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Low winter temperatures resistance under field conditions of wine grapevine varieties grown in Northern Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

- The paper presents the results of a three-year study on the low winter temperatures resistance under field conditions of the main for the country wine grapevine varieties grown in the region of Northern Bulgaria. The lowest degree of resistance during the study period showed Merlot, Muscat Vrachanski, Rubin and Chardonnay varieties, having the highest rate of frost damaged main and base buds in the winter eyes.
- Higher resistance revealed the varieties obtained by interspecies hybridization – Storgozia and Muscat Kaylashki. Their damaged main and base buds rate was significantly lower.

Key words: vineyards, wine grapevine varieties, resistance, main buds, base buds, low winter temperatures

INTRODUCTION

Vine varieties differ in their resistance to low winter temperatures. The interspecies varieties have the highest resistance rate to low winter temperatures, followed by those of the Western European eco-geographical group to which the most widespread varieties in grapevine growing countries belong.

It should be pointed out that the successful wintering of grapevine plants is directly dependent on the soil and climatic conditions of the region where they are grown, the biological characteristics of the variety, the rate of vine loading at pruning, the proper and timely implementation of agro-technical and plant protective measures during vegetation, the training system, the plants age, the cold duration, etc. (Waqar, 1987; Valchev, 1978; Dobрева et al., 2007 and Ivanov, 2011).

Frost damages of vine are too varied because the different organs of the vine plants are not equally resistant to cold. From the above ground organs the most sensitive to low winter temperatures are the winter eyes (buds) on the one-year old shoots where the reproductive organs (catkins) are located. It has to be said that the younger vines and those with more intensive growth

- , -

- ,

-20 -28⁰ ,

2012 . - :
-24 -28⁰

2015 . -
-23,6⁰

2016 . -
-21,3⁰

,

, (1978),
 . (2007), (2011).

- are more sensitive to cold and from the shoots, those that are thicker.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- During the months of January and February in Northern Bulgaria, characterized by a typical continental climate, periodically the negative winter temperatures reach a level of -20 to -28°C, that are critical for vines grown on stem training systems. This study was carried out in the years:

- 2012 – minimal temperature recorded -24 -28⁰
- 2015 – minimal temperature recorded -23.6⁰
- 2016– minimal temperature recorded -21.3⁰

The accounting of damaged main and base buds was made on average samples of cuttings collected from the vineyards in Northern Bulgaria in accordance with the methodology described by Valchev (1978), Dobрева et al. (2007), Ivanov (2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The low winter temperatures in January-February 2012 had a greatly negative impact on vines fruitfulness and yield in Northern Bulgaria.

- Figure 1 shows data on air temperature, registered at the Experimental Base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology, Pleven.

- These temperatures were almost

1

2012 . (1) -
 - 100 %,
 99,25%, - 79,25%,
 - 72,00%, - 69,75%,
 - 60,60%
 - 36,00%.

- similar for the other regions in Northern Bulgaria. From the studied varieties in 2012 (Table 1) in IVE-Pleven, the highest rate of killed main buds had Merlot – 100%, followed by Muscat Vrachanski – 99.25%, Rubin – 79.25%, Chardonnay – 72.00%, Aligote – 69.75%, Cabernet Sauvignon – 60.60% and Kaylashki Rubin – 36.00%.

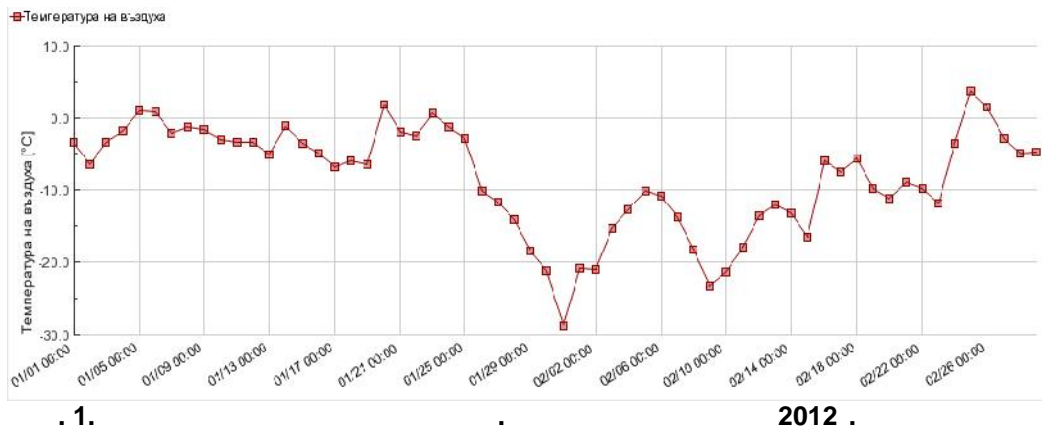


Fig. 1. Minimal temperatures for January and February, 2012

: - 97,00%,
 - 94,37%,
 56,60%, - 49,00%,
 - 51,50%,
 - 31,5%
 - 18,00%.

The rate of killed base buds per varieties was as follows: Merlot – 97.00%, Muscat Vrachanski – 94.37%, Rubin – 56.60%, Chardonnay – 49.00%, Aligote – 51.50%, Cabernet Sauvignon – 31.5% and Kaylashki Rubin - 18.00%.

500 ,
 , .
 ,
 - 84,46%,
 - 57,23%.

In the samples taken from the clones of Cabernet Sauvignon variety grown on an area of 500 decars in the region of the village of Orehovitsa, Pleven district, the rate of killed main buds was high – 84.46%, while of the base buds – 57.23%. In the region of the town of Oryahovo, Vratsa district, the

-
 - 95,00%
 74,00%
 - 32,00%
 22,00%
 -
 -
 98,00%
 60,00%
 - 99,00%
 88,00%

rate of damaged main and base buds in the winter eyes was the highest for Merlot – 95.00% main and 74.00% base buds, while for Pinot Noir variety – 32.00% main and 22.00% base buds.

The samples of vines planted in Montana district also had a high rate of killed buds – for Cabernet Sauvignon variety 98.00% main and 60.00% base buds had died, while for Chardonnay variety – 99.00% main and 88.00% base buds.

1.
 (%)

2012 .

Table 1. Rate of frost-killed winter eyes of varieties in Northern Bulgaria (%), January and February, 2012

Variety / Region	Killed main buds	Killed base buds
(-) Cabernet Sauvignon (Pleven-IVE)	60,60	33,50
() Cabernet Sauvignon (Vidin)	84,00	72,00
(,) Cabernet Sauvignon (Orehovitsa, Pleven district)	84,46	57,23
() Cabernet Sauvignon (Montana)	98,00	60,00
(-) Chardonnay (Pleven-IVE)	72,00	49,00
() Chardonnay (Vidin)	43,00	41,00
/() Chardonnay / (Montana)	99,00	88,00

(. . .) Pinot Noir (Oryahovo, Vratsa district)	32,00	22,00
(-) Merlot (Pleven-IVE)	100	97,00
(. . .) Merlot (Oryahovo, Vratsa district)	95,00	74,00
(-) Muscat Vrachanski (Pleven-IVE)	99,25	94,37
() Muscat Vrachanski (Vidin)	52,00	43,00
() Pinot Gris (Vidin)	68,00	60,00
(-) Rubin (Pleven-IVE)	79,25	56,60
(-) Aligote (Pleven-IVE)	69,75	51,50
(-) Kaylashki Rubin (Pleven-IVE)	36,00	18,00
() Gamza (Vidin)	100	100
() Riesling (Vidin)	53,00	48,00
() Muscat Ottonel (Vidin)	80,00	66,00

100%,
84,00%
72,00%
80,00%
66,00%
41,00%
43,00%

2015 .

(2).

The results of the studied samples taken from the region of Vidin also revealed severe damages of the buds in the winter eyes.

The highest rate of perished main and base buds had Gamza variety – 100% followed by Cabernet Sauvignon – 84.00% main and 72.00% base buds, Muscat Ottonel with 80.00% main and 66.00% base buds and the lowest rate of killed buds had Chardonnay – 43.00% main and 41.00% base buds.

Figure 2 presents the data on air temperature recorded in 2015.

The study has also found high rates of perished main and base buds in the winter eyes of some varieties (Table 2).

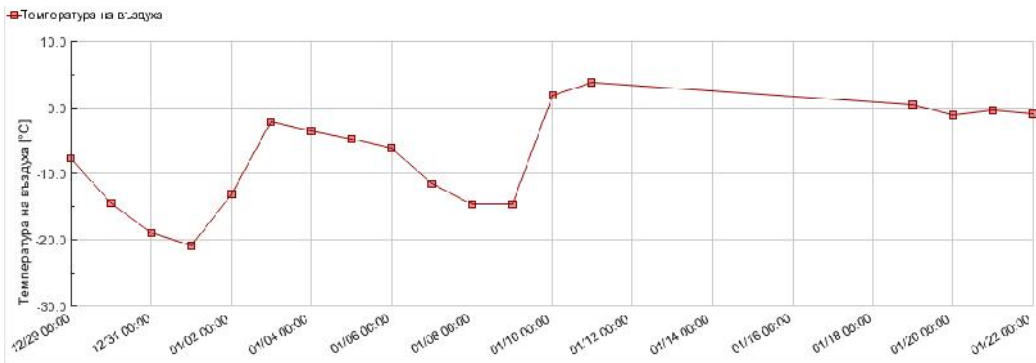


Fig. 2. Minimal temperatures for January 2015

74,22%,
69,85%,
64,29%,
27,14%,
22,86%

In the experimental base of IVE-Pleven, the highest rate of killed main buds had Muscat Vrachanski variety – 74.22%, followed by Rubin – 69.85%, Cabernet Sauvignon – 64.29%, Aligote – 27.14%, Storgozia – 22.86%, Muscat Ottonel – 15.22%

- 15,22 %
 - 5,80%.
 -
 - 43,16%,
 41,27%,
 23,21%, - 20,00%,
 - 4,35%,
 - 1,20% - 0,00%.
 " - , " -
 58,33%, - 55,45%,
 - 54,95%,
 - 46,47%,
 41,11%, - 40,00%
 - 8,33%.
 - 39,56%,
 - 36,11%,
 32,68%, - 28,69%,
 - 26,26%,
 - 18,52%
 - 1,67%.
 -
 -
 - 52,84%,
 52,00%, - 40,57%,
 - 22,50%,
 15,00% - 10,89%.
 -
 -
 - 35,00%,
 - 2,97%.

and Muscat Kaylashki - 5.80%. The rate of perished base buds per varieties was - Muscat Vrachanski - 43.16%, Rubin - 41.27% Cabernet Sauvignon - 23.21%, Aligote - 20.00%, Muscat Ottonel - 4.35%, Muscat Kaylashki - 1.20% and Storgozia - 0.00%.

