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*E-mail: violycaro@yahoo.com

Influence of some factors on body weight of Mis lambs at early stage of growth

Violeta Caro Petrovic*, Milan P. Petrovic, Dragana Ruzic-Music, Nevena Maksimovic, Dusica Ostojic-Andric, Aleksandar Stanojkovic, Bogdan Cekic

Institute for Animal Husbandry, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

SUMMARY

The lambs' bodyweight is not only important for genetic purposes, also need for economic prognostics and evaluations. The study aim is to find important factors that affect the growth performances of lambs Mis at birth to 90 days.

The records of body weights from at birth (BW), at 30 days (BW30), 60 days (BW60), and 90 days (BW90).; birth type (bt) of 200 Mis lambs male and female born during summer (S) and winter (W) season are used in the study in order to determine effects of some factors on lamb's neonatal development.

Also has considered in the study was the age of dam (da) at lambing classifying as 4-5 years and 6-7 years.

The lambs' body weight from birth to 90 days of age showed higher on male lambs, the lambs born by dams' ages 4-5 years, lambs born single and the lambs born during summer. The analysis of variance showed much effects ($P < 0.01$) of

90
(),
30 (30), 60 (60), 90
(90).;
(bt) 200
" "
() ()
()
4-5 6-7
90
4-5

(P<0.01)

60 90

30 (P<0.5).

90 (P<0.05; P<0.01).

lambs sex and the type of birth on body weights at birth to 90 days of age.

Although the dam age not affected lambs' bodyweight at birth, at 60 days and 90 days, it has shown a significant effect on lambs body weight at 30 days (P<0.5).

The season of lambing have no effect on lambs' body weights at birth. However, it showed a significant effect at body weights of lambs at 30 days to 90 days (P<0.05; P<0.01).

Key words: lambs, body weight, sex, dam age, birth type, lambing season

**E-mail: milanppet@yahoo.com*

Relevant factors affecting the fertility of rams

Milan P. Petrovic^{1*}, Aleksandar Stanojkovic¹,
Violeta Caro Petrovic¹, Zoran Z. Ilic², Milan M. Petrovic¹,
Dragana Ružic-Muslic¹, Nevena Maksimovic¹

¹*Institute for Animal Husbandry, Belgrade, Serbia*

²*Faculty of Agriculture, Lesak, Serbia*

SUMMARY

The aim of this paper is to present a review of the most important points that are relevant to the successful use of rams in sheep reproduction. Rams play a big role and fertility in rams can be caused by many factors which can causes of infertility or reduced fertility.

Body temperatures produced in rams by high summer temperatures is a cause of poor quality semen. High temperatures can also affect mating with reduced sexual activity.

Sperm abnormalities are the morphological deviations from the normal sperm structure of that kind include abnormalities in head, mid-piece, tail, proximal cytoplasmic, droplets detached acrosomes, which increase in heat stressed ram semen. Semen quality can also be affected by: poor nutrition; diseases including reproductive tract, ovine brucellosis and other. Small testes in well grown young rams should be viewed with suspicion scrotal

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Brucella ovis.
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- circumference can be measured with a tape.
- Although a variety of organisms and trauma can cause inflammation of the epididymis, the cause of contagious ram epididymitis in mature rams of multi-sire breeding systems is the bacterium *Brucella ovis*. Selection of ram on the basis of their ability to produce offspring and suited to the environment.
- **Key words:** sheep, reproduction, ram, fertility, health

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*E-mail: t_st_ivanova@abv.bg

Duration of lactation according to the milk production class in Synthetic Population Bulgarian Milk ewes

anya Ivanova*, miliya Raicheva

Institute of Animal Science, 2232 Kostinbrod, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of the study is to determine the effect of the milk production class on the duration of lactation in Synthetic Population Bulgarian Milk ewes. The study was carried out with 99 ewes of Synthetic Population Bulgarian Milk at first-third lactation, reared in the Experimental farm of the Institute of Animal Science-Kostinbrod. The suckling, milking and lactation milk production, as well as the milk production class of the studied ewes were determined. The suckling milk production was determined 12 h after the lambs were separated from the ewes. The milk for the day of the control was obtained as the quantity of the individually milked milk was multiplied by two. The standard 120 day milking milk production and the milking milk production after 120 days until the end of lactation was determined according to AC method of ICAR. The milking milk production and the lactation milk production were calculated. The ewes were classified according to the milk as follows: no class – the animals with milk production below 95 l; class – the animals responding to the requirements of the breed for milk production (95 l); class

99

-

12

120-

120-

ICAR

95 l; -

:

- 95 l;

10

20%;

-
20%.

-

Data Analysis
Microsoft Excel.

F-

t-

Elite – the animals with milk production that is 10-20% higher than that of the requirements of the breed for I class; class Elite-record – the animals with milk production over 20 % higher than that of the animals of I class. The data were statistically evaluated using Data Analysis of the Microsoft Excel package. The significance of the influence of the factor was determined according to the values of F-criterion. The significance of the difference between the examined traits was determined through Student t-test. The duration of lactation was not affected by the milk production class of the ewes. Inconsistent results for the average duration of the periods of lactation according to the milk production class were observed.

Key words: dairy ewes, duration of lactation, milk production class

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2 5600 „ 281,

*E-mail: sylvia_iv@abv.bg

Trans fatty acids and quality assessment of fatty acid composition in white brined cheese from goat's milk

Cvetelina Dimitrova-Hristova², Silviya Ivanova^{1*},
Svetoslava Eneva-Stoicheva², Penko Zunev², Lujbomir Angelov¹

¹*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, Agricultural Academy, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 "V. Levski" Str., 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The study was conducted with white brine cheese produced by goat's milk from three breeds – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD), Anglonubiyska (AN) and Togenburgska goats (TG) during the lactation to establish the content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA) and to assess the quality of the fatty acid composition of the product as a healthy source in human nutrition.

The total content of TFA in the examined white brined cheese from goat's milk at WBD ranged from 2,29 to 2,81 g / 100g fat in AN from 2,34 to 3,04 g / 100g fat and from 2,44 to 2,97 g / 100g fat in TG, conditioned by the content of trans vaccenic acid (45 and 63%) of the total content of TFA depending on the breed. The concentration of CLA in the studied cheese is highest in TG from 1,36 to 1,60 g/100g fat.

	2,29	
2,81 g/100g	2,34	
3,04 g/100g	2,44	
2,97 g/100g	-	
(45 63%)	-	
	CLA	
1,36 1,60 g/100g	-	

- 44,22 60,46 g/100g
 1,55 2,38 2,03 2,66
 0,65 0,96.
 0,54 0,89 g/100g
 (15,48 21,51g/100g).
 :
 , CLA,

- The quality assessment of the fat
 - fraction included indicators lipid
 - preventive score, atherogenic and
 - thrombogenic index and the ratio between
 - hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty
 acids. Lipid preventive score is the lowest
 in cheeses made from goat's milk WBD-
 44,22 to 60,46 g/100g product as
 atherogenic and thrombogenic index are
 the lowest in TG, respectively from 1,55 to
 2,38 and from 2,03 to 2,66, and the
 highest ratio of hyper- and
 hypocholesterolemic fatty acids in the TG
 from 0,65 to 0,96.

- The analysed white brined cheese
 from goat's milk from different breeds are
 characterized as foodstuff low TFA (from
 0,54 to 0,89 g/100g milk product) and high
 content of saturated fatty acids (from
 15,48 to 21, 51g/100g milk product).

Key words: goat cheese, trans
 fatty acid, CLA, atherogenic index,
 thrombogenic index

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 1 1407 , , .” “ 53,
 2 5600 , , .” . “ 281,
 *E-mail: sylvia_iv@abv.bg

Trans fatty acids, biological active substances and assessment of fatty acid composition in goat milk from three breeds

Silviya Ivanova^{1*}, Cvetelina Dimitrova-Hristova²,
Svetoslava Eneva-Stoicheva², Penko Zunev², Lujbomir Angelov¹

¹*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, Agricultural Academy, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd.,
1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 "V. Levski" Str.,
5600 Troyan, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

<p>(),</p> <p>(),</p> <p>()</p> <p>2,34 g/100g</p> <p>1,86 g/100g</p> <p>1,07 2,25 g/100g</p> <p>(40 67%)</p>	<p>This study aims to determine the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA), - biological active and anti-cancer - components in goat milk from three - breeds – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD), - Anglonubiyska (AN) and Togenburgska - goats (TG) during the lactation and to - evaluate the fatty acid composition of fat - as a healthy source in human nutrition. <p>The total content of TFA in the analysed milk in different breeds vary from 1,35 to 2,34 g/100g fat at WBD, from 1,24 to 1,86 g/100g fat in AN and 1,07 to 2,25 g/100g fat in TG, conditioned by the content of trans vaccenic acid (40 and 67%) of the total content of TFA depending on the breed.</p> <p>The concentration of CLA in studied milk</p>
--	---

CLA
0,51 g/100g
-3
1,05 -6
1,85 2,21 g/100g
-
- 9,24 11,60 g/ 100 ml
,
,
2,19 3,44 2,19
3,22 -
-
0,45 0,71.
-
(0,06 0,10 g/100 ml)
(3,2
4,56 g/100 ml).
:
, CLA, -3,
-6

- is highest at WBD from 0,33 to 0,51 g/100g fat. The amount of omega-3 fatty acids in the analysed milk from goats ranges from 0,44 to 1,05, and omega-6 fatty acids from 1,85 to 2,21 g/100g fat in different breeds.

The lipid preventive score is the lowest in the milk from WBD – 9,24 to 11,60 g/100 ml product. The milk obtained from WBD have a lowest atherogenic and thrombogenic index, respectively 2,19 to 3,44 and from 2,19 to 3,22 and a ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids from 0.45 to 0.71.

The analysed milk from different goat's breed were characterized as foodstuffs with a low content of TFA (from 0,06 to 0,10 g/100g product) and a high content of SFA (from 3,2 to 4,56 g/100g product).

Key words: goat milk, trans fatty acid, CLA, omega-3, omega-6

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**E-mail: luboangelov@abv.bg*

Influence of season and stage of lactation on the physicochemical and fatty acid composition of ewe's milk in Karakachan breed rearing in the region of the Middle Rhodopes

Silviya Ivanova¹, Ljubomir Angelov^{1*}, Dimitar Gadjev²

¹*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*Experimental Station of Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 35 Nevyastata Str., 4700 Smolyan, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to trace the dynamics of the composition of meadow grass, physicochemical and microbiological indicators of ewe's milk and tracking fatty acid spectrum in various plant and animal materials.

Conducted research on the fatty acid composition of grass associations in the region of the Middle Rhodopes depending on the season shows that with increasing vegetation is changing the concentration of the main groups of fatty acids in which stepwise increases the amount of saturated by 14% and monounsaturated fatty acids with 78% /SFA and MUFA/ expense of polyunsaturated /PUFA/. In the dynamics tracked changes linoleic acid (C18: 2 cis9,12) -linolenic which is appearing

14%
 78% /SFA MUFA/
 /PUFA/.
 - (C18:2 cis9,12) -

/ CLA /
 .
 -
 .
 / CLA, -3, -6,
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substrate for synthesis of CLA /anticancer action/ in the rumen.

Assessment of physicochemical and microbiological parameters and fatty acid composition was made of milk in the period from May to July. The ewe's milk have very high biological value /higher levels of CLA, -3, -6 and vaccenic acid/. Sheep's milk from Karakachan breed is an important raw material for production of dairy foods with high biological value and anticancerogenic effect.

Key words: pasture grass, ewe's milk, physicochemical composition, fatty acid profile, biological active substances, trans fatty acids

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*E-mail: luboangelov@abv.bg

Physicochemical composition and fatty acid profile of white brined cheese of Karakachan ewes reared in the endemic mountain regions of Middle Rhodope

Ljubomir Angelov^{1*}, Silviya Ivanova¹, Dimitar Gadjev²,
Tzonka Odjakova²

¹*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, Agricultural Academy, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd.,
1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*Experimental Station of Stockbreeding and Agriculture - Smolyan, 35 Nevyastata Str.,
4700 Smolyan, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The objective of the present study was to investigate the changes in the physicochemical composition of the white brined cheese from Karakachanian breed reared in region of Middle Rhodope.

The white brined cheese produced from sheep milk during the lactation is characterized by constant quantities of moisture and total solid. With advance of laktation the ash content decreased from 8,02% to 6,90%, the protein level increased slightly from 13,33 to 13,66% and the fat contenent varied from 16,37 to 16,89%.

8,02% 6,90%,
(13,33 13,66%),
16,37 16,89%.

The content of saturated fatty acids in cheese made from the milk of Karakachan breed increased from May to June by 0,5% (67,49 g / 100g fat), then 0,5%

(67,49 g/100g),
 71,54 g/100g .

27,75 g/100g -

g/100g 15,5% (8,05 6,00) .

CLA ()

(3,53 2,12 g/100g) .

40%

g/100g (7,63 5,86) .

:

reduced to 71,54 g / 100g fat.

The content of monounsaturated fatty acids increased insignificant from May to July in the white brined cheese and reached at the end of the lactation period to 27,75 g / 100g fat. From May to July polyunsaturated fatty acids in the sheep cheese of Karakachan breed decreased by 15.5% (from 8.05 to 6,00 g / 100g fat).

The amount of CLA (conjugated linoleic acids) in the tested samples decreased from May to July by 40% (from 3,53 to 2,12 g / 100g fat). Similar results were obtained for the amount of trans fatty acids in cheese during the whole period (from 7,63 to 5,86 g / 100g fat).

Key words: white brined cheese, physicochemical parameters, fatty acid composition

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 *E-mail: bobitb@abv.bg

Influence and evaluation of the season on the concentration of trace element zinc in the food chain of sheep kept in the endemic mountain regions of Middle Rhodopes

Borislav Blazhev^{1*}, Ljubomir Angelov², Dimitar Gadjev³

¹Central laboratory for chemical testing and control, 120 Nikola Mushanov Blvd., 1330 Sofia, Bulgaria
²Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, Agricultural Academy, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria
³Experimental Station of Stockbreeding and Agriculture - Smolyan, 35 Nevyastata Str., 4700 Smolyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2,5mg/kg
 120-160 mg/kg
 (, 2000).

The data published in the literature for the content of zinc in Bulgaria show large variations in the concentrations of zinc in the soil – from 2,5mg/kg for soils of marble base to 120-160 mg/kg for delluvial gneiss and schist (Faytondzhiev, 2000). The transfer of zinc from soil into plants is geologically determined. Independent on the relatively high concentrations in the soil, due to its poor mobility may lead to clear-driven deficits.

The plant species contained in the meadow grass are presented mainly with fescue and ryegrass, and the presence of typical areas only with *Nardus stricta*.

(30.0 mg Zn/kg).

- The element zinc, despite the relatively low ratio transfer due to acidic pH,
- adequate concentrations are reached and
- thus ensuring the minimum needs of animal organism (30.0 mg Zn / kg).

- Additional factors such as altitude and rainfall block the transfer or exhaustion. Various types of vegetation can also lead to significant changes in the intensity of growth. To assess more accurately the distribution of zinc in different periods of development of the vegetation, an investigation of the dynamics of the Zn during the pasture period (May-July) is presented.
- -
 -

(-).

- The concentration of zinc in the milk decrease slightly with advance of lactation period. The high content of element correlate with the average levels of zinc in the plants during the grazing period.
-
-

- There are also data on the levels of zinc and correlation with levels in the soils and plants in the typical for the region and local produced dairy products.
-

Key words: zinc, food chain, ewe's milk, Middle Rhodope Mountain

7-8

1,5

I.

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5800
*E-mail: ina7777@abv.bg

Milk production of impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age and impregnated female lambs at 1.5 years of age in winter period

I. Ration composition and energy nutrition

Ina Stoycheva*, Atanas Kirilov

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Winter period of sheep nutrition starts with the beginning of lactation when energy needs and nutrients are considerably higher. *The purpose* of this study is to compare milk production of two groups of ewes at first lactation with early weaned lambs: one of impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age and another- impregnated female lambs at 1,5 years of age in winter fed on ration based on lucerne hay at one and the another- based on hay of temporary pasture. For this 40 ewes of Plevan Blackface breed (PBF) on first lactation were used divided into two groups of 20 sheep: 10 impregnated female lambs at 1,5 years of age (IFL-1.5y.) and 10 impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age (IFL-7/8m.). Lucerne hay in the first group and temporary pasture hay in a second group were given *ad libitum* (10% refusals) as a roughage used. The compound feed composition was the

8 :
-
40
(),
20 : 10
1,5 10 7-8
(10%)

,
 , 1,01
 , 0,975
 ,
 1,4 1,2 kg)
 1,2 1,0 kg).
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same for the both groups. It was found that the content of net energy in the ration of lucerne hay is 1,01 KEM and 1,027 KER and in this of temporary pasture hay is 0.978 KEM and 0,975 KER. DM intake of the two rations is 9.4% higher in IFL-1.5y. compared to that in IFL-7/8m. There is a higher consumption of lucerne hay in IFL-1.5y. and IFL-7/8m. (respectively 1.4 and 1.2 kg DM) compared with the consumption of temporary pasture hay (respectively 1.2 and 1.0 kg DM).

ey words: female lambs at 7-8 months of age, female lambs at 1,5 years of age, winter period, ration composition, energy nutrition, lucerne hay, temporary pasture hay

7-8

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*E-mail: ina7777@abv.bg

Milk production of impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age and impregnated female lambs at 1.5 years of age in winter period

II. Milk production

Ina Stoycheva*, Atanas Kirilov

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Increasing milk production of sheep needs to optimize and use their full reproductive potential since birth to the end of their economic use. *The purpose of this study is to compare milk production of two groups of ewes at first lactation with early weaned lambs: one of impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age (IFL-7/8m.) and another- impregnated female lambs at 1,5 years of age (IFL-1.5y.) in winter fed on ration based on lucerne hay at one and the another - based on temporary pasture hay. For this 40 ewes of Pleven Blackface breed on first lactation were used, divided into 2 groups of 20. As roughage lucerne hay used in the first group and temporary pasture hay used in second group, its were used *ad libitum* (10% refusals).*

7-8
1,5
40
20
(10%)

The compound feed composition was the same for the both groups. The milk production in the winter period is

8

10,73% 8,13%
1,5
32,2% -
7-8
30
30,2 %
7-

respectively 10.73% and 8.13% higher in the first group fed on ration based on lucerne hay, compared with the second group fed on ration based on temporary pasture hay. Milk production of IFL-1.5y. is 32.2% higher than that of IFL-7/8M., independent of the test ration.

Additional milk production for a 30-day period of IFL-1.5year is 30,2% higher compared with that of IFL-7/8m. independent of the ration.

Key words: impregnated female lambs at 7-8 months of age, impregnated female lambs at 1,5 years of age, milk production, winter period, lucerne hay, temporary pasture hay

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, 5600
*E-mail: gercho_g@abv.bg

Study on milk production, chemical composition of milk of Karakachan sheep breed depending on pigmentation of fleece, head and legs

Gercho Gerchev*, Tsvetelina Nikolova, Snezhana Slavkova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The present research studied the milk production, the milk composition of Karakachan sheep, which have been breeding in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain depending on the pigmentation of the fleece, head and legs. There were 5 ewes in the first group with white fleece and white head and legs, in the second group – 5 ewes with white fleece, dark colouration on the head and legs, the third group – 5 ewes with grey nuance of fleece and black head and legs, fourth group – 5 ewes with brown fleece and dark head and legs and the fifth group – 5 ewes with beige fleece and dark head and legs.

A tendency was found for higher milk yield in April and the content of total protein, caseine and calcium in milk of the group of sheep with white pigment of fleece (1st and 2nd group), in comparison with the grey and beige pigment of the fleece in the milking period, respectively 0.440 l to 0.362 l. Sheep of fourth group (brown pigmentation) have a relatively low daily milk yield, but they maintain it in the milking period, without a sharp decrease, respectively 344 l to 0.300 l. The animals

344 l 0.300 l.
)
 (5.62-8.10%).
 (2-)
 (5.39 6.40
 3.86-4.63).
 : ,
 , ,

(4- (4th group) had relatively high values of milk fat in the milking period (5.62-8.10%).
 -
 - Sheep with white fleece and dark legs (2nd group) had a higher content of protein and caseine (respectively 5.39 to 6.40 and 3.86-4.63). For all groups, the content of fat was inversely proportional to milk amount.
 -
 -
Key words: sheep, fleece colour, milk, chemical composition

*E-mail: mim67@mail.bg

Dermatoglyphic characteristics of nasolabial plate of Central Balkan Mountain and Koprivshitsa sheep breeds

Mariana Markova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The present paper presents morphological and dermatoglyphic features of the nasolabial plate of Central Balkan Mountain (Srednostaoplaninska - in BG) and Koprivshitska autochthonous sheep breeds. Some anatomic, morphological, morphometric and photographic methods were used. Samples were studied from 20 animals of both breeds. The main elements and type of dermatoglyph of the nasolabial plate of the studied animals were determined and analyzed, such as folds, shafts, granules, grooves, fenocomplexes. The colour of the nasolabial plate was studied as an additional phenotype. Three types of dermatoglyph occur for both species – groove, cross and grainy. The amount of skin folds and shafts, which are forming fenocomplexes, and the location of skin grooves are not related to the age of the animals.

Key words: sheep, folds, grooves, nasolabial plate, type

E-mail: mim67@mail.bg

Exterior parameters of Koprivshenska autochthonous sheep breed on the way to consolidation of the breed type

Mariana Markova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Koprivshenska sheep breed has managed to establish and prove in the specific region of Sredna Gora during its relatively long period of formation, combined with the native selection. The article is a comparative analysis of the exterior indicators of specimens from the contemporary population of Koprivshenska sheep and Koprivshenska sheep described by Petrov (1930), Spirov (1936), Savov and Totev (1954), Balevska et al. (1970), Tsochev and Bonchevska (2014). 50 exterior measurements were taken of the contemporary Koprivshenska sheep, which have completed their growth in farms of farmers in the region of the town of Koprivshentsa. The study showed that the past and contemporary populations of Koprivshenska sheep, which were described, have similar parameters, demonstrating the extremely well preserved breed type. There is a permanent increase in the size of the sheep.

Key words: sheep, exterior, breed type, population

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*E-mail: a_vu@abv.bg

Variations of the color of coat in two autohtonous goat breeds in Southwest Bulgaria

Atanas Vuchkov^{1*}, Milena Kostova², Bojin Bojinov²

¹Department of Animal science, Agricultural University of Plovdiv, 12, Mendeleev str., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²Department of Genetics and breeding, Agricultural University of Plovdiv, 12, Mendeleev str., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- The present paper shows a summary analysis of variations in the color of coat in two Bulgarian autochthonous goat breeds – Kalofer longhaired and Bulgarian screw-horned longhaired goat breeds, reared in Southwest Bulgaria. The specimens included in the investigation were form representative samples of breeds – 120 (60).

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- The results show a very wide variation in color of the coat in Bulgarian Screw-horned longhaired goat breed.

- In Kalofer longhaired goat black color and sketched black and white were prevalent.

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Key words: goats, autochthonous breeds, coat color, biodiversity

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*E-mail: xcc@abv.bg

Assessment of the Effect of the Fixation Principle of the Milking Installations for Goats

Hristo Sabkov^{1*}, Todor Todorov², Penko Zunev³

¹*Institute of Soil Science "Nikola Pushkarov", Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*"Angel Kanchev" University of Ruse, Ruse, Bulgaria*

³*Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Troyan, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

- The effect of the fixation principle
- was investigated in its application in the
- arrangements of goats on the platform of
- the side-by-side milking parlour. The
«Side- following fixation principles were applied:
"Random fixing principle" and "Arranged
fixation principle".

The working hypothesis is that the fixation
principle has a significant influence on the
quality of the working process of the
milking installation.

- The following assessment
indicators are formulated to evaluate the
: influence of the fixation principle:
», "Working conditions of the milkers",
"Animal welfare" and "Productivity level".
»

- The effect of *the arranged* fixation
principle on the selected rating indicators
was assessed by *the random* fixation
principle used as a comparative base.
- The hypothesis of the equation of the
average value of a normally distributed
population is applied. At the significance

by-side".

