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Biophysical coefficients for evaluation of grapevine nursery evapotranspiration

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SUMMARY

- Irrigation is indispensable part of the technology for production of grapevine planting material. However, there is lack of scientific information concerning irrigation management in the vine nursery, especially under the widely used nowadays microirrigation.

- For improving the vine-nursery irrigation regime, a field trial was set in the region of Pleven, Bulgaria. Subject of investigation were the values of biophysical coefficients K (Z, R, K_P and K_C), part of empirical formulas of the type $ET_c = K \times \Phi$ for calculating the crop evapotranspiration (ET_C) from meteorological factors ().

- The study was carried out in the grapevine nursery of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven, in the period 2007-2014.

- The nursery was drip-irrigated combined with cooling microsprinkler applications during the first half of the vegetation period. The variation in the estimated

R, K_P K_C),

(ET_C)

()

$$ET_c = K \times \Phi$$

2014 .

2007-

Z, K_P K_C
 (CV 0.30). - e
 R (CV
 0.54),

ET (Z, K_P K_C)

:

(1971)

(, 1965;
 ,, 1968).

(ET_C).

values of the biophysical coefficients Z, K_P and K_C was of the same order (CV_{AV} 0.30). The variation of the R values was greater (CV_{SR} 0.54), probably due to the cooling applications.

It was found that the cooling applications increased the variation in the values of the other biophysical coefficients as well. Choosing one of the first three formulas (using Z, K_P and K_C) for ET_C calculation should be based mainly on the available meteorological data.

Key words: biophysical coefficients, evapotranspiration, irrigation regime, grafted cuttings, vine nursery

INTRODUCTION

The irrigation regime of vine nurseries, as part of the technology for production of grapevine planting material, significantly affects the yield and the quality of the grafted vines.

According to Maltabar (1971) the irrigation of grapevine nurseries is obligatory. The irrigation regime and the irrigation methods have been studied in order to improve the water regime of the grafted vines in the nursery and to obtain higher percentage of first-class grapevine planting material (Magriso et al., 1965; Magriso et al., 1968). The planning and the management of irrigation process depend on the proper estimation of the vine nursery water use, i.e. the crop evapotranspiration (ET_C).

There are numerous empirical

ET_C

- formulas developed for ET_C
- calculation on the basis of various
- characteristics of the crop and the environment.

The simplest and yet widespread in Bulgaria equation correlates the crop evapotranspiration (ET_C) with a single meteorological factor () (Davidov and Gaydarova, 1983; Sharma, 1985) as it follows:

$$T_C = K \times \Phi$$

K

- where K is a biophysical coefficient, which is experimentally estimated
- for specific intervals of the crop vegetation period (K = ET_C:F).
- can be the sum of the average daily temperatures (°) for the interval (K Z);
- average daily water-vapor pressure deficit (HPa) for the interval (K R);
- evaporation (mm) from free water surface (K K_P); or reference evapotranspiration (mm) (K K_C).

The objective of the presented in this paper research was to estimate the biophysical coefficients Z, R, K_P and K_C of grapevine nursery for the region of Pleven, Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out in the grapevine nursery of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology-Pleven, in the period 2007-2014.

2013				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2013 data were ignored because of crop compromising due to reasons beyond the factors controlled in this study.
			O4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The trial was set with the Muscat Kailashki variety grafted on Berlandiery x Riparia SO4 rootstock with subsequent double wax sealing. The grafted cuttings were planted in two-row raised beds at depth of 15 cm and planting distances of 7-8 cm between the cuttings and 50 cm between the rows. The distance between the beds was 2.0 m.
	15 cm	7-8 cm		
		50 cm		
	2 m.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grafted cuttings were supplied with water by a drip irrigation system with one lateral per bed, located between the two rows of grapevines. The laterals had built-in drippers at intervals of 15 cm with flow rate of 1.0 L h⁻¹. The volume of the supplied irrigation water was controlled by flow-meter installed at the inlet of the system. During the first half of the vegetation period, cooling microsprinkler application rates of 1-2 mm were realized two or three times per day, respectively in the morning, at lunchtime and in the afternoon. "Water Bird VI Clasic" (TORO) microsprinklers were used for that purpose with flow rate of 156 L h⁻¹ and 5 m radius of operation at 0.2 pressure head. A square installation scheme was used with 7 m distance
		15 cm		
		1.0 L h ⁻¹ .		
	1-2 mm.			
(TORO)	"Water Bird VI Clasic"	156 L h ⁻¹	0.2	
	5 m.			

m, 49 m², 3.2 mm h⁻¹. 2007-2008 . 7-10 60 cm. 10 cm - (). (, 1980): $m = 10H\alpha(\beta_{\text{FC}} - \beta_C), \text{mm}$ (m); - (g cm⁻³); - e - FC - C - (%). C - (%). 2009-2014 . (Tsvetanov and Koumanov, 2011):

between the microsprinklers. Thus, the area irrigated by one microsprinkler was 49 m², and the rain intensity was 3.2 mm h⁻¹. During the period 2007-2008, the soil moisture dynamics was monitored at intervals of 7-10 days to depth of 60 cm. The samples were taken in triple replicates at 10 cm increments and were processed by the conventional gravimetric method. Water applications were realized after each sampling for recovering the soil moisture to field capacity (FC). The application rate was calculated using the formula (Dzhuninski, 1980):

$m = 10H\alpha(\beta_{FC} - \beta_C), \text{mm}$

where H is the root zone depth (m); α – bulk density of the soil (g cm⁻³); FC – was the gravimetric field capacity (%), and C – the current gravimetric soil moisture (%).

