±0,064	-0,24±0,048
4.	1	+0,20±0,044	+0,31±0,054	+0,52±0,057
5.	1	+0,41±0,0,19	+0,58±0,036	+0,72±0,64
6.	1	-0,27±0,030	-0,56±0,026	-0,41±0,028
7.	1	+0,024±0,032	-0,25±0,039	-0,016±0,032

( 2014-2017 )

1	2			3			4		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
25-50	531	50,6	10,5	581	77,1	7,5	519	83	6,2
51-80	599	45,3	13,2	671	78,6	8,6	633	79	8,2
81-110	641	46,1	13,8	787	70,2	11,2	687	74	9,3
111-140	621	40,9	15,2	757	63,9	10,3	722	72	10,2
141-170	685	40,5	16,1	859	71,5	12,2	768	70	11,0
171-200	660	39,8	16,4	842	57,8	14,1	811	66	12,2

### Correlation connections of elements of potato yield in adjacent generations

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**Key words:** Potato, Inheritance, Correlation.

#### Abstract

It is established that each of the components of potato yield - the number and size of tubers - in adjacent vegetative generations is inherited in negative correlation dependence. These indicators are among themselves, these indicators are inherited by the principle of mutual transition, from larger tubers, plants growing with a large number of averaged tubers, from the last to the next year - plants with fewer tubers, but with a higher average tuber mass. For this reason, the selection of the highest yielding bushes with a large number of medium tubers does not provide stable results.