

Blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) is one of the useful cultivated species. It is provided information about the achievements in its introduction and selection in the XIX–XXI centuries. Use of the introduction, hybridization and sowing seeds from the open pollination of winter – hardy, plenteous and large-fruited cultivars of this species allowed domestic breeders to create a number of outstanding cultivars, combining geographically disjuncted gene pool. Most of the other exotic species at distant hybridization are used the old Western cultivars ‘Goliaf’ and ‘Bredtorp’. ‘Lia Plodorodnaya’ and ‘Neapolitanskaya’ for a long time were in the zoned range of the blackcurrant in the Urals and Siberia. In the Urals proved to be a great the cultivar ‘Krasa Lvova’ among exotic species, and local cultivars of T. V. Shagina from spontaneous hybridization of the cultivar ‘Valovaya’. ‘Burevestnik’, ‘Fortuna’, ‘Dobrohot’, ‘Mushketer’, and others. Success in the breeding of any culture is determined by the presence and selection of necessary starting material. Currently, almost entire gene pool of black currant is collected and analyzed by the Russia's leading breeders. The seedlings selection efficiency is achieved by the presence of a large number of initial cultivars of various origins. From the seeds of 10 cultivars of T.V. Shagina (‘Azart’, ‘Dobry Dzhinn’, ‘Voevoda’, ‘Mushketer’, ‘Vympel’, ‘Globus’, ‘Pilot’, ‘Fortuna’, ‘Napev Uralsky’ and introduced species ‘Krasa Lvova’) are produced 11 seedlings from free pollination with a berries’ mass 1.9 g, with a productivity on the second year of fruiting up to 1 kg. The taste of the berries of produced forms is sweet and sour, like of the parent cultivars. With the help of taxonomic separation for the relative parameters (shape and size of the leaf blades of the first introduced cultivars of black currants, the best cultivars of the Ural breeding and forms of their free pollination) are revealed three distinct groups of cultivars. Success ful cultivation of blackcurrants, involves the creation of cultivar-populations and introduction populations, which contribute to spontaneous hybridization, balanced cultivar resistance to adverse factors of the northern latitudes and the preservation of valuable quality features in new forms.