In the vineyards of "Vinprom" - Svishtov, the rate of perished main buds in the winter eyes was as follows - Merlot - 58.33%, Muscat Ottonel - 55.45%, Marselan - 54.95%, Sauvignon Blanc - 46.47% , Traminer - 41.11%, Chardonnay - 40.00% and Kaylashki Muscat - 8.33%. The rate of killed base buds was - Marselan - 39.56%, Merlot - 36.11%, Muscat Ottonel - 32.68%, Traminer - 28.69%, Sauvignon Blanc - 26.26%, Chardonnay - 18.52% and Muscat Kaylashki - 1.67%. The other studied varieties showed intermediate results.

The analyzed samples collected from the vineyards of the Grapes and Wine Complex - Targovishte showed that the highest rate of killed main buds had Muscat Varnenski - 52.84%, followed by Muscat Ottonel - 52.00%, Chardonnay - 40.57%, Alicante Bouschet - 22.50%, Traminer - 15.00% and Riesling - 10.89%. The rate of killed base buds was significantly lower, as it was the highest in Muscat Ottonel variety - 35.00%, and the lowest in Riesling - 2.97%.

2.

(%)

2015 .

Table 2. Rate of frost-killed winter eyes of varieties in Northern Bulgaria (%), January, 2015

Variety / Region	Killed main buds	Killed base buds
(-) Cabernet Sauvignon (Pleven-IVE)	64,29	23,21
(, .) Cabernet Sauvignon (Svishtov, Gorchivka location)	15,00	5,00
(, . 4) Cabernet Sauvignon (Svishtov, bl. 4)	8,33	0,00
(, .) Merlot (Svishtov, Gorchivka location)	58,33	36,11
(-) Storgozia (Pleven-IVE)	22,86	0,00
(, .) Storgozia (Svishtov, Gorchivka location)	22,81	5,27
(-) Muscat Kaylashki (Pleven-IVE)	5,80	1,20
(, .) Muscat Kaylashki (Svishtov, Gorchivka location)	8,33	1,67
(, .) Chardonnay (Svishtov, Sovata location)	40,00	18,52
(, .) Chardonnay (Targovishte, Vardun)	40,57	23,58
(/ () Traminer / (Svishtov)	41,11	28,89

(Traminer (Targovishte)	15,00	5,00
(Rubin (Pleven-IVE)	69,85	41,27
(Muscat Ottonel (Pleven-IVE)	15,22	4,35
(Muscat Ottonel (Targovishte, Dalgach)	52,00	35,00
(Muscat Ottonel (Svishtov, Sovata location)	55,45	32,68
(Aligote (Pleven-IVE)	27,14	20,00
(Muscat Vrachanski (Pleven-IVE)	74,22	43,16
(Marselan (Svishtov, Sovata location)	54,95	39,56
(Sauvignon Blan (Svishtov, Gorchivka location, bl. 3)	46,47	26,26
(Muscat Varnenski (Targovishte, Vardun)	52,84	22,65
(Alicante Bouschet (Targovishte)	22,50	10,00
(Riesling (Targovishte, Vardun)	10,89	2,97

2016 .,

-20 -22⁰ (3),

3

In the winter conditions of 2016, when in January temperatures as low as -20 and -22⁰ were recorded (Figure 3), the results of the analyzed samples, given in Table 3, revealed as follows:

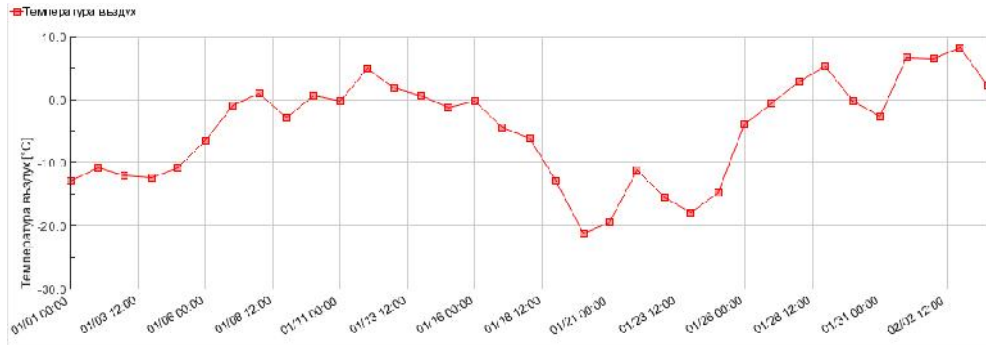


Fig. 3 Minimal temperatures for January 2016

100%,
 - 93,30%,
 - 84,91%,
 79,79%, - 65,59%,
 - 65,00%,
 - 60,00%,
 58,00%, - 33,33%,
 - 25,90%
 - 23,00%.
 - 82,93%,
 65,70%, - 49,06%,
 - 46,81%,
 - 46,00%, - 40,00%,
 - 36,00%,
 35,48%, - 17,20 %

From the studied varieties in the Experimental Base of IVE-Pleven, again the highest rate of perished main buds in the winter eyes had Merlot – 100%, followed by Muscat Vrachanski – 93.30%, Rubin – 84.91%, Muscat Ottonel – 79.79%, Chardonnay – 65.59%, Cabernet Sauvignon – 65.00%, Naslada – 60.00%, Buket – 58.00%, Aligote – 33.33%, Muscat Kaylashki – 25.90% and Storgozia– 23.00%.

The rate of killed base buds was the highest for Merlot - 82.93%, followed by Muscat Vrachanski – 65.70%, Rubin – 49.06%, Muscat Ottonel – 46.81%, Cabernet Sauvignon – 46.00 %, Buket – 40.00%, Naslada – 36.00%, Chardonnay – 35.48%, Aligote – 17.20%, Muscat

- 12,40%
 - 11,00%.
 -
 -
 - 86,17%,
 - 85,50%,
 (.) - 78,12%,
 - 75,00%,
 - 66,67%
 (.) - 65,63%,
 -
 (.) -
 8,33%,
) - 10,64%
) - 11,46%.
 -
 (.) - 72,92%,
 (.)
 (.) -
 64,58%.
 -
 (.) - 1,06%,
 (.)
 4-5-6 (.) -
 2,08%.

Kaylashki - 12.40% and
 Storgozia- 11.00%.

The analyzed samples from
 the vineyards of the Grapes and
 Wine Complex - Targovishte gave
 the following results. The highest
 rate of dead main buds had Alicante
 Bouschet variety - 86.17%, followed
 by Merlot - 85.50%, Muscat Neilys
 - 66.67% and Chardonnay (village
 of Vardun) - 65.63%, while Muscat
 Varnenski (village of Krashno) -
 78.12%, Cabernet Sauvignon -
 75.00%, the lowest rate main buds
 had Chardonnay (village of
 Dalgach) - 8.33%, Sauvignon Blanc
 (village of Dalgach) - 10.64 % and
 Traminer (village of Kralevo) -
 11.46%.

The rate of perished base
 buds was in correlation with the
 rate obtained for the main ones.
 The highest rate of killed base
 buds had Merlot variety (village of
 Krashno) - 72.92%, followed by
 Traminer (village of Krashno) and
 Muscat Varnenski (village of
 Krashno) - 64.58%. The lowest
 rate of killed base buds had
 Sauvignon Blanc variety (village of
 Dalgach) - 1.06%, followed by
 Sauvignon Blanc (village of
 Vardun) and Chardonnay 4-5-6
 (village of Dalgach) - 2.08%.

In the vineyards with
 Cabernet Sauvignon in the region
 of village of Orehovitsa the
 damages to the main and base
 buds in 2016 were significant. The
 highest rate of killed main and
 base buds had Cabernet
 Sauvignon vines grafted to Shasla

2016

41

– 84,20%
 – 71,00%.
 –
 86,00% 58,00 %
 4
 63,20 %, 45,80%.

x Bernardieri 41B rootstock, as the rate of main buds was - 84.20% and base buds – 71.00%. Similar values of dead buds had also vines grafted to Ferkal rootstocks – perished main buds – 86.00% and base – 58.00%. In vines grafted to Bernardieri x Riparia SO4 the perished main buds were 63.20% and 45.80% – base buds.

3. (%) 2016 .

Table 3. Rate of frost-killed winter eyes of varieties in Northern Bulgaria (%), January, 2016

Variety / region	killed main buds	killed base buds
(-) Cabernet Sauvignon (Pleven-IVE)	65,00	46,00
- 4 (, .) Cabernet Sauvignon - S 4 (Orehovitsa, Pleven district)	63,20	45,80
- 41 (, .) Cabernet Sauvignon - 41B (Orehovitsa, Pleven district)	84,20	71,00
- (, .) Cabernet Sauvignon - Ferkal (Orehovitsa, Pleven district)	86,00	58,00
(, .) Cabernet Sauvignon (Targovishte, Krashno)	75,00	31,25
(-) Chardonnay / (Pleven-IVE)	65,59	35,48
(, .) Chardonnay (Targovishte, Vardun)	65,63	27,08
4-5-6 (, .) Chardonnay 4-5-6 (Targovishte, Dalgach)	8,33	2,08

(-) Muscat Kaylashki (Pleven-IVE)	25,90	12,40
/ (-) Merlot / (Pleven-IVE)	100	82,93
(, .) Merlot (Targovishte, Krashno)	85,50	72,92
(, .) Muscat Varnenski (Targovishte, Vardun)	34,38	3,13
(, .) Muscat Varnenski (Targovishte, Dalgach)	43,75	19,79
(, .) Muscat Varnenski (Targovishte, Krashno)	78,12	64,58
(, .) Traminer (Targovishte, Krashno)	45,83	64,58
(, .) Traminer (Targovishte, Kralevo)	11,46	2,08
(, .) Sauvignon Blan (Targovishte, Dalgach)	10,64	1,06
(,) Sauvignon Blan (Targovishte, Vardun)	15,58	2,08
/ (-) Rubin / (Pleven-IVE)	84,91	49,06
(-) Muscat Ottonel / (Pleven-IVE)	79,79	46,81
/ (-) Aligote / (Pleven-IVE)	33,33	17,20
(-) Muscat Vrachanski (Pleven-IVE)	93,30	65,70

Storgozia / (Pleven-IVE)	23,00	11,00
Buket / (Pleven-IVE)	58,00	40,00
Naslada / (Pleven-IVE)	60,00	36,00
Alicante Bouschet (Targovishte, Krashno)	86,17	37,24
Muscat Neilys (Targovishte, Dalgach)	66,67	19,79

CONCLUSIONS

- 2012, 2015
2016

- The critical low winter temperatures in 2012, 2015 and 2016 have caused serious damages to the vines grown in the vineyards of Northern Bulgaria. The damages were directly dependent on the biological characteristics of the variety, the relief, the intensity and duration of the low winter temperatures impact, the technology of cultivation, etc. Stem growing of these varieties in Northern Bulgaria is risky.

