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An efficient farming system in mountain grasslands from Carpathian

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SUMMARY

At the Mountain Grasslands Research Centre from the Bucegi Plateau, located at 1800 meters altitude in the juniper subalpine level (*Pinus mugo*), 40-60% of the area is occupied by (*Nardus stricta*), since 1995. Experiments to improve pastures and exploitation with dairy cows Schwyz breed, since 1995.. In the paper are presented data, on average 20 years, for 5 types of improvement and exploitation with dairy cows of subalpine grassland, respectively: **T** – (control plot), degraded pasture of *Nardus stricta*, located peripherally on the experimental field; **A** – pasture of *Nardus stricta* partially improved by paddocking; **B** – pasture of *Nardus stricta* improved by chemical fertilization follow by paddocking; **C** – natural pasture improved by liming, chemical fertilization and paddocking, **D** – reseeded pasture in 1995 year, after which was applied liming,

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1995,

,

,

,

20

,

45% ().

(B C) (D),

20

3 4.8

3.8 5.1

(T),

:

Nardus stricta,

,

,

,

150-200 kg/ha

,

,

(*Nardus stricta*)

(B rbulescu and Motca, 1983; Pu caru et al., 1956).

chemical fertilization and paddocking.

- The results highlighted the optimal strategy for conversion to organic farming, on subalpine grasslands.

- It has been noticed that, after 20 years, by improving partially of grassy carpet by paddocking and rational grazing with optimal livestock unit per hectare, milk production was increased only with 45% (A variant).

- In comparison, the improved variants by surface operations (B and C) and total reseeding (D) ,on an average of 20 years, provide increases of 3 to 4.8 times DM and 3.8 to 5.1 times milk per hectare, versus control plot (T), which is more than conclusive.

Key words: subalpine pastures, *Nardus stricta* species, paddocking, liming, herbicide treatment, grazing

INTRODUCTION

Mountain grasslands in the Romanian Carpathians were not included yet in a more intensive system of fertilization with organic or chemical fertilizers compared to other countries from Western Europe with more developed animal husbandry, where have applied doses of at least 150-200 kg N/ha per year, during more decades.

- Because of this deficiency of fertilization and unreasonable utilization, the most mountain Romanian grasslands are in an advanced stage of degradation, being dominated by species *Nardus stricta* and other worthless species. (B rbulescu and Motca, 1983; Pu caru et al., 1956).

- Direct change of degraded grasslands in an organic farming is totally ineffective without radically improve the quality of sward with conventional means.

- At start all countries that make the transition to organic farming have a valuable grassy carpet because of fertilizers applied and a rational use of grasslands by grazing and cutting.

- In Romania is practicing the idea of direct transition from degraded pastures to organic farming, which is a big error that is proved concretely through longstanding experimentation in Bucegi Mountains. On smaller areas, on slopes, on non-mechanized surface or soils with rocks can be used paddocking system as the main means of improving the sward and for organic fertilizing (Maru ca and Frame, 2003).

(Maru ca and Frame, 2003).

- In all cases, it is firstly necessary to use total herbicides, liming and chemical fertilization with phosphorus in paddocked areas or for completeness the application of nitrogen fertilizers, then after 2 years of conversion it can proceed to a proper organic farming to achieve organic animal products.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- 1995
- 1.800 m . . ,
- (*Pinus mugo*)
(*Nardus stricta*),
40-60%.
- (*Nardus stricta*)
- " "
- 85 ()
- T -
- (*Nardus stricta*),
(1996-1999),
- A -
- (*Nardus stricta*),
- (2000-2015);
- B -
- (*Nardus stricta*),
- N
- 150 kg/ha + 50 kg/ha P₂O₅: + 5
kg/ha K₂O,
- /6 m², 5 , 2004
- 2010,
- 100 kg/ha P₂O₅,
(1996-2015);
- The experiments were started
- in 1995 to Research Base of
- Mountain Grasslands from Bucegi
- Plateau, located at 1.800 m
- altitude, in the sub-alpine mountain
- pine (*Pinus mugo*) on a dominated
- pasture of *Nardus stricta* species
- with a rate of 40-60%.
- To achieve the purpose of
- testing was designed an
- experimental field. A brief
- presentation of experimental
- variations to improve degraded
- subalpine pastures of *Nardus
stricta* and use by grazing with
- dairy cows, brown Schwyz breed,
- starting on begin of June up to the
- first decade of September (approx.
- 85 grazing days):
- T - semi-permanent pasture
- degraded by *Nardus stricta*
- invasion, grazed unreasonable
- (1996-1999), control plot;
- A - semi-permanent pasture
- of *Nardus stricta*, partially
- improved by paddocking method,
- rational grazed (2000-2015);
- B - semi-permanent pasture
- of *Nardus stricta*, improved by
- fertilization with chemicals N 150
- kg/ha + 50 kg/ha P₂O₅: + 50 kg/ha
- K₂O, on three consecutive years,
- followed by grazing one cow/6 m²,
- 5 nights, in 2004 and 2010 ,
- simultaneously with application of
- 100 kg/ha P₂O₅, (1996-2015);

- C - B,
 Ah 2/3 (-
 7.5 t/ha CaO, 1995-2015);
 - D -
 B C,
 C,
 (Roundup, 5 l/ha),
 10-12 cm,
 1995
 : *Phleum*
pratense, " " (40%),
Festuca pratensis,
 " " (25%), *Lolium*
perenne, " " (5%),
Trifolium hybridum, " "
 (15%) *Lotus corniculatus*,
 " " (15%) (1995-2015).

- C - idem variant B, plus liming with powdered lime to correct acidity level at Ah 2/3 (approx. 7.5 t/ha CaO, 1995-2015);

- D - the same fertilization as variants B and C, liming as solution C, treated with herbicide, glyphosate (Roundup, 5 l/ha, 1995, on summer), sward processing with tiller at a depth of 10-12 cm, and sown, in 1995, with a mixture of herbage seeds consists of: *Phleum pratense*, Favorit variety (40%), *Festuca pratensis*, Transilvan variety (25%), *Lolium perenne*, Mara variety (5%), *Trifolium hybridum*, Brasov variety (15%) and *Lotus corniculatus*, Livada variety (15%) (1995-2015).

Intentionally, the species from spontaneous flora of subalpine pastures have been not introduced in seed mixture, to know more precisely the establishment and longevity of sown plants (annual participation rate) in reseeded pasture.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Productivity of degraded subalpine grasslands (Table 1) dominated by *Nardus stricta* species, quantified by dry matter (DM) and cow milk, averaged over four years was 1.2 t/ha, DM and 846 l/ha (var. 1).

(1)
Nardus stricta,
 () ,
 1.2
 t/ha 846 l/ha (. 1).

Table 1. Comparative average data regarding the productivity of subalpine *Nardus stricta* pastures improved by different methods, on 20 years, Blana – Bucegi 1996-2015

(Variant /Lot of dairy cow)	() Dry mater production, (DM)		Cow milk production	
	t/ha	%	l/ha	%
T*) – /control plot, <i>Nardus stricta</i> 40 – 60 %	1,20	100	846	100
A**) – /rational grazing, partially paddocked	1,93	160	1.224	145
B***) – NPK + + P (fertilization NPK + paddocking+ P(phosphorus application))	3,59	300	3.224	381
C***) – CaO + NPK + + P (/ liming CaO + fertilization NPK + paddocking+ P (phosphorus application))	4,42	368	3.862	457
D***) – + CaO + NPK+ + P (/sowing + liming CaO + fertilization NPK+paddocking+ P (phosphorus application))	5,72	479	4.320	511

*) T = 1996-1999,

**) A = 0.6 () / ha / 85 ; 2000-2015,

**) A = 1.2 / ha / 85 ;
 ***) B, C D 1996 – 2015 4 / ha / 85 .

*) T = the herd outside of experimental field from Bucegi Plateau, with data collected in the period 1996-1999, with a stocking rate of 0.6 LU (livestock unit) / ha / 85 grazing days;

**) A = group of cows that graze in the experimental field, on 30 hectares, in the period 2000-2015, with a stocking rate of 1.2 LU / ha / 85 grazing days;

***) B, C and D in the period 1996 - 2015 with an average stocking rate of 4 LU / ha / 85 days.

- A direct conversion of these pastures with degraded sward to an effective organic farming it is almost impossible, given the very low level of productivity and very slow evolution to a proper carpet.

- After 20 years, grassy carpet, partially ameliorated by rational grazing and used by grazing with an optimal stocking rate, the milk production increased by only 45%, which is very little.

- In comparison, the improved variants by surface operations (B and C) and total reseeded (D) , on

20

45%,

(B C)

(D),
 20 ,
 3 4.8
 , 3.8 5.1
 ,
 (T),
 .
 B, C D,
 ,
 (2 3).

an average of 20 years, provide increases of 3 to 4.8 times DM and 3.8 to 5.1 times milk per hectare, versus control plot (T), which is more than conclusive.

- By conventional improve-
- ment operations carried out in
- variants B, C and D, followed by
- two years of conversion to organic
- farming, yield of DM and milk are
- at the optimum level (Table 2 and 3).

2.

1996-2015

Table 2. Dynamics of the average dry mater yield on subalpine improved pastures, Blana - Bucegi 1996-2015

Specification	Period	/DM yield, t/ha		
		B	C	D
Pedoameliorative improvement	1995	*	*	
		*	Limed	Herbicided
		*	*	limed
				Sown
1. Conventional Production	1996 - 2000	3,28	3,82	4,71
150 kg/ha N, 50 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ 50 kg/haK ₂ O, /				
Annual fertilization, consecutively three years, with 150 kg/ha N, 50 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ and 50 kg/haK ₂ O, /followed by two years of conversion				
2. Organic production	a)2001-2005	3,90	5,16	7,95
/6 m ² + 5 + 100 kg /	b)2006-2010	2,99	3,67	5,64
ha P ₂ O ₅ , 6	c)2011-2015	4,20	5,01	4,70
Paddocking one cow / 6 m ² , 5 nights + 100 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ , organic product in a period of 6 years	Average 2001-2015	3,70	4,61	6,10
/General average	1996 - 2015	3,59	4,42	5,75
Effect of liming for 20 years period		100	123	160
Effect of sowing for 20 years period		*	100	130

3.

1996-2015, %

Table 3. Dynamics of the average milk production on subalpine improved pastures, Blana - Bucegi 1996-2015, %

Specification	Period	Milk production, (l/ha)		
		B	C	D
Pedoameliorative improvement	1995	*	*	
		*	Limed	Herbicides
		*	*	Sown
1. Conventional Production 150 kg/ha N, 50 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ 50 kg/haK ₂ O, Annual fertilization, consecutively three years, with 150 kg/ha N, 50 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ and 50 kg / haK ₂ O, followed by two years of conversion	1996-2000	3.652	4.417	4.709
2. Organic production /6 m ² + 5 + 100 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ , Paddock one cow / 6 m ² , 5 nights + 100 kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ , organic product in a period of 6 years	a) 2001-2005	2.291	3.259	4.617
	b) 2006-2010	3.700	4.073	4.485
	c) 2011-2015	3.254	3.700	3.472
	Average 2001-2015	3.081	3.676	4.191
/General average	1996-2015	3.367	3.862	4.320
Effect of liming for 20 years period		100%	120%	134%
Effect of sowing for 20 years period		*	100%	112%

20

23% 60%

20%

34%

25-30

On 20 years average, the liming treatment increased production of DM with 23% and 60% in reseeded pastures and a high-quality forage.

