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Dispersion analysis of Plant Height of Maize Hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 Depending on Fertilization and Seeding

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

2014-2016 .
 - .
 :-
 -307 200-400
 6500 p/da 7000 p/da; -435
 400-500 6000 p/da
 6500 p/da.
 $T_0 - N_0P_0K_0$
 $T_1 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 $T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 2014-2016 .
 -307
 $\bar{x}=244,00$ cm 6500
 p/da $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 6500 p/da 7000 p/da
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 Max=258,00 cm.
 CV=1,36% 6500 p/da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ CV=6,17%
 7000 p/da $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 2014-
 2016 . -435

The survey was conducted between 2014-2016 in the experimental field of the Maize Research Institute - Knezha. The subject of the study is the hybrids: Kn-307 group 200-400 FAO and density 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da; Kn-435 group 400-500 FAO and density 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da. The maize is grown under control variant $T_0 - N_0P_0K_0$ - without fertilization and two fertilizing levels; $T_1 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and $T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. It was found that on average for the period 2014-2016 of the Kn-307 hybrid the average plant height measured was the highest value $\bar{x}=244,00$ cm for a density of 6500 p/da and fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. At both densities 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da and the fertilizer $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ the maximum height of the studied hybrid Max=258.00 cm was established. The coefficient of variation is in the range of CV=1.36% for a density of 6500 p/da and fertilizing with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ to CV=6.17% for 7000 p/da using $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$. On average for the study period 2014-2016 of the Kn-435 hybrid

$\bar{X}=269,00$ cm
 6500 p/da $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 Max=280,00 cm.
 CV=2,06% 6000 p/da
 6500 p/da $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 CV=4,30% -
 -307
 -435 2015 -307
 $\bar{X}=246,00$
 cm, Max=274,00 cm
 7000 p/da. -435
 $\bar{X}=266,33$ cm
 Max=280,00 cm 6500 p/da.
 :
 ,
 ,

- the measured average height of the plant was the highest value $\bar{X}=269.00$ cm at a density of 6500 p/da and the fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. At the same density and fertilization dose, the maximum plant height Max=280.00 cm was measured. The coefficient of variation varies between CV=2.06% for both densities of 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da and fertilization with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ to CV=4.30% for the lower density and the control variant. The most favorable for the development of the two hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 is 2015. On hybrid Kn-307 the measured mean height is $\bar{X}=246.00$ cm and the maximum. Max=274.00 cm at 7000 p/da. For the Kn-435 hybrid these values are $\bar{X}=266.33$ cm and Max=280.00 cm at a density of 6500 p/da.

Key words: maize hybrids, plant height, fertilization, density

INTRODUCTION

Maize has higher and unattainable productive possibilities compared to other field crops (Tomov and Jordanov, 1984).

To the external environment maize is demanding in terms of heat and moisture. In Bulgaria for a large part of the country the temperature conditions are favorable for its cultivation but the limiting factor is precipitation, which is why they are crucial (Dimitrov, 1986; Zarkov, 2001).

The maize is characterized by a very high genetic productivity for the realization of which the region with the characteristic soil – climatic conditions and the applied agro-technical measures among which the mineral fertilization (Toncheva et. al., 2008; Nenova, 2010).

The interest in maize is based on its wide and varied use not only as feed for farm animals but also in the food and chemical industry.

(Tomov and Jordanov, 1984).

(Dimitrov, 1986; Zarkov, 2001).

(Toncheva et. al., 2008; Nenova, 2010).

(Pencheva, 2018).

(Berchev, 1988; Angelov, 1994; Angelov and Vulchinkov, 2009; Angelov and Glogova, 2010).

(Nankov, 2006; Bazitov and Gospodinov, 2007; Glogova, 2018).

-307 -435

2014-2016

-307 200-400
6500 p/da 7000 p/da; -435
400-500 6000 p/da
6500 p/da.

10

$T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

23-25 cm.

6-8 cm.

$T_0 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$

10-12 cm

- 400 ml/da

- Compared to other cultural species it possesses one of the richest reserves of genetic resources (Pencheva, 2018).

- The presence one of a large set of hybrids that science offers to practice with different vegetation period allows for their most effective use by combining them in a variety structure depending on the soil, climate and agrotechnical factors for the different regions of the country (Berchev, 1988; Angelov, 1994; Angelov and Vulchinkov, 2009; Angelov and Glogova, 2010).

- Soil tillage and fertilization are essential and are basic element in the complex of agro-technical measures that in flucence its yield and quality (Nankov, 2006; Bazitov and Gospodinov, 2007; Glogova, 2018).

- The purpose of the study was to make a dispersion analysis of the height of plants of maize hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 depending on the fertilization and the density of the crop.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the period 2014-2016 in the field of Maize Research Institute - Knezha. Subject of the study are the hybrids Kn-307 group 200-400 by FAO and density 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da; Kn-435 group 400-500 by FAO and density 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da. The cultivated hybrids of each variant measured the height of 10 plants.

The maize is grown under control variant – $T_0P_0K_0$ – without fertilization and two fertilizing levels: $T_1 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and $T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. It is done a basic tillage of the soil was deep plowing at 23-25 cm. In the spring cultivation twice with 10-12 cm and 6-8 cm. Through the vegetation two-hoeing. Treatment with herbicides against broad-leaved wheat weeds with Gardoprim plus gold – 400 ml/da after sowing prior to emergence of the crop.

– 110 ml/da
 (Genchev et al., 1975).
 (\bar{x}) kg/da –
 (T_0, T_1, T_2)
 (Min)
 (Max)
 (T_0, T_1, T_2)
 $(D=Max-Min)$
 2014-2016 ;
 ;

5-6 | Maton during the vegetation in phase 5-6
 - leaf – 110 ml/da. Treatment of fungicides
 - and insecticides against economically
 - important diseases and pests when
 - needed. Mathematical data processing is
 by (Genchev et al., 1975). The following
 : indicators have been investigated:
 average yield (\bar{x}) kg/da, average for the
 variant period (T_0, T_1 and T_2) and average
 yield of the three variants (T_0, T_1 and T_2)
 by years and average for the period
 2014-2016; minimum (Min) and maximum
 (Max) yield average over the period by
 variants (T_0, T_1 and T_2) by years and
 average for the period; width ($D=Max-Min$)
 yield; standard deviation;

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

: | Coefficient of variation:

$$CV\% = \frac{S \cdot 100}{\bar{x}}$$

: | Average error:

$$S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- | And relative value of the mean error:

$$S_{\bar{x}\%} = \frac{S_{\bar{x}}}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100$$

220 cm (1).
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 242 cm.
 T_0 22 cm.
 -307
 6500 p/da,
 -
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 2 cm
 244 cm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When maize is cultivated in natural soil the measured average height of the plants is 220 cm (Table 1). When using mineral fertilizer in $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,5}$ ratio studies the index reaches a value of 242 cm.

The increase from the control variant T_0 is 22 cm. Cultivation of the Kn-307 hybrid at a seed density of 6500 p/da, but with twice as much $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ fertilizer the plant height increased by 2 cm and its numerical expression was 244 cm.

On average during the study period the

$S=3,32$ cm
 $S=11,56$

$S\bar{X}=1,92$ cm $S\bar{X}=6,68$ cm,
 $S\bar{X}\%=0,79\%$
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ $S\bar{X}\%=2,76\%$
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$

$0 - \text{Min}=213$ cm
 $\text{Min}=240$ cm
 $\text{Max}=231,00$ cm
 $\text{Max}=258,00$ cm
 $D=25,00$ cm
 $D=8$ cm.
 $CV=1,36\%$ $CV=4,78\%$

deviation from the mean height was at least $S=3.32$ cm for variant T_2 and highest $S=11.56$ cm for T_1 .

The data in the table shows that the standard error varies from $S\bar{X}=1.92$ to $S\bar{X}=6.68$ cm respectively for the double and the single dose of fertilizer. In relative values this value ranges from $S\bar{X}\%=0.79\%$ for fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ to $S\bar{X}\%=2.76\%$ for use $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$.

From the measurements made it was the lowest at the control $T_0 - \text{Min}=213$ cm and reached $\text{Min}=240$ cm for the without fertilizing to $\text{Max}=258.00$ cm for $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$.

When using the same amount of fertilizer the largest difference is $D=25.00$ cm between the maximum and minimum height of the plants.

The smallest difference is the doubling of the fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ $D=8$ cm, respectively. The plant height variation coefficient is low and ranges from $CV=1.36\%$ for T_2 to $CV=4.78\%$ for T_1 .

1.

-307 -435

2014-2016 .

Table 1. Dispersion analysis of the height of plants of maize hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 average for the period 2014-2016

Variants	/Statistical quantity							
	\bar{X}	S	$S\bar{X}$	$S\bar{X}\%$	Min	Max	D	SV%
-307	220.00	7.72	4.46	2.03	213.00	231.00	18.00	3.50
6500 p/da	242.00	11.56	6.68	2.76	233.00	258.00	25.00	4.78
	244.00	3.32	1.92	0.79	240.00	248.00	8.00	1.36
-307	216.00	11.15	6.44	2.98	204.00	231.00	27.00	5.16
7000 p/da	239.00	14.76	8.53	3.57	222.00	258.00	36.00	6.17
	238.00	8.60	4.97	2.09	228.00	249.00	21.00	3.61
-435	239.00	10.28	5.94	2.48	226.00	251.00	25.00	4.30
6000 p/da	264.00	5.45	3.15	1.19	256.00	268.00	12.00	2.06
	267.00	5.74	3.32	1.24	260.00	274.00	14.00	2.15
-435	240.00	9.47	5.47	2.28	228.00	251.00	23.00	3.94
6500 p/da	265.00	5.45	3.15	1.19	257.00	269.00	12.00	2.06
	269.00	7.72	4.46	1.66	262.00	280.00	18.00	2.87

$0 - N_0P_0K_0 -$

/control;

$1 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$;

$T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

-307 7000 p/da

$\bar{X}=216,00$ cm.

