

**(PISUM SATIVUM L.)
(LOLIUM PERENNE L.)**

*, ,
" 89,
5800,

*E-mail: viliana.vasileva@gmail.com

**EFFECT OF SPRING FORAGE PEA (PISUM SATIVUM L.)
AS A COVER CROP OF RYEGRASS (LOLIUM PERENNE L.)
ON SOIL NITROGEN CONTENT**

Viliana Vasileva*, Emil Vasilev, Anelia Katova

Institute of Forage Crops, 89 "General Vladimir Vazov" Str., Pleven 5800, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

(*Pisum sativum* L.),
(*Lolium*
perenne L.),
(
4)
(Meretti)
(100%, 75% 50%)
(
)
,
13.2%
24.9%

The effect of spring forage pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) used as a cover crop of perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) grown for seeds on the soil nitrogen content was studied in field trial in the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven, Bulgaria.

Pea (cv. Pleven 4) was sown before the ryegrass (cv. Meretti) at different sowing rates (100%, 75% and 50%) and harvested at three stages (budding, flowering, grain).

It was found that with increasing the sowing rate of cover crop, soil nitrogen content increased from 13.2% to 24.9%.

Accumulated nitrogen in the soil was used by ryegrass for seed yield formation on the next subsequent year.

Spring forage pea could be used as a cover crop of ryegrass grown for seeds.

Key words: cover, pea, perennial ryegrass, soil nitrogen

INTRODUCTION

Perennial grasses have slowly development and weak competitiveness during the first year of growing which decreased the productivity.

Some perennial grasses are grown under cover of legumes to preserve and enhance the soil fertility, which is the base of the agriculture.

The sowing under cover is a possibility the area to be used more effectively (Tomov, 1989; Kertikov and Vasilev, 2001; Snapp et al., 2005). Dochkova and Vasilev (2000, 2003); Vasilev and Kertikov (2003) considered the growing of perennial grasses under a cover of annual legume forage plants as an economical and ecological method of weed and injurious insect control.

An increase of soil fertility after sowing under cover was found by McLenaghan et al. (1996), Kostov (1997), Anugroho et al. (2009).

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of spring forage pea as a cover crop of ryegrass grown for seeds on the soil nitrogen content.

(Tomov, 1989; Kertikov and Vasilev, 2001; Snapp et al., 2005).

Dochkova and Vasilev (2000; 2003), Vasilev and Kertikov (2003),

McLenaghan et al. (1996), Kostov (1997), Anugroho et al. (2009).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The trial was conducted in the experimental field of Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven, Bulgaria on leached chernozem soil subtype under no irrigation.

- Long plots method, 4 replications and a size of trial plot of 10 m² was used. Spring forage pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) (cv. Pleven 4) was sown with 100%, 75% and 50% of the sowing rate and interrow spacing of 10 cm (for 100% sowing rate - 110 germinable seeds per m²).

10 m².
(*Pisum sativum* L.) (cv. Pleven 4)
100%, 75% 50%
10 cm
(100% - 110

Meretti) (*Lolium perenne* L.) (cv. Meretti)

Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) (cv. Meretti) was sown after the pea in widerow sward.

:
100% (;
) - ;
100% (;
) - ;
100% +
100%;
75% +
100%;
50% +
100%.

PK (P25K10),

The experimental design was as follows: Pea 100% (pure stand) – control; Ryegrass 100% (pure stand) – control; Pea 100% + ryegrass 100%; Pea 75% + ryegrass 100%; Pea 50% + ryegrass 100%.

All variants were treated against a background of PK (P25K10), the phosphorus being applied as triple super phosphate and potassium as potassium chloride. To assess the effect of cover crop on the soil nitrogen

(Page et al., 1982).

SPSS

content mineral nitrogen fertilization was not applied. No chemical control with insects and weeds was applied.

The cover was harvested in three stages, i.e. budding, flowering and grain.

Soil samples were taken before the start of the trial and at the end of the vegetation period to determine soil nitrogen content (Page et al., 1982). Seed yield of perennial ryegrass on the next subsequent year was recorded. The data were statistically processed by SPSS computer program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil nitrogen content prior to sowing was 23.08 mg N/kg soil (Table 1). Different values were recorded at the end of vegetation depending on the sward type and stage of harvesting of the cover crop.