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$\Gamma = 0,05$.
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 , «Side-by-side”. -
 « » (
 $P=3,71E-8$).
 « » -
 $P=2,38E-7$. -
 «
 » - $P=3,90E-4$.
 : ;
 ;

level $\Gamma = 0.05$ was checked the validity of
 - the zero hypothesis "The principle of
 - *arranged* fixation does not change the
 quality of the working process of the
 milking installation".
 -
 - The results of the study show that
 the zero hypothesis is rejected for the
 three assessment indicators and justify
 the claim that the fixing principle has a
 significant positive impact on the quality of
 the working process of the side-by-side
 milking parlours for goats.
 - The influence over the indicator "Working
 conditions of the milkers" had the most
 prominent impact (guarantee probability P
 = $3.71E-8$). Similar were the results for the
 indicator "Animal Welfare" – $P = 2.38E-7$.
 -
 - There was the lowest impact on the
 indicator "Productivity Level"- $P = 3.90E-4$.
 ;
Key words: goats, milking, milking
 ; installation, fixation, fixation principles in
 ; milking, statistical hypothesis
 ;



E-mail: ddimitrov@ltu.bg 10, 1797

Cytobrush vs metricheck endometritis diagnostics in industrial dairy farms

Dimiter Dimitrov

University of Forestry, 10 Kliment Ohridski Blvd., 1797 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to compare the endometritis (EM) diagnostics results between cytobrush and mtericheck methods, as well as to calculate the economic savings related to early EM diagnostics.

The examination was carried out in three industrial type dairies in South West of Scotland in January 2017. Three herds of 1720 animals in total, have been checked. Total prevalence of 1.29% EM has been diagnosed using the described methods. Accuracy of 89.1% in positive diagnoses was calculated for metricheck and 97.3% for cytobrush respectively.

Economy analysis confirms the cost effectiveness of both methods in different examination and management circumstances.

The results shown that both methods are economically effective depending on the size of herd and management practice. A clearly visible better accuracy result (mean average 97.3±3.72%) is specified for the cytobrush in all the examined cases.

Key words: endometritis, metricheck, cytobrush, dairy cow

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2017 . 1720
1,29 %
89,1%
97,3%
(mean average 97.3±3.72%)

E-mail: ddimitrov@ltu.bg 10, 1797

Cytological findings in normal dairy cows with and without endometritis

Dimiter Dimitrov

University of Forestry, 10 Kliment Ohridski Blvd., 1797 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of this examination was to demonstrate the actively involved cell clusters in the uterine discharge of normal cows and cows with endometritis (EM). Collection methods used were cytobrush and metricheck.

The examination was carried out in three industrial type dairy farms in South West of Scotland in January 2017. Three herds of 1720 animals in total have been checked.

Recognized presented cell clusters were: superficial cornified vaginal cells; parabasal vaginal cells; basal vaginal cells; endometrial epithelial cells; neutrophils.

The results show that both collection methods are successful in cell recognition according to EM diagnostics protocols.

Key words: endometritis, metricheck, cytobrush, cell clusters, neutrophils, dairy cow

E-mail: ncm64@mail.bg , 5600 ,

Biological efficiency and chemical composition of milk of Monbeliarde and Simental cow breeds

Nikolay Markov

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Milk production of Monbeliarde and Simental cow breeds is analysed, which are bred in the Experimental Base of Research Institute on Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture in the town of Troyan. Milk production and chemical composition, dry matter, non-fat solid (NFS) and the energy value of milk were studied.
- Dry matter percentage is constant generalizing indication determining the concentration of cow's milk. Live weight of animals was determined. Biological efficiency and coefficient of biological value of milk were calculated by formulas.

Key words: cows, milk, biological efficiency, dry matter

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 1, 2, 7700, 9700
 *E-mail: kalev_r@mail.bg

Biological efficiency of meat productivity at a fixed finishing age in beef-sired calves

Rumen Kalev^{1*}, Tatyana Ivanova², Pencho Penchev², Yordanka Ilieva²

¹Agricultural Experimental Station, 7700 Targovishte, Bulgaria

²Agricultural Institute, 9700 Shumen, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

A trial on the biological efficiency of meat productivity was initiated in non-castrated male calves of the Black-and-White breed (n=10) and its crosses with Charolais (n=9), Limousin (n=5), Hereford (n=11), and Aberdeen Angus (n=11).

The animals were fattened *ad libitum* on compound feed up to 500 days of age. It was found that the highest slaughter weight (523 kg) and the highest daily gain (1050 g) belonged to the crosses with Hereford. The crosses with Charolais outperform the other groups in hot-carcass (60.58%) and cold-carcass (59.44%) dressing percentage.

The fattened 500-day Charolais crossbreds have shown highest biological efficiency of live gain (12.65%), carcass weight (12.52%) and meat yield (10.14%), which is due to superior feed conversion.

Key words: crossbred calves, biological efficiency, carcass, meat, gain, feed conversion

(BW) –10
 (BWxCh) – 9
 (BWxL) – 5
 (BWxH) – 11
 (BWxA) – 11
 500
 (523 kg)
 (1050 g)
 – 60,58%
 59,44%
 500
 (12,65%),
 (12,52%)
 (10,14%),

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10, 1797

*E-mail: s.slavkova@abv.bg

Study on the relation among some economic and biochemical indicators with the qualitative composition of grazing in beef cattle

Snezhana Slavkova^{1*}, Dimitar Dimitrov², Zapryanka Shindarska²,
Nikolay Markov¹

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture 281 Vasil Levski Str., 5600
Troyan, Bulgaria

²University of Forestry, 10 Kliment Ohridski Blvd., 1797 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Beef cattle farming is a main branch in stock-breeding, which provides qualitative meat and biologically valuable protein to feed population.

The production cycles in beef cattle farming are based on the biological characteristics of cattle from specialized meat breeds. The aim is to obtain the greatest number of offspring in the most grazing period in order to make production economically viable. At the same time, the number of offspring should be consistent with the abilities of animals and the environment to ensure the feeding and normal development of the offspring till they reach the desired live weight.

The quantitative and qualitative composition of grazing is also the main factors for the normal course of

- reproduction processes and the subsequent fertilization of cows in order to maintain the production cycle.

The aim of the present study is to measure and analyze some biochemical indicators of beef cattle and to compare them with the chemical and nutritional composition of the grazing used.

Key words: beef cattle stockbreeding, offspring, chemical composition, nutritional composition

1407
*E-mail: svetla.diankova@ikht.bg

The electrophoretic patterns of turkey and buffalo meat

Maria Doneva, Svetla Dyankova*, Daniela Miteva,
Petya Metodieva, Iliana Nacheva

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Of all range quality indicators of
- meat, consumers define tenderness as
- one of the most important factors. In
- recent years, treatment with exogenous
- proteolytic enzymes are becoming a very
- popular method of meat tenderization.

The aim of this study was evaluating (assessing) the potential impact of the application of plant proteases bromelain and papain on the electrophoretic patterns of turkey and buffalo meat. Experiments are conducted with samples of raw turkey and buffalo meat at three variants concentrations of enzyme solution (50U/ml 100U/ml and 200 U/ml) and in three different times (duration) of treatment (24h, 48h, 72h). Electrophoresis in polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) is conducted (performed) with the control samples and tenderized meat samples. In all enzyme treated samples establishes a change in the type and number of protein bands relative to controls. Was observed cleavage of high molecular weight proteins, which leads to increase the fractions with higher electrophoretic mobility.

Keywords: tenderization, electrophoretic patterns, turkey meat, buffalo meat

1407
*E-mail: Iliana_nacheva@abv.bg

Study of the effects of different temperature regimes on basic physical and chemical parameters of fermented probiotic products from goat milk

Maria Doneva, Petya Metodieva, Iliana Nacheva*, Kamelia Loginovska

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The basic requirements for probiotics as nutritional and dietary product related primarily to the taste, texture, durability and microbial content.

Prolonged storage causes inevitable changes in the composition of the probiotic products. In the present study is detected the effect at three temperature regimes (5, 10 and 15°C) on the parameters – organoleptic assessment, active and titratable acidity, total protein and syneresis of fermented products of probiotic goat milk during storage.

The obtained experimental results define the optimal conditions for receiving probiotic products with good flavor receptivity, maximum reserved qualitative parameters and high biological value.

Key words: probiotic products, physicochemical parameters, storage, goat milk

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 1407
 *E-mail: Iliana_nacheva@abv.bg

Tracing some quality and biochemical parameters of kefir from goat milk during storage

Iliana Nacheva*, Maria Doneva, Petya Metodieva, Kamelia Loginovska

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

From raw material – goat milk is prepared a fermentation product (kefir), which was characterized by main quality indicators. According to the data obtained by organoleptic evaluation, storage of kefir at 4° is preferably up to 14 day.

After the second week, the product retains its largely useful and beneficial to the human body characteristics.

Data of physicochemical and biochemical composition resulting from goat milk fermented product (kefir) characterize it as a 100% natural product with multiple health effects.

Electrophoretic studies, which establish changes in casein and whey fractions of fresh and fermented goat milk and kefir during storage, were conducted.

The main casein fraction (α-casein and β-casein) and β-lactoglobulin and lactoalbumin of whey proteins.

Key words: kefir, quality parameters, biochemical parameters, storage, goat milk

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*E-mail: dani_pm@abv.bg

Establishment of radioprotective effect of lyophilized foods in experimental animals exposed to radiation stress

Iliana Nacheva¹, Krasimir Dimov¹, Daniela Miteva^{1*}, Plamen Petrunov²

¹*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

²*Military Medical Academy, 3 Georgi Sofiiski Blvd., 1606 Sofia, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The health of the human organism depends on the substances accepted by food – except nutrients and elements we take toxins, carcinogens and other harmful substances. A balanced and healthy diet enhances the body's resistance and helps to more quickly overcome the disease.

The authors present scientific results related to the development of lyophilized foods based on turkey and buffalo meat for specialized nutrition.

The new food recipes include vegetable, fruit and cereal components. The research used additional nutrients in order to enrich the knowledge for radioprotective diets.

The object of this study were sexually mature mice exposed to whole body external radiation a dose of 2,25 Gy gamma rays from a source Cs¹³⁷ in a

2,25 Gy

Cs¹³⁷

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1,78 Gy/min.

dose 1,78 Gy/min. It has been analyzed a radioprotective effect of resulting series of food on experimental animals at different diets – medical (after irradiation) and preventive (throughout the study period).

Parameters weight and leukocytes in the blood were studied. It has been shown the positive effect of the feeding with the specialized foods on overall life status of experimental animals exposed to radiation stress with low doses of radiation.

Keywords: turkey, buffalo meat, experimental animals, specialized nutrition gamma irradiation

1407
*E-mail: dani_pm@abv.bg

Specialized meat-based foods for reconvalescent nutrition

Iliana Nacheva, Daniela Miteva*, Krasimir Dimov

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Dietary nutrition marked a milestone in the complex treatment of patients in stationary conditions. Because undiagnosed malnutrition significant proportion of hospitalized patients are exposed to additional risk.

In this study are presented four variants meat-based foods for reconvalescent nutrition that are characterized by standard physicochemical and microbiological methods. The developed products are freeze-dried and tested in experimental animals. Based on the conducted analyzes and biological experiments most beneficial effect was observed in animals fed a concentrate of turkey meat included grain and vegetable corrigents.

The received data suggest the authors to recommend new products for reconvalescent nutrition of patients in a state of malnutrition due health, physical or mental reasons.

Keywords: specialized foods, lyophilization, reconvalescent nutrition, meat, biological experiment

, 2232
E-mail: nik.nade@abv.bg

Development of the family structure on the Orlov trotter breed in Bulgaria

Nadejda Lukanova

Institute of Animal Science, 2232 Kostinbrod, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- The purpose of the study was to establish the family structure on the Orlov trotter in Bulgaria. The family of Zakrasa, Kadetka, Itka and etc. was developed over 2-3 generations. Today the family of Bayaderka is present of 4 mares. Examined 4 exterior measurements on Orlov mares and halfbred mares were valued via statistic analysis – height at withers, body length, chest circumference and cannon bone.

Key words: Orlov trotter, mare, family structure, damlines

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" 73, 1113
*E-mail: vanya_mladenova@abv.bg

Effect of the vitamin E enriched feed additive and superovulation on the parameters of the reproductive tract in mice

Vanya Mladenova*, Desislava Abadjieva, Elena Kistanova

*Institute of Biology and Immunology of Reproduction "Acad. Kiril Bratanov", BAS
73 "Tzarigradsko shose" Blvd., 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

Vitamin E is one of the strongest antioxidants and necessary dietary supplement for the reproductive process. It helps to reduce lipid peroxidation and prevents the adverse effects of the free radicals damage. The application of feed and food, enriched with vitamin E, could help to solve the problems associated with low or impaired reproductive function.

The aim of this study was to trace the changes of some morphometric parameters of the reproductive tract in superovulated mice, received a dietary supplement, enriched with vitamin E.

30 female laboratory mice from the IBIR-BAS vivarium were divided into three groups (n = 10), equalized in age and weight – control group, I-st experimental group with induced superovulation and II-nd experimental group, in which the superovulation effect was combined with an individual intake of the additive Provit E10% Super, including alpha-tocopherol

Provit E10 % Super,

30

Provit E10% Super

- acetate, for 30 days.

After completion of the experiment the blood samples for the analysis of the vitamin E content were collected. The reproductive tract was removed and the length and weight of uterine horns and uterus were measured. The results showed that the blood of animals from the experimental group II contained two times higher levels of alpha-tocopherol acetate than blood from the control group. The body weight and morphometric parameters of reproductive tract decreased in the experimental group II compared to the control group. Any effect of the superovulation on the morphometric parameters of reproductive tract in mice was not established.

- In conclusion, the study proved that alpha-tocopherol acetate from the feed additive Provit E10% Super absorbed very well and accumulated in the blood of treated mice. Changes of the morphometric parameters of reproductive tract correspond with body weight changes, but are not affected by the induced superovulation.

- **Key words:** bioactive feed additive, superovulation, mice, vitamin E

E-mail: nkylwh@163.com

Developing Modern Agriculture in Heilongjiang Province

Li Wenhua

Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin, P.R. China

SUMMARY

470.000

3045

37.0 %

13

60%

400 650 mm.

Heilongjiang Province is located in the northeastern part of China and covers area of about 470,000 square kilometers. On the east and north the province extends to the Ussuri and Amur rivers, which are Boundary Rivers with the Russian Federation. The total land and water border with Russia is about 3045 km. On the west the province borders with The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and on the south with Jilin Province. The territory of Sanjiang Plain in the northeast and the Songnen Plain in the west, is one of the three major black soil belts in the world, the plains occupy 37.0 percent of the province's total area. The arable land in Heilongjiang Province is about 13 million hectares. Soil organic matter content is higher than in other parts of the country. Black soils, chernozems and meadow soils take more than 60% of arable land. Heilongjiang Province belong to temperate zone, the climate is cold temperate continental monsoon, the average annual rainfall between 400 to 650 mm.

Heilongjiang Province is rich in soybean, rice, maize, wheat, potato and other grain crops, since the reform starting up, the agriculture in Heilongjiang Province

2020 .

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obtained a rapid development, the province has become an important commodity grain base of China, that has made a positive contribution in country's food security protection.

This paper will introduce the general situation of agricultural natural resources such as arable land, wetland grassland and climate in Heilongjiang Province, the agricultural products supply, agriculture education, scientific research, agricultural production and management status, as well as the main agricultural development targets in the province up to 2020.

Key words: modern agriculture, agricultural natural resources, arable land, wetland grassland, climate, agricultural products, agricultural production

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- ISHS
(CREA)

E-mail: dam.avan@libero.it

Traditional and modern uses of the mountain flora: some examples related Balkans, Caucasus and Sicily areas.

Damiano Avanzato

Chair Commission ISHS Plant Genetic Resources
Former Researcher at CREA-Centro di Ricerca per la Frutticoltura di Roma

SUMMARY

<p>Through the experience and the selection Man has learned about several uses of plants and in that, the mountain flora has played a fundamental role. For example, in Caucasus the Gum tragacanth obtained from <i>Astragalus</i> was used to overprint on silk, <i>Lathyrus alphaca</i> used to give the black color, extract <i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> was used against the bite of scorpions etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - selection Man has learned about several uses of plants and in that, the mountain flora has played a fundamental role. For example, in Caucasus the Gum tragacanth obtained from <i>Astragalus</i> was used to overprint on silk, <i>Lathyrus alphaca</i> used to give the black color, extract <i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> was used against the bite of scorpions etc. - The knowledge obtained with empiricism has also been applied in animal, by discovering some relationship between the forage eaten and its effect on the animal or its derivatives products. For example, the shepherds understood that the herbs that grew near the ponds were producing a milk less dense and not very nutritive, and in pastures where there was thick grass was obtained a thick milk with high fat; pastors were trying to prevent animals graze in meadows where grew wild garlic and mugwort having observed that milk assumed taste and unpleasant smell. - From their experience today we know that
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Euphorbia
 , *Lolium temulentum*
 .
Corylus colurna (
),
Pistacia terebinthus,
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the goat that has grazed *Euphorbia* produces toxic milk, as well as know the toxic effect it has on animal feeding *Lolium temulentum*. In Bulgaria the current varieties of walnut have been selected from the Balkans forests, as well as the *Corylus colurna* (selected and studied as a rootstock of the hazelnut) and the rare form of monoecious *Pistacia terebinthus* discovered by the Author. In modern tradition, the spontaneous flora still has a variety of uses. In Sicily, for example, the seeds of wild fennel are still added in the sausage, the thyme in the roasted meat, the wild asparagus for delicious omelets, etc. and several restaurants have created their fortune by offering menu dishes based exclusively on the use of wild plants.

Key words: wild flora, uses, pastolarism

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1, 664 41
*E-mail: nedelnik@vupt.cz

Recent situation on the Czech and European grass and legume seeds market

Jan Ned Iník*, Antonín Kintl

Agricultural Research Ltd., Zahradní 1, 664 41 Troubsko, Czech Republic

SUMMARY

The main objective of this contribution is to summarize the current state of grass and legume seed production in the Czech Republic in 2015 while providing a brief overview of the situation in this field within Europe.

Fodder crop seed production has a long tradition in the Czech Republic, documenting the importance of these crops for farmers. In 2015, grasses were grown for seed on an area of almost 9,000 ha and total production reached 5,800 tonnes. Twenty-three grass species represented by 239 varieties were grown for seed.

Seed-growing areas for the main clovers reached nearly 10,500 ha in 2015 and there was a year-to-year increase of more than 20%. A similar increase was recorded also in seed production, which reached almost 3,900 tons.

In contrast to that of grasses, the range of forage legume species and varieties has not changed in recent years and is represented by 90 varieties in 11 species.

The dominant species are red clover,

Trifolium alexandrinum, *T. pannonicum*, *T. montanum* *T. fragiferum*.

crimson clover and alfalfa. With the development in breeding so-called minority crops, new species are being introduced into the range by the workers of the Troubsko research institute.

Recent introductions, for example, include *Trifolium alexandrinum*, *T. pannonicum*, *T. montanum*, and *T. fragiferum*. A positive trend increasing clover seed production area relates to subsidy support for so-called greening.

After a period of stagnation caused mainly in the Czech Republic by a dramatic decline in livestock numbers, greening has reinvigorated the growers' interest in clovers.

Clovers constitute an indispensable element in crop rotations, not only from the perspective of their nitrogen-fixation and support for soil microflora but also for their importance as prior crops in terms of soil aeration and maintaining sufficiency of biomass.

The Czech Republic ranks sixth among the main European breeding countries for seed-growing of grasses. The traditionally dominant seed growers are Denmark, Germany and France.

This contribution also discusses several trends in fodder crop breeding and growing technology, and it expresses an opinion on Brussels' current effort to prevent the use of plant protection agents in nitrogen-fixing crops (legumes, pulses) grown for greening purposes.

The author believes this prohibition would be counter-productive and states the reasons for this belief.

Key words: grasses, legumes, seed production, seed market

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Triticum aestivum
Pissum sativum var. speciosum

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*E-mail: kintl@vupt.cz

The potential for improvement of soil fertility: cultivation of mixed legume-cereal cropping system in combination of *Triticum aestivum* and *Pissum sativum var. speciosum*

Antonín Kintl^{1*}, Jakub Elbl², Jan Nedřík¹

¹ Agriculture Research, Ltd. Troubsko, The Czech Republic

² Department of Geology and Pedology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology, Mendel University in Brno, The Czech Republic

SUMMARY

Root exudes (special organic compounds), which are released in to rhizosphere zone by plant roots, affect content of carbon (TC) and nitrogen (TN) in soil. These nutrients are necessary for soil microbes because they represent source of energy and basic compound of their biomass.

The root exudate composition is variable (complex mixture of sugars, vitamins, amino acids etc.) depending on the plant species. Therefore, different species of plants have different influence on microbial communities in rhizosphere soil and thus on soil fertility.

The aim of this study is to describe potential differences in concentration of TC, TN, amount of microbial biomass and microbial activity in soil sample taken from root zone of Winter Wheat - *Triticum aestivum* (Sole crops; SC-WW), Winter

(TN) (TC)

(

, TN,

- *Triticum*

aestivum (),
Pisum sativum var. *Speciosum* (-).
 (61-69) (61-69).
 TC
 200%
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- Wheat (Intercrops; IC-WW) with Winter Pea – *Pisum sativum* var. *Speciosum* (IC-WP).
 - The samples of rhizosphere soil were taken during flowering growth stages of Winter Wheat (GS 61-69) and Winter Pea (GS 61-69). The significant highest content of TC was found in soil samples from IC, about 200 % in comparison with the soil samples from SC-WW. Cultivation of IC also supported microbial activity and development of microbial communities in rhizosphere zone documented by the highest soil respiration and amount of microbial biomass in IC variants.
 - Measured values indicate a positive effect of mixed culture on deposition of TC in rhizosphere soil and state of microbial communities in rhizosphere.
 - **Key words:** legumes, cereal, mixed cropping system

, 37251
*E-mail: tanja.vasic@ikbks.com

Funfal pathogens of vetch genotypes in Serbia

Tanja Vasi *, Jasmina Milenkovi , Snežana Andjelkovi ,
Snežana Babi , Dragan Terzi , Jordan Markovi , Dragoslav Djoki

Institute for Forage Crops, 37251 Kruševac, Serbia

SUMMARY

(*Vicia sativa* L.)
(*Fabaceae*),

- Vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) is annual
- plant from the legume family (*Fabaceae*)
- and originates from the temperate zone of
- Europe and Asia. It has a special place in
- the provision of animal fodder in the zone
- of moderate climate. It belongs to high-
- quality protein fodder plants.

- Diseases caused by phyto-
- pathogenic fungi every year have a
- significant impact on yields and quality of
- the final product to a greater or lesser
- degree. They can also affect trade plant
- material and cause the expansion of the
- disease in new areas where legumes are
- grown.

- There has not been a systematic
- research of vetch mycoflora in Serbia.
- This research aims to present the results
- of preliminary research of mycopopulation
- of 20 different genotypes of vetch. Total of
- 500 plant parts has been examined and 9
- genera of fungi were isolated: *Fusarium*,
- *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Phoma*,
- *Verticillium*, *Alternaria*, *Sclerotinia*,
- *Botrytis* and *Ascochyta*. On the plants
- from which the fungi were isolated, there
- were macroscopically clearly visible
- symptoms of infection.

20
500
9
Fusarium, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia*,
Phoma, *Verticillium*, *Alternaria*,
Sclerotinia, *Botrytis* *Ascochyta*.

Key words: pathogens, vetch

*E-mail: zonesh@gmail.com

Weed abundance in alfalfa crop and alfalfa-grass mixtures under nitrogen fertilization

Zorica Bijeli *, Vesna Krnjaja, Violeta Mandić ,
Dragana Ružić-Muslić , Nenad Mišić , Vladimir Živković , Marina Lazarević

Institute for Animal Husbandry, Autoput 16, Zemun, Belgrade, Serbia

SUMMARY

The aim of the research was to determine the incidence of weeds in pure alfalfa crop and its mixtures, whether growing in mixtures can significantly reduce the proportion of weeds.

Also, it should be determined how N fertilization affects the expansion of weed species. The experiment included two legume (alfalfa and sainfoin) and two grass species (cocks foot and tall fescue).