In the same period the liming proved an increase in milk production of 20% on semi-permanent pasture and 34% on sown pasture.

No laborious economic calculations are necessary to demonstrate the economic efficiency of liming that has an effect more than 25-30 years and pasture sown establishing which can be used nearly 20 years, even

stricta

20

15%

Nardus

- On the no mechanized surfaces or other stationary area conditions can be used for improving the paddocking system, but in this case of *Nardus stricta* pastures it extends very long, being possible in 20 years only on 15% of the area.

So, often the recommendation that it can improve the pastures dominated by *Nardus stricta* only by paddocking in a reasonable period is only partially correct, because it not fully solve the improvement of degraded sward, before implementation of organic farming.

CONCLUSIONS

• *Nardus stricta*

15%

3

2

• Mountain pastures dominated by species *Nardus stricta* species cannot be intended directly and entirely for organic farming, because of the degraded sward and a very long period to improve by paddocking system; it can cover up to 15% of the surface;

• Applying the conventional methods to improve the degraded sward by herbicide use, liming, reseeding and fertilizing 3 consecutive years, followed by 2 years of conversion is the optimal method of transition to organic farming;

• The results obtained in a

	1.800 m	, stationary from Bucegi Plateau,
		- located at 1.800 m altitude,
		- highlighted the optimal strategy of
		- transition to organic farming, where
		- it obtained an average 4.8 t/ha DM
t/ha	3.650 l/ha	, and 3.650 l/ha of cow milk, on 15
	15	, years average, compared to 1.2
	1.2 t/ha	, t/ha DM and 850 l/ha milk made on
l/ha		nearby unimproved pasture,
		regarded as a control plot;
•		
20	25-60%	• Effect of calcium amendment
34%		on 20-year average was 25-60% in
		addition to the production of DM and
		20-34% for milk production,
		estimating that it may have effect up
		to 25-30 years and more;
•		
		• Effect of reseeded versus
		semi-permanent pasture on the
		same period of 20 years was 30%
20		higher for the DM yield and 12%
-		for milk production, being limited to
		15 to 20 years with a good
		efficiency, applicable the smaller
15		areas, suitable agricultural
20		mechanization.
-		

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(Boland and Brochu, 1989), (Vasi, 2013), (Koch et al., 1989).

C. destructivum

(*Phaseolus lathyroides*, *Glycine max*, *Trifolium* spp.), (Latundr-Dada et al., 1996).

(Stuteville and Erwin, 1990).

1989), Europe (Vasi, 2013), North and South Africa (Koch et al., 1989). The host range of *C. destructivum* is wide and includes a number of legumes (*Phaseolus lathyroides*, *Glycine max*, *Trifolium* spp. and others), tobacco and dodder (Latundr-Dada et al., 1996).

- Infected plants manifest symptoms on stems as straw-colored, brown-bordered, and diamond-shaped lesions in which black acervuli develop (Stuteville and Erwin, 1990). Under favorable conditions, these lesions become enlarged, coalesce, girdle, and kill one or more stems.

- The fungus then spreads internally into crown tissues from lesions on stem bases. A bluish-black discoloration of invaded tissue characterizes the crown rot phase of the disease.

- Symptoms also include blackening and killing of petioles and formation of a shepherd's crook when the stem wilts and dies suddenly.

- As alfalfa is a perennial, the fungus can persist in stems and crowns of alfalfa grown in warmer areas and re-infect the surrounding plants when conditions are favorable.

- Anthracnose limits alfalfa production by affecting plant growth, plant vigor, forage yield

1969).
25-30%
(Barnes et al.,

Colletotrichum spp.

- and quality.

- Severe infection in susceptible alfalfa varieties can cause 25-30% losses in forage yield (Barnes et al., 1969).

- The aim of this study was to
- determine the morphological
- characterization of isolates of
- *Colletotrichum* spp. pathogenic to
- alfalfa in Serbia and the possibility
- of identification to the species
- level.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2005 2010,
(Coll-4, Coll-8, Coll-9, Coll-18, Coll-44, Coll-48, Coll-68 Coll-75) (1).
: *C. destructivum* CC657 (CBS
) *C. trifolii* (CBS 158.83) (CBS
).

- Isolates included in this study
- were selected from 2005 to 2010,
- were originated from lesions found
- on alfalfa stems sampled in Serbia.
- The study included eight isolates
- (Coll-4, Coll-8, Coll-9, Coll-18, Coll-44, Coll-48, Coll-68 and Coll-75)
- (Table 1). The comparative study
- included two referente isolate: *C. destructivum* CC657 (CBS Culture
- Collection of Fungi, Yeast, Bacteria, Plasmids and Phages, Netherlands)
- and *C. trifolii* (CBS 158.83) (CBS Culture Collection of Fungi, Yeast, Bacteria,
- Plasmids and Phages, Netherlands). The experiment was conducted in the
- laboratories of the Institute for forage crops, Kruševac.

1. *Colletotrichum*

Table 1. Isolates from the genus *Colletotrichum* selected for research

Locality	/District	Years of isolate	Plant host	Isolates
/S. Varvarin	/Rasina	2005	/Alfalfa	Coll-4
/Vraneši	/Raški	2005	/Alfalfa	Coll-8
/Globoder	/Rasina	2005	/Alfalfa	Coll-9
/Trnavci	/Nišava	2007	/Alfalfa	Coll-18
/Srpska Crnja	/South Banat	2009	/Alfalfa	Coll-44
/Dobri evo	/Pomoravlje	2010	/Alfalfa	Coll-48
/Davidovac	/P inj	2010	/Alfalfa	Coll-68
/ urug	/South Backa	2010	/Alfalfa	Coll-75

Baxter et al. (1983). (1983).
 (PDA),
 n
 200 g , 17-20 g
 , 17-20 g 1 -
 and Sinclair, 1995) (Dhingra
 (CLA)
 20
 1000 ml ,
 2 ml
 (Waller et al., 1998).
 25 °C

Isolates were submitted to intensive observation on nutritive media by methods Baxter et al. (1983). Culture traits were compared on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA), this nutritive media is prepared from 200 g potatoes, 17-20 g dextrose, 17-20 g agar and 1 liter of distilled water (Dhingra and Sinclair, 1995) and Carnation Leaf-piece Agar (CLA) was prepared from 20 grams of agar and 1000 ml of distilled water, to which was added by a fragment of the carnation leaves to 2 ml of medium (Waller et al., 1998).

- Five replicates of each isolate per medium were incubated at 25 °C and described on the tenth day of incubation. Linear increase in colony diameter was recorded as the mean of measurements along two diametrical axes measured from day three to day ten.

- Texture of aerial mycelium, color of colony edges, zonation and formation appressoria were

Hawksworth (1974).	-	described by Hawksworth (1974).
(1990).	Smith Black	Presence or absence of seta in culture was determined using the according methods by Smith and Black (1990). Possibilities of teleomorphic stage forming in examined isolates were determined using the according method by Baxter et al. (1983). Average dimensions of conidia were determined by measuring the length and width of 30 randomly selected conidia studied isolates grown on PDA, using a light microscope (Olympus CX41).
	Baxter et al. (1983).	
	30	
PDA, CX41).	(Olympus	

RESULTS

<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	PDA	All isolates of <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. on PDA medium, 24 h after seeding, form the beginning of mycelium, white and airy appearance, diameter of 3-4 mm. After a few days there is a culture change in consistency and color, and there has been the uneven growth of the tested isolates. On the basis of the expressed features, colonies of fungi <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. can be classified into three morphological groups.
, 24	,	
3-4 mm.	,	
,	-	
.	-	
<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	,	
.	.	
(Coll-4, CBS 158.83	PDA	The first group of isolates (Coll-4, CBS 158.83 identified as <i>C. trifolii</i>) on PDA medium, began to form whitish mycelium in the first day of seeding, with the colonies of 3-4 mm in diameter around the place of seeding.
<i>C. trifolii</i>)	,	
,	3-4 mm	
.	-	
40 mm	-	When the colony reached 40 mm

(1).

(Coll-8, Coll-9, Coll-18, Coll-48, Coll-68, Coll-75, CC657
C. destructivum)

5 mm

55 mm

(2).

4-5 mm (Coll-44
C. linicola).

50 mm

(3).

Colletotrichum spp. (

in diameter, it started to darken in the middle and began to change to the olive green color, while the edges of the colony still retained a whitish color (picture 1a). Edges of the colonies were whole and mildly wavy. The edge zone was white to off-white. On the reverse side of the colonies, marginal zone is off-white in color with a dark olive-central part.

The second group of isolates (Coll-8, Coll-9, Coll-18, Coll-48, Coll-68, Coll-75, CC657 identified as *C. destructivum*) also formed whitish mycelium of 5 mm in diameter on the first day of seeding, but had slightly faster pace of growth. After the fifth day, colonies reached 55 mm in diameter and started to darken in the middle. Edges of colonies were slightly fibrous. Marginal zones are off-white color (picture 2a).

The third group of isolates formed whitish mycelium around the seeding spot in the first day of seeding. The diameter was 4-5 mm (Coll-44 identified as *C. linicola*). After the fifth day of seeding, colonies reached 50 mm in diameter and started to darken in the middle. The mycelium had cottony texture with the dark center of gray to pale olive green color (picture 3a).

Microscopic examination colonies of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolate (grown on PDA and CLA

PDA 25 ° CLA 7 surfaces at a temperature of 25 ° C for 7 days), showed that there were no significant differences in morphological characteristics of mycelium. Young hyphae were branched, hyaline and with granular cell content (Table 2).

2. *Colletotrichum* spp.
Table 2. Dimensions hifa study of isolates of *Colletotrichum* spp.

Group/Species	Isolates	Hyphae length (µm)	Hyphae width (µm)
I <i>C. trifolii</i>	Coll-4	7.5 ^a	3.75
	CBS 158.83	12.5	3.75
II <i>C. destructivum</i>	Coll-8	10	3.75
	Coll-9	20	5
	Coll-18	12.5	3
	Coll-48	15	3.75
	Coll-68	17.5	5
	Coll-75	12.5	3.75
III <i>C. linicola</i>	CC657	7.5	3.75
	Coll-44	10	2.75

– 30 ()
 a – average value of 30 repetitions (measures)

Colletotrichum spp. Acervuli formed in culture are black with heavily thickened walls. All studied isolates of *Colletotrichum* spp. in a culture formed stromatic formations, in all isolates, from which the conidia were released in the form of dense droplets, or liquid gelatinous mass (matrix) of orange color to pale pink (Table 3).

3.
(μm)

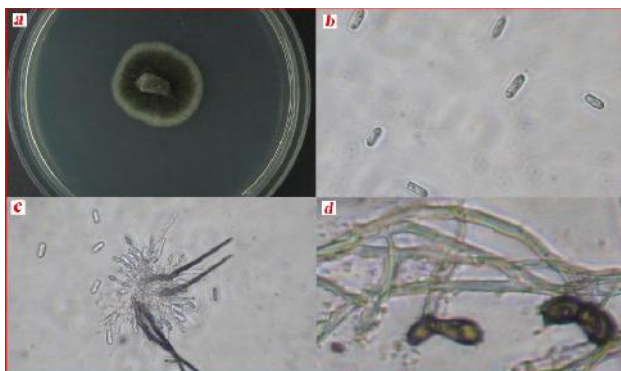
Colletotrichum spp.