The lowest soil nitrogen content (22.63 mg N/kg soil) logically was found in the pure sward of perennial ryegrass. Considerably higher values of soil nitrogen content on average for the three stages of harvesting were recorded in the pure pea swards (28.58 mg N/kg soil) due to the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing potential of pea. The exceeding as compared to the control was by 23.8%.

23.08 mg N/kg
(1).

e -
(22.63 mg N/kg).

-
(28.58 mg N/kg),

23.8%.

1.

Table 1. Soil nitrogen content

/Variants	/Stage	N mg N/kg soil
/Soil before sowing	/Control	23.08
Ryegrass 100%	/Control	22.63
Pea 100%	/budding	27.30
Pea 100%	/flowering	28.70
Pea 100%	/grain	29.75
/average		28.58
SE (P=0.05)		1.46
Pea 50% + Ryegrass 100%	/budding	23.45
Pea 50% + Ryegrass 100%	/flowering	29.05
Pea 50% + Ryegrass 100%	/grain	25.90
/average		26.13
SE (P=0.05)		1.37
Pea 75% + Ryegrass 100%	/budding	26.28
Pea 75% + Ryegrass 100%	/flowering	28.11
Pea 75% + Ryegrass 100%	/grain	29.15
/average		27.85
SE (P=0.05)		1.33
Pea 100% + Ryegrass 100%	/budding	30.10
Pea 100% + Ryegrass 100%	/flowering	32.20
Pea 100% + Ryegrass 100%	/grain	24.15
/average		28.82
SE (P=0.05)		2.22

150
kg N/ha
45-
70 kg N/ha (Unkovich and Pate,
2000; Clayton et al., 2004; Voisin
et al., 2013).

Under favourable conditions
pea can fix up to 150 kg N/ha and
to accumulate in the soil 45-70 kg
N/ha (Unkovich and Pate, 2000;
Clayton et al., 2004; Voisin et al.,
2013). There is dynamic
relationship between legume and
grass components in mixed
systems, where the absorbtion of
soil nitrogen from grasses
decreased its depressive effect on
nitrogen fixation.

(Graham, 2008).

- Nitrogen from the biological
nitrogen fixation is used directly by
the plants (Graham, 2008).
Pea is a crop supporting high
levels of available nitrogen in the
soil.

50% (26.13 mg N/kg), 13.2%
 - ;
 75% (27.85 mg N/kg), 20.7%,
 100% (28.82 mg N/kg), 24.9%.

(Jensen, 1994).
 Sidorova et al. (2010)
 156 kg/da
 39.6 kg/da
 . Vasileva and Kosev
 (2015) 51.8 kg/da
 10.6 kg/da
 4
 . Kwabiah et al. (2005)
 36.6 kg/da

26.78 mg N/kg,
 16.0%;
 29.52 mg N/kg,

There was tendency soil nitrogen content to increase with increasing the sowing rate of cover crop.

Thus, soil nitrogen content (26.13 mg N/kg) in the swards with a cover sown at 50% sowing rate was by 13.2% higher as compared to the control; for 75% sowing rate (27.85 mg N/kg), by 20.7%; and for 100% (28.82 mg N/kg), by 24.9%, respectively.

Pea has short vegetation season, root and bacterial biomass mineralized rapidly after harvesting (Jensen, 1994).

According to Sidorova et al. (2010) pea can accumulate to 156 kg/da fresh and to 39.6 kg/da dry root biomass at the beginning of flowering. Vasileva and Kosev (2015) reported 51.84 kg/da fresh and 10.56 kg/da dry root mass in spring forage pea (cv. Pleven 4) at the same stage. Kwabiah et al. (2005) reported to 36.6 kg/da dry root biomass for growing season of pea.