$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

$\bar{X}=239,00$ cm

$\bar{X}=238,00$ cm

6500 p/da - 7000 p/da,

S=8,60 cm - S=14,76 cm

$S\bar{X}=4,97$ $S\bar{X}=8,53$ cm.

$S\bar{X}_{\%}=3,57\%$.

Min=204,00 cm,
Max=231,00 cm.

D=36,00 cm

$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$

CV=3,61% $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

CV=6,17% $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$.

0 6000 p/da

435

$\bar{X}=239,00$ cm.

25,00 cm

1 28,00 cm 2.

S=5,45 cm

$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ S=10,28 cm

0.

When cultivating a hybrid Kn-307 at 7000 p/da without fertilizing conditions the average maize height is $\bar{X}=216.00$ cm. When using $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ studies the indicator is characterized by almost equally $\bar{X}=239.00$ cm for the single and $\bar{X}=238.00$ cm for the double dose of fertilizer. Similar to the lower density of 6500 p/da and the higher 7000 p/da, the standard deviation is at least S=8.60 cm for the largest fertilizer rate and the highest S=14.76 cm for the smaller.

Similar regularity is also observed with respect to the average error. Its value varies from $S\bar{X}=4.97$ to $S\bar{X}=8.53$ cm. In numerical terms its numeric expression varies from $S\bar{X}_{\%}=2.09$ to $S\bar{X}_{\%}=3.57\%$.

When growing maize without the use of mineral fertilizer the measured minimum height is Min=204.00 cm and the maximum Max=231.00 cm. On average for the three-year survey period the value of these quantities under the influence of mineral fertilization.

When the largest dimension D=36.00 cm the $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ variant is different. From the calculation we can see that the coefficient of variation changes from CV=3.61% for fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ to CV=6.17% for $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$.

With a T_0 soil stock and a density of 6000 p/da an average for the study period an average plant height of $\bar{X}=239.00$ cm was measured for the hybrid study Kn-435. As a result of fertilizing studies the index increases its value by S=25.00 cm for T_1 variant and by S=28.00 cm for T_2 .

The data in the table shows that the standard deviation ranges from S=5.45 for the single dose of fertilizer $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ to S=10.28 cm for T_0 control. Similar regularity is also observed with respect to

$\bar{Sx}_\% = 3,15$ cm
 $S\bar{x}_\% = 5,94$ cm
 $\bar{Sx}_\% = 1,19$ $\bar{Sx}_\% = 2,48$
 0, Min=226,00 cm,
 Max=251,00 cm.
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ 30 cm
 17 cm
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 34 cm
 23 cm
 ú D=25,00 cm
 D=12,00 cm
 CV=2,06%
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ CV=4,30%
 435 6500 p/da
 $\bar{x} = 240,00$ cm.
 25,00 cm
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 29,00 cm
 4 cm
 S=5,45 cm
 S=9,47 cm
 $\bar{Sx}_\% = 5,47$

the average error. Its numerical value varies from $\bar{Sx} = 3.15$ cm for the smaller amount of fertilizer to $\bar{Sx} = 5.94$ cm for the variant without fertilizing.

The relative value of the given quantity is $\bar{Sx}_\% = 1.19\%$ for T_1 and $\bar{Sx}_\% = 2.48\%$ for maize growing under natural soil. For the test period and control variant T_0 the measured minimum plant height is Min=226.00 cm and the maximum Max=251.00 cm. Fertilizing with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ increases the value of these variable, respectively to 30 cm for minimum and 17 cm for maximum height.

From the use of twice the amount of fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ the height increases with 34 cm for the minimum and 23 cm for its maximum value. From the calculations made it is found that the interval has the largest numerical expression $D = 25.00$ cm for the control T_0 and the smallest $D = 12.00$ cm for the variant T_1 . The same change trend was observed for the coefficient of variation, namely $CV = 2.06\%$ for fertilization with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and $CV = 4.30\%$ for the without fertilization.

When growing a Kn-435 hybrid at a density of 6500 p/da for the without fertilization variant the measured average maize height is $\bar{x} = 240.00$ cm. This magnitude increases by 25.00 cm when fertilizer with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$. Upon doubling of the fertilizer with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ survey metrics is 29.00 cm longer than the control and 4.00 cm with respect to the smaller dose of fertilizer. The calculated standard deviation varies from $S = 5.45$ cm for T_1 to $S = 9.47$ cm for T_0 .

The same regularity is also found for the value of the standard error. It is the highest $\bar{Sx} = 5.47$ for maize growing under natural conditions T_0 and the lowest of

$S\bar{x}_{\%}=3,15$ cm
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$

$S\bar{x}_{\%}=2,28$
 $S\bar{x}_{\%}=1,19$

Min=228,00 cm
 Min=262,00 cm
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

Max=280,00 cm,
 D=12,00 cm
 CV=3,94%
 $\bar{x}=246,00$ cm
 2015 7000 p/da
 S=11,39 cm,
 p/da 6500 p/da.

$S\bar{x}_{\%}=5,89$ cm,
 2014 7000 p/da.
 $S\bar{x}_{\%}=6,69$ cm
 2016 6500 p/da.

$S\bar{x}_{\%}=2,62$ $S\bar{x}_{\%}=2,92$
 2015 2016
 6500 p/da.

Min=231,00 cm
 Max=258,00 cm
 7000 p/da
 Min=251,00 cm
 Max=274,00 cm.
 D=34,00 cm.

$S\bar{x}=3.15$ for $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ fertilization.

The relative value of the specified value is $S\bar{x}_{\%}=2.28$ for the control and $S\bar{x}_{\%}=1.19$ for the T_1 . The data in the table shows that the measured minimum height changes in the limit of Min=228.00 cm for the variant without fertilizing to Min=262.00 cm for the fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. Similar regularity is observed for the maximum height.

Its numeric values are Max=251.00 cm and Max=280.00 cm respectively for variant T_0 and T_2 . In the same direction the value and D=12.00 cm and the coefficient of variation CV=3.94% and CV=2.06%.

For Kn-307 hybrid the highest average height of $\bar{x}=246.00$ cm was measured in 2015 and density of 7000 p/da (Table 2). On average during the study period, the standard deviation varied from S=10.92 cm to S=11.39 cm, respectively for densities of 7000 p/da and 6500 p/da. For both densities for each year the calculated mean error is close. Smallest $S\bar{x}=5.89$ cm it was established in 2014 and a density of 7000 p/da.

A maximum score of $S\bar{x}=6.69$ cm of this magnitude was obtained in 2016 and the lower density of 6500 p/da. Its relative value varies from $S\bar{x}_{\%}=2.62$ to $S\bar{x}_{\%}=2.92$ respectively for 2015 and 2016 and a density the largest minimum Min=231.00 cm and maximum Max=258.00 cm height were measured in the second experimental year.

The same regularity is observed at 7000 p/da with results of Min=251.00 cm and Max=274.00 cm. The largest value of the magnitude was established in 2016, respectively D=34.00 cm. For each year both densities have a coefficient of variation with close values. They range

CV=5,05%

CV=4,53%

from CV=4.53% to CV=5.05% for the second and third years and the lower density.

2.

-307

2014-2016

Table 2. Dispersion analysis of the height of plants of maize hybrid Kn-307 for the period 2014-2016

Statistical quantity	/density – 6500 p/da				/density – 7000 p/da			
	2014	2015	2016	average	2014	2015	2016	average
\bar{X}	231.67	245.67	229.00	235.45e	218.00	246.00	230.00	231.33
S	11.47	11.14	11.57	11.39	10.20	11.22	11.34	10.92
$S\bar{X}$	6.63	6.44	6.69	6.59	5.89	6.48	6.55	6.31
$S\bar{X}\%$	2.86	2.62	2.92	2.80	2.70	2.63	2.85	2.73
Min	217.00	231.00	213.00	220.33	241.00	251.00	226.00	239.33
Max	245.00	258.00	240.00	247.67	268.00	274.00	260.00	267.33
D	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	23.00	34.00	28.00
CV%	4.95	4.53	5.05	4.84	4.68	4.56	4.93	4.72

6000 p/da -435
 $\bar{X}=247,33$ cm 2016
 264,00 cm 2015 (3).
 6500 p/da -
 $\bar{X}=249,00$ cm
 $\bar{X}=266,33$ cm
 $\bar{X}=256,55$ cm
 $\bar{X}=258,11$ cm, 6000
 p/da 6500 p/da -
 S=9,63 cm 2015
 S=15,17 cm 2016 -
 p/da, 6500 -
 S=11,90 cm
 S=14,99 cm

For the study period and a density of 6000 p/da of the Kn-435 hybrid, the measured average height ranged from $\bar{X}=247.33$ cm for 2016 to $\bar{X}=264.00$ cm for 2015 (Table 3). Similar regularity is observed at a density of 6500 p/da. The smallest value of the average maize height is $\bar{X}=249.00$ cm for the third year and the highest is $\bar{X}=266.33$ cm for the second year.

The average height of the three years is $\bar{X}=256.55$ cm and $\bar{X}=258.11$ cm respectively for 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da. For the lower density the standard deviation varies from S=9.63 cm in 2015 to S=15.17 cm in 2016. Similar results have also been obtained for a density of 6500 p/da where the standard deviation is at least S=11.90 cm for the second and most S=14.99 cm for the third year and its

$S\bar{X}_{\%}=5,57$
 cm $S\bar{X}_{\%}=8,77$ cm $S\bar{X}_{\%}=2,11$ cm
 $S\bar{X}_{\%}=3,54$ cm 2015 2016 .
 6500 p/da.

 Min=226,00 cm 2016 . 6000 p/da
 Min=251,00 cm 2015 .

 Max=280,00 cm
 6500 p/da. 6000 p/da

 D=23,00 cm D=34,00 cm,
 2015 2016 . -
 6500 p/da D=27,00 cm
 D=34,00 cm

 CV=3,65% 2015 . CV=6,13%
 2016 . 6000 p/da.

relative value change similar to the standard deviation.