PDA

Table 3. Diameter of acervuli of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolates on PDA medium (μm)

Group/Species	Isolates	min.	max.	Average
I <i>C. trifolii</i>	Coll-4	100	250	200 ^a
	CBS 158.83	100	300	250
II <i>C. destructivum</i>	Coll-8	110	210	160
	Coll-9	80	200	100
	Coll-18	100	300	250
	Coll-48	100	300	200
	Coll-68	110	350	250
	Coll-75	100	450	280
III <i>C. linicola</i>	CC657	100	350	280
	Coll-44	100	300	200
-	10			

a – average value of 10 measures



1. *Colletotrichum trifolii*:

() 7 PDA , (b), (c)
(d) Coll-4

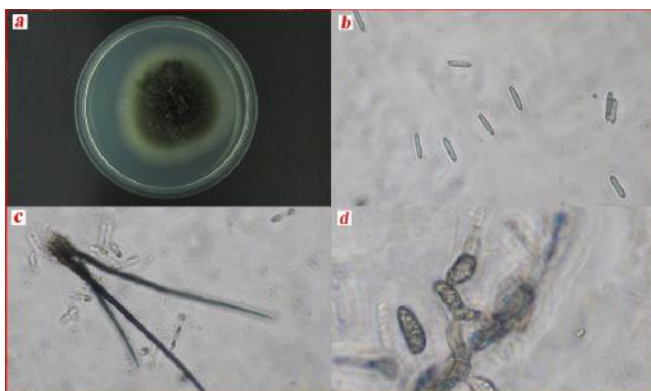
Picture 1. *Colletotrichum trifolii*: The morphological characteristics of colonies (a) old 7 days at PDA medium, conidia (b), setae (c) and appressoria (d) Coll-4 isolates originating from alfalfa

Coll-4, -
C. trifolii,
,
12.5-17.5 x 5-7.5 μm
15 x 5.67 μm (1
b).

Isolate Coll-4, which belongs to the species *C. trifolii*, had conidia which were cylindrical and rounded at both ends, measuring 12.5-17.5 x 5-7.5 μm and in average 15 x 5.67 μm (picture 1b). Setae were light to dark brown, mildly sloped, with smooth or slightly wrinkled surfaces often

1-3 (2),
 75-100 x 2.5 μm,
 91.1 x 2.5 μm -
 (1 c).
C. trifolii
 -
 12.9-17.4 x 5-7.5 μm,
 15.21 x 6.25 μm (1d).

extended at the base, pointed and slightly darker at the top. Setae had 1-3 septa (2 on average), with dimensions of 75-100 x 2.5 μm on average 91.1 x 2.5 μm. Setae are often hidden near a light orange to a pale pink mass of conidia (picture 1c). Isolates of *C. trifolii* formed appresoria in culture, which were spherical. Dimensions of appresoria were 12.9-17.4 x 5-7.5 μm, on average 15.21 x 6.25 μm (picture 1d).



2. *Colletotrichum destructivum*:
 () 7 PDA , (b), (c)
 (d) Coll-18

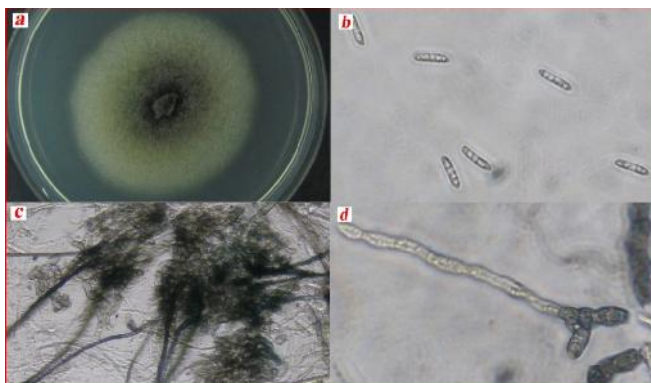
Picture 2. *Colletotrichum destructivum*: The morphological characteristics of colonies (a) old 7 days at PDA medium, conidia (b), setae (c) and appresoria (d) Coll-18 isolates originating from alfalfa

-
C. destructivum 10-25 x 2.5-7.5 μm,
 18.78 x 3.37 μm -
 (2).
 -
 50-150
 x 2.5-7.5 μm, 118.9 x 5.2
 μm. 1-7 ,

The average size of conidia of isolates of *C. destructivum* was 10-25 x 2.5-7.5 μm on average 18.78 x 3.37 μm (picture 2b). The studied isolates formed setae abundantly in conidiomata, measuring 50-150 x 2.5-7.5 μm on average 118.9 x 5.2 μm. They were septated and had 1-7 septae,

3 (2 c).
C. destructivum
 (2 d).
 13.25-18.75 x 5.7
 - 9.6 μm, , 12.94 x 6.35
 μm.
C. destructivum
 ,
 ,

and on average 3 (picture 2c). All tested isolates of *C. destructivum* formed appresoria (picture 2d). Appresoria dimensions were 13.25-18.75 x 5.7- 9.6 μm, on average, 12.94 x 6.35 μm. Appresoria of all tested isolates of *C. destructivum* were irregularly shaped, initially colorless, but with age became dark brown with thickened walls.



3. *Colletotrichum linicola*:

() 7 PDA , (b), (c) (d)
 Coll-44

Picture 3. *Colletotrichum linicola*: The morphological characteristics of colonies (a) old 7 days at PDA medium, conidia (b), setae (c) and appresoria (d) Coll-44 isolates originating from alfalfa

Coll-44,
C. linicola,
 12.5-25 x 2.5-7.5 μm,
 19.83 x 4.42 μm (3b).
C. linicola
 (3c). -
 1-3 ,
 2 .
 100-185.5 x 2.5-5

Isolate Coll-44, identified as *C. linicola*, had conidia with the size of 12.5-25 x 2.5-7.5 μm, an average of 19.83 x 4.42 μm (picture 3b). The isolate of *C. linicola* form numerous setae in culture after five days of seeding (picture 3c). The setae were slightly darker are at the basis of and septated at the top with 1-3 septae, 2 on average. The dimensions of setae were 100-

μm , 160.9 x 3.12 μm .
 5-17.5 x 2.5-7.5 μm , 11.8
 x 5.9 μm (3d).
 ,
 ,
 .

185.5 x 2.5-5 μm an average of
 160.9 x 3.12 μm . Dimensions of
 appresoria were from 5-17.5 x 2.5-
 7.5 μm , an average of 11.8 x 5.9
 μm (picture 3d). The resulting
 appresoria are elongated, egg-like
 in shape, initially colorless, later
 becoming brown with thickened
 outer walls.

Based on the conducted
 research, the appresoria differ
 greatly among the studied species.
 The shape and dimensions of
 appresoria are very useful
 taxonomic criteria for
 distinguishing between species
 within the genus *Colletotrichum*.

Colletotrichum.

Colletotrichum spp., -
 (Coll-4 Coll-8, 9-
 Coll, Coll-18 Coll-44 Coll-48 Coll-
 68 Coll-75)
 CC657 (*C.*
destructivum) CBS 158.83 (*C.*
trifolii),
 ,
 ,
 , 30 , 6 12
 .

All studied isolates of
Colletotrichum spp., originating in
 Serbia (Coll-4 Coll-8, 9-Coll, Coll-
 18 Coll-44 Coll-48 Coll-68 Coll-75)
 as well as the reference isolates
 CC657 (*C. destructivum*) and CBS
 158.83 (*C. trifolii*), originating in
 the Netherlands, did not form
 perithecia in culture. Despite the
 fact that the formation of perithecia
 observed on several occasions,
 after 30 days, after 6 and 12
 months to complete exhaustion of
 the cultures.

DISCUSSION

The studied isolates were
 classified into three groups based
 on morphological similarities with
 the reference strains of type *C.*
trifolii and *C. destructivum*. Isolate
 Coll-4, which is characterized as *C.*
trifolii had dark olive-green

C. trifolii *C. destructivum*.
 Coll-4,
C. trifolii

			- colonies, slow growing on PDA medium. Isolates Coll-8, Coll-9, Coll-18, Coll-48, Coll-68 and Coll-75 were characterized as <i>C. destructivum</i> on PDA medium, formed colonies with cotton-like texture, velvety gray to pale olive green color and had a much faster growth in comparison to the first group of isolates. Isolates of the third group <i>C. linicola</i> had a bright green cotton-like mycelium with dark green center and has a slightly lower growth compared to the second group of isolates.
			- The results of this research are similar to the results of other researchers (Baxter et al., 1983; Hyde et al. 2009 and Tunali et al., 2008) for the species of <i>C. trifolii</i> , <i>C. destructivum</i> and <i>C. linicola</i> .
			All studied isolates of <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. formed fruiting bodies - acervuli. Dimensions of acervuli ranged from 100 to 280 µm, which, within a colony, were grouped in the central part, scattered or concentrically arranged. Similar results were published by Baxter et al. (1983) and Vasi et al. (2011).
			The studied isolates of <i>C. destructivum</i> formed setae within conidiomata, which had brown color, slightly darker at the base and brighter towards the top, were septated and had 1-7 septae (3 on average), straight or slightly curved, with smooth or wrinkled

<i>C. destructivum</i>	-	<i>C.</i>	surface. Setae of <i>C. destructivum</i> were slightly longer than the setae of isolates of <i>C. trifolii</i> .
<i>C. trifolii</i>			
<i>Colletotrihum linicola</i>		<i>Colletotrihum linicola</i>	Studied isolate <i>Colletotrihum linicola</i> formed setae within conidiomata, and they had light to dark brown color, at the base are slightly darker and lighter at the top and were septated with 3 septae.
3			
			The determined differences between isolates are important to identify species, so they are used as taxonomic criteria. The results are similar to the results of Baxter et al. (1983); Frayssinet (2008) and Tunali et al. (2008).
		Baxter et al. (1983); Frayssinet (2008) Tunali et al. (2008).	
<i>C. trifolii</i>	-		The shape and dimensions in the described isolates correspond to the species <i>C. trifolii</i> described by various authors who worked on alfalfa (Baxter et al., 1983; Boland and Brochu, 1989; O'Neill et al., 1997 and Vasi et al., 2011).
		(Baxter et al., 1983; Boland Brochu, 1989; O'Neill et al., 1997 Vasi et al., 2011).	
<i>C. destructivum</i>	-	<i>C.</i>	Isolates of <i>C. destructivum</i> formed conidia that were cylindrical, tapered at one end and rounded at the other end. The results are similar to Baxter et al. (1983) and Latunde-Dada and Lucas (2007).
		Baxter et al. (1983) Latunde-Dada Lucas (2007).	
<i>C. linicola</i>	-		<i>C. linicola</i> had cylindrical, tapered at one end and rounded at the other end conidia. The shape and dimensions of conidia coincide with the statements described in <i>C. linicola</i> by various authors Latunde-Dada and Lucas (2007) who studied isolates from linseed
		<i>C. linicola</i> Latunde-Dada and Lucas (2007),	

Tunali et al. (2008),	-	and Tunali et al. (2008) who studied isolates from field bindweed.
<i>trifolii</i>	C.	During the germination of conidia of isolates <i>C. trifolii</i> there were certain changes. In the beginning, there was swelling and conidia were becoming more transparent, whereas in the equatorial part of the conidia septae were formed. This is a significant morphological characteristic of this species.
O Connell et al. (1992), <i>malvacearum</i> , <i>lindemuthianum</i>	C. <i>orbiculare</i> , C. <i>trifolii</i> , C.	According to O Connell et al. (1992), conidia of species <i>C. orbiculare</i> , <i>C. malvacearum</i> , <i>C. trifolii</i> , <i>C. lindemuthianum</i> do not form septa during germination, which can be one of the indicators when determining their taxonomic affiliation.
<i>destructivum</i>	C.	In this study, it was determined that the isolate <i>C. destructivum</i> during germination of conidia formed septa in the equatorial part, which is a significant characteristic of this species.
<i>linicola</i>	-	Also, in the isolate <i>C. linicola</i> during germination of conidia equatorial septa was formed.
Latunde-Dada and Lucas (2007) and Shen et al. (2001)	, C. <i>destructivum</i> C.	Latunde-Dada and Lucas (2007) and Shen et al. (2001) suggest that the species <i>C. destructivum</i> and <i>C. linicola</i> formed septa during germination of conidia.
<i>linicola</i>	.	
, <i>C. trifolii</i>		According to the type of conidia and the formation of the equatorial septa during germination of conidia, <i>C. trifolii</i> differs from the other two species of <i>Colletotrichum</i> complex on
<i>Colletotrichum</i>	.	