In the case of vine nursery, however, the depth of the root zone H increased over time. Therefore, in the period 2009-2014 each application rate was calculated in accordance with the current depth of the root zone. The current value of H was calculated using the empirical formula (Tsvetanov and Koumanov, 2011):

$$H = (0.001t^2 + 0.053t + 0.034)\sin 45^\circ + \alpha$$

: -
 (m); t -
 (.); -
 (m),
 = 15 m; 45° -
 ,
 .

where: - depth of the root zone
 (m); t -
 - grafted cuttings in the nursery
 - (number of days); - planting
 depth of the cuttings in soil (m), in
 this case = 15 m; 45° - the
 angle at which the roots grow,
 measured towards the stalk.

The evapotranspiration of the
 nursery was established by the
 water balance method for the
 - current depth of the root zone
 . using the formula:

$$ET_C = W_{HAH} - W_{KP} + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i + M_B$$

$$ET_C = W_{INI} - W_{END} + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i + M_R$$

-
 (mm);
 W . -
 H cm
 ,
 (mm); W . -
 (cm)
 ,
 (mm); $\sum_{i=1}^n m_i$ -
 ,
 (cm) (mm); i -
 ; m -
 (mm); -
 (mm),
 (1995).

where - evapotranspiration of
 the nursery (mm); W_{INI} - water
 storage in the root zone of depth H
 at the beginning of the interval for
 which ET_C was calculated; W_{END} -
 water storage in the root zone of
 depth H at the end of the interval
 for which ET_C was calculated;
 $\sum_{i=1}^n m_i$ - sum of the application
 rates for the interval, wetting the
 root zone to field capacity (mm); i
 - number of the current application
 rate; m - application rate (mm);
 M_R - the used portion of rainfalls
 for the interval (mm), calculated
 according to Koumanov (1995).

Z, ET_C, K_P, R
 $K = ET_C \cdot \Phi$
 $Z -$
 $ET_C -$
 $ET_0 = p(0.46 + 8.13)$
 $T -$
 $K_P -$
 $R -$
 (HPa).
 (-)
 (1),

The biophysical coefficients Z, ET_C, K_P and R were calculated using the equation:
 $K = ET_C \cdot \Phi$
 as for each of the coefficients the meteorological factor F being respectively:
 Z – the sum of average daily temperatures ($^{\circ}C$) for the interval;
 ET_C – reference evapotranspiration ET_0 (mm) calculated by the formula of Blaney and Criddle (1962):
 $ET_0 = p(0.46T + 8.13)$
 where T – the average temperature for the interval ($^{\circ}C$), p – the ratio of daylight hours for the period to the total sum of daylight hours for a year (%);
 K_P – the evaporation from a “Class A” pan (mm);
 R – the sum of the average daily water-vapor pressure deficit of for the interval (HPa).
 According the climatic characteristic of the experimental years’ irrigation period (May-August), they covered a wide range from extremely wet to dry and from very cool to warm (Table. 1). Therefore, the obtained results regarding the nursery evapotranspiration in the irrigation period were representative.

Table 1 Climatic characterization of the years 2007-2014 according to the amount of rainfall, the average daily temperature and the average daily maximum temperature for the period from May to August (the irrigation period)

Year	Rainfalls			Temperature					
	Sum	Inverse percentile rank	Year character	Average daily			Maximum		
				Average	Inverse percentile rank	Year character	Average	Inverse percentile rank	Year character
mm	%	-	°	%	-	°	%	-	
2007	206	60	Medium	22.1	20	Medium warm	29.2	17	Medium warm
2008	117	89	Dry	20.2	80	Medium cool	27.3	56	Medium
2009	174	77	Medium dry	20.2	84	Cool	27.4	52	Medium
2010	252	36	Medium humid	21.5	54	Medium	27.1	61	Medium, med. cool
2011	144	81	Medium dry - dry	21.9	37	Medium, med. warm	29.7	12	Warm
2012	189	64	Medium - med. dry	21.0	67	Medium cool	27.4	47	Medium
2014	280	19	Medium humid	18.4	97	Very cool	25.4	83	Medium cool - cool

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The means, the standard deviations and the variation coefficients of the studied biophysical coefficients for the years 2007-2014 are presented in Table 2 and illustrated on Figures 1, 3, 5 and 7 versus the weeks after planting of the vines.

2007-2014 .

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1, 3, 5 7.

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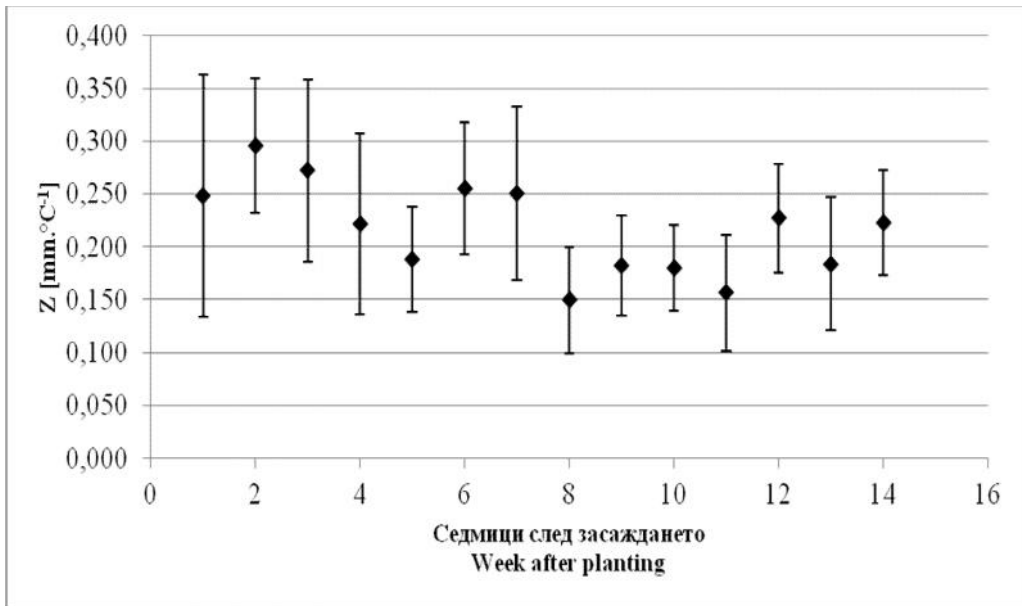
(STDV)