Their numerical expressions are respectively in the range of $S\bar{X}=5.57$ cm to $S\bar{X}=8.77$ cm and from $S\bar{X}_{\%}=2.11$ to $S\bar{X}_{\%}=3.54$ for 2015 and 2016 and a density 6500 p/da. In separate years for both densities the measured minimum maize height is of close values.

It varies from a range of Min=226.00 cm for 2016 and 6000 p/da to Min=251.00 cm for 2015 and both densities. In the second year of experience the greatest maximum height Max=280.00 cm and the density of 6500 p/da were measured.

For a density of 6000 p/da the range changes from D=23.00 cm to D=34.00 cm for 2015 and 2016 respectively. For the higher density 6500 p/da the same magnitude ranges from D=27.00 cm for the first to D=34.00 cm for the third year. The coefficient of variation is close to and changes from CV=3.65% for 2015 to CV=6.13% for 2016 and 6000 p/da.

3.

-435 2014-2016 .

Table 3. Dispersion analysis of the height of plants of maize hybrid Kn-435 for the period 2014-2016

Statistical quantity	/density – 6000 p/da				/density – 6500 p/da			
	2014	2015	2016	average	2014	2015	2016	average
\bar{X}	258.33	264.00	247.33	256.55	259.00	266.33	249.00	258.11
S	12.98	9.63	15.17	12.36	12.08	11.90	14.99	12.99
$S\bar{X}$	7.10	5.57	8.77	7.15	6.98	6.88	8.66	7.51
$S\bar{X}_{\%}$	2.75	2.11	3.54	2.80	2.69	2.58	3.48	2.92
Min	241.00	251.00	226.00	239.33	242.00	251.00	228.00	240.33
Max	268.00	274.00	260.00	267.33	269.00	280.00	262.00	270.33
D	27.00	23.00	34.00	28.00	27.00	29.00	34.00	30.00
CV%	4.75	3.65	6.13	4.84	3.89	4.47	6.02	4.79

CONCLUSIONS

1.	-307	2014-2016	-
	$\bar{X}=244,00$ cm	6500	
p/da	$N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$	6500 p/da	7000 p/da
		$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$	
	Max=258,00 cm.		
CV=1,36%		6500 p/da	
	$N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$	CV=6,17%	
7000 p/da		$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$	
2.		-	
2014-2016		-435	
		-	
		$\bar{X}=269,00$	
cm		6500 p/da	
	$N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$		
	Max=280,00 cm.		
CV=2,06%		6000 p/da	
6500 p/da		$N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$	
CV=4,30%	-		
3.	-	-	
		-307	
-435	2015	-307	
$\bar{X}=246,00$ cm,			
Max=274,00 cm		7000 p/da.	
-435			
	$\bar{X}=266,33$ cm		
Max=280,00 cm		6500 p/da.	

1. On average for the period 2014-2016 of the Kn-307 hybrid the average plant height measured was $\bar{X}=244.00$ cm for a density of 6500 p/da and $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ fertilization. At both densities 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da and fertilizer $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ the maximum evolution of the study hybrid Max=258.00 cm was established. The coefficient of variation is within the range of CV=1.36% for a density of 6500 p/da and fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ to CV=6.17% for 7000 p/da and use of $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$.

2. On average for the 2014-2016 study period of the Kn-435 hybrid, the measured average height of the plants has the highest value $\bar{X}=269.00$ cm at a density of 6500 p/da and a fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. At the same density and fertilization dose the maximum plant height Max=280.00 cm was measured. The coefficient of variation varies between CV=2.06% for both densities of 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da fertilization with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ to CV=4.30% for the lower density and control variant T₀.

3. The most favorable for the development of the two hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 in 2015. On the hybrid Kn-307 the measured average height is $\bar{X}=246.00$ cm and the maximum Max=274.00 cm at 7000 p/da. For the Kn-435 hybrid these values are respectively $\bar{X}=266.33$ cm and Max=280.00 cm a density 6500 p/da.

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Productivity and Economic Assessment of Alfalfa, Depending on Fertilization

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

2014-2016 .
 -
 - 6,
 : N₀P₀K₀ - ; N₄P₁₆K₁₂ -
 1; N₈P₃₂K₂₄ - 2.
 9254,0 kg/da
 N₀P₀K₀; 11959.2 kg/da
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ 13013.1 kg/da N₈P₃₂K₂₄.
 29.3%
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ 39.9% N₈P₃₂K₂₄. -
 34.4%
 N₀P₀K₀
 2453.5 /da
 (); 3172.0 /da
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ 3431.6 /da N₈P₃₂K₂₄.
 26.5%
 () 2262.4 /da N₀P₀K₀;
 2924.8 /da N₄P₁₆K₁₂ 3164.2 /da
 N₈P₃₂K₂₄.
 24.4%,
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ N₈P₃₂K₂₄
 217.8 /da 296.3 /da,
 104.5 /da
 163.0 /da.

The study was conducted in 2014-2016 on the experimental field at the Maize Research Institute - Knezha. The alfalfa variety Pleven – 6 used, wich was cultivated in the following variants: N₀P₀K₀ – control; N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and N₈P₃₂K₂₄. A total of 9254.0 kg/da was obtained during the study period fresh mass for N₀P₀K₀; 11959.2 kg/da for N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and 13013.1 kg/da for N₈P₃₂K₂₄. The yield of dry matter increased as a result of fertilization by 29.3% for N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and with 39.9% for N₈P₃₂K₂₄. The dry mass is 34.4% of the fresh mass. From the N₀P₀K₀ variant a total of 2453.5 n/da forage units for milk (FUM); 3172.0 n/da for N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and 3431.6 n/da for N₈P₃₂K₂₄. The quantity forage units for milk is 26.5% of the fresh mass yield. Forage units for growth (FUG) are 2262.4 n/da for N₀P₀K₀; 2924.8 n/da for N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and 3164.2 n/da for N₈P₃₂K₂₄. The content forage units for growth (FUG) is 24.4% of the fresh mass. The fertilization with N₄P₁₆K₁₂ and N₈P₃₂K₂₄ increased the total production with 217.8 lv/da and 296.3 lv/da and the material costs with 104.5 lv/da and 163.0 lv/da. Net income is increased with 113.3 lv/da

	113.3	/da	133.3
/da,		3.9	/t 9.5
/t.			-
	9.5%	22.4%,	-
	1	0.1	0.3
		:	,
,		,	,
,		,	,

and 133.3 lv/da and cost with 3.9 lv/t and 9.5 lv/t. The rate of profitability is lower with 9.5% and 22.4% and the total production of 1 lv invested with 0.1 lv and 0.3 lv, respectively for the first and second doses of fertilizer.

Key words: alfalfa, fertilization, fresh and dry mass, forage units, economic assessment

INTRODUCTION

The alfalfa is the main grassland fodder culture for most part of the country. It has been known as a fodder plant since ancient times. Used mainly for hay but can be ensiled. The alfalfa provides the most and the cheapest green mass or hay and high-quality protein per decare. It needs rich soil with good levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

The alfalfa grass biomass is rich in food and supplements substances, especially proteins, vitamins and minerals. Successful creation of alfalfa seed is largely dependent on soil cultivation.

The well-prepared soil should have a well-loose plow layer free of weeds, stored with moisture and providing a firm bed for the normal germination and development of small alfalfa seeds that have a low, germinating force. The proper and appropriate fertilization of alfalfa has a positive effect on the durability of the crop the stability of diseases and pests the yield and the quality of the production.

Particularly good results are obtained in intensive farming (Arabadzhev, 1956; Petkov et al., 1982; Mamarova, 1983; Stamboliev et al., 2004).

It is essential meaning that it is harvested throughout the growing season and can be used in various forms (grazing, green meals hay silage, vitamin flour, etc.). Obtaining high crop yields is related to the presence of optimal quantity of nutrients substances in the soil

ú (Arabadjiev., 1956; Petkov et al., 1982; Mamarova., 1983; Stamboliev et al., 2004).

(Pachev, 2001).
 (Najdenova and Pachev, 2008)
 (Vasileva, 2006; Nankov and Glogova, 2012).

(Pachev, 2001).
 - The quality of the feed its digestibility and energy nutritional value are important in studying alfalfa (Naydenova and Pachev, 2008). It is one of the most widespread and economically significant crops in Bulgaria with high productive potential (Vasileva, 2006; Nankov and Glogova, 2012).
 - The purpose of the study is to establish the productivity of alfalfa and to make an economic evolution of the studied indicators, depending on the fertilization.

2014-2016
 0-50 cm
 49 52%,
 45 56%,
 2,67;
 1,19 1,40 cm³; - 26,1%,
 6%
 - 6
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ (T₁)
 N₈ P₃₂ K₂₄ (T₂)
 N₀P₀K₀ (T₀).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The survey was conducted in 2014-2016 in the experimental field of the Maize Research Institute - Knezha on a soil type typical black earth. This soil type is on average powerful, developed on loess with heavy sandy-clayey mechanical composition. In the layer of 0-50 cm the physical clay is 49 to 52%, the total porosity is from 45 to 56%, the density is 2,67 the bulk density is from 1,19 to 1.40 cm³, the MFM (Marginal field moisture) content is 26,1%, represents 6% of the total porosity.

The study is conducted with alfalfa variety Pleven 6 under conditions without irrigation. Two mineral fertilization norms N₄P₁₆K₁₂ (T₁) and N₈P₃₂K₂₄ (T₂) and one control variant without fertilizing N₀P₀K₀ (T₀) were tested. Nitrogen fertilization was carried out during the first year before the seeding and the following-after the first mowing. Fertilizing with phosphorous and potassium we performed stockpiling before the main soil tillage. The other agro-technical events have been carried out in accordance with the technology adopted for this soil type.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1 - From the data in Table 1 is established that in natural soil supply the highest yield of fresh alfalfa was obtained in 2016 respectively 4230,0 kg/da.