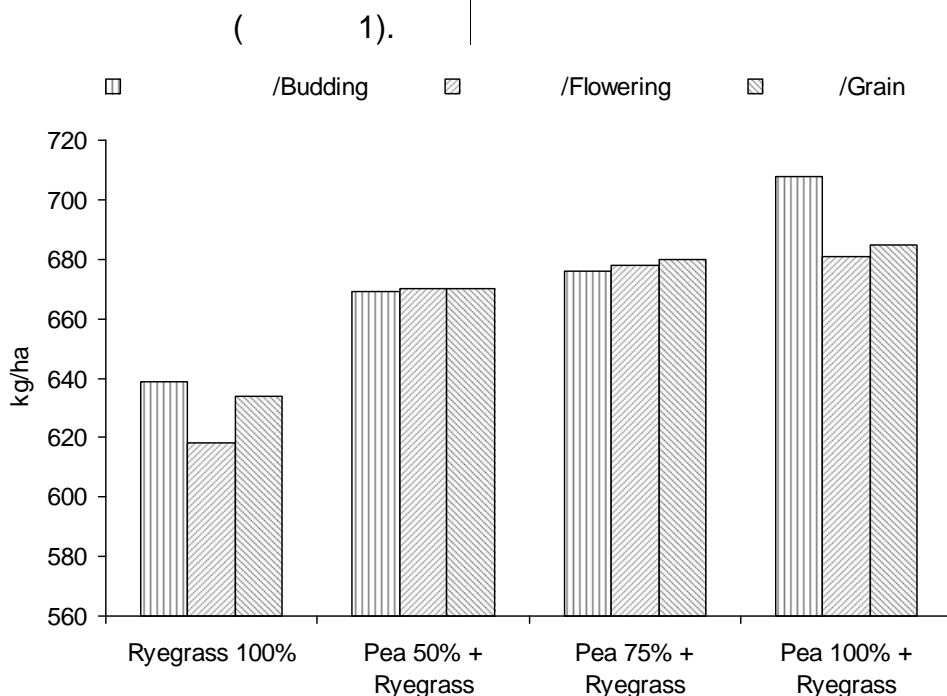
When pea was harvested at the budding stage on average for all cover swards, including this of pure pea, soil nitrogen content was 26.78 mg N/kg soil, which exceeded the control by 16.0%; when pea was harvested at the flowering stage, soil nitrogen content was 29.52 mg N/kg soil, or by 27.9% over the control.

27.9%

27.24 mg N/kg
18.0%

Soil nitrogen content showed values of 27.24 mg N/kg soil when cover was harvested for grain, which was by 18.0% over the control. We assume it was due to pea plant used part of the nitrogen for seed formation.

Accumulated nitrogen in the soil after decomposition of root mass of pea were used by grass, which positively effected the productivity during next subsequent year. The data for seed yield from ryegrass were in accordance with values of soil nitrogen (Figure 1).



. 1.

Fig. 1. Seed ryegrass yield after sowing under cover of spring forage pea

-
 ,
 10.8%.
 , 75 100%
 ,
 9.7 10.2%.
 .
 Zapata and Baert (1989),
 Thomas (1992), Pachev (2007),
 Pachev et al. (2009).

- In our study significantly higher seed ryegrass yield compared to the pure ryegrass seed yield was found in the stands with a cover sown by 100% seed rate and harvested at the budding stage. The exceeding was by 10.8%. In the stands with a cover sown by 75 and 100% sowing rate and harvested at the flowering stage, the exceeding was by 9.7 and 10.2%.

- The possibility grass component in mixture to be supplied with nitrogen from the legume through symbiotic nitrogen fixation improved nitrogen nutrition of plants in environmentally friendly aspect, increased productivity of both, plants and soil. The similar were the findings of Zapata and Baert (1989), Thomas (1992), Pachev (2007), Pachev et al. (2009).

CONCLUSIONS

- After using of spring forage pea as a cover crop of perennial ryegrass grown for seeds, soil nitrogen content increased from 13.2% to 24.9% with increasing the sowing rate of cover.

