

Diabrotica

virgifera virgifera LeConte KLP+

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Effect of the Hue of Yellow Colour on *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte Captures in KLP+ Traps Baited with Dual Lures

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

(WCR), *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*,
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, KLP+ -
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The Western corn rootworm (WCR), *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*, is one of the most damaging insect pests of maize in North America and Europe. In Bulgaria the pest is distributed in almost all regions. Recently it was reported that KLP+ traps baited with dual semiochemical (pheromone and floral)

) (Csalomon[®],
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 2017 2018 .
 WCR
 WCR
 2018 .
 (2014-2016 .) (
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 90-
 , (WCR), *Diabrotica*
virgifera virgifera LeConte, 1858
 (Chrysomelidae), e
 (Ba a,
 1994),
 (Ciosi
 et al., 2008),
 (EPPO, 2019).
 (Ivanova, 2002),

lures (Csalomon[®], Plant Protection
 Institute, HAS, Budapest, Hungary)
 - showed very high efficiency at different
 - population densities of the pest in this
 - country. Increased knowledge about the
 - optimal combination of visual and
 - chemical cues of the trap would contribute
 - to more effective management strategies
 - of WCR. In 2017-2018, we compared
 - yellow and fluorescent yellow KLP+ traps
 - baited with dual lures in a maize crop in
 - Knezha, north-western Bulgaria.

The hue of yellow colour tested did not
 elicit a strong behavioural response on
 WCR adults - no significant difference in
 captures between treatments was found
 during the study.

The seasonal patterns of captures
 showed longer period of activity of WCR
 adults in 2018 - before the middle of July
 - to the second half of September than the
 - previous results obtained by attractant
 - traps in Knezha (2014-2016) (from
 - second half of July to the middle of
 - September). Information on the relative
 - abundance of fourteen other insect
 - species captured in the traps is also
 - presented.

Key words: Western corn
 rootworm, yellow trap, fluorescent yellow
 trap, pheromone lure, floral lure, Bulgaria

INTRODUCTION

Since the early nineties, when the
 first adults of the Western corn rootworm
 (WCR), *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*
 LeConte, 1858 (Chrysomelidae) were
 registered near Belgrade, former
 Yugoslavia (Ba a, 1994), after several
 introduction events to different parts of
 Europe (Ciosi et al., 2008), the spread of
 the species permanently increased
 (EPPO, 2019). After the first record from
 Bulgaria (Ivanova, 2002), at the present
 time the pest is distributed in almost all

(MAF, 2015; Toshova et al., 2017b).

, WCR

(BAFS, 2014), *Tanymecus dilaticollis* Gyllenhal, 1834, *Oulema melanopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coleoptera), *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hübner, 1796), *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner, 1808) (Lepidoptera), (Aphidoidea) *Melanogryllus desertus* (Pallas, 1771) (Grylloidea).

WCR

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/ 3- /
3 . 3- /
e 10-15 . / / (50
da) 3-5 . / .

WCR.

KLP+ Csalomon®

)
Diabrotica v. virgifera.

2017 . 2018 .
(10 da) (.),
(43°28'51"N; 24°03'21"E, 140
m) .
KLP+ ()
Csalomon®) WCR,
(
www.csalomontraps.com).

regions of this country, with the exception of Varna, Kardzhali, and Smolyan (MAF, 2015; Toshova et al., 2017b).

According to the periodical bulletins of plant protection, WCR is among the pests of economic importance of maize in Bulgaria (BAFS, 2014) together with *Tanymecus dilaticollis* Gyllenhal, 1834, click beetles, *Oulema melanopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coleoptera), *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hübner, 1796), *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner, 1808) (Lepidoptera), aphids (Aphidoidea) and *Melanogryllus desertus* (Pallas, 1771) (Grylloidea).

The economic threshold for root damage is 1 larva 3rd instar/per plant for non-irrigated areas or 3 larvae 3rd instar/plant for irrigated areas and during appearance of maize silk - 10-15 adults/trap per day (for 5 ha) or 3-5 adults/plant.

Increased knowledge about the optimal combination of visual and chemical cues of the trap can be used for optimising the trap characteristics to enhance the efficacy of trapping and monitoring tools for WCR.

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the influence of the hue of yellow colour of KLP+ Csalomon® traps baited with dual lures (pheromonal and floral lures) on the attractiveness of *Diabrotica v. virgifera* adults.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted in a maize field (1 ha) of the Maize Research Institute (Agricultural Academy) in Knezha (Pleven region), Bulgaria (43°28'51"N;24°03'21"E, 140 m a.s.l.) in 2017 and 2018. KLP+ ('hat') traps with dual semiochemical (pheromone and floral) lures for WCR adults produced by Csalomon® (Plant Protection Institute, HAS, Budapest, Hungary, www.csalomontraps.com) were used in our field investigations. Vaportape® (Hercon Environmental Inc.,

Vaportape® (Hercon Environmental Inc., Emigsville, PA, USA) -

1.5-1.8 m (2 m).

15-20 m, - 30 m.

2 2017 15
30 2018

18 2017 15 2018

2-10

WCR

(

) (43°28'48"N, 24°04'10"E).

STATISTICA 7.0 Software (StatSoft, Inc. 2004).

Kruskal-Wallis test $P < 0.05$.
post hoc test Mann-Whitney U

mean)

(T max)

(T min),
(T

Emigsville, PA, USA) insecticide strip was placed in each trap to kill the beetles captured.

The traps were suspended at a height of 1.5-1.8 m. above ground attached to wooden poles (2 m). Two yellow and two fluorescent yellow baited traps were used each year. Traps were set up in a randomized complete block design, with each block containing one replicate of every treatment. The distance between traps was 15-20 m, with a distance of 30 m between blocks.

The traps were kept in the maize field from 21 July till 2 October in 2017 and from 15 July till 30 September in 2018, and lures were replaced with fresh ones on 18 August, 2017 and 15 August, 2018, respectively. The traps were inspected daily to 2-10-day-intervals, and insect captured were collected for species identification.

The weekly captures were used for the curve of the seasonal flight patterns of the WCR adults.

The daily meteorological data records were provided by the meteorological station in Knezha (part of the network of the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology) (43°28'48"N, 24°04'10E).

The statistical analyses were performed by a STATISTICA 7.0 Software (StatSoft, Inc. 2004). Differences between treatment means were considered significant at $P < 0.05$. Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U post hoc test were conducted to compare the number of beetles captured in different treatments.

For the analysis, the meteorological data were averaged to get means for the period of trap inspection.

The influence of the minimum (T min), maximum (T max) and mean air temperature (T mean), along with the soil

10 cm,
WCR
2018 ..,
Spearman's rho
2017 2018 .
KLP+
1). 2017 . -
2018 ..,
- ,
Tóth et al. (2003)
Toshova et al. (2017a),
-
,
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Liriomyza huidobrensis
(Blanchard, 1926) (Diptera: Agromyzidae)
(Durmu o lu et al., 2009).
, Shrestha et al.
(2019)
Coleoptera Lepidoptera
-
"
,
.
: *Oxythyrea funesta* (Poda,
1761) (Vuts et al., 2008), *O. cinctella*
(Schaum, 1841) (Coleoptera, Cetoniidae)
(Vuts et al., 2012), *Plagionotus floralis*
(Pallas, 1776) (Imrei et al., 2014), *Pseudovadonia*
livida (Fabricius, 1776) (Toshova et al.

- temperature at 10 cm depth, relative air
- humidity and precipitation on WCR
- captures in the traps, was analysed by
- Spearman's rho correlation nonparametric
- test for 2018.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The yellow and fluorescent yellow KLP+ traps baited with dual lures, and placed at the same height showed no significant difference in the captures of WCR adults in 2017 and 2018, respectively (Table 1). In 2017, higher captures of WCR adults were recorded in yellow traps while in 2018, when the population density of the pest was relatively higher, the beetles were more numerous in fluorescent yellow trap. These results coincide with the results obtained by Tóth et al. (2003) and Toshova et al. (2017a) who reported that fluorescent yellow sticky traps captured higher mean number of beetles among the unbaited sticky traps of different colours, including yellow colour but without significant difference among the treatments. Similarly different hues of yellow colour do not influence the attraction of the adults of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard, 1926) (Diptera: Agromyzidae) (Durmu o lu et al., 2009).

Studying the effect of fluorescence on attractiveness of flower-visiting insects, Shrestha et al. (2019) reported that Coleoptera and Lepidoptera were captured significantly more frequently by pan traps displaying fluorescent properties (including fluorescent yellow traps) than by non-fluorescent pan traps.

Preference to fluorescent yellow colour has been reported for other coleopteran species: *Oxythyrea funesta* (Poda, 1761) (Vuts et al., 2008), *O. cinctella* (Schaum, 1841) (Coleoptera, Cetoniidae) (Vuts et al., 2012), *Plagionotus floralis* (Pallas, 1776) (Imrei et al., 2014), *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776) (Toshova et al.

Pseudovadonia livida (Fabricius, 1776) (Toshova et al. 2016), *Brassicogethes aeneus* (Fabricius, 1775) (= *Meligethes aeneus* F., 1775) (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae) (Döring et al., 2012) *Propylea quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coccinellidae) (Toshova et al., 2017a).

2016), *Brassicogethes aeneus* (Fabricius, 1775) (= *Meligethes aeneus* F., 1775) (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae) (Döring et al., 2012) and *Propylea quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Coccinellidae) (Toshova et al., 2017a).

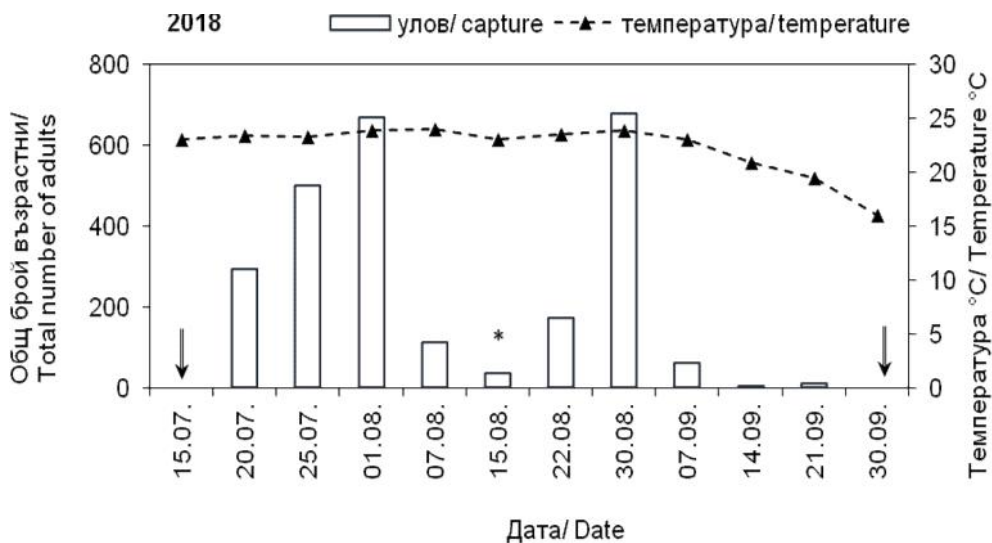
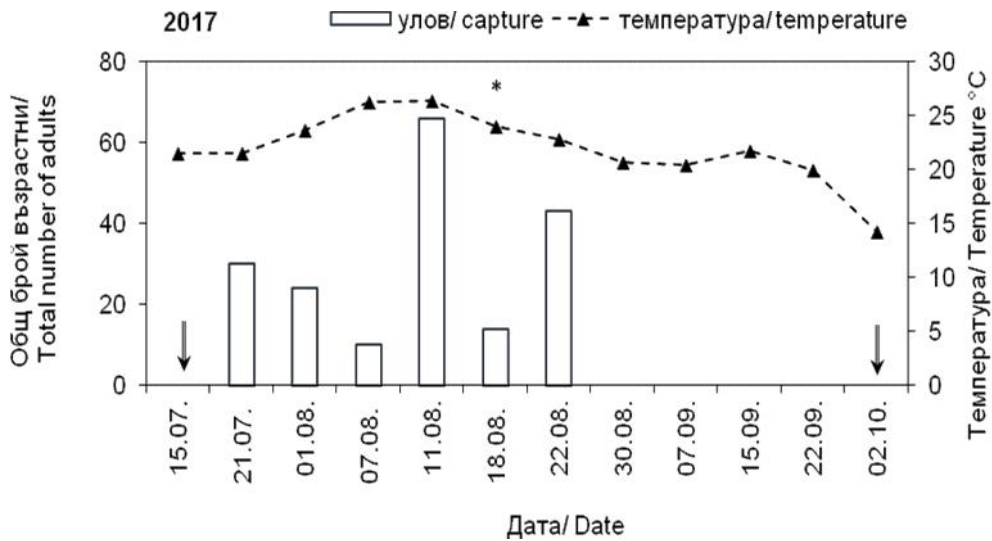
1. *D. v. virgifera* KLP+ , 21 – 18 , 2017 (n = 2) 15 - 21 , 2018 (n = 2). (P > 0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test Mann-Whitney U test)

Table 1. Catches of *D. v. virgifera* in KLP+ traps baited with dual lures in Knezha, 21 July – 18 September, 2017 (n = 2) and 15 July - 21 September, 2018 (n = 2). Mean captures within a column are not significantly different (P > 0.05, Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Mann-Whitney U test)

Trap colour	2017		2018	
	Total capture	± Std. Error Mean capture ± Std. Error	Total capture	± Std. Error Mean capture ± Std. Error
/ Yellow	127	18.14 ± 8.05	1067	23.20 ± 5.23
Fluorescent yellow	60	8.57 ± 2.43	1466	31.87 ± 6.01

D. v. virgifera 2017 . 2018 . KLP+ . 1. - , - 2017 . 21 - 30 , 2018 . - 15 21 . () *D. v. virgifera* 2014-2016 . () - 2018 . 2014 . (Toshova et al., 2017a) 2015-2016 . (Toshova et al., 2017b).

