

(*Ribes nigrum* L.)

1* , 2 , 1 ,
1 , 1 , 1 ,
1 , , , I"9,
2 3200 , , , "6,
11081 , , ,
*E-mail: svetlana23869@gmail.com

Effect of soil management systems on the content of primary metabolites and sensory attributes of black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) fruit

Svetlana M. Paunovi ^{1*}, Mihailo Nikoli ², Rade Mileti ¹,
Branko Popovi ¹, Olga Mitrovi ¹, Miodrag Kandi ¹

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

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

SUMMARY

An experiment was conducted to evaluate the effect of soil management systems on the content of primary metabolites (total sugars, invert sugars, total acids) and sensory attributes (size, shape, colour, taste, flavour) of the fruit of six black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) cultivars, including 'Ben Lomond', 'Ben Sarek', ' a anska Crna', 'Titania', 'Tiben' and 'Tisel'.

Three soil management systems were used: treatment I - bare fallow i.e. continuous tillage; treatment II - sawdust mulch and treatment III - black polyethylene foil mulch.

A high content of total sugars and a relatively high content of invert sugars were

<p>2007). (Laugale,</p>	<p>or very good taste and flavour (Laugale, 2007).</p>
<p>2009). (Zheng et al.,</p>	<p>It is often understood that the fruits that exhibit pleasant sensory characteristics have a high sugar content and a relatively low content of acids (Zheng et al., 2009).</p>
<p>2009). (Zheng et al.,</p>	<p>One of the key selection priorities of leading breeding centres is to create new dessert genotypes intended mostly for fresh use.</p>
<p>2002). (Uzuru & Campeanu,</p>	<p>Aroma, colour and ascorbic acid content are the most important quality parameters of black currant fruits which are, therefore, considered suitable not only for fresh consumption but also as raw material for the food industry (Uzuru & Campeanu, 2002).</p>
<p>2002). (Uzuru & Campeanu,</p>	<p>The most common soil management system used in black currant plantings under the agroenvironmental conditions in Serbia is bare fallow i.e. continuous tillage. More recently, mulching with sawdust or foil has been increasingly practised.</p>
<p>2002). (Uzuru & Campeanu,</p>	<p>Numerous studies have highlighted the importance of sawdust or foil mulch as an effective method for weed control and for maintaining a favourable soil structure and regulating the water and temperature regimes of the soil.</p>
<p>2002). (Uzuru & Campeanu,</p>	<p>Mulching the soil with sawdust or foil promotes the vegetative and</p>

(Larsson, 1997; Dale, 2000; Kivijarvi et al., 2005; Dill, 2008).

- generative potential of black currant and has a positive effect on the chemical properties of the fruit (Larsson, 1997; Dale, 2000; Kivijarvi et al., 2005; Dill, 2008).

- The objective of the experiment was to examine the effect of soil management systems on the content of primary metabolites and sensory characteristics of black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) fruit.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2012-2014
 ,
 2011
 ,
 ,
 3 m
 1 m
 : ”
 “ , ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 :
 ;
 I – . .
 II –
 III –
 : 1.
 –
 Schoorl, 2.
 NaOH

- The research was conducted during 2012-2014 in an experimental black currant planting established in the spring of 2011 using two-year-old plants at the Fruit Research Institute, a ak, Western Serbia. Black currant plants were trained to a bush system at a spacing of 3 m between rows and 1 m within the row. Six black currant cultivars were included in the experiment: 'Ben Lomond', 'Ben Sarek', ' a anska Crna', 'Titania', 'Tiben' and 'Tisel'. Three soil management systems were used: treatment I – bare fallow i.e. continuous tillage; treatment II – sawdust mulch and treatment III – black polyethylene foil mulch.

- The fruits were analysed for the content of the primary metabolites: 1. total and invert sugars – using the Loof-Schoorl method, and 2. total acids – by the NaOH neutralisation method. Fruit quality was evaluated by the sensory test

(scores on a scale of 1 to 5) for the following traits: size, shape, colour, taste and flavour. Based on the overall sensory evaluation score for fruit quality, the tested cultivars were ranked using the international descriptors for black currant (CPVO-TP/040/2 – UPOV, 2009).

ANOVA

LSD
P 0.01 P 0.05

(F-)

(14.1%),
(8.97%)

(scores on a scale of 1 to 5) for the following traits: size, shape, colour, taste and flavour. Based on the overall sensory evaluation score for fruit quality, the tested cultivars were ranked using the international descriptors for black currant (CPVO-TP/040/2 – UPOV, 2009).

The experimental data were subjected to statistical analysis by Fisher's two-factors ANOVA. The significance of differences between the mean values of the factors and the interaction means was determined by LSD test at significance levels of P 0.01 and P 0.05. The results are presented in tabular form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of variance (*F*-test) showed highly significant differences in the content of total and invert sugars among the cultivars and treatments. As for total acids, highly significant differences among the cultivars and significant differences among the treatments were determined. No cultivar x treatment interaction was observed. The results on the content of the primary metabolites in the tested black currant cultivars are presented in Table 1.

Total sugars during the three-year research period were the highest in 'Titania' (14.1%) and the lowest in 'Tisel' (8.97%) and 'Tiben' (8.99%).

" " (9.20%)
 - ,
 - " (8.0%).
 - " (2.77%)
 - " (2.37%).
 , -
 , -
 , -
 -

' a anska Crna' (9.20%) had a significantly higher invert sugar content, whereas the lowest content was recorded in 'Ben Sarek' (8.10%).
 Total acids were the highest in 'Tisel' (2.77%) and the lowest in 'Tiben' (2.37%).
 In terms of treatments, the highest total and invert sugar contents were obtained in black currants under bare fallow and the lowest in those under foil and sawdust mulch treatments. Conversely, the fruits of cultivars grown under foil mulch treatment had the highest content of total acids, whereas the lowest content was found in the fruits of cultivars on bare fallow.

1.

Table 1. Contents of primary metabolites in fruits

/		Total sugars (%)	Invert sugars (%)	Total acids (%)
Cultivar / Treatment				
Cultivar (A)	Ben Lomond	9.18±0.06 d	8.48±0.08 c	2.48±0.13 c
	Ben Sarek	9.94±0.07 c	8.10±0.14 e	2.63±0.07 b
	Titania	14.1±0.15 a	8.74±0.14 b	2.42±0.16 d
	a anska Crna	13.0±0.29 b	9.20±0.12 a	2.49±0.10 c
	Tisel	8.97±0.05 e	8.27±0.05 d	2.77±0.07 a
	Tiben	8.99±0.11 e	8.28±0.04 d	2.37±0.15 e
Treatment (B)	/ bare fallow	10.8±0.30 a	8.59±0.09 a	2.50±0.08 b
	/sawdust	10.6±0.30 b	8.45±0.08 b	2.53±0.08 ab
	/ foil	10.6±0.30 b	8.49±0.09 b	2.55±0.08 a
ANOVA				
/ Cultivar (A)		**	**	**
/ Treatment (B)		**	**	*
A x B		ns	ns	ns

(F-). p≤0.01 p≤0.05 LSD ANOVA
 Means followed by different letters within columns are significantly different at p≤0.01 and p≤0.05 according to LSD test and ANOVA (F-test) results.

The sensory properties of the fruits are dependent on their size, shape, colour, taste and flavour. The results on the sensory evaluation of the fruit quality of the tested black currant cultivars are listed in Table 2.

2. The analysis of variance (F-test) showed highly significant differences in the sensory characteristics of the fruits among the cultivars and treatments. Cultivar x treatment interactions were also exhibited.

2.
Table 2. Sensory evaluation of fruit quality

Cultivar / Treatment		Size	Shape	Colour	Taste	Flavour	Overall
Cultivar (A)	Ben Lomond	4.00±0.02 e	4.57±0.02d	4.63±0.01c	4.08±0.02 f	4.25±0.02e	21.5
	Ben Sarek	4.90±0.01 a	4.57±0.02d	4.03±0.02d	3.73±0.02 e	3.93±0.02f	21.2
	Titania	4.85±0.01 b	4.89±0.01c	4.80±0.01a	4.78±0.01 a	4.70±0.01a	24.0
	Mađanska Crna	4.75±0.02 d	4.95±0.01b	4.70±0.01b	4.75±0.01 b	4.57±0.01b	23.7
	Tisel	4.85±0.01 b	4.94±0.01b	4.81±0.01a	4.40±0.02 d	4.37±0.02d	23.4
	Tiben	4.78±0.02 c	4.98±0.01a	4.73±0.01b	4.57±0.01 c	4.55±0.01c	23.6
Treatment(B)	/bare fallow	4.76±0.04 a	4.85±0.04a	4.65±0.04a	4.38±0.05 b	4.36±0.05b	23.0
	sawdust	4.68±0.04 b	4.82±0.04b	4.63±0.04a	4.33±0.05 c	4.38±0.05b	22.8
	/foil	4.63±0.04 c	4.80±0.04c	4.58±0.04b	4.47±0.04 a	4.44±0.04a	22.9
ANOVA							
/Cultivar (A)		**	**	**	**	**	
Treatment (B)		**	**	**	**	**	
A x B		**	**	**	**	**	

p≤0.05 LSD ANOVA (F-test). p≤0.01
Means followed by different letters within columns are significantly different at p≤0.01 and p≤0.05 according to LSD test and ANOVA (F-test) results.

22.9

“ (24.0), “ (21.2).

During the three-year period,

'Ben Sarek' obtained the highest score for fruit size (4.90), as opposed to the lowest score of 'Ben Lomond' (4.00). Generally, the fruit shapes and colours of all cultivars were characteristic of black currant cultivars, with 'Tiben' standing out in terms of fruit shape (score 4.98) and 'Titania' and 'Tisel' in terms of fruit colour (4.80 and 4.81, respectively). The highest scores for taste (4.78) and flavour (4.70) were obtained by 'Titania' and the lowest by 'Ben Sarek' (3.73 and 3.93, respectively).

The treatments showed significant differences in the sensory attributes of the fruits. The highest overall scores for fruit size, shape and colour were achieved by currants grown on bare fallow, and the lowest by those under foil mulch treatment.

Conversely, better taste and flavour were obtained from the fruits of cultivars under foil mulch treatment than from those under bare fallow and sawdust mulch.

According to the international descriptors for black currant (UPOV, 2009), the tested cultivars were classified into two groups based on their overall sensory score for fruit quality: 1. Good (20.1– 21.5 points): 'Ben Sarek', 'Ben Lomond'; and 2. Excellent (> 21.5 points): 'Titania', 'a anaska Crna', 'Tiben', 'Tisel'.

'Ben Sarek' obtained the highest score for fruit size (4.90), as opposed to the lowest score of 'Ben Lomond' (4.00). Generally, the fruit shapes and colours of all cultivars were characteristic of black currant cultivars, with 'Tiben' standing out in terms of fruit shape (score 4.98) and 'Titania' and 'Tisel' in terms of fruit colour (4.80 and 4.81, respectively). The highest scores for taste (4.78) and flavour (4.70) were obtained by 'Titania' and the lowest by 'Ben Sarek' (3.73 and 3.93, respectively).

