

(*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*)

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Explore the use of wild grapes (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *Sylvestris*) as grapevine rootstocks

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SUMMARY

- Wild grapes are being studied in more than a century. In Bulgaria meet ubiquitous along the Danube, the Black Sea coast, the Struma river valley, Veleka River, Ropotamo river, Western Rodopi mountain, Pirin mountain, etc. (Negrul et al., 1965). Wild grapes are found in all areas to 600-700 m altitude.
- Terrains that grow wild grapes are very diverse- from flat to hilly and mountainous (Kovatchev, 1979, Katerov et al., 2004).
- Thus is a prerequisite for selection of forms with economically valuable qualities that are important for the breeding and practice as increased resistance to low winter temperatures and drought, tolerance to diseases and pests, and

(Olmo, 1979, Tsvetkov et al., 2005).

Vitis vinifera ssp. *sylvestris*)

S-1,

(450

).

SO 4 (*Vitis Berlandieri* x *Vitis Riparia*)

sylvestris (S-1)

Vitis vinifera ssp.

others (Olmo, 1979, Tsvetkov et al., 2005).

The aim of this study is exploring the possibilities of using wild grape (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) as a rootstock. Selected is suitable wild form S-1, discovered at the foot of the Rhodope Mountain, inside of the terrain of village Semchinovo (450 m above sea level). The comparative agro-biological research includes economically important for the country grapevine rootstocks SO 4 (*Vitis Berlandieri* x *Vitis Riparia*) and Fercal.

The preliminary results of the studies show good affinity of the wild form *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris* S-1 to the grafted wine varieties Mavrud and Cabernet Sauvignon and to the table variety Brestovitza as well as the relatively high plant growth rate and shoot maturity percentage.

Key words: biodiversity, grapevine genetic resources, wild grapes, grapevine rootstocks

INTRODUCTION

Most of the scientific developments regarding the exploration and sustainable use of biodiversity of wild vines (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) has key objectives clarify the speciation process in cultural grapevine and origin of local varieties (McGovern, 2003).

(*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*)

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(McGovern, 2003).

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From a practical perspective, different forms wild grapes are natural prerequisite for selection of forms with increased resistance to biotic and abiotic stress and other economically valuable qualities that are important for the genetics and breeding. Detailed examination of within species

2007).

(Jaillon et al.,

” , ”

(Velasco et al., 2007, Di Gaspero et al., 2007, Zarouri et al., 2015).

ssp. *sylvestris*)

(S-1) (*V.vinifera*

1.

(*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *sylvestris* – S1)

2.

S1

SO4

3.

S1

SO4

- richness and diversity of biotypes of wild vines is a source of
- enrichment of the gene pool in the grapevine (Jaillon et al., 2007).
- Over the last few decades, interest in wild grapes grow considerably,
- as regarding their use for various breeding purposes as well as in conjunction with " reading " of the grapevine genome at molecular level (Velasco et al., 2007, Di Gaspero et al., 2007, Zarouri et al., 2015).

- The aim of this study is
- exploring the possibilities of using selected wild grape (S-1) (*V.vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) as grapevine rootstock. The experiments were carried out in the following sequence:

1. Agro-biological study of selected wild grape (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *sylvestris* - S1)

2. Comparative study of the dynamic of growth and annual growth matured shoots part of wild form S1 and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal

3. Comparative study of the effects of wild form S1 and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal on affinity, callus formation, dynamic of growth and annual growth matured shoots part of grafted varieties – Cabernet Sauvignon, Mavrud and Brestovitz

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Wild form *V. vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris* (S-1) was discovered 450 meters above sea level at the foot of the Western Rhodopes (Figure 1).



1. *In situ*
S-1 (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*),

Fig. 1. *In situ* preservation and selection of initial plant material from wild grape S-1 (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*) at the foothills of the Western Rhodopes, village Semchinovo, Septemvry municipality

For the comparative study were used established in practice grapevine rootstocks: SO4 (*V. berlandieri* x *V. riparia*) and Fercal (BC1 x 333 EM). The grapevine rootstock SO4 was selected in the School of Viticulture in Oppenheim, Germany, with dedicated hybrid material (seeds), obtained from crosses of American species *Berlandieri* and *Riparia* by Hungarian scientist Teleki.

The grapevine rootstock Fercal (complex hybrid BC1 (*Berlandieri* x *Colombard*) x 333EM (Cabernet Sauvignon x *Berlandieri*)) was

R. Pouget	1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established in 1959 by R. Pouget - at the National Institute for - Agronomic Research, Bordeaux, - France and was recognized by
INRA	1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INRA as a variety in 1978. For the - comparative studies on affinity and - influence on the dynamics of the - growth of the grafted varieties are - selected wine varieties Mavrud, - Cabernet Sauvignon and dessert - variety Brestovitza.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavrud is an old local variety - grown in our land since ancient - times. It belongs to the Black Sea - eco-geographical group. Cabernet - Sauvignon is one of the oldest - high-quality French wine varieties. - It belongs to Western eco- - geographical group.
1966		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brestovitza variety is derived from - crosses between varieties Italia - and Yantur in 1966 by J. Ivanov, - V. Valchev, K. Stoev and Z. - Zankov and the Institute of - Viticulture and Enology, Pleven. - For the preparation of rootstocks - (3 x 20 pcs.) and grafted (3 x 60 - pcs.) experimental plants was - applied proven technology for the - production of grapevine planting - material by cartonage method of - the Experimental Station of - Viticulture and Enology, - Septemvry (Tsvetkov et al., 2007). - Studies with respect to - adaptation, the affinity and the - dynamics of growth were carried - out by standard methods - described by Babrikov (1979),

(1979), (1979)
. (1992),

30

Lilov (1979) and Radulov et al. (1992), where the dynamics of growth in experimental plants was recorded after 30 days in greenhouse conditions and annual growth matured shoots part of the rootstocks and varieties – after leaf fall, at the end of vegetation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agro-biological study of selected wild grape (Vitis vinifera L. ssp. sylvestris - S1)

(*Vitis vinifera L. ssp. sylvestris – S1*)

Vitis vinifera ssp. sylvestris S-1 (

Vitis

Wild form *Vitis vinifera ssp. sylvestris S-1* (Semchinovo) is a climber plant. Leaf lamina is small, poorly slashed, tripartite. The average length of mature shoot are 13.5 cm and the thickness respectively 8.0 mm (at the 10th internode) and 7.1 mm (at the 40th internode).

13,5 m,
8,0 mm (10
) 7,1 mm (40
).

The annual matured shoot has a slight abdominal area and inversely proportional ratio between parenchymatous and cambial tissues. According Lilov (1979) and Oceta et al. (2008), these parameters are crucial for good callus formation and affinity processes of grafting and stratification.

(1979) Oceta et al.
(2008),

(Dzhambazova et al., 2009, Genov et al., 2006)
(Kamenova et al., 2007)

Preliminary were carried out molecular (Dzhambazova et al., 2009, Genov et al., 2006) and serological analyses (Kamenova et al., 2007) of the initial plant, confirming the genetic origin and showed the absence of viral,

(S-1)
(Tsvetkov et al., 2006).

bacterial and fungal diseases. In addition, it was developed an efficient protocol for in vitro propagation. Initial accessions from the wild form (S-1) were introduced in the grapevine genebank of Agrobiointitute- Sofia (Tsvetkov et al., 2006).

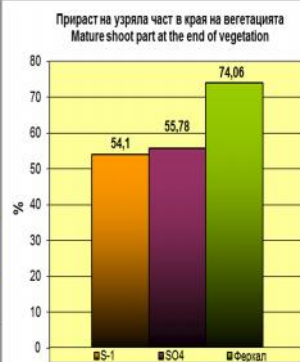
Comparative study of the dynamic of growth and annual growth matured shoots part of wild form S1 and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal

Wild form (S-1) showed a faster rate of initial development in comparison with the approved grape rootstocks SO4 and Fercal (Table 1, Figure 2).

T 1. / . 2.