The seasonal pattern of *D. v. virgifera* captures in 2017 and 2018 in the KLP+ baited traps, is shown in Fig. 1. In both years, the beginning of the flight of adults was missed because of the late installing of the traps. In 2017, captures were registered in the period of July 21 – August 30, and in 2018 - from July 15 to September 21. In 2017-2018, an earlier appearance (before the middle of July) of *D. v. virgifera* adults was registered than 2014-2016 (end of July) at the same locality, and the period of the activity was more than two weeks longer in 2018 in comparison with 2014 (Toshova et al., 2017a) and 2015-2016 (Toshova et al., 2017b).



/ Legend to Figure:

. 1. *D. v. virgifera*, , 2017 . 2018 . (↓)
(*)

Fig. 1. Seasonal flight of *D. v. virgifera*, Knezha, 2017 and 2018. Arrows (↓) show the dates of the beginning and the end of the test. Asterisk (*) indicates the date when lures were replaced

2018 .
D. v. virgifera
: T min
($r_s = 0.53$, $P = 0.01$), T mean ($r_s = 0.59$,
 $P = 0.003$),
($r_s = 0.57$, $P = 0.005$)
($r_s = 0.52$, $P = 0.01$).

WCR

(Malcheva, 2017).
Tóth et al. (2010)

WCR

2017 . 2018 .,
WCR

Coleoptera: *Agriotes ustulatus*
(Schaller, 1783) (Elateridae) (4 ,
KLP+ , 15-30.07.2018 .;
10 , KLP+
, 15-24.07.2018 .), *Harmonia*
axyridis Pallas, 1773 (Coccinelidae) (20
, KLP+ , 17.07.-
21.09.2018 .; 33 , KLP+
, 22.08.-
21.09.2018 .), *Coccinella septempunctata*
Linnaeus, 1758 (1 , KLP+
, 19-21.09.2018 .; 2 , KLP+
, 10.08.-
03.09.2018 .), *C. quinquepunctata*
Linnaeus, 1758 (1 , KLP+
, 07-10.08.2018 .) P .
quatuordecimpunctata (1 , KLP+

In 2018, significant positive correlations were found between the captures *D. v. virgifera* and the following meteorological factors: T min ($r_s = 0.53$, $P = 0.01$), T mean ($r_s = 0.59$, $P = 0.003$), relative air humidity ($r_s = 0.57$, $P = 0.005$) and precipitation ($r_s = 0.52$, $P = 0.01$). The significant positive correlation between WCR captures and relative air humidity and precipitation can be explained by captures of the adults in dry periods of the day/ night on dates with intense random rainfalls. In Bulgaria, most short-lived and heavy rains fall during the summer months (June, July and August) (Malcheva, 2017). Investigations on the daily dynamics of activity of the adults by Tóth et al. (2010) showed pronounced period of responsiveness of WCR adults to the floral and pheromone lures in the field. Beetles responded to the floral lure only during the day time hours, with well-defined peaks in the late morning and late afternoon, while the responses to the synthetic pheromone lure were recorded apart from daytime hours also well into the night.

In 2017 and 2018, besides WCR adults and the numerous unidentified dipteran specimens, the following taxa were recorded in the traps:

Coleoptera: *Agriotes ustulatus*
(Schaller, 1783) (Elateridae) (4 specimens,
KLP+ yellow traps, 15-30.07.2018; 10
specimens, KLP+ fluorescent yellow
traps, 15-24.07.2018), *Harmonia axyridis*
Pallas, 1773 (Coccinelidae) (20
specimens, KLP+ yellow traps, 17.07.-
21.09.2018; 33 specimens, KLP+
fluorescent yellow traps, 22.08.-
21.09.2018), *Coccinella septempunctata*
Linnaeus, 1758 (1 specimen, KLP+ yellow
trap, 19-21.09.2018; 2 specimens, KLP+
fluorescent yellow trap, 10.08.-03.09.2018),
C. quinquepunctata Linnaeus, 1758 (1
specimen, KLP+ yellow trap, 07-
10.08.2018) and *P. quatuordecimpunctata*

, 10-19.09.2018).
Hymenoptera: *Apis mellifera* L., 1758 (11 , KLP+ , 21.07-22.08.2017 . 15.07-19.09.2018 ; 6 , KLP+ , 21.07.-01.08.2017 . 15-16.07.2018), *Lasioglossum* (*Lasioglossum*) *discum* (F. Smith, 1853) (1 , KLP+ , 25-30.08.2018), *L. (Lasioglossum) pallens* (Brullé, 1833) (1 , KLP+ , 03-07.08.2018), *Lasioglossum* sp. (2 , KLP+ , 12-19.09.2018).
Lepidoptera: *O. nubilalis* (Crambidae) (5 , KLP+ , 20.07.-10.09.2018 ; 2 , KLP+ , 01-03.08.2018), *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796) (1 , KLP+ , 07-10.09.2018), *Eilema complana* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Erebidae) (2 , KLP+ , 15-16.07.2018), *E. lurideola* (Zincken, 1817) (1 , KLP+ , 15-16.07.2018), *H. armigera* (Noctuidae) (1 , KLP+ , 21.07.-01.08.2017) *Agrotis segetum* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (2 , KLP+ , 07-10.09.2018).

, *L. pallens*, (Todorov, pers. communication). , Banaszak and Dochkova (2014) *L. discum* (.).

KLP+

virgifera,

2018 .,

(1 specimen, KLP+ yellow trap, 10-19.09.2018).

Hymenoptera: *Apis mellifera* L., 1758 (11 specimens, KLP+ yellow traps, 21.07-22.08.2017 and 15.07-19.09.2018; 6 specimens, KLP+ fluorescent yellow traps, 21.07.-01.08.2017 and 15-16.07.2018), *Lasioglossum (Lasioglossum) discum* (F. Smith, 1853) (1 , KLP+ fluorescent yellow trap, 25-30.08.2018), *L. (Lasioglossum) pallens* (Brullé, 1833) (1 , KLP+ fluorescent yellow trap, 03-07.08.2018), *Lasioglossum* sp. (2 specimens, KLP+ yellow trap, 12-19.09.2018).

Lepidoptera: *O. nubilalis* (Crambidae) (5 specimens, KLP+ yellow traps, 20.07.-10.09.2018; 2 specimens, KLP+ fluorescent yellow traps, 01-03.08.2018), *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796) (1 specimen, KLP+ yellow trap, 07-10.09.2018), *Eilema complana* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Erebidae) (2 specimens, KLP+ yellow trap, 15-16.07.2018), *E. lurideola* (Zincken, 1817) (1 specimen, KLP+ yellow trap, 15-16.07.2018), *H. armigera* (Noctuidae) (1 specimen, KLP+ yellow trap, 21.07.-01.08.2017) and *Agrotis segetum* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (2 specimens, KLP+ yellow trap, 07-10.09.2018).

Non-target insect species collected are widely distributed in Bulgaria with the exception of *L. pallens*, which is new record for Pleven region and Knezha (Todorov, pers. communication). Recently, Banaszak and Dochkova (2014) captured *L. discum* in Pleven region (Krushovitsa village).

CONCLUSIONS

Yellow and fluorescent yellow KLP+ traps baited with floral and pheromone lures are highly attractive to *D. v. virgifera* adults, but there was no clear preference to the hue of the yellow colour.

In 2018, when the population density of the pest was relatively higher

than in the previous year, fluorescent yellow baited traps captured larger numbers of adults of WCR.

During 2017-2018, the seasonal flight of WCR started before the middle of July and continued to the end of August (2017) - second half of September (2018).

than in the previous year, fluorescent yellow baited traps captured larger numbers of adults of WCR.

During 2017-2018, the seasonal flight of WCR started before the middle of July and continued to the end of August (2017) - second half of September (2018).

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(*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.)

Reaction of Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) Variety Richie to Herbicides Applied after Sowing, before Emergence of Soybeans in Central Northern Bulgaria

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

During the period 2016-2017 in the experimental field of Experimental Station on Soybean - Pavlikeni, was conducted field experiment in order to determine the reaction of soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) variety Ritchie to the approved herbicides for wide-range on soil application [Gardoprim plus Gold 500 SK (312,5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylzine), Stomp aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin), Spectrum (720 g/l dimethenamide-P) and Wing-P (250 g/l dimethenamide-P + 212.5 g/l pendimethalin)] applied at optimal and dual high doses in conditions of Central North Bulgaria.

It was found that: the two-component herbicide Gardoprim plus Gold 500 SK and Spectrum allow their use of dual high doses for weed control in a mixed type of weed infestation in soybeans variety Ritchie where in are formed practically

(9.4%)
 -
 ; (350 400 ml/da)
 .
 ,
 ;
 (455 g/l)
 -
 (4.2 32.3,
 18.1%)
 : ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (Glycine max (L.) Merr.)
 ú,
 (Hartzler, 2007;
 Rich and Renner, 2007; Keramati et al.,
 2008; Fickett et al., 2013).
 ,
 (Alexieva and
 Stoimenova, 2004; Marinov-serafimov,
 2005; Chirila and Chirila, 2008; Nagaraju
 and Kumar, 2009).
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similar yields (the observed reduction in yield reaches 9.4%) compared to the control variant - no weeds throughout the growing season of the crop; The applied of Stomp aqua and Wing-P at standard doses (350 and 400 ml/da) did not produce a phytotoxic effect on soybean variety Ritchie. When applied in dual high doses, they produce a phytotoxic effect with easily recognizable symptoms of growth retardation and leaf deformity, which are partially overcome at a later stage of soybean development; Stomp aqua applied in dual high doses has a phytotoxic effect on the tested soybean variety Ritchie and reduces (from 4.2 to 32.3, average 18.1%) the yield of soybean grain during the years of study.

Key words: soybean, herbicides, selectivity, productivity

INTRODUCTION

Weeds, diseases and pests are one of the main factors that reduce yields and impair soybean quality.

A characteristic biological feature of soybeans (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) is the slow rate of growth in the early stages of its development, making it highly vulnerable to the competitive impact of weeds (Hartzler, 2007; Rich and Renner, 2007; Keramati et al., 2008; Fickett et al., 2013). A number of studies have shown that the decrease in soybean grain yield It depends on the degree and duration of weed infestation of crop and on the amount precipitation and distribution of growth stage from crop development (Alexieva and Stoimenova, 2004; Marinov-Serafimov, 2005; Chirila and Chirila, 2008; Nagaraju and Kumar, 2009).

Effective control of weed species in soybean crops had an important role in the technology of its cultivation, which is why herbicides (proven by their efficiency, easy applicability and quick initial action)

occupy the largest share of used pesticides (Tzi-Bun, 2011; Peer et al., 2013).

The availability of a large number of herbicides on the market, as well as the lack of systematic studies on their effectiveness under specific agro-meteorological conditions, depending on the species composition and degree of weed infestation of soybean crops, very often manufacturers are difficult to choose. On the other hand, the systematic introduction of herbicides into production areas is a prerequisite for a systemic stress factor that directly and indirectly affects plants (Hristova, 2009; Hristova et al., 2013; Peer et al., 2013; Goranovska et al., 2014; Georgiev, 2015; Goranovska et al., 2017; Pavlovski et al., 2017; Georgiev, 2020).

(*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.)

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The aim of the study is to determine the response of soybeans (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) variety Ritchie to approved broad-spectrum for soil application herbicides in optimal and dual high doses in Central Northern Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studies were carried out in the period 2016-2017 in the experimental field of Experimental Station on Soybean - Pavlikeni on medium-leached chernozem under non-irrigated conditions.

The experiment was set up using the block design method in four replications and the size of the experimental plot of 5 m² with soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) variety Ritchie. It was studied herbicide selectivity Gardoprim plus gold 500 CK (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylzine), Stomp aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin), Spectrum (720 g/l dimethenamide-P) and Wing-P (250 g/l dimethenamide-P + 212.5 g/l pendimethalin) applied at optimal and dual high dose, after sowing, before emergence of the crop (BBCH 00) (Hess et al., 1997) (Table 1).

2016-2017 .

5 m²

(*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.)

500 (312,5 g/l
+ 187,5 g/l),
(455 g/l),
(720 g/l -)
- (250 g/l - + 212,5
g/l)

(BBCH 00) (Hess et al., 1997)
(1).

1.

Table 1. Trial treatments – herbicides and dose an application

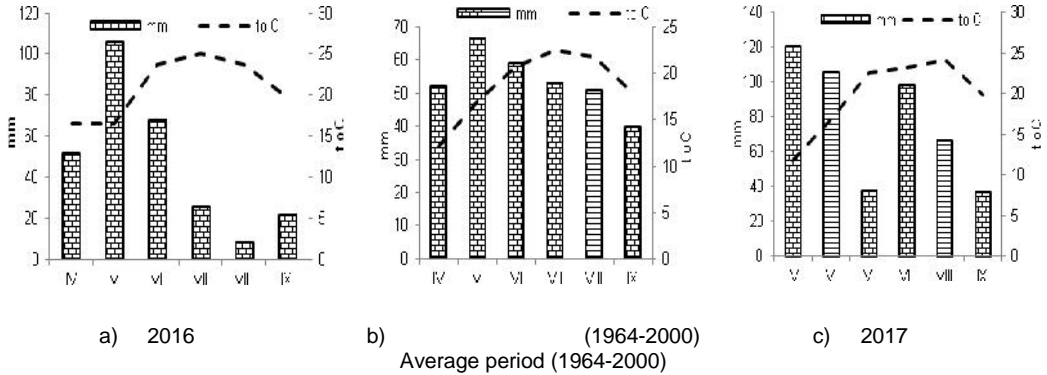
/ Variants	, ml/da Dose, ml/da
Control - untreated with herbicides without weeds	
500 (312,5 g/l S- + 187,5 g/l)	400
Gardoprim plus gold 500 CK (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylzine),	800
(455 g/l)	350
Stomp aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin)	700
(720 g/l -)	140
Spectrum (720 g/l dimethenamide-P)	280
- (250 g/l - + 212,5 g/l)	400
Wing-P (250 g/l dimethenamide-P + 212.5 g/l pendimethalin)	

l/da. „ptp 18“
- 30
7, 14, 20, 30 45
EWRS
(European Weed Research Society) (
1 – , 9 –
); (0 -
10
) (Shinggu et
al., 2009) , kg/da.
-
-
(King et al., 2001).
-
(
mm)
(°)
de
Martonne (Paltineanu et al., 2007).
-
STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows
Version 2.1.