The treatments showed significant differences in the sensory attributes of the fruits. The highest overall scores for fruit size, shape and colour were achieved by currants grown on bare fallow, and the lowest by those under foil mulch treatment.

Conversely, better taste and flavour were obtained from the fruits of cultivars under foil mulch treatment than from those under bare fallow and sawdust mulch.

According to the international descriptors for black currant (UPOV, 2009), the tested cultivars were classified into two groups based on their overall sensory score for fruit quality: 1. Good (20.1– 21.5 points): 'Ben Sarek', 'Ben Lomond'; and 2. Excellent (> 21.5 points): 'Titania', 'a anaska Crna', 'Tiben', 'Tisel'.

The analysis of the present

“ , ”
“ , ” “ , ”
“ ” ,
- , -
Siksnianas et al. (2006),
Libek & Kikas (2002), Yadong et
al. (2008), Mladin et al. (2009)
Raudsepp et al. (2010).
Stanisavljevi et al. (2002)
-
“ , ” -
“ ,
-
(2006) , Nikoli et al.
-
“ , ”
“ , ”
“ ”
“ ”
Djordjevi
“ ,
“ ”
“ ”
“ , ”
“ ,
-
Magazin et al. (2012)
-
“ , ”
“ ”
“ ”

data for 'Ben Lomond', 'Ben Sarek',
'Titania', 'Tisel' and 'Tiben' suggests
that the content of total and invert
sugars was higher and that of total
acids lower than in the experiments
conducted by Siksnianas et al.
(2006), Libek & Kikas (2002),
Yadong et al. (2008), Mladin et al.
(2009) and Raudsepp et al. (2010).

Stanisavljevi et al. (2002) reported
a higher total acids content in 'Ben
Lomond' than in ' a anska Crna'
fruits under the climatic conditions
of a ak, which is partly in
agreement with the results of the
present study.

Under the agroenvironmental
conditions of Serbia, Nikoli et al.
(2006) obtained lower contents of
total and invert sugars, but a higher
content of total acids in 'Ben
Lomond', 'Ben Sarek' and 'Titania',
whereas Djordjevi (2012) recorded
lower values for total sugars and
total acids in 'Ben Lomond',
' a anska Crna', 'Titania' and 'Ben
Sarek', but similar values for invert
sugars.

As compared to the present results,
Magazin et al. (2012) obtained
higher average levels of total sugars
in 'Ben Lomond' but lower levels in
'Ben Sarek'.

These differences in the contents of
total sugars and total acids are
attributed to the effect of climatic
factors on the biochemical

	composition of the fruit of the studied black currant cultivars.
<p>Veberić et al. (2012)</p> <p>,</p> <p>(</p> <p>, . .)</p> <p>(</p> <p>),</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>;</p>	<p>- Veberić et al. (2012) found that fruit quality is determined by the content of primary metabolites (sugars, organic acids etc.) and secondary metabolites (mostly phenols and carotenoids), which largely contribute to fruit taste, flavour and appearance.</p> <p>- These findings comply with the results of this study, given the high levels of total and invert sugars and the low content of total acids in 'Titania', which improved the sensory characteristics of the fruits.</p> <p>- As for 'Ben Sarek', the fruits had low values of total sugars and high values of total acids; hence this cultivar was characterised as having poor sensory characteristics.</p>
<p>Milivojević (2008)</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p>	<p>- The present results differ from the findings of Milivojević (2008) in the overall organoleptic score for 'Ben Sarek' and 'Ben Lomond' fruits, but are consistent with the conclusion that 'Ben Lomond' outperforms 'Ben Sarek' in taste and flavour.</p>
<p>Laugale (2007),</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>.</p> <p>Nikolić et al. (2006)</p> <p>,</p> <p>”</p>	<p>- In a study by Laugale (2007), the fruits of 'Ben Sarek' are large in size but of poor taste, which is comparable to the results of this study. Nikolić et al. (2006) studied the organoleptic properties of the fruits of 'Ben Lomond', 'Ben Sarek' and 'Titania' and found that 'Ben</p>

“ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”
 “ ”

al. (2006), Siksnianas et al. (2006),
 Djordjevi (2012)
 19.2
 21.4
 (“ ”)
 (“ ”),

'Sarek' and 'Titania' outperformed 'Ben Lomond'.

The results of the present study are comparable with those of the abovementioned authors in terms of the overall sensory score of 'Titania', but not with the overall scores of 'Ben Lomond' and 'Ben Sarek', as well as with the conclusion that 'Ben Lomond' has poorer organoleptic properties compared to 'Ben Sarek'.

As reported by Siksnianas et al. (2006), 'Titania' under the conditions of Lithuania is characterised by a high content of total sugars and a low content of total acids, and is hence among cultivars that exhibit good taste, which is in agreement with the present results.

Djordjevi (2012) obtained very good overall sensory attributes and scores for black currant cultivars i.e. 19.2 (a anaska Crna) and 21.4 (Titania), which is in disagreement with the results i.e. better sensory properties in this study.

As for treatments, the highest values for total and invert sugars and the highest overall scores for fruit size, shape and colour were obtained under bare fallow, whereas the highest values for total acids and the highest overall scores for fruit taste and flavour were recorded under foil mulch treatment.

Kaldmae et al. (2013)

(2012)

“ (14.1%),
99.20%),

It is likely that the moderately high temperature and moisture of the soil under bare fallow treatment promoted the synthesis of total and invert sugars, and that the higher temperature and moisture of the soil under foil mulch were effective in increasing the total acids content.

Under foil mulch treatment, Kaldmae et al. (2013) achieved lower values for total sugars, but higher values for total acids in 'Titania' compared to the present results. Pedersen & Andersen (2012) reported higher levels of total acids under organic production system in 'Ben Lomond', 'Tiben' and 'Titania', compared to the results of this experiment.

CONCLUSIONS

- The tested cultivars are suitable for commercial production under the agroenvironmental conditions in a ak due to their good content of primary metabolites and good or excellent sensory attributes.

- The content of primary metabolites has a large effect on the sensory properties of the fruit.

- The highest content of total sugars was recorded in 'Titania' (14.1%) and that of invert sugars in ' a anska Crna' (9.20%), whereas the lowest in 'Tisel' (8.97%), 'Tiben'

„ (8.97%), „ (8.99%) (8.99%) and 'Ben Sarek' (8.10%).
 „ (8.10%). „ (2.77%) 'Tisel' (2.77%) had the highest
 - content of total acids, as opposed to
 , the lowest in 'Tiben' (2.37%).
 -
 „ (2.37%).
 - The highest overall sensory
 - score for fruit quality was obtained
 „ in 'Titania' (24.0), and the lowest in
 (24.0), - 'Ben Sarek' (21.2).
 „ (21.2).
 -
 - The different soil management
 - systems used in the black currant
 - planting affected the content of
 - primary metabolites and the overall
 - sensory score for fruit quality.
 -
 - The highest contents of total and
 , invert sugars and the highest scores
 , for fruit size, shape and colour were
 , obtained in currants under bare
 , fallow treatment, and the values for
 - total acids and the sensory scores
 - for taste and flavour were the
 - highest under foil mulch.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is the part of the
 - project No. 31093, financed by
 - Ministry of Education, Science and
 - Technological development of the
 Republic of Serbia.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Dale A.** Black plastic mulch and between-row cultivation increase black currant yields. *HortTechnology*, 2000, 10, 2: 307-308.
2. **Dill G.** Irrigated management of black currant and saskatoons. Alberta Agriculture and Food. 2008. www.demofarm.ca.
3. **Djordjevi S.B.** Proizvodna, nutritivna i antioksidativna svojstva sorti ribizle (*Ribes*cv.). *Doktorska disertacija*. 2012, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, 1-195.

4. **Kaldmae H., Kikas A., Arus L., Libek A.** Genotype and microclimate conditions influence ripening pattern and quality of blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) fruit. *Zemdirbyste-Agriculture*, 2013, 2, 100, 164-174.
5. **Kivijarvi P., Tuovinen T., Kemppainen R.** Mulches and pheromones - plant protection tools for organic black currant production. In: NJF Report, *Nordic Association of Agricultural Scientists*, 2005, 1, 1, 87-90.
6. **Laugale V.** Evaluation of black currant collection in pure horticultural research station, Latvia. *Scientific works of the Lithuanian Institute of Horticulture and Lithuanian University of Agriculture*, 2007, 26, 3, 93-101.
7. **Larsson L.** Evaluation of mulching in organically grown black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) in terms of its effects on the crop and the environment. *Agraria*, 1997, 28, 1-26.
8. **Libek A., Kikas A.** Evaluation of blackcurrant cultivars in Estonia. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2002, 585, 209-213.
9. **Magazin N., Keserovi Z., Mili B.** Nutritional values of three organic grown black currant cultivars. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2012, 946, 419-422.
10. **Milivojevi J.** Pomološka i antioksidativna svojstva plodova jagodastih vrsta vo aka. *Doktorska disertacija*. 2008, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, 1-153.
11. **Mladin P., Coman M., Sasnauskas A., Chitu E., Mladin G., Ancu I., Nicola C., Sumedrea M.** Contributions to the agro-biological study of the black currant and blueberry within the cultivar evaluation European network. *Scientific papers of the R.I.F.G. Pitesti*, 2009, 25, 15-20.
12. **Nikoli M., Vuli T., Milivojevi J., or evi B.** Pomological characteristic of newly introduced black currant cultivars (*Ribes nigrum* L.). *Proceeding of International Conference of Perspectives in European Fruit Growing*, 2006, Lednice, Czech Republic, 200-203.
13. **Pedersen L.H., Andersen L.** Black and red currant cultivars for organic production. *15th International Conference on Organic Fruit-Growing Proceedings to the Conference*, 2012, Hohenheim, Germany, 215-220.
14. **Raudsepp P., Kaldmae H., Kikas A., Libek A.V., Pussa T.** Nutritional quality of berries and bioactive compounds in the leaves of black currants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) cultivars evaluated in Estonia. *Journal of Berry Research*, 2010, 1, 53-59.
15. **Siksnianas T., Stanys V., Sasnauskas A., Viskelis P., Rubinskiene M.** Fruit quality and processing potential in five new blackcurrant cultivars. *Journal of Fruit Ornamental Plant Research*, 2006, 14, 2, 265-271.
16. **Stanisavljevi M., Raki evi M., Mitrovi O., Gavrilovi -Damjanovi J.** Biological-pomological properties of some blackcurrant cultivars and selections. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2002, 585, 231-235.
17. **UPOV** 2009. Protocol for distinctness, uniformity and stability tests. Blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.).
18. **Uzuru M., Campeanu G.** Improvement processing technology of obtaining the currant and raspberry natural juices and nectar. *Romanian Biotechnological Letters*, 2002, 7, 2, 829-836.
19. **Veberi R., Slatnar A., Jakopi J., Štampar F., Mikuli Petkovšek M.** Primary and secondary metabolites in fruits. *Zbornik radova i apstrakata 14-og kongresa vo ara i vinogradara Srbije sa me unarodnim u eš em*, 2012, Vrnja ka Banja, Srbija, 9, 55-62.
20. **Yadong L., Yinghai L., Lin W., Zhidoong Z.** Fruit nutrition variation during harvest of black currant. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2008, 768, 329-333.
21. **Zheng J., Yang B., Tuomasjukka S., Ou S., Kallio H.** Effects of latitude and weather conditions on contents of sugars, fruit acids and ascorbic acid in black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) juice. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2009, 57, 2977-2987.