- The lowest degree of resistance during the study period showed Merlot, Muscat Vrachanski, Rubin and Chardonnay varieties, having the highest rate of frost damaged main and base buds.

- Higher resistance revealed the varieties obtained by interspecies hybridization – Storgozia and Muscat Kaylashki. The rate of killed main and base buds was significantly lower.

1.
1987, 168 .

2.
(Pl. viticol)
, 1978,
183 .

3.
, 2007, 2, 13-19.

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Establishing the degree of resistance to low winter temperatures of newly-selected vine candidate varieties and elite hybrids under laboratory conditions

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SUMMARY

The paper presents the results of a three-year study on low winter temperatures resistance in laboratory conditions of newly-selected vine candidate varieties and elite hybrid forms. The lowest rate of resistance during the years of the study had the control variety Bolgar from *Vitis vinifera* L.

Vitis vinifera L.

All tested newly-selected in IVE-Pleven table grapes candidate varieties and elite hybrid forms showed higher resistance to low winter temperatures compared to the control. Their rate of killed main and base buds was significantly lower.

However, temperature of -24° was the relative limit of cold resistance for all varieties regardless of their origin.

Key words: resistance, candidate varieties, elite hybrids, main buds, base buds, low winter temperatures, refrigerating chamber

INTRODUCTION

- The issue of determining the degree of vine varieties resistance to low winter temperatures is especially relevant in the area of Northern Bulgaria.

- With pronounced typical continental climate during the winter months the temperatures fall down critically low in the area for the vines, resulting in reduced grapes yield and sometimes death of the vines grown on stem training systems.

- Studies to determine the nature of the grapevines resistance to low winter temperatures have been carried out by Barov and Naydenova (1969), Dobрева et al. (1995; 2006 and 2007), Slavcheva (2008), Valchev (1978), Ivanov (2011) and other authors considered that improving the vine varieties resistance to low temperatures could be achieved by the method of sexual hybridization of vine.

- The objective of this study was to determine the low winter temperature resistance under laboratory conditions (refrigerating chambers) of newly-selected at IVE-Pleven vine candidate varieties and elite hybrid forms.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The low winter temperatures resistance of the newly-selected vine candidate varieties and elite

Barov and Naydenova (1969), Dobрева et al. (1995; 2006 2007), (2008), (1978), (2011)

(1970), (2011). (2008) 50-60 2013, 2014 2015 . V 1-40 (), V 8-2 () V 6-18 () V 39-80 V 39-75. (*Vitis vinifera* L.)

hybrid forms was recorded by the method of Kondo (1973), Slavcheva (2008) and Ivanov (2011). The experimental vines, from which the samples were taken, were grown on stem, bilateral cordon training in a selection section at the Experimental Base of IVE-Pleven. Average samples of 50-60 annual shoots of the studied candidate varieties and hybrids were taken for the trial and it was accounted the rate of healthy main and base buds in the winter eyes after frosting in refrigerating chambers at a specified temperature regime. The damages were identified visually after cutting the winter eyes. The trial was carried out in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The object of the study were the candidate varieties V 1-40 (Miro), V 8-2 (Nayden) and V 6-18 (Vit) and the elite hybrid forms V 39-80 and V 39-75. The control variety was Bolgar (*Vitis vinifera* L.)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2013 . During the frosting in January 2013, the lowest rate of healthy main and base buds had the control variety Bolgar (Table 1). At $t^0 -18^0$ the rate of healthy buds was 25.88%, of the base buds 74.12%, while at $t^0 -24^0$ – 0.00% main and base buds.

1.
(%) 2013 .

Table 1. Rate of damages to the winter eyes after frosting in refrigerating chamber (%), 2013

/ Variety / Hybrid	/ Control		t -18 ⁰ C		t -24 ⁰ C	
	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %
Bolgar	79.90	95.96	25.88	44.12	0.00	0.00
V 1-40 (Miro)	96.60	98.80	31.24	76.44	5.10	17.14
V 39-80	99.80	100.00	29.44	68.18	4.90	20.19
V 39-75	100.00	100.00	40.11	70.18	7.40	29.16
V 8-2 (Nayden)	97.40	99.00	29.11	42.44	0.00	10.11
V 6-18 (Vit)	96.60	98.90	38.44	50.10	0.00	8.20

-
-
t⁰ -18⁰ 28,11%
V 8-2 40,11% V 39-75.
t⁰ -24⁰ 0,00% V 8-2
V 6-18 7,40% V 39-75%.
-
t⁰
-18⁰ 42,44% V 8-2
76,44% V 1-40, t⁰ -24⁰
8,20% V 6-18 29,16%
V 39-75.
-
2014 .
2
-
-
- t⁰ -18⁰ 10,15%
20,20% ,
t⁰ -24⁰ 0,00%
.
-

For the candidate varieties and elite hybrid forms the rate of healthy main buds varied at t⁰ -18⁰ from 28.11% for V 8-2 to 40.11% for V 39-75, while at t⁰ -24⁰ from 0.00% for V 8-2 and V 6-18 to 7.40% and 75% for V 39. The rate of healthy base buds per variants at t⁰ -18⁰ was from 42.44% for V 8-2 to 76.44% for V 1-40, while at t⁰ -24⁰ from 8.20% for V 6-18 to 29.16% for V 39-75.

The results of the frosting carried out in 2014, presented in Table 2 showed the following.

Again, the lowest rate of healthy main and base buds in the winter eyes had the control variety Bolgar in both variants of frosting – t⁰ -18⁰ – 10.15% healthy main and 20.20% base buds, while at t⁰ -24⁰ – 0.00 main and base buds.

In the candidate varieties and

10,11% V 1-40, V 8-2 40,11%
 0,00% V 39-80, V 8-2 V
 6-18 6,13% V 39-75.
 – t° -18° 22,44%
 V 8-2 54,10% V 39-75,
 t° -24° 4,76% V
 39-80 15,40% V 39,75.

the elite hybrid forms, the rate of healthy main buds per variants was at t° -18° from 10.11% for V 8-2 to 40.11% for V 1-40, while at t° -24° - from 0.00% for V 39-80, V 8-2 and V 6-18 to 6.13% for V 39-75. The rate of healthy base buds was – at t° -18° from 22.44% for V 8-2 to 54. 10% for V 39-75, while at t° -24° from 4.76% for V 39-80 to 15.40% for V 39.75.

2.

(%) 2014 .

Table 2. Rate of damages to the winter eyes after frosting in refrigerating chamber (%), 2014

/ Variety / Hybrid	/ Control		t -18°C		t -24°C	
	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %
Bolgar	86.40	90.20	10.15	20.20	0.00	0.00
V 1-40 () (Miro)	70.34	88.89	40.11	50.60	4.47	11.94
V 39-80	77.27	81.82	30.11	40.18	0.00	4.76
V 39-75	87.86	92.15	29.18	54.10	6.13	15.4
V 8-2 () (Nayden)	90.91	95.45	10.11	22.44	0.00	9.76
V 6-18 () (Vit)	90.00	96.97	20.41	30.10	0.00	6.13

2015 .

During the defrosting in 2015, the newly-selected candidate varieties and elite hybrid forms showed again higher resistance to low winter temperatures compared to the control variety Bolgar (Table 3).

(3).

-18° – 6,00%
 , t° -24° – 0,00%
 – 9,83%

For Bolgar variety the rate of healthy and base buds per variants was at t° -18° – 6.00% main and 9.83% base buds, while at t° -24° – 0.00% main and base buds.

3.
(%) 2015 .

Table 3. Rate of damages to the winter eyes after frosting in refrigerating chamber (%), 2015

/ Variety / Hybrid	/ Control		t -18°C		t -24°C	
	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %	Main %	Base %
Bolgar	25.32	62.02	6.00	9.83	0.00	0.00
V 1-40 () (Miro)	38.50	58.16	34.16	40.10	3.14	10.60
V 39-80	60.14	66.15	24.16	43.48	2.6	10.14
V 39-75	23.47	64.71	22.00	48.00	11.36	48.18
V 8-2 () (Nayden)	44.00	80.00	32.69	75.00	8.00	52.00
V 6-18 () (Vit)	50.00	68.80	25.70	48.00	0.00	7.8

-
-
-18° – 22,00%
V 39-75, 24,16% V 39-80,
25,70% V 6-8, 32,69% V
8-2 34,16% V 1-40, t°
-24° – 0,00% V 6-18, 2,6%
V 39-80, 3,14% V 1-40, 8%
V 8-2 11,36% V 39-75.
- t° -18° – V
1-40 – 58,16%, V 39-75 – 64,71%,
V 39-80 – 66,15%, V 6-18 –
68,80% V 8-2 – 90,00%, t°
-24° – V 6-18 – 7,8%, V 39-80 –
10,14%, V 1-40 – 10,60%, V
39-75 – 48,18% V 8-2 – 52,00%.

The obtained results for the candidate varieties and the elite hybrid forms were – at t° -18° – 22.00% healthy main buds for V 39-75, 24.16% for V 39-80, 25.70% for V 6-8, 32.69% for V 8-2 and 34.16% for V 1-40, while at t° -24° – 0.00% for V 6-18, 2.6% for V 39-80, 3.14% for V 1-40, 8% for V 8-2 and 11.36% for V 39-75. The healthy base buds per variants were – at t° -18° – V 1-40 – 58.16%, V 39-75 – 64.71%, V 39-80 – 66.15%, V 6-18 – 68.80% and V 8-2 – 90.00%, while at t° -24° – V 6-18 – 7.8%, V 39-80 – 10.14%, V 1-40 – 10.60%, V 39-75 – 48.18% and V 8-2 – 52.00%.

CONCLUSIONS

-
(),
Vitis vinifera L.

- In all variants of frosting of mature shoots in laboratory conditions (refrigerating chambers), the control variety Bolgar from *Vitis vinifera* L. had the lowest rate of healthy main and

base buds in the winter eyes. All studied newly-selected in IVE-
 - Pleven table grapes candidate
 - varieties and elite hybrid forms had
 - higher resistance to low winter
 - temperatures in comparison with
 - the control.