The application of the all herbicides were conducted with 30 l/da water solutions using a spreading machine „ptp 18“ with. The following characteristics were assessed on 7, 14, 21, 30 and 45 day after emergence of crop. Phytotoxicity on herbicides, using the 1-9 scale of the EWRS (European Weed Research Society) (score 1 – no damage and score 9 – completely destroyed crop); crop vigour was determined according to a 11 score scale, where 0 - completely dead plants and 10 - very healthy growing plants (Shinggu et al., 2009) and seed yield, kg/da. In the test areas during the vegetation of the crop, in the variants for determining the selectivity of the herbicides, all available weeds were removed manually (King et al., 2001). Meteorological indicators are taken into account - the sum of rainfall (in mm) and average monthly air temperature (in 0 °C) during the growing season of the soybean. To characterize the aridity during the vegetation period, the de Martonne index (Paltineanu et al., 2007) was used. The mathematical and statistical processing of the experimental data was done with the software STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Version 2.1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the main meteorological indicators shows that the amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing season of soybean (IV-IX) during the survey years (2016-2017) are different from the same for the multiannual period (1961-2000) (Figure 1).



1.

2016 2017 .

1964-2000 .

Fig. 1. Monthly average air temperatures and monthly precipitation during the soybean growing season on 2016 and 2017 and the average period 1964-2000.

+13.8 +30.8%
-7.3 -83.8%

1961-2000 .
83.4 (2017
) 97.6 mm (2016 .).
1
2016
2017 .
(120.5 mm) (106.0 mm),
105.9 mm 2016

Rainfall is characterized by high variability - increased from + 13.8 to + 30.8% and decreased from -7.3 to -83.8% compared to multi-year period 1961-2000 at precipitation amplitude of 83.4 (2017) to 97.6 mm (2016).

Figure 1 showed that during the study period, the least amount of rainfall was recorded in the months of July-August 2016, which has a detrimental effect on the growth and development of soybeans. Increased rainfall in 2017 in the early stages of soybean development is April (120.5 mm) and May (106.0 mm), as well as 105.9 mm in 2016 are prerequisites for causing a stronger phytotoxic effect herbicides containing the active ingredient pendimethalin.

(2017 .) 8.5 ° (2016 .) 0.3 4.4 ° 12.4 °

(

),

: 2017 ($I_{ar-DM} = 33.0$))

2016 ($I_{ar-DM} = 18.1$)) ,

(1 2).

The monthly average air temperatures differ from the above normal values from 0.3 to 4.4 °C and the amplitude from 8.5 °C (2016) to 12.4 °C (2017) compared to the values for the multiannual period.

Estimating the complex effect of some major meteorological factors (monthly rainfall and monthly average air temperatures), the study period can be conditionally classified into two groups: 2017 ($I_{ar-DM} = 33.0$ humid) with relatively favourable conditions, whereas 2016 ($I_{ar-DM} = 18.1$ semi arid) with unfavourable conditions as regards the biological requirements of soybeans (Figure 1 and 2).

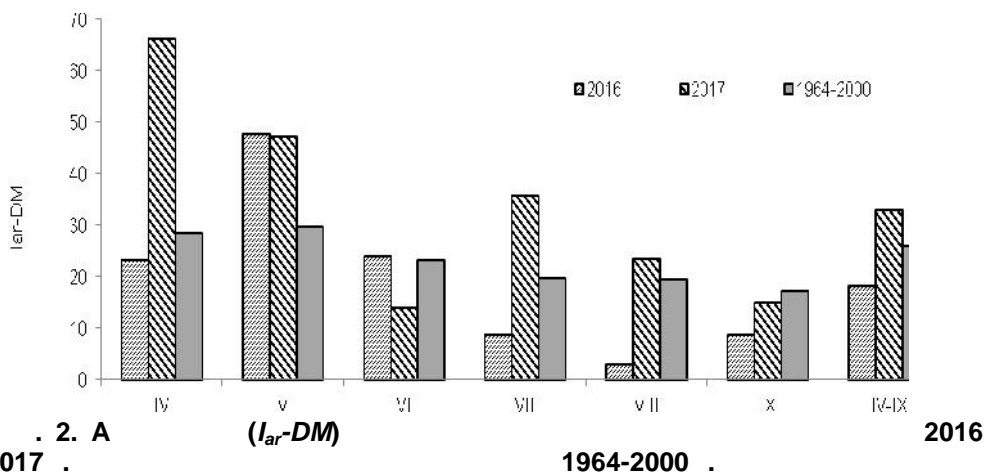


Fig. 2. Aaridity (I_{ar-DM}) during the soybean growing season on 2016 and 2017 and the average period 1964-2000

EWRS , 500

(312,5 g/l S- + 187,5 g/l

) (720 g/l

-)

(1).

(2).

Visual readings on the scale of EWRS phytotoxicity scores indicate that Gardoprim plus Gold 500 CK herbicides (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor 187.5 g/l terbutilzine) and Spectrum (720 g/l dimethenamide-P) aplicated in optimal and dual high doses have very good selectivity (score 1) for the tested soybean variety Richie during the years of study (Table 2).

2.

Table 2. Selectivity of herbicides to soybean variety Richie and crop vigour

Period	Herbicides	(Dose) ml/da	/ Phytotoxicity					/ Crop vigor				
			7 DA	14 DA	21 DA	30 DAA	45 DA	7 DA	14 DA	21 DA	30 DA	45 DA
2016	500	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	100	100	100	100	95
	Gardoprim plus gold 500 CK	800	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Stomp aqua	350	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	1.7	100	100	100	75	95
	Stomp aqua	700	2.5	2.5	4.6	6.8	5.8	75	75	75	65	55
	Spectrum	140	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Spectrum	280	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	100	100	100	100	95
	- Wing-P	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	- Wing-P	800	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80	80	80	80	80
2017	500	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Gardoprim plus gold 500 CK	800	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Stomp aqua	350	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Stomp aqua	700	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	70	70	70	80	85
	Spectrum	140	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Spectrum	280	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	- Wing-P	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	- Wing-P	800	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	100	80	80	100	100
2016-2017	500	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	100	100	100	100	97.5
	Gardoprim plus gold 500 CK	800	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Stomp aqua	350	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.4	100	100	100	87.5	97.5
	Stomp aqua	700	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.9	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	70
	Spectrum	140	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	Spectrum	280	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	100	100	100	100	97.5
	- Wing-P	400	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	100	100	100
	- Wing-P	800	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	90	80	80	90	90

: DAT –

Legend: DAT – day after treatment

- ,
 - ,
 (2-6.8),
 ,
 -
 .
 -
 .
 Stoyanova et al. (2016),
 45 (300 600 ml/da) 330
 (400 800 ml/da)
 ,
 160 g/da, 70 ,

An exception is found in the variants treated with dual high doses at Stomp aqua and Wing P, which reports a moderate to moderate phytotoxic effect (score 2-6.8), resulting in shortening and thickening of the nervature of leaves, pleating and dorsal twisting at the base of leaves with a chlorotic crown at their periphery. It was found growth retardation of the plants - the stem is short and slightly thickened. The results obtained in the experimental work of Stoyanova et al. (2016), according to which the application of herbicides Afalon 45 SK (300 and 600 ml/da) and Stomp 330 EC (400 and 800 ml/da) in optimal and dual high doses do not produce a phytotoxic effect, whereas Sencor 70 WG applied at a dose of 160 g/da, has a negative effect on wheat plants, which results in retardation of growth and development, as well as thinning of crops.

- 7 (DAT)
 (2017 .)
 (BBCH 00)
 (BBCH 11-13)
 (2-3)
 - 21 45 (DAT)
 DAT
 (4.6-6.8)
 -
 (2016 .)
 (2-3),
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 - (250 g/l)
 - + 212,5 g/l
 -
 (2).
 -
 (2).
 -
 (3).

The analysis of the data shows that with the application of Stomp aqua in dual high doses 7 (DAT) days after treatment in years well covered with rainfall (2017) during the sowing period (BBCH 00) and the initial stages and development of soybean (BBCH 11-13) produces a weak phytotoxic effect (score 2-3) on the crops.

By extending the growing season - 21 to 45 (DAT) days after soybean treatment, a stronger phytotoxic effect (score 4.6-6.8) is manifested in easily recognizable symptoms of chlorosis and retardation in plant growth. In years with relatively less rainfall (2016) in the critical growth stage of soybean development, the observed symptoms are remain (score 2-3), which is later partially overcome.

The newly emerged leaves are free from visible changes from the effects of the herbicide, which can be explained by the reduced amount of rainfall in the later stages of crop development.

The two-component, broad-spectrum herbicide Wing-P (250 g/l dimethenamide-P + 212.5 g/l pendimethalin) applied in dual high doses caused a slight phytotoxic effect during the study period (score 2). Until the end of soybean vegetation, the differentiation between optimal and dual high applied doses herbicide is maintained. The results obtained in tracing the viability of the culture are similar (Table 2).

The effect of the applied herbicides reported on soybean grain yield varies by years within relatively narrow limits (Figure 3).

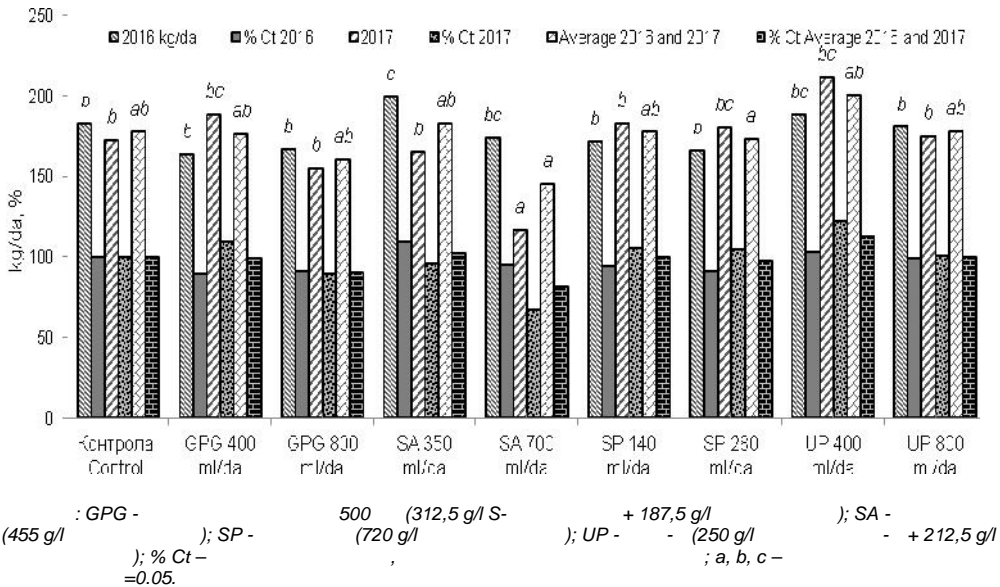


Fig. 3. Influence of the applied optimal and dual high doses herbicides on soybean yield

145.8 200.4 kg/da,
 -18.1% +0.1 12.6%) (-0.8
 ()
 176.6
 200.4 kg/da,
 kg/da (145.8 178.8
 2.5 18.1%).

Average for the study period soybean grain yield ranges from 145.8 to 200.4 kg/da such as yield reductions in the range (from -0.8 to -18.1% and from +0.1 to 12.6%) compared to the control variant - untreated control (no weeds throughout the growing season).

The highest values for this indicator are reported in the variants treated with optimal doses of herbicides 176.6 to 200.4 kg/da, while in the case of applied dual high doses of herbicides, the reduction of yield is in the range 145.8 to 178.8 kg/da (the observed decrease in yield varies from 2.5 to 18.1%). The applied dual high doses of Stomp aqua and Wing-P induce a statistically significant inhibitory effect in the formation of soybean grain yield.

The experimental results obtained show that all applied herbicides at optimal doses do not influence the formation of soybean grain yield and are independent

B

500 (312,5 g/l S-
+ 187,5 g/l)
(720 g/l -)

(*Glycine*
max (L.) Merr.)

(9.4%)

(455 g/l
) (250 g/l
- + 212,5 g/l)
(350 400 ml/da)

(455 g/l)

(4.2 32.3,
18.1%)

- of the amount and distribution of rainfall in the critical growth stages of crop development.
- Despite the differences in values of this indicator by years, due to the differences in agrometeorological conditions, the trend between the different study variants remains. The reduction in soybean yield can be explained on the one hand by the amount and distribution of precipitation in the critical phases of crop development and on the other hand by the physical basis of the selectivity for the tested herbicides.

CONCLUSIONS

- The high selectivity of the two-component herbicide Gardoprim plus Gold 500 SK (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylzine) and Spectrum (720 g/l dimethenamide-P) allow their use of dual high doses for weed control in a mixed type of weed infestation in soybeans (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) variety Ritchie wherein are formed practically similar yields (established yield reduction up to 9.4%) compared to the control variant - no weeds throughout the growing season of the crop.

The applied of Stomp aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) and Wing-P (250 g/l dimethenamide-P + 212.5 g/l pendimethalin) at standard doses (350 and 400 ml/da) did not produce a phytotoxic effect on soybean variety Ritchie. When applied in dual high doses, they produce a phytotoxic effect with easily recognizable symptoms of growth retardation and leaf deformity, which are partially overcome at a later stage of soybean development.