(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)

E-mail: maraleks@yahoo.com

Seed germination of different chinese jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) genotypes

Aleksandar Markovski

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

SUMMARY

2004-2006
(*Ziziphus jujube* Mill.),
2 “ , ” “ , ” 45-
2“ , ” “ : ”
“ ” “ -
- 68.9% . -
- 40%
” “ ” “
” “
- (60.4 cm).
- ”
“ -
(9.8 mm).
, - ,
“ (128.0 cm).
: , ,

In the period 2004-2006 have been study the laboratory and soil seed germination of some Chinese jujube (*Ziziphus jujube* Mill.) varieties such as: Zu tao czao, Kitaiski 2A, Ja czao, Vahshski 45-2, Da bai czao and wild types: Wild middleasian jujube and the local wild type Sirka. The wild type Sirka is characterized with the highest percent of laboratory germination (68.9 %). The varieties Ja czao and Zu tao czao are characterized with the best soil germination, over 40 %. The highest seedlings are those from the progeny of Ja czao, in the second year (60.4 cm). The most appropriate for grafting are the seedlings from Da bai czao progeny, with the biggest diameter of the trunk (9.8 mm). With the highest habit expressed trough total branches length, have the seedlings from Zu tao czao progeny (128.0 cm) in the second year.

Key words: Chinese jujube, seed, germination, seedling

INTRODUCTION

(Ziziphus jujube Mill.) is a new fruit kind, which recently attracts increasing attention in the World. Trough our many decades investigations of the species, are not registered some economic important diseases and pests in this fruit kind, so its cultivation can perform with minimum chemical protection. Also, the Chinese jujube is characterized with high, stabile and regular yields. In some countries (Pakistan, Australia) where the arid climate conditions dominate and where the other fruit kinds can be cultivated, but without profitable fruit production, the Chinese jujube is recommended for cost effective fruit production (Golmohammadi, 2013; Johnstone, 2014). The Chinese jujube fruits, on the other hand, are rich in bioactive compounds. Some of the varieties and types may content up to 500 mg vitamin C per 100 g fruit (Azam-Ali et al., 2006). In the agriculture this fruit kind is including slowly and gradually. Only in China, where is located over 90 % of the World production, the Chinese jujube is cultivated on above 1.5 million ha with production of about 4.5 million tons fruits (Liu et al., 2012). The most important reason for the slow spreading of this perspective fruit crop is relatively short shelf life, or they can store only 5 to 7 days at room temperature. It means, the fruits can be offer in the market

7

with previous, some kind procedure of processing which will provide their greater durability.

Otherwise, in China is in detail developed the technology of fruit drying, with keeping the fruit consummation value for a long time, and in such form the Chinese jujube fruits are usually sold (Xie et al 2009).

(Xie et al 2009).

The second, but not less important reason for slow spreading of the Chinese jujube is the weak developing of methods for its propagation. In production of propagating material now still dominated the seedlings.

In propagation of the grafting material is used the seeds from the wild species which have some uninvestigated characteristics, also they could pose a threat for the environment.

For example in some areas in Australia, where the Chinese jujube is introduced as the horticultural tree, and it is propagated only with seedlings, now is declared as invasive or even as weed plant (Azam-Ali, 2006). The seedlings of "Sirka" (*Ziziphus jujube* var. *Spinosa* Schm.) and Jerusalem thorn (*Paliurus spina-christi* Mill) collected from the spontaneous population and so far used as rootstocks, express some negative

- characteristics: late incompatibility, forming of trunk or root suckers,
- weak root system which can not
- takes the high vigor of the grafted
- varieties. So far, it is not created
- the categorized rootstocks for the
- varieties of Chinese jujube which
- will be characterized with some
- desirable characteristics, such as:
- good compatibility, influence over
- increasing the yields, decreasing
- the high vigor of the varieties, and
- decreased ability for production of
- the root and trunk suckers.

The goal of our investigation is a determination of germination characteristics of the seeds, and to study the morphological characteristics of the obtained seedlings for further selection of the rootstocks for Chinese jujube varieties.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The laboratory and soil germination of the five varieties
- Chinese jujube: Zu tao czao,
- Kitaiski 2A, Ja czao, Vahshski 45-
- 2, Da bai czao and wild types: Wild
- middleasiatic jujube and Sirka are
- investigated. The laboratory
- germination is performed by the
- method of Solovljeva (Ristevski et
- al, 1986). So, it is investigated by
- three repetitions with 50 hulled
- seeds (kernels) from the seven
- Chinese jujube genotypes, set at
- thermostat conditions with air
- temperature of 25 ° and 85 %
- humidity. The control of the
- germination is performed each

” : ”
 2 “ ”
 ” 45-2“ ”
 : ”
 ” ” “

(Ristevski et al., 1986).

()

85 %

25 °

100
 (2004-2006)
 0.05
 "Minitab".
 56%
 31%
 20%
 (Grice, 1996).

- seven days after setting.
- Also, the soil germination of the Chinese jujube genotypes is investigated. After performed of seed stratification and yarovisation in spring each year (2004-2006) are sown by 100 seeds in three repetitions from each genotype in a well plowed and fertilized soil. The control of the seed sprouting is performed every ten days after sowing.
- The quality of the seedlings is investigated trough measuring of the seedlings height, trunk diameter and branching. The examined characteristics are variational statistically analysed and tested with Fisher's multiple comparison test at a level of 0.05 using the Minitab statistical software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The mother trees, from which is collected the seed, are in good condition, without presence of the important diseases and pests. The great differences are determined of the kernel germination intensity among Chinese jujube genotypes. The germination of jujube seeds decline after certain time, from 56 % of the fresh collected seeds to 31 % after six months, even 20 % after twelve months (Grice, 1996).
- On the other hand, some investigations suggest using after-ripening period for better germination (Pareek, 2001). In our

(Pareek, 2001).

2 " " 45-2" - 10%.

" " " " " (23.0 %),

1). " " " (22.5 %) (

14- " " (13.2%).

- " " 30% (44.0%).

35.9 %), (39.6 %

1). 21- (20%) (

28- " " (68.9%).

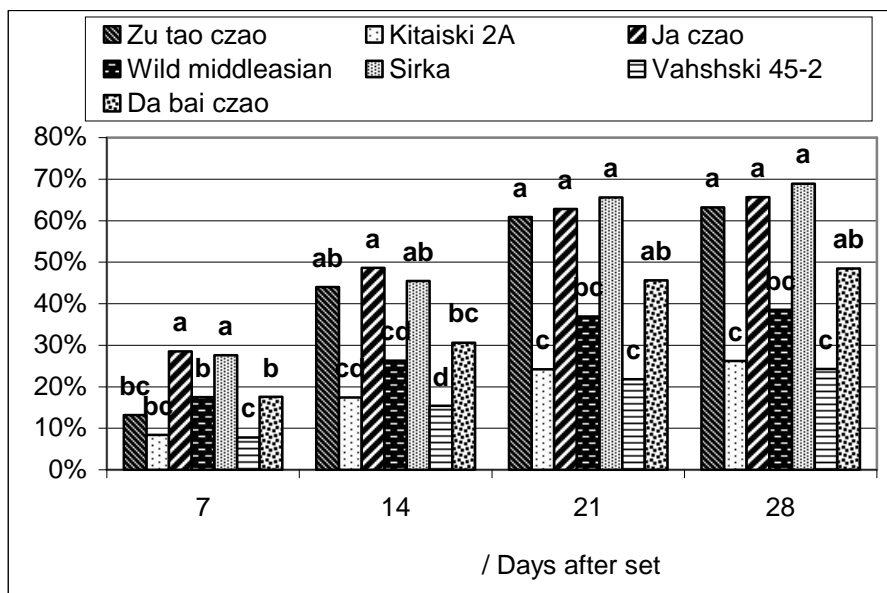
(65.7 %) " " (63.2 %) (1).

/waves. 7

case, seven days after setting the seeds, is noted that the seeds from large fruit varieties Kitaiski 2A and Vahshski 45/2 are characterized with the germination lower than 10 %. The small fruit varieties cz and Da bai czao have in average slightly higher germination (23.0 %) than the wild genotypes Sirka and Wild middleasian jujube (22.5 %) (Figure 1). The variety Zu tao czao, after seven days, has below average germination of the seeds (13.2 %). In the 14th day after setting, the seeds from the variety Zu tao czao have the biggest leap in germination, for more than 30 % (44.0 %). The difference between the small fruit varieties and the wild genotypes is increased (39.6 % compared with 35.9 %), while the seed germination of the large fruit varieties is still the lowest (under 20 %) (Figure 1). Until the 21th day the germination of the seeds from all genotypes reaches the highest increase, so in the 28th day it come to an increasing only a few percents more. The autochthonous genotype Sirka is characterized with the highest laboratory germination (68.9 %). High percent of germination have the seeds from Ja czao (65.7 %) and Zu tao czao (63.2 %) varieties (Figure 1). The laboratory germination dynamics, according to the results, is performed in two waves. The first wave has peak in the 7th day, and the second wave is with the maximum in 21th day. The biggest disappointing we have with the

21

Wild middleasian jujube genotype seeds, which have low germination percentage, because, this type together with the seeds from the autochthonous genotype Sirka are most often used for generative rootstocks production. At the 21th day the genotypes Sirka, Ja czao and Zu tao czao have statistically significant greater percent of laboratory germination than the other genotypes.



. 1.

Fig. 1. Laboratory germination of the dehulled seeds from Chinese jujube genotypes

*

P 0.05

* The means followed by the same letter in each column group are not significantly different at P 0.05 by Fisher's multiple comparisons test.