2016 .. 4238,0 kg/da.

1. () (kg/da),
 () /da
 2014-2016 .

Fresh and dry mass content kg/da units for milk (UFM) and units for growth (UFG) n/da of alfalfa for period 2014-2016

Variants	/Years			/Total kg/da	% in % to 0
	2014	2015	2016		
/fresh mass kg/da					
N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ – T ₀	3040.0	1976.0	4238.0	9254.0	100.0
N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂ – T ₁	3956.2	2710.0	5293.0	11959.2	129.2
N ₈ P ₃₂ K ₂₄ – T ₂	4690.1	3049.0	5274.0	13013.1	140.6
/average	3895.4	2578.3	4935.0	11408.8	100.0
/dry mass kg/da					
N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ – T ₀	1003.2	730.0	1453.2	3186.4	100.0
N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂ – T ₁	1345.1	953.1	1821.3	4119.5	129.3
N ₈ P ₃₂ K ₂₄ – T ₂	1603.9	1070.2	1782.6	4456.7	139.9
/average	1317.4	917.8	1685.7	3920.9	34.4
() - /da					
Units for milk (UFM) – n/da					
N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ – T ₀	772.5	562.1	1118.9	2453.5	100.0
N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂ – T ₁	1035.7	733.9	1402.4	3172.0	129.3
N ₈ P ₃₂ K ₂₄ – T ₂	1235.0	824.0	1372.6	3431.6	139.9
/average	1014.4	706.7	1298.0	3019.1	26.5
() /da					
Units for growth (UFG) – n/da					
N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ – T ₀	712.3	518.3	1031.8	2262.4	100.0
N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂ – T ₁	955.0	676.7	1293.1	2924.8	129.3
N ₈ P ₃₂ K ₂₄ – T ₂	1138.8	759.8	1265.6	3164.2	139.9
/average	935.4	651.6	1196.8	2783.8	24.4

-
 1976,0 kg/da 2,1 - ,
 . 2014 .
 3040,0 kg/da
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ ()
 3956,2 kg/da.
 916,2 kg/da
 30%.
 N₄P₁₆K₁₂ N₈P₃₂K₂₄

Most unfavorable for the development of alfalfa was the second year of the study. The resulting fresh mass is 1976.0 kg/da or 2.1 times less than the maximum productivity. In the first 2014 from cultivation of alfalfa in the variant without the use of mineral fertilizer yield of 3040,0 kg/da of fresh mass was obtained.

In the same years when fertilized with N₄P₁₆K₁₂ (T₁) from alfalfa was obtained yield 3956,2 kg/da. This value is 916.2 kg/da more than the control variant.

- Percentage of this result is 30%.
 - Increasing the dose fertilizer from N₄P₁₆K₁₂ to N₈P₃₂K₂₄ has a positive impact on alfalfa's productive potential.
 -
 -

		N ₈ P ₃₂ K ₂₄	
	4690,1 kg/da.		
54,3%,			
18,5%.			
	3895,4 kg/da.		
		2015	
		-	
N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂			
2710,0 kg/da.			
734,0 kg/da,			
	37,1%.		
		3049,0 kg/da.	
1073,0 kg/da.			
N ₈ K ₃₂ K ₂₄			
kg/da	N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂	339	
	12,5%		
2015,	2578,3 kg/da.		
2014			
1317,1 kg/da.			
51,1%			
		2016	
(
4238,0 kg/da			
kg/da,	1198,0 kg/da	2262,0	
		N ₄ P ₁₆ K ₁₂	

When doubling fertilizer N₈P₃₂K₂₄ rate the yield of fresh alfalfa mass reaches 4690.1 kg/da. Compared to the without fertilizing option the excess is 54.3% and the unit dose of manure it is 18.5%.

Analyzing the results for the first year of cultivation of alfalfa the average yield of all variants is 3895.4 kg/da.

From the presented material it is very well seen that in the second 2015 from alfalfa is obtained the lowest yield of fresh mass. When using N₄P₁₆K₁₂ the fresh alfalfa mass expressed with a result of 2710.0 kg/da. This yield is more than 734.0 kg/da compared to the non-fertilizer option. Expressed as a percentage this difference is 37.1% respectively.

When growing alfalfa with a double dose of mineral fertilizer, its productive capacity reaches 3049.0 kg/da. The increase to fertilization compared to the fertilizer option is 1073.0 kg/da respectively.

The double fertilizer N₈P₃₂K₂₄ compared to the single N₄P₁₆K₁₂ used increased by 339,0 kg/da or 12.5% the yield of the fresh alfalfa mass. The average productivity of the alfalfa variants for the same year 2015 is 2578.3 kg/da. Compared to 2014 it is smaller by 1317.1 kg/da. Percentage of this difference is 51.1% in favor of the first experimental year.

Quite higher results are obtained in the next 2016. In all variants of alfalfa cultivation compared to the previous two years.

Under natural conditions (without the use of mineral fertilizers), the production of alfalfa has been received yield 4238.0 kg/da of fresh mass. It is more with 1198,0 kg/da and 2262.0 kg/da respectively for the first end the second year of the survey. Growing alfalfa when using N₄P₁₆K₁₂ increases its yield by

kg/da	24,9%,	1055,0	1055.0 kg/da or 24.9% compared to the non-fertilizer application.
		-	
		-	
		-	
		$N_8 \ 32K_{24}$	A similar result is also obtained when using the double dose of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ fertilizer. The real yield of fresh alfalfa mass is 5274.0 kg/da. On average the alfalfa cultivated is received 4935.0 kg/da fresh mass. This productivity is more 26.7% and 91.4% for 2014 and 2015.
	5274,0 kg/da.		
		4935,0 kg/da	
		-	
26,7%	91,4%	2014	2015
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
	9254,0 kg/da.	-	
$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	29,2%.	-	
kg/da.		11959,2	A good result is also obtained when using a double dose of fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$. The total yield of the three years is 13013,1 kg/da or 40,6% compared to the control variant. The deference in yield between the two fertilizer ranges is 11,4% in favor of a double dose of fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$.
$N_8 \ 32K_{24}$	13013,1 kg/da	40,6%	
		-	
	11,4%	-	
	$N_8 \ 32K_{24}$	-	
		-	
		-	
	11408,7 kg/da	-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
	1003,2 kg/da.	-	
$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	341,9 kg/da.	-	
		34,1%.	
		-	
		-	
$N_8 \ 32K_{24}$	1603,9 kg/da.	-	
	600,7 kg/da	59,9%,	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		$N_8 \ 32K_{24}$	The data established that from the use of the $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ fertilizer the yield of the dry

	258,8 kg/da	-	alfalfa extra mass is 258,8 kg/da more than the single fertilizer $N_4P_{16}K_{16}$. On average for the year 2014 the alfalfa cultivated has received yield 1317,4 kg/da of dry matter.
	2014	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$.	
	1317,4 kg/da	.	
	-	.	Similar to the yield obtained fresh mass and in this indicator data from the second experimental year have the lowest values. In cultivation of alfalfa with natural soil yield $N_0P_0K_0$, 730.0 kg/da of dry biomass was obtained.
	730,0 kg/da	$N_0P_0K_0$	
	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$.	The fertilization of alfalfa with mineral fertilizer in $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ ratio increases its productive capacity by 223,0 kg/da the percentage of which is 30,6%. Using twice as much fertilizer increases the yield of alfalfa dry mass. The difference between the two fertilization levels is 117,1 kg/da in favor of the double fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$.
kg/da, 30,6%.	ú	223,0	
		.	
kg/da		117,1	
$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$.		,	The data shows that there is no regulative observed between the degree of increase of the sown rate and realized alfalfa potential. In the second experimental year of all variants of cultivation of alfalfa, an average yield of 917,8 kg/da of dry mass was obtained.
		.	
	917,8 kg/da	.	
	,	-	From the data presented in the table it is found that the most favorable for the development of alfalfa is the third year of experience. The control variant $N_0P_0K_0$ has a yield of 1453.2 kg/da of dry mass.
	$N_0P_0K_0$.	
	1453,2 kg/da	.	This result exceeds the first and second year by 44.9% and 99.1% respectively. The use of this single dose of fertilizer $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increased the survey rate by 25.3%, the numerical value of witch was 368.1 kg/da. Increasing the fertilizer rate from $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ to $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ has a positive effect on the productivity of alfalfa.
44,9%	99,1%.	,	
	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$.	
	25,3%,	-	
	368,1 kg/da.	-	
$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$	-	
		.	
	1782,6 kg/da	22,7%	The resulting dry mass fertilizer yield is 1782.6 kg/da or 22.7% more than the yield obtained when growing alfalfa without fertilizing. The change in dry mass yield as a result of the manure doses
	,	.	

$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ -
 $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ 29,3%,
 39,9%.
 3920,9 kg/da.
 34,4%.
 (),
 772,5 /da.
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$
 34,1% ,
 1035,7 /da.
 $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ 199,3 /da -
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$,
 $N_0P_0K_0$ -
 462,5 /da.
 2014
 1014,4 /da.
 T_0
 562,1 /da 210,4 /da -
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$
 171,8 /da.
 30,1%.
 $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ -
 824,0 /da.

used follows the same trend as in fresh mass yield.

- The single fertilizer $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increased the survey yield for a total of three years by 29.3% and a double $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ by 39.9% respectively. On average for all years dry biomass of 3920.9 kg/da was obtained. Percentage of the average fresh yield is 34.4%.

- The table below provides data on the amount of milk units (UFM) derived from alfalfa.

In the first year of cultivation of alfalfa in natural stock the $N_0P_0K_0$ studies are expressed at a value of 772.5 n/da.

The use of $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ mineral fertilizer increased by 34.1% the obtained quantity of (UFM), the mineral value of which was 1035.7 n/da, respectively.