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(*Medicago sativa* L.)

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**Selectivity of herbicide Kleranda in alfalfa
 (*Medicago sativa* L.)**

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SUMMARY

375 g/l + 17.5 g/l
 ()
 " " .
 (375 g/l + 17.5 g/l
) - 150
 ml/da + ml/da 200
 (- 1 ÷ 1.5)
 ,
 kg/da
 " " ,
 (=0.05),
 40 (40 g/l
 50 ml/da
) + 100
 ml/da.
 " "
 150 ml/da +
 200 ml/da.
 :

In order to establish the selectivity of the two-component herbicide 375 g/l metazachlor + 17.5 g/l imazamox (Kleranda) in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops-Pleven was conducted field experience with alfalfa variety "Dara". It was found that herbicide Kleranda (375 g/l metazachlor + 17.5 g/l imazamox) applied at the dose - 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da has a high selectivity (score 1 ÷ 1.5), no negative effect on yield, chemical composition of the formed fresh and dry biomass kg/da in the tested alfalfa cultivar "Dara", the differences are not statistically proven significant difference (at P = 0.05) compared to the standard Listego 40 (40 g/l imazamox) applied at a dose of 50 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da.

Kleranda herbicide can be used in „old“ crop at the third trifoliolate leaf of alfalfa at a dose of 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da

Key words: alfalfa, selectivity, phytotoxicity, herbicide

L.) (*Medicago sativa*) -

,

(Li et al., 2014).

,

(Meiss et al., 2010).

,

(Dimitrova, 2005; Cummings et al., 2004).

,

(

(Arregui et al., 2001; Dimitrova, 2001).

,

(

,

),

et al., 2001).

INTRODUCTION

The alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) is one of the most important forage crops in the world from the group of perennial legume crops owing to its high productivity, ecological plasticity of to soil and climatic conditions (Li et al., 2014).

Full expression of alfalfa biological potential and its continuing use depend on degrees of weed infestation of its stands (Meiss et al., 2010).

The negative influence of weeds and the degree of weed infestation finds expression is the decreased density and persistency of swards, as well as in strong reduction of dry biomass and seeds yield (Dimitrova, 2005; Cummings et al., 2004)

It creates a necessity to chemical control the weed in order to secure pure stands (without weeds), improve their botanical composition and increase their productivity (Arregui et al., 2001; Dimitrova, 2001).

Effective weed control against weed species in alfalfa occupy an important place in the technology of cultivation, therefore, herbicides (proven efficiency, easy workability and rapid initiation action) have the largest share of pesticides used (Arregui et al., 2001).

<p>c</p> <p>„ ”</p>	<p>Dynamic changes in the offered herbicides on the pesticide market, changing weed associations and increasing requirements for conservation of the ecosystems call for the necessity for new researches concerning improvement of the methods and means for weed control.</p> <p>All this requires conducting systematic research to search for "new" herbicide available on the market with high selectivity to alfalfa.</p>
<p>Negrisoli (2014)</p>	<p>According to Negrisoli (2014) selectivity is the ability of herbicides to destroy weeds in different cultures, but not to have phytotoxic effects on the growth and yield of crop species and varieties of plants.</p>
<p>Devine et al. (1993)</p>	<p>Devine et al. (1993) found that plant species and cultivars show different sensitivities to a specified herbicide.</p>
<p>(2011)</p> <p>(<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.) 50</p> <p>(375 g/l + 17.5 g/l (<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.).</p>	<p>Similar studies in Bulgaria are extremely limited. Marinov-Serafimov and Kertikova (2011) have establish specific varieties reactions of alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.) genotypes to the herbicide Pledge 50 WP</p> <p>The objective of this study was to establish the selectivity of the herbicide Kleranda (375 g/l metazachlor + 17.5 g/l imazamox) of alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.).</p>

"PTP 18" manual spreading machine with conic nozzle, pressure P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.64 l, and Q_{max} 0.65 l/min, in spring at the beginning of vegetation in the phase first trifoliate leaves of alfalfa.

40 l/d ,
 P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.64 l,
and Q_{max} 0.65 l/min,

7, 14, 21, 28, 35 42
(DAT)

(European
Research Society Weed) (1 –
9 –
);
(CV) (0 –
100
) Stall
et al. (1989); (GC) (0 –
100%
) (Stall, 2002);
:
g
, kg/da
, kg/da –

(N)
:
() –
() –
(Sandev, 1979);
()
–
550
°C.

manual "PTP 18" spreading machine with conic nozzle, pressure P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.64 l, and Q_{max} 0.65 l/min, in spring at the beginning of vegetation in the phase first trifoliate leaves of alfalfa.

All following characteristics were assessed 7, 14, 21, 28, 35 and 42 day after treatment (DAT) with herbicides. Visual defined in balls, to determine the phytotoxicity of herbicides using the 1-9 logarithmic scale of the EWRS (European Weed Research Society) (score 1 – no damage and score 9 – completely destroyed crop); Crop vigor (CV) (score 0 – completely destroyed crop and score 100 – no damage) Stall et al. (1989); Ground cover (GC) (0 – 100% for each treatments) (Stall, 2002); Analysis of productivity: fresh biomass formed of a stem of alfalfa, fresh and dry biomass yield, kg/da and seed yield, kg/da – which is not subject to discussion in this article. The chemical composition was determined in aboveground biomass, root biomass grain of alfalfa for all treatments as follows: Total Nitrogen (N) was determined according to Kheldahl method, calcium (Ca) – complexometrically (Sandev, 1979), phosphorus (P) – colorimetric method crude fiber (in Veendam method) and Crude ash – by burning in a muffle furnace at a temperature of 550 °C. The collected experimental data were analyzed using by the

STATGRAPHICS Plus Windows
Ver. 2.1 STATISTICA Ver. 10.

software Statgraphics Plus for
Windows Ver. 2.1 and
STATISTICA Ver. 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The years 2014 and 2015 during which the experiment was carried out considerably differed in agro-meteorological respect compared to the average for the period 1964-2013 (Table 1).

1.
Table 1. Agrometeorological conditions

Years	/ Vegetation period								\bar{X} III - X, °C
	, t° C Air temperature, t° C								
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
2014	9.7	13.1	16.7	20.6	23.1	23.7	17.9	12.1	17.1
2015	6.8	12.2	18.8	20.7	25.5	24.4	20.0	10.9	17.4
1964-2013	6.4	12.0	17.7	21.2	23.4	22.9	18.3	12.1	16.8
Years	, mm / Monthly rainfall, mm								III - X, mm
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
2014	76.9	139.8	83	54.3	71.8	23.9	142.6	79.1	671.4
2015	68.4	43.6	30.6	95.9	21.5	29.9	130.3	92.7	512.9
1964-2013	35.6	48.7	62.9	63.7	61.5	45.5	45.3	34.6	397.8
Years	/ De Martonne aridity index, I _{ar-DM}								\bar{X} III - X
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
2014	46.8	72.6	37.3	21.3	26.0	8.5	61.3	43.0	37.1
2015	48.9	23.6	12.8	37.5	7.3	10.4	52.1	53.2	28.1
1964-2013	26.0	26.6	27.2	24.5	22.1	16.6	19.2	18.8	22.3

3.3 ° .
-1.2
16.7 314.8%
10.5 65.0%

- The average monthly air temperatures are distinguished above normal values from -1.2 to 3.3 °
- The monthly sums of precipitation are strong variability - with higher from 16.7 to 314.8% and reduced by 10.5 to 65.0% compared to the average for the

1964 - 2013.

III-X 2014 .

(I_{ar-DM})

($I_{ar-DM} 35<l 40 = 37.1$),

2015 .,

($I_{ar-DM} 24<l 30 = 28.1$).

(2) -

- 150 ml/da + 200 ml/da

40 ml/da

50 ml/da

() + 100 ml/da.

- 150 ml/da + 200 ml/da

(2),

(14 DAT),

(42 DAT),

period 1964 - 2013.

According to de Martonne aridity index (I_{ar-DM}) for the period the III-X on the year 2014 was characterized as moderately humid ($I_{ar-DM} 35<l 40 = 37.1$), 2015 as moderately arid ($I_{ar-DM} 24<l 30 = 28.1$).

The results of selectivity evaluation (Table 2) showed that the tested herbicide (Kleranda) – at dose – 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da had no phytotoxic effects on alfalfa compared to standard Listego 40 applied at dose of 50 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da.

Phytotoxic effects of Kleranda – at dose - 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da were observed as chlorosis on leaves in relatively low degree (2 scores), but only the first year of study fourteen days after treatment (14 DAT), which indicates low phytotoxicity to the herbicide.

With the increase of the growing season of alfalfa for the forty-second day after application (42 DAT), a slight phytotoxic effect of culture after the application of herbicide Kleranda retained.

2.

Table 2. Visual detection of phytotoxicity, crop vigor and ground cover of alfalfa according to the appended herbicides

	Treatments	ml/da Dose, ml/da	0 DBA	7DAA	14 DAA	21 DAA	28DAA	35 DAA	42DAA
			/ Phytotoxicity						
			2014						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2015						
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2014 - 2015						
			1	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			/ Crop vigor						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2014						
			100	100	95	95	90	90	90
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2015						
			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2014 - 2015						
			100	100	98	89	95	95	95
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
			/ Ground cover						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2014						
			30	30	40	50	60	75	85
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	30	30	40	60	70	80	90
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2015						
			35	50	50	65	65	75	85
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	35	50	50	65	65	75	85
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	2014 - 2015						
			33	40	45	58	63	75	85
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	33	40	45	63	68	78	88

It is evident from analysis of data regarding the visual assessments of phytotoxicity depending on the application of the herbicide Kleranda is apparent

40. () (CV) (GC) 40 (2).

(6.3-62.2 cm 8.8-44.0 cm)

(3).

that the values do not differ significantly, compared to the standard Listego 40.

The herbicide action (Kleranda) did not affect significantly the crop vigor (CV) and ground cover (GC) of alfalfa compared to standard Listego 40 (Table 2).

With regard to the character of the rate of growing up alfalfa, there was no regular tendency between the different treatments, but there were some small differences in the different years of the study (6.3-62.2 cm 8.8-44.0 cm) as depends on the ontogenetic development and growing stages of alfalfa (Table 3).