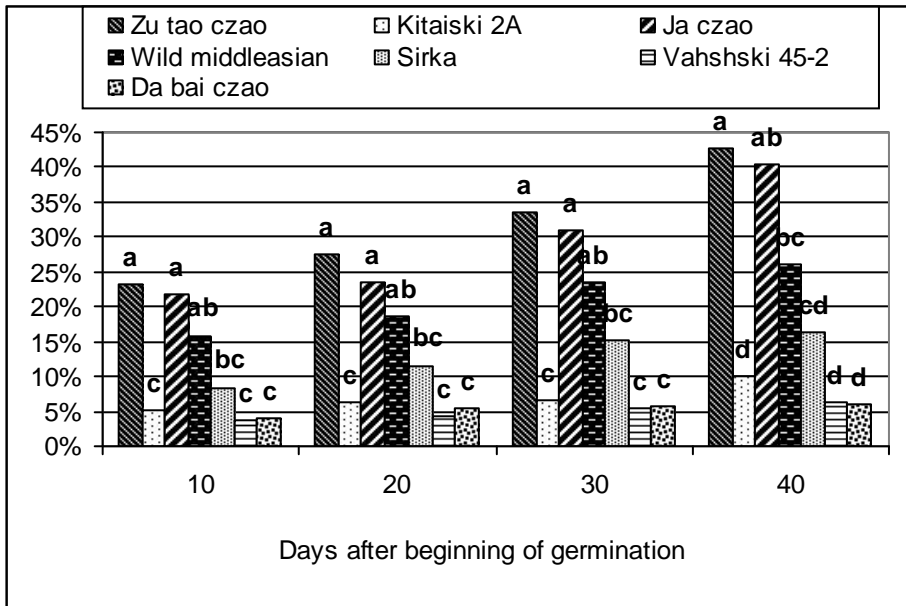
For more precisely determination of the seed germination ability of the Chinese jujube genotypes, the investigation of the soil germination in natural conditions is performed. Ten days after the first signs for the

),
 ” “ (23.2 %) ”
 “ (21.7 %) -
 (2). ” “
 8.3% -
 (27.6%) -
 ” “ (28.5 %) -
 (1).
 , ”
 “ ,
 ,
 -
 (15.8 %) -
 ” “ (%)
 ” “ ”
 ” “),
 16% (2). 30 -
 , -
 ” “ ” “
 , 30%,
 40 40%.
 -
 ” “ (42.7%).
 -
 “ ” “ , ”
 (2).

sprouting (beginning of April), the seeds from Zu tao czao (23.2 %) and Ja czao (21.7 %) stands out by the soil germination ability, compared with the other genotypes (Figure 2). The autochthonous type Sirka surprised us with very low soil germination ability of only 8.3 % for the first ten days, considering the laboratory investigations of the germination, when this genotype shown almost equal germination (27.6 %) with the seeds of the variety Ja czao (28.5 %) in the first period (Figure 1). Even, the Wild middleasian jujube which is characterized with weak laboratory germination, in the first ten days has greater soil germination (15.8 %) compared with Sirka and the other genotypes (except Zu tao czao and Ja czao), which nor to the end of the investigation are not reach more than 16 % germination (Figure 2). After 30th days the difference between seed germination of the varieties Zu tao czao and Ja czao is more increased, compared with the other genotypes, and reached over 30 %, and after 40 days more than 40 %. So, with the highest soil germination is characterized the seed from the variety Zu tao czao (42.7 %). The results show the statistically significant difference between the germination percent of the varieties Zu tao czao and Ja czao, compared with the other genotypes from the very beginning

to the end of the investigation (Figure 2). Also, the seeds from Wild middleasian jujube have statistically significant stronger germination compared with the other genotypes, with exception of the autochthonous type Sirka (Figure 2). If the percent of the laboratory germination is compared with soil germination, the smallest difference is found at the seeds from Wild middleasian jujube (12.4 %), while the highest difference is noted at the autochthonous Sirka (52.7 %). The difference between laboratory and soil germination at the varieties with the highest germination rate (Zu tao czao and Ja czao) is over 20 %.

to the end of the investigation (Figure 2). Also, the seeds from Wild middleasian jujube have statistically significant stronger germination compared with the other genotypes, with exception of the autochthonous type Sirka (Figure 2). If the percent of the laboratory germination is compared with soil germination, the smallest difference is found at the seeds from Wild middleasian jujube (12.4 %), while the highest difference is noted at the autochthonous Sirka (52.7 %). The difference between laboratory and soil germination at the varieties with the highest germination rate (Zu tao czao and Ja czao) is over 20 %.



2. Fig. 2. Soil seed germination of the Chinese jujube genotypes

* P 0.05
 * The means followed by the same letter in each column group are not significantly different at P 0.05 by Fisher's multiple comparisons test.

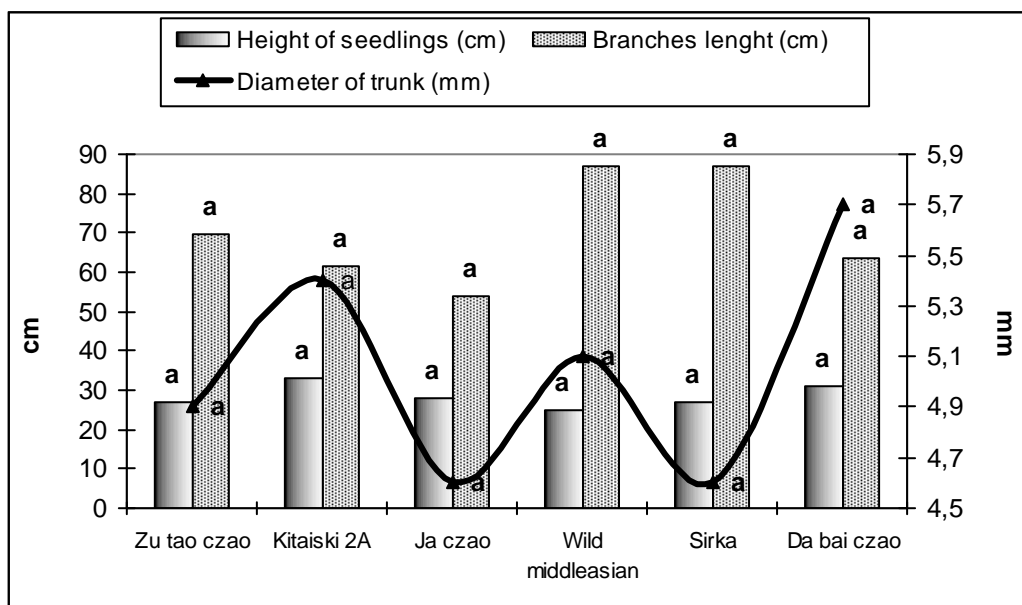
„ 2 “
 - (33.2
 cm).
 „ 2 “ „ “
 - (3).
 : „
 (76.8 cm) „ “ 986.9 cm).
 „ “
 „ “
 „ “ (“ 4).
 „ “ “ “
 „ “ “ “
 „ “ “ “

- The investigation of the
 - seedlings development in the first
 and second year showed drastic
 differences in the structure and in
 growing dynamics of the seedlings
 - from the different genotypes. In
 , the first year the seedlings from
 Kitaiski 2A progeny are
 characterized with the greatest
 height (33.2 cm). The seedlings
 from the varieties Kitaiski 2A and
 Da bai czao have the greatest
 trunk diameter (Figure 3).

- With the greatest lateral branches
 length are characterized the
 - seedlings from wild genotypes:
 “ Wild middleasian jujube (76.8 cm)
 and Sirka (86.9 cm). In the second
 year the habit from the wild
 genotypes seedlings almost is not
 changed a lot, it is increased for
 only about ten centimeters. The
 - greatest increasing of the two year
 old seedlings height, in average,
 have the progenies of the variety
 Ja czao and Wild middleasian
 jujube. It is recorded that the
 - greatest increasing of the total
 lateral branches length have the
 - seedlings from varieties Zu tao
 czao and Ja czao progenies
 (Figure 4). The varieties Da bai
 czao and Ja czao have seedlings
 - with greatest increasing of the
 - trunk diameter. While, in the first
 - year, only the seedlings from Da
 bai czao have adequate trunk
 diameter for grafting process, in
 , the second year the proper
 diameter size have reached the

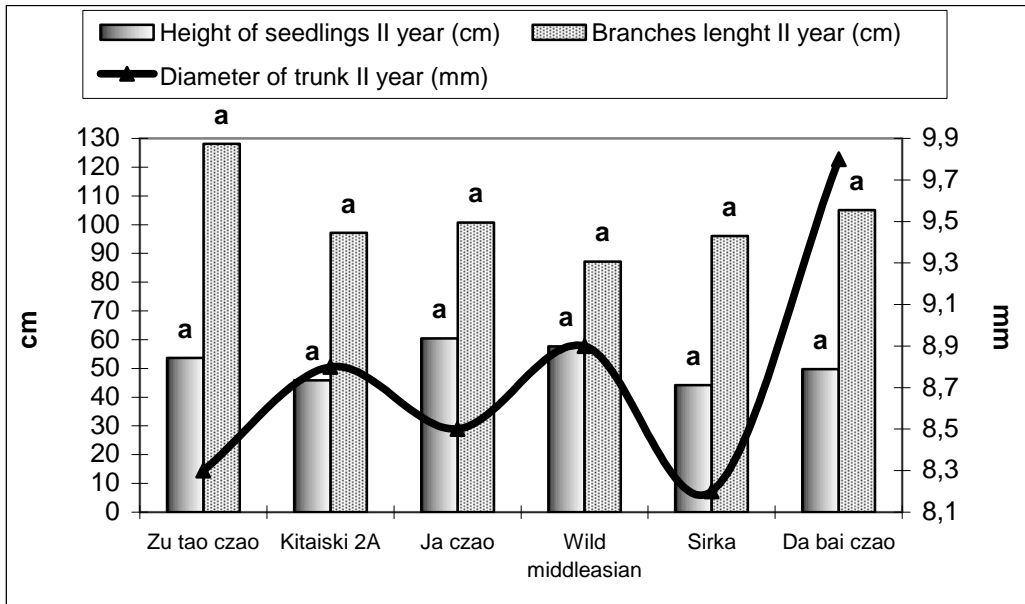
” “ (9.8 mm), “ . ”

seedlings from all genotypes, but as the most quality can be separate the seedlings from Da bai czao variety (trunk diameter 9.8 mm) also and Wild middleasian jujube. It is not determined statistically significant difference in the growth characteristics between the same age seedlings from the different genotypes.



. 3.

Fig. 3. Characteristics of one year old Chinese jujube seedlings from different genotypes



4
Fig. 4. Characteristics of two year old Chinese jujube seedlings from the genotypes

CONCLUSIONS

The results from the investigations show great difference in the seed germination ability of the different Chinese jujube varieties. Also, the great difference between laboratory and soil germination at the some of the genotypes (Sirka, Zu tao czao and Da bai czao) is noted, probably because the different stone seed coat characteristics. The genotypes Ja czao and Zu tao czao are characterized with the best soil germination. Considering the germination percentage and seedlings quality, it can be recommended the genotypes Ja czao and Zu tao czao as source of material for generative propagation of jujube rootstocks. The wild

“),
 ,
 (, “).
 - genotypes (Sirka and Wild middleasian jujube) which are used so far, are not favorable for generative rootstocks production, because the weak soil germination and the low quality of the seedlings (Sirka).