(CV)

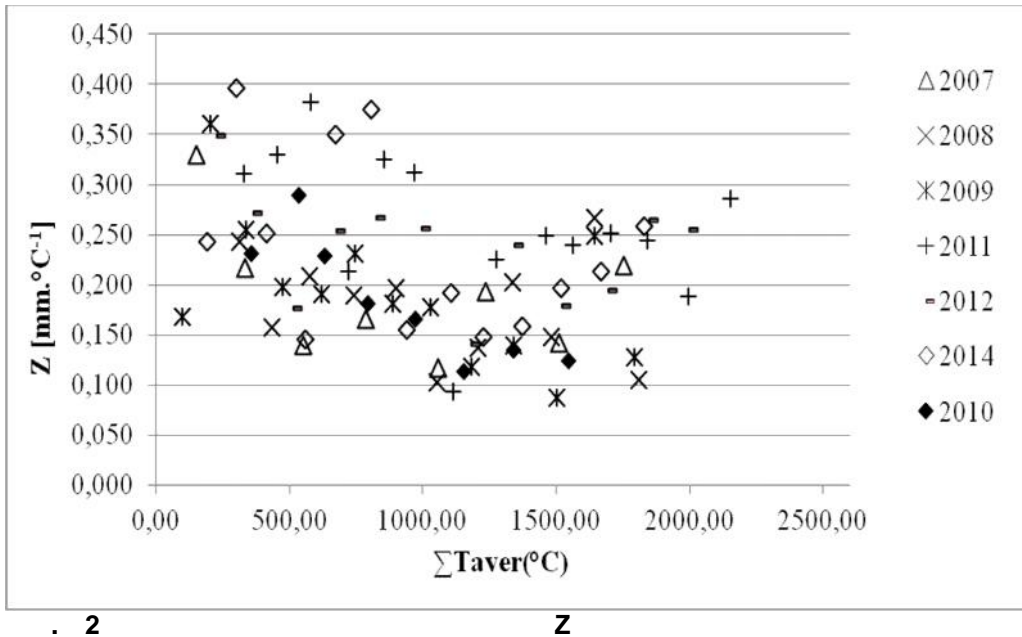
Z, R, K_P K_C
 2007-2014 . (2008-2014 . K_P).

Table 2. Mean, standard deviation (STDV) and coefficient of variation (CV) of the biophysical factors (Z, R, K_P and K_C) values by weeks after planting the vines for the period 2007-2014 (2008-2014 for K_P).

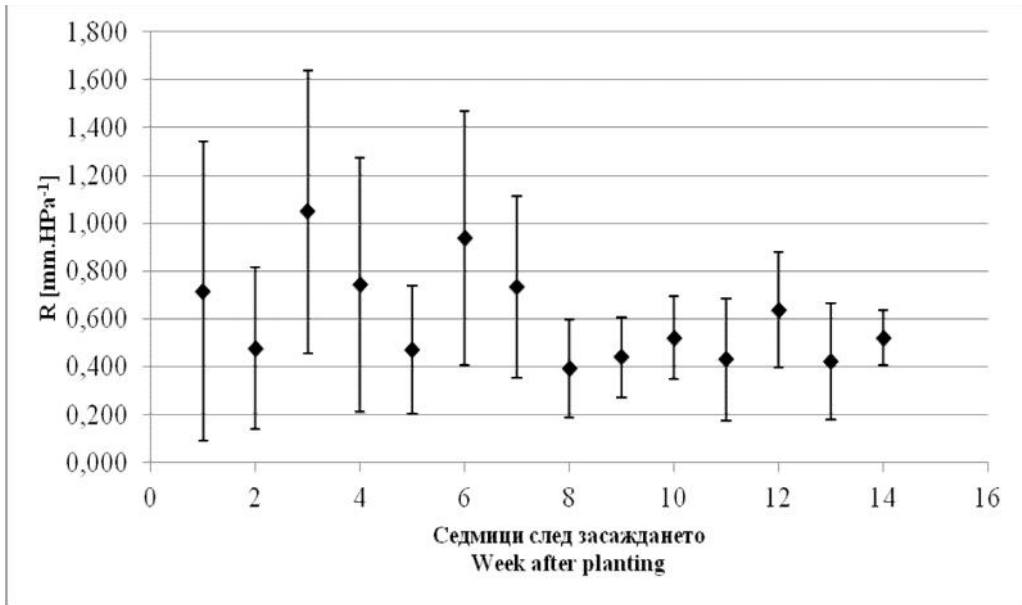
Week after planting	Average daily temperature, °C			Water-vapor pressure deficit, HPa			Evaporation from "Class A" pan, mm			Reference evapotranspiration, mm		
	Z	STDV	CV	R	STDEV	CV	K _P	STDEV	CV	K _C	STDEV	CV
	mm °C ⁻¹	mm °C ⁻¹	-	mm HPa ⁻¹	mm HPa ⁻¹	-	mm mm ⁻¹	mm mm ⁻¹	-	mm mm ⁻¹	mm mm ⁻¹	-
1	0,249	0,114	0,46	0,716	0,624	0,87	0,374	-	-	0,830	0,364	0,44
2	0,296	0,063	0,21	0,476	0,339	0,71	0,932	0,368	0,39	0,986	0,180	0,18
3	0,272	0,086	0,32	1,047	0,590	0,56	0,856	0,286	0,33	0,784	0,214	0,27
4	0,222	0,085	0,38	0,744	0,530	0,71	0,739	0,342	0,46	0,712	0,279	0,39
5	0,188	0,050	0,26	0,468	0,268	0,57	0,628	0,214	0,34	0,671	0,176	0,26
6	0,255	0,062	0,24	0,939	0,531	0,56	0,867	0,160	0,18	0,806	0,163	0,20
7	0,250	0,082	0,33	0,734	0,381	0,52	0,804	0,217	0,27	0,791	0,187	0,24
8	0,150	0,050	0,33	0,392	0,205	0,52	0,525	0,234	0,44	0,517	0,180	0,35
9	0,182	0,048	0,26	0,440	0,170	0,39	0,627	0,134	0,21	0,649	0,197	0,30
10	0,180	0,041	0,22	0,522	0,175	0,34	0,677	0,318	0,47	0,670	0,126	0,19
11	0,157	0,055	0,35	0,430	0,256	0,60	0,613	0,183	0,30	0,603	0,223	0,37
12	0,227	0,052	0,23	0,638	0,239	0,37	0,894	0,172	0,19	0,885	0,190	0,22
13	0,184	0,063	0,34	0,423	0,244	0,58	0,767	0,254	0,33	0,658	0,203	0,31
14	0,223	0,050	0,22	0,520	0,114	0,22	0,904	0,035	0,04	0,717	-	-
Average			0,30			0,54			0,31			0,29