Table 1. / Fig. 2. Growth dynamic and mature shoot part at the end of vegetation of the rootstock plants

Варианти Variants	Вкоренени подложкови резници Rooted rootstock cuttings (%)	Първоклас ни лози First class rootstock plants (%)	Брой летораста Number of shoots (на 1 лоза) (per 1 plant)	Брой листа Number of leaves (на 1 лоза) (per 1 plant)	Средна дължина на летораст Average shoot length (cm)	Брой стъпални корени Number of stepping roots (дебелина над 1mm) (thickness over 1 mm)	Средна дължина на 1 корен Average length of 1 root (cm)
S-1	98,4	82	1	9	22,6	11,8	15,8
Феркал	94	84	1	8	21,7	11,5	15
SO4	96,2	85	1	9	22,5	11,7	15,5



Its buds swell after the third day, forming a high percentage of stepping roots (with a thickness of over 1 mm) and high yields of first class rootstock plants. Unimpressive good dynamics of growth in greenhouse conditions

(3),

(S-1),

SO4.

- (Figure 3), evidenced by the
- accelerated rooting, optimal
- number of leaves and stepping
- roots and a high percentage of
- obtained first class grapevine
- plants. With regard to the annual
- growth matured shoots part of the
- used as a rootstock wild form (S-1),
- the results obtained were
- comparable to those of the well
- established in Bulgaria rootstock
- SO4. The high rate of matured
- shoots part at the end of the
- vegetation of the rootstock Fercal
- is mainly due to the characteristic
- genotypic specificity.



. 3.

S-1

SO4

, 90

Fig. 3. Development of the experimental rootstock plants from wild form S-1 and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal, 90 days after planting in greenhouse conditions

SO4

- S1
- Comparative study of the effects of wild form S1 and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal on affinity, callus formation, dynamic of growth and annual growth matured shoots part of grafted varieties – Cabernet Sauvignon, Mavrud and Brestovitza*
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Fallot (1961) considers that the first condition for the success of a graft is the formation of a bond between two joined parts of the stems, then activating the cambium of the rootstock and grafted variety. This weld is carried out not directly but by an intermediate newly formed callus tissue. In terms of affinity and callus formation after stratification, the highest percentage of full circular callus was recorded in the three tested variants of the wild form *V. vinifera* ssp. *silvestris* (S-1) (Mavrud 96%, Cabernet Sauvignon 95.5% and 94.5% Brestovitza).

In the other rootstock, this parameter varies from 88.5% (variant SO4/Mavrud) – up to 94% (variant Fercal/Cabernet Sauvignon) (Figure 4, Figure 5).

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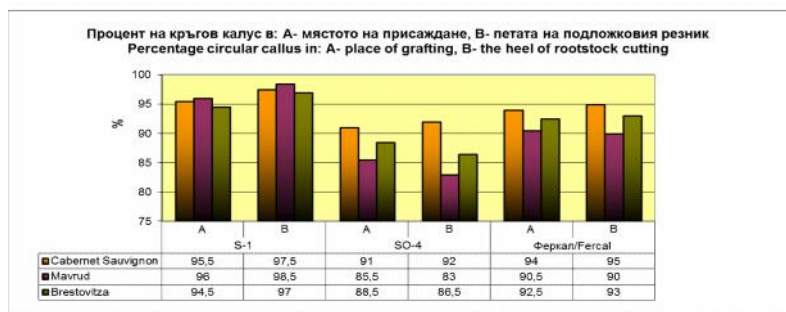


Fig. 4. Affinity and callus formation of grafted experimental plants /rootstock-wild form S-1, varieties- Cabernet Sauvignon, Mavrud and Brestovitza/.

Fig. 5. Grafted grapevines /S-1/ vrud/ at early stage of development after stratification

<p>(S-1)</p> <p>(), SO4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is noteworthy that in the wild form (S-1) all grafting combination variants soon emerge root beginnings (circular callus in the heel of rootstock cuttings) compared with rootstocks SO4 and Fercal. The relationship between callus formation and rooting plays an important role. It is largely determined by hereditary biological characteristics of the different rootstock and variety species. At the same time is determined by a complex of physiological factors that were examined still insufficient (Imazio et al., 2009).
<p>(Imazio et al., 2009).</p> <p>(S-1)</p> <p>SO4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observed are likely due to the different influence of used as a rootstock wild form (S-1) and rootstocks SO4 and Fercal. <p>Again unimpressive high percentage circular callus formed by the combination of the wild form and the Mavrud, suggesting promising results in the production of grapevine planting material of that variety.</p>
<p>(S-1)</p> <p>SO4</p> <p>(</p> <p>7). Celik et al. (2005) Uzun et al. (2010),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was obtained identical results in wild form (S-1) and SO4 rootstocks in terms of biometric indicators of the dynamics of initial growth, where all grafted plants showed very good rooting, optimal number of leaves and stepping roots (Table 2, Figure 7). <p>2, Celik et al. (2005) and Uzun et al. (2010), report on experiments with</p>

75%.

(85%-89%)

65%

wild grapevines forms and cultivars, where success in the graft combinations ranged from 65% up to 75%. In our case, received higher percentages rooted plants (85%-89%) are probably due to well worked technology for rapid production of grapevine planting material by cartonage method as well as the specificity of the graft combinations.

39,28%

41,6%.
S-1

SO4

24,86%

35,86%

(S 4/

(S-1/

)

).

S-1

Readings rates of matured shoots part of the grafted plants (Figure 6) shows dominance of the rootstock Fercal, where values range from 39.28% to 41.6%. The data of wild form S-1 are similar to those of the rootstock SO4 with the values from 24.86% (SO4/Brestovitza) up to 35,86% (S-1/Brestovitza).

An interesting fact is that Brestovitza variety grafted on the wild form S-1 showed a weak initial growth (Table 2), but a relatively high percentage matured shoots part of the grafted plants at the end of vegetation. By contrast variety Mavrud and Cabernet Sauvignon such a trend is not noticeable.

Table 2. / Fig. 6. Growth dynamic and mature shoot part at the end of vegetation of the grafted plants

Варианти Variants	Вкоренени лози Rooted grapevines (%)	Първокласни лози First class grapevines (%)	Брой лозорасты Number of shoots (на 1 лоза) (per 1 plant)	Брой листа Number of leaves (на 1 лоза) (per 1 plant)	Средна дължина на лозораст Average shoot lenght (cm)	Брой стъпални корени Number of stepping roots (дебелна над 1mm) (thickness over 1 mm)	Средна дължина на 1 корен Average length of 1 root (cm)
S-1/CS	87	89	1	7	16,6	12,6	16,6
S-1/M	85	87	1	7	16,8	12,8	16,8
S-1/B	87	88	1	9	16,7	13	16,7
Fercal/CS	88	90	1	8	17,5	11,8	17,5
Fercal/M	87	89	1	7	16,4	12,6	16,4
Fercal/B	89	90	1	8	17,3	12,7	17,3
SO4/CS	88	91	1	8	17,4	13	17,4
SO4/M	87	87	1	8	17,8	12,6	17,8
SO4/B	88	89	1	9	18	13	18

Прираст на узрала част в края на вегетацията Mature shoot part at the end of vegetation			
Вариант Variant	Средна дължина на лозораст Average shoot lenght (cm)	Брой стъпални корени Number of stepping roots (thickness over 1 mm)	Средна дължина на 1 корен Average length of 1 root (cm)
Cabernet Sauvignon	33,19	33,83	39,28
Mavrud	29,64	29,64	41,6
Brestovitzia	35,98	24,86	39,67

Legend: S-1- wild form, CS- Cabernet Sauvignon, M- Mavrud, B- Brestovitzia



. 7.

Fig. 7. Development of the grafted grapevines in greenhouse conditions
Legend: S-1- wild form, . - Cabernet Sauvignon, M- Mavrud, - Brestovitzia

CONCLUSIONS

(S-1)
-
,
SO4
,
(
1 mm),
.

Wild form (S-1) showed a faster rate of initial development in comparison with the approved grape rootstocks SO4 and Fercal. When it bud swell more after the third day, forms a high percentage of stepping roots (of a thickness greater than 1 mm), as well as a higher yield of superior grapevine plants. Unimpressive as good dynamics of growth in greenhouse conditions and the high percentage

obtained by grafting of wild form (S-1) with the varieties Mavrud and Cabernet Sauvignon.