3. , cm

Table 3. Growth rate of alfalfa according to the applied herbicides, cm

	Treatments	ml/da Dose, ml/da	0DBA	7DAA	14 DAA	21 DAA	28DAA	35 DAA	42DAA
			2014						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	7.1b	19.0a	24.7a	36.0a	40.9a	48.4a	59.1a
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	6.3a	19.0a	28.5b	39.0b	43.0ab	51.3ab	62.2ab
			2015						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	8.8a	15.8a	20.6a	25.4a	33.1a	44.0a	-
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	8.8a	15.8a	20.2a	25.5a	32.5a	42.6ab	-
			2014 -2015						
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	8.0a	17.4a	22.7a	30.7a	37.0a	46.2a	59.1a
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	7.6a	17.4a	24.4a	32.3a	37.8a	47.0a	62.2ab

a, b - <0.05

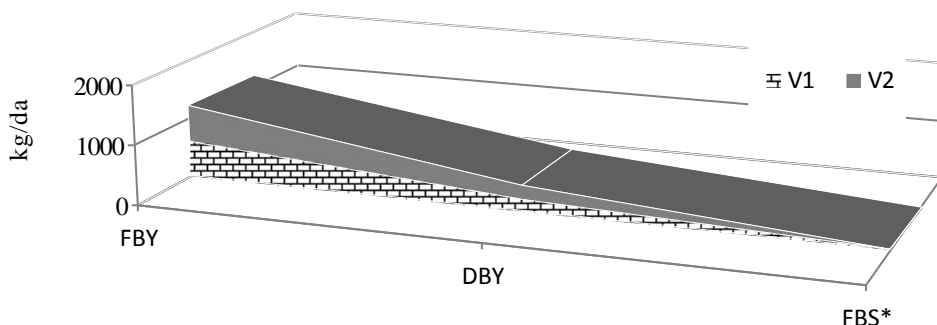
a, b -Statistically proven significant difference with the standard at p<0.05

An exception to that described depending was established only in the first year of study, where the rate of growing up alfalfa on 14 and 21 days after

(14 21 DAT) -
 + ml/da - 150 ml/da
 (=0.05), 200
 40,
 50 ml/da +
 100 ml/da.
 (kg/da)
 (1)
 ml/da + - 150
 200 ml/da 98.3%
 40
 50 ml/da + -
 100 ml/da,
 =0.05.

treatment (14 and 21 DAT) with Kleranda at dose - 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da statistically proven reduced (P=0.05), compared to the standard Listego 40 applied at dose of 50 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da.

Formed fresh biomass yield (kg/da) from alfalfa (Figure 1) after application on herbicide Kleranda at dose - 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da constitutes 98.3%, compared to the standart Listego 40 applied at dose of 50 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da and the differences had no statistical significance (=0.05), average for the period of study.



. 1.

(kg/da)

Fig. 1. Fresh and dry biomass yield (kg/da) of alfalfa average for the period

: $V_1 - 375 \text{ g/l} + 17.5 \text{ g/l}$ () + ;
 $V_2 - 40 \text{ g/l}$ (40) + ; FBY - ;
 kg/da; DBY - , kg/da; FBS - (g)

Legend: $V_1 - 375 \text{ g/l}$ metazachlor + 17.5 g/l imazamox (Kleranda) + adjuvant Dash HC; $V_2 -$ imazamox 40 g/l (Listego 40) + adjuvant Dash HC; FBY – fresh biomass yield, kg/da; DBY – dry biomass yield, kg/da; FBS - of fresh biomass formed of a stem (g) of alfalfa.

(kg/da)

150 ml/da +
200 ml/da.

(1).

4

(P) (CF) (CA),

0.12 0.83%
- 40.

4.

The differences in the yield of dry biomass (kg/da) from alfalfa for an average period of the study were not significant due to the selectivity of the tested herbicide Kleranda applied in a dose 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da. Analogous results are obtained in respect of fresh biomass formed of a stem of alfalfa (Figure 1).

Analysis of the data from Table 4 showed that the crude ash (CA), crude fiber (CF) and phosphorus (P) content in above-ground biomass of alfalfa, average for the period of study, after application of the herbicide Kleranda increased from 0.12 to 0.83% compared to standard – Listego 40.

Table 4. Chemical composition of the above-ground biomass of alfalfa crop after treatment with herbicides, %

	Treatments	ml/da Dose, ml/da	CA	CF	N	P	Ca
			2014				
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	9.77a	23.52a	3.279a	0.381a	1.778a
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	10.17a	20.94a	3.718a	0.413a	1.888a
			2015				
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	10.66a	23.97a	3.501a	0.492a	1.925a
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	10.02a	24.90a	3.1785a	0.411a	2.008a
			/Average				
V ₁	/Kleranda	150	10.22a	23.75a	3.390a	0.437a	1.852a
V ₂	40 () Listego 40 (Standard)	50	10.10a	22.92a	3.448a	0.412a	1.948a

: CA - ; CF - ; a -
<0.05

Legend: CA - crude ash CF - crude fiber; a - not statistically proven significant difference with the standard at $p < 0.05$

(N) ()
 (0.058 0.096%)
 (40
 50 ml/da
) +
 100 ml/da),
 150 ml/da +
 200 ml/da.
 ,
 ,
 =0.05,
 (40 +
).
 150 ml/da +
 200 ml/da
 .

Total nitrogen (N) and calcium (Ca) content in the above-ground biomass of alfalfa was low (from 0.058 to 0.096%) than the standart (Listego 40 applied at dose of 50 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da) when herbicide Kleranda was used – for the dose of 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da.

- Irrespective of observed
 - differences in the chemical
 - composition of above-ground
 - biomass of alfalfa after treatment
 + with the herbicides Kleranda +
 + adjuvant Dash HC, the differences
 - were not statistically proven
 - *significant difference* at P = 0.05
 - compared with the standard
 - (Listego 40 + adjuvant Dash
 - HC). Therefore, application of the
 - herbicide Kleranda in a dose 150
 - ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200
 - ml/da does not affect the chemical
 - composition of the formed
 - biomass of alfalfa.

CONCLUSIONS

-
 (375 g/l
 + 17.5 g/l
 - 150 ml/da +
 200
 ml/da
 (- 1 ÷ 1.5)
 kg/da
 ” “,

- The two-component
 herbicide Kleranda (375 g/l
 metazachlor + 17.5 g/l imazamox)
 applied at the dose – 150 ml/da +
 adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da
 - has a high selectivity (score 1 ÷
 1.5), no negative effect on yield
 and on chemical composition of
 the formed fresh and dry biomass
 - kg/da in the tested alfalfa cultivar
 "Dara", the differences are not
 statistically proven significant
 difference (at P = 0.05) compared

(=0.05),
40 (40 g/l)
50 ml/da

() +
100 ml/da.

150 ml/da +
200 ml/da.

to the standard Listego 40 (40 g/l imazamox) applied at a dose of 50 ml/da (standart) + adjuvant Dash HC at 100 ml/da.

Kleranda herbicide can be used in old crop (2, 3, 4 and 5 years) at the third trifoliolate leaf of alfalfa at a dose of 150 ml/da + adjuvant Dash HC at 200 ml/da.

1. - . ,
500
g/kg (50)

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2.5 3.0 . : , , -

(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) - , (Oerke, 2006; Fickett et al., 2013).

(McCann et al., 2005; Bonny, 2009; Bajpai and Srivastava, 2013).

(N-[Phosphonomethyl] glycine) (N- [Phosphonomethyl] glycine) is the active ingredient of the systemic and non-selective (or broad-spectrum) herbicides, that are used to control most annual and perennial weeds (Pesticide Information Profiles, 1996). As an herbicide, glyphosate works by being absorbed into the plant mainly through its leaves but also through soft stalk tissue (Duke, 1996; Pesticide Information Profiles, 1996).

Duke (1998) King et al. (2001) -

5-Enol-pyruvyl-shikimate-3-phosphate (PSP), (Kishore et al., 1992).

Karina had bad scores (2.5-3.0).

Key words: soybean genotype, glyphosate, phytotoxicity, regrowing ability

INTRODUCTION

Weed infestation of soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) is most important factor influencing soybean grain yield (Oerke, 2006; Fickett et al., 2013).

In the past decade, research work has focused on the study of sensitivity to glyphosate in non-genetically (*non-GM*) modified soybean genotypes, as a means for weed control (McCann et al., 2005; Bonny, 2009; Bajpai and Srivastava, 2013).

Glyphosate (N-[Phosphonomethyl] glycine) is the active ingredient of the systemic and non-selective (or broad-spectrum) herbicides, that are used to control most annual and perennial weeds (Pesticide Information Profiles, 1996). As an herbicide, glyphosate works by being absorbed into the plant mainly through its leaves but also through soft stalk tissue (Duke, 1996).

Studies conducted by Duke (1998) and King et al. (2001) showed that the glyphosate inhibits amino acid metabolism known as the shikimic acid pathway, its main target being enzyme 5- Enol-pyruvyl-shikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase, responsible for

Nelson and Renner (2001) reported that the application of 840 g a.i., ha glyphosate at the three trifoliolate leaf stage (BBCH - 13) of GM and non-GM 212 soybean plants had no significant effect on leaf area of the crop.

According to Al-Khatib and Peterson (1999) Cedergreen (2008) application at reduced doses of glyphosate at the initial developmental stages of soybean plants (BBCH 13-14) did not affect soybean grain yields significantly.

Zambrano et al. (2003), Main et al. (2004), Davis (2006), reported for naturally-occurring and genetically – controlled glyphosate herbicide resistance in soybean, that is not attributable to genetic engineering and this resistance can be transferred to other sensitive genotypes by conventional breeding methods.

The objective of this study was to determine and compare the sensitivities of soybean genotypes to different doses glyphosate under field conditions to find of donors for the tolerance for the purpose of a selection.

The study was conducted within 2009 - 2010 at the Soybean experimental station Pavlikeni, without irrigation. The trial was carried out by the perpendicular design with four replications and

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted within 2009 - 2010 at the Soybean experimental station Pavlikeni, without irrigation. The trial was carried out by the perpendicular design with four replications and

- 3 m².
 - 0.720, 1.440,
 2.160 g . ., ha,
 (360 g/l + 180
 g/l) -
 - , -
 ()
 .
 1.

with the size of the experimental plot 3 m².

Studied the impact of three doses of glyphosate - 0.720, 1.440, and 2.160 g a. i., ha, when a used commercial product Roundup (360 g/l glyphosate +180 g/l surfactant) on eight Bulgarian genotypes non-genetically (*non-GM*) modified soybean to glyphosate (lines, varieties and candidate varieties) of soybean. The characteristics of soybean genotypes are shown in Table 1.

1.
Table 1. Soybean genotypes

	Genotype	Method	Maturity group
1.	96/Mira 96	Experimental mutagenesis	II
2.	/Srebrina	/ Hybridization	II
3.	/Avigeia	/ Hybridization	I
4.	/Divna	/ Hybridization	0
5.	/Karina	/ Hybridization	I
6.	F5 24	/ Hybridization	I
7.	- 18/4	Experimental mutagenesis	II
8.	Rr	Interspecies hybridization	II

(BBCH - 13),
 0.720, 1.440,
 2.160 g . ., ha ,
 -
 .
 " 18"
 P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.68 l
 Q_{max} 0.65 l/min
 500 l/ha.

At the growth stage of three trifoliate leaves (BBCH - 13) the soybean genotypes were sprayed respectively with 0.720, 1.440, and 2.160 g a. i., ha glyphosate, and in the control treatments with distilled water.

Treatments were conducted with a knapsack sprayer "PTP 18" with conic nozzle, pressure P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.68 l, and Q_{max} 0.65 l/min, with a working solution quantity of 500 l/ha.