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Z 2007-2014 .
Fig. 1 Mean and standard deviation of the Z coefficient by weeks from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014



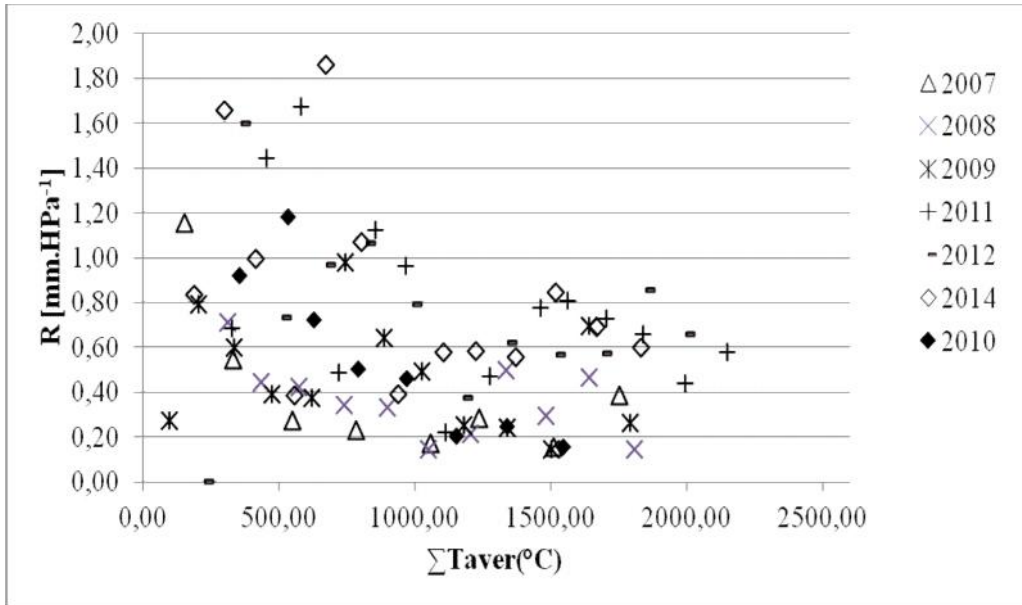
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Z 2007-2014 .
Fig. 2 Values of the Z coefficient versus the sum of the average daily (active) air temperatures from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014



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R 2007-2014 .

Fig. 3 Mean and standard deviation of the R coefficient by weeks from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014