Stomp aqua applied in dual high doses has a phytotoxic effect on the tested soybean variety Ritchie and reduces (from 4.2 to 32.3, average 18.1%) the yield of soybean grain during the years of study.

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(*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.)

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 , " , " , 89,
 5800 ,

Selectivity of Some Herbicides to Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.)

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

2015-2017

(600 g/kg
 10.0 15.0 g/ha,
 + 5 g/l
 35.0 52.5 g/ha,
 + 5 g/l
 700 1050 g/ha, 75
 + 500 g/kg
) – 12.0, 24.0 36.0 g/ha,
 75 (750 g/kg
 10.0, 20.0 30.0 g/ha
 (30 g/kg
 + 10 g / kg
 + 90 g/kg
 175 g/ha + 350 ml/ha, 350 g/ha +700
 ml/ha 525 g/ha +1050 ml/ha.

(*Festuca arundinacea*
 Schreb.)

60 – 10 g/ha,

During the period 2015-2017 in Institute of forage crops - Pleven was conducted a randomized field experiment with establishing the selectivity of herbicides for post emergence application applied in three doses of accurate 60 WG (600 g/kg metsulfuron methyl) - 5.0, 10.0 and 15.0 g/ha, Ily Max (45 g/l pinoxaden + 5 g/l florasulam) - 17.5, 35.0 and 52.5 g/ha, Axial One (45 g/l pinoxaden + 5 g/l florasulam) - 350, 700 and 1050 g/ha, Basis 75 DF (250 g/kg tifensulfuron methyl + 500 g/kg rimsulfuron) - 12.0, 24.0 and 36.0 g/ha, Eagle 75 WG (750 g/kg chlorosulfuron) - 10.0, 20.0 and 30.0 g/ha and Pacifica WG + Biopower (30 g/kg mesosulfuron-methyl + 10 g/kg isosulfuron-methyl sodium + 90 g/kg mefenpyr-diethyl) - 175 g/ha + 350 ml/ha, 350 g/ha +700 ml/ha and 525 g/ha +1050 ml/ha. The experiment was performed by perpendicularly method in non-irrigating conditions with tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb) variety - Albena.

It was found that: Herbicides Accurate 60 VG - 10 g/ha, Ily Max - 35.0

35.0g/ha Eagle 75 WG (750 g/kg chlorosulfuron) - 20.0g/ha applied in the growth stage BBCH 12-13 in the year of sowing and in the seed productions of crop (BBCH 21-24) are selective for the tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) - variety Albena, do not affect the yield of feed and seeds and can be used to control dicotyledonous weeds.

When mixed weed infestation with annual weeds, including wild oats and dicotyledonous weeds, as well the slightly sensitive weeds to hormone-like herbicides for weed control at tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.), can be used, two-component selective herbicide (Axial One applied at dose - 700 ml/ha).

Key words: tall fescue, herbicides, biological effect

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INTRODUCTION

Forage production, both at home and abroad, is one of the leading industries in modern agriculture (Capstaff and Miller, 2018). Global climate warming and increased livestock feed consumption necessitate the use of high yielding, stress-tolerant of abiotic factors perennial cereal feed grasses.

Due to the high biological, ecological plasticity, tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) had economically important in the production of fodder (hay and silage) for the agro-climatic conditions of central and Northern Europe. It is also used as a major component in the creation of artificial meadows and pastures, resistant to frequent mowing and grazing (Hannaway et al., 1999; Kir et al., 2010 and Ge and Wang, 2015). During 2010 in Institute of forage crops – Pleven was created the first for Bulgaria variety tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) - Albena.

The variety Albena is characterized by a very high persistence for more than

Forage production, both at home and abroad, is one of the leading industries in modern agriculture (Capstaff and Miller, 2018). Global climate warming and increased livestock feed consumption necessitate the use of high yielding, stress-tolerant of abiotic factors perennial cereal feed grasses.

Due to the high biological, ecological plasticity, tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) had economically important in the production of fodder (hay and silage) for the agro-climatic conditions of central and Northern Europe. It is also used as a major component in the creation of artificial meadows and pastures, resistant to frequent mowing and grazing (Hannaway et al., 1999; Kir et al., 2010 and Ge and Wang, 2015). During 2010 in Institute of forage crops – Pleven was created the first for Bulgaria variety tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) - Albena.

The variety Albena is characterized by a very high persistence for more than

(*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) (Dimitrova, 1984; Cole and Olstad, 2004; Harinder et al., 2006).
 Dimitrova (1984), Raeside et al. (2012) Jusoh (2013)

ten years, winter hardiness, and tolerant of soil moisture.

Weed control had an important role in technology of growing of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) (Dimitrova, 1984; Cole and Olstad, 2004; Harinder et al., 2006).

According to studies Dimitrova (1984), Raeside et al. (2012) and Jusoh (2013) a typical biological property of tall fescue, and other members of the group of perennial grasses, is slow growth and development during the year of stand establishment and highly sensitive to entanglement for weed infestation during seeds formation. In that periods, they are low competitiveness to weeds and very sensitive to weed infestations. During this period of development, tall fescue is highly sensitive to the competitive effects of weeds, which requires effective weed control. Therefore, the creation of well-compacted crops with good density is a prerequisite for the production of high-quality forage and seeds. All of this calls for systematic studies to identify herbicides on the market with high selectivity to tall fescue.

Young et al (1999), Mueller-Warrant and Rosato (2005),
 Dimitrova (1984).

The selectivity of herbicides to tall fescue worldwide has been partially explored Young et al (1999), Mueller-Warrant and Rosato (2005), and are extremely limited in our country Dimitrova (1984).

(*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.),

The purpose of the study was to determine selective herbicides of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) to weeds control in the production of feed and seeds.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2015-2017

During the period of 2015-2017, a study was conducted in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven on a slightly leached chernozem soil under non-irrigating conditions. The experiment was set up using the perpendicular method and the size of the

5 m²
(Festuca arundinacea Schreb.)
 a.

treatment plot of 5 m² with tall fescue
(Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) variety
 Albena. Treatments of the trial are shown
 in Table 1.

1.

1.

Table 1. Variant of trial – herbicides and doses of application

/Herbicides		/Dose, ml(g)/ha		
Control (<i>untreated</i>) K _u / () K _u				
60 ccurate 60 WG	600 g/kg 600 g/kg metsulfuron methyl	5	10	15
Ily Max	45 g/l + 5 g/l 143 g/kg metsulfuron + 143 g/kg tribenuron methyl	17.5	35	52.5
Axial One	45 g/l + 5 g/l 45 g/l pinoxadene + 5 g/l florasulam	350	700	1050
75 Basis 75 DF	250 g/kg + 500 g/kg 250 g/kg thifensulfuron methyl + 500 g/kg rimsulfuron	12	24	36
75 Eagle 75 WG	750 g/kg 750 g/kg chloirsulfuron	10	20	30
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	30 g/kg + 90 g/kg 30 g/kg mesosulfuron-methyl + 10 g/kg odosulfuron-methyl sodium + 90 g/kg mefenpyr-diethyl	175+350	350+700	525+1050

60 (600 g/kg (143 g/kg), + 143 g/kg),
 75 (750 g/kg (45 g/l), + 5 g/l),
 75 (250 g/kg + 500 g/kg),
 (30 g/kg + 10 g/kg + 90 g/kg)
 +
 (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.)
 (-)
 36 cm 40-45 kg/ha.
 2 5 – 100 kg/ha and N – 120 kg/ha (½ + ½).

The herbicidal formulations used in this study at the indicated doses were registered for weed control in cereal-grain grown crops in Bulgaria with herbicide action against broadleaf weeds including these resistant to the herbicides: ccurate 60 WG (600 g/kg metsulfuron methyl), Ily Max (143 g/kg metsulfuron + 143 g/kg tribenuron methyl), and with complex action against annual and broadleaf weeds Eagle 75 WG (750 g/kg chloirsulfuron), including wild oat (*Avena fatua* L.) Axial One (45 g/l pinoxadene + 5 g/l florasulam), Basis 75 DF (250 g/kg thifensulfuron methyl + 500 g/kg rimsulfuron) and Pacifica WG (30 g/kg mesosulfuron-methyl + 10 g/kg odosulfuron-methyl sodium + 90 g/kg mefenpyr-diethyl) + Adjuvant Biopower in the cultivation of cereals.

The tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) Albena variety was sown in the early spring (March-April) at inter-row distance of 36 cm and sowing rate of 40-45 kg/ha. Stockpiling fertilizing was done with 2 5 – 100 kg/ha and N – 120 kg/ha (½ in spring + ½ in autumn each year).

The treatment was carried out in

2-4 (BBCH – 12-14) -
 (BBCH – 21-34) (Hess et al., 1997) 400 l/ha
 „ptp 18“
 P max 3 bar, V max 1.64 l Q max 0.64.
 /
 (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) 7, 14, 21, 30 45 (DAT) EWRS (European Research Society Weed) (1 – , 9 –); (CV) (0 - 100) (Stall et al., 1989) (GC) (0 – 100% , kg/ha.
 ,
 , (2015-2017 .).
 (mm) (°).
 de Martonne.
 STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Version 2.1. and Statistica ver. 10.

growth stage 2-4 leaf (BBCH - 12-14) during year of sowing and the growth stage of the beginning of shooting up (BBCH – 21-34) (Hess et al., 1997) in seed production with 400 l/ha working solution with back sprayer "ptp 18" with conical nozzle at pressure P max 3 bar, V max 1.64 l and Q max 0.64.

The following characteristics were assessed: phytotoxicity/selectivity on herbicides to the tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) on 7, 14, 21, 30 and 45 days after treatment (DAT), using the logarithmic scale of EWRS (European Weed Research Society) (score 1 – no damage and score 9 – completely destroyed crop); crop vigor (CV) (score 0 – completely destroyed crop and score 100 – no damage) Stall et al. (1989); ground cover (GC) (0 – 100% for each treatments); fresh, dry biomass and seed yield productivity kg/ha. Due to the persistent trend of all studied indicators, regardless of the dynamics of meteorological indicators during the study years, the data are reflected on average over the period (2015-2017).

The following meteorological indicators were monitored – annual rainfall amount (mm) and average monthly air temperature (in °C). The de Martonne index was used to characterize aridity over the years of the study.

All experimental data were statistically processed using the software STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Version 2.1. and Statistica ver. 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

,
 – 625.4 mm (2016) 798.0 mm (2017).
 ,
 - 12.0 43.0% (1964-2014).

The analysis of meteorological indicators shows that rainfall during the study period varies over a wide range - from 625.4 mm (2016) to 798.0 mm (2017). During the study period, rainfall was higher than 12.0 to 43.0% over the average for the multiannual period (1964-2014). The average annual temperature has a strong variability of + 0.9 to +1.8 °C

1961-2000
 Martonne (I_{ar-DM}),
 27.0 I_{ar-DM} 2015 - 29.8
 (I_{ar-DM} - 35.0)
 2).

+ 0.9 +1.8 °C
)
 De
 2015 2016
 I_{ar-DM} 2016 -
 2017
)

compared to the average values for the period 1961-2000.
 Assessing the complex impact of meteorological factors (rainfall and air temperatures) according the De Martonne aridity index (I_{ar-DM}), periods during the study years can be classified conventionally as 2015 and 2016 are moderately arid respectively I_{ar-DM} 2016 - 27.0 and I_{ar-DM} 2015 - 29.9 and 2017 year is slightly humid (I_{ar-DM} - 35.0) in accordance with the biological requirements for the development of tall fescue (Table 2).

2. (mm), (°C)
 De Martonne (I_{ar-DM})

Table 2. Rainfall (mm), air temperature (°C) and De Martonne aridity index (I_{ar-DM}) for the study period

/ Years	/ Rainfall (mm)		Air temperature (°C)		I_{ar-DM} (I - XII) Index of aridity (I_{ar-DM}) for the period (I - XII)
	I - XII	Deviation, %	I - XII	Deviation, %	
2015	707.5	126.7	13.7	1.8	29.8
2016	625.4	112.0	13.2	1.3	27.0
2017	798.0	143.0	12.8	0.9	35.0
Average period (1964-2014)	558.2	100.0	11.9	0.0	25.5

arundinacea Schreb.)
 (2-4)
 60
 75 (3).

The results of visual readings in the selectivity evaluation in scores of the tested herbicides applied to the tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) in the year of sowing and in the production of seeds show that with a relatively high selectivity and very low phytotoxic effect (2-4 score) expressed in light chlorosis between the nerve and the base of the leaf petal at higher applied doses of accurate 60 WG, Ily Max and Eagle 75 WG (Table 3).

3.
arundinacea Schreb.)

(*Festuca*

Table 3. Selectivity of herbicides to tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.)

/ Herbicides	/ Dose, ml(g)/ha	/ Phytotoxicity									
		7 DAT		14 DAT		21 DAT		30 DAT		45 DAT	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
60 ccurate 60 WG	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	15	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
lly Max	17.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	52.5	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Axial One	350	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	700	1	1	1	3	4	3	5	4	4	4
	1050	3	1	3	3	6	5	7	6	8	6
75 Basis 75 DF	12	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	3
	24	2	2	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
	36	3	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
75 Eagle 75 WG	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
	30	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	175+350	4	1	5	3	6	3	6	6	6	7
	350+700	5	9	6	9	7	9	9	9	9	9
	525+1050	5	9	6	9	7	9	8.5	9	9	9

1 - : EWRS - , 2 - (1 - , 9 - , DAT -),

Legend: EWRS – logarithmic scale (1 - 9) – score 1 – without damages, score 9 – the crop is completely destroyed, 1 – during the establishing year of the stand, 2 – during seed production year, DAT – day after treatment

- Relatively high phytotoxicity in tall fescue has been reported following after application of herbicides Axial One and Basis 75 DF. It is evident that with increasing dose on Axial One, the phytotoxic effect increases from 2 to 8 score, whereas treatment with Basis 75 DF with the highest dose studied causes a lethal effect (score 9), both in the year of sowing and in year of seed production.