Alfalfa was sown in pure crop and in mixtures with grasses and sainfoin: alfalfa+cocks foot (50:50), alfalfa+cocks foot+tall fescue (33.3:33.3:33.3) and alfalfa+cocks foot+tall fescue+sainfoin (25:25:25:25). The plots were fertilized with 0, 70, 140 and 210 kgN ha⁻¹ per year. Weed proportion in the mixtures, compared to pure alfalfa, was reduced by 46.8 to 55.6%.

There was no significant variation among mixtures in the proportion of weeds. Nitrogen fertilization significantly increased weed pressure in canopy

ha⁻¹

structure. N fertilization increase weed proportion more in pure alfalfa than in their mixtures with grasses and sainfoin.

Key words: weed, grass-legume mixtures, nitrogen fertilization

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*E-mail: snezana.andjelkovic@ikbks.com

The influence of inoculates on abundance of fungi in rhizosphere two cultivars of alfalfa

Snežana Andjelkovi ^{1*}, Tanja Vasi ¹, Jasmina Radovi ¹,
 Snežana Babi ¹, Jasmina Milenkovi ¹, Zoran Lugi ¹,
 Timea Hajnal-Jafari²

¹Institute for forage crops, 37251 Kruševac, Republic of Serbia

²Faculty of Agriculture, 21000 Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia

SUMMARY

(Medicago sativa L.) e
 -
 -
 -
 -
 (*Sinorhizobium*
meliiloti *Azotobacter chroococcum*)
 (*Colletotrichum trifolii* – Coll-4
destructivum – Coll 11 *Colletotrichum*
 Coll 657)
 (' '

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) is a
 perennial legume characterized by high
 yield and good quality biomass. The
 rhizosphere of alfalfa abounds in different
 microorganisms which can have either a
 different effect on the plant development.
 A large number of microorganisms is
 introduced into the soil by application of
 microbial inoculation that brings changes
 in the abundance and composition of the
 indigenous population. The aim of the
 research was to investigate the effect of
 nitrogen-fixing bacteria (*Sinorhizobium*
meliiloti and *Azotobacter chroococcum*)
 and phytopathogenic fungi (*Colletotrichum*
trifolii - isolate Coll-4 and two isolates of
Colletotrichum destructivum – Coll 11 and
 Coll 657) on the number of fungi in the
 rhizospheric soil of alfalfa cultivars
 (Affinity and Perry). In comparison to the

').

, - control, the number of fungi in all inoculation treatments there were statistically significant decreases in the rhizosphere in both examined cultivars of alfalfa.

: , **Key words:** rhizosphere, fungi, alfalfa

1, 1*, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1
 2, 1, 37251, 11000
 *E-mail: jasmina.milenkovic@ikbks.com

Variability of some qualitative traits of vetch genotypes originating from different regions

Jasmina Milenkovi^{1*}, Rade Stanisavljevi², Jordan Markovi¹,
 Mirjana Petrovi¹, Tanja Vasi¹, Snežana Andjelkovi¹, Zoran Lugi¹

¹Institute for Forage Crops, 37251 Kruševac, Serbia

²Institute for plant protection and the environment, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

SUMMARY

Vetch is cultivated for forage and grain production for animal feeding. As a nitrogen fixing legume, it can be used as plant fertilizer.

Due to the high quality of seeds, and only seeds can be used as animal feed. The objective of this research was ten genotypes of spring vetch: five genotypes of common vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) and five genotypes of hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa* Rooth.). The tested genotypes were taken from the collection of Institute for forage crops, and they have different geographic origin. The small plot trials, was conducted in three years at the experimental field of the Institute for forage crops Krusevac.

We have investigated the following seed traits: number of pods per plant, seed number per pod, 1000 seed weight, total protein content, insoluble proteins and soluble proteins. Most studied parameters revealed significant difference between

10
sativa L.)
 (*Vicia villosa*Rooth.).

1000

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,
:
sativa, *Vicia vilosa*,
,

(P 0.05).

the genotypes and years (P 0.05).

Also there was a correlation connection between the studied traits. The result of this study is important in order to obtain new varieties with desirable traits that could be improved through selection process.

Key words: seed, *Vicia sativa*, *Vicia vilosa*, total protein content, soluble protein

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1*, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1

2 1, 37251, Teodora Drajzera 9,

11000

*E-mail: jordan.markovic@ikbks.com

Green forage of pea : oat mixtures characterization for structural and nonstructural carbohydrates

Jordan Markovi 1*, Mirjana Petrovi 1, Jasmina Milenkovi 1, Dragan Terzi 1, Ratibor Štrbanovi 2, Ivica Kosti 1, Dejan Sokolovi 1

¹Institute for Forage Crops d.o.o., 37251 Globoder, Kruševac, Serbia

²Institute for plant protection and environment, Teodora Drajzera 9, 11000 Beograd, Serbia

SUMMARY

2001). (Salawu et al., 2001). 0% ; 2-0% + 100% ; 25% + 75% ; 4-50% 50% 5- 75% + 25%

- Bi-crops of various grain legumes and cereals have received much attention because of their high yields (Salawu et al., 2001). In particular, bi-crops with pea varieties or mixtures with high grain to straw ratios are considered to have a good balance of energy and protein contents. - The pea and oat were tested at five different mixture rates: A₁-100% pea + 0% oat; A₂-0% pea + 100% oat; A₃-25% pea + 75% oat; A₄-50% pea + 50% oat and A₅- 75% pea + 25% oat. Green forage samples were assayed for DM (Dry Matter), CP (Crude Protein), CHO (Total Carbohydrates), NSC (Non-Structural Carbohydrates), Starch, NFC (Non-Fiber Carbohydrates), aNDF (Neutral Detergent Fiber), ADF (Acid Detergent Fiber), HCL (Hemicellulose), Lignin, DMD (Dry Matter Digestibility) and CHO fraction by CNCPS (Cornell Net Carbohydrate and Protein

)
 CNCPS (Cornell Net
 Carbohydrate and Protein System).
 ,
 .
 - (435.9
 g kg⁻¹).
 -
 -
 (CA),
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 (774.0 g kg¹).
 :
 :

System) were calculated.

It was realized that pea and oat can be planted successfully for herbage production.

Monoculture pea had the lowest values of aNDF (435.9 g kg⁻¹ DM). Pea monoculture and mixture with higher pea proportions contained higher CA fraction indicating that pea and mixture with higher pea proportions were better sources of fermentable CHO to ruminants.

The highest DMD was recorded for pea monoculture (774.0 g kg⁻¹ DM).

Key words: pea : oat mixtures, structural and nonstructural carbohydrates

Bacillus

" " , 660049 "

E-mail: o.v.ivanova@bk.ru

Influence of bacteria of a strain of *Bacillus* on amount of sugar and the general nitrogen in treacle from rye grain

Olga Ivanova

Krasnoyarsk Research Institute of Animal Husbandry – Separate division of the Federal Research Center "Krasnoyarsk Science Center" of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 660049 Krasnoyarsk, Russia

SUMMARY

Bacillus subtilis 2-
85.4 g/kg
1.9 g/kg.
(85.1 g/kg).
Bacillus subtilis 2-
Bacillus subtilis 2-

Influence of a strain of *Bacillus subtilis* No. 2-amylolytic on amount of sugar and the general nitrogen in fodder treacle from rye grain is studied. It is established that the largest total content of sugar and minimum content of nitrogen was in sterile treacle and has made 85,4 g/kg and 1,9 g/kg respectively. A little less total sugars were in unsterile treacle (85.1 g/kg).

In absence in a substratum of bacteria of *Bacillus subtilis* No. 2-amylolytic bioconversion of carbohydrates is insignificant, even in the presence in unsterile treacle of "wild" species of microorganisms.

Key words: Culture of a strain of *Bacillus subtilis* No. 2-amylolytic, treacle, rye, sugar, general nitrogen

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” 89, 5800,
*E-mail: t.kertikov@abv.bg

Study on grain yield of spring field pea variety "Kerpo" depending on the technology of cultivation

Todor Kertikov*, Daniela Kertikova

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2011-2013 .
” ”
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: 1.
- ; 2.
; 3.
” ”.
-
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-
(384,93 kg/da) (296,10 kg/da)
(88,83 kg/da).
(258,50 kg/da)
(222,17 kg/da)

In the period 2011-2013 were studied productive potential of the spring field pea variety "Kerpo" grown in different technologies and their impact on phenology, structure, biometrics and grain yield. The study was carried out under field conditions, on soil subtype slightly-leached chernozem.

Variants of cultivation: 1. At conventional technology – control; 2. Without use of preparations of inorganic origin; 3. Treatment with bio insecticides "Ecofil P". It was found that the crop grown on conventional technology stands out the most rapid growing up, development and the best combination of biometric and structural indicators. Under this option has received the highest biological (384,93 kg/da) and economic (296,10 kg/da) grain yield and reported the biggest loss of seeds (88,83 kg/da).

Lowest biological (258,50 kg/da) and economic (222,17 kg/da) yield harvested from the crop grown without preparations of inorganic origin.

Key words: spring forage pea, phenology, structural elements, bio preparation, technology, grain yield

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” 89, 5800,
*E-mail: t.kertikov@abv.bg

Study on grain yield in spring vetch variety "Tempo" depending on the technology of cultivation

Todor Kertikov*, Daniela Kertikova

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2013 .. , - : 1. - ; 2. ; 3. " . , - (221,00 kg/da 165,50 kg/da) 122,49 kg/da 98,90 kg/da " " : , , ,

The aim of the experiment is to determine grain yield in spring vetch variety "Tempo" depending on the technology of cultivation. The study was conducted in the period 2011-2013, under field conditions, on soil subtype slightly-leached chernozem. Variants of cultivation: 1. At conventional technology–control; 2. Without use of preparations of inorganic origin; 3. Treatment with bio insecticides "Ecofil P". It was found that the best biometric and structural parameters of the extraction, as well as higher yields of grain (221,00 kg/da biological and 165,50 kg/da economic) distinguishes the crop cultivated in the conventional technology.

The lowest yields of grain (biological 122,49 kg/da and economic 98,90 kg/da) were harvested from the crop grown without the use of preparations of inorganic origin. Yields derived from the crop treated with bio preparation "Ecofil P" occupy an intermediate position.

Key words: spring vetch, phenology, structural elements, bio preparation, technology, grain yield

max (L.) Merrill)

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1, 5800 ,
2, 5200 ,
3, 6000 ,

*E-mail: y_naydenova@abv.bg

Analysis of biomass quality of soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) lines from middle-early stage maturity group in the vegetation

Yordanka Naydenova^{1*}, Rositza Todorova², Dimitar Pavlov³

¹Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

²Soybean Experimental Station, Pavlikeni, 5200 Pavlikeni, Bulgaria

³Trakia University, Agricultural Faculty, 6000 Stara Zagora, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The strongest influence on the forage quality is that of maturity stage, nevertheless it is change on the environment. Soybean varieties classified in different groups of maturity – from group 000/Maturity group 000 (MG 000) to group VIII (MG VIII). The forage types soybean usually are from MG IV to MG IV.

The purpose of study is: 1) establishment of changes in general biochemical composition – protein, plant cell walls fiber components content and *in vitro* digestibility of lines and standard soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) varieties, grain type from Middle-early stage group of maturity in the vegetation; 2) development of regression mathematical models for rapid prediction of digestibility by days from the beginning of vegetation; 3) evaluation of forage quality.

000/Maturity group 000 (MG 000)
VIII (MG VIII).
MG IV MG VI.
: 1)
-
in vitro
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill),
-
; 2)
; 3)

5800
E-mail: viliana.vasileva@gmail.com

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Under sowing of degraded seed production stands with subterranean clover

Viliana Vasileva

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The possibility for under sowing with subterranean clover of degraded white clover seed production stands and thereafter used for forage was studied in a field trial in the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven, Bulgaria.

Three subterranean clover subspecies, i.e. *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *brachycalycinum* (cv. "Antas"), *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *yananicum* (cv. "Trikkala") and *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *subterraneum* (cv. "Denmark") were used. The under sowing was performed during the autumn of the fourth year of using of white clover stands with 400 germinated seeds/m². The stands were used for forage for three years after under sowing and every year two cuts were harvested. It was found that subterranean clover did not negatively effect the white clover development, increased dry mass productivity and reduced the weed infestation.

Trifolium subterraneum ssp. *brachycalycinum* showed the best development. Dry mass yield from under sowed degraded white clover seed production stands with *Trifolium*

Trifolium subterraneum ssp. *brachycalycinum* ("Antas"), *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *yananicum* ("Trikkala") and *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *subterraneum* ("Denmark")

400

/m²

Trifolium subterraneum ssp. *brachycalycinum*.
Trifolium subterraneum ssp.

brachycalicinum

, e
11.70%

- *subterraneum* ssp. *brachycalicinum* on average for the period was found by 11.70% higher.
- Under sowing with subterranean clover of degraded white clover stands used for seed production is possible agrotechnical measurement and the stands thereafter could be used for forage.

Key words: under sowing, degraded stands for seed production, subterranean clover, white clover

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 *E-mail: imnikolova@abv.bg

Entomofauna of heteroptera in alfalfa agrocenoses

Ivelina Nikolova^{1*}, Evgeniya Zhekova²

¹*Institute of Forage Crops, 89 General Vladimir Vazov Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria*

²*Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik" - Rousse,
 1 "Prof. Ivan Ivanov" Str., 7007 Rousse, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The report is a brief overview of entomofauna of heteroptera suborder in alfalfa agrocenoses – one of the richest and most numerous groups among insects. Presented are essential and economically important herbivorous bugs in various regions of the world, as a result of their feeding reduced productivity, seed quality and length of life of feed plants.

It is described the mechanism of injury of the dominant species and damages that occur as a response in the plant organism.

Discussed the composition, role and importance of heteroptera entomophaga for regulating the number of pests in alfalfa agrocenoses. Indicated some directions for future research.

Key words: heteroptera, phytophaga, entomophaga, alfalfa agrocenoses

(*Lolium perenne* L.)

, 5800
E-mail: katova66@abv.bg

Tetryny – the first Bulgarian tetraploid perennial ryegrass variety (*Lolium perenne* L.)

Aneliya Katova

Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2000-2014 .
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) 45 ()
4
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() (2007-2009 .)
22172.0 kg ha⁻¹ 7390.7 kg ha⁻¹,
() (,

During the period 2000-2014, at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven the first for Bulgaria tetraploid perennial ryegrass variety Tetryny – early to medium early, highly productive, environmentally stable (winter hardy and tolerant to drought) and persistent was created. It is based on methods, induced polyploidy of the local breeding population, flow cytometric screening and phenotypic selection of tetraploids followed by polycross (multiple hybridization) of 45 elite genotypes perennial ryegrass and reproduction to C₄ generation.
- The variety is multifunctional, suitable for pasture, hay-pasture and decorative direction of use, alone or in mixtures with alfalfa and white clover to feed or red fescue for ornamental and sport-technical swards with a high percentage of ground cover.
- The results of a successful competitive variety trial (CVT) in Pleven (2007-2009) a total of 22172.0 kg ha⁻¹ dry matter yield and annual average 7390.7 kg ha⁻¹, and official state variety testing for cultivation and use (VCU) in three points (Chepinci, Plovdiv and Selanovtsi) with an average yield of dry mass of 12557.9 kg ha⁻¹, and

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 12557.9 kg ha⁻¹,
 () 1 ()
 (') (2014-2016 .),
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 () 2018 .,
 OECD 2018 .
 2018 .,
 2017 .
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distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) at 1 point (Chepinci) Executive Agency for Variety and Seed (IASAS) (2014-2016) and a description of the variety Tetryn are presented.

The variety will be registered in the Official Variety List (OVL) of Bulgaria for 2018, in the OECD list for 2018 and in the common European catalog of varieties of agricultural crops for 2018, is expected certificate from the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria in 2017.

Key words: perennial ryegrass, the first tetraploid variety in Bulgaria, description, VCU, DUS

(*Lolium perenne* L.)

, 5800
E-mail: katova66@abv.bg

**Tetramis – new tetraploid perennial ryegrass variety
(*Lolium perenne* L.)**

Aneliya Katova

Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

During the period 2000-2014, at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven the new tetraploid perennial ryegrass variety Tetramis – very early, highly productive, environmentally stable (winter hardy and tolerant to drought) and persistent was created. It is based on methods, induced polyploidy of the local breeding population, flow cytometric screening and phenotypic selection of tetraploids followed by polycross (multiple hybridization) of 52 elite genotypes perennial ryegrass and reproduction to C₄ generation.

The variety is multifunctional, suitable for pasture, hay-pasture and decorative direction of use, alone or in mixtures with alfalfa and white clover to feed or red fescue for ornamental and sport-technical swards.

The results of a successful competitive variety trial (CVT) in Pleven (2007-2009) a total of 19769,7 kg ha⁻¹ dry matter yield and annual average 6589.9 kg ha⁻¹, and official state variety testing for cultivation and use (VCU) in three points (Chepinci, Plovdiv and Selanovtsi) with an average yield of dry mass of 13549.7 kg ha⁻¹, and distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS)

2000-2014 .
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() 52
4
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- .
()
(2007-2009 .) 19769,7 kg
ha⁻¹
6589.9 kg ha⁻¹,
()
(,)

<p>13549.7 kg ha⁻¹,</p> <p>()</p> <p>() (2014-2016),</p> <p>()</p> <p>., OECD () 2018 .</p> <p>2018 .,</p> <p>2017 .</p> <p>:</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p>	<p>() 1</p> <p>-</p> <p>2018</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>at 1 point (Chepinci) Executive Agency for Variety and Seed (IASAS) (2014-2016) and a description of the variety Tetramis are presented.</p> <p>The variety will be registered in the Official Variety List (OVL) of Bulgaria for 2018, in the OECD list for 2018 and in the common European catalog of varieties of agricultural crops for 2018, is expected certificate from the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria in 2017.</p> <p>Key words: perennial ryegrass, new Bulgarian tetraploid variety, description, VCU, DUS</p>
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5800
*E-mail: katova66@abv.bg

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Chemical composition, digestibility and feeding value of perennial ryegrass

Aneliya Katova*, Yordanka Naydenova

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 General Vladimir Vazov, Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Forage quality by chemical composition, digestibility, energy and protein feeding value of 21 accessions perennial ryegrass (*Lolium, perenne* L.) from collection nurseries KN1 and KN2 – Bulgarian and introduced ecotypes and varieties in spring, summer and autumn growths are evaluated in field trial in the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven. The parameters of general chemical composition (Weende analysis), plant cell walls fiber components content by detergent analysis (Van Soest), enzyme *in vitro* digestibility of dry and organic matter (method d'Aufrere), potential energy and potential protein feeding value by different systems are determined. In the **first spring growth** the highest protein content 20,88%, the lowest of fiber components CF 17,92%, NDF 42,56%, ADF 28,37%, ADL 1,83% and the highest digestibility of dry matter 78,00% belongs to Var. 13, followed by **tetraploids** of variants 10,11,12,14,17 in KN1. The mean Relative Feeding Value (RFV) is 108 rel.% and the highest is in Var.13 – 146 rel.%. Energy feeding value is also the highest in Var.13 as well the same variant shows the highest energy feeding value. The maximal protein feeding value

13. .13 – 160 g kg⁻¹
 .14 – 166 g kg⁻¹.
 -
 .12, .13.
 101 .%,
 10,11,12,13,14 1 .3 5
 2
 RFV .13 –130 .%.
 .12 .13, UFL-
 UFV 0,854-0,782 .12
 0,815-0,717 .13.
 12 PBD-PDIN-PDIE:174,137,110 g kg⁻¹.
 .
 RFV 111 .%, - .-
 10 – 136 .%,
 -
 162 g kg⁻¹
 125 g kg⁻¹.
 :

- demonstrates Var.13 – 160 g kg⁻¹ dry matter and Var.14 – 166 g kg⁻¹. In the **second summer growth** the better forage quality – high protein content and low fiber components content belong to Var.12, followed by Var.13.

- The mean RFV is 101 rel.% as Variants 10,11,12,13,14 from 1 and Var.3 and 5 from 2 exceed the mean. The maximal RFV belong to Var.13 – 130 rel.%. Energy net feeding value is the highest for Var.12 and Var.13, UFL-UFV 0.854-0.782 respectively for Var.12 and 0.815-0.717 for Var. 13. The maximal protein feeding value belongs to Var.12: PBD-PDIN-PDIE: 174, 137, 110g kg⁻¹ respectively.

- The changes in perennial ryegrass forage digestibility from high to low are consequently from first toward third and second growths. The mean RFV of the accessions from **third autumn growth** is 111 rel.% and the highest is for Var.10 – 136 rel.%, which demonstrates the highest net energy and protein feeding value – Total Digestible Protein 162 g kg⁻¹ dry matter at mean value 125 g kg⁻¹.

Key words: perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.), breeding, digestibility, energy and protein feeding value

5800
*E-mail: katova66@abv.bg

Plastid pigments and water soluble carbohydrates content in perennial ryegrass, grown in pure stand and in mixtures with alfalfa

Anna Ilieva and Aneliya Katova*

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 General Vladimir Vazov, Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim is to study the content of plastid pigments and water-soluble carbohydrates of the first Bulgarian perennial ryegrass variety *Harmoniya* and the first tetraploid candidate variety *NBG*, grown alone and in mixed crops with alfalfa - the most common varieties of IFC-Pleven 6 and *Dara*. During the period 2012-2014 in the IFC-Pleven the field experiment on leached black soil in non-irrigated conditions, by block method in 3 repetitions was carried on. Experimental variants are 8: 1 to 4 – alone single crops, and 5 to 8 - mixed - binary. The content of water-soluble carbohydrates is determined by the method of Ermakov et al. (1987) and plastid pigments (chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and carotenoids) by the method of Zelenskii and Mogileva (1980). Data on plastid pigments and water-soluble carbohydrates (average, minimum, maximum, standard deviations) are presented by regrowths and total average for the period. The *NBG* + *Dara* mixture has been found to have the highest total plastid pigment content of 347.07 mg /

-
 - 347.07 mg/100g fr wt.
 -
 6,56%
 - NBG, 7,26%
 ,
 1,96%, - 1,68%.
 ,
 , :
 , , ,
 , , ,
 ,

- 100g fr wt.
 - The content of water-soluble carbohydrates in perennial ryegrass is significant - three times higher than alfalfa. On average, for five regrowths, it is 6.56% for the Harmoniya variety and 7.26% for the candidate variety NBG, which is tetraploid, in the alfalfa variety Pleven 6 is 1.96% and in the Dara variety - 1.68%. In mixtures of perennial ryegrass with alfalfa the content of water-soluble carbohydrates is similar to that of lucerne varieties grown in pure stand.
Key words: perennial ryegrass, alfalfa, varieties, self-cultivation, mixtures, plastid pigments, water-soluble sugars

I.

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, 5800

*E-mail: golubinova@abv.bg

Comparative biological and economic characteristics of perspective forms sudan grass I. For seeds

Irena Golubinova*, Plamen Marinov-Serafimov

Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016

2

Kazitachi

1 (*Sorghum vulgare* var. saccharatum *Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf).

M-300/43

1000

Kazitachi

6,9 % 115,8 %, 1 -6,5 35,4 %.

: *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.,

During the period 2014-2016 in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven in terms of competitive variety trials were studied 2 mutant forms Sudan grass. Standards are used variety Sudan grass Kazitachi and Endje (*Sorghum vulgare* var. saccharatum *Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf). Some biometric parameters directly related to seed productivity were studied. The study found that the mutant form M-300/43 on grounds of plant height, length of panicle, seed weight of a panicle and mass of 1000 seeds in the specific agrometeorological conditions during the study exceeded the standard Kazitachi respectively from 6.9 % to 115.8%, as compared Endje 1 are from -6.5 to 35.4%.

Key words: *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf., Sudan grass, selection, mutant forms

II.

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, 5800

*E-mail: golubinova@abv.bg

Comparative biological and economic characteristics of perspective forms sudan grass

II. For forage

Irena Golubinova*, Plamen Marinov-Serafimov

Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016

2

Kazitachi 1
(*Sorghum vulgare* var. *saccharatum*
Sorghum vulgare var. *sudanense* (Piper)
Stapf).

BBCH-47).

50%

3,2%

1, 17,1%

300/43 1 2,8

%; 28,8% 14,8%.