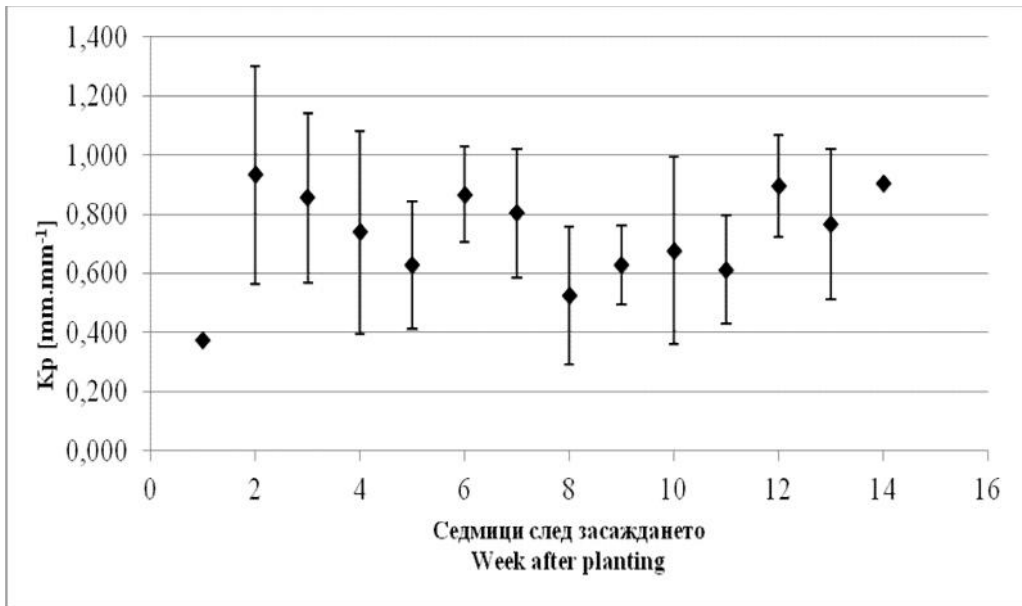


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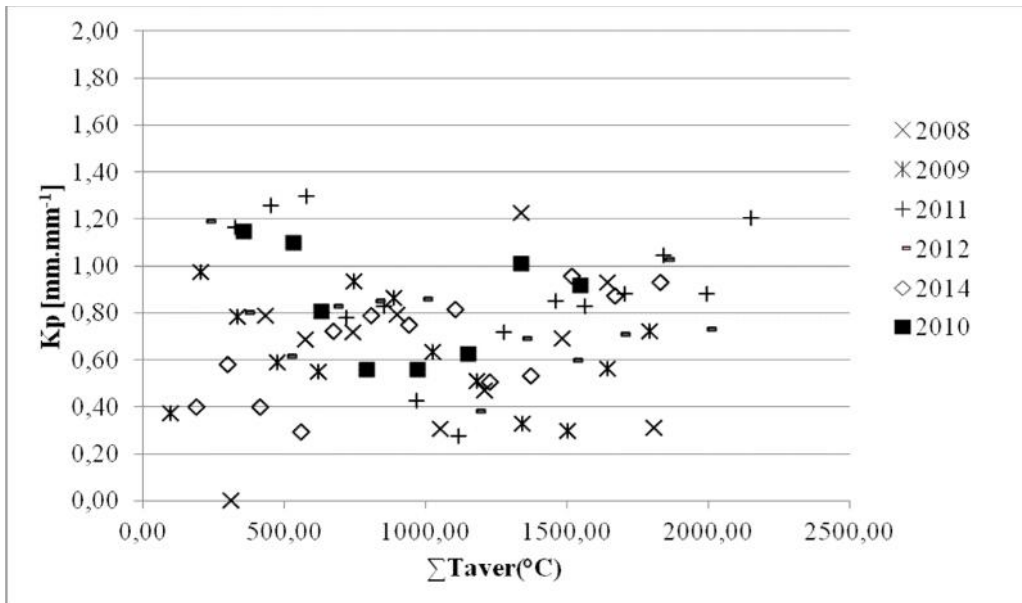
R 2007-2014 .

Fig. 4 Values of the R coefficient versus the sum of the average daily (active) air temperatures from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014



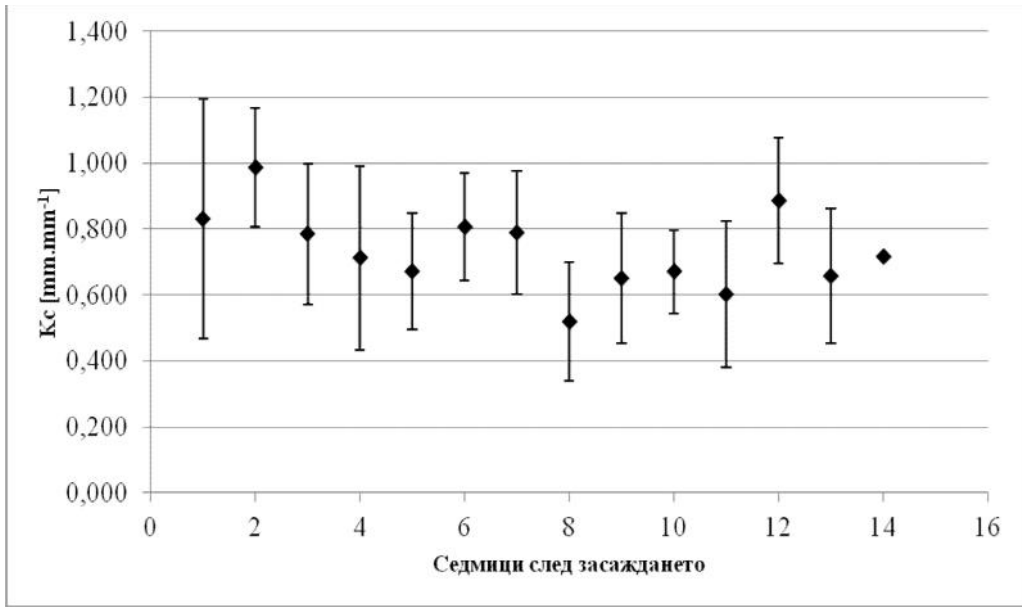
5
 K_p 2008-2014

Fig. 5 Mean and standard deviation of the K_p coefficient by weeks from the date of planting the vines for the period 2008-2014