- By increasing the vegetative period of the tall fescue 21, 30 and 45 days after treatment with Axial One and Basis 75 DF, the observed phytotoxic effect is maintained - peripheral chlorosis and anthocyanin staining at the base of the leaf, while the newly emerged leaves are without visible changes.

- Herbicides causing slight phytotoxic changes (score 2-3) in the tall fescue with increasing vegetation period observed symptoms are not preserved.

(5-7) - 175 g/ha - 350 ml/ha, - 535 g/ha + Biopower - 700 ml/ha) - 9.

- Leaf staining recovers from but growth inhibition persists. After treatment with Pacifica WG – 175g/ha with the addition of Biopower adjuvant – 350 ml/ha produces a strong phytotoxic effect (score 5-7) at the lowest applied dose (Pacifica WG – 350 or 535 g/ha with the addition of Biopower adjuvant – 700 or 1050 ml/ha) and at a higher lethal effect - score 9.

Similar are the results obtained in the follow-up of crop vigour which follows the established dependencies on the phytotoxicity of herbicides and depends on the same factors (Table 4).

(4).

4.

(Festuca arundinacea

Schreb.)

Table 4. Crop vigour on tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) after treatment with herbicides

/ Herbicides	/Dose, ml(g)/ha	/ Crop vigour									
		7 DAT		14 DAT		21 DAT		30 DAT		45 DAT	
		¹	²	¹	²	¹	²	¹	²	¹	²
(K _U) Untreated control (K _U)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60 Accurate 60 WG	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	15	100	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100
Ily Max	17.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	52.5	100	100	80	100	70	100	70	100	70	100
Axial One	350	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	700	100	100	100	70	60	70	50	60	60	60
	1050	70	100	70	70	40	50	30	40	20	40
75 Basis 75 DF	12	100	100	70	80	60	70	60	70	60	70
	24	80	80	50	70	50	50	50	50	50	50
	36	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 Eagle 75 WG	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	20	100	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100
	30	100	100	70	80	70	80	80	100	80	100
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	175+350	100	50	70	40	70	40	40	40	30	7
	350+700	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	9
	525+1050	0	40	0	30	0	5	0	0	0	9

: (0 - , 2 - , 100 , DAT -), 1 -

Legend: crop vigour (score 0 – completely destroyed crop and score 100 – no damage), ¹ – during the establishing year of the stand, ² – during seed production year, DAT – day after treatment

- The ground cover at tall fescue ranges within relatively narrow and depends on the ontogenetic development of the crop, changing under the influence of the applied herbicides (Table 5).

(5).

5.

(*Festuca arundinacea*

Schreb.)

Table 5. Ground cover on tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) after treatment with herbicides

/ Herbicides	/Dose, ml(g)/ha	/ Ground cover											
		7 DAT		14 DAT		21 DAT		30 DAT		45 DAT			
		¹	²	¹	²	¹	²	¹	²	¹	²		
(K _U) Untreated control (K _U)		40	35	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
60 accurate 60 WG	5	40	35	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	10	40	35	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	15	45	40	40	40	55	55	70	85	90	95		
Ily Max	17.5	40	40	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	35	40	40	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	52.5	40	40	45	40	50	55	75	80	90	95		
Axial One	350	40	40	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	700	40	40	45	35	50	50	55	70	85	85		
	1050	35	40	40	35	40	40	30	40	80	80		
75 Basis 75 DF	12	40	45	45	45	45	55	75	85	90	95		
	24	40	45	30	30	45	35	70	75	85	85		
	36	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
75 Eagle 75 WG	10	40	40	45	40	55	55	75	80	95	95		
	20	45	40	45	40	55	55	75	85	95	95		
	30	40	40	45	40	50	55	75	80	95	95		
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	175+350	40	35	45	30	35	45	65	75	80	85		
	350+700	35	15	30	15	30	10	10	10	10	10		
	525+1050	35	15	30	15	30	10	15	10	10	10		

: (0 – 100% ground cover), DAT - day after treatment, ¹ - during the establishing year of the stand, ² - during seed production year

Legend: ground cover (0 – 100% for each treatments), ¹ – during the establishing year of the stand, ² – during seed production year, DAT – day after treatment

0.956 (r = 0.998),
0.387 (r = -0.975)
(r = -0.462 -0.987)

(*Avena fatua* L.)-

75

(4.1 84.7%)
(2.3 62.7%)

(6).

The selectivity of applied herbicides depending on the sensitivity of the tested variety of tall fescue is in a positive correlation depending on the dose of the applied herbicide (*r* ranged from 0.956 to 0.998) in negative dependence on crop vigour (*r* is within the limits -0.387 to -0.975) and ground cover (*r* is from -0.462 to -0.987) of the crop.

As a result of expressed phytotoxicity of the herbicides to complex action against annual and broadleaf weeds including wild oats (*Avena fatua* L.) Axial One, Basis 75 DF Pacifica WG + Biopower reduced the dynamics of accumulation of fresh (from 4.1 to 84.7%) and dry biomass (from 2.3 to 62.7%) in the year of the creation of the tall fescue, the differences being statistically significant compared to the control variant (Table 6).

The values of the formed fresh and dry biomass of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) in the variants after treatment with the herbicides Accurate 60 WG, Ally Max and Eagle 75 WG as well as after application of Axial One at a dose of 700 ml/ha they have similar values to the control variant – untreated control and the differences statistically not significant at P = 0.05.

The tested herbicides reflected on the seed productivity of the tall fescue (Table 6).

6.

(*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.)

Table 6. Influence of herbicides on productivity of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) in the year of establishing of the sward and formation of seed yield

Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)/ha	Productivity in the year of establishing				Seed yield	
		fresh biomass		dry biomass		kg/ha % K _U	
		kg/m ²	% K _U	kg/m ²	% K _U		
control (K _U)	(K _U) Untreated	4.039 ^d	100.0	1.77 ^d	100.0	69.4 ^c	100.0
Accurate 60 WG	5	3.971 ^d	98.3	1.74 ^d	97.2	70.1 ^{cd}	101.0
	10	3.842 ^d	95.1	1.68 ^d	95.5	68.9 ^c	99.3
	15	2.701 ^c	66.9	1.47 ^{cd}	85.9	65.4 ^c	94.2
Ally Max	17.5	4.123 ^d	102.1	1.81 ^e	101.1	69.9 ^c	100.7
	35	3.913 ^d	96.9	1.72 ^d	98.9	67.7 ^c	97.6
	52.5	3.742 ^d	92.6	1.69 ^d	94.4	67.7 ^c	97.6
Axial One	350	3.875 ^d	95.9	1.70 ^d	97.7	75.3 ^c	108.5
	700	2.051 ^c	50.8	1.54 ^{cd}	76.3	68.7 ^b	99.0
	1050	0.618 ^a	15.3	0.66 ^{ab}	37.3	13.9 ^a	20.0
Basis 75 DF	12	2.537 ^c	62.8	1.37 ^c	80.2	62.2 ^{bc}	89.6
	24	1.587 ^b	39.3	0.67 ^{ab}	68.4	58.1 ^b	83.7
	36	0.723 ^a	17.9	0.30 ^a	39.0	16.3 ^a	23.5
Eagle 75 WG	10	3.982 ^d	98.6	1.75 ^d	98.6	69.1 ^c	99.6
	20	2.254 ^c	55.8	1.46 ^{cd}	86.4	68.9 ^c	99.3
	30	2.247 ^c	55.6	1.49 ^{cd}	84.2	67.1 ^c	96.7
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	175+350	1.932 ^b	47.8	0.85 ^{ab}	47.9	43.6 ^{ab}	62.8
	350+700	-	-	-	-	-	-
	525+1050	-	-	-	-	-	-

: a, b, c, d – =0.05.
 Legend: a, b, c, d – statistically significant differences at P=0.05.

application of herbicides in years of tall fescue seed production with Akurat 60 VG, Alai Max and Eagle 75 VG that control only broadleaf weed species has a

0,7	2,4%)	(weak (0.7 to 2.4%) inhibitory effect on seed formation of the crop, while herbicides with complex action against annual and deciduous weeds Eagle 75 WG, including wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i> L.) Axial One, Basis 75 DF Pacifica WG + Adjuvant Biopower caused a statistically proven inhibitory effect on the studied indicator.
	Eagle 75 WG, (<i>Avena fatua</i> L.)	-	
	75	+	
		-	
Willis et al. (2006)	Sato and	-	Similar are the results obtained in the experimental work of Willis et al. (2006) and Sato and Takamizo (2009), according to which applied the herbicides that controled broadleaf weeds do not cause a phytotoxic effect under yield.
Takamizo (2009),		-	
	(<i>Avena fatua</i> L.)	-	
	Axial One - 350 ml/ha	-	Herbicides with complex action against annual and broadleaf weeds, including and wild oat (<i>Avena fatua</i> L.) cause a phytotoxic effect.
	- 8.5%,	-	An exception to the described dependence was found with the lowest applied dose of Axial One - 350 ml/ha where a weak stimulating effect from 8.5%, whereas the standard and increased doses had a strong inhibitory effect on the formation of tall fescue seeds. A similar effect of exposure to reduced doses of herbicides has been reported in experimental work by Thomas et al. (2005), Velini et al. (2010), according to them which the applied low rates of glyphosate sulfometuron-methyl, dicamba and 2,4-D also can stimulate plant growth effect (hormesis) (Belz et al., 2011) by improving synthesis of nitrogen and/or by inducing an auxin-like effect.
Thomas et al. (2005),		-	
Velini et al. (2010),		-	
	2,4-D	-	
(Belz et al., 2011)		-	

CONCLUSIONS

60	(600 g/kg	-	Accurate 60 VG (600 g/kg
) - 10 g/ha,	(143	-	metsulfuron methyl) - 10 g/ha, Ily Max
g/kg	143 g/kg	;	(143 g/kg metsulfuron 143 g/kg tribenuron
) - 35.0g/ha	75	-	methyl) - 35.0 g/ha and Eagle 75 WG
(750 g/kg) - 20.0g/ha	-	(750 g/kg chlorosulfuron) - 20.0 g/ha
	B BCH 12-13	-	applied in the growth stage BBCH 12-13
		-	in year of sowing and in seed production

<p>BBCH 12-13</p> <p>(<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.)</p> <p>+ 5 g/l</p> <p>700 ml/ha.</p> <p>(45 g/l</p> <p>)</p> <p>(<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.)</p>	<p>- of crop (BBCH 21-24) are selective for the tall fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.) - variety Albena, do not affect the yield of feed and seeds and can be used to control dicotyledonous weeds.</p> <p>When mixed weed infestation with annual cereal weeds, including wild oats and dicotyledonous weeds, as well as the slightly sensitive weeds to hormone-like herbicides for weed control at tall fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.), can be used, two-component selective herbicide Axial One (45 g/l pinoxadene + 5 g/l florasulam) at dose - 700 ml/ha.</p> <p>Low rates of herbicide Axial One (45 g/l pinoxadene + 5 g/l florasulam) - 350 ml/ha have a hormesis effect on tall fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.) variety Albena and can be used for stimulation of the accumulation of fresh and dry biomass during the year of sowing, as well as in the years of seed production of crop.</p>
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***Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]**

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The Effect of Lactisem on the Germination and the Initial Development of *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] Accessions

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

Under laboratory conditions at the
- Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven was
- determined the effect of the growth
- stimulator Lactisem for pre-sowing
- treatment of seeds on germination and
- initial development in eight accessions of
broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var.
technicum Körn.).

It was found that: Lactisem applied
at dose of 3 l/100 kg of seeds had a
stimulating effect on growth (cm) (from 5.5
to 47.4%) and weight gain (g) of seedlings
(from 5.6 to 12.5%) in all accessions
- included in the study broomcorn; It has
- been demonstrated a specific variety
- reaction with regard to the effect of growth
stimulator Lactisem on seedling growth
and formation of fresh weight on
seedlings in the tested accessions
Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* (Körn.).
The strongest stimulatory effect of
Lactisem on seedling growth was
observed in local populations GL15A,
S14, G16V and MI16N, and the weakest

e
() (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum*
Körn.)

3 l/100 kg
(m) (5.5
47.4%) (g)
(5.6 12.5%)
();

a
Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum*
(Körn.) -

GL15A, S14, G16V MI16N, -

Szegedi 1023.
 GL15A, G16V MI16N
 :
Sorghum vulgare
 var. *technicum* [Körn.]

in the variety Szegedi 1023. The GL15A, G16V and MI16N local populations found superior and might be productive in further breeding programs.

Key words: pre-sowing treatment, seeds stimulating, *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

INTRODUCTION

Seed germination and initial development is vital to sustainable crop production. Good-quality seed has a significant potential of increasing productivity of crops. Efficient seed germination and early seedling establishment are important for they represent the most susceptible stages of the life cycle of crop plants (Hadas, 2004).

(Hadas, 2004).

Rapid and uniform seedling emergence leads to successful establishment as it produces a deep root system before the upper layers of soil dry out (Harris, 1996).

(Harris, 1996).

Germination seeds can be improved using a variety of seed technologies. Improving seeds germination includes physical, physiological and biological treatments to overcome germination constraints, earlier crop development and better yields (Afzal, 2013).

(Afzal, 2013).

Germination and seedling establishment as an independent organism are critical phases in the life of a plant. Lactisim is a growth stimulant from the product range of Lactofol® of Ecofol AD intended for pre-sowing treatment of seeds. The product contains a balanced nutrient composition of macro- and microelements that are particularly important for the early development of young plants. The use of Lactisem increases germination energy and ensures good development of the root system even with poor agricultural technology. Lactisem improves the germination rate, guarantees a good start in the development of crops and reduces seed requirements for an area. Lactisem

Sorghum (Ejeta and Knoll, 2007; Wagaw, 2019) (Kebede et al., 2001; Calvino and Messing, 2012; O'Donnell et al., 2013). (Uptmoor et al., 2006). (Assefa et al., 2010). (*Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* (Körn.))

is applicable to many cultivated plants.