• Survival rate (%);
 • Plant height (cm) at H - 89;
 • Phytotoxicity (EWRS) (1 - 9);
 • Crop vigor (CV) (0 - 11);
 • Ground cover (GC) (0 - 100%);
 • Regrowth (RG) (BBCH- 63-65) according to Frenlin and Jones (1984) (0 - 4);

The following indicators were studied for all treatments:

- The percentage of surviving plants, %;
- Plant height (cm) in growth stage H - 89, herbicide phytotoxicity, depending on application doses, in the soybean genotypes according to an EWRS scale (score 1 - no damage; score 9 - completely killed plants), the recording being performed on the 7th, 15th, 30th and 45th day after treatment (DAT);
- Crop vigor (CV) was determined according to a 11 score scale, where 0 - completely dead plants and 10 - very healthy growing plants (Shinggu et al., 2009);
- Ground cover (GC) of the soybean was determined visually and was recorded on a scale of 0-100% (0 - no plants, 100% plants covering the entire surface area) in growth stage flowering BBCH- 63-65 (Malthus et al., 2013; Fontenot et al., 2015).
- The regrowth (RG) soybean plants was determined in growth stage flowering BBCH- 63-65 according adapted to a six score scale of Frenlin and Jones (1984) - (0 - very healthy growing plants; 1- Regrowth, slight residual effect, complete recovery likely; 2- Regrowth, moderate residual effect recovery possible; 3- Regrowth, severe residual effect recovery unlikely; 4- Low regrowth and plants dead and 5-Dead, does not establish regrowth of the

5- ,)
 •
 $Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$ (Hinkelman & Kempthorne, 1994).

Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

plants).
 • The percentage of of surviving plants in each treatment was previously transformed by the equation $Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$ (Hinkelman & Kempthorne, 1994).

The data obtained were analyzed using the software Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

0.720, 1.440
 1.160 g . . , ha
 (BBCH -
 13)
 (=0.05)
 (33.0%) F5 27 (33.9%)
 18/4 (35.2%)
 (35.5%) (43.0%)
 96 (43.3%) Rr
 (52.4%) (54.3%).

(8.1
 87.5%) (1).
 96,
 , F5 27 18/4
 ,
 ,

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

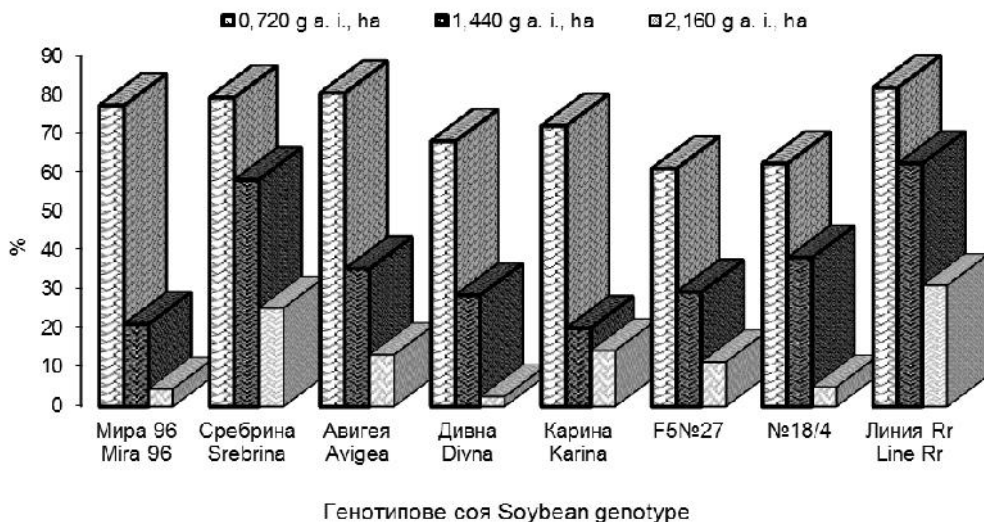
The doses of glyphosate 0.720, 1.440 and 1.160 g . i., ha, applied at the soybean at growth stage third trifoliolate leaf (BBCH - 13) had statistically significant effect (=0.05) on the survival soybean genotypes and can be presented conditionally in the following order: Divna (33.0%) F5 27 (33.9%) 18/4 (35.2%) Karina (35.5%) Avigea (43.0%) Mira 96 (43.3%) line Rr (52.4%) Srebrina (54.3%).

With the increase of the herbicide doses there was a general tendency of its decrease in all soybean genotypes from 8.1 to 87.5%, as against the control treatments (Figure 1).

The genotypes Mira 96, Divna, Karina, F5 27 and 18/4 can be considered highly sensitive because their survival under all doses varied from 77.2 t 2.5%,

77.2 2.5%.
Rr -
81.9 13.2%.

- where as genotypes Avigea,
- Srebrina and line Rr are less
- sensitive to applications
- glyphosate and their survival
- varied from 81.9 t 13.2%.



. 1.

2009-2010

Fig. 1. Survival of the soybean genotypes, depending on glyphosate application dose as percentage of the control, average for the period 2009-2010

(2).
0.720 g . ., ha
(2.0 – 3.5) 45
(45 DAA),
, F5 27 18/4.

A specific genotype response was also observed with regard to phytotoxicity of the applied herbicide glyphosate to the soybean genotypes (Table 2).

The herbicide applied at the dose of 0.720 g . i., ha caused phytotoxicity - low to modedose (score 2-3) to the 45th day after treatment (45 DAT) in genotypes Mira 96, Divna, Karina, F5 27 and 18/4 where chlorotic spots were observed among leaf veins.

Rr,
(1.5) 45
(45 DAA)
-
0.720 g . ., ha.

- An exception was observed only in genotypes Srebrina and line Rr, where induced phytotoxicity were lower (score 1.5) to the 45th day after treatment (45 DAT) at the lower applied dose glyphosate of 0.720 g . i., ha.

2.

2009-2010 .

Table 2. Phytotoxicity of glyphosate in soybean genotypes, average for the period 2009-2010

	Genotype	Dose g . ., ha a. i, ha	/ Phytotoxicity							
			7 DAT		15 DAT		30 DAT		45 DAT	
			EWRS	CV	EWRS	CV	EWRS	CV	EWRS	CV
1.	Mira 96	0.720	2.5	9	3.0	8	2.5	9	2.5	9
		1.440	7.0	2	7.0	2	5.0	5	4.5	6
		2.160	8.0	1	8.5	1	7.5	2	5.0	5
2.	Srebrina	0.720	2.5	9	3.0	8	1.5	9	1.5	9
		1.440	3.5	7	4.0	6	3.0	8	2.5	9
		2.160	8.0	1	5.5	5	5.5	5	4.5	6
3.	Avigeia	0.720	2.5	9	3.0	8	2.5	9	2.5	9
		1.440	5.0	5	5.5	5	4.5	6	3.5	7
		2.160	7.0	2	8.5	1	8.5	1	8.5	1
4.	Divna	0.720	2.5	9	3.0	8	3.0	8	3.0	8
		1.440	4.0	6	5.0	5	5.5	5	4.5	6
		2.160	7.0	2	8.5	1	8.5	1	8.5	1
5.	Karina	0.720	2.5	9	3.0	8	2.0	9	2.0	9
		1.440	7.0	2	7.0	2	6.0	4	4.5	6
		2.160	7.0	2	8.0	1	6.0	4	6.0	4
6.	F5 24	0.720	3.0	1	3.5	7	2.0	9	2.0	9
		1.440	6.0	4	6.5	3	6.5	3	5.5	5
		2.160	7.0	2	7.0	2	6.5	3	6.5	3
7.	- 18/4	0.720	3.5	7	4.5	6	2.5	9	2.5	9
		1.440	6.0	4	6.0	4	4.5	6	4.0	6
		2.160	7.5	2	8.5	1	8.0	1	8.0	1
8.	Rr	0.720	2.0	9	2.0	9	1.5	9	1.5	9
		1.440	4.0	6	4.5	6	4.0	6	3.0	8
		2.160	6.0	4	5.5	5	5.0	4	4.0	6

EWRS, (CV); DAT -

a. . -

Legend: Phytotoxicity according to an EWRS scale; Crop vigor (CV) according to a eleven score scale; DAT - day after treatment; a. i - active ingredient

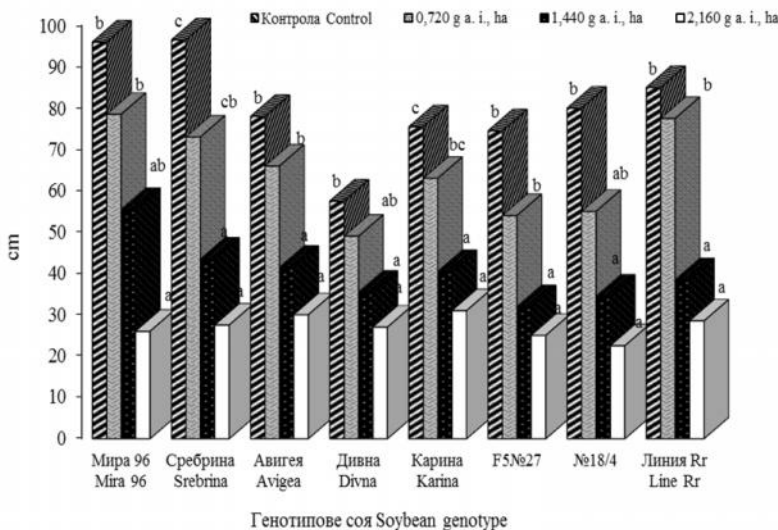
ha) (1.140 2.160 g . ., | Under the higher doses
- 1.140 2.160 g . i., ha of
glyphosate, phytotoxicity to the

(3.5 - 8.5),
 ,
 ,
 -
 -
 -
 -
 (8.5) (2).
 -
 (CV)
 -
 (2).
 -
 (0.720 g . i., ha)
 ha)
 (GC)
 ,
 =0.05 (2
 3).

soybean genotypes was moderate to high (score 3.5 - 8.5) and manifested as chlorosis epinastic bending of leaf and necrosis, but the genotypes responding with higher sensitivity were completely killed plants (score 8.5) (Table 2).

The results obtained were analogous in terms of the crop vigor (CV) of the soybean genotypes depending on the application doses of herbicide (Table 2).

The lowest dose of glyphosate (0.720 g . i., ha) applied do not induce an inhibitory effect on plant height and the ground cover (GC) of the plants and the differences are not statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$ (Figure 2 and Table 3).



2.
 , %
 2009-2010 .
Fig. 2. Plant height depending on applied dose of glyphosate as percentage to control, average for the period 2009-2010

ha) (GC) (1.440 - 2.160 g . . ,
 =0.05.
 (2).
 - r -0.960 -0.994
 63-65) (BBCH -
 (3).
 . . , ha) (0.720 g
 - 1.0 1.5 ,
 96, , F5 27,
 18/4, Rr,
 - 2.0 2.5 .
 2.160 g . . , ha), (1.440
 (2.5 4.0
),

With increasing of glyphosate doses (1.440 - 2.160 g . i., ha), the plants height and ground cover (GC) decreased disproportionately to the increase in the doses of herbicide, the differences being statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$. An exception to the relationship described was observed only in Srebrina cultivar (Figure 2).

It was found a strong negative correlation - r from -0.960 to -0.994 between the applied doses of glyphosate and plant height in the soybean genotypes.

The regrowth ability of plants at soybean genotypes in growth stage flowering (BBCH - 63-65) has varied depending on the genotype and applied dose of glyphosate (Table 3).