3,5 % 1 4,8%

Kazitachi,

sudanense (Piper) Stapf., *Sorghum*

During the period 2014-2016 year in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven in terms of competitive variety trials were studied 2 mutant forms Sudan grass. variety Sudan grass Kazitachi and Endge 1 (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *saccharatum* *Sorghum vulgare* var. *sudanense* (Piper) Stapf) are used as standards.

Three cuts for forage (cutting in BBCH-47) were harvested, for growth stage period. On average for the period, the share of the first cutting is highest in all variants, exceeding 50% of the total biomass. The fresh biomass formed in the mutant form M 300/43 retreated by 3.2% for the first cut at Endge 1, but exceeded by 33.6% for the second and by 17.1% for the third blade. In the case of dry biomass M 300/43 it exceeds by 2,8%, respectively, the basins of Energie 1; 28.8% and 14.8%.

With crude protein content, mutant form 300/43 exceeds 3.5% Endge 1 and 4.8% Kazitachi, and with respect to the raw fiber content the differences are insignificant.

Key words: *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf., Sudan grass, selection, mutant forms

-P, a
500

Sorghum

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1 2 , 5800 ,
, 5200 ,

*E-mail: plserafimov@abv.bg

Influence of herbicides Wing-P, Stomp Aqua and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC on seed germination and initial development of the species of the genus *Sorghum*

Plamen Marinov-Serafimov^{1*}, Irena Golubinoва¹,
Rositsa Todorova²

¹Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Plevna, Bulgaria

²Soybean experimental station, 5200 Pavlikeni, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2016-2017 . <i>Sorghum</i> -P, 500 <i>Sorghum</i> . -P 500 (IR 10.5 100%) <i>Sorghum</i> .	<p>During the period 2016-2017, at the Institute of Forage Crops - Plevna was studied sensitivity of the ten genotypes of the genus <i>Sorghum</i> to herbicides Wing-P, Stomp Aqua and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC under laboratory conditions.</p> <p>Under the test conditions herbicides and application doses have a strong negative effect on seed germination and growth of seedlings in species of the genus <i>Sorghum</i>.</p> <p>It was found that Wing-P and Gardoprim Gold Plus SC 500 have an inhibitory effect (IR from 10.5 to 100%) on seed germination for all tested species of the genus <i>Sorghum</i>. Stomp Aqua at all applied concentrations had no statistically</p>
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, g)
 .
 (=0.05) 6.2
 47.6%
 : *Sorghum*
sudanense Piper. Stapf., *Sorghum bicolor*
 L.

strongly influenced by the dose and type of growth regulator applied. With increasing doses of growth regulation, the structural elements the differences are statistically proven (at P = 0.05) decreased from 6.2 to 47.6% relative to control treatments.

Key words: *Sorghum sudanense* Piper. Stapf., *Sorghum bicolor* L. selectivity, growth regulators

(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

II.

1, 2, 1*

1, 2, 5800, 5200

* -mail: plserafimov@abv.bg

Sensitivity of non-genetically modified soybean genotypes (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) to glyphosate II. Modification and mutation effect

Irena Golubinova¹, Plamen Marinov-Serafimov^{1*},
Akseniya Aleksieva²

¹Institute of Forage Crops, 5800 Plevna, Bulgaria
²Soybean experimental station, 5200 Pavlikeni, Bulgaria

2009-2010

(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

0.720, 1.440 2.160 g . ., ha

" (=0.05)

: Rr

F5 27 (31.4%)	18/4 (35.7%)
(38.3%)	(41.5%)
(49.6%)	(57.4%).

0.720 1.440 g . ., ha

SUMMARY

The effect of three application doses of glyphosate 0.720, 1.440 and 2.160 g . i., ha on the sensitive, survival and the modification and mutation effect on eight soybean genotypes (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) were determined in field conditions at Soybean experimental station, Pavlikeni, Bulgaria within 2009-2010.

It was found that the applied doses of glyphosate at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of the soybean reduce statistically proven (P=0.05) survival of culture. Soybean genotypes can be arranged in the following order: Rr and F5 27 (31.4%) 18 / 4 (35.7%) Divna (38.3%) Avigea (41.5%) Karina (49.6%) Srebrina (57.4 %).

The glyphosate applied at doses 0.720 and 1.440 g a. in., ha at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of soybeans increases the frequency and enrich the spectrum of mutational changes in the M2 generation at four non-genetically (non-

18/4.

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18/4.

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GM) modified Bulgarian soybean genotypes (Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and Line 18/4).

- Identified was the type and spectrum of observed chlorophyll,
- morphological and physiological mutations in M2 generation at four (non-GM) modified Bulgarian soybean genotypes (Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and Line 18/4).

They were identified mutant lines with shorter growing periods and those with reduced height of the stem and an increased number of branches – 'brush-type plants'.

Key words: soybean genotype, glyphosate, phytotoxicity, modification and mutation effect

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5800 , " 89,
2 4122 , " "2,
*E-mail: plserafimov@abv.bg

Changes in the content of plastid pigments in above-ground biomass of annual and perennial forage grasses after herbicides application

Plamen Marinov-Serafimov^{1*}, Irena Golubinova¹, Anna Ilieva¹,
Maria Stamatova²

¹Institute of Forage Crops, 89 Gen. Vladimir Vazov Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

²Institute of Plant Genetic Resources, "Konstantin Malkov," 2 "Druzha" Blvd.,
4122 Sadovo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016 .
-
60 ,
75 ,
75
(*Lolium perenne* L.,
Dactylis glomerata L., *Festuca*
arundinacea Schreb *Agropyron*
desertorum (Fisch.) Schultes)
538 , 210 ,
75 ;
Sorghum sudanense
Piper Stapf., BBCH
12-13 BBCH 12-14

During the period 2014-2016, at the
Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven was
conducted field trials to establish the
selectivity of herbicides Axial One, Akurat
60 WG, Pacifica, Alai Max, Eagle 75 WG
and Basis 75 DF at perennial forage
grasses *Lolium perenne* L., *Dactylis*
glomerata L., *Festuca arundinacea*
Schreb and *Agropyron desertorum*
(Fisch.) Schultes and Lumax 538 SC,
Laudis OD, Stellar 210 SL, Equip SK,
Pacifica, Axill One, Korello Duo, Corrida
75 VDG; Axial and Dikopur F in *Sorghum*
sudanense Piper Stapf. applied at growth
stage tillering for perennial grasses and
second leaves in Sudan grass.

It was found that the selectivity of
the herbicides and the plastid pigments

(74.7%),
 b)
 (R_i) -1.0 -5.5.
 21
 60 1.0
 g/da *A. desertorum*
 100.0 ml/da *D. glomerata* (
 15,9 18,2%) (1,3
 20,9%),
 (EWRS)
 : *L. perenne* -0,567; *D.*
glomerata -0,701; *F. arundinaceae* -0,957;
. desertorum -0,703 *S. sudanense* -
 0,740.

content in above-ground biomass of test annual and perennial forage grasses showed a trend of reduction (up to 74.7%), the accumulation of photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids) at a inhibition rate (R_i) of -1.0 to -5.5.

The total chlorophyll content was increased 21 days after the administration of Acrust 60 WG at a dose of 1.0 g/da in *A. desertorum* and Axial One at a dose of 100.0 ml /da for *D. glomerata* (15.9 to 18.2%) and carotenoids (from 1.3 to 20.9%) versus control treatments.

Statistically significant negative correlations between the content of Photosynthetic plastid pigments and visual evaluation scores for phytotoxicity (EWRS) based on applied herbicides in annual and pereannual cereal forage crops as follows: *L. perenne* -0.567; *D. glomerata* -0.701; *F. arundinaceae* -0.957; *A. desertorum* -0.703 and *S. sudanense* -0.740 were established

The experimental results obtained showed that the determination of the photosynthetic pigments content on 21 days after treatment with herbicide can be used as a test for evaluation of the selectivity of post-emergent herbicides in the annual and perennial cereal forage crops tested.

Key words: selectivity, plastid pigments, herbicides, annuals, perennials cereal forage grasses

(*Tetranychus atlanticus* Mc Gregor)

*,
5800
*E-mail: imnatalia@abv.bg
" 89,

Effect of water deficit and spider mites (*Tetranychus atlanticus* Mc Gregor) on productivity and stability in soybeans

Natalia Georgieva*, Ivelina Nikolova, Valentin Kosev

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Abiotic and biotic stress are factors with a great impact on world agriculture because of the enormous economic losses in regard to crop plants. In conditions of a pot experiment conducted in IFC- Plevan (2011-2012), a 10-day period of water deficit and attack by spider mites had a strong pronounced negative effect on the development of soybean (variety Richy).

The reduction in productivity of biomass was by 16.5 and 21.0% respectively, and under the interaction of the two factors – by 41.9%. In regard to number and weight of the leaves per plant, and productivity of aboveground mass was found a significant effect of the mode of irrigation.

A greater part of the total variation in terms of plant height and number of nodules had the factor spider mites. Soybean plants, which are developing in conditions of water deficit and attack of spider mites exhibited an increased ecological stability of productivity as compared to plants, grown under optimal

environmental conditions. The stress conditions changed the extent and nature of the dependence between productivity and its main traits in soybeans. The correlations between the traits under an individual action of water deficit and spider mites were highly expressed, with high values, while under favorable conditions, they had considerably lower values.

Key words: water deficit, mites, productivity, stability, soybeans

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, 4000
*E-mail: tanko.kolev@abv.bg

Influence of organo-mineral products on the yield of Durum wheat variety Predel

Mitka Todorova, Tanko Kolev*

Agricultural University, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016 .
-
-
-
,
:
(3000 ml/ha)
ml/ha)
-
:
10 m².
:
-
-
-
-
(3000 ml/ha),
-
677 kg/ha (16.9 %)
..

During the period 2014-2016, in the Study, Experimental and Implementation Base of the Department of Plant growing of the Agricultural University - Plovdiv a field experiment is carried out that explores the influence of two organo-mineral products: Megafol (3000 ml/ha) and Megafol protein (3000 ml/ha) on the productivity of the Durum wheat variety Predel. The experiment includes one untreated control plot. The treatment is done in the phases of tillering, stem elongation and ear emergence. The experiment is performed after predecessor chickpea, according to three factor experiment by the method of split plots, repeated four times, with dimensions of the land plot 10m².

As a result of the conducted experiment, the following is found out:

The tested organo-mineral products have positive influence on the productivity of the Durum wheat Predel.

The highest grain yield obtained from the Durum wheat Predel is achieved in the variant treated in the phase of tillering with the organo-mineral product Megafol (3000 ml/ha), in which the increase of the productivity average for the period of study is with 677 kg/ha (16.9 %) more than the untreated control.

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- | The new organo-mineral products contribute for the higher values of the structural elements of the yield, such as: number of wheat-ears, number of grains and grain weight in one plant.

Key words: Durum wheat, organo-mineral products, yield

1407, " " 53,
E-mail: asiliana@abv.bg

Effect of the grass associations' treatment with inorganic nutrients and amino alcohol on the essential element composition and physiological parameters

Iliyana Petrova

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Mountainous pastures represent an
- important forage resource for livestock
- husbandry in Bulgaria. In uncontrolled
, natural environment, however the adverse
- conditions may decrease the productivity
- and nutritional value of plant associations.
- Modern agricultural has developed new
- approaches, including the use of naturally
- identical treatments for improvement of
- plant nutrient supply and resistance to
- environmental stress. Among the biogenic
amines 2-aminoethanol has been
recognized as the environment friendly
substance of natural origin with a high
stress-tolerance inducing effect. In order
to assess the opportunity for improving
the mineral supply to pasture in a mineral
deficiency mountain region (Viskjar
Mountain), *the aim* of the present study
was to test the effect of combined
(treatment of the grass vegetation with
) inorganic nutrients and 2-aminoethanol. A
2- field-based experiment has been
performed using standard plots of 4 m², 4
4 m², 4 replications per variant. The results
obtained indicate that the combined

: 12.6 g K; 6 g N; 4.8 g P; 0.9 g Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g Mn; 0.009 g Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g Se and 0.15 g 2-aminoethanol per 1 m²,

Lolium perenne L.

application at a rate of compounds as follows: 12.6 g K; 6 g N; 4.8 g P; 0.9 g Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g Mn; 0.009 g Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g Se and 0.15 g 2-aminoethanol per 1 m², was found to increase substantially the accumulation of iron and manganese, and to the less extent of copper and zinc, in the studied plant associations of *Lolium perenne* L. and heterogeneous grass mixture. A positive effect of treatment was the improved physiological status, identified by the established elevated concentration of the total chlorophyll and soluble proteins content, and the decreased superoxide dismutase activity, as well.

Key words: pasture vegetation, mineral and 2-aminoethanol treatment, essential element' composition, photosynthetic pigments, soluble proteins

***Triticum xtoschevii* H.P.St.**

, 9521

*Email: hpstoyanov@abv.bg

Analysis on the spike productivity and the effect of the environment in the species *Triticum xtoschevii* H.P.St.

Hristo Stoyanov

Dobrudzha Agricultural Institute, 9521 General Toshevo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

In order to determine the main productivity components and the effect of the environment on them, an accession of the species *Triticum xtoschevii* was investigated during three contrasting periods. A very high environmental effect was determined for the indices number of grains per spike and 1000 kernel weight. High was also the effect on the indices number of spikelets per spike and spike length, which can be related to the high variations of the meteorological parameters. The species respectively showed that the environment did not have effect on the index weight of grains per spike. This emphasized the serious compensatory mechanisms existent in this accession. The analysis of covariances revealed that the variation of the index weight of grains per spike was strongly influenced by the number of grain per spike, 1000 kernel weight and the length of spike with awns. These data demonstrated that under worsened conditions for formation of grains and their subsequent nutrition, the photosynthetic apparatus of the spike had a significant effect as a compensatory mechanism. Such characteristics define the species *Triticum xtoschevii* as extremely valuable and suitable for introduction as a cultural plant.

Key words: environment, productivity, *Triticum xtoschevii*

Triticum
xtoschevii
1000
1000
Triticum xtoschevii
Triticum xtoschevii

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*Email: hpstoyanov@abv.bg

Triticale cultivars suitable for growing under high level of abiotic stress

Hristo Stoyanov*, Valentin Baychev

Dobrudzha Agricultural Institute, 9521 General Toshevo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Contemporary triticale breeding is a
- dynamic process which is aimed at
- combining high productivity with tolerance
- to the environmental conditions.

- In this respect, the developed cultivars
- possess both high potential for yield and a
- tendency for a lower response to available
- conditions for strong stress. In order to
- determine the triticale varieties, which
- combine high productivity potential with
- tolerance to different types of abiotic
- stress, 11 Bulgarian cultivars developed
- at Dobrudzha Agricultural Institute -
- General Toshevo were investigated.

- Cultivars Respekt, Akord, Dobrudzhanets
- and Borislav were characterized with
- highest cold resistance. Cultivars Atila,
- Boomerang, Irnik, Dobrudzhanets were
- with high tolerance to drought. Very
- impressive is cultivar Doni 52, which
- combines both normal cold resistance and
- drought tolerance with high productivity
- potential.

- Cultivars Akord and Doni 52 were most
- stable with regard to grain yield under
- highly contrasting conditions of the
- environment. At the same time, cultivars
- Atila and Boomerang, regardless of the

11

52,

52

- meteorological factors, formed highest plant height with respective high shoot mass.

, Similar results were typical of cultivars Atila, Akord, Boomerng, Doni 52 and Borislav, which can be considered remarkable breeding achievements and unique combinations of productivity and tolerance to abiotic stress.

Key words: abiotic stress, breeding, triticale

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*E-mail: sv_stoianova@mail.bg

Effects of some soil herbicides on the structural elements of yield and productivity of “Venka 1” wheat variety

Svetlana Stoyanova^{1*}, Dimitria Ilieva², Veselin Dochev¹

¹Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov Chiflik” – Rousse, Bulgaria

²“Angel Kanchev” University of Rousse, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016
45 (450g/l)
330 (330g/l)
70 (700 g/kg)
“ 1”
4
50 m².
20 40
-
:
-

In field experiment on soil type strongly leached chernozem, during 2014-2016, the effects of Afalon 45SK (450g/l linuron), Stomp 330EK (330g/l pendimethalin) and Zenkor 70BG (700 g/kg metribuzin), applied in optimal and double increased doses on grain yield and its main structural elements in “Venka 1” wheat variety were studied. The experiment was started after the block method in four replications, the experimental plot being 50 m². The wheat was grown according to standard technology after winter oilseed rape predecessor.

The effectiveness of the herbicides was recorded on the 20th and on the 40th day after spraying. The species composition of weeds was reported by the method of visual estimation, the degree of weed infestation – by the quantitative method. The phases of development and the traits elements of productivity and seed yield were traced. It was found, that the structural elements of yield, when soil herbicides were used, showed values higher or close to those of the control. The

330
4,4% 2,8%.
45
:

highest yield was obtained in treatment with Afalon 45SK and Stomp 330EK soil herbicides, applied in optimal doses, exceeding the control variant by 4.4% and 2.8%, respectively.

Key words: wheat, herbicides, selectivity, productivity, structural elements

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 7007 ”
 *E-mail: sv_stoianova@mail.bg

Study on the influence of preparations for foliar and soil nutrition in winter oilseed rape

Svetlana Stoyanova*, Galina Djakova, Ralica Mincheva, Veselin Dochev

*Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov chiflik”, 1 “Prof. Ivan Ivanov” Str.,
 7007 Rousse, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

2011-2014
 „BIO-ONE”,
 NH₄NO₃,
 : 25%
 NH₄NO₃;
 100%
 (Azotobacter vinelandii)
 (Clostridium pasteurianum);
 (NEW MEXICO),
 30 %
 „BIO-ONE”,
 25%
 NH₄NO₃,

During the period 2011-2014 at the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov Chiflik” - Rousse, the effects of "BIO-ONE" microbiological fertilizer, humic acid and NH₄NO₃ were tested on growth and productive qualities of one winter oilseed rape hybrid “Mercury”.

The trial was conducted under conditions without irrigation and soil type strongly leached chernozem.

To conduct the experiment were used: 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH₄NO₃; "BIO-ONE" bacterial fertilizer – consisting of living organisms, 100% natural liquid concentrated microbiological product, including two types of microorganisms: aerobic (Azotobacter vinelandii) and anaerobic (Clostridium pasteurianum); Humic acid (from the deposits in NEW MEXICO), composed of 70% humic acid and 30% fulvic acid.

The objective of the study was to determine the influence of "BIO-ONE" microbiological fertilizer, humic acid and 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH₄NO₃ to be determined in winter rape under

„BIO-ONE”,
25%
NH₄NO₃,

” – conditions of IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik” - Rouse

- Based on the obtained results it
- was found that nourishment with "BIO-ONE", humic acid and 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH₄NO₃, accelerated plant growth, influenced the growth rate of the roots and stems, affected the formation of leaf area and yield.

Key words: winter oilseed rape, organic farming, biofertilizers, yield, quality indices

Erysiphe cruciferarum

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" . " " 1,
7007 " ,
*E-mail: tri_dve@abv.bg

Study on the susceptibility of rape hybrids to powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe cruciferarum

Iliana Ivanova*, Svetlana Stoyanova

Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik", 1 "Prof. Ivan Ivanov" Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Erysiphe cruciferarum Erysiphaceae,	-	Erysiphe cruciferarum pathogen is from the family Erysiphaceae, that infects plant above-ground parts and may lead to losses via reducing the quantity and quality of seed.
Erysiphe cruciferarum.	-	The climatic factors temperature and precipitation can affect the development of Erysiphe cruciferarum.
2013-2015 .	-	The study was conducted during the period 2013-2015 in the experimental field and Phytopathology laboratory of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik" Rousse. The study included 22 winter rape hybrids, provided to the Institute by EURALIS SEMENCES. The experiment was started after the block method in two replications on an area of 1.6 da, the size of the harvesting plot being 15 m ² and the variants – randomized situated, according to set methodical plan.
" " - .	-	The objective was the sustainability of high yielding winter rape hybrids of EURALIS SEMENCES to powdery mildew, caused by Erysiphe cruciferarum, to be determined, under conditions of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" - Rousse.
22	-	The following traits were reported:
EURALIS SEMENCES.	-	
, 1,6 da,	-	
15 m ²	-	
Erysiphe cruciferarum -	-	
EURALIS SEMENCES,	-	
" " - .	-	
:	-	

Erysiphe cruciferarum, |
kg/d .
,
22 , 21
Erysiphe cruciferarum.
:
, Erysiphe cruciferarum

resistance to Erysiphe cruciferarum, grain
yield in kg/da

It was found that 21 hybrids of all
22 tested were resistant to Erysiphe
cruciferarum.

Key words: susceptibility, rape,
Erysiphe cruciferarum

(*Medicago sativa* L.)

7007 " , " . " " 1,
E-mail: diana27hm@abv.bg

Competitive variety testing on morphological and economic qualities of alfalfa synthetic populations (*Medicago sativa* L.)

Diana Marinova

Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik", 1 "Prof. Ivan Ivanov" Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of present study was a comparative test on some morphological and economic traits of seven alfalfa synthetic populations, created at IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" - Rousse, to be made. The study was carried out without irrigation in the experimental field of the Institute during 2007-2009. Regarding grass stand height the results showed that with the highest potential and excess to the standard Prista 2 variety in all years of study for SS 7 and Oc/MM synthetic populations were determined.

Concerning stand density trait in synthetics were detected close values, as with a better stems formation and excess to the standard SS 7 and Syn₁-72 were characterized. The total productivity of synthetic populations varied widely.

With the highest dry matter yield SS 7 synthetic population was distinguished, exceeding standard Prista 2 with 11.63%.

Key words: alfalfa, synthetic populations, variety testing, dry matter yield, grass stand height, stand density

(*Medicago sativa* L.)

7007 " , " . " " 1,
E-mail: diana27hm@abv.bg

Phenotypic variation and relationships of important traits in elite alfalfa progenies (*Medicago sativa* L.)

Diana Marinova

Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik", 1 "Prof. Ivan Ivanov" Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of present study was to determine phenotypic variation and the relationships between grass stand height, stand density and dry matter yield of eight elite alfalfa progenies created at IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" - Rousse. The study was carried out during 2002-2005, without irrigation in the experimental field of the Institute.

The results showed that the variation in the phenotypic expression of the natural plant height traits, potential for stem formation and dry matter yield, as a quantitative traits with a high sensitivity to the environmental conditions varied more widely over the years of the study, than between studied elite progenies.

Data showed a strong positive phenotypic correlation between dry mater yield and grass stand height, in all years of the study ($r = 0,94$ – 1st year, $r = 0,74$ – IInd year, $r = 0,31$ – IIIrd year, $r = 0,79$ – IVth year) and weak relation for dry mater yield and plants number/m² ($r = 0,04$ – 1st year, $r = 0,05$ – IInd year, $r = 0,40$ – IIIrd year and $r = 0,28$ – IVth year).

Key words: alfalfa, elite progenies, phenotypic variation, stem formation, dry matter yield

2002-2005

($r = 0,94$ – 1st year, $r = 0,74$ – IInd year, $r = 0,31$ – IIIrd year, $r = 0,79$ – IVth year) and weak relation for dry mater yield and plants number/m² ($r = 0,04$ – 1st year, $r = 0,05$ – IInd year, $r = 0,40$ – IIIrd year and $r = 0,28$ – IVth year).

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¹, 5835
², 4000

* -mail: s_kalinova@yahoo.com

Effectiveness of systems of herbicides in maize cultivated at agroecological conditions of Northwest Bulgaria

Sonya Goranovska¹, Shteliyana Kalinova^{2*}, Nurettin Tahsin²

¹Institute of maize, 5835 Knezha, Bulgaria
²Agricultural University, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2015 .	2016 .
	6
	435
400-500	9
FAO,	:
	42 ml/da;
480 ((
330)
400 ml/da	960 (s-
)	150 ml/da
:	, 600 (2,4)
110 ml/da;	(
(+ -)
200 ml/da	600 (2,4
)	120 ml/da.
-	-
480 ,	
80,72%.	