The *Sorghum* species are a multipurpose crop grown for food, animal feed and industrial purposes. According to studies of a number of authors (Ejeta and Knoll, 2007; Wagaw, 2019) *Sorghum* species are tolerant to many stresses, including heat, drought, salinity and flooding as compared to other cereal crops, but in early stages of development such conditions may delay development and reduce yields (Kebede et al., 2001; Calvino and Messing, 2012; O'Donnell et al., 2013). *Sorghum* plants with high vigour and fast growth rates during early developmental stages may be advantageous in regions affected by drought early in the growth season (Uptmoor et al., 2006). Variation in the reaction of stress in early growth stages among varieties of sorghum relative to should be utilized as a source for drought tolerant forms selection rather than relying on yield differences alone (Assefa et al., 2010).

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of Lactisem for sowing seed treatment on germination and initial development of specimens of *Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* (Körn.) broomcorn under laboratory conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In order to establish the influence of growth stimulant Lactisem in laboratory conditions on the broomcorn accessions at the initial growth stages and development was used adaptations method Chaniago et al. (2017).

Two factors have been studied: Factor A – accessions, two varieties and seven local populations of broomcorn *Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* (Körn.) from the region of Central Northern Bulgaria: a₁- Szegedi 1023 (variety); a₂ – S14; a₃ – GL15A; a₄ – PL16; a₅ – CR17R; a₆ – Prima (variety); a₇ – G16V and a₇ – MI16N; Factor B – growth stimulant

() Chaniago et al. (2017). : – () *Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* (Körn.) : 1 – Szegedi 1023 (); 2 – S14; 3 – GL15A; 4 – PL16; 5 – CR17R; 6 – Prima (); 7 – G16V 8 – MI16N. B –

kg): $b_1 - 0.0\%$ (/100 kg seeds (150%). Distilled water is used for control.

Lactisem: $b_1 - 0.0\%$ (control); $b_2 - 1.5$ (50%); $b_3 - 3.0$ (100%); and $b_4 - 6$ l/100 kg seeds (150%). Distilled water is used for control.

(140 mm) Filtrak 388
100

Technique of bioassay
Hundred seeds from the tested genotypes broomcorn were germinated between layers of filter paper Filtrak 388 in 140 mm Petri dishes for each of the tested accessions broomcorn *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.). For each variant of the experiment, Lactisem was pipetted according to factor B. Samples were placed in a thermostat at 22 ± 2 °C for seven days in the dark. The following metrics are defined for all variants of the experiment.

() *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.).

22 ± 2 °

Effect assessment. For assessing experimental results, the following parameters were used Biometric parameters: Number seeds germinated in each treatment; laboratory germination for each treatment (%); Length of shoot, root, and seedling, mm; Weight of fresh biomass of shoot, root, and seedling, g per plants.

g

The percentage of seed germination was calculated after preliminary *arcsin* - transformation following the formula,

$$Y = \arcsin \sqrt{\left(\frac{X\%}{100}\right)}$$

Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994).
Statistica Software Package version 10 (StatSoft, Inc., 2011) One-way ANOVA. Fisher's Least-Significant-Difference (LSD) test
 $p < 0.05$.

forwarded by Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994). The statistical processing and significance of the difference between the investigated treatments was carried out with Statistica Software Package version 10 (StatSoft, Inc., 2011) by One-way ANOVA. Fisher's Least-Significant-Difference (LSD) test was used at the $p < 0.05$ probability level.

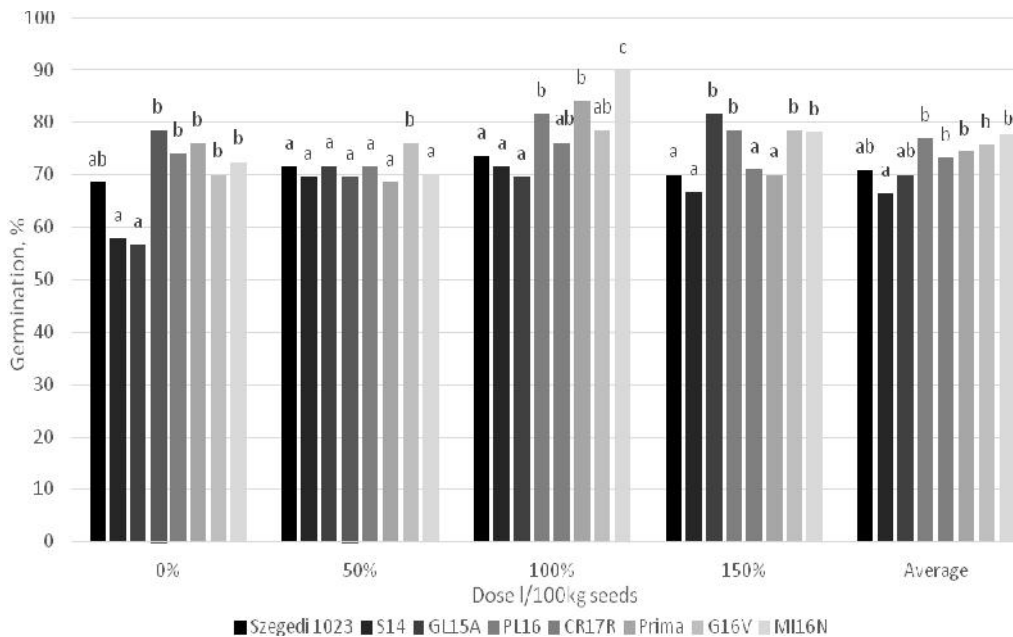
² (Plohinsky, 1967 and Lidanski, 1988).

The significant of influence of factors on a reliable factor variant is determined by ² (Plohinsky, 1967 and Lidanski, 1988).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effect of plant growth stimulant Lactisem on the germination of seeds and seedling growth of different accessions broomcorn *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.) was evaluated. The applied concentrations of growth stimulant Lactisem had a negligible effect under laboratory germination of seeds of accessions (Figure 1). Seed germination was highest on average for all accessions at the optimal dose of plant stimulator – 3 l/100 kg seeds (100%).

Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* (Körn.)
(
1). -
- 3 l/100 kg (100%).



. 1.

()

Fig. 1. Seed germination for the different doses of growth stimulator Lactis m applied in broomcorn accessions

(,)

,
($\chi^2=15.34$; $\chi^2=13.71$)
()

- The analysis of variance to determine the effect of the studied factors (doses, accessions) and the interaction between them on laboratory germination showed that the influence of both factors (A, B) is approximately equivalent ($\chi^2=15.34$; $\chi^2=13.71$) to the total variation (Table 1). The complex influence of factors ($\chi^2=31.04$) occupy a relatively

$\sigma^2=31.04$)

big share of the total variation.

1.

Table 1. Main effects of the factors tested

/ Factors	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	²
A (/ accessions)	747.556	7	106.794	15.34
B (/ doses)	667.669	3	222.556	13.71
AxB (/ interaction)	1512.17	21	72.0081	31.04
/ Total	4871.7	63		

()
 (cm) (1).
 -
 (3 6 l/100 kg)
 (2). (P=0.05)
 -
 3 l/100 kg
 .
 () -
 -
 -
 -
 ()
 - 3 l/100 kg ,
 5.5 47.4%.
 GL15A, S14, G16V MI16N.

The doses of growth stimulant Lactisem applied to technical sorghum (broom) seeds had an effect on the length of the shoot and root (mm) (Table 1).

There is an increase in shoot length at higher doses (3 6 l/100 kg seeds) of Lactisem for all tested accessions (Table 2). The length of the shoot average for the test accessions is proven (P=0.05) to be the greatest on at the optimal dose of 3 l/100 kg seeds Lactisem compared to the untreated control variants.

Compared to the root in the broomcorn accessions has a longer length than the shoot.

The differences in shoot length in the test accessions are unproven compared to the control variants in most of the specimens tested at the lowest dose tested.

The shoot length averaged over the test accessions of broomcorn was greatest at a dose of 3 l/100 kg of seed, where it exceeded the control variant from 5.5 to 47.4%. Relatively strongest stimulation on sprout growth was reported in local populations GL15A, S14, G16V and MI16N.

2. (cm) Sorghum
vulgare var. technicum (Körn.)

Table 2. Growth of shoot, root and seedlings (cm) in Sorghum vulgare var. technicum (Körn.) accessions under different concentrations of growth stimulant Lactisem

(Dose) l/100kg seeds	Indicators	/ Accessions								
		Szegedi 1023	S14	GL15A	PL16	CR17R	Prima	G16V	MI16N	Average
0.0	Shoot, cm	5.28 ^b	5.23 ^b	2.97 ^a	5.42 ^a	4.45 ^{ab}	7.07 ^b	4.78 ^a	5.62 ^a	5.10 ^a
1.5		4.30 ^a	4.86 ^b	4.79 ^b	4.21 ^a	4.97 ^b	5.23 ^a	5.80 ^a	5.42 ^a	4.95 ^a
3.0		5.48 ^b	5.02 ^a	4.92 ^{bc}	5.56 ^a	5.90 ^a	8.18 ^c	6.05 ^b	7.16 ^b	6.03 ^b
6.0		5.25 ^b	3.62 ^a	5.04 ^c	5.10 ^a	4.44 ^{ab}	7.30 ^b	5.46 ^a	6.13 ^{ab}	5.42 ^{ab}
0.0	Root, cm	5.75 ^a	7.33 ^b	5.27 ^a	6.88 ^a	7.55 ^b	9.09 ^b	7.70 ^a	8.50 ^a	7.26 ^a
1.5		5.85 ^a	7.47 ^b	7.21 ^b	7.13 ^{ab}	7.48 ^b	6.79 ^a	7.90 ^a	8.88 ^a	7.34 ^a
3.0		7.35 ^b	7.85 ^b	6.98 ^b	7.45 ^b	6.64 ^{ab}	8.25 ^b	7.80 ^a	8.36 ^a	7.59 ^a
6.0		8.10 ^b	6.07 ^a	7.17 ^b	7.14 ^{ab}	5.74 ^a	8.13 ^b	6.75 ^a	8.32 ^a	7.18 ^a
0.0	Seedlings, cm	11.03 ^a	12.56 ^b	8.24 ^a	12.30 ^a	12.00 ^{ab}	16.16 ^b	12.48 ^a	14.12 ^b	12.36 ^a
1.5		10.15 ^a	12.33 ^b	12.00 ^b	11.34 ^a	12.45 ^a	12.02 ^a	13.70 ^a	14.30 ^b	12.29 ^a
3.0		12.83 ^b	12.87 ^b	11.90 ^b	13.01 ^a	12.54 ^{ab}	16.43 ^b	12.85 ^a	15.52 ^a	13.49 ^b
6.0		13.35 ^b	9.69 ^a	12.21 ^b	12.24 ^a	10.18 ^a	15.43 ^b	12.21 ^a	14.45 ^b	12.60 ^{ab}

LSD = 0.05
Legend: Different letters in columns indicate significant differences by the LSD test at p=0.05 probability

In regard to the weight of the seedling, the differences between the tested accessions are insignificant (Table 1). The minimum value for the shoot weight was observed at dose 1.5 l/100 kg seeds average for tested accessions. At high doses (3 and 6 l/100 kg seeds) Lactisem values for root weight are the highest, but the differences were not statistically significant compared to control variants.

At the dose of 3 l/100 kg of seeds Lactisem the shoot weight on average for the test broomcorn accessions is greatest, where it exceed the control variant from 5.7 to 44.4%. The strongest stimulation on primary seedling weight was reported in local populations GL15A, G16V and MI16N the differences being statistically significant at P=0.05.

A number similar results were reported of studies at species of genus Sorghum describe an increase the root length, shoot length and total weight of their seedlings (Nguyen et al., 2019; Trevisan et al., 2018; Widawati and Suliasih, 2018).

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3. (g)
Sorghum vulgare var. technicum (Körn.)

Table 3. Accumulation of fresh biomass g for one seedling in *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.) accessions under different concentrations of growth stimulant Lactisem

(Dose) l/100kg seeds	Indicators	/ Accessions								
		Szegedi 1023	S14	GL15A	PL16	CR17R	Prima	G16V	MI16N	Average /
0.0	Shoot, cm	0.039 ^a	0.039 ^b	0.023 ^a	0.043 ^a	0.038 ^a	0.052 ^b	0.047 ^a	0.036 ^a	0.040 ^a
1.5		0.035 ^a	0.037 ^{ab}	0.035 ^{ab}	0.032 ^a	0.040 ^a	0.038 ^a	0.044 ^{ab}	0.035 ^a	0.037 ^a
3.0		0.043 ^a	0.042 ^a	0.040 ^{ab}	0.043 ^a	0.043 ^a	0.057 ^b	0.054 ^b	0.039 ^a	0.045 ^a
6.0		0.038 ^a	0.027 ^{ab}	0.045 ^b	0.042 ^a	0.043 ^a	0.056 ^b	0.051 ^{ab}	0.041 ^a	0.043 ^a
0.0	cm Root,	0.018 ^a	0.019 ^a	0.015 ^a	0.018 ^a	0.017 ^a	0.021 ^a	0.013 ^a	0.020 ^a	0.018 ^a
1.5		0.015 ^a	0.020 ^{ab}	0.013 ^a	0.015 ^a	0.018 ^a	0.020 ^a	0.013 ^a	0.021 ^a	0.017 ^a
3.0		0.018 ^a	0.022 ^{ab}	0.016 ^a	0.018 ^a	0.019 ^a	0.020 ^a	0.016 ^a	0.021 ^a	0.019 ^a
6.0		0.018 ^a	0.021 ^b	0.016 ^a	0.016 ^a	0.018 ^a	0.018 ^a	0.015 ^a	0.019 ^a	0.018 ^a
0.0	Seedlings, cm	0.057 ^a	0.058 ^a	0.038 ^a	0.061 ^a	0.055 ^a	0.073 ^{ab}	0.060 ^a	0.056 ^a	0.057 ^a
1.5		0.050 ^a	0.057 ^{ab}	0.048 ^{ab}	0.047 ^a	0.058 ^a	0.058 ^a	0.057 ^{ab}	0.056 ^a	0.054 ^a
3.0		0.061 ^a	0.064 ^{ab}	0.056 ^{ab}	0.061 ^a	0.062 ^a	0.077 ^b	0.070 ^b	0.060 ^a	0.064 ^a
6.0		0.056 ^a	0.048 ^b	0.061 ^b	0.058 ^a	0.061 ^a	0.074 ^{ab}	0.066 ^{ab}	0.060 ^a	0.061 ^a

LSD = 0.05
 Legend: Different letters in columns indicate significant differences by the LSD test at p=0.05 probability

Analysis of variance shows that the largest share of the total variation on the primary shoot and root length indicator is due to the joint effect of the two factors (A, B) ($\sigma^2 = 14.60$), with no statistically significant differences (Table 4). The effect of doses of the growth stimulant Lactisem (Factor A) had a relatively larger share of the total variation ($\sigma^2 = 11.74$) compared to Factor A (accessions) - ($\sigma^2 = 0.71$).