At the lowest dose of the herbicide (0.720 g . i., ha) applied, the regrowth ability of plants is stronger and ranges from 1.0 to 1.5 score, but only to genotypes Mira 96, Srebrina, Divna, Karina, F5 27, 18/4, Line Rr, while Avigea and Divnais are relatively low from 2.0 to 2.5 score.

With increasing of glyphosate doses (1.440 - 2.160 g . i., ha) applied, the regrowth ability of soybean genotypes decreased (from 2.5 to 4.0 score) disproportionately to the increase in the dose of herbicide.

- programmes.

- Therefore, the differences observed between soybean genotypes with regard to their sensitivity to glyphosate and regrowth ability can be explained with their genetic differences, because comparisons between them were made under the same conditions and herbicide application doses.

CONCLUSIONS

- The doses of glyphosate applied on the soybean at growth stage third trifoliolate leaf (BBCH - 13) had statistically significant effect ($\alpha=0.05$) on the survival of the soybean genotypes. According to showed data they can be presented as: Divna (33.0%) F5 27 (33.9%) 18/4 (35.2%) Karina (35.5%) Avigea (43.0%) Mira 96 (43.3%) line Rr (52.4%) Srebrina (54.3%).

- Mira 96, Divna, Karina, F5 27 and 18/4 genotypes are highly sensitive to all glyphosate doses applied with survival from 2.5 to 77.2%. Avigea, Srebrina and line Rr are low sensitive to glyphosate with survival varying from 81.9 t 13.2%.

- Soybean genotypes showed different regrowing ability to glyphosate. In growing stage (BBCH – 61-65) Srebrina cultivar and Rr line have a good regrowing ability, varying from 1.0 to 2.5.

Genotype	Survival (%)	Regrowth (BBCH - 63-65)
Divna	33.0%	1.0
F5 27	33.9%	1.5
18/4	35.2%	2.5
Karina	35.5%	2.5
Avigea	43.0%	77.2%
Mira 96	43.3%	81.9
line Rr	52.4%	13.2%
Srebrina	54.3%	2.5

2.5	C	e	1.0	Avigea, Divna and Karina have a lower regrowing ability with score from 2.5 to 3.0.
		-		
2.5		3.0.		

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(*Vicia sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*)

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" 89, 5800 ,
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Biochemical evaluation of breed lines of common vetch (*Vicia sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*) and opportunities to use them as green forage

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SUMMARY

2012-2013

" - 666"

500 g,

in vitro

During the period 2012-2013 six mutant lines of common vetch have been studied in relation to their suitability for green forage. The initial variety "Obrazetz-666" was used as a standard. In order to determine the nutritional value of their green biomass, in the phase of "beginning of flowering", samples with a weight of 500 g of fresh biomass were taken from these lines. Biochemical analysis was conducted on them including indicators, such as crude protein, crude fibers and structural fibrous components of the cell walls in percentage of dry matter.

The enzymatic *in vitro* digestion of dry matter and potential protein nutritional value were determined through indicators, such as total digestible protein (TDP),

(22,08-23,51%)

- 23,18%

- 37,46%

- 30,80%.

68,23

72,15%.

6

L.),

, *in vitro*

(*Vicia sativa*

- digestible protein in the small intestine depending on the nitrogen (PDIN) and digestible protein in the small intestine depending on the energy (PDIE). The lines of common vetch showed a high quality of green biomass obtained. It was characterized average for the period of study with a high content of crude protein (22.08-23.51%) and low content of the structural fibrous components: crude fibers – 23.18%, neutral detergent fibers – 37.46% and acid detergent fibers – 30.80%. High digestibility of dry matter was observed for all genotypes, varied from 68.23 to 72.15%.

Line 6 demonstrated the best quality characteristics according to its composition and digestibility of dry matter.

Key words: vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.), breed lines, forage quality, *in vitro* digestibility – fibrous components of cell walls

sativa ssp. sativa)

(*Vicia*

et al., 2012).

(16,5-26,5%),

(Rahmati

(Caballero et al.,1995, Lithourgidis t al., 2006, Aquilar-Lopez et al.,

INTRODUCTION

Common vetch (*Vicia sativa ssp. sativa*) is an annual legume species, which could be used as highly quality forage in stock-breeding. Besides grazing, it could be mowed and dried for hay or to be processed for silage (Rahmati et al., 2012).

Fresh green mass of vetch contains high levels of crude protein (16.5-26.5%), which makes it an excellent component in mixtures with some grass species, such as oats and triticale, as it increases significantly the content of crude protein in them, as well as the green matter yield (Caballero et al., 1995; Lithourgidis t al., 2006; Aquilar-Lopez et al., 2013).

2013).

(Assefa & Ledin, 2001).

,

(Osuji et al., 1993).

-
().

60%

,

()

,

(Gezahagn et al., 2014).

(65.5%),

(Kiraz, 2011).

- Its cultivation in mixtures with cereal grains could increase significantly the values of ADF and NDF and to lead to deterioration of obtained forage (Assefa & Ledin, 2001). Due to its high content of crude protein, vetch could be used as a supplement to rough feed, which is used as feed for dairy cows, which reduces the need to purchase additional protein (Osuji et al., 1993).

- The fiber content is particularly important in determining the forage quality, and the dominant factor is the total concentration of neutral-detergent fiber (NDF). The increase of concentration of that component over the critical value of 60% significantly reduces the free forage intake by the animals, as well as the effectiveness of its processing.

- Concentration of acid detergent fibers (ADF) directly affects the forage digestibility, as the lower concentration significantly decreases it (Gezahagn et al., 2014).

- Common vetch is characterized by high dry matter digestibility (65.5%), and the values of ADF and NDF in its green forage are significantly lower in comparison with other legumes (Kiraz, 2011).

In monoculture cultivation of

(),
 (),
 ()
 (Karagi et al., 2011;
 2012).

common vetch, some important quality characteristics, such as crude protein content (CP) and acid detergent lignin (ADL), total digestible nutrients (TDN), dry matter intake (DMI) and relative feed value (RFV) significantly increase their values in comparison with cultivation of vetch in mixtures with wheat component (Karagi et al., 2011; 2012).

The aim of present study is to do a biochemical evaluation and comparative characteristics of the newly created germplasm of common vetch, and through main biochemical indicators, which characterize the quality of forage, to estimate if it appropriate to use it as green forage.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2012-2013
 : 2, 3, 4,
 5 6.
 - 666,
 1.
 4
 5m².

The experiment was conducted in the period 2012/2013 in the experimental field of the Experimental Station on Soybean-Pavlikeni. The study included 6 mutant lines of common vetch: No2, No3, No4, No5, No6 and No7. The lines were created through chemical mutagenesis from Bulgarian cultivar "Obrazets 666", used as a standard in the experiment under No1. Lines were set in a competitive testing according to a block method in four replications and a size of the harvest plot 5 m². In the phase

"beginning of flowering" from the replications of each line were taken samples of fresh biomass with a weight of 500 g. Biochemical analysis was conducted, which included indicators for basic biochemical composition and nutritional value of forage: crude protein content (CP), crude fiber (CF) – determined according to Weende method (Weende 2000), structural fibrous components of cell walls according to systematic detergent analysis (Goering & Van Soest, 1970) as a percentage of dry matter. The enzymatic *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) was determined as a percentage according to two-stage pepsine-cellulase method developed by Aufrere (1982). Potential protein feed value was assessed according to French system (INRA 1988) through the indicators TDP/PBD – Total Digestible Protein/ Protein Brute Digestible, PDIN – digestible protein in small intestine depending on the nitrogen and PDIE – digestible protein in small intestine depending on the energy. A comparative analysis of lines was done according to forage quality, their individual and reference values were assessed, as well as the degree of variation of studied parameters according to their significance for the forage quality.

The results were processed statistically by analysis of variance and ranking analysis (Genchev et al., 1975).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

22,08 23,51%
 (1).
 -
 (23,69%),
 666 (22,72%)
 -
 - 21,84%.
 (CV%)
 1,8 4,6%
 , ,
 .
 6 5.
 (22,94%)
 ,
 6 – 22,53% (2)
 2 – 22,65% (3),
 .

Content and digestibility of
 - green biomass of forage legume
 - grasses are essential for the
 assessment of their nutritional
 value and effective utilization.
 - Crude protein content in the green
 mass of studied breed lines of
 vetch was very high.

Average for the period it varied in
 the range from 22.08 to 23.51% of
 - dry matter (Table 1). The highest
 7 average value was observed for
 line 7 of this basic indicator
 (23.69%), as the excess in relation
 - to the average value for the initial
 - cultivar "Obrazets 666" (22.72%)
 was assessed as weak.

- The lowest average value of crude
 fiber content for the same line was
 - in the phase beginning of flowering
 - 21.84%. The average coefficient
 of variance (CV%) for both
 - laboratory determined indicators of
 the basic composition was 1.8 and
 4.6% respectively, which proves
 that they could not serve as a
 selection criterion. The protein
 content of lines 6 and 5 was
 - slightly above the average for the
 - group.

The crude fiber content was
 relatively low and with insignificant
 - difference from the standard
 - (22.94%) in the forage mass,
 harvested from lines 6 – 22.53%
 (rank 2) and 2 – 22.65% (rank 3),
 average for the period of testing.

1.

in vitro

, %

Table1. General chemical composition and *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter of breeding vetch lines, %

/Line /Variety	Crude protein, %				Crude fiber, %				<i>in vitro</i> digestibility of dry matter, %			
	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R
1	22,25	22,54	22,40	6	23,00	22,87	22,94	4	72,15	68,26	70,20	3
2	23,06	21,92	22,49	5	21,53	23,77	22,65	3	70,47	68,97	69,72	4
3	22,38	21,77	22,08	7	24,36	24,31	24,34	6	72,12	65,41	68,76	6
4	23,41	21,89	22,65	4	25,36	24,39	24,88	7	71,27	65,19	68,23	7
5	22,74	22,98	22,86	3	23,28	22,88	23,08	5	71,09	69,66	70,38	2
6	23,35	22,53	22,94	2	23,23	21,83	22,53	2	68,37	68,70	70,54	1
7	23,33	23,69	23,51	1	21,63	22,05	21,84	1	70,69	68,64	69,66	5
/Mean	22,93	22,47	22,72		23,21	23,16	23,18		70,57	67,64	69,46	
Min	22,25	21,77	22,08		21,53	21,83	21,84		68,37	65,19	68,23	
Max	23,41	23,69	23,51		25,36	24,39	24,88		72,15	69,66	70,54	
SD	0,48	0,69	0,40		1,27	1,03	1,06		1,48	1,82	0,94	
CV	2,1	3,1	1,8		5,5	4,4	4,6		2,1	2,7	1,4	

in vitro (Fahey & Hussein, 1999).

in vitro 68,23 72,15%.

– CV=1,4% (2012-2013)

(1). 6 – 70,54%, 5 – 70,38% 666 – 70,20%.

7, 5 (69,66%)

A basic criterion for the assessment of quality and feeding value of forage is the enzyme *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (Fahey & Hussein, 1999). The increased protein content and the lower presence of lignocellulose in the plant cell lead to higher *in vitro* digestibility.

Digestibility of studied breed lines of vetch was higher and varied within the range from 68.23 to 72.15%. Differences among genotypes for that indicator were also insignificant – CV=1.4% (average for the period 2012-2013) (Table 1). Line 6 had the highest percentage of dry matter digestibility – 70.54%, followed by line 5 – 70.38% and the standard cultivar "Obrazets 666" – 70.20%.