/ REFERENCES

1. **Azam-Ali S., Bonkougou E., Bowe C., deKock C., Godara A., Williams J.T.** Fruits for the future (Revised edition). Ber and other jujubes – monograph, 2006, International Centre for Underutilised Crops, Southampton, UK.
2. **Golmohammadi F.** Medicinal plant of Jujube (ziziphus jujuba) and its indigenous knowledge and economic importance in desert regions in east of Iran: situation and problems. *Tech J Engin & App Sci.*, 2013, 3 (6) pp. 493-505.
3. **Grice A. C.** Seed production, dispersal and germination in *Crytostegia grandiflora* and *Ziziphus mauritiana*, two invasive shrubs in tropical woodlands of northern Australia. *Australian Journal of Ecology*, 1996, 21, pp. 324-331.
4. **Johnstone R.** Development of the Chinese jujube Industry in Australia. *Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation*, 2014, publication No. 14/001, project No. PRJ-005304, pp. 1-45
5. **Liu P., Dai L., Liu M., Jiang H., Zhao Z., Wang J.** ‘Chenguang’, a new tetraploid Chinese jujube cultivar. *Fruits*, 2012, vol. 67, pp. 293-296.
6. **Pareek, O. P.** Fruits for the Future 2: *Ber. International Centre for Underutilised Crops*, 2001, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK.
7. **Ristevski B., Simovski K.** Razmnozuvanje na ovosnite kulturi. *Nasa knjiga*, 1986, Skopje.
8. **Xie B.X., Gu Z.Y., Wang S.** The current development and promise of fresh jujube industry in the south of China’. *Acta Hort.*, 2009, (ISHS) 840: pp 61-66.

Gf-677

E-mail: rankova_zarya@abv.bg

Effect of some herbicides on growth habits of the vegetative rootstock GF-677

Zarya Rankova

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

SUMMARY

The studies were carried out in the period 2013-2014 at the Fruit-Growing Institute-Plovdiv. The effect of the herbicides Metofen, Pledge 50 WP, Bonalin, Galera 334 SL and Galera Super on the growth habits of in vitro propagated and rooted plants on the vegetative rootstock GF-677 was studied under the conditions of a pot experiment. The herbicide rate was recalculated according to the surface area of the cultivation container. The height of the source plants in the separate variants was measured before treatment. The experiment was set by standard methods in 4 replications. After treatment the plants were grown in a glass-house for 180 days. Visual observations for eventual incidence of external symptoms of phytotoxicity caused by the herbicides were made. The biometric characteristic stem height increment (cm) was reported on 180th day.

The results showed that the soil herbicides Metofen, Pledge 50 WP and Bonalin at the rates applied, caused neither the incidence of visual symptoms of phytotoxicity, nor depression of plant growth in the vegetative rootstock GF-

GF-677.

334

: GF-677,

- 677. Withering of the vegetative tip, followed by necrosis in the leaves and stems and plant dying was established after treatment with Galera 334 SL and Galera Super.
- **Key words:** GF-677, herbicides, phytotoxicity, increment

INTRODUCTION

- Planting material production is the first stage of fruit production, determining to a great degree its cost effectiveness. Weed control in the fruit nursery is the basic agrotechnical activity, which is directly related to the production of best quality planting material of good health status.
- Weeds are very strong competitors with the rootstocks for the factors water, nutrients and light, especially during the first several month of the vegetation period. Data about the effect of the herbicides on the rootstock material showed phytotoxicity caused by a number of active substances, expressed in growth depression and resulting in the production of rootstock material that is unsuitable to be grafted, and even dying of the plants (Hanson and Schneider, 2008; Rankova and Kornova, 2010; Rankova, 2011; Thakur et al., 2012; Abit and Hanson, 2013). That necessitates studying the effect of different herbicides on fruit species used as rootstocks and evaluating their selectivity.

(Hanson and Schneider, 2008; Rankova, 2010; Rankova, 2011; Thakur et al., 2012; Abit and Hanson, 2013).

GF-677 , - The vegetative rootstock GF-677 is
 , - vigorous in growth, drought
 (, 2008) , - resistant, suitable for peach,
 - nectarine, plum and almond
 - cultivars (Popov, 2008). It makes it
 - possible to plant trees on soil types
 - with increased content of active
 - calcium, i.e. calcareous soils. That
 - is the reason for the growing
 - interest in establishing plantations
 - of peach, nectarine and almond
 - with trees grafted on GF-677
 - rootstock.
 - The aim of the present study
 - was to follow up the effect of some
 - soil and leaf herbicides on the
 - growth habits of in vitro propagated
 - and rooted plants of the vegetative
 - rootstock GF-677 under the
 - conditions of a pot experiment.

GF-677.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2013-2014 . - Studies were carried out in
 - the period 2013-2014 at the Fruit-
 - Growing Institute-Plovdiv. The
 - effect of the herbicides Metofen,
 - Pledge 50 WP, Bonalin, Galera 334
 - SL and Galera Super on the growth
 - habits of in vitro propagated and
 - rooted plants of the vegetative
 - rootstock GF-677 was studied
 - under the conditions of a pot
 - experiment.

GF-677 .
 : The following variants were set:

1. () ;	1. Control (untreated);
2. - 160 ml/da	2. Metofen – 160 ml/da (oxyfluorfen + metolachlor);
(+) ;	
3. - 240 ml/da	3. Metofen – 240 ml/da (oxyfluorfen + metolachlor);
(+) ;	
4. 50 - 8,0 g/da	4. Pledge 50 WP – 8,0 g/da (flumioxazin);
() ;	
5. 50 - 16,0 g/da	5. Pledge 50 WP – 16,0 g/da

()	(flumioxazin);
6.	- 220 ml/da (6. Bonalin - 220 ml/da (benefin);
7.	- 300 ml/da (7. Bonalin - 300 ml/da (benefin);
8.	334 - 35	8. Galera 334 SL - 35 ml/da
ml/da(+)	(clopyralid + picloram);
9.	334 - 70 ml/da	9. Galera 334 SL - 70 ml/da
(+)	(clopyralid + picloram);
10.	- 20 ml/da	10. Galera Super - 20 ml/da
(+ +	(clopyralid + picloram +
))	aminopyralid)
11.	- 40 ml/da	11. Galera Super - 40 ml/da
(+ +	(clopyralid + picloram +
))	aminopyralid).

The herbicide rate was recalculated according to the surface area of the cultivation container. The height of the source plants in the separate variants was measured before treatment. The experiment was set by standard methods, in four replications. After treatment the plants were grown in a glass-house for 180 days. During that period visual observations for eventual incidence of external symptoms of phytotoxicity caused by the herbicides had been made. The biometric characteristic stem height increment (cm) was reported on 180th day.

The results obtained were processed following standard statistical methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The plants in the separate variants responded in a different way to the treatment with the herbicides included in the study. On the 3rd day after applying Galera Super (Var. 10 and 11),

(. 10 11)

7-

- withering of the vegetative tips of
- the treated plants was observed.
- On 7th day the withering was
- obviously expressed and curving of
- the vegetative tips was also
- observed. The plants of the other
- variants treated with herbicides
- showed neither visual symptoms of
- phytotoxicity, nor growth depression.

21-

334

- On 21st day after treatment,
- withering of the vegetative tips and
- beginning of necrosis in the leaves
- and stems were reported in the
- variants treated with Galera 334
- SL and Galera Super.

8 10

- During later observations of
- the plants in those variants, growth
- depression and drying up of the
- plants were established. In variants
- 8 and 10 only single plants
- continue to develop, but their
- growth was severely suppressed
- and they had necrotic spots on the
- leaves. Withering and shedding of
- the leaves was reported for those
- plants. The fact shows that the
- vegetative rootstock GF-677 is
- strongly susceptible to the
- herbicides Galera 334 SL and
- Galera Super, which results in
- plant death after treatment with
- high rates.

GF-677

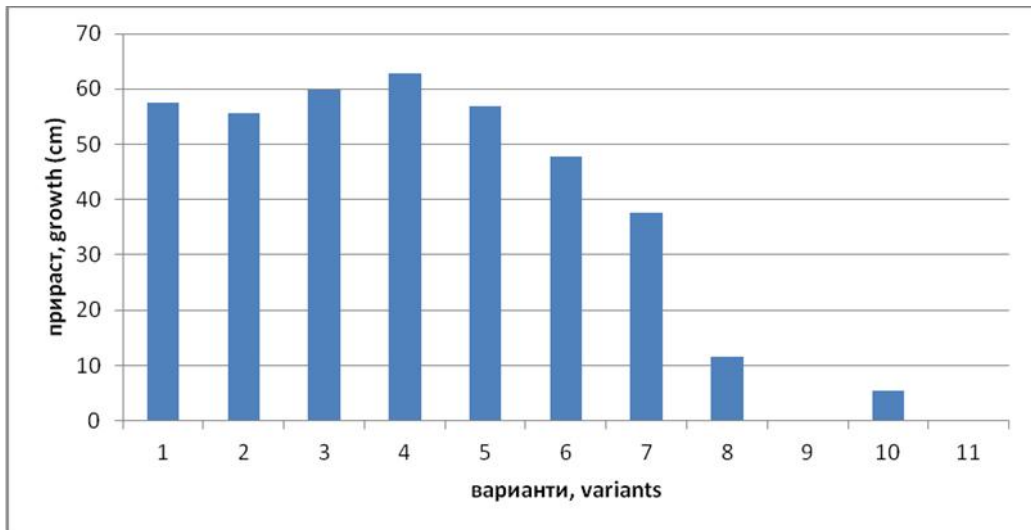
334

- Growth disturbances and
- visual symptoms of phytotoxicity
- were not observed in the rest of
- the variants treated with
- herbicides. The plants were fresh,
- green and they did not differ from

the untreated control.

The results obtained about the biometric characteristic increment in plant height showed that the applied herbicides at the studied rates showed different effects on growth (Figure 1).

(1).



.1

GF-677

Fig. 1. Effect of soil herbicides on stem increment of the vegetative rootstock GF-677

Gd 5%- 2.4

1%- 3.2

0.1%- 4.3

(. 7),
-
334
(. 8 . 10)

In the plants treated with the high rate of Bonalin (Var. 7), as well as in the plants treated with the lower rates of Galera 334 SL and Galera Super (Var. 8 and Var. 10), lower values of increment in height were reported in comparison with the control variant, which confirms the depressing effect of the active substances at the rates applied on plant growth. The differences with the control variant were highly

significant. In the rest of the plants treated with herbicides, the reported values of the stem increment in height were bigger than or close to the control variant, which shows that the active substances do not have a depressing effect on plant growth.

CONCLUSIONS

The soil herbicides Metofen, Pledge 50 WP and Bonalin applied at the studied rates caused neither the occurrence of visual symptoms of phytotoxicity, nor depression of plant growth in the vegetative rootstock GF-677. Withering of the vegetative tips, followed by the occurrence of necrosis in the leaves and stems and dying of the plants was established after treatment with Galera and Galera Super. In the plants treated with the high rate of Bonalin (Var. 7), as well as in the plants treated with the lower rates of Galera 334 SL and Galera Super (Var. 8 and Var. 10), lower values of increment in height were reported in comparison with the control variant, which confirms the depressing effect of the active substances at the rates applied on plant growth.

REFERENCES

1. Abit J., Hanson B. Evaluation of preemergence and post-directed herbicides on rootstock safety in field-grown almond nursery stock. *HortTechnology*, 2013, 23(4), pp. 462-467.
2. Hanson B. D., Schneider S. A. Evaluation of Weed Control and Crop

„ 2010”.