Under the
 - experimental conditions it was
 - found that $t^{\circ} -24^{\circ}$ was the relative
 - limit of cold resistance for all
 - varieties regardless of their origin
 - as the newly-selected interspecies
 - candidate varieties and hybrids
 - had also serious damages in their
 - main and base buds.

The differences in the
 - low winter temperatures resistance
 - over the years was directly
 - dependent on the weather
 - conditions in the particular year,
 - the agricultural practices and
 - timely and quality applying of plant
 - protection measures.

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RootMost

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Effect of RootMost on grapevine propagation material production

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SUMMARY

RootMost
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0,8 l/da,
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RootMost
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, RootMost,

In IVE Pleven an investigation was carried out on the effect of the growth stimulator RootMost on rooting of cuttings of Merlot and Muscat Vrachanski varieties grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4 rootstock. The product was applied at a dose of 0.8 l/da, twice through the irrigation water (fertigation).

It was found that the application of RootMost resulted in increased standard vine propagation material production. Vines, obtained after treatment with the growth stimulator were characterized by greater length and diameter of the shoots. RootMost did not affect adversely the degree of maturation and created conditions for the formation of mature annual growth of greater length and mass.

Key words: vine, nursery, RootMost, yield, shoots, annual growth

INTRODUCTION

Reducing the harmful effects of pesticides is a prerequisite for the increasing use of fertilizers and

2015;
2009;
).
2003
1992;
2004;
2007;
2008;
2010;
Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010;
Nikolova and Georgieva, 2010,

- growth stimulators of biological origin. A number of studies in this area have shown that this type of substances increase the quantity and quality of yield in wheat, sunflower, vegetable, fruit and ornamental plants (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2015; Zapryanova and Atanasova, 2009; Kartalska et al., 2003, etc.).

The investigations carried out by Pavlova and Bachvarova, 1992; Panayotov et al., 2004; Petkova and Poryazov, 2007; Pachev et al., 2008; Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010; Pachev et al., 2010; Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010; Nikolova and Georgieva, 2010, have demonstrated that liquid fertilizers have a positive effect on the foliar and root nutrition of plants to improve the seeds yield and quality. It also enhanced the plant resistance to low temperatures and drought, as well as the product quality during storage and transport.

The studies in Bulgaria on these issues are still insufficient and incomplete.

- The need of vine propagation material production technology improvement has been the reason for the numerous studies of such substances. Besides their stimulating effect, the methods and timing for the treatment of the grafted cuttings with them have been of interest.

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At the end of the 20th century

studies have been carried out on biostimulators application immediately before grafting, by treating the rootstock cuttings.

It has been found that this contributed to better callus formation and hence obtaining a higher yield of standard vines (Radulov et al., 1989, Ivanova and Nikolov, 1996). In recent years, the studies have been focused on the stimulating products impact after their introduction on hardening after stratification and during the vegetation of the cuttings in the nursery.

It was found that rooting and growth were positively affected by Imunocitofit, Humustim, etc. (Dimitrova et al., 2010; Tsvetanov et al., 2014). It had been proved the cost-effectiveness of treatment with products of Rizostim series in the production of grafted vines by the outer method (Kirovski, 2014).

RootMost

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The objective of this study was to investigate the growth stimulator RootMost effect on rooting of the grafted vine cuttings and to evaluate the effect of its application in vine propagation material production.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The trial was carried out in the period 2014-2015, in the vine nursery of IVE - Pleven. Cuttings of

2014-2015

	()	Merlot variety (red wine) and
	()	Muscat Vrachanski (white wine),
		grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia
		SO4 rootstock were used. After
		4. hardening they were planted in
		- double-row beds at a depth of
		- 15-16 cm at inter row distance of 7
15-16 cm		- to 8 cm. The distance between the
	7-8 cm.	- rows was 50 cm. The trial was set
		- in four repetitions of fifty grafted
	50 cm.	- cuttings. During the vegetation
		- they were grown in accordance
		with the technology adopted by
		, IVE - Pleven. RootMost was
		introduced with the irrigation water
RootMost	-	(fertigation) through the drip
()		irrigation system at a dose of 0.8
l/ha.		8 l/da. The growth stimulator was
		- applied twice about sixty and
		- eighty days after planting of the
		cuttings in the nursery.
		The terms were consistent with the
		- rooting process and the above-
		- ground vegetative mass growth.
		RootMost was developed
RootMost	,	based on seaweed extract,
		containing the basic nutrients N, P
	N, P	and K, as well as alginic acid,
	,	cytokinins and other biologically
		active substances. Its effect in the
		production of vine propagation
		material was evaluated according
		to the following criteria:
	:	- growth intensity of the main
	(shoot (length of the main shoot in
		- dynamics – cm, growth rate –
cm,		- mm/day);
mm/);	- maturation rate of the main
-		

- shoot – %
 - mature growth length per vine – cm
 - mature growth mass per vine – g
 - diameter of the 2nd internode – mm
 - number of roots per vine
 - yield of standard rooted vines – %
 (, 1999).

shoot – %
 - mature growth length per vine – cm
 - mature growth mass per vine – g
 - diameter of the 2nd internode – mm
 - number of roots per vine
 - yield of standard rooted vines – %

The growth intensity was monitored during the vegetation. The data on yield and the biometric indicators were obtained after removing the propagation material from the vine nursery and sorting of the grafted rooted vines.

The results were processed by analysis of variance (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RootMost
 (15.07.2014 . 10.07.2015 .),
 (, 2010).
 (1).
 2014
 2015 .
 RootMost

RootMost was introduced in the month of July (July 15, 2014 and July 10, 2015), approximately sixty days after planting the cuttings in the nursery. It has been shown that during this period they have already a root system with a length of 0.20-0.30 m (Tsvetanov and Kumanov, 2010). That allowed them to absorb fully the nutrients introduced with the irrigation water. The shoot length of the treated variants and the controls at this point was relatively the same (Table 1). The results of the growth dynamics in 2014 and 2015 were meaningful – after RootMost introducing the shoot length had significantly increased more

- intensively in the treated variants.

1.

RootMost.

Table 1. Shoot growth dynamics after treatment of the grafted cuttings with RootMost

Variants	/ Shoot length (cm)					
	RootMost first introduction of RootMost	I ten-day period	II ten-day period	RootMost second introduction of RootMost	III ten-day period	IV ten-day period
2014 .						
Merlot	41,3	63,5	81,5	95,5	103,0	103,0
Merlot R	43,3	68,8	104,8	118,5	122,5	122,5
M Vr.*	37,0	58,0	99,0	117,0	121,0	122,0
M Vr. R	37,3	60,5	111,3	141,3	145,0	146,5
2015 .						
Merlot	23,8	28,6	34,1	42,5	51,6	57,5
Merlot R	26,6	42,5	54,5	69,8	76,0	79,8
M Vr.	20,0	27,8	40,5	51,3	62,3	68,0
M Vr. R	23,0	37,8	56,1	69,6	79,8	86,8

* M Vr. - Muscat Vrachanski

In both years the cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski were characterized by more intensive growth, determined by the varietal differences. During the last accounting, after the subsiding of the growth, the shoot length of the untreated controls was significantly lower than that of the treated variants. In 2014, the difference in Muscat Vrachanski was proven [at $GD(5.0\%) = 20.432$; $GD(1.0\%) = 37.505$; $GD(0.1\%) = 83.094$], while in 2015 it was well supported for both variants [at $GD(5.0\%) = 8.431$; $GD(1.0\%) = 15.477$; $GD(0.1\%) = 34.290$].

$GD(5,0\%) = 34.290$ for Merlot variety and at
 $9,829$; $GD(1,0\%) = 18,043$; $GD(5.0\%) = 9.829$; $GD(1.0\%) =$
 $GD(0,1\%) = 39,974$ 18.043 ; $GD(0.1\%) = 39.974$ for
]. *Muscat Vrachanski variety*].

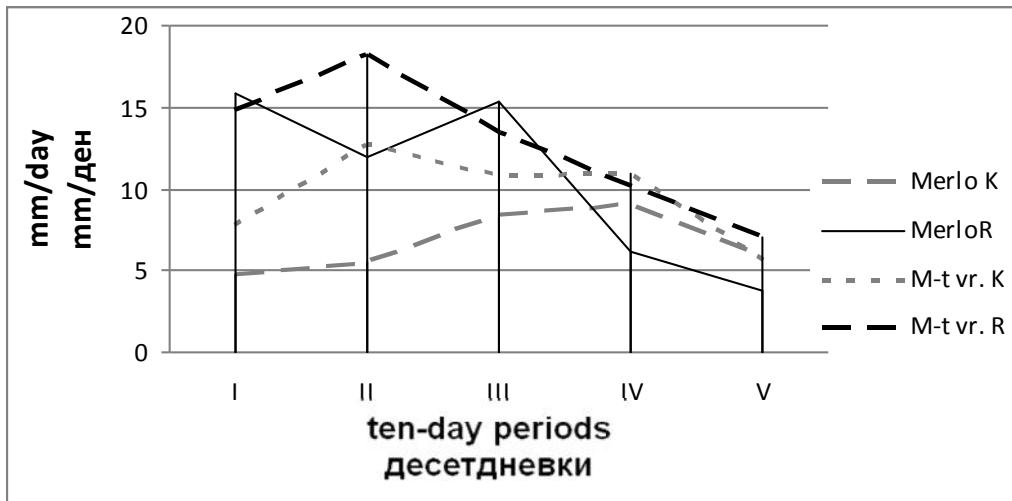
- The different climatic
 - conditions during the two years of
 - the trial were the reason for the
 - weaker growth intensity and
 - smaller shoot lengths in 2015. The
 - growth rate during that year was
 - relatively smaller however it
 - followed the trend outlined in
 - 2014. The more extreme
 - conditions during that vegetation
 - season lead to sharp highlight of
 - the differences in the rates for that
 - indicator between the control and
 - the treated variants. At the end of
 - the first ten-day period following
 - the RootMost introduction, the
 - growth rate of the treated cuttings
 - from both varieties significantly
 - exceeded that of the untreated
 - ones (Figure 1). The difference in
 - Merlot was 11.1 mm/day, while in
 - Muscat Vrachanski – 7 mm/day.

1). mm/ (11,1
 - 7 mm/ .
 - The natural growth rate of the
 - shoots in the vine nursery
 - supposed the highest rates in the
 - second half of July (Prodanova-
 - Marinova, 2012).