(S-1) Forthcoming studies for the effects of the wild form (S-1) on the quality of the fruit and wine of the grafted varieties. It is envisaged also parallel testing of the wild form (S-1) by the classical method for the production of grapevine planting material.

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Technological study of some red vine varieties and clones grown in the region of Pleven town

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SUMMARY

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(2013-2014 .).

- Technological characteristic of newly selected red vine varieties Pamid clone 5/76, Gamza clone 52-9-4 and Kaylashki rubin, grown in the region of Pleven was made. The study covered two consecutive vintages (2013-2014). The dynamics of grapes ripening was monitored. The impact of the addition of aroma-releasing enzyme in the grape pulp before the alcoholic fermentation on the chemical composition and organoleptic profile of the obtained red wines was studied.

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The survey results showed that the composition and tasting characteristics of the experimental wines largely depended on the specifics and the potential of the respective variety. The obtained wines of Kaylashki rubin variety were distinguished with the highest sugar-free extract (SFE) rate; they contained more total phenolic compounds (TPC) and anthocyanins, had more intensive colour and got the highest score during tasting. The samples of

5/76

- Pamid 5/76 had the lowest rates of these indicators. The addition of aroma-releasing enzyme had a positive effect on the content of esters in wines, but not on the content of aldehydes and higher alcohols. The total esters and total aldehydes concentration was the highest in the samples of Kaylashki rubin (2013), however the aldehydes rate did not affect negatively their organoleptic profile. The lowest concentrations of higher alcohols were accounted in the control of Pamid 5/76 (2013).

Key words: grapes, wine, chemical composition, aromatic profile, sensory characteristics

INTRODUCTION

- Wine chemical composition and organoleptic profile is determined by a number of factors such as grape variety, soil and climatic conditions in the area of cultivation, the sanitary status and the degree of grapes ripeness. They in total define wine specificity.

- Essential to wine quality is its aroma which is due to numerous volatile compounds available in different ratios and concentrations (Fischer et al., 1999; Carey et al., 2003; Fang and Qian, 2006).

- Wine aroma composition is a combination of the grapes varietal aromas and those formed in the process of winemaking. The aromatic substances are formed mainly during grapes ripening and are located mostly in the berry skin (Gomez et al., 1994). Very

(Fischer et al., 1999; Carey et al., 2003; Fang and Qian, 2006).

(Gomez et al., 1994).

important for enhancing the wine varietal aroma is the addition of aroma enzymes during winemaking.

(Aryan et al., 1987;

, 2002).

These are generally glucosidases, which degrading the glycosidically-bound non-volatile precursors of aromatic substances that defines them as 'aroma-releasing' enzymes (Aryan et al., 1987; Angelova, 2002).

In the recent years there has been a tendency in the European countries of increased interest in growing local varieties and the wines made from them to be specifically differentiated from those of other regions.

(Loureiro et al., 2011).

That has been accomplished also through the application of clonal selection in the vineyards for improvement of the vine genetic resources based on choice of clones having better agro-biological and technological indicators (Loureiro et al., 2011).

52-9-4

5/76,

The objective of this study was technological characteristic to be made of Pamid clone 5/76, Gamza clone 52-9-4 and Kaylashki rubin varieties and the impact of the addition of aroma-releasing enzyme in the grape pulp on the chemical composition, aromatic and organoleptic profile of the obtained red wines to be investigated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out with the newly selected at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven clones Pamid 5/76, Gamza 52-9-4 and the Kaylashki rubin grape varieties. It covered two consecutive vintages in the years 2013 and 2014. The vineyards were fruit-bearing, grown at the Experimental Base of IVE. Pamid and Gamza clones were cultivated on improved single Guyot training while Kaylashki rubin on stem Moser training.

The loading at mature pruning of Pamid and Gamza was 18 winter eyes per vine and of Kaylashki rubin – 24 winter eyes per vine.

During the period of grapes ripening (August-September) the dynamics of sugars accumulation was monitored through the changes in sugars and titratable acids concentration in the grape juice. Grapes was picked up upon reaching technological maturity and processed in the Experimental Winery of IVE-Pleven. The classical technology for red dry wine making was applied under the conditions of micro-vinification (Amerine et al., 1972; Yankov et al., 1992) – removing the berries, crushing, sulphitation (50 mg/kg SO₂), adding pure culture dry wine yeasts *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *Vitilevure* CSM in the amount of 20 g/hl, fermentation temperature 28 °C, separation of solid particles,

28

30 kg.

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Zymovarietal Aroma G
 3 g/100 kg

30 mg/dm³ SO₂.

(Ivanov et al. 1979).

1979):

- (mg/dm³) –
- ;
- (mg/dm³) – NaOH;
- (mg/dm³)–

100-

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(2001;
 2008).

further sulphitation, storage.

The raw material of the studied varieties and clones was divided in equal quantities into two technological variants, 30 kg each.

I variant – control

II variant – with the addition of aroma-releasing enzyme *Zymovarietal Aroma G* in the amount of 3 g/100 kg of grape pulp before the alcoholic fermentation.

After the completion of the process, determined by chemical analysis of sugars, the young wines were decanted and further sulphitated to 30 mg/dm³ free SO₂.

The grapes must chemical composition of the studied varieties and the obtained experimental wines were determined by the generally accepted methods in wine-making practice (Ivanov et al. 1979). The aromatic profile of wines included the following indicators and methods of analysis (Ivanov et al. 1979):

- total aldehydes (mg/dm³) – bisulphite method;
- total esters (mg/dm³) – method of saponification with NaOH;
- total higher alcohols (mg/dm³) – modified method of Komarovskiy – Felenber.

The organoleptic characteristics of the experimental samples were determined according to 100-score scale for the indicators: colour, aroma, taste and general impression (Tsvetanov, 2001; Prodanova, 2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- In the annual monitoring of
- sugars accumulation dynamics in
- grapes during the ripening stage it
- was established the influence of
the meteorological conditions of
the year on the process,
composition and quality of the raw
material. In 2013 there was a
normal course of ripening due to
the favourable climatic conditions
during this period – hot summer
without rains.

2013

- The high temperatures in August
- determined the good sugars
accumulation in grapes and the
rapid acids decrease.

2014

- In 2014 all varieties had late
- maturation due to the unfavorable
- climatic conditions during this
period – cool and rainy summer.

- After reaching of
- technological maturity the grapes
were harvested and vinified. An
- analysis for identifying the
chemical composition of grapes
from the studied varieties and
clones was made. The results for
the period of the research showed
- that the rates of the main indicators
- were within the normal range for
the studied red wine varieties
(Table 1).

(1).

1.

Table 1. Chemical composition of grapes from the studied varieties and clones.

Variety, clone	Vintage	Date of harvest	Sugars, g/dm ³	Glucose, g/dm ³	Fructose, g/dm ³	Titrateable acidity, g/dm ³	/ GAI	
Pamid 5/76	2013	13.09.	186,00	75,00	111,30	5,24	3,44	3,19
	2014	12.09.	174,00	77,00	87,00	5,13	3,38	3,35
Gamza 52-9-4	2013	19.09.	219,00	92,10	126,90	5,50	3,98	3,24
	2014	12.09.	186,00	81,00	105,00	7,80	2,38	3,30
Kaylashki rubin	2013	25.09.	262,00	121,35	140,65	5,85	4,47	3,27
	2014	19.09.	212,00	94,00	118,00	7,28	2,91	3,10

- The tendency for the lowest rate of sugars accumulation in Pamid 5/76, and the highest in Kaylashki rubin was observed.

- Grapes vintage 2013 was characterized by higher sugar content. The monosaccharides glucose and fructose ratio was less than 1, as fructose was predominant in quantity.

- The lowest titrateable acidity had grapes of Pamid clone 5/76 that might be pointed as a varietal specificity. The glucoacidimetric index (GAI) was determined based on the sugars and titrateable acids content in the grapes from the studied varieties and clones. Its values were indicator for the raw material quality.

- The calculated values for vintage 2013 were higher, as in Kaylashki

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 2013 . 1,98
 g/dm³ 3,54 g/dm³,
 2014 . – 0,97 g/dm³
 2,05 g/dm³.