235-240

3. **Abit J., Hanson B.D.** Evaluation of preemergence and POST-directed herbicides on rootstock safety in field-grown almond nursery stock. *HortTechnology*, 2013, 23(4), pp. 462-467

4. **Hanson B. D., Schneider S. A.** Evaluation of Weed Control and Crop Safety with Herbicides in Open Field Tree Nurseries. *Weed Technology*, 2008, 22(3), pp. 493-498.

5. **Thakur A., Singh H., Jawandha S. K., Kaur T.** Mulching and herbicides in peach: Weed biomass, fruit yield, size, and quality. *Biological Agriculture & Horticulture: An International Journal for Sustainable Production Systems*, 2012 vol. 28, Issue 4, pp. 280-290

6. **Rankova Z.** Possibilities of Applying Soil Herbicides in Fruit Nurseries – Phytotoxicity and Selectivity. *Herbicides, Theory and Applications*, 2011, ISBN: 978-953-307-975-2, pp. 495-52.

Safety with Herbicides in Open Field Tree Nurseries. *Weed Technology*, 2008, 22(3), pp. 493-498.

3. **Popov S.** *Handbook of Fruit growing*, 2008, pp.15-28

4. **Rankova Z.** Possibilities of Applying Soil Herbicides in Fruit Nurseries – Phytotoxicity and Selectivity. *Herbicides, Theory and Applications*, 2011, ISBN: 978-953-307-975-2, Publisher: InTech, pp. 495-526

5. **Rankova Z., Kornova K.** Effect of some soil herbicides on the growth habits of in vitro propagated and rooted plants of the vegetative rootstock GF-677. *Proceedings of the Eith National Scientific and Practical Conference with international participation on 'Ecology and Health 2010'*. Academic Publishing House of the Agricultural University-Plovdiv, 235-240.

6. **Thakur A., Singh H., Jawandha S. K., Kaur T.** Mulching and herbicides in peach: Weed biomass, fruit yield, size, and quality. *Biological Agriculture & Horticulture: An International Journal for Sustainable Production Systems*, 2012, vol. 28, 4, pp. 280-290.

*,
,
, 2500
*E-mail: stani_di@abv.bg

Economic evaluation of apple cultivars

Stanislava Dimitrova*, Iliyana Krishkova, Dimitar Sotirov

Institute of Agriculture, 2500 Kyustendil, Bulgaria

2012-2015 .
- .
106.
4,5 2,5 m.
- (euro/da),
(euro/da),
(euro/da),
(euro/t)
(%).
Teser T219, Charden Rubinola
300%.
:
,

SUMMARY

The study was conducted in 2012-2015 in a collection plantation of Institute of Agriculture-Kyustendil. Sixteen apple cultivars budded on MM 106 rootstock were examined. The trees were planted in the spring of 2002 at distances 4,5 x 2,5 m.

The productive manifestations of trees and economic indicators – gross production (euro/ha), management costs (euro/ha), net incomes (euro/ha) prime cost (euro/t) and rate of profitability (%) were established.

Teser T219, Charden and Rubinola were the most effective cultivars from economic point of view, with over 300% rate of profitability

Key words: yield, gross production prime cost, rate of profitability

INTRODUCTION

- The main objective of the
- contemporary apple production is
- to increase the yield per unit area
- and improve fruit quality.

- This requires unless criteria and

<p>(Blazek and Hlusickova (2007)</p> <p>Rubin (Bohemia, Gold Bohemia)</p> <p>Jonagold,</p> <p>Rucla, Pinova Rubinstep</p> <p>Rubin</p> <p>Braeburn Fuji Nagafu</p> <p>(Lukic et al., 2005).</p> <p>(Blazek and Krelinova, 2006; Szklarz, 2008).</p> <p>(</p> <p>., 1989).</p>	<p>indicators for the economic characteristics of new cultivars to be assessed the level of their cost effectiveness (Radomirska, Blagov, 2008). Blazek and Hlusickova (2007) found that some cultivars from the group of Rubin (Bohemia, Gold Bohemia) showed better quality than the fruits of the group of Jonagold, but they had significantly lower yields, from where and their effectiveness is also lower.</p> <p>- Cultivars Rucla, Pinova and Rubinstep had quality close to those of Rubin and their effectiveness is comparable to that of Jonagold. The fruit of Jonagored, Braeburn and Fuji Nagafu are characterized by high quality and very good organoleptic properties (Lukic et al., 2005). Recently are recommended cultivars which are early-bearing and resistant to scab, in which economic results are better (Blazek and Krelinova, 2006; Szklarz, 2008).</p> <p>- Lowering the cost of fruit production reflects savings as a result saving raw materials, working time, etc., requires less financial resources to make the production process and accelerates return on capital investment (Krinkov al., 1989).</p> <p>- The aim of this study was to make a comparative economic evaluation of apple cultivars grown</p>
---	--

under the conditions of Kyustendil region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out during the period 2010-2015 in the collection plantation of the Institute of Agriculture-Kyustendil, created in the spring of 2002. Object of the study were sixteen apple cultivars. The experimental trees (5 from each cultivars) were grafted on rootstocks MM 106 and are planted at distances of 4,5 x 2,5 m. The cultivar Golden Delicious was used as a standard. The trees were grown on standard technology for apple.

The economic analysis was performed on data of the yield and fruit quality of each cultivar. Production costs include: the costs of mechanized and manual labor and the materials needed.

Market price of the fruit each year was determined depending on their quality.

The following indicators were recorded: average and cumulative yields (kg/tree); fruit quality – Class 'Extra', 'First' and 'Second' (%); production costs (euro/da); gross production (euro/da); net income (euro/da) and rate of profitability (%).

2010-2015 .

2002 .
16

(5)

106
4,5 2,5 m.

:
(kg/);
, (%);
, (euro/da);
, (euro/da);
(euro/da)
(%).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2012 . (1).
 2013 .
 - 2,8
 kg (Oregon Spur), 3,5 kg (Super
 Chief) 5,7 kg (Granny Smith) 7,0
 kg (New Jonagold).
 -
 ,
 .
 ,
 - 14.0, 19.5 ° .
 Charden, Rubinola, Belgolden,
 Braeburn Rosana,
 .
 -
 Rubinola, Rosana,
 Braeburn Teser T219, -
 Scarlet Spur, Arkcharm
 Oregon Spur.
 74,2 kg
 (Super Chief) 114,5 kg (Granny
 Smith).

The data for the productive
 activities of the trees showed that
 average yields varied greatly over
 the years. The highest yields were
 reported in 2012. (Table 1).

In 2013 the yields in some cultivars
 were extremely low – 2.8 kg
 (Oregon Spur), 3.5 kg (Super
 Chief), 5.7 kg (Granny Smith) and
 7.0 kg (New Jonagold). The most
 likely reasons for this were the hot
 weather and lack of rain in summer
 of last year combined with higher
 yields and early occurred autumn
 cold. Already in the beginning of
 December the minimum air
 temperature was with negative
 values which in the middle of the
 month reached to – 14.0,-19.5 °C.
 The exception was observed in
 Charden, Rubinola, Belgolden,
 Braeburn and Rosana, where the
 yield of the trees was relatively
 high.

The highest average and total
 yield per tree was obtained from
 cultivar Rubinola, followed by
 Rosana, Braeburn and Teser
 T219, and the lowest in Scarlet
 Spur, Arkcharm and Oregon Spur.
 In other cultivar yield varied from
 74.2 kg (Super Chief) to 114.5 kg
 (Granny Smith).

T 1. 2012-2015
Table 1. Productivity of apple cultivars for the period 2012-2015

Cultivar	(kg/)					Average	Total
	Yield (kg /tree)						
	2012	2013	2014	2015			
G. Delicious (st)	42,1	4,0	11,2	10,0	16,8	67,3	
Arkcharm	25,4	16,2	15,3	13,6	17,6	70,5	
Cadel	55,6	4,6	9,8	21,6	22,9	91,6	
New Jonagold	57,0	7,0	9,8	18,8	23,2	92,6	
Braeburn	55,3	21,5	11,2	44,8	33,2	132,8	
Rosana	30,5	20,2	61,0	37,23	37,2	148,93	
Rubinola	68,2	23,0	37,5	30,6	39,8	159,3	
Fuji Nagafu	61,8	11,0	14,7	10,2	24,4	97,7	
Oregon Spur	50,8	2,8	11,9	6,0	17,9	71,5	
Charden	68,4	23,5	14,3	21,2	31,9	127,4	
Belgolden	55,7	22,5	8,5	1,4	22,0	88,1	
Redstar	40,1	15,1	9,51	19,0	20,9	83,71	
Scarlet Spur	21,4	15,2	18,5	12,2	16,8	67,3	
Super Chief	51,5	3,5	15,4	3,8	18,5	74,2	
Teser T219	38,2	19,5	21,0	53,0	32,9	131,7	
Granny Smith	49,7	5,7	11,5	47,6	28,6	114,5	

147.71 /da Belgolden
 2014 . 380.66 /da
 Charden 2012 .
 -
 2012 .. -
 2014 ..
 (1).

The amount of annual production costs for different cultivars ranged from 147,7 euro/da (Belgolden in 2014) to 380,6 euro/da (Charden in 2012). In most cultivars the production costs were the highest in 2012 and the lowest in 2014 which is the result from the yields obtained during these years (Figure 1).

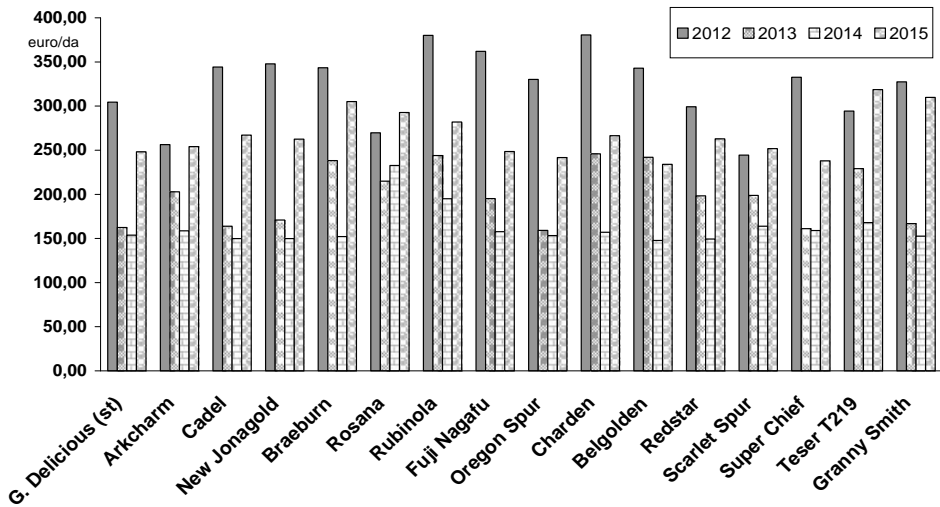


Fig. 1. Production costs, euro/da

Charden – 96.63%, Golden Delicious 63.13%. Teser T219 (92.94%), Rosana – 3.37% Fuji Nagafu Rosana, Belgolden – 50.9% (2).