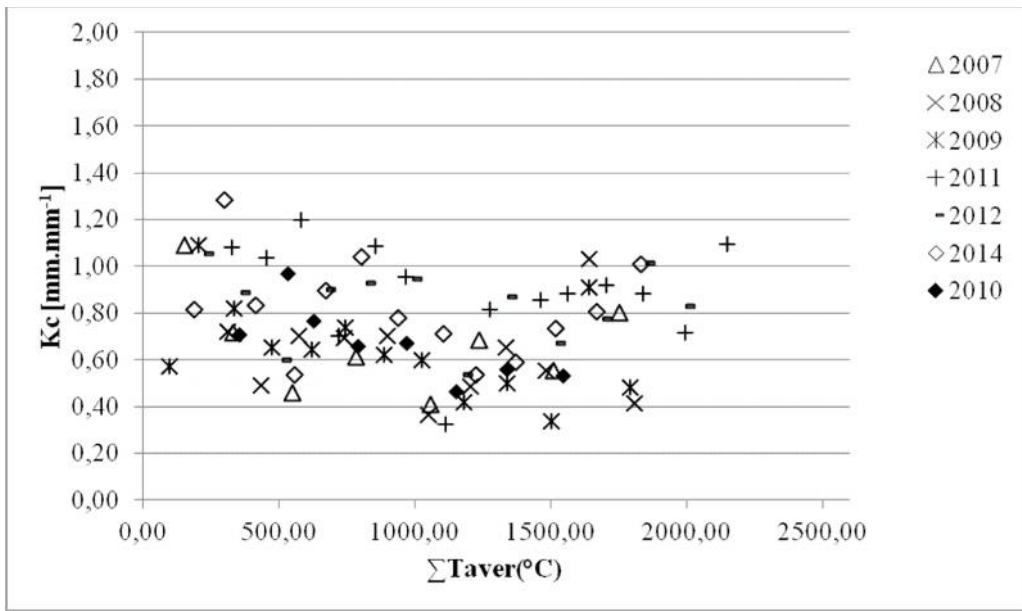
6
 K_p
 ()
 2008-2014

Fig. 6 Values of the K_p coefficient versus the sum of the average daily (active) air temperatures from the date of planting the vines for the period 2008-2014



7 K_c
 2007-2014 .

Fig. 7 Mean and standard deviation of the K_C coefficient by weeks from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014



8 K_c
 ()
 2007-2014 .

Fig. 8 Values of the K_C coefficient versus the sum of the average daily (active) air temperatures from the date of planting the vines for the period 2007-2014

Thus the values are calendar related and convenient for operational use. An alternative approach is shown in Figures 2, 4, 6 and 8, wherein the values of the biophysical coefficients are presented versus the sum of the average daily (active) temperatures, as far as the temperature is a major factor regarding plants phenology.

Three of the four studied formulas (for Z , K_P and K_C) showed practically the same accuracy with coefficients of variation, averaged over the whole irrigation period, ranging from 0.29 to 0.31. The accuracy was lower when ET_C was evaluated based on the water-vapor pressure deficit, where $CV = 0.54$ for the values of R . That was probably due to the cooling microsprinkling applied, because of its capability to affect microclimate in the nursery and in the greatest extent the air humidity.

Such an assumption was also supported by the greater variation in the values of the other biophysical coefficients during the first half of the irrigation season, i.e. when the cooling applications took place.

The obtained results were consistent with those reported by Davidov and Moteva (2010) and Koumanov et al. (2010).

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The obtained results were consistent with those reported by Davidov and Moteva (2010) and Koumanov et al. (2010).

CONCLUSIONS

The estimated variation in the values of the studied biophysical coefficients Z , K_P and K_C was of the same order ($CV_{AV} = 0.30$), i.e. choosing one of the first three formulas (using Z , K_P and K_C) for ET_C calculation should be based mainly on the available meteorological data.

The R -values showed greater variation ($CV_{AV} = 0.54$), probably due to the cooling applications.

The cooling applications increased the variation in the values of the other biophysical factors as well.

For the full clarification of the problem, further studies should be extended deepened, including also the formula recommended by FAO in Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56.

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INTRODUCTION

<p><i>Vitis</i> spp.</p>	<p>Grapevine <i>Vitis</i> spp. has</p>
<p>.</p>	<p>been the object of attack by various pests and pathogens,</p>
<p>,</p>	<p>including those transferred with vine propagating and planting</p>
<p>(Martelli, 2014; Naidu et al., 2014).</p>	<p>material such as viruses, virus-like and phytoplasmas (Martelli, 2014;</p>
<p>60</p>	<p>Naidu et al., 2014). More than 60 viruses belonging to nearly 30</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>different genera have been reported so far (Martelli, 2012).</p>
<p>(Martelli, 2012)</p>	<p>Grapevine leafroll disease (GLD) has been among the most</p>
<p>(GLD)</p>	<p>widespread and most economically damaging viral diseases in many</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>regions of the world (Naidu et al., 2014). GLD is caused by a</p>
<p>(Naidu et al., 2014). GLD</p>	<p>complex of vector-carried viral species of <i>Closteroviridae</i> family</p>
<p><i>Closteroviridae</i></p>	<p>(Almeida et al., 2013).</p>
<p>(Almeida et al., 2013).</p>	<p>Viruses belonging to that family are filamentous with helically</p>
<p>,</p>	<p>constructed particles, ranging in length from 650 nm to over 2000</p>
<p>650 nm</p>	<p>nm, and their genome consists of single-stranded RNA with a size of</p>
<p>2000 nm,</p>	<p>13000 to 19000 nucleotides (Martelli and Candresse, 2014).</p>
<p>13000</p>	<p>The typical disease symptoms are the colour change in</p>
<p>19000</p>	<p>red between the main veins of the leaves for red varieties and in</p>
<p>(Martelli and Candresse, 2014).</p>	<p>yellow for white varieties, as well as downward rolling of the leaf</p>
<p>,</p>	<p>blade edges.</p>
<p>.</p>	<p>In Bulgaria the disease was found in the 70-ies and 80-ies of</p>
<p></p>	<p>the last century (Abrasheva, 1991)</p>

(, 1991)

(, 2004; Genov et al., 2009).

Grapevine leafroll virus-3 (GLRaV-3),

(Maree et al., 2013).
GLRaV-3

(Maree et al., 2013).

GLRaV-3

(Basso et al., 2010, Endeshaw et al., 2014, Lee et al., 2009 and Mannini et al., 2012).

GLRaV-1 GLRaV-3,
3 -

and was included in the scheme and methodology for sanitary selection and obtaining certified grapevine propagation material free of viruses and other pathogens (Abrasheva et al., 2004; Genov et al., 2009).

Among the complex of viruses-agents of leafroll around the world, the most widespread was *Grapevine leafroll virus-3* (GLRaV-3) that could be found both separately and in mixed infections with other viruses (Maree et al., 2013). The studies of GLRaV-3 in recent years have included antibodies producing and the subsequent development of diagnostic assays; sequence analysis of the genome; transferring and epidemiological investigations confirming GLRaV-3 as the main agent of grapevine leafroll (Maree et al., 2013).