- rubin they reached 4,47, which
 - was a proof that the grapes was
 suitable for the production of high
 quality red wines in terms of
 chemical composition and
 organoleptic characteristics. The
 reported pH values of the grape
 juice were within the normal range
 for red grape varieties,
 corresponding to the established
 acid content of the raw material
 (Table 1).

Chemical and sensory
 analyses of the obtained
 experimental wines were
 performed. The data for their
 chemical composition and
 organoleptic profile are presented
 in Table 2.

The alcohol content in the
 samples corresponded to the
 grapes sugar content. For wines
 from both vintages the lowest
 alcohol content had the samples of
 Pamid variety and the highest
 alcohol rate - of Kaylashki rubin,
 without significant differences to
 be observed between the variants
 of the varieties. The full conduction
 of the alcoholic fermentation was
 confirmed by the residual sugars
 concentration in wines, which for
 vintage 2013 was in the range
 from 1,98 g/dm³ to 3,54 g/dm³,
 while for vintage 2014 – from 0,97
 g/dm³ to 2,05 g/dm³.

2.

Table 2. Chemical composition and tasting score of red experimental wines from the studied varieties and clones.

Indicators Wines	/ Variant	/ Vintage	Alcohol, vol. %	Total extract, g/dm ³	Sugars, g/dm ³	Sugar free extract, g/dm ³	Titrateable acidity, g/dm ³	Volatile acidity, g/dm ³		TPC, g/dm ³	Anthocyanins, mg/dm ³	Colour intensity,	Tasting score
5/76 Pamid 5/76	1	2013	12,12	22,00	2,12	19,88	4,00	0,66	3,17	1,00	134,78	7,20	79,11
		2014	12,14	21,70	0,97	20,73	4,90	0,62	3,31	0,98	122,00	7,64	76,43
	2	2013	12,21	22,80	2,15	20,65	4,13	0,54	3,12	1,22	142,77	7,54	77,78
		2014	12,20	22,00	1,17	20,83	4,20	0,66	3,32	1,05	130,35	7,88	79,57
52-9-4 Gamza 52-9-4	1	2013	12,84	23,40	1,98	21,42	5,32	0,42	3,36	2,19	339,93	9,63	80,67
		2014	12,28	23,60	1,45	22,15	5,63	0,62	3,42	1,61	218,10	9,56	75,00
	2	2013	12,92	24,40	2,42	21,98	5,13	0,54	3,34	2,32	352,05	9,88	81,78
		2014	12,34	23,80	1,45	22,35	5,40	0,66	3,37	1,72	226,30	9,75	74,57
Kaylashki rubin	1	2013	14,24	27,60	3,54	24,06	5,54	0,66	3,36	2,72	456,52	11,16	85,00
		2014	12,66	25,80	1,95	23,85	6,95	0,64	3,14	2,28	273,22	10,12	75,43
	2	2013	14,00	27,60	3,00	24,60	5,00	0,66	3,35	2,73	466,50	11,37	85,89
		2014	12,72	26,20	2,05	24,15	6,80	0,66	3,15	2,33	279,36	10,17	76,71

/ Note:

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Variant 1 – control

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Variant 2 – addition of aroma-releasing enzyme *Zymovarietal Aroma G* (3 g/100 kg)*Zymovarietal Aroma G* (3 g/100 kg)

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 5/76
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 5/76
 (2013 .) 52-9-4 (2014 .)
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 2013 .,
 4,00 g/dm³ 5,63 g/dm³,
 2014 . - 4,13
 g/dm³ 6,95 g/dm³ (2).
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 5/76.

More significant differences in the amount of sugar-free extract (SFE) of the experimental wines were found due to the specifics and potential of the studied varieties. That explained the lower rates in the samples of Pamid 5/76 and the higher values of Kaylashki rubin (Table 2). The differences between the variants of one grape variety were insignificant, however in all experimental wines variant 2 was characterized by higher extract.

That was reflected in the tasting scores of the wines during the organoleptic analysis. These variants except Pamid 5/76 (2013) and Gamza 52-9-4 (2014) gained more scores because of the better density and harmony of taste indicators (Table 2, Figure 1).

The titratable acids of the experimental samples, vintage 2013, were from 4,00 g/dm³ to 5,63 g/dm³, while for vintage 2014– from 4,13 g/dm³ to 6,95 g/dm³ (Table 2). These values were within the standard limits for red wines and they varied in the specific range for each variety. The lowest acidity was found in the variants of Pamid 5/76. The obtained experimental results did not show any significant differences between the separate variants of the studied varieties. All experimental samples had also normal volatile acidity.

Important indicators in red

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 88,00 193,60 mg/dm³ (2013 .)
 105,60 176,00 mg/dm³
 (2014 .). -
 5/76
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wines composition having an impact on their organoleptic qualities have been also the content of total phenolic compounds (TPC) and anthocyanins. Their rates have been directly related to and determined by the variety potential and its specifics, therefore they have been increasing in the order Pamid 5/76 < Gamza 52-9-4 < Kaylashki rubin (Table 2). No significant differences in the amount of TPC and anthocyanins between the variants of the studied varieties were found.

The colour characteristics were proportionally dependent on the concentration of TPC and anthocyanins in the experimental wines. Wines from the variants containing more anthocyanins had higher values of intensity and were respectively, evaluated higher for the indicator colour, during tasting. Depending on the varietal features the lowest colour intensity had the variants of Pamid 5/76, and the highest – of Kaylashki rubin.

The results of the aromatic complex study of the experimental red wines are presented in Table 3.

The amount of total esters was within the range from 88,00 to 193,60 mg/dm³ (2013) and from 105,60 to 176,00 mg/dm³ (2014). Higher concentration was found in the samples of the varieties Pamid 5/76 and Kaylashki rubin.

It was significantly lower in

2014).

52-9-4 (2013 .,

Gamza clone 52-9-4 wines (2013, 2014). In all varieties more esters were found in the wines from variant 2, due to the used aroma-releasing enzyme.

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3.

Table 3. Aromatic composition of the experimental red wines from the studied varieties and clones.

Wines	Indicators	/ Variant	/ Vintage	Total esters, mg/dm ³	Total aldehydes, mg/dm ³	Total higher alcohols, mg/dm ³
Pamid 5/76	5/76	1	2013	176,00	93,00	419,50
			2014	140,80	17,60	378,00
	2	2013	193,60	114,00	382,50	
		2014	158,40	11,00	342,00	
Gamza 52-9-4	52-9-4	1	2013	88,00	90,82	455,00
			2014	105,60	35,20	329,00
	2	2013	105,60	74,00	436,00	
		2014	123,20	35,20	353,00	
Kaylashki rubin	1	1	2013	140,80	81,10	466,50
			2014	123,20	48,40	374,00
	2	2013	176,00	80,00	531,00	
		2014	158,40	39,60	432,00	

74,00
114,00 mg/dm³ (2013 .)
11,00 48,40 mg/dm³ (2014 .),

The concentration of total aldehydes in the samples varied from 74,00 to 114,00 mg/dm³ (2013) and from 11,00 to 48,40 mg/dm³ (2014), as there was no correlation between their amounts in the individual variants per varieties and clones. In vintage 2013, Pamid 5/76 (variant 2) contained more aldehydes, while in Kaylashki rubin their

2013 .
5/76 (2)

382,50 531,00
 mg/dm³ (2013 .) 329,00
 mg/dm³ 432,00 mg/dm³ (2014
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concentrations were almost similar.