Fruit quality largely depends on the cultivars characteristics and obtained average yield per tree. The highest percentage of fruit class 'Extra' quality was derived from Charden – 96.63%, which surpasses the standard Golden Delicious with 63.13%. Taser T219 also formed a high percentage of fruit class 'Extra' (92.94%), while the small-fruited was Rosana – only 3.37% class 'Extra'. Most of the other cultivars were also superior to the standard. Fruits of Fuji Nagafu and Rosana had lower quality - essentially of class 'Second' (about 50%). The greatest amount of fruit class 'First' was realized in Belgolden – 50.9% (Figure 2).

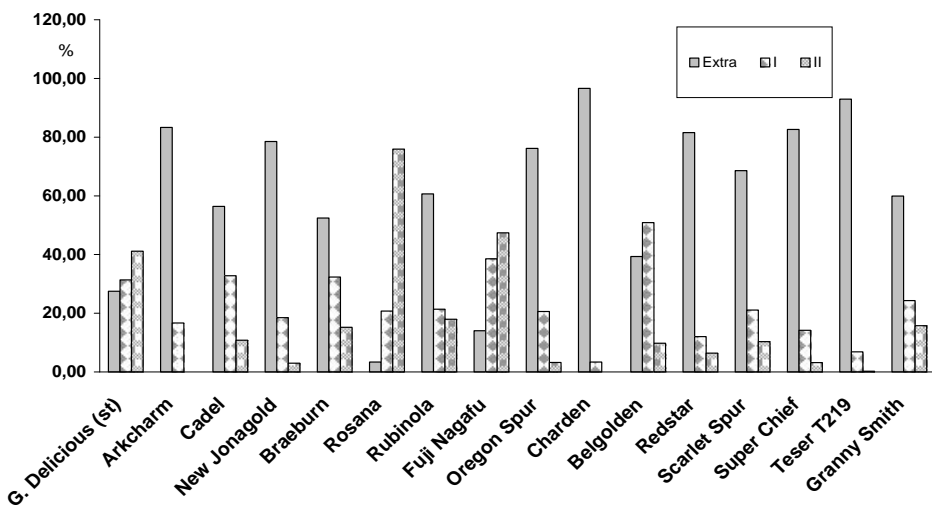


Fig. 2. Fruit quality, %

The value of gross production in different cultivars varied widely and depended on biological characteristics of the studied cultivars and the quantity of fruit production.

The highest value of this indicator had Rubinola – 1.208 euro/da, followed by Teser T219 – 1.124 euro/da, Charden – 1.118 euro/da, and the lowest was in the standard Golden Delicious - 402 euro/da.

Net income followed the trend of change in gross production (Figure 3).

The rate of profitability was the highest for Teaser T219, followed by Charden and Rubinola, and the lowest for the control Golden Delicious (Figure 3).

The value of gross production in different cultivars varied widely and depended on biological characteristics of the studied cultivars and the quantity of fruit production.

The highest value of this indicator had Rubinola – 1.208 euro/da, followed by Teser T219 – 1.124 euro/da, Charden – 1.118 euro/da, and the lowest was in the standard Golden Delicious - 402 euro/da.

Net income followed the trend of change in gross production (Figure 3).

The rate of profitability was the highest for Teaser T219, followed by Charden and Rubinola, and the lowest for the control Golden Delicious (Figure 3).

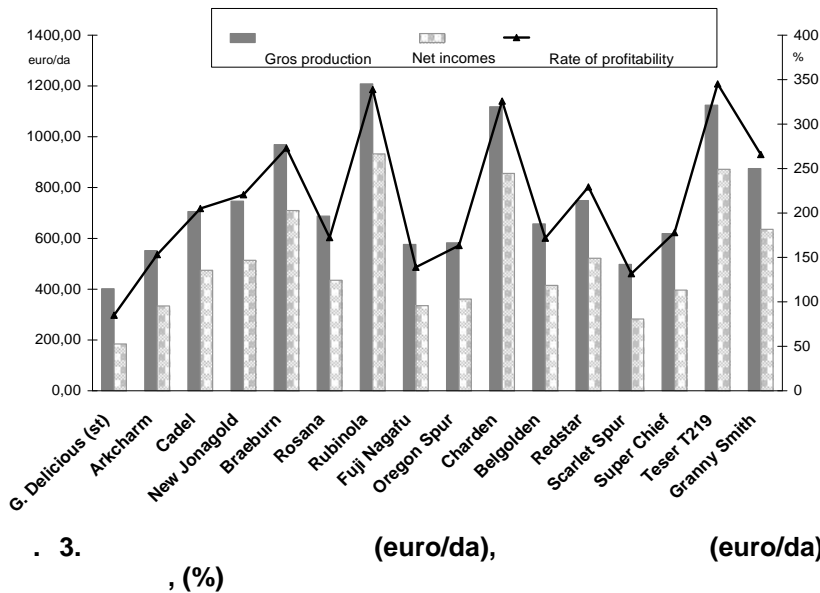


Fig. 3. Gross production (euro/da), net income (euro/da) and rate of profitability, (%)

- The cost of production is one of the main indicators to assess the effectiveness of a production and indispensable element in determining profitability.
 - On the other hand the reduction of the cost is one of the most important factors for the formation of a lower cost of production.
 - The resulting prime cost in different cultivars no followed the trend of change in the average yield. It was the lowest in Rosana, followed by Rubinola, Teser T219 and Braeburn. In the other cultivars it gradually increased and reached the highest value in Scarlet Spur (Figure 4). Similar results were also obtained for

- The cost of production is one of the main indicators to assess the effectiveness of a production and indispensable element in determining profitability.
 - On the other hand the reduction of the cost is one of the most important factors for the formation of a lower cost of production.
 - The resulting prime cost in different cultivars no followed the trend of change in the average yield. It was the lowest in Rosana, followed by Rubinola, Teser T219 and Braeburn. In the other cultivars it gradually increased and reached the highest value in Scarlet Spur (Figure 4). Similar results were also obtained for

euro/t (, 2005). - other apple cultivars, in which the prime cost of production was between 97-103 euro/t (Manolova, 2005).

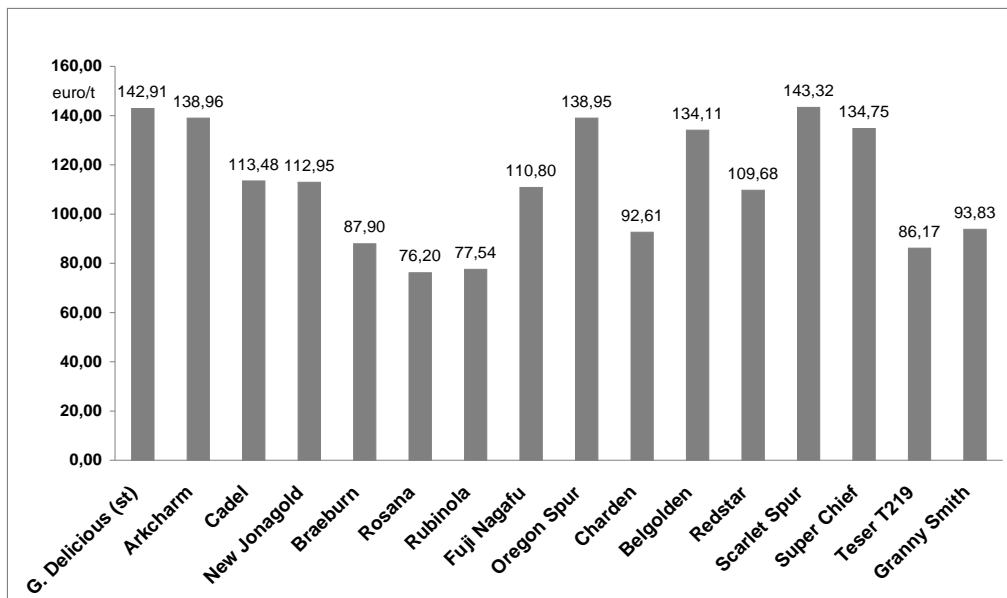


Fig. 4. Prime cost, euro/t

Rubinola, Rosana, Braeburn
 Teser T219.
 Charden Teser T219
 96.63 92.94%
 Teser T219, Charden Rubinola
 300%.

CONCLUSIONS

The cultivars Rubinola, Rosana, Braeburn and Teser T219 were characterized by the highest fertility for the conditions of Kyustendil region.

Charden and Teser T219 had the highest percentage of fruit class 'Extra' – 96.63 and 92.94%, respectively.

Teser T219, Charden and Rubinola were the most effective cultivars from economic point of view, with over 300% rate of profitability.

1. Blazek J., Hlusickova I. Orchard performance and fruit quality of 50 apple cultivars grown or tested in commercial orchards of the Czech Republic. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2007, 34 (3), 96-106.
2. Blazek J., Krelinova J. Seven-year orchard performance of eleven new apple cultivars from Holovousy in comparison with some commonly grown ones. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2006, 33 (4), 131-139.
3. Blazek J., Hlusickova I. Orchard performance and fruit quality of 50 apple cultivars grown or tested in commercial orchards of the Czech Republic. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2007, 34 (3): 96-106.
4. Blazek J., Krelinova J. Seven-year orchard performance of eleven new apple cultivars from Holovousy in comparison with some commonly grown ones. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2006, 33 (4), 131-139.
5. Blazek J., Hlusickova I. Orchard performance and fruit quality of 50 apple cultivars grown or tested in commercial orchards of the Czech Republic. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2007, 34 (3): 96-106.
6. Lukic M., Tesovic Z., Maric S., Sreckovic M. The results of the study of new apple cultivars under the conditions of Cacak. *Vocarstvo*, 2005, 39, 151 (3), 233-239.
7. Szklarz M. Productive value of seven apple cultivars with different susceptibility to apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis* Che.). *Journal of Fruit and Ornamental Plant Research*, 2008, 16: 325-331.

REFERENCES

1. Blazek J., Hlusickova I. Orchard performance and fruit quality of 50 apple cultivars grown or tested in commercial orchards of the Czech Republic. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2007, 34 (3), 96-106.
2. Blazek J., Krelinova J. Seven-year orchard performance of eleven new apple cultivars from Holovousy in comparison with some commonly grown ones. *Hort. Sci. (Prague)*, 2006, 33 (4), 131-139.
3. Krinkov H., Kostova I., Jabirov L. Produce prime-cost and reserves for its reduction in fruit-growing. *Rural economics and management*, 1989, vol. XXXIV, 8, 54-62. (in Bulgarian).
4. Lukic M., Tesovic Z., Maric S., Sreckovic M. The results of the study of new apple cultivars under the conditions of Cacak. *Vocarstvo*, 2005, 39, 151 (3), 233-239.
5. Manolova C. *Investments and efficiency in horticulture*, Plovdiv, 2005, 156 (in Bulgarian)
6. Radomirska I., Blagov A. Economic evaluation of apple cultivars under the conditions of Kyustendil region. *Proceedings '80 years agrarian science in the Rhodope Mountains'*, 25-26.09.2008, Smolyan, 2008, 233-236. (in Bulgarian).
7. Szklarz M. Productive value of seven apple cultivars with different susceptibility to apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis* Che.). *Journal of Fruit and Ornamental Plant Research*, 2008, 16, 325-331.