The fertilization of alfalfa with twice the quantity of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ fertilizer increases by 199.3 n/da units of milk compared to the increase compared to the control variant $N_0P_0K_0$ by 462.5 n/da. For the year of study 2014 the average of all variants of alfalfa cultivation the average quantity obtained (UFM) is 1014.4 n/da.

- From the date presented it was found that in the second experimental year the (UFM) obtained was the highest. In control variant T_0 this result is 562.1 n/da or 210.4 n/da less than in the first experimental year.

- Cultivation of alfalfa using $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increases the value of study indicator by 171.8 n/da. Percentage of this increase in (UFM) is 30.1%.

- In the use of a twice higher fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ the yield of (UFM) is characterized by the magnitude of 824.0 n/da.

Both the yield of fresh and dry

1402,4	1118,9	
/da,	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	
25,3%,		
	$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$	
29,8		
/da		
2,1%,		
	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	
2453,5		
/da.		
29,3%,		
	$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$	
39,9%.		
26,5%		
()		
712,3		
/da	$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$	
242,7		
/da,		
$N_0P_0K_0$,		
	$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$,	
426,5		
/da.		

mass and the (UFM) yield was the most favorable year for the third experimental year. The change in (UFM) yield is directly related to the change in dry and fresh yields.

Of the variant of the natural stock of the soil the result obtained from the alfalfa quantity (UFM) is 1118.9 n/da and the fertilization with $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ it is 1402.4 n/da. Expressed as a percentage the difference between the two variants is 25.3%. The data from the table shows that for fertilization with $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ in 2016 the amount of (UFM) obtained has values in comparison to that of the use of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$. The difference between them is 29.8 n/da or which is insignificant.

In the non-fertilizer variant for the three years of the study the amount of (UFM) from alfalfa was 2453.5 n/da. The use of the $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ fertilizer dose increased value by 29.3% and the use of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ by 39.9% respectively.

On average from all cultivation variants of alfalfa the amount of (UFM) produced is 26.5% of the fresh mass yield.

The data in the table shows that years and cultivation variants of alfalfa yield units for growth (UFG) follow the same trend of change as that of fresh and dry mass yields of (UFM). For the first experimental year and the non-fertilizer variant the survey indicator produced a result of 712.3 n/da (UFG).

Fertilizing with mineral fertilizer in combination $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increases the nutritional value of alfalfa. The (UFG) yield is more than 242.7 n/da compared to the $N_0P_0K_0$ control and the difference with the larger fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ is 426.5 n/da.

From the data presented the most unfavorable for the development of alfalfa is the second year of the study. Of all variants the (UFG) results are the lowest.

		654,0	/da	513,5
/da,				
2015				
		2014	91,1%	2016
		2016	-	
		1031,8	/da	
		0	1293,1	/da
		$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$		
1265,6	/da.	$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$		
()
		29,3%		
		$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$		39,9%
				24,4%
(2	3).		
		$N_0P_0K_0$		
		3186,4	kg/da	
		$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$		
933,1	kg/da	(2).	
		$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$		
		1270,3	kg/da	
		$N_0P_0K_0$		

- For the cultivation of alfalfa without the use of mineral fertilizer the magnitude of the surveyed indicator is less with 654.0 n/da and with 513,5 n/da respectively for the first and the third experimental years. For the same year 2015 when using $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ the (UFG) output was 41.1% less compared to 2014 and 91.1% for 2016.

Data analysis convincingly shows 2016 has the most favorable conditions for alfalfa development so the results obtained are the highest. The amount of (UFG) is varied in the range of 1031.8 n/da for fertilization with $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$. A slightly lower result for the same indicator was obtained with the use of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ respectively 1265.6 n/da.

On average during the study period the change in the amount of (UFG) resulting from fertilization was similar to the other studied indicators fresh and dry mass and (UFM). The impact of the $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ fertilizer dose is expressed by a 29.3% increase in (UFG) and the use of $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ by 39.9%. On average of all variants and years the (UFG) yield is 24,4% relative to fresh mass production.

During the survey period economic evaluation of the alfalfa obtained production was made (Table 2 and 3). Total for the three year period under conditions of natural soil $N_0P_0K_0$ from alfalfa 3186.4 kg/da of dry biomass was obtained. The use of a $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ mineral fertilizer increases the productivity of the cultivated crop by 933.1 kg/da (Table 2).

At doubling of the $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ mineral fertilizer the resulting yield of dried alfalfa mass exceeds 1270.3 kg/da which is realized by the variant without fertilizing $N_0P_0K_0$.

2.

Table 2. Economic indicators for alfalfa

Variants	Total production		Total production		Material costs	
	kg/da	±	/da	±	/da	±
$N_0P_0K_0 - T_0$	3186.4	0	743.4	0	302.5	0
$N_4P_{16}K_{12} - T_1$	4119.5	+ 933.1	961.2	+ 217.8	407.0	+ 104.5
$N_8P_{32}K_{24} - T_2$	4456.7	+ 1270.3	1039.7	+ 296.3	465.5	+ 163.0

743,4 /da

217,8 1039,7 /da
1 2

302,5 /da

$N_4P_{16}K_{12}$
407,0 /da.
104,5 /da

$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$
465,5 /da
163,0 /da
2 1

58,5 /da.

440,9 /da (
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$

3). 113,3 /da.

$N_8P_{32}K_{24}$
574,2 /da.

133,3

- The data in the table shows that the produced alfalfa production amounts to 743.4 lv/da for the variant without the use of mineral fertilizer. The use of mineral fertilizers increases alfalfa revenues by 217.8 lv/da and 1039.7 lv/da respectively for variants T_1 and T_2 . When the alfalfa is cultivated under natural conditions T_0 for its dry mass has invested 302.5 lv/da material costs.

- The use of T_1 mineral fertilizer increases the value of the studied indicator whose value is 407.0 lv/da. Compared to the non-fertilizer option this fertilizer rate increases the material costs by 104.5 lv/da. The results reported in the table show no regularity between the rate in crease of the manure dose and the input material costs.

- At twice the fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ the studied quantity is expressed by 465.5 lv/da or by 163.0 lv/da more than the control T_0 .

- The difference between the two options T_0 and T_1 in regard of material costs for mineral fertilizers is 58.5 lv/da.

- For the conditions of natural soil supply from alfalfa a net income of 440.9 lv/da (Table 3) has been obtained. The fertilization of alfalfa with $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increases the value of the same indicator by 113.3 lv/da. The use a twice higher fertilizer $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ in the realized output alfalfa produced a net income of 574.2 lv/da. Compared to the option without fertilization it is higher by 133.3 lv/da.

/da. ()

$N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$ 20,0 /da ,

$N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$,

-

,

-

-

45,7%.

$N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$

-

9,5%, -

.

$N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$

,

.

22,4%.

The net income obtained from alfalfa when using the double dose of $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$ is 20.0 lv/da more compared to the single fertilization rate $N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$, which is the result of the higher amount of dry biomass. From the data in the same table it is found that under natural conditions of alfalfa cultivation the rate of profitability is 45.7%.

The use of mineral fertilizer in the $N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ dose reduces the rate of profitability by 9.5% which is the result of higher costs spent on the production. Doubling of the fertilizer rate from $N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ to $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$ increases and the percentage by which the studied indicator decrease. Its numerical value is 22.4%.

3.

Table 3. Economic indicators for alfalfa

Variants	Net income		Norm of profitability		Cost price		1 Total productivity per 1 lev	
	/da	±	%	±	/t	±		±
$N_0 P_0 K_0 - T_0$	440.9	0	145.7	0	94.9	0	2.5	0
$N_4 P_{16} K_{12} - T_1$	554.2	+ 113.3	136.2	- 9.5	98.8	+ 3.9	2.4	- 0.1
$N_8 P_{32} K_{24} - T_2$	574.2	+ 133.3	123.3	- 22.4	104.4	+ 9.5	2.2	- 0.3

94,9 /t

$N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$

3,9 /t

$N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$

104,4 /t.

9,5 /t

5,6 /t

0 1.

3

2,5

$N_0 P_0 K_0$.

,

- 0,1 - 0,3 ,

$N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$.

The cost of production of alfalfa is expressed by the value of 94.9 lv/t for the variant without the use of mineral fertilizer T_0 . The use of the fertilizer $N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ increases by 3.9 lv/t the same indicator. With the double dose of fertilizer $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$ the resulting cost is obtained production of alfalfa is expressed by the value 104.4 lv/t. It is 9.5 lv/t more respectively for T_0 and T_1 variants.

From the date presented in Table 3 it can be seen that the total alfalfa production of 1 lev invested is 2.5 leva for the variant without fertilizing $N_0 P_0 K_0$. The same result was obtained with the use of mineral fertilizer the differences with the T_0 control are minimal 0.1 and 0.3 leva, respectively for fertilization with $N_4 P_{16} K_{12}$ and $N_8 P_{32} K_{24}$.

1. $N_0P_0K_0$
2014 – 2016 .
9254,0 kg/da . -
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ -
11959,2
kg/da.
 $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$
13013,1 kg/da.

2.
29,3% $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ 39,9% $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$.
34,4%

3. $N_0P_0K_0$
2453,5 /da
(); 3172,0 /da
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ 3431,6 /da $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$.
26,5%

4. () 2262,4 /da
 $N_0P_0K_0$, 2924,8 /da
 $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ 3164,2 /da
 $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ -
24,4%.

5. $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$
217,8
/da 296,3 /da,
104,5 /da 163,0 /da.
113,3
/da 133,3 /da,
3,9 /t 9,5 /t.
- 9,5%
22,4%, 1
0,1 0,3 .

”
”
”
”
577/17.08.2018 .

CONCLUSIONS

1. For the cultivation of alfalfa in natural conditions $N_0P_0K_0$ for the period of survey 2014-2016, received 9254.0 kg/da of fresh mass. The dose of fertilizer used $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ increases the yield of the survey indicator and its mineral value is 11959.2 kg/da. From the fertilization of alfalfa with $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ the resulting fresh mass is 13013.1 kg/da.