GLRaV-3 might cause a reduction in the net result of the leaf photosynthesis, the soluble substances content and grapevine productivity (Basso et al., 2010, Endeshaw et al., 2014, Lee et al., 2009 and Mannini et al., 2012).

An investigation of grapevine viruses in Bulgaria showed that the leafroll agents were primarily presented by GLRaV-1 and GLRaV-3 as serotype 3 was the most common and frequently occurred in mixed infections with

GLRaV-1
(Genov et al., 2009).
GLRaV-3

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GLRaV-3

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(, 2001; Barba et al., 1989; Christov et al., 2007).

- GLRaV-1 or other viruses (Genov et al., 2009). The most vines infected with GLRaV-3 were found in Druzhba, Storgozia and Rubin varieties, due to the expressed tolerance of these varieties to the disease.

- 80- The development of plant biotechnology in the 1980-ies and in particular of vine *in vitro* cultivation, allowed not only the accelerated reproduction of valuable genotypes, but an isolated study the influence of various abiotic and biotic factors on vine physiological processes and growth. It was found that *in vitro* plants inoculated with GLRaV-3 did not show symptoms of the disease, regardless the much higher concentrations of the virus, compared with the stock plant (Barba et al., 1989; Christov and Abrasheva, 2001; Christov et al., 2007).

GLRaV-3

- The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of GLRaV-3 on the growth and development of *in vitro* cultivated vines from Chardonnay variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

(*Grapevine leafroll virus-3*)

,

2015

(*GLRaV-3*)

- Explants of infected (*GLRaV-3*) and healthy stock vines of Chardonnay variety were cultured *in vitro* in 2015 for investigating the effect of *Grapevine leafroll virus-3* on vine growth and development.

MS- (Murashige and Skoog, 1962), : 1/2
 , 25 g.L⁻¹
 7 g.L⁻¹,
 26±1°
 16/8 (, 2001).
 ELISA (Clark and Adams, 1977),
 Agritest® ().
 (*Grapevine fanleaf nepovirus* – GFLV),
 (*Grapevine leafroll associated viruses* – GLRaV-1, GLRaV-2, GLRaV-3, GLRaV-5, GLRaV-7),
 (*Grapevine fleck virus* – GFkV)
 (*Rugose wood* – GVA, GVB).

(*t*-test).

The experimental plants were cultivated on MS-medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962), consisting of 1/2 concentration of macronutrients, full composition of micronutrients and vitamins, 25 g.L⁻¹ and 7 g.L⁻¹ agar at t° 26±1°C and a photoperiod of 16/8 (Christov and Abrasheva, 2001).

The health status of the stock plants and *in vitro* cultures was determined by ELISA test (Clark and Adams, 1977), with diagnostic kits of Agritest® (Italy). The assays were performed in accordance with the protocols of the manufacturer.

The plants were tested for *Grapevine fanleaf nepovirus* – GFLV, *Grapevine leafroll associated viruses* – GLRaV-1, GLRaV-2, GLRaV-3, GLRaV-5, GLRaV-7, *Grapevine fleck virus* – GFkV and *Rugose wood* – GVA, GVB.

Biometric measurements of the experimental variants were made after eight weeks of micropropagation and cultivation of the plants. The indicators number of roots and number of internodes, length of shoot and total length of roots, mass per shoot and root mass were accounted. The obtained biometric data were processed by the methods of descriptive statistics, while the differences in the mean values of the individual indicators were proven by *Student* test (*t*-test).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The *in vitro* plants obtained from the explants did not develop the typical disease symptoms during all 45-day subcultures. The diagnostic results from the ELISA test confirmed the health status of the stock vines. All samples were negative for the studied viruses, except the samples from the variants with *GLRaV-3*, for which high extinction rates for this virus were reported.

1.

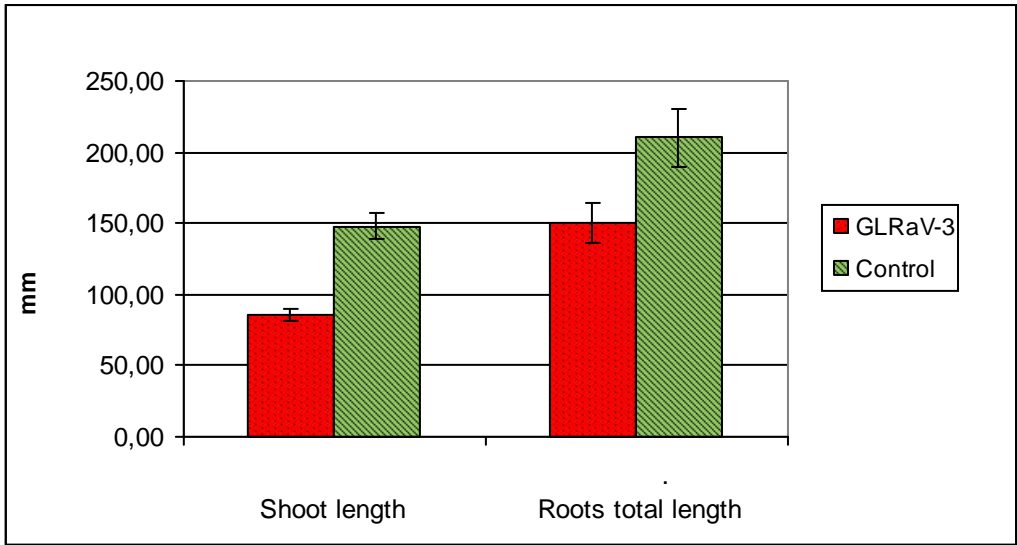
Table 1. Average values for main biometric data of the variants