In 2015 and 2016 is displayed on an attempt by a block method with 6 herbicides in the experimental field of the Institute of maize in town of Knezha. The studies are performed with maize - hybrid Knezha 435 group 400-500 by FAO, cultivated without irrigation after predecessor maize. Were studied 9 systems of herbicides, which include three soil preparations: Merlin Flex 480 SC (isoxaflutole) at a dose of 42 ml/da; Stomp NEW 330 EC (pendimethalin) at a dose of 400 ml/da and Dual Gold 960 EC (s-metolachlor) at a dose of 150 ml/da and three leaf preparations, applied after the soil ones: Mat n 600 EC (2,4 D ester) at a dose of 110 ml/da; Laudis OD (tembotrione+isoxadifen-ethyl) at a dose of 200 ml/da and Aminopielik 600 SL (2,4 D amine salt) at a dose of 120 ml/da. Of the tested soil herbicide preparations with highest efficacy is Merlin Flex 480 SC, that reduces the density of the weeds average for the period with 80.72%. Among the studied leaf herbicide preparations Laudis OD, applied in a

4-5-
 -
 O
 83,46%.
 480 42 ml/da
 200 ml/da -
 87,68%
 .
 :

phase fourth-fifths leaf of maize is with the highest efficiency. It controls very well Johnson Grass from seeds and from rhizomes as destroys this weed to 83.46%. Under the test conditions, the herbicide system Merlin Flex 480 SC at a dose of 42 ml/da and Laudis OD at a dose of 200 ml/da is the most efficient, destroying 87.68% of common weeds.

Key words: maize, weeds, herbicides, biological effectiveness

1407
E-mail: asiliana@abv.bg

Effect of the grass associations' treatment with inorganic nutrients and amino alcohol on the essential element composition and physiological parameters

Iliyana Petrova

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Mountainous pastures represent an
- important forage resource for livestock
- husbandry in Bulgaria. In uncontrolled
- natural environment, however the adverse
- conditions may decrease the productivity
- and nutritional value of plant associations.
- Modern agricultural has developed new
- approaches, including the use of naturally
- identical treatments for improvement of
- plant nutrient supply and resistance to
- environmental stress. Among the biogenic
- amines 2-aminoethanol has been
- recognized as the environment friendly
- substance of natural origin with a high
- stress-tolerance inducing effect. In order
- to assess the opportunity for improving
- the mineral supply to pasture in a mineral
- deficiency mountain region (Viskjar
- Mountain), the aim of the present study
- was to test the effect of combined
- treatment of the grass vegetation with
- inorganic nutrients and 2-aminoethanol. A
- field-based experiment has been
- performed using standard plots of 4 m², 4
- replications per variant. The results
- obtained indicate that the combined

: 12.6 g K; 6 g N; 4.8 g P; 0.9 g Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g Mn; 0.009 g Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g Se and 0.15 g 2-aminoethanol per 1 m²,

Lolium perenne L.

application at a rate of compounds as follows: 12.6 g K; 6 g N; 4.8 g P; 0.9 g Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g Mn; 0.009 g Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g Se and 0.15 g 2-aminoethanol per 1 m², was found to increase substantially the accumulation of iron and manganese, and to the less extent of copper and zinc, in the studied plant associations of *Lolium perenne* L. and heterogeneous grass mixture. A positive effect of treatment was the improved physiological status, identified by the established elevated concentration of the total chlorophyll and soluble proteins content, and the decreased superoxide dismutase activity, as well.

Key words: pasture vegetation, mineral and 2-aminoethanol treatment, essential element' composition, photosynthetic pigments, soluble proteins

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, 9700
*E-mail: stanimir_en@abv.bg

Reaction of different sugar beet genotypes to organic fertilization

Stanimir Enchev*, Georgi Kikindonov, Kalin Slanev

Agricultural Institute, 9700 Shumen, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The sugar beet is a traditional source for the production of sweet syrups and the use of organic fertilizers increases the possibilities of the ecological production.

The effect of leaves treatment with a complex of organic fertilizers – 0.5% Arbanassyecosyst + 0.7% Aminobest and 1% Unistim on the productivity and the sugar content of 12 standard varieties, hybrids and parental components of sugar beet has been studied in the present research. The period of testing – 2014-2015 – includes two seasons with differing agro-climatic conditions and duration of the vegetation.

The effect of organic fertilization on the yields of roots and biological sugar is the strongest in the drought conditions of 2015.

Key words: organic fertilizers, sugar beet, sugar content, yield

+ 0,7 % - 0,5% -
- + 1% -
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E-mail: aes_sredets@abv.bg

Study of the biodiversity and the state of natural pastures in Strandzha mountain and opportunities for their use

Dimitrinka Krusheva, Nadezhda Palova

Experimental Station of Agriculture, 8300 Sredets, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The productivity and quality of the production of the natural pasture depends primarily on the use and manifestation of climatic factors.

To increase the productivity and nutritional value of the fodder obtained from the natural pastures in Strandzha mountain, it is necessary to introduce hay mowing periods with grazing periods.

Key words: Strandzha mountain, natural pastures, productivity, climatic factors

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*E-mail: kiprei@abv.bg

Floristic study of the „Chivira“ protected Area, Mt Sredna Gora, Bulgaria

Tzenka Radoukova^{1*}, Maria Lacheva²

¹University of Plovdiv “Paisii Hilendarski”, Faculty of Biology, Department
of Botany and Methods of Biology Teaching, 24 “Tzar Assen” Str., Plovdiv 4000, Bulgaria
²Agricultural University, Plovdiv, Faculty of Agronomy, Department of Botany, 2 “Mendeleev” .
Plovdiv 4000, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The species composition, phytogeographical elements and conservation value of higher plants in the protected area ‘Chivira’ Mt Sredna Gora, was conducted using the methods of floristic analysis. From the established 174 higher plants, belonging to 116 genera and 39 families, 16 have conservation value. The comparative analysis shows that the perennial herbaceous plants are dominating in the studied area with 72% of the established species. In the biological spectrum of the PA, prevail live form is Hemicryptophyta. Regarding to phytogeography spectrum majority have the Euro-Asiatic species. The horological analysis shows that the 15 species, have not mentioned to be found either in the floristic region Sredna Gora (East). The analysis of the anthropogenic impact on the protected area shows that it is more intensive in the centre of the investigated area, than in the entire territory. The existing permanently impact had summary effect, expressing in the invasion of the species, closely connected with the human activities.

Key words: flora, protected area, species composition, conservation value, rare species.

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281, 5600
61, 5200
*E-mail: dimitarmtv@mail.bg

To the issue about permanence of some grasslands under conditions of the Central Balkan Mountain

I. Productivity of grasslands

Dimitar Mitev^{1*}, Galina Naydenova²

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture,
281 Vasil Levski Str., 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

²Experimental Station on Soybean, 61 Ruski Str., 5200 Pavlikeni, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

20 (1994-2013)

1995; 1997; 1999; 2001; 2003 .

1996; 1998; 2000; 2002 .

2004; 2006; 2008; 2010. 2011

2013 -

2012 .

The survey includes results of 20-year period (1994-2013) of using some meadow grasses of local origin. Red fescue has been grown independently and in a mixture with other grasses in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain, on an eastward slope, slight or high degree of soil gleying. A certain rhythm was found in the formation of forage mass during the process of arrangement of grasslands on soils with a slight degree of gleying. The yields were higher in the odd years – 1995; 1997; 1999; 2001; 2003 in comparison with the even years - 1996; 1998; 2000; 2002. The sequence changed in 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010. In 2011 and 2013, the yields were again higher than in 2012.

The variation in the behavior of grasslands is found with the high degree of soil gleying, at the low part of the slope. Their behaviour on highly gleyed soils has

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 1995; 1999;
 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010; 2011 .
 -
 1997; 2000; 2001; 2002;
 2003; 2007; 2009; 2012; 2013 .
 (1996; 2005), (1998) -

a different sequence compared to the slightly gleyed soils. The increase was established in 1995; 1999; 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010; 2011. There was a decrease in 1997; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2007; 2009; 2012; 2013. A gradual decrease was reported for some years (1996; 2005), while in others (1998) respectively an increase in productivity.

It is believed that this behavior results from the presence or lack of synchronization of the particular plant/genetic material with the rhythm in Nature.

Key words: productivity, meadow grasses, slopes, Balkan Mountains, hypotheses

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2 . ” ” 281, 5600 , ’
 , .” 61”, 5200 , ’

*E-mail: dimitarmtv@mail.bg

To the issue about permanence of some grasslands under conditions of the Central Balkan Mountain

II. Botanical composition of grasslands

Dimitar Mitev^{1*}, Galina Naydenova²

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture,
281 Vasil Levski Str., 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

²Experimental Station on Soybean, 61 Ruski Str., 5200 Pavlikeni, Bulgaria

20 (1994-2013)

SUMMARY

The survey includes results of 20-year period (1994-2013) of using red fescue, which was grown independently and in a mixture with other grasses. They are situated in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain, on an eastward slope, slight or high degree of soil gleying.

The species composition of the grassland is rather variable. It is in a direct connection with the habitat of each of them. The sown meadow species of local origin are predominant in the created grasslands during most time of the experiment. Red fescue is the component that determines the structure of grasslands. There was a self-sowing of other meadow species of local origin. At the end of the reporting period (2006-2013), there was a significant weed infestation with representatives of the genus *Centaurea* on slightly gleyed soils.

(2006-2013 .),

2013 . (Centaurea).
 58.4%,
 50.2%.

Their share in 2013 in the grassland of red fescue and Kentucky bluegrass reached up to 58.4%, and that of red and tall fescue up to 50.2%. Grasslands on highly gleyed soils showed ability for self-reestablishment and self-purification from weeds.

It is believed that this behavior stems from the presence or lack of synchronization of the particular plant / genetic material with the rhythm in Nature.

Key words: composition of grasslands, slopes, Balkan Mountains, hypotheses

Nardus stricta L.

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, 5600
 *E-mail: iliev_ved@abv.bg

Influence of variable mineral fertilization with N and P over the bioproductive indicators of a natural grassland of the type *Nardus stricta* L

Minko Iliev*, Boryana Churkova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2011-2013 .
 1400
 N P NP .
 Nardus Stricta. :
 1. (1); 2. N₆ P₆ (2); 3. 1- N₆, a 2- 3- - 6;
 4. 1- 6, a 2- 3-
 - N₆; 5. 1- 2-
 N₆, 3- - 6; 6. 1- 2-
 6, 3- - N₆; 7. 1-
 N₆, 2- - 6, 3-
 - N₆; 8. 1-
 6, 2- - N₆, 3- - 6.
 N₆ P₆,
 N₆ P₆,
 -
 1-
 2- P₆, 3- N₆,

During the period 2011-2013 in the area of the Central Balkan Mountain at the altitude of 1400 m was set a field experiment with the annual alternation of N and P and NP mineral fertilization. Dry matter yield and botanical composition was studied of the natural grassland of the type *Nardus Stricta*. The following variants were tested: 1. Non-treated (Control 1); 2. Annual fertilization with N₆P₆ (Control 2); 3. 1st year of fertilization with N₆, and 2nd and 3rd year with P₆; 4. 1st year of fertilization with P₆, and 2nd and 3rd year with N₃; 5. 1st and 2nd year of fertilization with N₆, and 3rd year with P₆; 6. 1st and 2nd year of fertilization with P₆, and 3rd with N₆; 7. 1st year of fertilization with N₆, 2nd year with P₆, 3rd year with N₆; 8. 1st year of fertilization with P₆, 2nd year with N₆, 3rd year with P₆.

A positive impact on dry matter yield was found as a result of the annual fertilization with N₆ P₆, as well as the independent introduction of N₆ and P₆ by alternation.

The highest effect of the mineral fertilization was obtained by introducing in the 1st and 2nd years of P₆, and in the 3rd

e 85,37%.
 $N_6 P_6$
 124,33%.
 N_6 -
 P_6 8 ($P_6/I; N_6 II; P_6/III$); 4
 ($P_6/I; N_6/II; N_6/III$); 3 ($N_6/I; P_6/II; P_6/III$),
 25,63% 47,61%
 (K_1).
 $N_6 P_6$ -
 $N_6 P_6$.
 ,
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 - *Nardus stricta* L.
 : *Nardus stricta* L.,
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year of N_6 , as the average increase of dry matter yield for the period compared to the non-treated variant was 85.37%. By the annual fertilization with $N_6 P_6$ was reached an excess of the dry matter yield by 124.33%.

The effect of variable mineral fertilization with N_6 and P_6 was also positive in the variants 8 ($P_6/I; N_6/II; P_6/III$); 4 ($P_6/I; N_6/II; N_6/III$); 3 ($N_6/I; P_6/II; P_6/III$), as the increase for the three-year period was averagely within the range from 25.63% to 47.61% in comparison with the control (K_1).

The variable fertilization with alternation of N_6 and P_6 did not exceed the yield of the fertilizer combination with $N_6 P_6$.

For all variants was found a positive influence of the fertilization on the botanical composition with an increase grasses, legumes and motley grasses components at the expense of the dominant species - *Nardus stricta* L.

Key words: *Nardus stricta* L., variable fertilization, yield, botanical composition, the Central Balkan Mountain

Chrysopogon Grullus L.

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, 5600

*E-mail: iliev_ved@abv.bg

**Influence of foliar treatment with organic fertilizer
on the bioproductive indicators of forage of natural
grassland of the type *Chrysopogon Grullus L.*
in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain**

Minko Iliev*, Tsvetoslav Mihovski, Boryana Churkova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan

SUMMARY

The influence of organic foliar fertilization with 'Biostim' was studied during the period 2011-2013 in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain at the altitude of 460 m, on light grey pseudopodzolic soil. The yield and botanical composition of a natural grassland of the type *Chrysopogon Gryllus* was determined: The following variants were tested: 1. Non-treated by foliar fertilizer (Control); 2. 'Biostim' 100 ml/da; 3. 'Biostim' 200 ml/da; 4. 'Biostim' 300 ml/da; 5. 'Biostim' 400 ml/da.

There was an increase in dry matter for all other variants. The highest effect was registered for variant 4 (300 ml/da) – an increase according to the control with 43.24% and var. 5 (400 ml/da) – an increase with 30.14%.

The foliar treatment with 'Biostim' had an influence over the botanical composition of the grassland as it increased the participation of grasses and motley grasses, while it decreased the

2011-2013 .
460 ,
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Chrysopogon Gryllus.
: 1.
(); 2. 100
ml/da; 3. 200 ml/da; 4.
300 ml/da; 5. 400 ml/da.
-
4 (300ml/da) –
43.24% . 5
(400ml/da) – 30.14%.

,
Chrysopogon gryllus
Anropogon ishaemum, grostis
capilaris.

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participation of legumes.

There were significant changes in the grass composition in the third year, when the dominant species *Chrysopogon gryllus* was replaced by species, such as *Anropogon ishaemum, grostis capilaris.*

Key words: natural grassland, foliar treatment, dry matter yield, botanical composition

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, 5600 ,
*E-mail: tbozhanska@mail.bg

Biological, morphological and qualitative characteristics of perennial legume forage grasses treated with growth regulators and fertilizers

Tatyana Bozhanska*, Boryana Churkova, Tsvetoslav Mihovski

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

<p>2014-2016</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>-</p> <p>,</p> <p>D</p> <p>,</p> <p>200 ml/da</p> <p>.</p> <p>,</p> <p>-</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p> <p>-</p> <p>.</p> <p>corniculatus L.</p> <p>-</p> <p>D,</p>	<p>A field experiment was conducted, in the period of 2014-2016, in the experimental field of the Department 'Mountain Grass Associations and Maintenance of their Biological Diversity' at RIMSA-Troyan. The influence of growth regulators RENI, RENI D and biofertilizers Bormax and Molibdenit was studied, applied in the bud formation period, at a dose of 200 ml/da on grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover.</p> <p>Data of the botanical analysis of bird's-foot trefoil and white clover prove the species differences and specific reaction of both crops to the action of the preparations, included in the experiment. The regulators, with foliar application, encourage the higher participation of bird's-foot trefoil in grasslands, compared with the white clover. Bormax had the greatest positive impact on the share of forage grasses in the first year of growth cycle.</p> <p>For the period of study, the presence of <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L. in the grass association was influenced at the highest level by the growth regulator RENI D, and</p>
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Trifolium repens L.

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)
(53%
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(
+
D
-
(703,1 g kg⁻¹ CB),
D
-
(729,2 g kg⁻¹ CB)
:
, *Lotus corniculatus* L.,
Trifolium repens L.,
,

- species of *Trifolium repens* L. by the
- biostimulating function of Molibdenit. The
morphological composition data of
grasslands make clear that studied
regulators showed a less impact on the
rate of foliage in clover grasslands, while
leaves were predominant in bird's-foot
trefoil forage (53% of the total forage) in
comparison to stems.

Molibdenit (for the bird's-foot trefoil) had
the greatest positive influence on the
amount of foliage, and the combination of
RENI + RENI D for the white clover.

Plant biomass of bird's-foot trefoil treated
by Bormax had the highest dry matter
digestibility (703.1 g kg⁻¹ DM), as the
positive influence of RENI D provided the
highest quality and digestibility (729.2 g
kg⁻¹ CB) of the forage mass of clover
plants.

Key words: biologically active
substances, *Lotus corniculatus* L.,
Trifolium repens L., morphological
features, fiber components

03041
E-mail: mezh1956@ukr.net

Breeding of rare fruit crops in Ukraine

Volodymyr Mezhenskyj

National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, 03041 Kyiv, Ukraine

SUMMARY

The natural conditions of Ukraine allow to cultivate many of fruit plants. In addition to traditional fruit crops the registration of cultivars of new fruit crops began in the second half of the 20th. Above one hundred and one half cultivars of rare fruit crops of Ukrainian breeding have been included to the State Register of Plant Varieties of Ukraine. They belong to pome fruit crops (hawthorn, Japanese quince, and quince), stone fruit crops (Crimean myrobalan, cranberry bush, myrobalan-Japanese plum hybrids, cornelian cherry, jujuba, nectarine, and olive), small fruit crops (blackberry blue honeysuckle, blueberry, Chinese magnolia wine, feijoa, fig, hardy kiwi, mulberry, pawpaw, persimmon, pomegranate, and sea buckthorn), and nuts (almond, and filbert).

Key words: horticulture, plant breeding, rare fruit crops

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 - (23.61 kg)
 (0.12)
 (15.50%),
 (5.58%),
 (4.33)
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 (7.25%)
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, while all these traits were the smallest on locality Bresnica .

The highest yield per tree (23.61 kg) and unit area and yield efficiency (0.12) were observed in this cultivar on locality Stapar . The largest soluble solids content (15.50%), total sugars (11.46%) and sucrose (5.85%) contents and pH value of juice (4.33) were recorded in cultivar Nada grown on locality Bresnica , while the highest invert sugars content (7.25%) and amount of total acids were found in this cultivar grown on locality Ljubi .

Key words: productive traits, Nada , three localities, yield, chemical composition

Occurrence (*Ribes nigrum*L.)

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*E-mail: svetlana23869@gmail.com

Occurrence of phenological stages in black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) cultivars as dependent on soil management systems

Svetlana M. Paunovi ^{1*}, Mihailo Nikoli ², Rade Mileti ¹,
Ira Ilinkovi ¹, Žaklina Karaklaji -Staji ¹, Jelena Tomi ¹,
Marijana Pešakovi ¹

¹Fruit Research Institute, a ak, Kralja Petra 1/9, 32000 a ak, Republic of Serbia

²Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Nemanjina 6, 11081 Belgrade-Zemun,
Republic of Serbia

SUMMARY

An experiment was conducted over a period of three years to systematically examine patterns in the periodic events or phenological stages (beginning of leaf unfolding, full leaf unfolding, inflorescence emergence, beginning of flowering, full flowering, beginning of berry set and berry ripening) of black currant cultivars. Seven black currant cultivars ('Ben Lomond', 'Ben Sarek', 'Tsema', 'Titania', 'a anska Crna', 'Tisel' and 'Tiben') and three soil management systems (bare fallow, sawdust mulch and black plastic mulch) were included in the study. The studied cultivars showed differences in the phenological stages. The phenological stages in all treatments and years occurred earliest in 'a anska Crna' and 'Tisel'. The latest leaf unfolding was observed in 'Titania' and

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effect of cultivation system.

When interacting with open field cultivation system, 'Garda' gave the highest values in terms of fruit width and firmness.

The analysis of the production characteristics, phenological properties and quality of strawberry 'Clery' and 'Garda' in two cultivation system suggests that the best performance in terms of fruit quality was exhibited by 'Garda', which can be recommended for further promotion and expansion in strawberry growing regions.

Low tunnel cultivation system exhibited the highest effectiveness in terms of the time of flowering and ripening.

Therefore, low tunnel cultivation system can be considered an appropriate practice to protect strawberry from late spring frost and ensure early strawberry fruit production.

Key words: strawberry, cultivation system, vegetative potential, generative potential, fruit quality

32000
 *E-mail: rmiletic@institut-cacak.org

Biological and pomological characteristics of promising walnut genotypes

Rade Miletić*, Svetlana M. Paunović, Žaklina Karaklajić-Stajić, Jelena Tomić, Mira Milinković, Marijana Pešaković

Fruit Research Institute, Kralja Petra I/9, 32000 Čačak, Republic of Serbia

SUMMARY

	2008	2016	
28			In the period between 2008 and 2016, research was conducted into major characteristics for 28 walnut genotypes which had previously been selected in the region of East Serbia. By further grafting, grouping and cultivation under same conditions in the Čačak region, five promising genotypes were selected. Genotype CV/3 is characterised by an average fruit mass of 13.6 g and kernel ratio of 55.0%. The fruit is oval in shape, with a smooth shell which is coloured light-brown and breaks easily.
CV/3	13.6 g	55.0%	
CV/4	16.8 g	55.0%	The kernel is medium-rough, light-brown in colour and of an excellent taste. Genotype CV/4 is very large, with the fruit mass of 16.8 g and kernel ratio of 55.0%. It is round in shape, with a thin and light-coloured shell, light-yellow kernel and a very good taste. Genotype CV/11 is characterised by a large fruit, having a mass of 15.5g and kernel ratio of 52.2%.
CV/11	15.5 g	52.2%	
CV/12			The fruit is elongated, mildly rough, light-brown in colour. The kernel is medium-rough, with a good taste. CV/12 is

18 g
 52.0%.

2
 16.5 22.0 g

50% 52%.

characterised by an average fruit mass of 18 g and kernel ratio of 52.0%. The fruit is elongated, mildly rough and of thin, light-colour shell. The kernel is light-yellow, easily separated from the shell and of a very good quality. Genotype 2 has a fruit mass in the range between 16.5 and 22.0 g and the usual kernel ratio between 50% and 52.0%. It is round in shape, with a thin shell which is almost completely smooth and of a darker colour. The kernel is light-brown, medium-rough and of a very good quality.

Key words: walnut, genotype, fruit, mass, kernel ratio, kernel

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*E-mail: aleksandarleposavic@yahoo.com

Effect of anti-hail nets on the yield and fruit quality of raspberry cultivars in Western Serbia

Aleksandar Leposavi ^{1*}, Branko Popovi ¹, Olga Mitrovi ¹,
 Darko Jevremovi ¹, Dragan urovi ², Tanja Vasi ³

¹ Fruit Research Institute, a ak, Serbia
² Faculty of Agronomy, a ak, Serbia
³ Institute for Forage Crops, Kruševac, Serbia

SUMMARY

- The impact of anti-hail nets on yield and fruit quality of two floricane red raspberry cultivars 'Meeker' and 'Willamette' and a primocane cultivar 'Polka' has been examined in agro-ecological conditions of Western Serbia. The experiments were set up in the localities in the municipality of Arilje (Western Serbia). Anti-hail net and drip irrigation system were installed in 'Meeker' and 'Willamette' plantations. In the plantation with cultivar 'Polka', beside anti-hail net and drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation system was installed. During the same period, experiments were also conducted in the plantations of these cultivars grown by the conventional system without anti-hail net and with drip irrigation system.

- Obtained results showed that anti-hail net in unfavorable weather conditions

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(high temperatures, excessive insolation, snow and hail) significantly reduce their negative effects.

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- In contrast, the negative effect of anti-hail net was recorded during seasons with extremely high rainfall and a reduced amount of daylight.

Key words: raspberry, weather conditions, effect, anti-hail net, yield

(*Arbutus andrachne* L.)

E-mail: maraleks@yahoo.com

Possibilities of Greek Strawberry tree (*Arbutus andrachne* L.) spreading in orchard production

Aleksandar Markovski

Institute of Agriculture-Skopje, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Skopje, R. Macedonia

SUMMARY

(*Arbutus andrachne* L.)

(1.87 g),

2
(
4.31 mm²,
1.81 mm

(*A. andrachne* L.)