With regard to the distribution of variation among the factors that determine the fresh biomass accumulation (g per plant), show that the weight of Factor A (doses) σ^2 is 27.44. With a relatively small proportion of the total variation, the share of Factor B (accessions) - σ^2 is 6.40, with differences statistically proven at P=0.001. The variance due to the relationship "accessions-doses" is $\sigma^2 = 35.28$.

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4.

Table 4. Main effects of the factors tested

Factors	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	²	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	²	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	²
/Length	/ Shoot				/ Root				/ Seedling			
A (accessions)	412.635	7	58.948	15.82	204.345	7	29.197	6.69	1094.09	7	156.298	11.74
B (/doses)	20.1261	3	6.709	0.77	43.171	3	14.390	1.41	65.9114	3	21.9705	0.71
AxB (interaction)	333.532	21	16.168	12.79	387.211	21	18.439	12.68	1360.61	21	60.0293	14.60
/Weight	/ Shoot				/ Root				/ Seedling			
A (accessions)	0.001995	7	0.0002850	32.81	0.002467	7	0.0003524	39.01	0.0021	7	0.00030	27.44
B (/doses)	0.0004393	3	0.0001464	7.22	0.00006313	3	0.000002104	9.98	0.00049	3	0.000164	6.40
AxB (interaction)	0.002140	21	0.0001019	35.19	0.0001284	21	0.000006116	20.30	0.0027	21	0.00128	35.28

LSD 0.05
LSD at 0.05 probability level

The present study reveals opportunities to stimulation the development of shoot, root that promote faster rooting and development of plants after treatment with Lactisem. The effect of the growth stimulant Lactisem, applied at a dose of 3 l/100 kg of seeds, has a positive effect on the germination and growth of the shoot and root of the included in the study in different accessions of broomcorn.

There was a specific reaction with regard to germination and development at the primary seedling at local broomcorn populations GL15A, G16V and MI16N.

The experimental results obtained can be explained by genotypic differences, since comparisons between them were made under controlled conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

The effect of eight accessions of broomcorn on the effect of different doses of growth stimulator Lactisem applied at doses of 1.5, 3 and 6 l/100 kg seeds under laboratory conditions was evaluated.

The present study reveals opportunities to stimulation the development of shoot, root that promote faster rooting and development of plants after treatment with Lactisem. The effect of the growth stimulant Lactisem, applied at a dose of 3 l/100 kg of seeds, has a positive effect on the germination and growth of the shoot and root of the included in the study in different accessions of broomcorn.

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CONCLUSIONS

The effect of eight accessions of broomcorn on the effect of different doses of growth stimulator Lactisem applied at doses of 1.5, 3 and 6 l/100 kg seeds under laboratory conditions was evaluated.

3 l/100 kg	- The growth stimulator Lactisem applied at dose of 3 l/100 kg of seeds promotes sprouting of shoot and root and increasing the weight of shoot and root, compared to the control variants in all accessions included in the study.
()	- There was a specific variety reaction with regard to the effect of growth stimulator Lactisem on seedling growth (cm) and formation of fresh weight on seedlings (g) in the tested accessions <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> (Körn.).
(m)	-
a (g)	-
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	-
var. <i>technicum</i> (Körn.)	-
GL15A, G16V	- The local populations GL15A, G16V and MI16N found superior and might be productive in further breeding program. Selection can be made on the basis of these characters at early growth stage. It would be cost effective, less time consuming and less laborious to screen the germplasm at early stage.
MI16N	-

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(*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

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Influence of the Temperature Stress on Seed Germination and Initial Development of Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) Accessions

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

10, 15, 20, 25 30 °
()
(*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

10, 15, 20, 25 30 ° . -
GL15A (24.2 90.0%)
MI16N (56.7 90.0%), -
MI16N (3.08
20.65, 11.21 cm) Prima
(1.32 16.89, 12.35 cm).

The influence of the temperature range 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 °C on the germination of seeds and the growth of seedlings in Bulgarian local populations and introduced varieties of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) of different origin was determined under laboratory conditions at the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven.

Specific genotypic differences in seed germination and initial development of broomcorn accessions were determined depending on the influence of temperatures - 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 °C. The highest germination was recorded in local populations GL15A (24.2 to 90.0%) and MI16N (56.7 to 90.0%), and the highest seedling length at MI16N (3.08 to 20.65, mean 11.21 cm) and variety Prima (1.32 to 16.89, average 12.35 cm).

The influence of the temperature

10-30 °C
 () (*Sorghum
 vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.),
 20 °C
 (0.29 0.78)
 10-15 °C
 (4.00 2.85).
 25-30 °C (1.41 1.22).
 GL15A MI16N
 ()
 10-30 °C
 :
 (),

(Gornall et al.,
 2010; Kikindonov and Slanev, 2011;
 Donchev and Kikindonov, 2015).

range 10 ÷ 30 °C on the growth of shoots in broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions, through allometry coefficients (CA), has been demonstrated. At temperature 20 °C, shoot and root growth is relatively proportional to all accessions, with the lowest values (0.29 to 0.78) of coefficient of allometry (CA).

Temperatures 10-15 °C retain the growth of the shoot compared to the root, which determines the relatively high CA values (from 4.00 to 2.85). The development of the shoot at temperatures of 25-30 °C is less inhibited (CA from 1.41 to 1.22).

Seeds from local populations GL15A and MI16N of broomcorn have been found to germinate and develop over a wide temperature range of 10 ÷ 30 °C and are of interest in the generation of temperature tolerant accessions, as well as in the application of herbicides in relatively adverse weather conditions and edaphic conditions.

Key words: temperature stress, broomcorn, selectivity, vigour index

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is among the most vulnerable sectors of the effects of climate change, as changes in temperature and rainfall have negative effects on the yield and quality of production.

The increase in the world's population in the coming years necessitates the urgent task of increasing agricultural production, necessitating the inclusion of alternative crops to address the emerging shortfall in the production of food, feed, raw materials for industry, biofuels and others (Gornall et al., 2010; Kikindonov and Slanev, 2011; Donchev and Kikindonov, 2015).

Due to its productive potential,

Sorghum (
Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* [Körn.]

(Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Boutraa et al., 2010; Angelova et al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

Bray et al. (2000), Razmi et al. (2013) Queiroz et al. (2018)

Sorghum

Sorghum (Pirasteh-Anosheh et al., 2011; Hamidi and Pirasteh-Anosheh, 2013).

Sorghum

Pirasteh-Anosheh et al. (2011), Hamidi Pirasteh-Anosheh (2013).

(1985)

Singh

(Yo et al., 2004).

widespread use for human food, animal feed/forage, ethanol production and other industrial products, ecological plasticity and tolerance to unfavorable abiotic factors, determine the species of the genus *Sorghum* (to which belongs *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]) a perspective culture for inclusion in rotation, in global warming and drought conditions (Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Angelova et al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

Bray et al. (2000), Razmi et al., (2013) and Queiroz et al. (2018) found that germination seeds in the species of the genus *Sorghum* is conditioned by many factors: seed species and size, permeability of seed coat, oxygen absorption of the seeds etc.

The abiotic stress during at planting time can cause irreversible loss in yield potential in *Sorghum* species (Pirasteh-Anosheh et al., 2011; Hamidi and Pirasteh-Anosheh, 2013).

It has been found that sowing at relatively lower and/or higher soil temperatures reduces the percentage of sprouted plants and inhibits the rate of growth of *Sorghum* species in the initial stages of plant development Pirasteh-Anosheh et al. (2011), Hamidi Pirasteh-Anosheh (2013).

Earlier sowing in cold and humid soils results in rotting of the seeds, nevertheless Singh (1985) identifies sorghum "tolerant to cold" genotypes that germinate, develop overgrowth and give satisfactory grain yields under relatively cold conditions (but above freezing) air and soil temperature, while later sowing impedes friendly sprouting due to insufficient soil moisture in the sowing area (Yo et al., 2004).

Sorghum

(Bibi and Ali, 2012; Donchev and Kikindonov, 2015; Queiroz et al., 2018).

() (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

The increasing trend in recent years of global warming and drought has led to the need to evaluate and select breeding of *Sorghum* species accessions with tolerance to water and temperature stress in the initial stages of their development (Bibi and Ali, 2012; Donchev and Kikindonov, 2015; Queiroz et al., 2018).

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of temperature on seed germination and seedling development of accessions of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) under laboratory conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted under laboratory conditions at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven. The subject of the study are seeds of broomcorn accessions (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) harvested from field trials for evaluation of local and introduced varieties by complex of morphological, biological, biochemical and economic qualities in the period 2017-2019 (Table 1).

2017-2019 (1).

1. (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

Table 1. Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions

		/ Accessions
1	Szegedi 1023	/ Variety
2	Prima	
3	S14	/ Local populations from Southeast Bulgaria
4	GL15A	Northern Bulgaria / Local populations from Central
5	PL16	
6	CR16LR	
7	G16V	
8	MI16N	

Gill et al. (1993),

100

90 mm

Vigour of the tested accession seeds was determined by the method of Gill et al. (1993). They were cleaned from impurities, calibrated by hand and a number of 100 seeds from each accession. They were put in petri dishes 90 mm in diameter between filter paper

Filtrak 383. 10 ml
 t °C - 10, 15, 20, 25 30⁰
 (GS%)
 ISTA (1985). (%):
 mm (Pirasteh-Anosheh et al., 2011).

- Filtrak 383. Ten milliliters distilled water into each container were pipetted. The so prepared samples were put in the dark at t °C - 10, 15, 20, 25 30⁰ in thermostats for seven days. Each variant being laid out with four replications.

Effect assessment

For assessing the results of the experiments were used the following parameters.

Quantitative parameters

Germination of seeds was determined according to ISTA (1985). Number of germinated seeds in each treatment: percent of germination in each treatment (%). Seeds was considered germinated when radical emerged by about 2 mm in length (Pirasteh-Anosheh et al., 2011).

$$GS\% = \frac{\text{Number of seeds germinated}}{\text{Total number of seeds}} \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

(m)

Biometric parameters
 Length of the seedling (cm) was measured using graph paper.

Statistical evaluation and calculation formulas

Inhibition rate (IR) was determined by the equation (1).

$$IR = \left(\frac{a-b}{a} \right) \cdot 100 \quad (2)$$

- (15.0⁰),
 (%), b -
 t °C - 10, 15, 20, 25 30⁰ (%);
 (μ)
 e
 Dauta et al. (1990).

- where a – germinated seeds in the control treatments (15.0⁰), accepted as standard (%), b - germinated seeds in the t °C - 10, 20, 25 and 30⁰ (%);

- Growth rate (μ) of the root, shoot and seedling was determined with an adapted formula by Dauta et al. (1990).

$$\mu = \left\{ \frac{\ln N_t - \ln N_o}{t} \right\} \quad (3)$$

N_t - (cm)
 t °C - 10, 20, 25 30⁰ ;
 N_o - (cm) , (15.0⁰);
 t - ;

where N_t - length (cm) of root, shoot and seedlings for t °C - 10, 20, 25 and 30⁰ ;
 N_o - length (cm) of root, shoot and seedlings in control treatment (15.0⁰);
 t – duration in days;

Mansour (2005). (CA) Nasr and | Coefficient of allometry (CA) determined by the equation by Nasr and Mansour (2005).

$$CA = \frac{L_r}{L_s} \tag{4}$$

L_r - (cm), L_s - (cm) where L_r - length (cm) of the root, L_s - length (cm) of the stem.

Islam et al. (2009). (SVI) e - Plants vigour index (SVI) was determined by the equation of Islam et al. (2009).

$$SVI = \left(\frac{S \cdot G}{100} \right) \tag{5}$$

t °C - 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 ° ; G - % where: S - length (cm) in the seedling at the t °C - 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 ° ; G - germinated seeds, %.

$Y = \arcsin(x\%/100)$, Hinkelman and Kempthorne (1994). The percentage of seed germination was calculated after preliminary *arcsin*-transformation following the formula, $Y = \arcsin(x\%/100)$, forwarded by Hinkelman & Kempthorne (1994). The collected data were analyzed using the software STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Version 2.1 Statistica 10. Due to the continuing trend and the uniformity of the experimental results obtained during the study period, the data are presented on average for the period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The temperature range 10/15 °C is the limit when sowing broomcorn for the conditions of Central North Bulgaria.

The laboratory germination of seeds in the tested broomcorn accessions varies over a wide range – from 24.2 to 90.0% and depends on the biological characteristics of the crop and the temperature (Tables 1 and 2). The highest percentage of germinated seeds was reported in the temperature range 20-25 °C, and with a decrease of 10-15 °C or with an increase of 30 °C the percentage of germinated seeds decreased from 14.3 to 27.1%.

10/15⁰ ()
 ()
 - () 24.2 90.0%
 ()
 1 2). -
 20-25 °C,
 10-15 °C
 30°C
 14.3 27.1%.