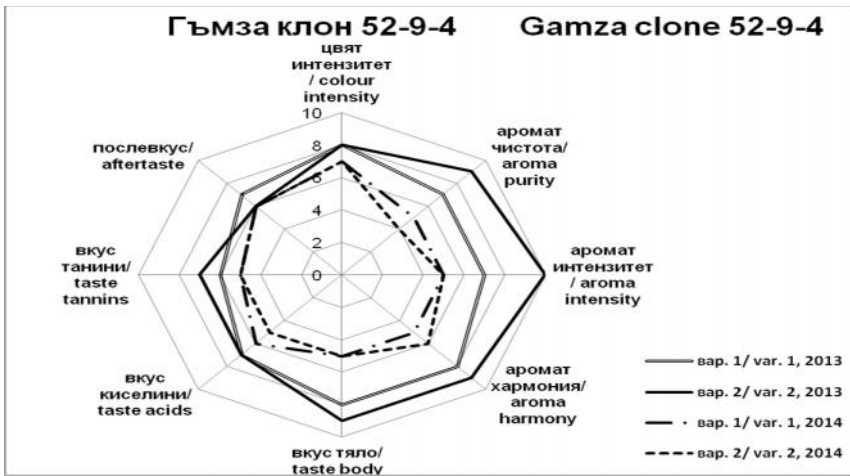
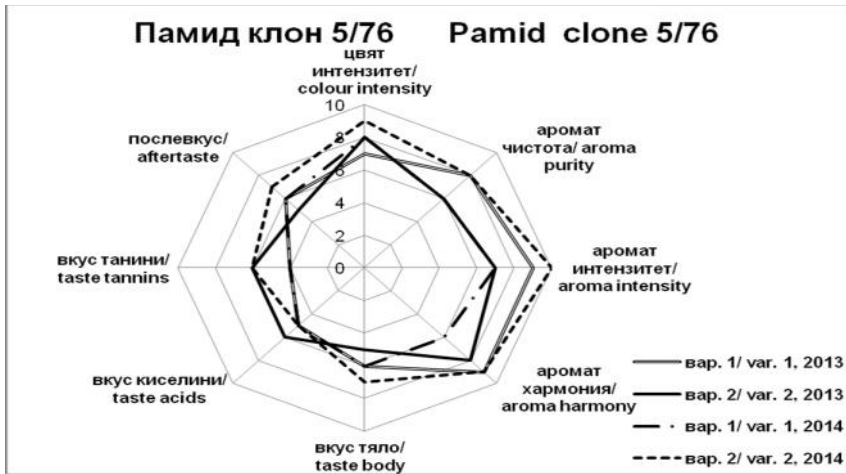
Higher alcohols content in the experimental wines varied between 382,50 and 531,00 mg/dm³ (2013) and from 329,00 mg/dm³ to 432,00 mg/dm³ (2014). In vintage 2013 the lowest amount was accounted in the samples of Pamid 5/76 variety, and the highest – in the samples of Kaylashki rubin. In the studied red wines, except Kaylashki rubin, the total higher alcohols content was higher in the control variant. In 2014 vintage the higher alcohols content in all experimental variants was lower in the control one.

5/76,
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 2014 .

The tasting scores of the experimental red wines, vintage 2013 and 2014 are presented in Table 2 and Figure 1. Variants 2 of the studied varieties and clones had better qualities and respectively higher assessment except for Pamid 5/76 (2013) and Gamza 52-9-4 (2014). That was due to the better expressed indicators characterizing wine aroma as a result of the used aroma-releasing enzyme.

2013 . 2014 .,
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 (2013 .) 52-9-4 (2014 .).
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Top rated were wines from the variants of Kaylashki rubin due to better colour characteristics, pronounced aroma, higher density and extraction in the taste, determined by the higher content of SFE and TPC and lasting aftertaste.



1. 2014 . 2013 .
 Fig. 1. Organoleptic profile of experimental red wines, vintages 2013 and 2014.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the obtained results the following general conclusions could be made:

➤ Kaylashki rubin had the most intensive sugar accumulation of all studied varieties.

➤ The obtained experimental wines had different composition and organoleptic characteristics depending on the specifics and the potential of the respective grape variety – Kaylashki rubin wines were distinguished with the highest SFE rate; they contained more TPC and anthocyanins, had more intensive colour and got the highest score during tasting.

The samples of Pamid 5/76 had the lowest rates of these indicators. Wines of variant 2, from all varieties, had higher SFE, TPC, anthocyanins, colour intensity and organoleptic features.

➤ The addition of aroma-releasing enzyme had a positive effect on the content of esters in wines, but not on the content of aldehydes and higher alcohols. The total esters and total aldehydes concentration was the highest in the samples of Kaylashki rubin (2013), however the aldehydes rate did not affect negatively their organoleptic profile. The lowest concentrations of higher alcohols were accounted in the control of Pamid 5/76 (2013).

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Application of foliar microfertilizer Burall in vine nursery

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SUMMARY

A study has been carried out in IVE-Pleven for finding out the effect of foliar microfertilizer Burall application and determining the optimal number of sprayings after treatment of the vine nursery with the herbicide Lumax 538 SC. The trial was conducted with Bolgar variety grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4 rootstock with single, twice and three times application of Burall.

Bolgar variety shows high sensitivity to Lumax 538 SC and the yield of standard rooted vines from the variant without Burall and single time introduction of the foliar microfertilizer did not differ significantly from that of control, remaining slightly lower. It was accounted an increase in the yield in the variants with two and three treatments. The maximum effect was found after three times spraying of the grafted cuttings. Applied in this manner, Burall results in mature growth with greater length and mass.

Key words: standard vines, nursery, foliar fertilization, herbicide, growth

INTRODUCTION

Vine nutritional needs are associated with the vegetative activity of its organs and their diversity depends on a number of factors, such as variety, rootstock, method of cultivation, training system, etc. Often grapevine nutritional needs cannot be met by the soil natural resources and conventional fertilization. The cases of meso- and micronutrients deficiency have been increasing due to various reasons (Fregoni, 1986). It has been shown that foliar fertilizers could efficiently adjust that deficiency and in some events even to facilitate the induction of resistance against pathogens causing damages to vine plants (Eman A. Abd El Moniem and Abd-Allah, 2008; Vasquez and Fidelibus, 2006; Reuveni and Reuveni, 1998). Foliar nutrition has not yet been enough investigated, however it has been found undoubtedly more efficient use of mineral elements, faster development of their nutritional effects and much faster overcoming a number of functional physiological plant diseases (Carey et al., 2011). As a representative of a group of foliar fertilizers intended to overcome the disorders during a number of biochemical processes (photosynthesis, protein and carbon exchange, etc.) Burall contains valuable elements for

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N, P, K, B, Zn, Cu, S

1979).

2011).

538

2013-2015 .
(NK 2,0 SO3)

s-
538 (375 g/l
+ 125 g/l
+ 337,5 g/l
) 7,5 l/ha.

vine- N, P, K, B, Zn, Cu, S, etc. Their balanced availability in vine cells ensures the normal development of the vegetative organs and qualitative grapes yield, wine and planting material (Kurtev et al., 1979). Studies of other similar products have shown that as a component of chlorophyll, some of them support plant growth and development, facilitate overcoming the chlorosis as well as the negative effect of some herbicides (Tityanov et al., 2011).

The objective of the experimental work was to investigate the opportunity of applying the foliar microfertilizer Burall for faster overcoming the phytotoxic effect that cuttings of Bolgar variety demonstrate after treatment of the nursery with Lumax 538 SC and to establish the optimal number of sprays.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In 2013-2015 it was studied the effect of the foliar microfertilizer Burall (NK 2.0 SO3) on cuttings of Bolgar variety grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4.

4.

After planting the vine cuttings in the nursery the soil herbicide Lumax 538 SC (375 g/l *s-metolachlor* + 125 g/l *terbutylazine* + 337.5 g/l *mesotrione*) was sprayed at a dose of application 7,5 l/ha. The dose was selected so

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P K

5 l/ha

30th, 40th, 50th

538

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V4 - 538

(%)

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(m),

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(, 1999).

that higher expression of the phytotoxic effect caused by the applied herbicide could be achieved. The grafted cuttings from all variants were fertilized uniformly with N, P and K in accordance with the technology adopted by IVE. Treatment with Burall at a dose of 5 l/ha was performed on the 30th, 40th and 50th day after planting the cuttings and the herbicide introduction. The variants of the study were: V1 - Lumax 538 SC, without Burall; V2 - Lumax 538 SC, single treatment with Burall; V3 - Lumax 538 SC twice treatment with Burall and V4 - Lumax 538SC, triple treatment with Burall. Each variant was set in four repetitions on fifty cuttings. The data were compared with untreated manually weeded out control (K).