(25%). 2

(49.3%).

: *A. andrachne* L.,

It is investigated the morphological characteristics of fruits, leaves, seeds and propagation methods of ten Greek Strawberry tree (*Arbutus andrachne* L.) genotypes located on the middle course, from the left side of Konjska river, in South part of R Macedonia. Among the investigated characteristics of Greek Strawberry tree genotypes it is noted a large level of polymorphism. The Type 2 is characterized with twice as big fruit mass (1.87 g) as most of other investigated genotypes. The investigated genotypes show differences in the fruit anatomy. Large differences in the leaves dimension and form are also determined. The Type 2 is characterized with the most largest seeds (in average, seed area 4,31 mm², perimeter 8,72 mm and 1,81 mm width). The results show that the seed from the Greek Strawberry tree genotypes (*A. andrachne* L.) has low germination percent. The highest germination percent has the Type 4 (25 %). The Type 2 is characterized with the highest ability of rooting cuttings in sand (49,3 %).

Key words: *A. andrachne* L., genotype, fruit, leaf, seed, rooting, germination

(*Castanea sativa Mill.*)

E-mail: maraleks@yahoo.com

**Propagation of European Chestnut (*Castanea sativa Mill.*)
genotypes**

Aleksandar Markovski

Institute of Agriculture-Skopje, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Skopje, R. Macedonia

SUMMARY

Propagation ability of 20 European Chestnut (*Castanea sativa Mill*) genotypes from the slopes of Vodno and Skopska Crna mountains in northern part of R Macedonia during 2014-2015 is investigated. Shortening the production period of chestnut (*Castanea sativa Mill*) grafted plant material has been investigated. The aim of the research is to use oak as a rootstock, since its tolerance to high levels of calcium carbonate in the soil, to made plant material for raising chestnut orchards less dependent from the soil characteristics.

As hypobiont were used germinated seeds from three oak species: Kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera L.*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris L.*) and Macedonian oak (*Quercus troana Webb.*), from Skopje Botanical garden as trees associations. Two methods of chestnut nut grafting are studied: inverted radicle grafting and classical nut grafting.

As the most appropriate rootstock for grafting, in both investigated methods, has proved the *Quercus cerris*. The inverted radicle grafting method provide

20
(*Castanea sativa Mill*)

2014-2015.

(*Castanea sativa*

Mill)

(*Quercus coccifera L.*),
cerris L.
troana Webb.),

: (*Quercus*
(*Quercus*

grafting – (inverted radicle

grafting – (classical nut

cerris., *Quercus*

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,
,
:
: *C. sativa* Mill., *Q.*
trojana Webb, *Q. coccifera* L, *Q. cerris* L,
,
,

better results, according to the grafting acceptance percent and also according to the growing and development of the grafted units.

Key words: *C. sativa* Mill., *Q. trojana* Webb, *Q. coccifera* L, *Q. cerris* L, nut grafting, inverted radicle grafting, soil

, 4004
E-mail: s.gandev@abv.bg

Performance of cultivar 'Granny Smith' apple on M9 grown in three training systems

Stefan Gandev

Fruit-Growing Institute, 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The experimental plantation was established in the territory of the Fruit-Growing Institute in Plovdiv, with geographic coordinates of 42° 9' N latitude, 24° 45' E longitude and 160 meters altitude. The study was carried out during the period 2013-2016, i.e. third-sixth vegetation of the trees, covering the first four fruiting seasons.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of the training systems Slender spindle, Solen and Vertical axis on growth and fruiting characteristics of the apple cultivar 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock and grown under the conditions of Bulgaria. The results obtained show that the average and cumulative yields per ha were higher when Vertical axis training method was used compared to Slender spindle and Solen training systems. That was due to the better reproductive habits of trees in that variant, as well as to the larger number of trees per ha. Under the conditions of our country, tree training to Vertical axis method is recommended for 'Granny Smith' apple cultivar grafted on 9 rootstocks.

Key words: apple, *Malus domestica* (Borkh), training and pruning system

2011
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42° 9'
, 24° 45'
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160
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2013-2016
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, *Malus domestica* (Borkh),

-Venturia

***inaequalis* (Cke.) Wint.**

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Email: vcd@valan.net

**Current situation and problems with physiological races
of apple scab – *Venturia inaequalis* (Cke.) Wint.**

Vasiliy Dzhuvinov

Fruit Growing Institute, 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

-
(Cke.) Wint. *Venturia inaequalis*
1819 .,
Spilocaea pomi,
1869 . -
Fuchl. *Fusicladium dendriticum* (Wallr.)
1903 . -
" *F. d ndriticum*.
12-16
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e -
Brown (1975)
- ,
(1934),
Wiesmann (1931),
V. inaequalis.
Vf

he most important of economically point of view disease of apple is scab, caused by the fungus *Venturia inaequalis* (Cke) Wint. The first report of this disease was from Sweden in 1819, described as *Spilocaea pomi* Fr., and later in 1869 the name is changed -*Fusicladium dendriticum* (Wallr.) Fuchl. In our country this disease was reported from K.Malkov in 1903 under name „apple scab“ caused by *F. dendriticum*.

For control of scab in our country for conventional spray programmes typically consisted of 12-16 fungicides applications during the season. On account of large expenses for control of disease and problems of environment and human health, the best method for control of apple scab is breeding of resistant cultivars. The most desired type of resistance is combining of two type of resistance - monogenic and polygenic (Brown, 1975), because Atanasov (1934) cited Wiesmann (1931) mentioned for large number of physiological races of fungus *V.inaequalis*.

Apple breeding for resistance is based on dominant gene Vf discovered in

<i>Malus floribunda</i> 821,	5	<i>M.floribunda</i> 821 wich has been resistant to 5 known apple scab races in this time. Vf gene were used in the COOP breeding programm in the USA, where up to now is selected from COOP 1 to COOP 44 and lot of them were registered as new cultivars.
1 44, 1993 .	-	In 1993 were found the new 6 race in Germany and other west European countries (Parisi et al.,1994; Lespinasse, 1994). Later Roberts et al., (1994) were observed symptoms of scab on original <i>M.floribunda</i> 821 and other scientists determined symptoms on leafs and fruits of resistant cvs Prima, Liberty, Gavin, Novmac etc. (Lespinasse, 1994).
6 et al., 1994, Lespinasse, 1994). Roberts et al., (1994)	(Parisi	<i>M.</i>
<i>floribunda</i> 821,	<i>M.</i>	
(Lespinasse, 1994).	6-	Appearance of new 6 race create serious problems for breeding of new cultivars with durable and stable resistance to <i>V.inaequalis</i> and appearance of the new 7 and 8 races also during he last years ((Benaouf and Parisi, 2004).
<i>Inaequalis</i> , a 8 (Benaouf and Parisi, 2004).	V. 7	ey words: apple, physiological
<i>inaequalis</i>	Vf, <i>Venturia</i>	races, gene Vf, <i>Venturia inaequalis</i>

***Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) –**

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, 4004
*Email: d_georgiev_@abv.bg

***Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) a new invasive pest on fruit crops**

Diyan Georgiev^{1*}, Petko Minkov¹, Nedyalka Palagacheva²,
Vasiliy Dzhuvinov³

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

²Agricultural University, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

³Fruit Growing Institute, 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura) e

2008 . *D.suzukii* e

(2014 .)

D.suzukii

Drosophila suzukii

D.suzukii

The spotted wing drosophila (SWD), *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) is a new invasive pest of stone-and soft-fruit which causing major challenges to the fruit industry. In 2008 *D.suzukii* adults were caught in traps bouth in Spain and Italy, i.e. for the first time in Europe. Six years later (2014) in Bulgaria, for the first time, the SWD is identified in the regions of Blagoevgrad, Kyustendil and Plovdiv.

Females of *D.suzukii* are able to deposit their eggs in healthy, ripening fruits and the resulting larvae, together wich secondary diseases, thereby make the fruits unmarketable. After the first record in Europe the SWD has rapidly became the key pest of sweet cherry and soft fruits in many European countries.

One of the favorite host plants of *D.suzukii* are the berry crops – strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries which are traditional

growing plants in the Central Balkan Mountains.

For the first time in the 2016 were using Hungarian "Csalomon" (VARL) traps for monitoring of *D.suzukii* at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture in Troyan. The traps were placed in trial plots of raspberry – "Willamette" and "Shopska alena" cultivars and blackberry – "Hull Tornless" and "Black Satin" cultivars.

The first adults in the raspberry plot were found on June 14, and in the blackberry plot – on July 13, when the fruits start to ripe. During this period, the insecticides control is difficult because augmented the pesticide residues on the harvested fruits.

Key words: *Drosophila suzukii*, raspberries, blackberries

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Key words: *Drosophila suzukii*, raspberries, blackberries

E-mail: rankova_zarya@abv.bg

Influence of some soil herbicides on the growth on vegetative pear rootstock F-333

Zarya Rankova

Fruit-Growing Institute, 12 Ostromila Str., 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Studies were carried out in the period 2014-2015 at the Fruit Growing Institute - Plovdiv. The effect of herbicides Devrinol 4, Stomp 33EK, Goal 4F, Metofen, Pledge 50 WP and Bonalin on the growth of in vitro propagated and rooted plants of the vegetative rootstock OHF-333 was studied, in a model pot experiment. The height of the plants was measured before herbicide treatment, for each variant. The trial was set by standard methods, in four replications. After treatment, the plants were grown in a glass-and-steel greenhouse for 180 days. During that period visual observations were carried out on the appearance of external symptoms of phytotoxicity, caused by the herbicides. On the 180th day, the biometric data for increment of height growth were reported.

The results showed that the soil herbicides in applied doses do not cause any visual symptoms of phytotoxicity on the vegetative rootstock OHF-333.

Slight inhibitory effect on growth, compared to the control variant, was observed in plants treated with pendimethalin and oxifluorfen. The lowest values of height increment was

2014-2015 .
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 50 , 33 , 4 , ,
 50 , ,
 OHF-333 .
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 180 - .
 180- .
 (cm). , ,
 OHF-333.
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reported for the plants treated with Metofen, indicating an inhibitory effect of this herbicide on plant growth.

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: OHF-333,

Key words: OHF-333, herbicides, phytotoxicity, growth

(*Cacopsylla pyri* L.) (Hemiptera: Psyllidae)

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E-mail: vaarnaudov@abv.bg

Improved strategy for control of pear psylla (*Cacopsylla pyri* L.) (Hemiptera: Psyllidae)

Veselin Arnaudov

Fruit Growing Institute, 12 "Ostromila", 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

(*Cacopsylla pyri* L.)

spirotetramat
(Hemiptera: Psyllidae)

2016.

spirotetramat
(Movento ®),

abamectin (

Cacopsylla pyri

a

spirotetramat
Cacopsylla pyri L.

2015

spirotetramat
e -

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abamectin

: *Cacopsylla pyri*,

Pear psylla (*Cacopsylla pyri* L.) is one of the key insect pests in pear orchards of Bulgaria. Field trials to evaluate the efficacy of two new active ingredients spirotetramat and spirotetramat against *Cacopsylla pyri* L. (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) were carried out in a production pear orchard in the surroundings of Plovdiv (Bulgaria) in 2015 and 2016. The aim of the study was to assess and compare the efficacy of spirotetramat (Movento ®) and spirotetramat (Movento ®), when applied once or twice in combination with mineral oil (Akarzin) or in strategy with other products, which involves treatment with one of two products in combination with mineral oil, followed by treatment after 14 days with abamectin in combination with mineral oil.

The efficacy of the two products was compared with that of abamectin, which is considered the best standard now.

The importance of these results for improve chemical control of pear psyllid in Bulgaria is discussed.

Key words: *Cacopsylla pyri*, pear, spirotetramat, abamectin, efficacy, Bulgaria

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 *E-mail: anton_stoev@yahoo.com

Comparative Agrobiological Characterization of Plum Cultivars

Antoni Stoev^{1*}, Nikolina Marinova², Stela Dimkova²,
 Darina Ivanova², Silvena Todorova²

¹ Institute of soil science, agrotechnologies and plant protection "Nikola Pushkarov",
 7 "Shose Bankya" Str., 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

² Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Troyan 5600,
 281 Vasil Levski Str. - Branch Dryanovo 5370, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The paper presents data from a comparative agrobiological characterization of 7 plum cultivars: 'Graf Althan's', 'Gabrovska', 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva', 'Opal', 'Nevena', 'Stanley' and 'Strinava', grown in a collection plantation of the Research Fruit Growing Station, town of Dryanovo (branch of Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, town of Troyan). The following features of cultivar characterization were taken into account: period of floescence, fruit ripening period, fruit bearing branches, resistance to economically important diseases for plum, such as: red leaf spot, brown rot and plum pox (sharka). 'Gabrovska', 'Nevena' and 'Strinava' cultivars are tolerant to fungal diseases, such as red spots and brown rot and tolerance to plum pox virus.

The susceptibility to late brown rot is a disadvantage of 'Graf Althan's', 'Stanley'

- and 'Strinava', which were introduced in the producing assortment because of their
- tolerance to plum pox virus. It is necessary to apply fungicides on 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva' and 'Opal' cultivars against the red spots disease.

Key words: plum cultivars, red leaf spots, brown rot, plum pox (sharka)

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 * -mail: dani_desus@abv.bg

Theoretical curves for determining vine leaf surface of Kaylashki rubin variety

Yordanka Belberova*, Emil Tsvetanov

Institute of Viticulture and Enology, 1 Kala Tepe Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

2016 .

(S)

(L₁), (L₂)

(L₃)

L₁, L₂, L₃

: $y_1 = 1,3208x^2 - 1,5861x + 1,0443$; $y_2 = 0,4791x^2 - 0,0968x + 2,789$; $y_3 = 0,8901x^2 - 0,3408x + 6,8914$, where „y” was the leaf area (in cm²), and „x” - the length of the central vein; the sum of the lengths of the two upper lateral veins; the sum of the lengths of the two lower lateral veins of the leaf, respectively (in cm).

SUMMARY

The investigation was carried out in 2016 with Kaylashki rubin variety for plotting the theoretical curves and finding regression equations by which to determine quickly and accurately the leaf area per leaf, a shoot or a vine.

The theoretical curves were obtained by means of regression analysis based on the correlation between the leaf area (S) on the one hand and the length of the central vein (L₁), the sum of the lengths of the two upper (L₂) and two lower (L₃) lateral veins of vine leaf, on the other hand.

The equations describing the regression curves for each of the parameters L₁, L₂ and L₃ were respectively: $y_1 = 1,3208x^2 - 1,5861x + 1,0443$; $y_2 = 0,4791x^2 - 0,0968x + 2,789$; $y_3 = 0,8901x^2 - 0,3408x + 6,8914$, where „y” was the leaf area (in cm²), and „x” - the length of the central vein; the sum of the lengths of the two upper lateral veins; the sum of the lengths of the two lower lateral veins of the leaf, respectively (in cm).

In the course of the study it was found that the coefficient values of the definition (R²) for the three parameters

(R²)

, were very close, which allowed all three parameters to be used for determining the leaf surface with approximately the same accuracy. Moreover, the deviations from the regression in all three parameters were less than 6%, indicating that the method provided an acceptable accuracy.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera* L., leaf surface, Kaylashki rubin variety

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 *E-mail: estzvetanov@gmail.com

Impact of weather conditions in the region of Pleven on grapevine damage in organic and conventional grapes production

Valerii Peykov¹, Yordanka. Belberova¹, Emil Tsvetanov^{1*},
 Georgi Kostadinov²

¹Institute of Viticulture and Enology, 1 "Kala tepe" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria
²Institute of soil science, agrotechnologies and plant protection "Nikola Pushkarov",
 7 "Shose Bankya" Str., 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014-2016 .

During the period 2014-2016 in the region of Pleven a study was carried out on the impact of the weather conditions during the winter period on the primary and replacement buds of six wine grapevine varieties.

2014-2016

It has been found that the climate features during the period 2014-2016 in terms of rainfall during the growing season defined the years as moist (2014 and 2015) and medium-moist (2016) and in terms of average air temperatures as very cool (2014), hot (2015) and average (2016).

(2014 2015 .)
 (2016 .),

(2014 .),
 (2015 .) (2016 .).
 2014 .

Extremely low air temperatures were not recorded during the winter period of 2014, therefore damages to the primary and replacement buds had not been found.

2015 .

During the winter period of 2015 air temperature was registered within the

(01.01.2015 ..
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-20,0°
0,00
-21,9°
9,00
24
-
93,3
65,7%
43,16%
74,22
-46,0 22,0%
5,80 1,20%
2016
20.01,
-21,3° (4
2016 .
-15,0
-
-
- 32,28 %
14,35%
24,22 20,07%
8,36 5,09%
3,18 0,35%

range from -20.0° to -21.9° (January 1st, 2015, 0.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.). In January it was also found significant icing of the vines, longer than 24 hours.

- In organic production the damages were greater compared to conventional production – the greatest damages to the primary and replacement buds were recorded in Muscat Vrachanski variety, respectively 93.3 and 65.7% in organic and 74.22 and 43.16 % in conventional growing. The least damages were found in Muscat Kaylashki variety - 46.0 and 22.0% in organic and 5.80 and 1.20% in conventional. In 2016 the maximum low air temperatures were registered on January 20th, ranging from -20.1 to -21.3 °C (lasting for 4 hours).

In January 2016 it was also recorded a long period with average temperatures about and below -15.0°C. In organic growing the damages were again greater than the conventional production – the most severe was the impact on primary buds (32.28%) and replacement buds (14.35%) in organic grown Muscat Vrachanski variety and 24.22 and 20.07% in the conventional production. The least damages had Muscat Kaylashki variety – respectively 8.36 and 5.09% in organic and 3.18 and 0.35% in conventional production.

Key words: grapevine damage, organic, conventional, grapes production, weather conditions

***Phyllosticta ampelicida* (
bidwellii)**

Guignardia

2015 2016

E-mail: emo_bl87@abv.bg

Observations on development and incidence of black rot disease with causal agent *Phyllosticta ampelicida* (asexual phase from *Guignardia bidwellii*) in organic and conventional agriculture in the conditions of the years 2015 and 2016

Emil Balashkov

Institute of Viticulture and Enology, 1 "Kala tepe" Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Two-year observations were held on the development and incidence of black rot disease in the Experimental base of Institute of vine and wine - Pleven. Two identical plantations with the same varieties located in immediate vicinity were compared.

Products for conventional farming were used in one of the plantations while in the other one – products for organic farming. In 2015 in the organic plantation three varieties showed high susceptibility to the disease, namely: Muscat Vrachanski with index of attack (27.5), Muscat Ottonel (7.16) and Druzhiba (11.5).

The highest resistance demonstrated Cabernet Sauvignon (2.5) and Muscat Kaylashki (1.66).

For the year 2016, except the three

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susceptible varieties, Naslada variety (organically grown) also showed higher susceptibility as its index of attack for 2015 was (3), while in 2016 - (13.3).

Key words: organic, black rot, attack, varieties, susceptibility, plantations, resistance

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5600 ,
*E-mail: ivantsvetkov@abi.bg

Mineral elements uptake and dry matter accumulation in mycorrhizated nursery plants Gisela 6/Van

Ivan Tsvetkov^{1*}, Evlogi Markov², Teodora Dzhambazova¹,
Diyani Georgiev³

¹Agrobioinstitute, 8 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

²Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnologies and Plant Protection "N. Pushkarov",
7 Shausee Bankya Str., 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

³Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 Vasil Levski Str.,
5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The aim of the study is to investigate the influence of different mycorrhizal fungi on the absorption of minerals and accumulation of dry matter in nursery fruit plants Gisela 6 / Van. The accumulation of dry matter was analyzed twice during the vegetation period (May and October). Parallel analyzes were conducted regarding the mineral uptake and distribution of six major macro- and microelements (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe) from the experimental plants.

Obtained results shows that concerning fresh weight *Glomus* variant overrun Control 1 with 14,47% and Control 2 with 22,60%. In case of the dry weight the same percentages are even more – 21,93% and 27,13% respectively. We could noticed also that the variants,

Trichoderma - *Glomus* -

Trichoderma - N *Glomus* - Fe,

Mg. - K Ca,

intraradices, *Trichoderma harzianum* T22, *Glomus*

including mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus* and *Trichoderma* demonstrated more fresh and dry biomass accumulation ability in scion parts of the plant which is very important for good development of the grafted variety.

Both two variants shows also best mineral uptake rates: the variant *Glomus* – in N and Fe accumulations, *Trichoderma* – in Mg ones.

Concerning K and Ca mineral elements uptake all experimental plants showed very close accumulation rates, in framework of standard deviation.

Key words: *Glomus intraradices*, *Trichoderma harzianum* T22, fruit nursery, mineral elements uptake in plants, dry matter accumulation

(*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*)

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5600
*E-mail: ivantsvetkov@abi.bg

Affinity and growth dynamic of selected wild grape form (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) grafted on different rootstocks

Ivan Tsvetkov^{1*}, Maria Georgieva², Teodora Dzhambazova¹

¹Agrobioinstitute, 8 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

²Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 Vasil Levski Str., 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Biodiversity loss is a major problem
- in viticulture worldwide. The last report of the Eighth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources
- showed that only 8-9 percent of the available world varieties are used for grape and wine production (FAO, 2016).
- Principal way to the resolution of this growing problem is the improvement of the grapevine genetic and breeding programs by effective use of the genetic potential of unexplored local biodiversity.
- In the case of wild grape, another significant problem is the loss of already tagged individual forms due to climate change, urbanization or change the status of their natural habitats.
- This assumes finding ways for initial preservation and propagation by in vitro cultures and include adopted individual

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 (75,5 % 89 %).
 S₄
 : *Vitis vinifera* ssp.
sylvestris,

accessions in genebanks and ampelographic collections.

The purpose of this study is to explore the affinity and dynamics of growth of selected and reproduced form wild grape grafted on four different rootstocks suited to the conditions of Bulgaria. The results show a relatively good affinity of wild grape to all tested rootstocks (ranging from 75.5% to 89%).

With regard to the dynamics of growth of the grafted plants, the rootstock SO₄ received best comprehensive results in terms of growing parameters and mature-year shoots yield.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*, grapevine genetic resources, agrobiodiversity, biodiversity conservation

Glomus spp.

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*E-mail: ivantsvetkov@abi.bg

Benefits of the micorrhizal fungi *Glomus* spp. for grapevine nutrient uptake, biocontrol and microbial ecology

Ivan Tsvetkov^{1*}, Liliya Georgieva¹, Denitsa Tsvetkova³,
Victoria Michailova⁴, Diyan Georgiev²

¹Agrobiointitute, 8 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

²Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 Vasil Levski str.,
5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

³University of Forest, 10 Kliment Ohridski Blvd., 1756 Sofia, Bulgaria

⁴University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy, 8 Kliment Ohridski Blvd.,
1756 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Glomus spp. -
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Glomus spp.

. AM
Glomus spp.

Glomus spp. is the largest genus of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AM). All of the species of this genus has abilities to form symbiotic relationships with plant roots. Depends of the density, this symbiosis could makes a significant contribution to the plant growth and nutrient uptake.

The major effect of *Glomus* spp. on nutrition is result from the hyphal transport of immobile mineral ions. It is important advantage especially for the slowly diffusing mineral ions such as phosphorus. The AM mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus* spp. has the ability to improve the

spp.

- root resistance to attack by pathogens, also to contribute positively to the soil structure and stability.

- Implementation of practices that favors their multiplication could be important aspect of viticulture management. The studies in this review presented the mechanism of symbiosis and the beneficial effects of mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus* spp. on the grapevine growth, nutrient uptake, disease tolerance, soil fertility and microbial ecology.

- **Key words:** grapevine, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, *Glomus* spp., nutrient uptake, biocontrol, microbial ecology

(*Vitis Vinifera* L.)

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*E-mail: DjakovaRousse@abv.bg

Statistical assessment of the influence of Ferkal rootstock on some technological characteristics of Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar table vine cultivars (*Vitis Vinifera* L.)