(- , 2012).
 - In this study that moment
 - coincided with the second and
 - third ten-day period after the first
 - introducing of RootMost with the
 - irrigation water. The product action
 - stimulated the growth and lead to
 - a further increase in the average
 - day rate as its increase compared

RootMost,

to the control was more significant for Merlot variety. That tendency persisted after the second introducing of RootMost, although the rates of that indicator decreased due to the growth subsiding and the onset of the wood maturation.



. 1.

RootMost –2015 .

Fig1. Shoot growth rate per ten-day periods after the first introducing of RootMost – 2015

RootMost.

8,91 %,

In many cases the too intensive growth resulted in slowing down the shoot ripening, that might reduce the quality of the propagation material. The main shoot maturation rate of the vines from the treated variants was not affected negatively by the introduction of RootMost. On the average for the study period, it exceeded that of the control by 8.91% for Merlot variety, while the rates for Muscat Vrachanski were equal (Table 2).

(2).
 -
 -
 -
 -
 59,7 cm,
 - 43,3
 cm (2).
 -
 8 g
 9,84 g
 -
 , RootMost
 -
 -
 1,6 mm
 0,5 mm
 (2).
 RootMost

After the growth stimulator application the standard vines from both varieties showed a significant increase in the mature growth. Its average length during the study period for Merlot exceeded that in the control by 59.7 cm, and for Muscat Vrachanski - by 43.3 cm (Table. 2). There were similar data for the mature part of the shoots – it was accounted an increase respectively of 8 g for Merlot and 9.84 g for Muscat Vrachanski. In addition to the formation of greater length and weight of the mature growth, RootMost resulted in shoot thickening. The diameter of internodes increased on the average by 1.6 mm for Merlot and 0.5 mm for Muscat Vrachanski (Table 2).

ú.

The introduction of RootMost with the irrigation water created conditions for optimal absorption of the nutrients included in its composition and affected the root system of the grafted cuttings. At the time of treatment it had not yet completed its development and the cell division stimulation increased its size. The total number of roots per vine from the treated variants had increased (Table 2). The tendency was stable – although the differences compared to the controls were not big, they had remained constant in both years and on the average for the period. For both varieties it was found an increase of the root

2 mm,

diameter over 2 mm, which was a prerequisite for improving the grafted vines quality.

2.

RootMost

2014-2015

Table 2. Biometric characteristics of the grafted rooted vines after treatment with RootMost, average for 2014-2015

Variants	Maturation rate %	Mature growth length m	Mature growth weight g	2 nd Internode diameter mm	Number of roots		
					Total number	2 mm	2 mm
Merlot	58,90	94,0	20,83	5,7	12,3	5,4	7,2
Merlot R	67,81	153,7	28,83	7,3	13,1	6,0	6,5
Muscat Vrachanski	48,07	89,9	20,08	6,5	13,4	4,5	8,9
Muscat Vrachanski R	47,53	133,3	29,92	7,0	14,4	6,0	8,4

RootMost

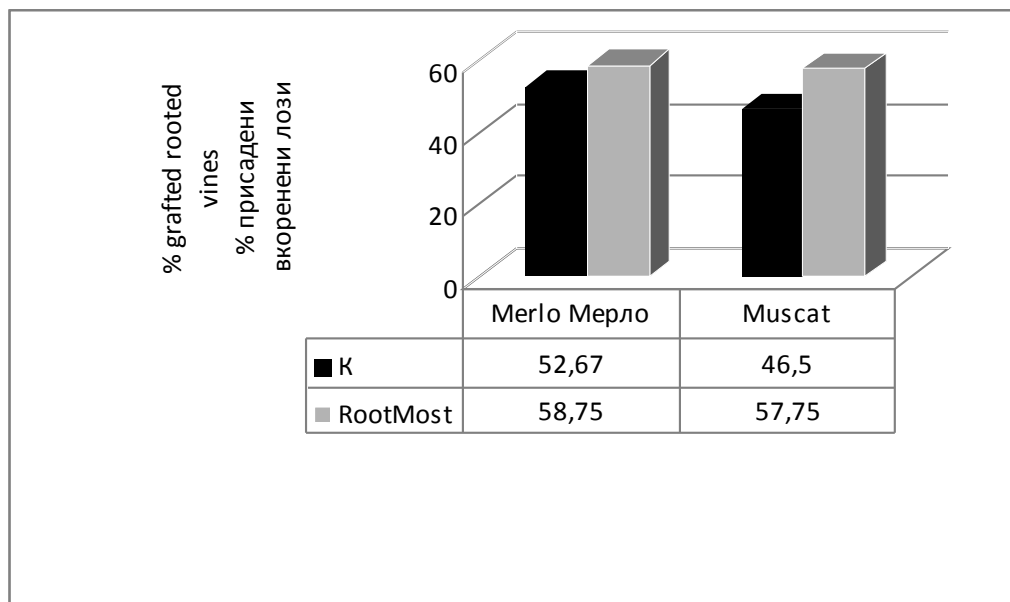
2014-2015 . 11 % (

2).
6 %.

- The yield of grafted rooted
- vines was determining for the
- efficiency of the technological
- improvements implemented in the
- production of propagation material.
- The twofold introducing of
- RootMost with the irrigation water
- had a significant effect on the
- grafted cuttings growth and
- increased the ratio of obtained
- standard vines. The effect was
- especially pronounced in Muscat
- Vrachanski variety – the increase
- of the average yield for the period
- 2014 - 2015 was 11% (Figure 2).
- For Merlot variety it raised by 6%.
- The analysis of variance proved
- the differences compared to the
- control over the two years of study
- for both varieties – Merlot [2014 at

- [2014
 GD(5.0%) = 6,624; GD(1.0%) = 12,159; GD(0.1%) = 26,939; 2015
 . GD(5.0%) = 9,140; GD(1.0%) = 16,777; GD(0.1%) = 37,170]
 [2014 GD(5.0%) = 5,434; GD(1.0%) = 9,975; GD(0.1%) = 22,101; 2015 . GD(5.0%) = 13,500; GD(1.0%) = 24,781; GD(0.1%) = 54,904].

GD(5.0%) = 6.624; GD(1.0%) = 12.159; GD(0.1%) = 26.939; 2015
 at GD(5.0%) = 9.140; GD(1.0%) = 16.777; GD(0.1%) = 37.170] and
 Muscat Vrachanski [2014 at GD(5.0%) = 5.434; GD(1.0%) = 9.975; GD(0.1%) = 22.101; 2015
 at GD(5.0%) = 13.500; GD(1.0%) = 24.781; GD(0.1%) = 54.904].



. 2. 2014-2015 .
 Fig. 2. Average yield of grafted rooted vines for the period 2014-2015

RootMost

CONCLUSIONS

- RootMost stimulated the shoot and vine growth after its introduction with the irrigation waters, as the vines had mature growth with greater length, weight and diameter of the internodes.
- The product supported the rooting and structuring of the root system. It was found a stable tendency in increasing the number

2 mm.

–
RootMost

of roots with a diameter of over 2 mm.

It was reported a positive effect on yield of quality propagation material. The twofold introducing of RootMost increased the ratio of standard rooted vines.

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(Vitis Vinifera L.)

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Statistical assessment of the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock on some agrobiological and growth traits of Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar table vine cultivars (Vitis Vinifera L.)

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SUMMARY

The choice of the rootstock is important in terms of the power that it induces to the grafted variety. The study included two dessert vine varieties - Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on Berlandieri x Riparia, selection Oppenheim 4, better known as SO4 (it is accepted for control in the researches) and Chasselas x Berlandieri 41 B (Chasselas 41B). The study took place at the experimental vineyards of IASS “Obraztsov chiflik” – Rouse in four replications, 11 plants each. During the vegetation, the values of 15 agrobiological and growth traits were registered. Data obtained were statistically analyzed using the evaluation

Fisher t – Student.

41 .
 Fisher
 27%
 20 %
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 () ;
 Student,
 33 %
 SO4.
 Fisher.

F – criteria F – Fisher and t – Student.
 - Variations were found in determining the existence of a significant difference and its extent to the various traits using Chasselas 41B rootstock. By Fisher's criterion 27% of the traits with significant differences in favor of Chasselas 41B rootstock compared to the control for Misket rusenski and 20% for Super ran Bolgar were identified. The comparison was made based on the degree of variability of traits.

- The highest degree of significance was reported in the influence of Chasselas pad 41B rootstock on the trait "yield per a vine" for Super ran Bolgar and the traits: "length of the mature shoot" (the trait with the highest degree of variation); "circumference of the rootstock and the graft" and "cluster width" for cv. Misket rusenski.

In statistical assessment via the criterion of Student, for both varieties 33% of the studied traits were reported with significant, positive differences in favor of Chasselas 41B rootstock, compared to SO4. In equalized average arithmetical values of the traits studied, comparing by variability is recommended to be used for analysis and assessment, and the statistical criterion of Fisher to be applied.

In both table varieties, in using Chasselas 41B rootstock, a significant influence was observed on the growth trait – length of the mature part of the shoot, which directly affected the yield obtained.

Key words: rootstocks, statistical assessment, table vine varieties

INTRODUCTION

In the wide diversity of rootstocks and varieties in viticulture, a problem arises, caused by the fact that some important agro-biological traits

- modify positively under the influence of one of the rootstocks and negatively – by other traits onto the same rootstock.

. In planting, between both components creates an artificial symbiosis, in which the variety with its individual genetic characteristics combined with the rootstock and environmental factors, forms its biological and economic qualities (Deidda, 1986; Gorodea et al., 1986; Todorov, 1987; Koblet et al., 1994; Hristov et al., 1998; Arestova et al. 1999; Reynolds et al., 2001; Agut et al., 2003; Bettiga, 2003; Boso et al., 2008).

, The choice of rootstock is important in terms of the force that it induces to the grafted variety. Vine rootstocks induce different growth of the grafted vine varieties. Researchers have essentially different views of the relation between the force of growth and fruit-bearing of the grafted varieties (Parejo et al., 1995; Nuzzo and Matthews, 2006).

, The value of data received from field experiments is expressed by their degree of precision. Therefore, an important requirement of these experiments is to ensure the receipt of data with the highest possible accuracy,

- modify positively under the influence of one of the rootstocks and negatively – by other traits onto the same rootstock.

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. The value of data received from field experiments is expressed by their degree of precision. Therefore, an important requirement of these experiments is to ensure the receipt of data with the highest possible accuracy,

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 t F
 (Student Fisher).

respectively the smallest possible differences between the tested variants to be identified as statistically proven (Shanin, 1977).