The following indicators have been studied: germination dynamics (%), yield of standard rooted vines (%), biometric characteristics calculated on the average per vine – length of mature growth (cm), weight of mature growth (g), diameter of the second internode (mm), number of roots. The biometric measurements were made on 12 vines per variant. The data were processed by analysis of variance (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data on the germination dynamics had confirmed the results of our previous studies on

538	4 6	the effect of Lumax 538 SC on grafted cuttings of Bolgar variety. At doses of 4 and 6 l/ha it was found decreased rates of germination, especially during the first ten days after treatment (Prodanova-Marinova, 2014).
l/ha		
(
(7,5 l/ha)		At the dose (7,5 l/ha) used in this case the reduction compared to the control in the first ten days ranged from 2.39% (V4) to 7.20% (V2), as the differences were determined according to the extent of the developed buds at the place of grafting of the transplanted cuttings (Table. 1). Over the next ten-day periods the reduction was compensated to some extent, but not completely, and at the end of the fifty-day period most variants (V2, V3 and V4) had germination rate lower than the control.
7,20% (V2),	2,39% (V4)	
(1).	
(V2, V3 V4)	
		The first treatment with Burall was carried out thirty days after planting of the cuttings in the nursery. At this stage they had already well developed leaves and could absorb nutrients.
		The mechanisms of their receipt had not yet been well studied, but it was supposed that the assimilation of the aqueous solutions by the leaf blade was done in a way similar to that of the root cells. The assimilation depended on the permeability of the cuticle and its adsorption ability for the respective substance (Kerin et al., 2011). The hulls protected

., 2011).
 ,
 (1979;
 1990).
 ,

- the buds of the transplanted cuttings from mechanical damage, water penetration and other unfavorable environmental influences (Kurtev et al., 1979; Bulgarian Ampelography, 1990).
- Probably because of that the solutions of the foliar fertilizers could not penetrate and have an effect on their development. There were no reported changes in the germination rate in either of the variants treated with Burall, caused by the foliar fertilizing despite the repeated treatment with the product on the fortieth and fiftieth day.

1.

2013-2015 .

Table 1. Germination dynamics of the grafted cuttings after planting in the nursery, on the average for the period 2013-2015

V	Germinated cuttings (%)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
	ten-day period	ten-day period	ten-day period	ten-day period	ten-day period
K	48,55	65,26	77,56	78,11	77,04
V1	44,79	67,90	77,23	77,91	77,06
V2	41,35	62,35	71,17	70,16	69,99
V3	42,96	65,16	73,45	74,08	73,31
V4	46,16	69,45	74,92	74,27	74,44

- The increasing of the leaf surface during the next stages of the vegetation period created conditions for better absorption of ions and molecules and enhancing the effect of the foliar fertilizing.
- The improvement of the nutrition diet facilitated the overcoming of the phytotoxic response to Lumax 538 SC and inevitably affected the

538

(V1)
(V2)
(1).

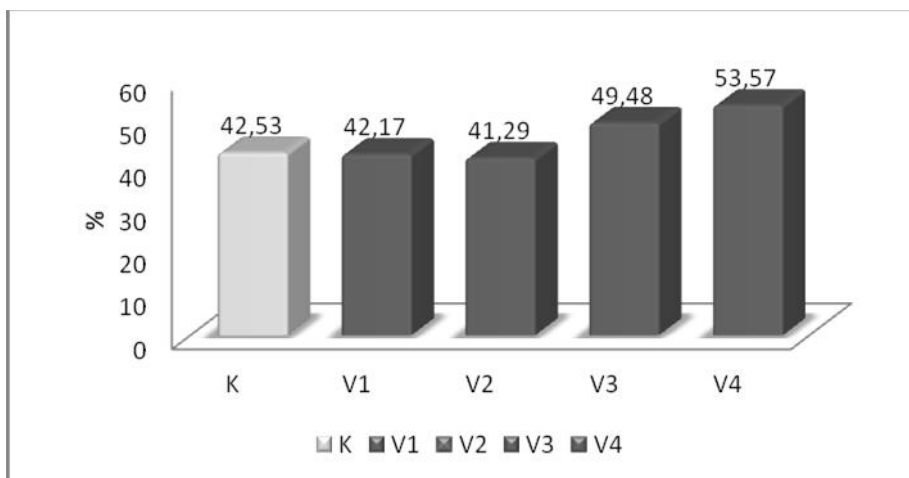
(V4)

($GD(5,0\%) = 10,805$;
 $GD(1,0\%) = 15,720$; $GD(0,1\%) = 23,620$).

- yield of vine propagation material.
The variants without Burall (V1)
- and with a single treatment (V2)
- practically did not differ from the control (Fig. 1).

- It was reported an increase in the
- yield of standard rooted vines after
(V3) twice (V3) and three times (V4)
- spraying of the cuttings with the
- tested microfertilizer. The study
- results definitely showed the
- advantages of the triple treatment
- of the vine nursery with Burall.

- The rate of standard rooted vines
obtained from that variant
significantly exceeded the yield
both of the control and that of the
plots with a single and double
treatment (at $GD(5.0\%) = 10.805$;
 $GD(1.0\%) = 15.720$; $GD(0.1\%) = 23.620$).



. 1.
2013-2015 .

538

Fig. 1. Average yield of standard rooted vines of Bolgar variety for the period 2013-2015 after treatment of the nursery with Lumax 538 SC and Burall

538 4 6
 l/ha,
 -
 ,
 ,
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 (- ,
 2014*).
 7,5 l/ha,
 ,
 ,
 (V1), - ,
 (2).
 ,
 (V4) – 152,5 m 34,59 g.
 V1(538
).
 - 5,6 mm V1
 6,8 mm V4.
 ,
 ,
 -
 - 2 mm 2

In response to the phytotoxic reactions caused by Lumax 538 SC at doses of 4 and 6 l/ha, the cuttings of Bolgar variety tended to form shoots of greater length. The biometric measurements showed that vine mature growth obtained from these cuttings had greater length and mass (Prodanova-Marinova, 2014*).

Unlike them, at a dose of 7,5 l/ha, applied in this experiment, the indicators characterizing the annual growth of vines treated with the herbicide without Burall (V1) had lower rates compared to the control (Table 2).

The shoots from the other variants had mature part of greater length and mass, as they were the most significant in the variants with triple treatment with the foliar fertilizer (V4) – 152.5 cm and 34.59 g. For this variant the differences were proven both compared to the control, and to V1 (Lumax 538 SC without Burall).

The diameter of the second internode varied in small range from 5.6 mm for V1 to 6.8 mm for V4. Only in the variant with triple treatment with Burall it exceeded that of the control, but the differences both to it as well as to the other variants were insignificant and not proven.

Decrease was reported for both types of roots, typical for the standard rooted vines – with a diameter greater than 2 mm and

mm.

less than 2 mm. Only the number of the thinner roots was proven to be lower, however it did not negatively affect the quality of the propagation material.

2.

538

Table 2. Biometric characteristics of standard rooted vines of Bolgar variety, obtained after the treatment of the nursery with Lumax 538 SC and Burall

Variants	M		II'		Number of roots							
	Length of mature growth (m)	Weight of mature growth (g)	Diameter between the 2 nd internode (mm)	Total number	2 mm		2 mm		2 mm			
V1	111,9	*	24,85	*	6,5	*	15,9	*	6,5	*	9,4	*
V2	105,0	ns	22,16	ns	5,6	ns	14,0	ns	6,0	ns	8,0	ns
V3	122,4	ns	29,42	ns	6,4	ns	13,4	ns	6,1	ns	7,2	-
V4	129,0	ns	27,85	ns	6,2	ns	13,3	ns	6,4	ns	6,9	-
V4	152,5	+	34,59	+	6,8	ns	13,0	ns	6,3	ns	6,7	-
<i>GD(5,0%)=</i>	<i>32,713</i>		<i>= 9,506</i>		<i>=,1,199</i>		<i>= 3,118</i>		<i>= 1,671</i>		<i>= 1,923</i>	
<i>GD(1,0%)=</i>	<i>47,595</i>		<i>= 13,831</i>		<i>= 1,745</i>		<i>= 4,537</i>		<i>= 2,431</i>		<i>= 2,798</i>	
<i>GD(0,1%)=</i>	<i>71,513</i>		<i>= 20,781</i>		<i>= 2,622</i>		<i>= 6,817</i>		<i>= 3,652</i>		<i>= 4,204</i>	

CONCLUSIONS

The foliar microfertilizer Burall did not affect bud germination of the grafted cuttings of Bolgar variety.