Galina Dyakova^{1*}, Krasimira Uzunova², Ralitsa Mincheva¹

¹ Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science „Obraztsov chiflik”, 1 Prof. Ivan Ivanov Str., 7007 Ruse, Bulgaria

² Agricultural University, Department Genetics and plant breeding, 12 Mendeleev Bulv., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The influence of rootstock is of significant importance for growth vigour and technological characteristics of vine agrobilologic traits. The study included two dessert vine varieties – Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on two different rootstocks – Berlandieri x Riparia, selection Oppenheim 4, better known as SO4 (widely spread in practice, accepted for control) and Ferkal. The experiment was conducted at the experimental vineyards of IASS “Obraztsov chiflik” - Ruse, in four replications, 11 plants each, wherein class vines were used, uniform in vegetation development.

In both vine cultivars, the values of 12 technological characteristics were registered. Data obtained were statistically analyzed using the parametric

12

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 (Fisher) t (Student),
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 .
 .
 33,3 % 45
 %
 (t) -
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 8,3 % 25 %
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 , *Vitis vinifera* L.

- evaluation criteria F – Fisher and t – Student, in order the influence of Ferkal rootstock on the technological characteristics of both vine cultivars to be assessed more precisely. The percentage ratios in the available significant differences using both criteria differed significantly for both dessert varieties.

- By applying Fisher criterion, 33,3% and 45%, for Super ran Bolgar and Misket Rusenski, respectively, significant differences were registered. By the criterion of Student for comparative evaluation (t) – the percentage ratios were considerably lower – 8,3% and 25%, for Super ran Bolgar and Misket Rusenski respectively. Some of the studied technological characteristics of both dessert vine varieties showed high degrees of variability, and that was the reason both statistical criteria to be used.

Key words: criteria for statistical evaluation, technological characteristics, *Vitis vinifera* L.

„BIO-ONE” –

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*E-mail: DjakovaRousse @abv.bg

Effects of “BIO-ONE” bacterial fertilizer – liquid concentrate, on the development of above ground parts and root system in production of vine plant material of cv Muscat Ottonel

Galina Dyakova*, Ralitsa Mincheva, Svetlana Stoyanova,
Veselin Dochev

*Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov chiflik”, 1 “Prof. Ivan Ivanov” Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

- In the field of viticulture, the main
- method for improving the agronomic soil
- characteristic, i.e. to take measures to
- restore the qualities of agricultural land is
- via soil enriching with organic matter and
- mineral compounds, protection of the
- active microflora, improvement and
- regulation of food, water, air and thermal
- regime of soil.

- The objective of that study was to
- provide new data for the effect of soil
- fertility maintaining by modern means, as
- the influence of BIO-ONE (Bio one, Inc.
- USA) microbiological preparation on the
- production of vine plant material to be
- determined.

- The experiment was conducted
- during the period 2012-2013 at the

USA)

2012-2013 .

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experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik” on the area of 0,6 da, as cv Muscat Ottonel with vines grafted onto S04 rootstock was put for rooting. The variant treated with BIO-ONE, included about 3000 pcs grafted vines in three replications, 1000 pcs each, and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv Muscat Ottone, put for rooting in the same number of replications. Treatment with Bio one microbiological preparation took place at the beginning of July, after irrigation of the nursery for grapevine rootings.

- Based on some of the parameters,
 - specific for the quality of class vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots) the most efficient variant could be selected.

- Average for the period of study, the
 - variant treated with Bio one microbiological preparation was found as more efficient for the production of class vines of cv Muscat Ottonel, grafted on S04 rootstock. According to the biometric assessment, that variant could be recommended in practice in vine planting material production.

Key words: bacterial fertilizers, vine, increment, root formation, vine planting material

„BIO-ONE” –

7007 ” ,
*E-mail: DjakovaRousse@abv.bg

Effects of “BIO-ONE” bacterial fertilizer – liquid concentrate, on the development of above ground parts and root system in rooting of cuttings of cv. Muscat Ottonel

Ralitsa Mincheva, Galina Dyakova*, Svetlana Stoyanova,
Veselin Dochev

*Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov chiflik”, 1 “Prof. Ivan Ivanov” Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

The main method for vine propagating is by rooting of grafted planting material. Often, mainly for breeding purposes, in order faster propagation of valuable planting material, it is necessary vines to be propagated by cuttings. There are also cases of creating wine vine plantations (under soil conditions of not allowing development of phylloxera) by rooted cuttings, which was prompted by some studies, that grapes of grafted vines have shown parameters, worsening the quality of wines.

The objective of that study was to monitor the effect of soil fertility maintaining by modern means, as the influence of BIO-ONE (Bio one, Inc. USA) microbiological preparation on rooted vine cuttings to be determined.

(Bio one, Inc. USA)

2012-2013 .

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The experiment was conducted during the period 2012-2013 at the experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik” on the area of 0,6 da, as cuttings of cv Muscat Ottonel were put for rooting. The variant treated with Bio-one, was compared with a control (untreated) variant with cuttings of cv Muscat Ottonel. Treatment with Bio one microbiological preparation took place at the beginning of July, after irrigation of the nursery for grapevine rootings.

- Based on some of the parameters,
- specific for the quality of class vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the most efficient variant could be selected.

- Average for the period of study, the
- variant, treated with BIO-ONE microbiological preparation was found as
- more efficient for the production of class
- vine varieties on own roots of cv Muscat
- Ottonel. According to the biometric
- assessment, that variant could be
- recommended in practice in production of
- rooted cuttings.

Key words: bacterial fertilizers, vine, increment, rooting, cuttings, root formation

(*Aronia melanocarpa*)

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1407
*E-mail: svetla.diankova@ikht.bg

Technological investigations for obtaining anthocyanins from black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Svetla Dyankova*, Maria Doneva, Gabriela Marinova

Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd., 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The fruits of chokeberry are a valuable source of bioactive compounds that may be used in the production of new functional foods and beverages. It is believed that chokeberry juice has a beneficial effect in many diseases - hypertension, atherosclerosis, diabetes and the like. This effect is mainly due to it contains anthocyanins, polyphenols and vitamins. This effect is mainly due to anthocyanins, polyphenols and vitamins contained in it.

The aim of the study is to make a comparative analysis of the content of anthocyanins in the fruit juices and pulps from chokeberry.

Technological researches for ultrasonic extraction were carried out with water-ethanol mixtures at a ratio of material: solvent - 1:1 and 1:2. The influence of two factors was studied: the concentration of ethanol and the duration of the process on the extraction of anthocyanins. It was found that the total quantity of extracted anthocyanins is greater in hydro modul 2. Under these conditions, the highest yield of anthocyanins was observed for the solvent - 80% ethanol. The analysis of antioxidant activity (radical scavenging

- 64 882,5 mmol/l
Vit. C. : , activity) of the produced extracts showed
very high - up to 64 882,5 mmol/l
equivalents of Vit. C.
 , . , **Keywords:** chokeberry, extraction,
anthocyanins, antioxidant activity.

(Aronia melanocarpa)

4700
E-mail: popescu@abv.bg

35,

Test results of pruning operations at plants of aronia (Aronia melanocarpa)

Emilian Popescu

Experimental Station of Livestock and Agriculture, 35 Nevyastata Str., 4700 Smolyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2013-2016 , - This study, conducted in the period
- 2013-2016 aims to establish efficient
- pruning operations and related methods
(ways) for plant growth direction of
chokeberry.

1530 m , - In the survey there are taken young
- and old fruit-bearing plantations, created
- and grown in soil and climatic conditions
of the experimental field of the station,
located at 1530 m altitude.

During the vegetation period there
are carried biometric measurements and
phenological observations on plant height
and some reproductive manifestations
(events) – flowering, fruiting.

20-25 cm , - Data from the study indicate that
- removing of broken entangling and
6 branches over the age of six years, and
cutting of strongly growing in height
branches to 20-25 cm respectively limiting
the growth of major side branches by
cutting 30-35 cm from them in old fruit-
bearing plants of aronia create more
favorable conditions for growth and
development of plants.

- As a result, there are formed more flowers

and fruits with limited peripheral location.

4, 5 6 The removal of the annual shoots in shaped bushes with 4, 5 and 6 main branches at young fruit-bearing plants of aronia prevents the formation of a large number of branches, thickening of the bush, and promotes better lightening of plant and better use of the space around them. There are formed larger and high quality fruits.

Key words: aronia, old and young plantations, pruning operations

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 , 2500
 * -mail: krishkova@abv.bg

Economic evaluation of organic production of raspberries

Iliyana Krishkova*, Elena Colova

Institute of Agriculture, 2500 Kyustendil, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2013-2016 .
 .
 - .
 /da. 2.5 0.5 m 800
 . 80% .
 .
 -
 -
 875.4 lv/da
 , 886.92 lv/da
 , 894.8 lv/da
 913.88 lv/da
 5 + 4.
 1.24 /kg
 -
 - 1.38 /kg

The investigations were carried out during the period 2013-2016 in the experimental field of the town Kostinbrod at the Institute of Agriculture - Kyustendil, Bulgaria. Cultivars Willamette and Lyulin has developed at a distance of 2.50 x 0.50 m or 880 plants/da. Drip irrigation rate of 80% ET was applied. The influence of four types of fertilization was examined.

Invested resources for creating biological raspberry plantation amounted to 875.4 lv/da in variants without fertilization, to 886.92 lv/da at fertilization with Biohumax, 894.8 lv/da with Humustim and 913.88 lv/da with Hemozym bio 5+ Hemofol H4.

During the fruiting period the variant with Humustim fertilization is characterized with low cost production – 1.24 lv/kg and the highest is at fertilization with Hemozym+Hemofol – 1.38 lv/kg.

From an economic point of view, the additional costs of fertilization in organic production of raspberries are justified and lead to greater economic efficiency.

Key words: raspberries, costs, prime cost, effectiveness

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 1 , .“ “ 154,
 2 4000 , , .“ “ 281,
 5600 , .“ “ 281,
 *E-mail: p.ivanova@canri.org

Colour parameters of blackberry cultivars after application of fertilizers

Petya Ivanova^{1*}, Diyan Georgiev², Teodora Mihova²,
 Maria Georgieva², Georgi Popski²

¹Food Research and Development Institute, 154 Vasil Aprilov Str., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria
²Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture- Troyan, 281 Vasil Levsky Str.,
 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2013 .

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CIE Lab

L, a b: L-

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; +b - - b-

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The study was conducted in 2013 in the collection plantation of the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Troyan. The objects of study are three cultivars of thornless blackberries - 'Hull Thornless', 'Black Satin' and 'Dirksen'. The influence of some fertilizer was followed with conventional and organic application over colour parameters of fresh fruits.

The indicators were given according to the system CIE Lab in Food Research and Development Institute in Plovdiv. At the measurement were taken chromaticity coordinates L, and b: L – colour brightness; + a – red colour; - a green colour; +b – yellow; - b – blue.

Key words: blackberries, cultivars, fertilizing, flower parameters

(Ribes nidigrolaria)

13-23/3

1*, 2

2 1 , 2500 , 5600

*E-mail: nedyalka_stoyanova@abv.bg

Investigation of the main characteristics of jostaberry (Ribes nidigrolaria) hybrid B 13-23/3

Nedyalka Stoyanova^{1*}, Diyan Georgiev²

¹Institute of Agriculture, 2500 Kyustendil, Bulgaria

²Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2010-2014	.	The investigation of jostaberry was carried out in the period 2010-2014. The English hybrid josta B 13-23/3 which is included in our black currant plantation was studied.
13-23/3,	-	The parameters of the main characteristics describing the vegetative and reproductive qualities of plants were found out – bush height and width, number of one-year young shoots, number of main shoots, shoots diameter, fruit weight and yield
13-23/3 ,	-	The average values for the main traits give a real characteristic of josta B 13-23/3 plants grown under the certain climatic conditions of our region.
162,24	-	The average bush height is 162,24 cm.
122,06 cm	-	The width of bushes in intra-rows and in rows is 122.06 cm and 136.00 cm. The shoot-producing ability of plants is at an average of 4.6 shoots a bush. The number of main (fruitful) shoots is 5 ones a bush. The average berry weight is 1,54 g. The actual average yield a bush is 0,766 kg/ .
136,00 cm.		
4,6	.	
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5.		
e 1,54 g.		
0,766 kg/ .		

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successfully be grown but its fertility is lower than the fertility of black currant and gooseberry.

Key words: biological specifics, parameters, average values, plant characteristics

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E-mail: veselka__antonova@abv.bg

Strawberry breeding – short pomological characteristic

Vesselka Antonova

Institute of agriculture, 2500 Kyustendil, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

(Marmolada, Eva, Polka, Elegance, Fenella, Seneca, Serenity)

2009-2012 . 2011-2013 .

Marmolada, Eva, Polka.

Marmolada (8.5 g), Polka (5.9 g), Elegance (6.5 g), Fenella (20.7 g), Seneca (27.31 g), Polka (45.0 g), Marmolada (17.3 g).

Polka, 8.4 g, Fenella (20.7 g), Elegance (18.1 g), Marmolada (17.3 g).

Polka (3238 kg/da), Elegance (2963 kg/da), Fenella (2956 kg/da), Marmolada (2769 kg/da), Seneca (2731 kg/da); Eva (2163 kg/da).

Seneca, Marmolada, Polka, Eva, Elegance, Serenity Fenella

Elegance, Seneca, Eva, Elegance.

The strawberry varieties included in this paper were selected (Marmolada, Eva, Polka, Elegance, Fenella, Seneca, Serenity) on the basis of two research trials conducted respectively in the periods 2009- 2012 and 2011-2013. As a result of the study, it was established that the cultivars Marmolada, Eva and Polka are the most resistant to late spring cold spells. The highest number of inflorescences, and flowers per plant respectively were produced by Marmolada (8.5; 45.0), Polka (5.9; 45.0), and Elegance (6.5; 31.4). Polka had the highest number of flowers per inflorescence – 8.4. The cultivars with the largest fruit were Fenella (20.7 g), Elegance (18.1 g), Marmolada (17.3 g). The highest yields were observed in Polka (3238 kg/da), Elegance (2963 kg/da), Fenella (2956 kg/da), Marmolada (2769 kg/da), Seneca (2731 kg/da); followed by Eva (2163 kg/da). The fruits of Seneca, Marmolada, Polka, Eva, Elegance, Serenity and Fenella had the highest taste qualities and visual appeal. Elegance was distinguished by excellent aromatic properties. Seneca, Elegance and Eva had the highest firmness flesh among all tested cultivars.

Key words: strawberry cultivars, number of inflorescences and flowers, pomology characteristic, fruitfulness, average mass.

(*Pyrus communis* L.)

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2 , .” “ 12, 4000 ,
*E-mail: natalka_dmt@abv.bg

Optimisation of acclimatization of micropropagated pear plants (*Pyrus communis* L.) by new plant biostimulators of natural origin

Nataliya Dimitrova^{1*}, Lilyana Nacheva¹, Malgorzata Berova²
¹Fruitgrowing Institute, 12 Ostromila Str., 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria
²Agricultural University, 12 Mendeleev Blvd., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria,

SUMMARY

- Acclimatization is one of the key steps in the micropropagation process. The aim of the present investigation is to study possibility to improve acclimatization of micropropagated plants by new generation of plant bio stimulators of natural origin – Regoplant and Stimpo (Agrobiotech, Ukraina).
- These bio stimulators contain metabolism products of *in vitro* cultivation of symbiotic endophyte fungus, isolated from ginseng roots. Micropropagated and rooted plantlets from pear rootstock OHF 333 (*Pyrus communis* L.) are treated with Regoplant or Stimpo in concentrations 50 $\mu\text{l/l}^{-1}$ or 100 $\mu\text{l/l}^{-1}$.
- Plantlets treated with distilled water (without plant growth regulators) serve as a control. Multi-cell bedding plant trays filled with peat: perlite (1:1) are used for acclimatization. Plants were kept in a growth chamber under 16 h photoperiod (150 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ PPFD) and high humidity. Data on fresh and dry matter,

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50 $\mu\text{l/l}^{-1}$
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- mean number of roots per plant, stem and
: root length, photosynthetic pigments,
- antioxidant activity and chlorophyll
fluorescence are collected 45 days after
- treatment.

- The best result is obtained with plants
- treated with 50 $\mu\text{l/l}^{-1}$ Regoplant.

- **Key words:** micropropagation,
acclimatization, pear, biostimulators,
Regoplant, Stimpo

in vitro

OHF333 (*Pyrus ommunis* L.)

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1 , .” “ 12, 4004 ,
2 , .” “ 12, 4000 ,
*E-mail: natalka_dmt@abv.bg

x vitro rooting and acclimatization of *in vitro*-raised microcuttings of pear rootstock OHF333 (*Pyrus ommunis* L.)

Nataliya Dimitrova^{1*}, Lilyana Nacheva¹, Malgorzata Berova²

¹Fruitgrowing Institute, 12 Ostromila Str., 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²Agricultural University, 12 Mendeleev Blvd., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria,

SUMMARY

- Rooting is considered the main problem in micropropagation of fruit species. The aim of the present study is to investigate the possibility of *ex vitro* rooting and acclimatization of pear plantlets. New plant biostimulator of natural origin Charkor (Agrobiotech, Ukraina), in concentration 0.5 ml l⁻¹ is used. Microcuttings are obtained from *in vitro* cultured shoots of pear rootstock OHF333 (*Pyrus communis* L.) and the base of cuttings are subjected to four different treatments: 1000 ppm NAA (as powder); Charkor for 3 hours, 6 hours and the same concentration (0.5 ml/l⁻¹) Charkor prepared as a powder.

- Microshoots with no additional hormonal treatments serve as a control. Multi-cell bedding plant trays filled with peat: perlite (1:1) are used and plants are kept in growth chamber under 16 h photoperiod (60 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹ PPED) and high humidity. Data on *ex vitro* rooting, mean number of roots per plant, stem and root length,

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90

ex vitro

ex vitro

OHF333.

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- mean number of leaves per plant and final acclimatization rate are collected 90 days after transplanting to *ex vitro* conditions.
- The highest mean number of roots per plant, root length and number of leaves were achieved in the variant treated with 1000 ppm NAA as powder. The application of the Charkor solution is also very successful for the *ex vitro* rooting of OHF333 pear plantlets – plants treated for 3 hours show higher stem length survival rate and quality.
- **Key words:** micropropagation, acclimatization, rooting, pear, biostimulators, Charkor

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12", 4004
 *E-mail: vbozkova@abv.bg

Investigation of the rootstocks 'Docera 6', 'Garnem' and 'Greenpac' in nursery

Valentina Bozhkova* and Marieta Nesheva

Fruit Growing Institute, "Ostromila 12" Str., 4004 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

In our country the most used rootstock for plum cultivars is the vigorous seedling *P.cerasifera* Ehrh. For peaches the most common rootstock is 'GF677'.

For intensification of the plum production it is necessary to be found a suitable low-vigorous rootstock, and for peaches tests with new rootstocks except 'GF677' are needed.

In the spring of 2014 *in vitro* produced rootstocks 'Docera 6' used for plums, 'Garnem' and 'Greenpack' used for peaches and almonds were planted in nursery. In a previous study all the tree rootstocks showed a good tolerance to the *Plum Pox Virus* in a natural background of contamination. Before the grafting season a biometric analysis were done. Total height and stem diameter in the area of budding were measured and the percentage of standard rootstocks was calculated. In August 2014 the rootstocks were budded.

A year later the percentage of the obtained trees to the grafted rootstocks was calculated. It was found that all rootstocks were suitable for grafting in the same year when they were planted.

(*P.cerasifera* Ehrh.),

GF677.

GF677.

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The peach rootstock 'Greenpack' overgrew. 'Docera 6' showed very good compatibility with the grafted cultivars but it is necessary to be clarified it's behavior after infection with PPV of the grafts. 'Garnem' rootstock provides a high percentage produced trees to the number of grafted rootstocks. 'Greenpack' should be investigated further.

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Key words: rootstock, 'Docera 6', 'Garnem', 'Greenpack', plum, peach

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 *E-mail: stefanova_b@abv.bg

Characteristics of introduced plum cultivars under the conditions of the Troyan region

Ivan Minev, Boryana Stefanova *, Georgi Popski

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

plum cultivars a anaska Lepotica, a anaska Najbolja, a anaska Rodna, Katinka, Top First, Tegera, Hanita, Jojo, Elena and Stenley, Tegera; Hanita; Jojo; Elena; Stenley, Katinka, Elena, Stenley, 25,08-05,09, Katinka 47.4 g – Katinka

The pomological characteristics of plum cultivars a anaska Lepotica, a anaska Najbolja, a anaska Rodna, Katinka, Top First, Tegera, Hanita, Jojo, Elena and Stenley are studied under soil and climatic conditions of the Troyan region. Trees in full fruiting period are observed. Phases of flowering and ripening terms of fruit are defined, also the mass of fruit and stones. The main biochemical composition of fresh fruit is studied.

The tested plum cultivars cover harvesting period from the second ten days of July to the second half of September. Katinka and Top first ripen the earliest and Elena ripens the latest. In control – cultivar Stanley fruits ripen during 25.08-05.09 in most cases at the end of August. The fruit weight of the cultivars varied from 20.4 g (Katinka) to 47.4 g (a anaska Najbolja).

The coloring of the fruit peel in most cultivars is dark blue, only in a anaska Rodna and Katinka is dark purple.

Receptivity to virus Plum Pox is established, with field conditions and the lesions in different cultivars. All of the

- tested cultivars, except Jojo, are carriers of the virus with symptoms on the leaves. By their fruits are not found typical disease signs.

Key words: cultivars, plum, pomology, characteristics

(2.8 mgGAE/gFW) followed by cultivar Stanley (2,5 mg) Kyustendilska plum (1.9 mg) and Nevena (1.6 mg). With the highest content of anthocyanins expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside was marked variety Stanley (31 mg/100 gFW), followed by Summer trankosliva (25 mg), Kyustendilska plum (13 mg) and Nevena (4 mg). In their ability for radical scavenging activity by DPPH rapid test the analyzed varieties were arranged in the following order: with the highest value of radical scavenging activity (%RSAmx) was S.ebulus (83%); Summer trankosliva (63%), followed by Kyustendilska plum (38%), Stanley (29%) and Nevena (12%).

Key words: antiradical activity, anthocyanins, *Prunus domestica*

of *S. ebulus* are well known for their health benefits and are widely used in folk medicine. The highest content of polyphenols expressed as equivalents of gallic acid among the compared varieties was found in the Summer trankosliva (2.8 mgGAE/gFW) followed by cultivar Stanley (2,5 mg) Kyustendilska plum (1.9 mg) and Nevena (1.6 mg). With the highest content of anthocyanins expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside was marked variety Stanley (31 mg/100 gFW), followed by Summer trankosliva (25 mg), Kyustendilska plum (13 mg) and Nevena (4 mg). In their ability for radical scavenging activity by DPPH rapid test the analyzed varieties were arranged in the following order: with the highest value of radical scavenging activity (%RSAmx) was S.ebulus (83%); Summer trankosliva (63%), followed by Kyustendilska plum (38%), Stanley (29%) and Nevena (12%).

Key words: antiradical activity, anthocyanins, *Prunus domestica*

E-mail: marian_pashev@abv.bg

Influence of liquid organic fertilizer 'Aminobest' and 'Ecosist-Arbanasi' over some qualitative indicators of plum fruit of 'Stanley' cultivar

Marian Pashev

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Troyan, Dryanovo Branch, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The results of a survey are presented on some quality indicators of 'Stanley' plum cultivar in three variants of foliar and soil treatment with the innovative organic fertilizers 'Aminobest' and 'Ecosist-Arbanasi', compared to the control.

Biochemical analysis was conducted for two consecutive years on 'Stanley' plum fruit as the content of dry matter, organic acids, tanning substances, glucose, fructose, sucrose and total sugars were determined.

The highest content of dry soluble solids, sugars and other nutrients was found in the stage of technological maturity of plum fruits.

Monosaccharides (glucose and fructose) are easily absorbed energy sources and do not cause high blood sugar levels, unlike sucrose, which has a lower biological value.

18,70% 20,5%.
 0,94%, 0,80%
 0,651% , 0,367%
 4,57%, 3,00%
 3,45% 2,8% 3,88%,
 10,21% 7,08%
 14,45%.
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The dry matter in fruit was from 18.70% to 20.5%. The content of organic acids was from 0.80% to 0.94%, of tanning substances from 0.367% to 0.651%, glucose from 3.00% to 4.57%, fructose from 2.8% to 3.88%, sucrose from 3.45% to 7.08% and total sugars from 10.21% to 14.45%.