Line 7, which was distinguished by the highest percentage of protein, took rank 5 (69.66%) with an average value of the studied group

69,46%.
 -
 (),
 (),
 -
 ()
 50%
 (Fahey &
 Hussein, 1999).
 , ,
 ,
 6
 -
 - 36,14%
 37,46%
 (2).
 ,
 -
 - 60%,
 .
 , -
 (Casler & Vogel,
 1999).

of 69.46%.
 - The content of structural polyosides determined as neutral detergent fibers (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), acid detergent lignin (ADL) and cellulose are the main source of nutritional energy for the ruminants, as less than 50% of them are digested and used (Fahey & Hussein, 1999).
 - Significantly low values of NDF, ADF, ADL were found in the studied lines, as well as an increase in hemicellulose content, which is of great importance for the quality and feeding value of obtained biomass.
 -
 - Line 6 had the lowest content of NDF – 36.14% with an average value 37.46% (Table 2). It is important to note that for the two years of study, the values of that indicator for all genotypes were significantly lower than the critical value – 60%, wherein the free intake and effective processing of green mass was limited.
 - This indicator is a well-known selection criterion for forage cultures, whose lower values are related with an increase in forage quality and its potential intake by animals (Casler & Vogel, 1999).
 -

2 C

2012-2013

%

Table 2. Structural fiber components of breeding vetch lines, in % dry matter, average for 2012-2013

/Line /Variety	/NDF				/ADF				/ADL			
	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R
1	38,75	35,62	37,18	4	31,30	28,08	29,69	2	5,39	5,87	5,63	2
2	43,84	37,99	40,92	7	29,62	28,93	29,28	1	5,10	5,98	5,54	1
3	37,46	37,55	37,50	6	32,33	29,98	31,16	6	5,73	6,16	5,94	3
4	36,06	37,39	36,72	2	32,09	30,14	31,12	5	6,51	6,13	6,32	6
5	38,16	35,64	36,90	3	36,16	28,53	32,34	7	6,12	6,77	6,44	7
6	36,94	35,34	36,14	1	32,96	28,08	30,52	4	6,42	5,85	6,14	5
7	40,74	34,11	37,42	5	31,56	28,45	30,00	3	5,80	6,27	6,04	4
/Mean	38,56	36,23	37,46		32,37	28,88	30,80		5,86	6,15	6,00	
Min	36,06	34,11	36,14		29,62	28,08	29,28		5,10	5,85	5,54	
Max	40,74	37,99	40,92		36,16	30,14	32,34		6,51	6,77	6,44	
SD	2,39	1,42	1,46		1,87	0,85	1,15		0,52	0,32	0,33	
CV	6,2	3,9	3,9		5,8	3,0	3,7		8,9	5,1	5,6	

/NDF - /Acid-detergent fiber; /ADF - /Acid-detergent lignin; % dry matter; /Neutral-detergent fiber; /ADL -

40%
28,08

36,16%.

(29,69)

(29,28%).

30,80%

7%-

(37,46%).

5,10

6,77%,

2

5,54%,

2012-2013

Acid detergent fibers are fractions, including lignin and cellulose of cell walls, which determine forage digestibility. Their content is below the critical levels of 40% for that component and varied in the range from 28.08 to 36.16%. Only line 2 (29.28%) had a lower lignocellulose content average for the period in comparison with the source cultivar (26.69%). The indicated average value of all genotypes for the period was 30.80% or about 7% units higher than that of NDF (37.46%).

Acid detergent lignin was characterized with values from 5.10 to 6.77%, which was an essential prerequisite for a lodging of the stem of vetch plants. Line 2 had the lowest average value according to these indicators – 5.54%, while the average for the period of 2012/2013 was 6.00%.

– 6,00%.
 CV=5.6%.
 2,00 14,22%
 (2),
 21,76 30,04% (3).

The coefficient of variance among genotypes was also lower, with a value – CV=5.6%

Empirically determined values of hemicellulose and cellulose, and their content in the forage have a high significance for feeding of animals. The content of digestible polyoside hemicellulose varied from 2.00 to 14.22% (line 2), and that of cellulose from 21.76 to 30.04% (Table 3).

3 C
 % 2012-2013

Table 3. Structural fiber components of breeding vetch lines, in % dry matter, average for 2012-2013

/Line /Variety	Hemicellulose				Cellulose				Rank of lignification			
	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R
1	7,45	7,54	7,50	2	25,91	22,21	24,06	3	13,9	16,5	15,2	2
2	14,22	9,06	11,64	1	24,52	22,95	23,74	1	11,6	15,7	13,6	1
3	5,13	7,57	6,35	4	26,60	23,82	25,21	6	15,3	16,4	15,8	4
4	3,97	7,25	5,61	6	25,58	24,01	24,80	5	18,0	16,3	17,2	6
5	2,00	7,11	4,55	7	30,04	21,76	25,90	7	16,0	19,0	17,5	7
6	3,98	7,26	5,62	5	26,54	22,23	24,38	4	17,4	16,6	17,0	5
7	9,18	5,66	7,42	3	25,76	22,18	23,97	2	14,2	18,4	15,4	3
/Mean	6,00	7,35	6,65		26,42	22,73	24,58		15,2	17,0	16,0	
Min	2,00	5,66	4,55		24,52	21,76	23,74		11,6	15,7	13,6	
Max	14,22	9,06	11,64		30,04	24,01	25,90		18,0	19,0	17,5	
SD	4,15	0,99	2,31		1,74	0,88	0,77		2,20	1,22	1,38	
CV	69	13,5	34		6,6	3,9	3,1		14,4	7,2	8,6	

(CV=34%).
 CV=8,6%.

The fiber fraction of hemicellulose had the highest coefficient of variation in the phase of beginning of flowering (CV=34%). The variation coefficient in relation to the degree of lignification was comparatively high – CV=8.6%. Due to the high protein content in the aboveground biomass, common vetch is distinguished by a high protein nutritional value (Osuji et al.,

1993).
 TDP/PBD
 g kg⁻¹ ,
 (PDIN)
 137 149 g kg⁻¹
 108 g kg⁻¹ (4).
 -
 7: TDP/PBD – 190 g kg⁻¹ (182 g kg⁻¹), PDIN – 148 g kg⁻¹ (143 g kg⁻¹) PDIE – 108 g kg⁻¹ (107 g kg⁻¹),
 -
 6: TDP/PBD – 184 g kg⁻¹ (2), PDIN – 144 g kg⁻¹ (2), PDIE – 106 g kg⁻¹ (4)
 5: TDP/PBD – 183 g kg⁻¹ (3), PDIN – 144 g kg⁻¹ (3), PDIE – 108 g kg⁻¹ (1).

(Osuji et al., 1993). The total digestible protein (TDP/PBD) varied from 172 to 191 g kg⁻¹, and the digestible protein in small intestine depending on nitrogen (PDIN) and energy (PDIE) – from 137 to 149 g kg⁻¹, and from 102 to 108 g kg⁻¹ (Table 4). The potential protein nutritional value was the highest for line 7: TDP/PBD – 190 g kg⁻¹ (with an average of 182 g kg⁻¹), PDIN - 148 g kg⁻¹ (with an average value of 143 g kg⁻¹) and PDIE – 108 g kg⁻¹ (with an average value of 107 g kg⁻¹), followed by line 6: TDP/ PBD – 184 g kg⁻¹ (rank 2), PDIN – 144 g kg⁻¹ (rank 2), PDIE – 106 g kg⁻¹ (rank 4) and line 5: TDP/PBD – 183 g kg⁻¹ (rank 3), PDIN – 144 g kg⁻¹ (rank 3), PDIE – 108 g kg⁻¹ (rank 1). There were no significant differences in ranking of lines according to indicators for the protein nutritional value.

4.
 g kg⁻¹

2012 - 2013

Table 4. Protein nutritive value of breeding vetch lines, g kg⁻¹ DM, average for 2012 - 2013

/Line /Variety	TDP/PBD				PDIN				PDIE			
	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R	2012	2013	Mean	R
1	178	180	179	6	140	142	141	6	107	106	107	3
2	186	174	180	5	145	138	142	4	107	104	106	4
3	179	172	176	7	141	137	139	7	107	102	105	7
4	189	173	181	4	147	137	142	4	108	103	106	4
5	182	184	183	3	143	144	144	3	107	108	108	1
6	188	179	184	2	147	141	144	2	106	106	106	4
7	188	191	190	1	147	149	148	1	108	108	108	1
/Mean	184	179	182		144	141	143		107	105	107	
Min	178	172	176		140	137	139		106	102	105	
Max	189	191	190		147	149	148		108	108	108	
SD	4,31	6,83	4,45		2,98	4,37	2,85		0,64	2,36	1,13	
CV	2,3	3,8	2,4		2,1	3,1	2,0		0,6	2,2	1,1	

PBD/TDP – (Protein brute digestible/Total digestible protein) – DM; PDIN – digestible protein in small intestine depending on nitrogen; PDIE – digestible protein in small intestine depending on energy, R – Rank

(, , , , ,
in vitro),
 (5).
 -
 6.

The comprehensive assessment of the quality and feeding value of forage resulting from studied selection lines of vetch is based on certain average values of the laboratory analyzed indicators (CP, DM, NDF, ADF, ADL and *in vitro* DMD), the ranking and arithmetic sum of these ranks (Table 5).

Line 6 is with the highest sum rank according to the studied indicators.

5. (%) , (%)

Table 5. Mean values and Ranging of composition, structural fiber components content (% dry matter) and digestibility (%) of breeding vetch lines

/Line /Variety	CP	R	CF	R	NDF	R	ADF	R	ADL	R	<i>in vitro</i> DMD	R	Arithmetic rang sum	R
1	22,40	6	22,94	4	37,18	4	29,69	2	5,63	2	70,20	3	21	3
2	22,49	5	22,65	3	40,92	7	29,28	1	5,54	1	69,72	4	21	3
3	22,08	7	24,34	6	37,50	6	31,16	6	5,94	3	68,76	6	34	7
4	22,65	4	24,88	7	36,72	2	31,12	5	6,32	6	68,23	7	31	6
5	22,86	3	23,08	5	36,90	3	32,34	7	6,44	7	70,38	2	27	5
6	22,94	2	22,53	2	36,14	1	30,52	4	6,14	5	70,54	1	15	1
7	23,51	1	21,84	1	37,42	5	30,00	3	6,04	4	69,66	5	19	2
/Mean	22,72		23,18		37,46		30,80		6,00		69,46			
Min	22,08		21,84		36,14		29,28		5,54		68,23			
Max	23,51		24,88		40,92		32,34		6,44		70,54			
SD	0,40		1,06		1,46		1,15		0,33		0,94			
CV	1,8		4,6		3,9		3,7		5,6		1,4			

/CP - /Crude protein; /CF - /Crude fiber; /NDF - /Neutral-detergent fiber; /ADF - /Acid-detergent lignin; % dry matter; /ADL - /In vitro dry matter digestibility; %; R - Rank

CONCLUSIONS

The studied breed lines of vetch showed a high quality of green biomass.

It was characterized average for the period of study with a high content of crude protein (22,08-23,51%) and a low content

23,18%

- 37,46%

- 30,80%.

68,23

72,15%

69,46%.

(CV=34%).

6

- of structural fibrous components:
- crude fibers – 23.18%, neutral
detergent fibers – 37.46% and acid
detergent fibers – 30.80%.

- A high dry matter digestibility was
observed for all genotypes, varied
from 68.23 to 72.15% with an
average value for the two year
period – 69.46%.

A high degree of variation of
the indicator of hemicellulose was
found (CV=34%).

Line 6 demonstrated the best
quality characteristics according its
composition and dry matter
digestibility.

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