- The objective of the study was the character and degree of influence, caused by Rupestris du Lo and Berlandieri x Riparia S04 to be determined, in regard to a range of economically important, morphological and agro-biological traits and characteristics of both table vine varieties (Super ran Bolgar and Misket rusenski), grafted thereon.

- Two parametric criteria – t and F (Student and Fisher) were applied in the statistical analysis of the results to achieve that objective.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two early ripening seed table vine varieties – Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar were the object of the study.

Brief characteristics of the table vine varieties studied:

:
 1961 .
 2005; (, 2006).
 (18,8 13,2 cm), ,
 (24,9 17,2 mm),

- *Super ran Bolgar* was created at the Institute of viticulture and wine production in Pleven in 1961 via crossing of Italia and Yantur varieties (Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006). The cluster is semi-large to large (18,8 13,2 cm), conical, sometimes with one brunch, half-compact to loose. The berry is very large (24,9 17,2 mm), oblong, slightly acute_on both

(sides (at the base and at the top).
). The skin is yellow-green to amber,
 , thin and elastic. The consistence is
 - fleshy crispy, gentle, and the
 - taste– harmonious.
 .
 - The vines are mid-growing.
 , Grape yield in half standard Guyot
 , training system is about 1 400
 1 400 kg/da. kg/da. The mass of the cluster is
 250-300 g, 250-300 g, and the mass of the
 g. berry – 4,8-5,0 g. Grapes ripen in
 - 4,8-5,0 early August and contain 15-20 %
 15-20 % sugars and 5,5-5,9 g/l
 5,5-5,9 g/l titric acids.
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 (, 2005; created at IASS „Obraztsov chiflik“
 ., 2006). via crossing of Misket hamburgski
 (19,4 and Kardinal (Todorov, 2005;
 17,3 mm), Pandeliev et al., 2006). The berry
 is large,(19,4 17,3 mm), ovate.
 . The skin is medium thick, dark
 , violet, with a thick waxy covering.
 - The consistence is crispy and the
 - taste – muskat. The vines are fast-
 - growing. Grape yield in half
 , standard Guyot training system is
 , about 1 300 kg/da. The mass of
 1 300 kg/da. the cluster is 300 g, and the mass
 300 g, of the berry – 4,8 g. Grapes ripen
 4,8 g. in late July-early August and
 - contain 16% sugars and 4,24 g/l
 16 % 4,24 g/l titric acids.
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 41 (41)
 .
 40 %

sides (at the base and at the top).
 The skin is yellow-green to amber,
 thin and elastic. The consistence is
 fleshy crispy, gentle, and the
 taste– harmonious.

The vines are mid-growing.
 Grape yield in half standard Guyot
 training system is about 1 400
 kg/da. The mass of the cluster is
 250-300 g, and the mass of the
 berry – 4,8-5,0 g. Grapes ripen in
 early August and contain 15-20%
 sugars and 5,5-5,9 g/l titric acids.

Misket rusenski variety was
 created at IASS „Obraztsov chiflik“
 via crossing of Misket hamburgski
 and Kardinal (Todorov, 2005;
 Pandeliev et al., 2006). The berry
 is large,(19,4 17,3 mm), ovate.
 The skin is medium thick, dark
 violet, with a thick waxy covering.
 The consistence is crispy and the
 taste – muskat. The vines are fast-
 growing. Grape yield in half
 standard Guyot training system is
 about 1 300 kg/da. The mass of
 the cluster is 300 g, and the mass
 of the berry – 4,8 g. Grapes ripen
 in late July-early August and
 contain 16% sugars and 4,24 g/l
 titric acids.

*Brief characteristics of the
 rootstocks, involved in the study:*

Chasselas x Berlandieri 41B
 (Chasselas 41B) rootstock is
 relatively thermophylic and is
 characterized with moderate
 growth. It resists to 40% active
 calcium carbonate in the soil, but is

(SO4)

17%.

2,0 m/1,4 m,

1 km

0,60 m

- sensitive to soil drought. It is comparatively universal rootstock for the Bulgarian conditions. It has a good affinity with the most local and introduced vine varieties, imparting them high and stable productivity. It is one of the most appropriate for varieties,
- susceptible to blossom drops and
- virfin berries.

Berlandieri x Riparia SO4
4 rootstock is mid to fast-growing. It is resistant to drought and to active carbonates in soil up to 17%. It has a good affinity with most of the table and wine vine varieties.

The plants grafted onto it distinguished with longevity, abundant fruitfulness and qualitative grapes. It is believed that it improves the maturation of the wood of grafts and makes them more resistant to winter frosts.

- The study was conducted at the Experimental vineyard of IASS 'Obraztsov chiflik'-Rousse in four replications, 11 plants in every replication. The plants were pre-marked and the study was registered in seven consecutive years. The vine planting was conducted at the distance of 2,0 m/1,4 m on hilly areas, facing South, about 1 km from Danube river. Soil type was carbonate chernozem on deep loess. The formation was half standard Guyot, stem height being 0,60 m and vine loads 19 winter buds, by average, realized in 5 spurs of 2 buds each

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and 1 fruiting cane of 9 buds.
 Loads were equal in both varieties,
 because they were high yielding.

For each variety grafted onto
 the two pads – *Shasselas x*
Berlandieri 41 B (Shasla 41B) and
Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 (SO4) the
 values of 15 agro-biological and
 growth traits were registered. In
 comparison to the control was
 passed version grafted onto pad
 SO4

The following agro-biological
 and growth traits were studied:
 number of developed shoots of a
 vine (a), including fruiting shoots
 (b); percentage of fruiting shoots,
 according to the formula
 $c = b/a \times 100$; the number of
 clusters per a vine, developed on
 shoots grown from winter eyes;
 fruit-bearing coefficient; grapes
 yield per a vine, kg; length of
 annual ripened growth of the vines,
 cm; length of internode of mature
 shoot, cm; girth of the rootstock,
 cm; girth of the graft, cm; length of
 the cluster, cm; width of the
 cluster, cm; length of the berry,
 mm; width of the berry, mm; and
 mass of the annual ripened growth
 of one vine, kg.

Traits were determined after
 the adopted methods in scientific-
 research practice. The length of
 internode of mature shoot, the size
 of cluster and berry were
 determined after Katerov et al.
 (1990), and the form of berry –

(1990),
 (1959).
 5 cm
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 Student (t - test)
 Fisher (F),
 SPSS 19
 .
 (, 1995;
 , 1986).

after Lazarevskiy (1959).
 Girths of the graft and the rootstock were measured 5 cm above and below the place of the grafting.
 - Two parametrical criteria -
 - Student (t - test) and Fisher (F) were used in the statistical processing, as for the purpose SPSS 19 was used for analysis of the data obtained. Standart formulas were used for calculating the criteria (Zapryanov and Dimova, 1995; Mencher and Zemshman, 1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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 Student (t) Fisher (F)
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 SO4.
 SO4
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 Student
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The results of the study for both table vine varieties were presented in Tables 1 and 2. With the help of two nonparametric criteria – Student (t) and Fisher (F)
 - the influence of Chasselas 41B
 - rootstock was statistically evaluated on 15 growth and agro-biological traits, compared to SO4, the control accepted. Both rootstocks have different growth force - SO4 is mid to fast-growing, while Chasselas 41B has a modarate growth. Statistical assessment via Student's criteria is based on averages, when using the criterion of Fisher – the comparison is based on variability. Very often in conducting experiments with different influencing factors, the central (typical) trends of samples are retained, but the degree of variation significantly changes

(Lidanski, 1988). For this reason, we conducted parallel biometric analysis.

1.

Student (t) Fisher (F)

<0.05; 0.01 0.001

Table 1. Comparative evaluation of cv Misket Rusenski by agrobiological and growth traits via criteria of Student (t) and Fisher (F) at levels of significance <0.05; 0.01 and 0.001, respectively

/ Traits	/ Misket Rusenski							
	SO4 control		41B rootstock, Chasselas		t exp	Confidence	Fexp	Confidence
	\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S				
Number of developed shoots of a vine	16,1	2,21	14,8	2,04	2,28	-	1,17	ns
including fruiting shoots	11,58	2,62	10,24	2,11	2,11	-	1,53	ns
% of fruiting shoots	71,22	7,99	69,02	9,13	0,96	ns	1,03	ns
Number of clusters per a vine	13,7	3,7	13,88	4,08	0,15	ns	1,01	ns
Fruit-bearing coefficient	0,85	0,25	0,95	0,29	1,29	ns	1,33	ns
Grapes yield per a vine, kg	4,771	2,05	4,54	1,67	0,46	ns	1,5	ns
Length of annual ripened growth shoot, cm	150,89	25,23	188,21	36,3	4,47	+++	2,1	+
Length of internode of mature shoot, cm	7,4	0,79	7,5	0,71	0,5	ns	1,24	ns
Girth of the rootstock, cm	22,12	0,51	23,85	2,83	2,4	+	30,7	+++
Girth of the graft, cm	19,52	2,9	20,37	0,65	1,0	ns	19,0	+++
Length of the cluster, cm	19,42	2,77	20,0	2,27	0,87	ns	1,5	ns
Width of the cluster, cm	11,38	1,84	10,89	1,37	1,12	ns	1,8	+
Length of the berry, mm	19,49	1,31	19,39	2,2	1,24	ns	1,13	ns
Width of the berry, mm	19,17	1,52	18,34	1,46	2,1	-	1,08	ns
Mass of the annual ripened growth of one vine, kg	0,52	0,15	0,57	0,15	1,01	ns	1,06	ns

In critical values of the criterion:
 : t 5% = 2,005 F p 5% = 1.88
 t 1% = 2,670 F p 1% = 2.47
 t 0.1% = 3,480 F p 0.1% = 3.41

Student - Applying Student's criterion for both varieties significant differences were reported in five different growth traits, to varying

33%
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 < 0.001
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 < 0.05
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 (SO4)
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 (2).
 Fisher (F) 7
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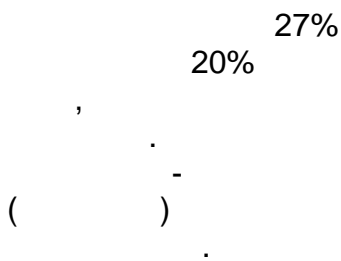
, degrees and trends, ie in 33% of all traits observed. For all the other traits, the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock was statistically equal (insignificant) compared to SO4 in terms of growth traits.

In Misket rusenski variety, for the trait "length of annual growth of the vines", when Chasselas 41B rootstock was used as graft, a significant difference was reported at level of significance <0.001 and for the trait "girth of the rootstock" – at < 0.05 (Table 1).