Key words: plum fruits, 'Stanley', organic fertilizers, biochemical analysis, 'Aminobest', 'Ecosist-Arbanasi'

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1, 2, 5600, 4003,

*E-mail: den_1986@abv.bg

Study on the influence of some conventional and organic fertilizers on the biochemical composition of fresh and dried fruits of 'Elena' cultivars

Denitsa Hristova^{1*}, Diyan Georgiev¹, Boryana Brashlyanova²,
Petya Ivanova²

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

²Food Research and Development Institute, 4003 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- Fertilization is essential for the normal course of physiological and biochemical processes in fruit trees. In 2016 a scientific experiment was conducted at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture - Troyan, on the influence of certain fertilizers for conventional and organic fertilization. The object of the study is the fruit of 'Elena' cultivar.
- The influence of fertilizers on the biochemical composition of fresh and dried plum fruits was studied. Their positive effects were found in the following indicators: dry matter, total sugars, anthocyanins, tanning substances and antioxidant activity. The highest value of antioxidant activity for fresh and dried fruit was recorded in the variant with organic fertilization – 200.00 µmolTE/100 g for fresh fruit and 180.00 µmolTE/100 g,

– 200.00 µmolTE/100 g

180.00 µmolTE/100 g

respectively for dried fruit. Lower values were recorded for the other variants of fertilization.

Key words: plums, fertilizing, biochemical composition, anthocyanins, total polyphenols, antioxidant activity

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*E-mail: den_1986@abv.bg

Assessment of soil stocking of the main nutrients in 'Tegera' plum cultivar after organic fertilization in trenches

Denitsa Hristova^{1*}, Evlogi Markov², Diyan Georgiev¹, Severina Valeva¹

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture
281 Vasil Levski Str., 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria
Institute of Soil Science
"Nikola Pushkarov", 7 Shose Bankya Str, 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

An analysis of the soil profiles of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, humus and pH was carried out, after organic fertilization in trenches with manure of 'Tegera' cultivar. The research was carried out at a collection plantation at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Troyan. The plantation was established on light grey gley forest soil with medium content of humus.

The analysis of the results of the interrow area showed that the values of nitrogen from soil profiles: 0-20 cm, 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm respectively were: 24.6 mg/kg, 32.1 mg/kg and 10.9 mg/kg. Phosphorus content reached 13.2 mg/100 g of the soil horizon 0-20 cm and 43.0 mg/100 g at a profile of 20-40 cm. The potassium quantity was high, as it was 41.6 mg/100 g with a soil profile of 0-20 cm.

Key words: plums, cultivars, agrochemical indicators, humus, pH

pH,

0-20 cm, 20-40 cm 40-60 cm
: 24.6 mg/kg, 32.1 mg/kg
10.9 mg/kg.
13.2 mg/100 g
0-20 cm 43.0 mg/100 g
20-40 cm.
0-20 cm 41.6 mg/100 g.
: , , pH

***Paulownia tomentosa*,**

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 3 4000 , " " 105,
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*E-mail: valkova@plantgene.eu

Ethyl methane sulfonate induced mutation phenotype in M₁ generation of *Paulownia tomentosa*

Rumyana Valkova^{1*}, Gergana Zahmanova¹, Elena Apostolova¹,
 Milena Kostova², Ivan Minkov³

¹Department of Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology,
 University of Plovdiv "Paisii Hilendarski", 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²Department of Plant Genetics and Breeding, Agricultural University - Plovdiv,
 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

³Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnologies, 105 Ruski Blvd., 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Paulownia is a deciduous, fast-growing, hardwood and multipurpose tree species that is native to China. It exhibits a number of desirable characteristics, such as rot resistance, dimensional stability and a high ignition point. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, which is also suitable for the bioethanol industry and as a source of secondary metabolites.

As an economically important species over the past several decades, research on Paulownia has been conducted to develop biotechnological approaches for plant propagation and genetic improvement.

Mutagenesis has been used to

Paulownia tomentosa,

increase genetic variability in crop plants through chemical mutagens or irradiation. Mutagen such as ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS) has been widely used to induce a large number of functional variations.

A study has been conducted to enhance genetic variability in *Paulownia tomentosa* using ethyl methane sulphonate. Exposure to an EMS concentration of 0.6%, v/v for 12h was used to mutagenize 100 seeds for the first generation (M₁). It was observed one phenotypic mutation with alter growth behaviors than in wild type (WT) plants. Produced plant had dwarflike phenotype with broken apical dormancy; increased number of branches; smaller leaves and short internodes.

In respond to gibberellins (GA₃) treatment they grow as tall as normal tall varieties but with multiple branched stems and small leaves. Treatment with auxins Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) had no result on the dwarflike phenotype either. *In vitro* DWL plants grown on media supplemented with Epibrassinosteroids (EBR) had bigger leaves and unbranched stems but *in vivo* DWL plants treated with EBR didn't change their phenotypes. Dwarf phenotypes could be the result of reduced BR biosynthesis or trough up- or down- regulation of other genes.

Key words: Ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS) *Paulownia tomentosa*; dwarf phenotype; gibberellins (GA₃); Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA); 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA); Epibrassinosteroids (EBR)

0.6% v/v, EMS 100
Paulownia tomentosa (PT),
 12 .,
 (1).
 (DWL) –
 (GA₃),
 Indole-3-
 acetic acid (IAA) 1-Naphthaleneacetic
 acid (NAA)
 . DWL *in vitro*
 (EBR)
 DWL
in vivo EBR,
 : Ethyl methane
 sulphonate (EMS), *Paulownia tomentosa*;
 ;
 (GA₃); Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA); 1-
 Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA);
 Epibrassinosteroids (EBR)

increase genetic variability in crop plants through chemical mutagens or irradiation. Mutagen such as ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS) has been widely used to induce a large number of functional variations.

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Key words: Ethyl methane sulphonate (EMS) *Paulownia tomentosa*; dwarf phenotype; gibberellins (GA₃); Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA); 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA); Epibrassinosteroids (EBR)

Chaenomeles sp.

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2 " " "7, 1331 , "281,
5600 ,
*E-mail: mimka@gbg.bg

Activity of *Chaenomeles* fruits against plant pathogenic bacteria

Mariya Stoyanova^{1*}, Miroslava Valkova¹, Teodora Mihova²,
Nevena Bogatzevska¹

¹ Institute of soil Science, Agrotechnologies and Plant Protection
"Nikola Pushkarov", 7 "Shose Bankya" Str., 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

² Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 Vasil Levski Str.,
5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Chaenomeles sp.

– *Xanthomonas vesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas gardneri*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*.

in vitro

5%

11 21

The aim of this study was to test the effect of fruit extract of *Chaenomeles* sp. against phytopathogenic bacteria of tomato and pepper – *Xanthomonas vesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*, *Xanthomonas gardneri*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*.

Freezed fruits from six genotypes were Soxhlet extracted with methanol and obtained extracts were concentrated in a vacuum vaporizer. Study was conducted in vitro by agar diffusion method in triplicate. Average diameter of inhibitory zones and standard deviation were calculated. All extracts possesses antibacterial activity against all tested bacteria. The diameter of sterile zones formed by 5% water solutions of the extracts was between 11 and 21 mm. *C. michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* was

mm, - C.
michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis*
 (15 21 mm -
), -
X. euvesicatoria (-
 11 14 mm).
vesicatoria, *X. gardneri* *P. syringae* pv.
tomato X.
Chaenomeles sp.
 . -
 3 8h 6'. -
 22 29, -
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 : *Chaenomeles*,
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 , ,
Xanthomonas, *Clavibacter michiganensis*,
Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tomato*

most sensitive with zones between 15 and 21 mm and most resistant were the strains of *X. euvesicatoria* with inhibitory zones between 11 and 14 mm. *X. vesicatoria*, *X. gardneri* and *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* formed relatively close by values inhibitory zones.

The tested genotypes of *Chaenomeles* sp. showed different antibacterial activity against the pathogens. Lowest activity was observed for genotypes 3 8h and 6'.

Genotypes 22 and 29, which were characterized by the largest and heaviest fruits, showed the highest activity.

The concentration of tanning substances in these fruits was the lowest compared to the others and the anthocyanin content was average which presumes that the established antibacterial properties were due to different substances.

Key words: *Chaenomeles*, antibacterial activity, extract, phytopathogens, tomato, pepper, *Xanthomonas*, *Clavibacter michiganensis*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

(*Leucojum aestivum* L.)

1*, 1, 1, 3, 1,
2, 2,
1, 8, 1164, “,
2, 7, 1331, “
3, “ ”281,
5600,
*E-mail: lilka81@abv.bg

Influence of genotype on the development of the disease process in Bulgarian populations of summer snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum* L.)

Liliya Georgieva^{1*}, Violeta Kondakova¹, Ivan Tsvetkov¹,
Maria Stoyanova², Maria Georgieva³

¹Agrobioinstitute, 8 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria

²Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnologies and Plant Protection “N. Pushkarov”,
7 Shausee Bankya Str., 1331 Sofia, Bulgaria

³Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 281 Vasil Levski Str.,
5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Summer snowflake is a valuable, endangered species, from which the Bulgarian drug Nivalin[®] is produced. The artificial infections were carried out in sterile conditions on *in vitro* bulbs from six natural populations of Bulgarian summer snowflake with 4 bacterial isolates from bulbs with symptoms of decay. The symptoms were traced on the 3rd, 6th and 9th day after infection. The percentage of infected bulbs from each isolate was calculated. The results showed that the expression of virulence of the pathogen is dependent on the genotype of the plants, even at population levels.

Key words: summer snowflake, bacterial decay, artificial infection, plant-pathogen interactions

*E-mail: kriss_k@abv.bg

Influence of some extrusion parameters of extruded brewers' spent grains on the specific mechanical energy consumption

Kristina Ivanova^{1*}, Todorka Petrova¹, Ivan Bakalov¹,
Nikolay Penov², Milena Ruskova¹, Apostol Simitchiev²,
Georgi Kostov², Rositza Denkova²

¹Food Research and Development Institute, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²University of Food Technologies, 4020 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

A mixture of brewers' spent grains (Munich, Carafa, and Light barley malt) and wheat semolina were extruded in a laboratory single screw extruder (Brabender 20DN, Germany) with screw diameter of 19 mm and die diameter of 3 mm. The influence of the brewers' spent grain content, feed moisture content, screw speed, and final cooking zone temperature on the specific mechanical energy consumption was studied.

Response surface methodology with combination of brewers' spent grain content (10, 20, 30, 40, 50%), moisture content (17, 20, 23, 26, 29%), screw speed (120, 150, 180, 210, 240 rpm), and final cooking zone temperature (130, 140, 150, 160, 170°C) was applied.

Feed screw speed was fixed at 70 rpm. Feed zone temperature was kept constant

70 rpm.

150 160° .
3:1.
:

at 150 and 160°C. Kneading zone temperature was kept constant at 160°C. Screw compression ratio was 3:1.

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,
Key words: extrusion, specific mechanical energy, brewers' spent grain

*E-mail: kriss_k@abv.bg

Influence of extrusion conditions on sectional expansion index of brewers' spent grains

Kristina Ivanova^{1*}, Todorka Petrova¹, Ivan Bakalov¹,
Nikolay Penov², Milena Ruskova¹, Apostol Simitchiev²,
Georgi Kostov², Rositza Denkova²

¹Food Research and Development Institute, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

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Response surface methodology with combination of brewers' spent grain content (10, 20, 30, 40, 50%), moisture content (17, 20, 23, 26, 29%), screw speed (120, 150, 180, 210, 240 rpm), and final cooking zone temperature (130, 140, 150, 160, 170°C) was applied.

Feed screw speed was fixed at 70 rpm. Feed zone temperature was kept constant at 150°C. Kneading zone temperature

(
Munich, Carafa
)
„Brabender 20 DN“ (
19 mm
3 mm.
,
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,
.
:
(10, 20, 30, 40, 50%),
(17, 20, 23, 26, 29%),
(120, 150, 180,
210, 240 rpm)
(130, 140, 150, 160, 170°).
70 rpm.

150 160° .
3:1.
:

was kept constant at 160°C. Screw
compression ratio was 3:1.

,
, **Key words:** extrusion, sectional
expansion index, brewers' spent grain

NASA - SL

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2, , , ,

*E-mail: kemajlkurteshi@yahoo.com

Testing of cytotoxic-genotoxic effect of total herbicide NASA - SL in onion root

Kemajl Kurteshi^{1*}, Kasum Letaj¹, Agron Krasniqi², Samir Mulaku²

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²Master study, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

SUMMARY

Main objective of the investigation was testing the cytotoxic – genotoxic effect of total herbicide NASA - SL in onion root, through the length of root of onion.

Herbicide NASA - SL, is total herbicide, active substances contain: Glyphosate.

Five doses (5, 10, 15 20, 30 ml herbicide) were assessed for cytotoxic after 8 day exposure. Cytotoxicity of treated onion roots was inferred through the length of root of onion.

According to the obtained results we can conclude that herbicide NASA – SL, has cytotoxic-genotoxic effect in onion roots. By increasing the concentration of Glyphosate the length of root of onion was shorter.

At concentration of 30 ml herbicide the length it was zero. While at control group the length of root was till 9.2 cm for 8 days.

Key words: cytotoxic-genotoxic effect, herbicide NASA - SL, onion, root

NASA - SL ,
NASA - SL ,
(5, 10, 15 20, 30 ml
)
8-
NASA – SL,
30 ml ,
9.2 cm 8 .
:
SL, , NASA-

2010

1*, 2, 3, 3

1, 2, 3

*E-mail: kemajlkurteshi@yahoo.com

Algocenosis in Upper Stream of River Vardar during Spring Season of 2010

Kemajl Kurteshi^{1*}, Shenasi Aliu², Samir Mulaku³, Agron Krasniqi³

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²Independent expert of plants, St. Gallen, Swiss

³Master study, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

SUMMARY

The main objective of this study was to investigate the algocenosis in upper stream part of river Vardar (Macedonia) during spring season of 2010 year. The samples are taken at three localities. The conservation is done by formaldehyde 4%. The determination is done by algal keys.

During the investigation period we noticed 56 species of algae, which belong to 4 divisions: *Cyanophyta* (8 species), *Bacillariophyta* (30 species), *Euglenophyta* (6 species) and *Chlorophyta* (12 species). The algocenosis is dominated by *Bacillariophyta* (30 species or 53.57%), followed by *Chlorophyta* with 21.43%, *Cyanophyta* with 14.29% and *Euglenophyta* with 10.71%.

We also analysed physico-chemical parameters, such as: temperature, TDS, pH, salts.

Key words: algae, river, Vardar, Macedonia

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2010 .
56 ,
4 :
Cyanophyta (8), *Bacillariophyta* (30
) , *Euglenophyta* (6)
Chlorophyta (12).
Bacillariophyta (30
53.57 %), *Chlorophyta*
21.43%, *Cyanophyta* 14.29%
Euglenophyta 10.71%.

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:
(TDS), pH,
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2015

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*E-mail: ramadaniibrahim@yahoo.com

Algological analysis of river Krena (Gjakova, Kosovo) during spring season 2015

Qendrim Ramshaj¹, Kemajl Kurteshi², Ibrahim Ramadani^{3*}

¹Master study, Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

³Department of Geography, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

SUMMARY

2015
(,).
43
: *Bacillariophyta*
(28), *Cyanophyta* (6), *Euglenophyta*
(3) *Chlorophyta* (6).

During spring season 2015 were done algological investigations of the river Krena (Gjakova, Kosovo). Algological samples were taken at three localities at this river. In the algae community are found 43 taxa from four division: *Bacillariophyta* (28), *Cyanophyta* (6 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species) and *Chlorophyta* (6). By saprobiological analysis, it was found that the quality of water was changing along the river. At the upper and middle part of river the water belonged to the second class. At downstream of the river water quality was getting worse and it belonged to the third class.

Key words: algae, river, Krena

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2,
3*

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2
3

*E-mail: ramadaniibrahim@yahoo.com

Algological analysis of river Stanishorka (Gjilan, Kosovo) during spring season 2015

Qendrim Ramshaj¹, Kemajl Kurteshi², Ibrahim Ramadani^{3*}

¹Master study, Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

³Department of Geography, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

SUMMARY

Algae have perspectives as Biological Indicators for Monitoring and protecting aquatic Environments.

We used algal bioindicators to monitor pollution levels in the rainy (spring) seasons in order to assess a self-purification capacity of the aquatic ecosystem. We used 39 species of algae as indicators of pH, salinity, and organic pollution.

During spring season 2015, were done algological investigations of the river Stanishorka (Gjilan, Kosovo). Algological samples were taken at three localities at this river. In the algae community are found 39 taxa from four divisions: *Bacillariophyta* (21 species), *Cyanophyta* (7 species), *Euglenophyta* (3 species), and *Chlorophyta* (8 species). By saprobiological analysis, it was found that the quality of water was changing along the river. At the upper stream of the river

39
Bacillariophyta (21), *Cyanophyta* (7), *Euglenophyta* (3), *Chlorophyta* (8).

belonged to the second class. At downstream (locality 2 and 3) of the river water quality was getting worse and it belonged to the third class.

Key words: algae, river, Stanishorka, Gjilan.

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*E-mail: stanimir_en@abv.bg

Stability of characters, forming foliar mass productivity of elite population of the new stevia variety Stela

Tzvetan Kikindonov, Stanimir Enchev*, Ahmed Mehmed

Agricultural Institute, 9700 Shumen, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The first Bulgarian stevia variety, created in Agricultural Institute – Shumen, is a consolidated populations and the vegetative propagation is its basic way of reproduction for the conditions of Bulgaria. The original genotype is maintained in vitro. After micro-propagation and rooting, elite seedlings are obtained, adapted to field conditions. The produced rhizomes are stored during winter and in the next 3 to 5 seasons are harvested for reproduction by elite seedlings cutters.

The stability of elite population after selection of characters, forming the productivity of dry foliar mass has been studied in the present research. For the 3-years rhizomes, together with the increase of the total productivity is increased also the variation of the height and number of the stems, the relative weight, the weight and dry matter content of the foliar mass. With the increase of the rhizomes' mass and the intensive shooting is increased the meristem activity and the potential for somaclonal variation.

The increased variation among the

older rhizomes imposes invigorated selection and limiting the period of their use for reproduction of elite seedlings.

Key words: stevia, foliar mass, productivity, seedlings, cutters, reproduction

(Spray carnation)

1, 2*, 2

1, 2, 1222, 4000

*E-mail: uzunova@au-plovdiv.bg

Biometric evaluation of the implementation of new, environmental friendly products at mini carnation (Spray carnation) production

Bistra Atanassova¹, Krasimira Uzunova^{2*}, Nikola Dimitrov²

¹Institute of Ornamental Plants - Sofia, 1222 Negovan, Bulgaria

²Agricultural University, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The Institute of Ornamental Plants - Sofia has studied the impact of five new, environmentally friendly product on the productivity of cuttings in propagation of mini carnation: TeraSorb Foliar – growth promoter (0,1; 0,2 and 0,5%); HortiGrow – universal fertilizer (0,2 and 0,3%); Lumbrikol – extract of red Californian worm (0,5; 0,8; 1%); Baykal – organic fertilizer (0,1; 0,3; 0,5%) and Plantagra Foliar – biomineral fertilizer (0,1; 0,14; 0,18%). The experiments were carried out in pot trials under greenhouse conditions with eight Bulgarian mini carnation varieties – Ira, Yanita, Regina, Biljana, Elmaz, Feya, Russalka and Naslada, created at the Institute of Ornamental Plants - Sofia.

With a cluster analysis was found a presence of comparable effect between the fertilizer on the growth and development of plants, the number of branches and the number of cuttings.

Key words: mini carnation (*Spray carnation*), feeding, growth, productivity, cluster analysis

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(*Lens culinaris*)

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1, 2*, 2

1 2 " , 4000 ,

*E-mail: uzunova@au-plovdiv.bg

Seed germination of lentil (*Lens culinaris*) after green laser light stimulation

Antonii Stoychev¹, Krasimira Uzunova^{2*}, Emilia Mihaylova²

¹Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski", 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

²Agricultural University, 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- The investigation of the effect of laser light stimulation for plant stimulation is quickly growing during the last decade.

- The laser light has a high degree of spatial and temporal coherence and it is monochromatic.

- The bactericidal effect of UV light is also known. The effect of laser light depends on the wavelength, the laser power and the exposure time.

- The variation of these three parameters opens wide horizons for research to find their most effective combinations for biostimulation of seeds, seedlings and plants. The effect of red laser light for biostimulation of seeds and plants was investigated more intensively in comparison to the impact of green laser light.

The influence of green laser light on the germination of seeds of lentil variety Naslada (*Lens culinaris*) was investigated in research laboratory of the Department "Mathematics, Informatics and Physics" at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv.

(*Lens culinaris*).

= 535 nm
 = 1 mW/cm².
 5
 3, 6, 9, 12 15
 -
 -
 3 15
 :
Lens culinaris,

- A green semiconductor laser operating in continuous mode was used for illumination of the lentil seeds. The laser light has wavelength = 535 nm and power P mW/cm². The germination of 5 experimental variants of lentil seeds was investigated, having respectively duration of exposure of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 seconds, and a control variant – without irradiation.

- One week after treatment the following plant growth characteristics were evaluated – the length of the shoot and the length of the root of the seedlings. Statistically significant differences were reported between the variants 3 and 15 seconds exposure and the control for both of the studied traits.

Key words: green laser, *Lens culinaris*, germination, statistical evaluation

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 7007 ”
 *E-mail: ggynchev1975@abv.bg

Impact of some bioproducts on yield and technological parameters of field beans

Evgeniya Zhekova, Galin Ginchev*, Svetlana Stoyanova

*Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik", 1 "Prof. Ivan Ivanov" Str.,
7007 Rousse, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

One of the most important elements of modern agriculture is to reduce the negative environmental impact through the integration of new practices in the cultivation and crop protection.

A three-year field experiment was conducted at the experimental field of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" – Rousse, with field beans variety 1028, bioactivators Euroradix and biopromoter Amminostim bio. The experiment was started after the block method in four replication, the size of the plots 10m², including five variants alone and combined application of bioproducts.

The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of bioactivators Euroradix and biopromoter Amminostim bio alone and combined application on the yield and some technological properties of field beans.

In the three years of the study all test variants exceeded the control, the highest yields was obtained in variant treated with combined application of Euroradix + double of Amminostim bio.

1028, Euroradix
 Amminostim bio. 4
 10m², 5
 Euroradix
 Amminostim bio
 Euroradix +
 Amminostim bio

Amminostim bio,
1028

: Euroradix,
,

Technological properties are not affected by the application of bioproducts, but rather depend on the terms of the year and within the range of genetic traits of the variety.

Key words: Euroradix,
Amminostim bio, field beans, variety
1028

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1,

2

2

1

* -mail: desi_todorovaiz@abv.bg

Economic evaluation of technological components for late field production of broccoli

Desislava Tododrova^{1*}, Iliyana Krishkova¹, Galina Antonova²

¹Institute of Agriculture, Kyustendil, Bulgaria

²Maritsa Vegetable Crops Research Institute, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2008-2011 .
 -
 : Fiesta F₁,
 Coronado F₁, Marathon F₁ Parthenon
 F₁.
 (1, 15 30),
 (30- 45-)
 .
 2532,65
 kg/da
 .
 606,50 657,22 BGN/da
 ,
 ,
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 .
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 .

The experiment was carried out during the period 2008-2011 in the Institute of Agriculture - Kyustendil with four varieties of broccoli: Fiesta F₁, Coronado F₁, Marathon F₁ and Parthenon F₁. Plant genotypes were grown according to the technology of late field production with variation of dates of sowing (1, 15 and 30 June), transplant age (30- and 45-days) and time of planting.

The results show that the yield of 2532,65 kg/da directly affects other economic indicators. The annual average production costs between 606.50 and 657,22 BGN/da at different variants, such as production costs do not increase the prime cost due to the high total yield, which has the highest contribution to the resulting economic impact.

The analysis of the production costs indicates that the value of the cost of labor is greater than that of the input materials to all variants and the difference depending on the volume made events.

- Economically most effective in the

30-

15

15 .
2179,75 BGN/da,
- 289,42%.

: , ,

Kyustendil region is growing broccoli with sowing date 15 June and transplanting 30-day seedlings on 15 July. The net income is 2179,75 BGN/da and rate of rentability – 289,42%.

Key words: broccoli, yield, economic indicators