2. The dry mass yield increased as a result of fertilization by 29.3% for $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ and by 39.9% for $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$. The dry mass is 34.4% relative to the fresh mass obtained.

3. From control variant $N_0P_0K_0$ 2453.5 n/da of milk unit (UFM) were obtained for the three years of the experience; 3172.0 n/da for $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ and 3431.6 n/da for $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$. The amount of (UFM) is 26.5% of the fresh mass yield.

4. The content of the growth units (UFG) is 2262.4 n/da for the $N_0P_0K_0$ control; 2924.8 n/da for $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ and 3164.2 n/da for the $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ dose. The percentage of (UFG) to the fresh mass is 24.4%.

5. The fertilization with $N_4P_{16}K_{12}$ and $N_8P_{32}K_{24}$ increases the total production with 217.8 lv/da and 296.3 lv/da and the material expenses with 104.5 lv/da and 163.0 lv/da. Net income is increasing with 113.3 lv/da and 133.3 lv/da and the cost price of 3.9 lv/t and 9.5 lv/t. The rate of profitability is lower by 9.5% and 22.4% and the total output of 1 lev invested by 0.1 lv and 0.3 lv for the first and the second dose of fertilizer respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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(*Vicia sativa* L.)

*

, 5800 ,

Productivity and Forage Quality of Common Vetch ‘ (*Vicia sativa* L.) under Organic Production Conditions

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

- The widespread entering of organic production in the agrarian sector in recent years requires an assessment of the possibility of growing different crops under these conditions, of their productivity and production quality.

- The present study was conducted during the period 2012-2014 at the IFC (Pleven) and aimed to evaluate the productivity and forage quality of common vetch in organic production conditions. The organic production included four variants: growing under natural soil fertility without use of bioproducts and alone/combined use of organic products (foliar fertilizer Biofa, growth regulator Polyversum, bioinsecticide NeemAzal T/S).

- As a comparative characteristic, a conventional production variant was used which included treatment with synthetic products (leaf fertilizer Masterblend, growth regulator Flordimex 420 and insecticide Nurelle D). Common vetch was presented by two varieties: Obrazets 666 and Tempo. The results showed that the vetch biomass productivity of common

2012-2014 . ()

4 :

(,

/).

420

: 666 .

35.7% -

7.6

(

420

666.

(

in vitro

T/C,

T/C.

:

(*Vicia sativa* L.)

(Dhima et al., 2007; Yolcu et al., 2010), (Tarekegn, 2014).

(Acikgoz, 1988; Kostov and Pavlov, 2000).

vetch in organic production was on average 7.6 to 35.7% lower compared to conventional growing.

The difference in productivity between the variants with the triple combination of bioproducts (Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S) and synthetic products (Masterblend, Flordimex 420 and Nurelle D) was negligible and statistically insignificant. The responsiveness of the two varieties to the applied bioproducts was more pronounced in Obrazets 666. Regarding the forage quality in vetch organic growing (compared to conventional production) was established a general trend of decrease in content of mineral nitrogen and fiber cell wall components, an increase in energy feeding value and a lack of differences in *in vitro* digestibility. With the most favorable composition of forage was distinguished the biomass formed after combined application of the products Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S, as well as under alone treatment with NeemAzal T/S.

Key words: vetch, organic production, forage quality, feeding value

INTRODUCTION

Common vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) is one of the most widespread annual leguminous crops in the Mediterranean area, West and East Asia (Dhima et al., 2007; Yolcu et al., 2010) and in some regions of Africa (Tarekegn, 2014).

Due to its high nutritional value, it is used as grain forage, hay and silage, showing high palatability and digestibility in all growth stages. It is suitable for grazing and green manure (Acikgoz, 1988; Kostov and Pavlov, 2000).

Common vetch favors the crop development in crop rotations both regarding yields and quality due to its

(Rinnofner et al., 2008).
Vasilakoglou et al. (2008)

(Atemkeng et al., 2011; Vlachostergios et al., 2011). *V. sativa*

(Angelova and Guteva, 2007; Firincio lu et al., 2009; Nikolova et al., 2010; Georgieva et al., 2016),

(Nenova and Ivanova, 2010; Stoyanova et al., 2014; Stoyanova et al., 2015; Georgieva et al., 2015; Uhr and Ivanov, 2015).

(), 2012-2014
(666)
(*Vicia sativa* L.),

10 m²
220 m⁻² ()

nitrogen-fixing ability (Rinnofner et al., 2008). Vasilakoglou et al. (2008) recommend its wide use in the crop rotation for control of weeds and diseases.

Legumes, including vetch, are well known as components of systems with low production inputs (Atemkeng et al., 2011; Vlachostergios et al., 2011). *V. sativa* species is distinguished by many characteristics (tolerance to soil-climatic conditions, adaptability, comparatively high productivity, economic and energy efficiency under cultivation) (Angelova and Guteva, 2007; Firincio lu et al., 2009; Nikolova et al., 2010; Georgieva et al., 2016), which determine it as especially suitable for organic production.

The study of the possibility of organic growing of main cereal and leguminous crops is current during the recent years in Bulgaria, as the researches are mostly focused on increasing yields and improving quality (Nenova and Ivanova, 2010; Stoyanova et al., 2014; Stoyanova et al., 2015; Georgieva et al., 2015; Uhr and Ivanov, 2015).

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the productivity and forage quality of common vetch in organic production conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The field trial was carried out at the Institute of Forage Crops (Pleven, Bulgaria) during the period 2012-2014. The subjects of the study were two varieties (Obrazets 666 and Tempo) of common vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.), registered in the Bulgarian official catalogue of varieties. It was used the long plot method, in a 4-fold replication of the variants, with a plot size of 10 m² and natural soil stock with main nutritive elements. Sowing was conducted at the end of March with a sowing rate of 220 seeds per m² (for both varieties).

2- (Commission Regulation No 889, 2008).
 : 1 - ; 2 -
 /500 ml ha⁻¹/ + /100 g ha⁻¹);
 3 - (/ - 500 ml ha⁻¹);
 4 - (/500 ml ha⁻¹/ + /100g ha⁻¹/ + /500 ml ha⁻¹).
 5 - ()
 /1600 g ha⁻¹,
 420 /500 ml ha⁻¹/
 /400 ml ha⁻¹).
 1.
 - 51-60
 BBCH (UPOV, 2013).
 e 73-75.

The field experiment was located in an area after a two-year conversion period, according to the organic production requirements (Commission Regulation No 889, 2008). The organic production (OP) included the following variants: V 1 – growing under natural soil fertility without use of bioproducts; V 2 – growing under use of organic foliar fertilizer and plant growth regulator (Biofa /500 ml ha⁻¹/ + Polyversum /100 g ha⁻¹); V 3 – growing under use of bioinsecticide (NeemAzal T/S - 500 ml ha⁻¹); V 4 – growing under use of three organic products (foliar fertilizer, growth regulator and an bioinsecticide: Biofa /500 ml ha⁻¹/ + Polyversum /100 g ha⁻¹/ + NeemAzal T/S /500 ml ha⁻¹). Control of the trial was variant V 5 – conventional production (CP) with use of synthetic products (foliar fertilizer, plant growth regulator and an insecticide: Masterblend /1600 g ha⁻¹/ + Flordimex 420 /500 ml ha⁻¹/ + Nurelle D /400ml ha⁻¹). Characteristic of the products was presented in Table 1.

Treatment with organic and synthetic products was done twice at stage 51-60 according to the BBCH scale (UPOV, 2013). The aboveground biomass was harvested at stage 73-75.

1.
Table 1. Characteristics of organic and synthetic products

Products	/ Active ingredients	Application (rates per ha)
	/biological production	
Biofa	(9%), (4%), (0.20%), (P ₂ O ₅) - 8%, (K ₂ O) - 14%; Organic matter (9%), alginic acid (4%), natural plant hormone, total nitrogen (0.20%), total phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅) - 8%, soluble potassium (K ₂ O) - 14%;	500 ml
Polyversum	<i>Pythium oligandrum</i> (M1), 1 × 10 ⁶ oospores/g of product, <i>Pythium oligandrum</i> (strain M1), 1 × 10 ⁶ oospores/g of product, natural product with double effect: a growth regulator and fungicide	100 g
NeemAzal T/S	1% azadirachtin A + 0.5% azadirachtin B,W,G,D + 2.5 neem substance	500 ml
	/conventional production	
Flordimex 420	420 g/l, 420 g/l ethephon;	500 ml
Masterblend	(2 s), 20% (6.22% nitrate + 3.88% ammonia + 9.90% urea), 20% (2) (B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Zn, Mg; combined leaf fertilizer, 20% nitrogen (6.22% nitrate + 3.88% ammonia + 9.90% urea), 20% soluble phosphorus (2 s), 20% soluble potassium (2) and minor elements (B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Zn, Mg;	1600 g
Nurelle D	50 g/l a.i. + 500g/l a.i. 50 g/l a.i. cypermethrin + 500g/l a.i. chlorpyrifos-ethyl + 420 g/l ethephon	400 ml

DM) (Kjeldal), (g kg⁻¹)
 (),
 ()
 ()
 Goering & Van
 Soest (1970) (AOAC, 2010).
in vitro
 (, %) (IVDMD, %)
 -
 Aufrere (Todorov et al., 2010).
 -
 (UFL-UFV), (FUM-FUG,)
 (VEM-VEVI) .
 ,
 ,
 (GE) ,
 (ME) (AOAC, 2010).
 -
 (INRA, 1988)
 : TDP/PBD
 (), PDIN ()
) PDIE ()
) (g kg⁻¹ dry matter).