MI16N, (73.2 79.7%), GL15A 10 °C 24.2 56.7%, CR16LR G16V. (59.3%)

- Specific genotypic reaction and differentiation in seed germination were determined depending on the influence of temperature and the reaction of the tested broomcorn accessions. The highest average germination of seeds (73.2 and 79.7%), irrespective of temperature range, was found in local populations GL15A and MI16N, in which germination was reported and at 10 °C, respectively 24.2 and 56.7%. Seed germination (59.3%) in the local CR16LR and G16V populations was relatively lowest.

2.

Table 2. Effect of temperature on seed germination of broomcorn accessions

Temperature t °C	Indicators	/ Accessions							
		Szegedi 1023	Prima	S14	GL15A	PL16	CR16LR	G16V	MI16N
10.0	GS%	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	24.2 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	56.7 ^a
	IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.8
15.0 St	GS%	90.0 ^d	71.6 ^b	63.4 ^b	71.6 ^b	60.0 ^b	63.4 ^b	63.4 ^b	71.6 ^b
	IR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.0	GS%	90.0 ^d	90.0	71.6 ^{bc}	90.0 ^c	71.6 ^c	71.6 ^c	71.6 ^c	90.0 ^c
	IR	0.0	-25.7	-12.9	-25.7	-19.3	-12.9	-12.9	-25.7
25.0	GS%	77.1 ^c	71.6 ^b	90.0 ^d	90.0 ^c	90.0 ^d	90.0 ^d	90.0 ^d	90.0 ^c
	IR	14.3	0.0	-42.0	-25.7	-50.0	-42.0	-42.0	-25.7
30.0	GS%	65.6 ^b	71.6 ^b	90.0 ^d	90.0 ^c	90.0 ^d	71.6 ^c	71.6 ^c	90.0 ^c
	IR	27.1	0.0	-42.0	-25.7	-50.0	-12.9	-12.9	-25.7

IR – : a, b, c, d, e, f - =0.05; GS% – , %; Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; GS% – germination seeds, %; IR – inhibition rate

20-30 °C (12.9 50.0%) S14, GL15A, PL16 MI16N, CR16LR G16V 30 °C Szegedi 1023 (15-20 °C) 25 °C IR 14.3 27.1% GL15A MI16N

With an increase in temperature of 20-30 °C, the percentage of germinated seeds increased (from 12.9 to 50.0%) in local populations S14, GL15A, PL16 and MI16N, while at CR16LR and G16V the temperature of 30 °C had an indifferent effect on the studied indicator. An exception to the described dependence is found in the variety Szegedi 1023, in which the applied lower temperatures (15-20 °C) have no effect on laboratory germination of seeds and the temperature range 25 °C inhibits IR from 14.3 to 27.1% of their germination.

With respect to laboratory seed germination, local populations GL15A and MI16N can be conditionally determined to be indifferent to the temperature range

tested, due to statistically unproven differences in study temperatures 20 °C.

Establishment of broomcorn accessions that germinate at lower temperature (GL15A and MI16N) and/or temperature range of 10-30 °C (CR16LR and G16V) are important when applying herbicides, after sowing, before emergence or in the initial stages of development of plants.

The results obtained in the experimental work of Razmi et al. (2014). According to the authors, despite the fact that *Sorghum bicolor* L. is derived from the semi-arid tropics, genotypes tolerant of temperature stress have been established.

The dynamics of germination in the initial stages of the development of broomcorn depends mainly on the genotype and on the influence of applied temperatures (Table 3). The highest average sprout length was reported in the local MI16N population (3.08 to 20.65, mean 11.21 cm) and Prima variety (1.32 to 16.89, mean 12.35 cm), and the smallest in G16V (1.20 to 10.16, mean 8.45 cm) while Szegedi 1023, S14, GL15A and CR16LR and occupy an intermediate position (from 1.13 to 19.40, average 9.50 ÷ 10.60 cm).

The data in biometric measurements of root length, stem and seedling (cm) allow an objective evaluation and comparison of the influence of the temperature range from 10 to 30 °C on the initial development of broomcorn.

It can be seen from Table 3 that with increasing temperatures (20, 25 and 30 °C) statistically proven ($p > 0.05$), the root and stem length increased in all the samples studied compared to the standard temperature of 15 °C.

The results obtained with respect to the rate of increase (μ) of the root, stem and seedling are similar, depending on the applied temperature range. The relatively

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(μ) -
 15-20 °C
 25-30 °C μ
 0.43 8.83 .

slowest growth rate (μ) is found at lower temperatures of 15-20 °C and increases by 25-30 °C μ respectively from 0.43 to 8.83 times.

3.

Table 3. Effect of temperature on seedling length of broomcorn accessions

Temperature, t °C	Indicators	/ Accessions							
		Szegedi 1023	Prima	S14	GL15A	PL16	CR16LR	G16V	MI16N
10.0	, cm / Root, cm	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.93 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.97 ^a
	μ	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.046	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.091
	, cm / Shoot, cm	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.20 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.29 ^a
	μ	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.099	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.335
	, cm/ Seedling, cm	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	1.13 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	0.00 ^a	1.26 ^a
15.0 St	μ	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.057	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.179
	, cm / Root, cm	1.26 ^b	0.89 ^b	1.12 ^b	1.28 ^b	1.36 ^b	0.88 ^b	0.90 ^b	1.53 ^b
	μ	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	, cm / Shoot, cm	0.35 ^b	0.34 ^b	0.32 ^b	0.40 ^b	0.40 ^b	0.35 ^b	0.30 ^b	1.55 ^b
	μ	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.0	, cm/ Seedling, cm	1.61 ^b	1.32 ^b	1.44 ^b	1.68 ^b	1.76 ^b	1.23 ^b	1.20 ^a	3.08 ^b
	IR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	, cm / Root, cm	2.66 ^c	5.45 ^c	1.43 ^{bc}	3.58 ^c	4.33 ^c	2.98 ^c	4.43 ^c	1.89 ^c
	μ	0.107	0.259	0.035	0.147	0.165	0.174	0.228	0.042
	, cm / Shoot, cm	5.85 ^c	6.95 ^c	4.85 ^c	6.25 ^c	7.10 ^d	7.89 ^e	5.93 ^d	3.58 ^b
25.0	μ	0.402	0.431	0.388	0.393	0.411	0.445	0.426	0.167
	, cm/ Seedling, cm	8.51 ^c	12.40 ^c	6.28 ^c	9.83	11.43 ^d	10.87 ^c	10.36 ^b	5.47 ^c
	μ	0.238	0.320	0.210	0.252	0.267	0.311	0.308	0.115
	, cm / Root, cm	7.41 ^d	9.41 ^d	7.72 ^d	6.98 ^d	8.50 ^{de}	8.45 ^d	6.95 ^e	9.80 ^d
	μ	0.253	0.337	0.276	0.242	0.583	0.323	0.292	0.371
30.0	, cm / Shoot, cm	5.48 ^c	9.38 ^d	4.92 ^c	6.28 ^c	5.09 ^c	4.40 ^c	5.16 ^c	7.31 ^c
	μ	0.393	0.474	0.390	0.393	0.363	0.362	0.406	0.310
	, cm/ Seedling, cm	12.89 ^d	18.79	12.64 ^d	13.26 ^c	13.14 ^e	12.85 ^d	12.11 ^d	17.11 ^d
	μ	0.297	0.379	0.310	0.295	0.287	0.335	0.330	0.343
	, cm / Root, cm	8.50 ^d	10.0 ^d	10.48 ^e	8.56 ^e	7.95 ^d	9.89 ^e	5.71 ^d	9.88 ^e
30.0	μ	0.273	0.346	0.319	0.271	0.252	0.346	0.264	0.373
	, cm / Shoot, cm	10.90 ^d	6.89 ^e	7.23 ^d	7.36 ^d	7.99 ^e	5.82 ^d	4.45 ^b	10.77 ^d
	μ	0.491	0.430	0.445	0.416	0.428	0.402	0.385	0.388
	, cm/ Seedling, cm	19.40 ^e	16.89 ^d	17.71 ^e	15.92 ^d	15.94 ^f	15.71 ^e	10.16 ^c	20.65 ^e
	μ	0.356	0.364	0.358	0.321	0.315	0.364	0.305	0.381

: a, b, c, d, e, f, - =0.05; μ - Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; μ - growth rate

(),
 (CA)
 0.29 4.65
 4). -
 ()
 3.34 4.65 0.99
 3.60)
 10-15 °C,

As a result of the direct effect of the temperature range on the sprouting of seedlings in broomcorn accessions, coefficient of allometry (CA) varied from 0.29 to 4.65 (Table 4).

Higher values of coefficient of allometry (CA) (from 3.34 to 4.65 and from 0.99 to 3.60 respectively) are found at lower applied temperatures of 10-15 °C, and with their increase (20-30 °C), coefficient

(20-30 °C),
 (0.74 11.87)
 20 °C,
 ()
 0.29 0.78).
 (25-30 °C)
 (1.41 1.22).
 : MI 16N – 1.42 > Prima - 1.46 > Szegedi 1023 – 1.55 > G16V – 1.59 > CR16LR > 1.63 > PL16 - 1.67 > S14 1.70 > GL15A – 2.14.

- of allometry (CA) decrease (from 0.74 to 11.87 times) in disproportionate temperature rise. At temperature of 20 °C, relative proportional development of shoot and root was reported for all accessions, and allometry coefficients (CA) had the lowest values (0.29 to 0.78).

- The highest temperatures studied (25-30 °C) suppressed the relatively lower shoot development relative to the root in all the samples tested ($CA_{average}$ 1.41 and 1.22, respectively).

- Significant genotypic differences were found between the test accessions, which can be conditionally grouped according to coefficient of allometry ($CA_{average}$) in the following ascending order: MI 16N - 1.42 > Prima - 1.46 > Szegedi 1023 - 1.55 > G16V - 1.59 > CR16LR > 1.63 > PL16 - 1.67 > S14 1.70 > GL15A - 2.14.

4

Table 4. Influence of temperature on the coefficient of allometry and plants vigour of broomcorn accessions

Temperature, t °C	Indicators	/ Accessions								
		Szegedi 1023	Prima	S14	GL15A	PL16	CR16LR	G16V	MI16N	Average
10.0	CA	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	4.00
	SVI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.12
15.0 St	CA	3.60	2.62	3.50	3.20	3.40	2.51	3.00	0.99	2.85
	SVI	1.45	0.95	0.91	1.20	1.06	0.78	0.76	2.21	1.17
20.0	CA	0.45	0.78	0.29	0.57	0.61	0.38	0.75	0.53	0.55
	SVI	7.66	11.16	4.50	8.85	8.18	7.78	7.42	4.92	7.56
25.0	CA	1.35	1.00	1.57	1.11	1.67	1.92	1.35	1.34	1.41
	SVI	9.94	13.45	11.38	11.93	11.83	11.57	10.90	15.40	12.05
30.0	CA	0.78	1.45	1.45	1.16	0.99	1.70	1.28	0.92	1.22
	SVI	12.73	12.09	15.94	14.33	14.35	11.25	7.27	18.59	13.32
Average	CA	1.24	1.17	1.36	2.14	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.42	
	SVI	6.36	7.53	6.55	7.32	7.08	6.28	5.27	8.37	

Legend: CA – coefficient of allometry; SVI – plants vigour index

(SVI) | The plants vigour (SVI) viability depends on the same factors and follows the observed laboratory germination and germination dynamics of the tested broomcorn accessions (Table 4).

() () 4). | Depending on the SVI averages, they can be conditionally grouped in the following SVI,

: G16V 5.27 > CR16LR - 6.28 > Szegedi 1023 - 6.36 > S14 6.55 > PL16 - 7.08 > GL15A - 7.32 > Prima - 7.53 > MI 16N - 8.37.

ascending order: G16V 5.27 > CR16LR - 6.28 > Szegedi 1023 - 6.36 > S14 6.55 > PL16 - 7.08 > GL15A - 7.32 > Prima - 7.53 > MI 16N - 8.37.

The obtained results can be explained with genetic differences among genotypes, as the comparisons were made under the same conditions. However, under other conditions (other genotypes, duration of storage of grain, etc.), it can be expected that the results will be different, since germination is determined by a complex of multiple factors.

CONCLUSIONS

Specific genotypic differences in seed germination and initial development of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions were determined depending on the influence of temperatures - 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 °C. The highest germination was recorded in local populations GL15A (24.2 to 90.0%) and MI16N (56.7 to 90.0%), and the highest seedling length at MI16N (3.08 to 20.65, mean 11.21 cm) and variety Prima (1.32 to 16.89, average 12.35 cm).

The influence of the temperature range 10 ÷ 30 °C on the growth of shoots in broomcorn accessions, through allometry coefficients (CA), was found.

At temperature 20 °C, shoot and root growth is relatively proportional to all accessions, with the lowest values (0.29 to 0.78) of coefficient of allometry.

Temperatures 10-15 °C retain the growth of the shoot compared to the root, which determines the relatively high CA values (from 4.00 to 2.85). The development of the shoot at temperatures of 25 ÷ 30 °C is less inhibited (CA from 1.41 to 1.22).

The local populations GL15A and MI16N of broomcorn have been identified to germinate and develop over a wide

()
 10, 15, 20, 25 30 ° . -
 GL15A (24.2 90,0%)
 MI16N (56.7 90.0%), -
 MI16N (3.08
 20.65, 11.21 cm) Prima
 (1.32 16.89, 12.35 cm).
 10 ÷ 30 °
 () (*Sorghum
 vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.),
 20 °C
 (0.29 0.78)
 10-15 °
 (4.00
 2.85).
 25 ÷ 30 ° (1.41 1.22).
 GL15A MI16N
 ()

0 , , , , .

10 ÷ 30 | temperature range of 10 ÷ 30 °C and are of interest in the generation of temperature tolerant accessions, as well as in the application of herbicides in relatively adverse weather conditions and edaphic conditions.

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