- The tested product facilitated
- the overcoming of the phytotoxic effect caused by Lumax 538 SC and double and triple treatment with the foliar fertilizer resulted in increased yield of standard rooted vines. It was especially significant with triple fertilization.

538

- Burall increased the length
- and weight of mature growth, but
- did not support root formation and
- the treatment of the vine nursery
- did not increase the number of

5 l/ha

roots per vine.

The product is recommended to be used for the production of vine propagation material at a dose of 0.5 l/da and triple treatment during the vegetation.

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 *E-mail: DjakovaRousse@abv.bg

Statistical assessment of the degree of influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock on some technological characteristics of Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar table vine cultivars (*Vitis vinifera* L.)

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 4000 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The choice of rootstock is important not only for the power that it induces to the grafted, but with respect to its influence on mineral nutrition, content of sugars, total acids, percentage ratio of the components in fruit, etc. The study included two dessert vine varieties - Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on two different rootstocks - Berlandieri x Riparia, selection Oppenheim 4, better known as SO4 (it is accepted for control in the researches) and Chasselas x Berlandieri 41 B (hereinafter for short Chasselas 41B. Both varieties were grown at the experimental vineyards of IASS “Obraztsov chiflik” – Rousse, as during the vegetation, the values of 12 technological characteristics were registered. Data obtained were

SO4 ()
 ()

e ”
 , 12

F - Fisher t - Student.

41

41

: % %

100 100 ,

Student.

F

Fisher,

100

<0,001.

Fisher 33 %, 17 %, 41

Student – 25 % 42 %

statistically analyzed using the evaluation criteria F - Fisher and t - Student.

The results showed different levels of significance of the individual characteristics of both varieties when Chasselas 41B rootstock was used, compared to the control. In cv. Super ran Bolgar, Chasselas 41B rootstock influenced quite positively on the characteristics: % seeds and % skin of berry mass, number of seeds in 100 berries and mass of 100 berries, in statistical analysis conducted by the criteria of Student. At the same complex of characteristics for Misket rusenski variety, but using F criterion of Fisher, significant negative differences compared to the control were reported. Only for the characteristics "mass of 100 seeds", the positive difference compared to the control was significant, on the significance level: $\alpha=0,001$. From the statistical analysis conducted by Fisher's criteria, 33% of the studied technological characteristics were registered for Misket rusenski variety and 17% - for Super ran Bolgar variety, with significant differences in favor of Chasselas 41B rootstock, compared to the control. By the criterion of Student, the significant differences as percentage of all the characteristics studied were 25% for Misket rusenski variety and 42 % for Super ran Bolgar, respectively.

In less than the half of the technological characteristics for both dessert vine varieties, high degrees of variability were identified, which was probably due to a strong dependence of those characteristics on the environmental factors.

Key words: rootstocks, statistical evaluation, table vine varieties, technological characteristics

INTRODUCTION

The influence of the rootstocks on the technological

<p>(Nicolic et al., 2000; Garcia et al., 2001a; Garcia et al., 2001b).</p>	<p>- traits of grapes was indirect (Nicolic et al., 2000; Garcia et al., 2001a; Garcia et al., 2001b). A number of authors reported the influence of the rootstock on the nutrition regime of vine plants, and therefore on the biosynthesis of anthocyanins (Hardie and Considine, 1976). That affected both - the growth and the structure, also and color of grape berries (Winkler, 1958; Gawel et al., 2000; Walker et al., 2000).).</p>
<p>(Hardie and Considine, 1976).</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>(Winkler, 1958; Gawel et al., 2000; Walker et al., 2000).).</p>	<p>- The chemical composition of grapes is crucial for its quality. Numerous studies on the chemical composition showed that it is very complex and it includes different groups of compounds - sugars, organic acids, nitrogen and pectin substances, anthocyanins, tannins, polyphenols, aromatic substances, ferments, vitamins, etc. (Katerov et al., 1990).</p>
<p>(, 1990).</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>(1998)</p>	<p>The study of Hristov et al., (1998) and Popov and Hristov (2008) about the influence of Ferkal and Chasselas X Berlandieri 41B on Bolgar, Muscat Ottonel, Super ran Bolgar, Pleven, Druzhba and Naslada rootstocks, showed insignificant differences in the examined elements of the chemical composition and tasting evaluation of grapes and wine (in table and wine varieties - Naslada and Druzhba).</p>
<p>(2008)</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>41</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>(</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Boselli et all (1992) and Volpe (1993)</p>	<p>- Bocelli et al (1992) and Bocelli and Volpe (1993) examined</p>

1103 SO4 5 41 130 SMA. SO4 5 5

the impact of Teleki 5C, 1103 P, Kober_5BB, Chasselas 41B, SO4, etc. rootstocks on the pH and the concentration of K and organic acids in the juice of grapes of Chardonnay variety, 130 SMA clone. SO4 and Kober 5BB rootstocks induced the highest values of K and pH, while in the variants with 1103 P and Teleki 5C were the lowest. The authors found a positive correlation between the pH and the content of K in the grape juice.

Besides the mechanical composition and chemical composition of the table varieties, the appearance of cluster and berry resistance to pressure and resistance to pick up from the stalk are of great importance. The last properties are directly related to grape cracking and rot of grapes and indirectly to its transportability, storeability and organoleptic qualities.

In experiments with permanent crops conducted under field conditions, the value of the data is determined by the degree of accuracy. For this reason, one of the requirements is to obtain data with the highest possible accuracy, respectively the differences as small as possible between the variants tested to be determined and statistically significant because only of such results correct conclusions could be made also and recommendations for practice. The

impact of accidental causes of variation of data of the experiment, i.e. the error is defined as the data is subjected to statistical processing (Shanin, 1977).
 The choice of statistical evaluation criterion is an important stage of research in agricultural studies.
 The objective of the study is two statistical criteria to be applied for mathematical processing of data, reported by 12 technological traits of two dessert vine varieties - Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on two different rootstocks in order a higher level accuracy of results to be reached.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
 Two early ripening seed table vine varieties – Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar were the object of the study. *Super ran Bolgar* variety was created at the Institute of viticulture and nology in Pleven in 1961 via crossing of Italia and Yantur varieties (Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006). *Misket rusenski* variety was created at IASS „Obraztsov chiflik“ via crossing of Misket hamburgski and Kardinal (Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006).
 Every variety is grafted on two rootstocks – *Chasselas x Berlandieri 41B* (Chasselas 41B) and *Berlandieri x Riparia SO4* (SO4),

impact of accidental causes of variation of data of the experiment, i.e. the error is defined as the data is subjected to statistical processing (Shanin, 1977).
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Every variety is grafted on two rootstocks – *Chasselas x Berlandieri 41B* (Chasselas 41B) and *Berlandieri x Riparia SO4* (SO4),

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 2,0 m/1,4 m,
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 (, 1981),

in the researches.

- The study was conducted at
 the Experimental vineyard of IASS
 - «Obraztsov chiflik» - Rousse in
 - four replications, 11 plants in every
 - replication. 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
 19 buds each and 1 fruiting cane of 9
 buds. Loads were equal in both
 varieties, because they were high
 yielding.

The technological traits
 tested were combined in three
 groups, as their measurement was
 accomplished as follows:

Mechanical composition of grapes

- It characterized the varieties
 mainly in terms of the ratio of the
 individual structural units (rachises,
 skins, seeds and mesocarp) in the
 (construction and structure of the
) cluster. The parameters were
 determined according to the
 - conventional methods of
 Prostoserdov (after Ivanov, 1981),
 - who proposed the mechanical
 - composition of grapes to be
 - characterized with the parameters
 of the construction and structure of
 the cluster and the berry.

100 (g); %
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 - (g/l).
 n NaOH,
 (g) (
)
 (g).
 100
 .
 Student (t - test)
 Fisher (F),
 SPSS 19

- The group of those parameters included: weight of grape cluster and of 100 berries (g); % of berries in the cluster (by weight); % of mesocarp, seeds and skin in the berry (by weight); number and weight of seeds in 100 berries.