SO4 rootstock influenced significantly on the traits "number of developed shoots of a vine, including fruiting shoots" and "width of the berry", at level of significance <0.05.

For Super ran Bolgar variety, the superiority of Chasselas 41B rootstock was manifested for the traits: "% of fruiting shoots" and "girth of the rootstock" at level of significance <0.05. For the same variety, grafted onto the stronger growing rootstock (SO4), significantly higher values were reported for the traits "length of annual ripen growth of the vines", "length of internode", and "number of clusters per a vine" (Table 2).

The results of the biometric analysis via the criteria of Fisher (F) showed 7 significant differences for both varieties grafted onto Chasselas 41B rootstock, which expressed in



percentage was 27% for Misket rusenski and 20% for Super ran Bolgar, total of all growth traits.
 - Probably the reason was the weaker modification (variation) of the values of those traits.

2.

(F) Student (t) Fisher
 <0.05; 0.01 0.001
Table 2. Comparative evaluation of cv Super ran Bolgar by agrobiological and growth traits via criteria of Student (t) and Fisher (F) at levels of significance <0.05; 0.01 and 0.001, respectively

/ Traits	/ Super ran Bolgar							
	SO4 rootstock, control		Chasselas 41B rootstock		t e t exp	Confi dence	F e F exp	Confi dence
	\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S				
Number of developed shoots of a vine	14,11	3,4	12,96	2,9	1,37	ns	1,36	ns
Including fruiting shoots	8,13	3,14	8,18	2,8	0,06	ns	1,27	ns
% of fruiting shoots	55,92	9,64	61,9	9,3	2,4	+	1,1	ns
Number of clusters per a vine	12,16	6,3	8,95	5,0	2,05	-	1,56	ns
Fruit-bearing coefficient	0,86	0,46	0,72	0,45	1,04	ns	1,02	ns
Grapes yield per a vine, kg	4,582	2,57	3,46	1,59	1,9	ns	2,6	++
Length of annual ripened growth shoot, cm	166,07	28,66	127,9	21,5	5,63	---	1,77	ns
Length of internode of mature shoot, cm	7,13	1,79	4,6	1,3	6,03	---	1,9	-
Girth of the rootstock, cm	22,14	1,75	23,5	1,8	2,13	+	1,13	ns
Girth of the graft, cm	19,88	1,59	20,4	1,6	0,87	ns	1,07	ns
Length of the cluster, cm	16,4	1,61	15,9	2,4	0,8	ns	2,2	-
Width of the cluster, cm	10,9	1,65	11,09	1,8	0,4	ns	1,2	ns
Length of the berry, mm	25,45	2,09	24,5	2,2	1,64	ns	1,12	ns
Width of the berry, mm	16,7	1,77	16,9	1,6	0,6	ns	1,1	ns
Mass of the annual ripened growth of one vine, kg	1,12	0,37	1,15	0,32	0,32	ns	1,4	ns
In critical values of the criterion:	: t 5% = 2,005				F p 5% = 1.88			
	t 1% = 2,670				F p 1% = 2.47			
	t 0.1% = 3,480				F p 0.1% = 3.41			

(1),

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<0.001

< 0.05

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<0,01.

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In variety Misket rusenski (Table 1), the four traits with significant differences of using Chasselas 41B rootstock as graft, were in positive direction. The influence of that rootstock in Misket rusenski variety was proven at a level of significance <0.001 for the traits “girth of the rootstock” and “girth of the graft”, and at a level of significance <0.05 – for the traits “length of annual ripened growth of the vines” and “width of the cluster”. The analysis conducted in parallel with both criteria showed identical results for the traits “length of annual ripened growth of the vines” and “girth of the rootstock”. Probably Chasselas 41B rootstock in that variety had a stronger influence on the growth rate of mature shoots.

In Super ran Bolgar variety only for three traits significant differences were reported using Chasselas 41B rootstock. Its substantial influence was distinguished for the trait “total yield per a vine” at level of significance <0,01. That rootstock is known with its good affinity to Bulgarian, local vine varieties and imparts them a high and stable productivity. That quality of the rootstock was recorded only for the one table variety.

In such kind of parallel biometric comparisons with two criteria of identical data, more competent and adequate

- identification of the positive influences is allowed, in the case
- of two rootstocks, widely used in practice in growing of table vine varieties. In order the recommendations to be with greater practical application and all the essential differences of using of both rootstocks to be found, it is recommended both statistical criteria to be used as an evaluation element.

CONCLUSIONS

- Based on the results we made the following conclusions:



- The analysis, conducted in parallel with both criteria, showed identical results for the traits “length of annual ripened growth of the vines” and “girth of the rootstock” in Misket rusenski grafted onto Chasselas 41B.

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- The substantial influence on Super ran Bolgar variety of Chasselas 41B rootstock was distinguished for the trait “total yield per a vine”

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- In such kind of parallel biometric comparisons with two criteria of identical data, more competent and adequate identification of the positive influences is allowed, in the case of two rootstocks, widely used in practice in growing of table vine varieties.

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Antioxidant capacity, polyphenol and anthocyanin content in blackberries

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SUMMARY

Three cultivars of blackberries were studied – "Dirksen", "Black Satin" and "Hull Thornless" for content of total polyphenols, anthocyanins, antioxidant activity (determined by FRAP- and DPPH-tests) grown at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture in Troyan.

It was found that the "Black Satin" cultivar had the highest values of total polyphenols and antioxidant capacity – 439.33 mgGAE/100 g and 2136.11 µmolTE/100 g, respectively.

The highest value of anthocyanins content was established in the "Dirksen" cultivar – 74.7 mgCGE/100g, followed by the "Hull Thornless" cultivar – 68.65 mgCGE/100g.

After statistical analysis of data for all studied indicators, it was found that the factor varietal difference did not affect the obtained results ($p > 0.05$).

Key words: antioxidant activity, blackberry, total polyphenols, anthocyanins

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 DPPH- FRAP- ()
 - . -
 ” 439.33 mg GAE/100 g
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 mgCGE/100g. ” – 68.65
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 (p>0.05).
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INTRODUCTION

(Brown et al., 2012; Seeram, 2008a; Tavares et al., 2012).

(Liu, 2007), (Kraft et al., 2008), (Prior et al., 2008) (Seeram, 2008a).

Rosaceae () (Jakobek et al., 2008). (*Rubus fruticosus* L., Rosaceae)

(Acosta-Montoya et al., 2010) (Tate et al., 2003; Tavares et al., 2012).

(Seeram, 2008b).

In recent years, studies of a number of scientists are aimed at establishing the health benefits from the consumption of fresh fruits (Brown et al., 2012; Seeram, 2008a; Tavares et al., 2012).

Various studies have shown that consumption of berry fruit species contributes to the protection against cardiovascular diseases, cancer (Liu, 2007), inflammation, diabetes (Kraft et al., 2008), obesity (Prior et al., 2008) and other chronic diseases (Seeram, 2008a).

Dark colored fruits belonging to the Rosaceae family (blackberries, raspberries and strawberries) are subject to study because of the high content of polyphenols, contributing to the high antioxidant capacity of those fruits (Jakobek et al., 2008).

Blackberries (*Rubus fruticosus* L., Rosaceae) are highly appreciated by consumers due to their high nutritional value (Acosta-Montoya et al., 2010) and their beneficial impact on physical and mental health (Tate et al., 2003; Tavares et al., 2012).

They are an excellent source of bioactive phenolic compounds including flavonoids, phenolic acids and tannins (Seeram, 2008b).

It has been found that the antioxidant activity of the blackberry is highly correlated with

(Elisia et al., 2007; Jakobek et al., 2007).

(Haminiuk et al., 2012; Li et al., 2012).

the content of anthocyanins (Elisia et al., 2007; Jakobek et al., 2007).

Anthocyanins are natural water-soluble pigments responsible for the orange, red, purple and blue colours in fruits and vegetables (Haminiuk et al., 2012; Li et al., 2012).

The aim of this paper is to determine the content of total polyphenols, total monomeric anthocyanin and antioxidant capacity of fruits of three varieties of blackberries – "Dirksen", "Black Satine" and "Hull Tornles" grown near the town of Troyan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Raw materials

Subject of the study are the fruit of three varieties of blackberries: "Dirksen", "Black Satine" and "Hull Tornles" obtained from Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Troyan.

Preparation of sample

Prior to analyses 5 g milled raw material from each cultivar was diluted into a 50 mL volumetric flask. The contents of the flask was transferred to acidified (0.1% HCl) methanol. After extraction for 12 h at 10°C the flask was filled to the mark. The extracts were filtered through a paper filter and analyzed for content of total polyphenols and total monomeric anthocyanins and the antioxidant capacity.

5 g
(0.1% HCl)
50 mL.
12
2/3
10°C

DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl), TPTZ (2,4,6-tri (2-pyridyl) 2-triazine) and Trolox [(±)-6-(2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid)] (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany); reagent Folin-Ciocalteu (FC-reagent) (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany); gallic acid monohydrate (Fluka, Buchs, Switzerland).

Singleton and Rossi (1965)
 Dinkova et al., 2012.
 0.1 mL
 0.5 mL
 FC- (1:4) 1.5 mL
 (7.5%, w/v), 10 mL
 2 h
 750 nm.
 (GAE)
 mg 100 g

Reagents and chemicals

For analytical purposes, the following reagents were used: DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl), TPTZ (2,4,6-tri (2-pyridyl) 2-triazine) and Trolox [(±)-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid] (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany); reagent Folin-Ciocalteu (FC-reagent) (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany); gallic acid monohydrate (Fluka, Buchs, Switzerland). All other reagents and solvents are of analytical grade.

Methods of analysis

Determination of total polyphenols

The content of total polyphenols (TPP) was determined by the method of Singleton and Rossi (1965) in modification according to Dinkova et al., 2012. In a test tube appropriately diluted sample extract (0.1 mL) was mixed with 0.5 mL of FC-reagent (diluted with distilled water 1:4, v/v) and 1.5 mL of sodium carbonate solution (7.5%, w/v) and the volume was brought to 10 mL with distilled water; the mixture was incubated for 2 h at room temperature before the absorbance was measured at 750 nm. The results were presented as mg gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per 100 g of sample.