” ”

, 7500
E-mail: peteva.maria@abv.bg

Evaluation of new apricot cultivar ‘Istar’ for some biological and pomological properties

Maria Peteva

Apricot and Agriculture Research Station, 7500 Silistra, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

” ” - Apricot cultivar ‘Istar’ is selected in
- Apricot Research Station, Silistra,
Bulgaria. The cultivar comes from open
pollination of cultivar “Modesto”. In 2009
“Istar” was recognized to cultivar.
” . 2009 .
The tree is moderate growing. The
season of flowering is intermediate (end
(of March), the season of maturity for
(20)). picking is early/mid-season (June 20).
(60,5g), The fruits are large (60.5g) with a
- oblong shape. The skin is orange with
- light red blush from the sun side. The fruit
flesh is fine, with very good taste. The
kernel is bitter.
The productivity is very high. The
- cultivar is self-fertile with good cold
hardiness of flower bud and cold
tolerance of young fruits.
: , **Keywords:** apricot, breeding
program, cultivar

INTRODUCTION

The significant results from
the apricot selection worldwide led
- to the creation of many new
- varieties in recent years.

(Audergon et al., 2010; Bellini et al., 2010; Bassi et al., 2010; Egea et al., 2010; Ledbetter, 2010; YuPing et al., 2010).

P. rmeniaca j

(, 1991; 1999; Bassi and Audergon, 2006;).

The most developed tasks in almost all programs are extension of the calendar period of ripening and improving the quality characteristics of the fruit. Good results have been achieved in terms of resistance to biotic and abiotic factors (Audergon et al., 2010; Bellini et al., 2010; Bassi et al., 2010; Egea et al., 2010; Ledbetter, 2010; YuPing et al., 2010).

Thanks to its diverse gene fund is assumed that the species P. armeniaca is still highly susceptible to genetic improvements and it has options for creating cultivars in which to collect all the desirable commercial, horticultural and qualitative characteristics in one genotype (Tsonev, 1990; Tsoneva, 1999; Bassi and Audergon, 2006). This can only be achieved through well planned breeding programs.

In this regard, we are working for creating new cultivars with better adaptive capacity and high resistance to stress factors, meet modern market demands.

This study aims to presented data on the new apricot cultivar, which are important to the practice.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Cultivar „Istar” has been originated from open pollination of cultivar “Modesto” at the Apricot

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research Station, Silistra, Bulgaria.
<p>2009 .</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>()</p>	<p>In 2009, as result of conducted complex evaluation for distinctness, uniformity and stability, cultivar „Istar” was recognized to cultivar by expert committee of the Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Approbation and Seed Control (IASAS).</p>
<p>2000 .,</p> <p>4”.</p> <p>134 m</p> <p>”</p> <p>“</p> <p>”</p>	<p>Studies were made in experimental plantation created in 2000, where the cultivar is reproduced on rootstock “Janka 4”. The plantation has been created at 134 m altitude, on a leashed black earth, without fungicide treatments and irrigation. The trees of cv. “Hungarian best” planted in the same experimental orchard were used as a standard.</p>
<p>2011-2013 .,</p> <p>(., 1979)</p> <p>Descriptor of apricot – I.B.P.G.R.</p>	<p>The Studies were conducted in the period 2011-2013, in accordance with Methodology for the study of plant genetic resources (Nedev et al., 1979) and Descriptor of I.B.P.G.R.</p>
<p>:</p> <p>-</p> <p>100</p> <p>100</p> <p>”</p> <p>100</p>	<p>The following characteristics were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frost hardiness – over the years with conditions for frostbite of the generative organs has been determined percentage of dead buds of longitudinal cut of 100 flower buds%. - blooming time – annual phenological observations - floral compatibility – in phase “red button” is carried insulation with bags to 100 flowers buds. At the time of flowering insulators are

shaking, %

- - keep young fruits from open pollination – is determined at minimum 100 flowers per tree, %. The reports are made before and after the physiological falling off of ovaries.

- time of ripening – annual phenological observations

- fruitfulness – yield kg/tree, is reported on average by weighing the fruit from each tree

- biometrics fruit and pomological description of fruit and stone

- chemical composition of fruits– total solids, % – refractometrically, sugar, % by iodometric method Shoorl-Regenbogen, total acidity,% by titration

e

(1).

shaking, %

- - keep young fruits from open pollination – is determined at minimum 100 flowers per tree, %. The reports are made before and after the physiological falling off of ovaries.

- time of ripening – annual phenological observations

- fruitfulness – yield kg/tree, is reported on average by weighing the fruit from each tree

- biometrics fruit and pomological description of fruit and stone

- chemical composition of fruits– total solids, % – refractometrically, sugar, % by iodometric method Shoorl-Regenbogen, total acidity,% by titration

The tree is moderate growing with spreading habit. Crown at a young age is inversely pyramidal.

The allocation of flower buds is primarily on short branches. The leaf blade is short, narrow with serrated periphery and a long pointed tip. Blooming time is intermediate-end of March (Table 1).The trees bear the first fruit in the fourth year.

1. - ,

Table 1. Blooming time – cultivar Istar, compared to cultivars Modesto and Hungarian best

/ Cultivar	Duration of flowering, days					
	Phase D	Phase E	Phase F	Phase G	Phase H	
/ Istar	29 III	30 III	1 IV	6 IV	10 IV	13
/ Modesto	29 III	1 IV	3 IV	7 IV	12 IV	15
Hungarian best	30 III	1IV	3 IV	6 IV	11 IV	13

- ,
(2).
.
.
, ,
.

The fruits of cultivar 'Istar' are larger compared to the standard 'Hungarian best' and parental form 'Modesto' (Table 3). The shape of the fruit is oblong. The fruit is with deep cavity and shallow suture. The skin is orange with moderate intensity red blush from the sun side. The fruit flesh is orange, fine, thick with very good taste.

2. ,

Table 2. Biometric indicators of fruits and kernels on Istar, compared to cultivars Modesto and Hungarian best

/ Cultivar	/ Fruit				/ Stone			
	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Istar	60.5	528	490	428	3.5	306	232	127
Modesto	45.8	429	445	407	2.9	286	226	115
Hungarian best - Std	44.2	440	436	373	3.1	301	225	125

-
(
3).
,
.

The content of sugar is higher than the standard 'Hungarian best' and parental form (Table 3). The stone is medium-large, elliptic, free. The kernel is bitter.

Table 3. Chemical composition on Istar, compared to cultivars Modesto and Hungarian best

/ Cultivar	Total solids (%)	Total acids (%)	Inverted sugar (%)	Sucrose (%)	Total sugar (%)
/ Istar	13.5	1.8	3.9	5.4	9.6
/ Modesto	13.5	1.8	3.8	4.2	8.0
Hungarian best	15.1	1.5	3.3	5.8	9.1

Harvest maturity occurs in the second decade of June, 17 days before 'Modesto' and 20 days before 'Hungarian best' (Table 4). The cultivar is self-fertility with a very high productivity— 90,0 g/tree (Table 5). 'Istar' has good cold hardiness of flower bud, 36% frost flower buds in temperatures at -14.4 °C, February 2012 (norm for the month - 0,3°C).

4.

Table 4 Session of ripening on Istar, compared to cultivars Modesto and Hungarian best

/ Cultivar	/ Period	/ June			/ July		
		1-10	10-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31
/ Istar				*****			
/ Modesto					*****		
Hungarian best					**	***	

5. , (3-)
Table 5. Floral compatibility, keep young fruits and yield on Istar, compared to cultivars Modesto and Hungarian best

/ Cultivar	Floral compatibility		keep young fruits		/ Yield kg/tree (2011-2013)
	%	Assessment	%	Assessment	
/ Istar	12.8	self-fertile	15.0	good	90.0
/ Modesto	10.4	self-fertile	15.7	good	76.3
Hungarian best	18.0	self-fertile	26.0	good	50.4

CONCLUSIONS

- The advantages of cultivar 'Istar' like intermediate blooming time and good cold hardiness, allow growing in unusual places for apricot.

- The cultivar is highly productive and allows entrance to the market in the period late June/early July, with big, attractive and tasty fruit, which fully satisfy the current requirements of consumers in terms of quality, taste and good looks.

REFERENCES

1. Audergon M.J., Blanc A., Gilles F., Broquaire J.M., Clauzel G., Couble B., Grotte M., Reich M., Bureau S., Pitiot C. New recent selections is used from INRA'S apricot breeding programme. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, 862:179-182
2. Bassi D and Audergon, J.M. Apricot breeding: Update and perspectives. *Acta Hort.*, 2006, 701:279-294.
3. Bassi D., Rizzo M., Fosschi S. Breeding apricot in Northern Italy. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, 862:179-182

862:179-182.

5. **Bassi D and Audergon J.M.** Apricot breeding: Update and perspectives. *Acta Hort.*, 2006, 701:279-294.

6. **Bassi D., Rizzo M. Fosschi S.** Breeding apricot in Northern Italy. *Acta Horticulturea*, 2010, 862:151-158.

7. **Bellini E., Nencetti V., Calderoni G.** Results of the apricot breeding programme at the University of Florence. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, No.862 pp. 213-218.

8. **Egea J, Dicenta F., Burgos L., Martinez-Gómez P., Rubio M., Campoy J. A., Patino L.J, Nortes L., Molina A, Ruiz D.** New Apricot Cultivars from CEBAS-CSIC (Mursia, Spain) Breeding Programme. *Acta Horticulturae*. 2010, 862:113-118.

9. **Ledbetter C. A.** Apricot breeding in North America: current status and future prospects. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, No.862 pp.85-92.

10. **Yu Ping Z., Liu WeiSheng, Sun Meng; Liu Ning, Zhao Feng, Yu XiangHe, Xu Ming.** Breeding report of a new apricot cultivar Guoqiang. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2010, vol. 27 No. 3 pp. 473-474.

Horticulturea, 2010, 862:151-158

4. **Bellini E., Nencetti V., Calderoni G.** Results of the apricot breeding programme at the University of Florence. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, No.862 pp. 213-218

5. **Egea J, Dicenta F., Burgos L., Martinez-Gómez P., Rubio M., Campoy J. A., Patino L.J, Nortes L., Molina A, Ruiz D.** New Apricot Cultivars from CEBAS-CSIC (Mursia, Spain) Breeding Programme. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, 862:113-118

6. **Ledbetter C. A.** Apricot breeding in North America: current status and future prospects. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2010, No. 862 pp. 85-92.

7. **Nedev et al.** Methodology for the study of plant resources in fruit species. *Plovdiv*, 1979. (in Bulgarian)

8. **sonev R.** Studies on biological manifestations of introduced varieties of apricots. *Dissertation*, 1991. (in Bulgarian)

9. **Tsoneva E.** *Dissertation*, 1999. (in Bulgarian)

10. **Yu Ping Z., Liu WeiSheng, Sun Meng, Liu Ning, Zhao Feng, Yu XiangHe, Xu Ming.** Breeding report of a new apricot cultivar Guoqiang. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2010, Vol. 27 No. 3 pp. 473-474.