Chemical composition of grapes

- The content of sugars and acids defined the technological maturity of grapes. The beginning of that phase was found through periodical preliminary measurements of sugars with handheld refractometer in three days.

- The content of sugars was determined by the areometer of Dujardin, in %, and the total acids—via titration with 0,1n NaOH, in promiles (g/l).

Transportability of grapes

- Theoretically-experimentally it was determined via measurement of the resistance of the ripe berry to pressure (g) (up to cracking of skin) and to picking up from the stalk (g). The endurance of the berry to the both resistances mentioned above, was measured by specialized equipments of three samples of 100 berries each replication.

- 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

(, 1995; , 1986).

formulas were used for calculating the criteria (Zapryanov and Dimova, 1995; Mencher and Zemshman, 1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. (SO4 41) 25 %
:
(Student) 100
(Fisher).
41 SO4
(F) 33 %
41
100

The results obtained of the comparative analysis of the technological characteristics of Misket Rusenski cultivar were presented in Table 1. In more than the half of the technological characteristics, the influence of both rootstocks (SO4 and Chasselas 41B) was aligned, as 25% of them were affected by Chasselas 41B. The positive influence of that rootstock was significant and in a positive direction for two of the characteristics: berry resistance to pick up from the stalk (evaluated via the criterion of Student) and mass of 100 seeds (evaluated via the criterion of Fisher). In more than the half of the technological characteristics, the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock was unified with that of SO4 and significant differences were not registered. With the other criterion (F), the influence of the rootstock was reported for 33% of all the characteristics. The use of the Chasselas 41B rootstock resulted in significant decreases in the percentage content of seeds and skins of berry mass and the number of seeds per 100 berries. Those characteristics, associated with the mechanical composition of grapes directly affected the quality

100
<0,001.

of the finished production. The most significant was the influence of the rootstock on the characteristics “mass of 100 seeds”, defined at level of significance, <0,001.

1.

Student (t) Fisher (F)

<0.05; 0.01 0.001

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

/ Characteristics	/ Misket Rusenski							
	SO4,		41		t e t exp	Confi dence	F e F exp	Confi dence
	SO4 rootstock, control	S	Chasselas 41B rootstock	S				
\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S					
Mass of the cluster, g	338,35	75,62	322,86	55,42	0,87	ns	1,86	ns
Mass of 100 berries, g	548,14	48,48	511,14	59,9	2,54	-	1,53	ns
% berries in cluster	0,38	0,62	97,3	0,63	1,06	ns	1,05	ns
% mesocarp of berry mass	92,97	1,35	93,5	1,2	1,43	ns	1,23	ns
% seeds of berry mass	2,22	0,4	2,23	0,2	0,03	ns	3,8	---
% skin of berry mass	4,80	1,6	4,27	1,13	1,34	ns	1,97	-
Number of seeds in 100 berries	270,39	84,36	229,8	34,2	2,36	-	6,1	---
Mass of 100 seeds, g	5,09	0,77	5,68	1,6	1,73	ns	4,32	+++
Content of sugars, %	15,74	1,69	15,96	1,6	0,49	ns	1,16	ns
Content of total acids, g/l	5,99	1,73	5,89	1,5	0,24	ns	1,32	ns
Berry endurance to pressure, g	1442,85	302,68	1391,8	380	0,61	ns	1,1	ns
Berry resistance to pick up from the stalk, g	372,92	88,35	427,1	70,9	2,53	+	1,6	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

(2016)

In previous studies of the same research team (Dyakova et al, 2015) the influence of Rupestris du Lo was studied on the technological characteristics of Misket Rusenski compared to

SO4.
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SO4)
<0,05.

- SO4. As in the previous, so in that
- study, the tested variants of
grafting onto rootstocks (Rupestris
du Lo and Chasselas) influenced
significantly on the characteristic
“berry resistance to pick up from
the stalk”, which determined the
transportability of the variety,
compared to the control (grafted
on SO4) at a level of significance,
<0,05.

2.

Student (t) Fisher (F)

<0.05; 0.01 0.001

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

/ Characteristics	/ Super ran Bolgar							
	SO4,				t e t exp	Confi dence	F e F exp	Confi dence
	SO4 rootstock, control		41 Chasselas 41B rootstock					
\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S					
Mass of the cluster, g	372,44	75,12	400,3	78	1,32	ns	1,11	ns
Mass of 100 berries, g	536,33	69,46	496	123	1,48	ns	3,1	++
% berries in cluster	98,02	0,78	98,3	0,62	1,44	ns	1,6	ns
% mesocarp of berry mass	93,39	1,09	92,1	1,33	3,84	-	1,5	ns
% seeds of berry mass	1,74	0,38	1,97	0,36	2,29	+	1,08	ns
% skin of berry mass	4,56	1,25	5,92	1,13	4,29	+++	1,42	ns
Number of seeds in 100 berries	193,73	36,02	220	32	2,3	+	1,26	ns
Mass of 100 seeds, g	4,77	0,63	5,4	0,8	2,47	+	1,79	ns
Content of sugars, %	16,46	1,33	15,9	2,1	1,06	ns	2,5	--
Content of total acids, g/l	5,70	0,75	5,8	1,01	0,56	ns	1,85	ns
Berry endurance to pressure, g	1557,03	376,39	1439	287	1,27	ns	1,71	ns
Berry resistance to pick up from the stalk, g	426,69	132,3	436	126	0,27	ns	1,1	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				

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 Student – 42%
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The results obtained from the analysis of Super ran Bolgar cultivar, and the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock on the technological characteristics were presented in Table 2. The characteristics associated with the mechanical composition of grapes were affected significantly by Chasselas 41B rootstock in data analyzing via the criterion of Student - 42 % of all the characteristics and 33% of them - via Fisher's criterion for analysis. The results confirmed the conclusion, valid for Misket Rusenski cultivar, that more than the half of the technological characteristics (associated with the chemical composition and degustation vine qualities) were not affected by the rootstock used. The most significant effect of the rootstock was recorded for the characteristics, associated with the mechanical composition: % seeds and skins of berry mass, number of seeds per 100 berries and mass of 100 seeds, using the criterion of Student for analysis. For the characteristic "mass of 100 berries", associated with commercial appearance and size of the cluster, significant influence was found, when Chasselas 41B was used, compared to the control at a level of significance <0,01, via the criterion of Fisher, applied for analysis. Considering the results of studies on grafting onto Rupestris du Lo rootstock (Diakova et al, 2015 Banat), we

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could conclude that for Super Ran Bolgar variety – both rootstocks significantly influenced on the characteristic “% of skins of berry mass”, compared to SO4 at various levels of significance, using Student. The results obtained for the characteristic “content of sugars” from the group of the chemical composition for both rootstocks (Rupestris du Lo and Chasselas 41B), analyzed via both criteria, showed significant differences but in opposite directions. Rupestris du Lo rootstock influenced on significantly increase the level of sugars (according to the results of the analysis by Fisher), while 41B Chasselas rootstock significantly reduced the content of sugars compared to SO4 at level of significance <0,01 (Table 2) by the same criterion.

For less than the half of the technological characteristics, for both varieties high values of the degree of variation (Tables 1 and 2) were reported. Those results indicated a strong relation between the factors of environment and the corresponding characteristics observed. In comparative assessment of data, obtained under the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock on the technological features of both table vine varieties, two parametric statistical criteria – of Student and Fisher were used. They in turn had methodological unity, but also and

specificity in the evaluation of differences and multifactor effects via analytical and empirical comparisons of experimental data of agrotechnical experiments.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results we can make the following conclusions:

- In more than the half of the technological characteristics
- Chasselas 41B and SO4 rootstocks have an equal influence on both table vine varieties.
- The characteristics, associated with the mechanical composition and transportability are influenced significantly by Chasselas 41B rootstock, for Super ran Bolgar and Misket Rusenski, respectively.
- To make a more detailed and adequate assessment of the influence of Chasselas 41B rootstock on the technological qualities and characteristics of table grapes varieties, it is recommended both statistical criteria to be applied.

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