Determination of total monomeric anthocyanins

The amount of total

(TMA) -
 pH- (Giusti and Wrolstad, 2001).
) pH 1.0 (0.025 M potassium chloride) and buffer pH 4.5 (0.4 M sodium acetate). After 1 h of incubation at room temperature, the absorbance was measured at 520 nm and 700 nm. Results were calculated using a molar extinction coefficient of 26900 L/(mol cm) and molecular weight of 449.2 g/mol and expressed as equivalents of cyanidin 3-glucoside (CGE) in mg per 100 g sample.

monomeric anthocyanins (TMA) was determined by the pH-differential method (Giusti & Wrolstad, 2001). The sample extract was diluted in parallel with buffer pH 1.0 (0.025 M potassium chloride) and buffer pH 4.5 (0.4 M sodium acetate). After 1 h of incubation at room temperature, the absorbance was measured at 520 nm and 700 nm. Results were calculated using a molar extinction coefficient of 26900 L/(mol cm) and molecular weight of 449.2 g/mol and expressed as equivalents of cyanidin 3-glucoside (CGE) in mg per 100 g sample.

Determination of total antioxidant capacity

(DPPH-) -
 Trolox, E, (FRAP-) -
 Trolox () μmol 100 g -
 DPPH Brand-Williams et al. (1995),
 : 2250 μL
 DPPH (6 × 10⁻⁵ M) 250 μL
 (1:3, v/v);
 515 nm
 15 min

The total antioxidant capacity was determined by the free radical scavenging activity (DPPH) and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay. Trolox, a water-soluble vitamin E analogue, was used as a reference in both assays and the antioxidant capacity was expressed as μmol Trolox equivalents (TE) per 100 g sample. DPPH assay was based on the method of Brand-Williams (1995) modified as follows: 2250 μL of a DPPH methanolic solution (6 × 10⁻⁵ M) was mixed with 250 μL of sample extract (diluted with distilled water 1:3, v/v); absorbance at 515 nm was measured after 15 min of reaction in a cap-sealed cuvette kept in the dark at room temperature.

FRAP -
 Strain (1996), -
 . FRAP -
 2.5
 mL TPTZ (10 mmol/L) -
 (40 mmol/L), -
 2.5 mL FeCl₃ -
 (20 mmol/L) 25 mL -
 (0.3 mol/ L, 3.6). -
 , 2250 µL FRAP -
 250 µL -
 (-
 1:3, v/v) -
 -
 593 nm, 4 min -
 , -
 . -
 UV-Vis -
 Helios Omega -
 VISIONlite (Thermo -
 Fisher Scientific, Madison, WI, -
 USA), -
 1 cm. -
 -
 , -
 - 5%. -
 ANOVA, Microsoft Excel.

FRAP assay was performed according to Benzie and Strain (1996) with some modifications. The FRAP reagent was prepared by mixing 2.5 mL of a TPTZ solution (10 mmol/L) in hydrochloric acid (40 mmol/L), 2.5 mL of a FeCl₃ water solution (20 mmol/L) and 25 mL of an acetate buffer (0.3 mol/L, pH 3.6). In the assay, 2250 µL of FRAP reagent and 250 µL of sample extract (diluted with distilled water 1:3, v/v) were mixed in a cuvette and absorbance at 593 nm was measured after 4 min of reaction.

All measurements were performed with a Helios Omega UV-vis spectrophotometer equipped with VISIONlite software (all from Thermo Fisher Scientific, Madison, WI, USA) using 1 cm path length cuvettes.

Statistical analysis

The presented results are the average of at least three determinations, the coefficients of variation were less than 5%. The statistical analysis were performed using the ANOVA, Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1 -
 (TPP) -
 (TMA), -
 (DPPH)

Table 1 presents the results obtained for the content of total polyphenols (TPP), total monomeric anthocyanins (TMA) and antioxidant activity evaluated by FRAP and DPPH assay of the

(FRAP) fruits of three cultivars of blackberry – "Dirksen", "Black Satin" and "Hull Thornless".

1. (DPPH FRAP) (TPP), (TMA)

Table 1. Total polyphenols content (TPP), antioxidant capacity (DPPH and FRAP) and total monomeric anthocyanins (TMA) of blackberry fruits from cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless

Cultivars	TPP (mgGAE/100 g)	DPPH (µmolTE/100 g)	FRAP (µmol E/100 g)	TMA (mgCGE/100g)
Dirksen	389.78	1638.33	1883.89	74.40
Black Satin	439.33	1293.50	2136.11	66.51
Hull Thornless	420.00	1386.67	1965.28	68.65

The content of total polyphenols with the highest values was obtained from fruits of the "Black Satin" cultivar (439.33 mgGAE/100 g), and the lowest values were obtained from the "Dirksen" cultivar (389.78 mgGAE/100 g).

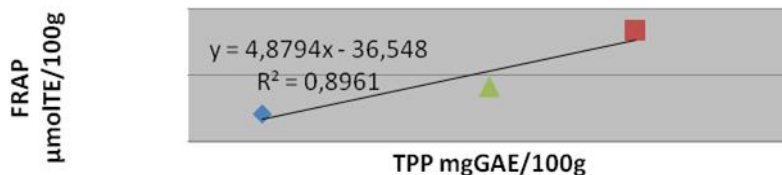
The content of total monomeric anthocyanins ranged from 66.51 mg CGE/100g in the "Black Satin" cultivar to 74.4 mg CGE/100g in the "Dirksen" cultivar.

Figures 1 and 2 show the relationships between antioxidant activity and the content of total polyphenols of the tested varieties of blackberries.

For all varieties of blackberries a positive linear relationship between the content of total polyphenols and antioxidant activity determined by FRAP-test with a high coefficient

(R²= 0.8961) (1) - of determination (R² = 0.8961) was established (Figure 1) and a negative linear relationship between radical scavenging activity determined by DPPH assay and total polyphenols (R² = 0.9824)(Figure 2).

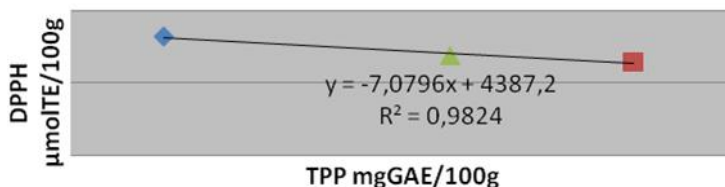
DPPH- (R²=0.9824) (2).



. 1.

(FRAP)

Fig. 1. Linear relationship between total polyphenols and antioxidant activity (FRAP) of blackberry cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless



. 2.

(DPPH)

Fig. 2. Linear relationship between total polyphenols and antioxidant activity (DPPH) of blackberry cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless

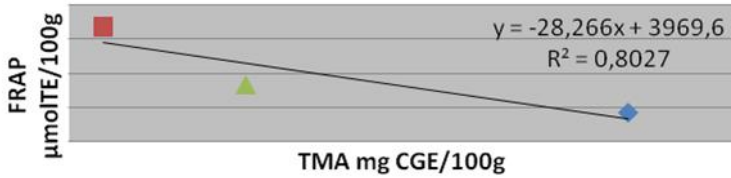
3

(R²=0.8027).

FRAP-

Figure 3 presents the established inverse linear relationship between the studied varieties amount of anthocyanins and antioxidant activity determined by FRAP-test (R² = 0.8027).

Antioxidant activity determined by this method, is mainly affected by common polyphenols and here it is due to other antioxidants other than anthocyanins which act as electron donors.



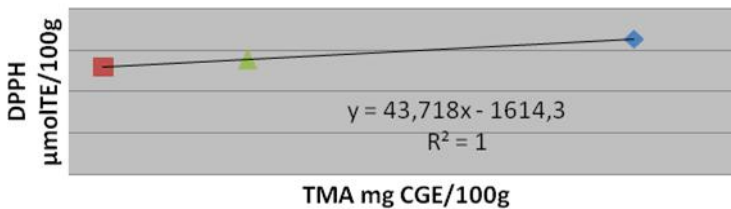
3.

(FRAP)

Fig. 3. Linear relationship between total monomeric anthocyanin and antioxidant activity (FRAP) of blackberry cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless

4
DPPH-
(R²=1).

The data in Figure 4 illustrates a linear relationship between the content of total anthocyanins and radical scavenging activity determined by DPPH assay. The specified antioxidant activity was increased with the increase in the amount of anthocyanins, acting as a hydrogen donor cations (R²=1).



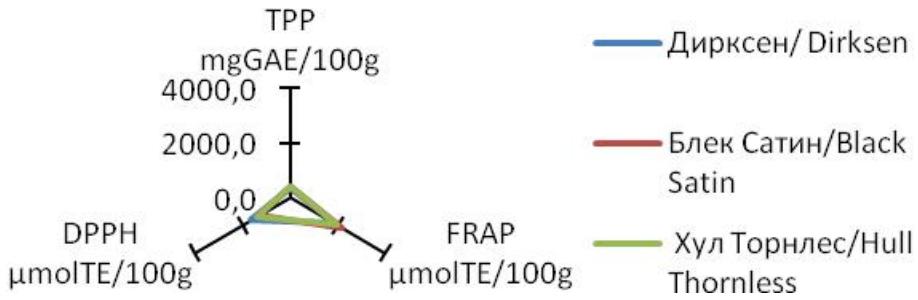
4.

(DPPH)

Fig. 4. Linear relationship between total monomeric anthocyanins and antioxidant activity (DPPH) of blackberry cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless

5 e

Figure 5 shows a radar chart for complex characterization of the antioxidant capacity of the three varieties of blackberries tested.



5.

Fig. 5. Radar diagram of blackberry cultivars Dirksen, Black Satin and Hull Thornless

The figure shows that the antioxidant capacity in all three blackberry cultivars is due to the predominant role of antioxidants, acting both as a donor of hydrogen cations (DPPH assay) and electrons (FRAP assay), as well as possible synergistic and antagonistic effects of other components in the system and physical interaction between the phenolic compounds (Figure 5).

The figure shows that the antioxidant capacity in all three blackberry cultivars is due to the predominant role of antioxidants, acting both as a donor of hydrogen cations (DPPH assay) and electrons (FRAP assay), as well as possible synergistic and antagonistic effects of other components in the system and physical interaction between the phenolic compounds (Figure 5).

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of experimental work and the obtained results it has been established that the "Black Satin" cultivar has the highest content of total polyphenols and the highest antioxidant capacity, the "Dirksen" cultivar is superior to other cultivars in content of total monomeric anthocyanins. The value of antioxidant

(p<0.05)

(p>0.05).

- activity depends on the applied research methods (p <0.05) and does not depend on the variety difference (p>0.05).
- Relationships between antioxidant capacity and content of total polyphenols, and total monomeric anthocyanins for the tested cultivars, have been established.

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