The main biochemical composition of vetch biomass was determined as content of mineral nitrogen (g kg⁻¹ DM) (by Kjeldal method), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and acid detergent lignin (ADL) in percent of dry matter by systematic detergent analysis of Goering and Van Soest (1970) (AOAC, 2010). Enzymatic *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter (IVDMD, %) was performed by two stage pepsin-cellulase method of Aufrere (Todorov et al., 2010). The energy feeding value was determined according French system (UFL-UFV) (INRA, 1988), Bulgarian (FUM-FUG, Feed units for milk, Feed units for growth) and Dutch (VEM-VEVI) systems. In addition, gross energy (GE) and metabolizable energy (ME) were calculated on the basis of equations according to experimental data of crude protein, crude fiber and IVDMD (AOAC, 2010). The protein feeding value was estimated by French system (INRA, 1988) through following parameters: TDP/PBD – Total Digestible Protein/Protein Brute Digestible, PDIN (Protein digestible in intestine depending on nitrogen) and PDIE (Protein digestible in intestine depending on energy) (g kg⁻¹ DM).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Variation in the yields in annual forage legumes is determined by a number of factors, including soil fertility, climatic zones, agronomic practices applied (Tarekegn, 2014), species and varieties studied (Badrzadeh et al., 2008; Firincio lue et al., 2010), amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing season (Abd El-Moneim and Cocks, 1992), phosphate availability (Turk et al., 2007) etc.

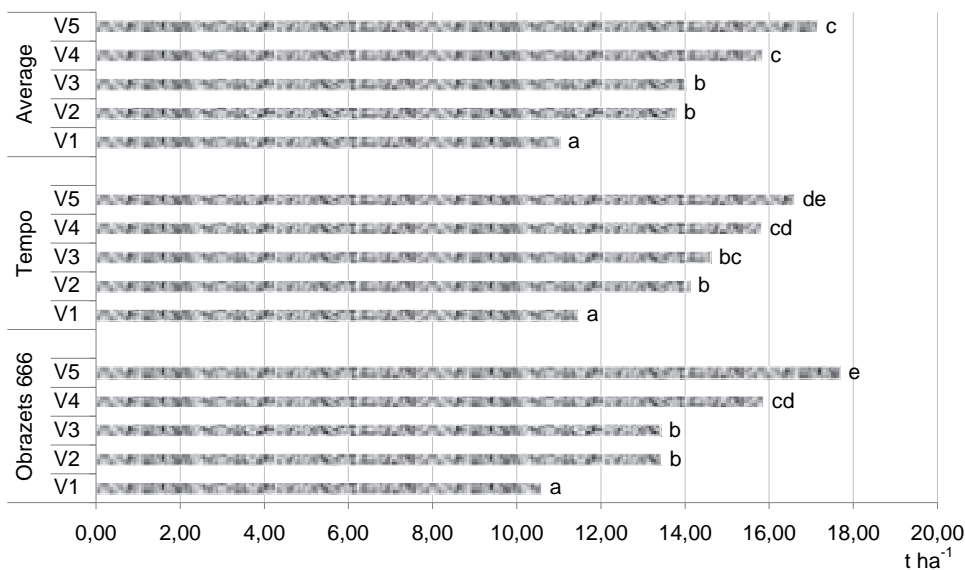
Variation in the yields in annual forage legumes is determined by a number of factors, including soil fertility, climatic zones, agronomic practices applied (Tarekegn, 2014), species and varieties studied (Badrzadeh et al., 2008; Firincio lue et al., 2010), amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing season (Abd El-Moneim and Cocks, 1992), phosphate availability (Turk et al., 2007) etc.

In the conditions of the present study, the amount and distribution of rainfall during the three-year experimental period were comparatively favorable for the growth

mm, (-) 225
 17.9 °C.
 17.14 t ha⁻¹ (1).
 (1)
 (2, 3, 4)
 35.7 15.2%
 (/)
 () 420
 (7.6%)

and development of common vetch. The rainfall sum for active vegetation period (April-June) was 225 mm, at an average daily air temperature of 17.9 °C.

On average, for both varieties, the fresh biomass quantity obtained from conventional growing (B5) was 17.14 t ha⁻¹ (Figure 1). When growing under natural soil fertility (V1) or after treatment with different organic products (V2, V3, V4), a yield was formed, which was 35.7 and 15.2% lower compared to CP. It should be noted that the difference between the variants with triple combination of bioproducts (Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S) and synthetic products (Masterblend, Flordimex 420 and Nurelle D) was negligible (7.6%) and statistically insignificant.



Organic production: V 1 - natural soil fertility without use of products; V 2 - Biofa + Polyversum; V 3 - NeemAzal T/S; V 4 - Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S; Conventional production: V 5 - Masterblend + Flordimex 420 + Nurelle D

. 1.

(t ha⁻¹ green mass)

Fig. 1. Productivity of common vetch in conditions of organic and conventional production (t ha⁻¹ green mass)

666. -
 (1), 2, 3 4 , -
 27.0 49.9 % 666, -
 23.1 37.9% . -
 (5), 666) 44.8% -
 (67.1 (, -
). , -
 - , -
 / . (, , -
 ,) , -
 , Kalapchieva -
 et al. (2010). , -
 - , -
 21.9 29.9% -
 () . -
 , -
 7.8 15.3%. -
 , -
 (Olle et al., 2016; Zarina -
 et al., 2017; Georgieva, 2018). , -
 , -
 . " " -
 (, -
 .) (Temple et al., 1994). -
 (), -

The responsiveness of the two varieties to the applied biological products was more pronounced in Obrazets 666 variety. Compared to the natural soil fertility growing (V1), the biomass increase in variants V2, V3, and V4 ranged from 27.0 to 49.9% in Obrazets 666, and from 23.1 to 37.9% in Tempo. A similar dependence was also observed regarding the use of synthetic products (B5), as the established differences were 67.1 (for Obrazets 666) and 44.8% (Tempo). The data showed that under conditions of OP, the two varieties demonstrated the highest productivity at the combined use of the organic fertilizer Biofa with the products Polyversum and NeemAzal T/C. Kalapchieva et al. (2010) also reported for a different reaction of pea cultivars (Pulpudeva, Iskar, Skinado, Vyatovo) to four variants of organic production including treatment with organic foliar fertilizer and bioinsecticides.

The authors found that Vyatovo variety exhibited greater responsiveness to the applied variants of OP, increasing its yield by 21.9 to 29.9% compared to the control (untreated) variant. In contrast, Pulpudeva variety reacted to a much lesser extent, with yield variations of 7.8 to 15.3%.

Many researchers pointed out the key importance of the choice of cultivars suitable for OP conditions (Olle et al., 2016, Zarina et al., 2017, Georgieva, 2018). However, there are comparatively few studies that compare the biological manifestations of genotypes under biological, conventional or low-input production farming. The implementation of such experiments is a complicated task, as it requires complete "symmetry" in applied practices (varieties, soil treatments, sowing dates and rates, etc.) (Temple et al., 1994).

The analysis of variance showed a determinant meaning of the year as a factor (A), influencing the green mass

- 52.6%
 (2).
 ()
 - (27.0%),
 ,
 (0.2%)
 .
 (A x C, x C),
 (A x x C).
 (A x),

yield in common vetch – 52.6% of the total variation (Table 2). The influence of factor C (variants of production) was considerably less pronounced (27.0%), but significant, unlike the influence of factor B (varieties), whose effect was weak (0.2%) and non-significant.

Also, the interaction of the year and the variety with the variants of production (A x C, B x C) was weak and insignificant, as well as the interaction of the three studied factors (A x B x C). An only significant interaction was that of the year with the variety (A x B), which means that the productivity of the two varieties is strongly influenced by the meteorological conditions during particular years.

2.

Table 2. Analysis of variance regarding green mass productivity in common vetch

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Influence of Factor, %	Mean squares
/ Total	89	755.501		-
Factor A - Years	2	2.317	52.6*	377.75
Factor B - Varieties	1	387.119	0.2	2.316
Factor C - Variants of production	4	53.814	27.0*	96.779
A x B	2	21.736	3.7*	26.907
A x C	8	14.933	1.5	2.716
B x C	4	4.343	1.0	3.733
A x B x C	8	195.741	0.3	9.543
/ Error	60	1435.50	13.6	3.262

*p 0.5

,
 (Larbi et al., 2010).
 , *Vicia*
 ,
 (Bonsi et al.,
 1994).
 ,
 N

Indicators, determining the quality of herbage biomass are important in the evaluation of forage legumes (Larbi et al., 2010). It is well known that *Vicia* species are rich in protein, minerals and have lower fiber content (Bonsi et al., 1994).

Improvement in protein content of fodder legumes has great importance from nutritional, economic and ecological point of view, as these crops are an effective source of nitrogen and provide quality feed with a high digestibility (Longo et al.,

(Longo et al., 2012; Havilah, 2011).

N
27.07 28.38 g kg⁻¹ DM,
666
(3).
3.

2012, Havilah, 2011).

In the conditions of the conducted experiment, N content in the biomass of organically grown vetch was 27.07 and 28.38 g kg⁻¹ DM, respectively in Obrazets 666 and Tempo (Table 3).

Table 3. Forage quality in common vetch under organic and conventional production conditions

/Variants	/Nitrogen	/NDF	/ADF	/ADL	/IVDMD
	g kgDM				%
Obrazets 666					
V1	24.67	43.43	36.52	7.29	61.75
V2	26.99	43.25	34.58	6.66	62.25
V3	27.80	39.69	30.66	5.77	67.31
V4	28.77	37.68	31.02	5.66	66.15
V5	27.67	43.90	35.58	6.97	64.88
Min	24.67	37.68	30.66	5.66	61.75
Max	28.77	43.90	36.52	7.29	67.31
Mean	27.18	41.59	33.67	6.41	64.47
SD	2.50	2.75	2.68	0.68	2.42
CV	5.7	6.6	8.0	10.7	3.8
Tempo					
V1	29.30	40.47	29.45	5.83	64.40
V2	24.33	41.70	35.18	7.49	59.58
V3	31.56	41.72	29.72	5.86	65.52
V4	28.31	39.52	28.90	5.50	70.26
V5	30.83	41.93	35.38	6.86	64.92
Min	24.33	39.52	28.90	5.50	59.58
Max	31.56	41.93	35.38	7.49	70.26
Mean	28.87	41.07	31.73	6.31	64.94
SD	1.94	1.96	3.26	0.83	3.80
CV	9.8	4.7	10.3	13.2	5.85

/Organic production: V 1 – /natural soil fertility without use of products; V 2 - Biofa + Polyversum; V 3 – NeemAzal T/S; V 4 - Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S; /Conventional production: V 5 - Masterblend + Flordimex 420 + Nurelle D
/NDF – /acid-detergent fiber, /ADL – /neutral-detergent fiber, /ADF – /acid-detergent lignin, /IVDMD – /in vitro dry matter digestibility; SD – /standard deviation; CV – /coefficient of variation

666
9.4 (+)
16.6% (+)
(1),

Applying bioproducts showed a trend of rising in nitrogen content in Obrazets 666 with values of 9.4 (Biofa + Polyversum) to 16.6% (Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S) compared to untreated variant (B1), whereas in Tempo, an increase was established only

(7.7%).