/ Biometric data	± / [mean ±SE]		Significance LSD _(p=0.05)
	GLRaV-3	Control	
/ Roots number	2.63 ± 0.13	4.00 ± 0.29	0.65 ***
/ Internodes number	8.69 ± 0.44	13.05 ± 0.72	1.72 ***
/ Shoot length (mm)	8.54 ± 0.40	14.82 ± 0.85	1.92 ***
/ Roots total length	15.02 ± 1.36	21.01 ± 2.01	4.95 *
/ Shoot mass (mg)	231.8 ± 15.0	422.4 ± 37.0	0.08 ***
/ Root mass (mg)	76.1 ± 11.2	177.8 ± 29.5	0.07 **

SE – standard error of mean; LSD – least significant difference

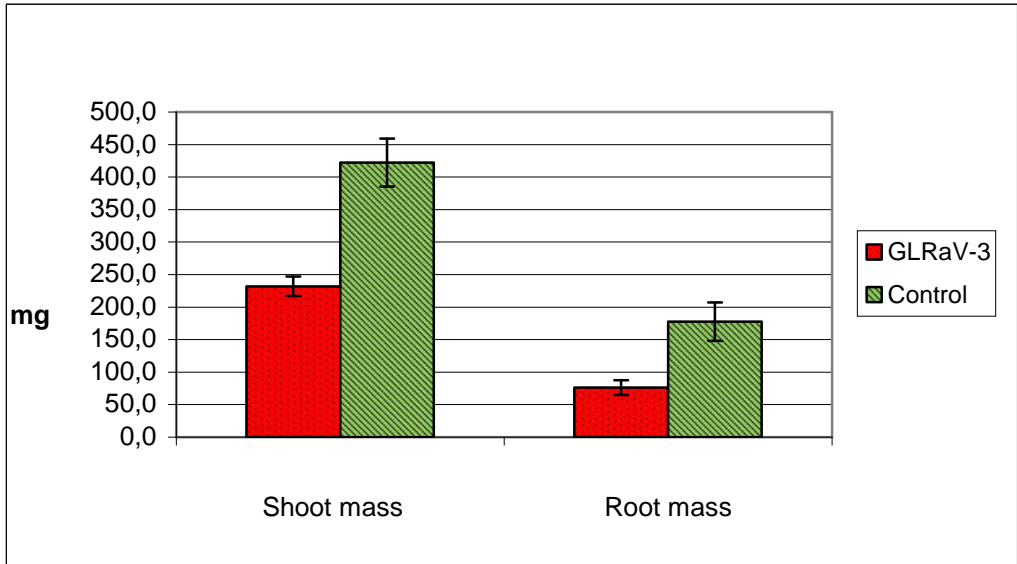
(1; 1)
 - (2.63)
 (8.69)
GLRaV-3
 (4.00 13.05).
 (p=0.001).
 (1;
 2)

The results for the variant with *GLRaV-3* (Table 1; Figure 1) showed lower average values for the number of developed roots (2.63) and the number of internodes (8.69) compared to the healthy plants, (4.00 and 5.13) respectively. The differences were significant ($p=0.001$). Similar were the average data (Table 1; Figure 2) for the shoot length between the variants *GLRaV-3* (8.54 mm) and



. 2. GLRaV-3

Fig. 2. Influence of GLRaV-3 on the shoot length and the root total length



. 3. GLRaV-3

Fig. 3. Influence of GLRaV-3 on the shoot mass and the root mass

GLRaV-3

GLRaV-3

(2007)

(2001) Christov et al.

The significant differences found in the reported biometric indicators between the variants with grapevine leafroll virus and the healthy controls undoubtedly proved the influence of *GLRaV-3* on the physiological processes associated with these indicators. Similar negative impact of *GLRaV-3* on biosynthesis and to a lesser extent on the vine formation was found by Christov and Abrasheva (2001) and Christov et al. (2007) in *in vitro* plants of Cabernet Sauvignon variety. The authors had also found that in the conditions of *in vitro* cultivation viral diseases did not cause visible symptoms on the vine plants, despite the higher concentrations of viral particles on *in vitro* plants compared to the stock vines, which was explained by the hypothesis that with this type of culturing only the initial phases of the bud development were repeated many times and the phase of the symptoms manifestation could not be reached (Christov and Abrasheva, 2001).

(, 2001).

CONCLUSIONS

• (GLRaV-3)

• GLRaV-3

- Grapevine leafroll associated virus (*GLRaV-3*) did not cause visible manifestation of symptoms in plants of Chardonnay variety in conditions of *in vitro* cultivation.
- *GLRaV-3* infected plants of

GLRaV-3

1. Almeida RPP, Daane KM, Bell VA, Blaisdell GK, Cooper ML, Herrbach E, Pietersen G. Ecology and management of grapevine leafroll associated virus 3. *Front. Microbiol.* 2013, 4: 94. doi:10.3389/fmicb.2013.00094
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5. Barba M., Cupidi A., Faggioli F. In vitro Culture of Grapevine Infected by Closterovirus Type III. *Journal of Phytopathology*, 1989, 126: 225-230.
6. Basso M.F., Fajardo T.V.M., Eiras M., Ayub R.A., Nickel Detecção O. Le identificação molecular de vírus

Chardonnay variety were characterized by a smaller average number of roots and internodes, shorter shoot length and total root length, less shoot and root mass compared to the healthy controls.

- Despite the lack of visible symptoms of the disease in terms of *in vitro* cultivation, GLRaV-3 had a negative impact on the physiological processes associated with the vine biosynthesis and formation.

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associados a videiras sintomáticas e assintomáticas. *Ciencia Rural*, 2010, 40, pp. 2249-2255.

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