N

2.2 8.0%

666

(41.01 40.85 g kg⁻¹ DM
666
43.90 41.93 g kg⁻¹ DM),

+ +

(7.8 11.5%
666).

in vivo

in vitro
(Fahey and Hussein, 1999).

: 666
(64.37 64.88%) (64.94
64.92%).

()
5.5%.

(3)

(4).

4.

(UFL, FUM, VEM)
(UFV, FUG, VEVI)

(3

4),

(
, 5) 3.0 3.8% (

after treatment with bioinsecticide NeemAzal T/S (by 7.7%). Compared to CP, the average content of N in the four variants of organic production was lower, with a decrease of 2.2 and 8.0%, respectively, for Obrazets 666 and Tempo. With a decreased content was also distinguished the organic production concerning the content of NDF (41.01 and 40.85 g kg⁻¹ DM for Obrazets 666 and Tempo, at values of 43.90 and 41.93 g kg⁻¹ DM for CP), especially strongly pronounced in the triple combination of Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S. A similar dependence was also observed regarding the quantity of ADF and ADL, but with more considerable differences compared to CP (with 7.8 and 11.5%, respectively, for Obrazets 666 and Tempo).

The main criterion used to assess feed quality and which directly correlates with *in vivo* digestibility in ruminants is *in vitro* digestibility by enzymes (Fahey and Hussein, 1999).

There were no essential differences in the average values of IVDMD in the two vetch varieties under conditions of OP and CP: Obrazets 666 (64.37 and 64.88%) and Tempo (64.94 and 64.92%). Compared to the untreated variants, however, it was found that the use of all organic products (except for the treatment with Biofa and Polyversum in Tempo variety) increased IVDMD on average by 5.5%.

The highest effect in both varieties had the alone application of bioinsecticide NeemAzal T/S (B3) and the triple combination of Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S (B4). Similar was the trend concerning the energy feeding value of the forage presented in Table 4. For both varieties, the feeding units for milk (UFL, FUM, VEM) and growth (UFV, FUG, VEVI) recorded maximum values in variants with OP (B3 and B4) as the average excess for all variants with OP (vs. variant with CP, B5) was 3.0 and 3.8% (respectively for milk and growth

et al., 2012)
 (FUM,
 ME)

).
 (Gerdzhikova
 -
 (FUM,
 Zhelyazkova (2010),
 (FUM, FUG, GE,

units). In contrast, other authors (Gerdzhikova et al., 2012) reported a higher energy feeding value (FUM, FUG) in conventional cultivation of winter peas compared to OP. Contrary results were obtained by Zhelyazkova (2010), according to which there were no differences in the nutritional value (FUM, FUG, GE, ME) of winter pea biomass after treatment with different bioproducts as compared to an untreated variant.

- Generally speaking, the question of the quality of production in organic farming system is debatable and not well studied, which requires long-term researches with a view to objectivity and significance of the data.

Of importance, in this case, is not only the production system but also the crop, variety and organic products which are the subject of research.

4.

Table 4. Energy feeding value of common vetch in organic and conventional production

/Variants	RFV	UFL	UFV	FUM	FUG	VEM	VEVI
Obrazets 666							
V1	129.5	0.712	0.607	0.590	0.496	854	1812
V2	133.3	0.722	0.619	0.598	0.506	856	1816
V3	152.4	0.765	0.663	0.634	0.542	910	1899
V4	159.8	0.760	0.658	0.630	0.538	909	1899
V5	129.7	0.729	0.625	0.604	0.511	868	1834
Tempo							
V1	151.6	0.732	0.627	0.607	0.512	877	1849
V2	128.0	0.651	0.538	0.540	0.440	807	1738
V3	146.6	0.775	0.673	0.642	0.550	923	1920
V4	156.3	0.800	0.705	0.663	0.576	927	1926
V5	136.1	0.700	0.589	0.581	0.482	862	1824

/Organic production: V 1 -

/natural soil fertility without use of products; V 2 - Biofa + Polyversum; V 3 - NeemAzal T/S; V 4 - Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S; Conventional production: V 5 - Masterblend + Flordimex 420 + Nurelle D

RFV –

/relative feeding value; UFL (Fr), FUM (Bg), VEM (Dutch) –

/feed units for milk; UFV (Fr), FUG (Bg), VEVI (Dutch) –

/feed units for growth

- The common vetch energy value, assessed as GE and ME, did not change considerably under the influence of studied products and varieties (Table 5).

5). () , ()
 11.54 5.99 MJ kg⁻¹ DM,
 11.57 5.89 MJ kg⁻¹ DM
 -
 + +
 666.
 666
 (PBD 99.5, PDIN 90.5,
 PDIE 90.5 g kg⁻¹ DM)
 (PBD 89.7, PDIN 86.7, PDIE 86.7 g kg⁻¹
 DM).
 PBD 122.6, PDIN
 103.9, PDIE 91.6 g kg⁻¹ DM PBD
 140.5, PDIN 115.0, PDIE 94.0 g kg⁻¹ DM

- The gross energy (the amount of heat released after burning) and metabolizable energy (physiologically useful energy for animals) of the crop under conditions of OP were on average 11.54 and 5.99 MJ kg⁻¹ DM, at values of 11.57 and 5.89 MJ kg⁻¹ DM for CP. More essential were the differences in the protein feeding value of the plants. Maxima in both varieties demonstrated the treatment with bioinsecticide NeemAzal T/S, as well as the treatment with the combination Biofa + Polyversum + NeemAzal T/S in Obrazets 666 variety. Of great importance in the considered indicator was the influence of the factor "variety". As a whole, it was established a general trend of an increased protein feeding value of the forage in Obrazets 666 variety inder organic growing (PBD 99.5, PDIN 90.5, PDIE 90.5 g kg⁻¹ DM) compared to CP (PBD 89.7, PDIN 86.7, PDIE 86.7 g kg⁻¹ DM). The opposite tendency was observed in Tempo, as here the values were PBD 122.6, PDIN 103.9, PDIE 91.6 g kg⁻¹ DM for OP and PBD 140.5, PDIN 115.0, PDIE 94.0 g kg⁻¹ DM for CP, respectively.

5.

Table 5. Energy value (MJ kg⁻¹ DM) and protein feeding value (g kg⁻¹ DM) of common vetch in organic and conventional production

/Variants	GE_MJ	ME_MJ	PBD	PDIN	PDIE
Obrazets 666					
V1	11.44	5.84	98.2	88.4	88.2
V2	11.38	5.85	86.7	81.0	82.2
V3	11.62	6.15	135.6	112.6	95.6
V4	11.64	6.15	140.7	116.0	96.0
V5	11.46	5.91	100.9	89.7	86.7
Tempo					
V1	11.56	5.96	121.6	103.4	90.5
V2	11.47	5.55	100.9	89.4	82.2
V3	11.69	6.21	148.3	120.6	99.6
V4	11.55	6.23	119.5	102.2	94.1
V5	11.67	5.86	140.5	115.0	94.0

GE – , ME – ; PBD – , PDIN –
 , PDIE –
 (g kg⁻¹ DM)

GE – gross energy, ME – metabolizable energy; PBD – ; PBD – protein brute digestible, PDIN – protein digestible in intestine depending on nitrogen, PDIE – protein digestible in intestine depending on energy (g kg⁻¹ DM)

CONCLUSIONS

The biomass productivity of common vetch in organic production conditions (natural soil fertility, alone and combined use of organic products - foliar fertilizer Biofa, growth regulator Polyversum, bioinsecticide NeemAzal T/S) was on average 7.6 to 35.7% lower compared to conventional production. The difference in productivity between the variants with the triple combination of bioproducts (Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S) and synthetic products (Masterblend, Flordimex 420 and Nurelle D) was negligible and statistically insignificant.

The responsiveness of the two varieties Obrazets 666 and Tempo to the applied bioproducts was more pronounced in the first variety. Compared to the natural soil fertility growing, the biomass increase in treated variants was in limits from 27.0 to 49.9% in Obrazets 666, and from 23.1 to 37.9% in Tempo.

Regarding the forage quality in vetch organic growing (compared to conventional production) was established a general trend of decrease in content of mineral nitrogen (on average by 2.2 and 8.0%, respectively for Obrazets 666 and Tempo) and fiber cell wall components (NDF, ADF, ADL) (by 7.4 and 8.5%), an increase in energy feeding value (by 1.6 and 5.2%) and a lack of differences in *in vitro* digestibility.

With the most favorable composition of forage was distinguished the biomass formed after combined application of the products Biofa, Polyversum and NeemAzal T/S, as well as under alone treatment with NeemAzal T/S.

- (,)
 - ,)
 35.7 % - /) 7.6
 - .
 - (,)
 420 ()
 .
 666
 , ,
 , , 27.0 49.9 %
 , 666, 23.1 37.9%
 .
 ()
 (2.2
 8.0%, 666
)
 (, ,) (7.4 8.5%),
 (1.6 5.2%)
in vitro
 . -
 T/C,
 T/C.

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