Accumulated nitrogen in the soil was used by ryegrass for seed yield formation on the next subsequent year.
 Spring forage pea could be used as a cover crop of ryegrass grown for seeds.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Anugroho F., M. Kitou, F. Nagumo, K. Kinjo, Y Tokashiki.** 2009. Effect of the sowing date on the growth of hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*) as a cover crop influenced the weed biomass and soil chemical properties in a subtropical region. *Weed Biology and Management*, 9, 129-136.
2. **Clayton G.W., W.A. Rice, N.Z. Lupwayi, A.M. Johnston, G.R. Lafond, C.A. Grant, F. Walley.** 2004. Inoculant formulation and fertilizer nitrogen effects on field pea: nodulation, N₂ fixation and nitrogen partitioning. *Can J Plant Sci*, 84, 79–88.
3. **Dochkova B., E. Vasilev.** 2003. Influence of the mixed growing of spring forage pea as a cover to perennial ryegrass for seed on injurious insect numbers. In: *Proceedings of the 12th Symposium of the European Grassland Federation*, 26-28 May, 2003; Pleven, Bulgaria. Edited by Kirilov A, Todorov N., Katerov I., 8, 408-410.
4. **Dochkova B., E. Vassilev.** 2000. Influence of the spring green pea as a cover crop with cocksfoot for seed production on the population of some insects. *Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans*, 3, 627-634.
5. **Graham P.H.** 2008. Ecology of the root-nodule bacteria of legumes. In: *Nitrogen-fixing leguminous symbiosis*. Edited by Dilworth M.J., James E.K., Sprent J.I., Newton W.E. Springer, Dordecht, The Netherlands, 23-58.
6. **Jensen E. S.** 1994. Availability of nitrogen in 15 N-labelled mature pea residues to subsequent crops in the field. *Soil Biol. Biochem.*, 26, 465-472.
7. **Kertikov T., E. Vasilev.** 2001. Forage productivity of *Pisum sativum* L. grown as a cover crop of cocksfoot for seed production. *Journal of Mountain Agriculture on the Balkans*, 4: 122-130.
8. **Kostov O.** 1997. Fertilization for Sustainable Plant Production and Soil Fertility. Edited by Van Cleemput O., Haneklaus S., Hofman G., Schnug E. and Vermoesen A. *Proceedings of 11th International World Fertilizer Congress*, 7-13 September, 2, 665-672.
9. **Kwabiah A. B., D. Spaner, A. G. Todd.** 2005. Shoot-to-root ratios and root biomass of cool-season feed crops in a boreal Podzolic soil in Newfoundland. *Can. J. Soil Sci.*, 85, 369-376.
10. **McLenaghan R. D., K. C. Cameron, N. H. Lampkin, M. L. Daly, B. Deo.** 1996. Nitrate leaching from ploughed pasture and the effectiveness of winter catch crops in reducing leaching losses. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research*, 39, 413-420.
11. **Pachev I.** 1997. Humic condition mainly soil differences in Central North of Bulgaria. PhD thesis, Agricultural Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria.
12. **Pachev I., T. Kertikov, N. Georgieva.** 2009. Influence of the technology of pea cultivation on nodulation and content of crop residues for improvement of soil fertility. *Acta biologica iugoslavica - serija A: Zemljište i biljka*, 58, 139-145.
13. **Page A., R. Miller, D. Keeney.** 1982. *Methods of soil analyses. Chemical and Microbiological Properties. Part 2. Second Edition*, American Society of Agronomy, Inc., Soil Science Society of America, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
14. **Sidorova K. K., V. K. Shumny, E. Yu. Vlasova, M. N. Glyanenko, T. M. Mishchenko, G. G. Maystrenko.** 2010. Genetics of symbiosis and breeding of a macrosymbiont for intense nitrogen fixation by the example of pea. *VoGIS Journal* 14, 357-374.
15. **Snapp S. S., S. M. Swintonb, R. Labartab, D. Mutchc, J. R. Blackb, R. Leepa, J. Nyiranezaa, K O'Neila.** 2005. Evaluating cover crops for benefits, costs and performance within cropping system niches. *Agronomy Journal*, 97, 322-332.

16. **Thomas R. J.** 1992. The role of legume in the N cycle of productive and sustainable pastures. *Grass and Forage Science*, 47, 133-142.
17. **Tomov P.** 1989. Seed production of orchard grass Dabrava variety under cover of oat. *Plant Science*, 4, 51-55. In Bg
18. **Unkovich M., J. S. Pate.** 2000. An appraisal of recent field measurements of symbiotic N₂ fixation by annual legumes. *Field Crop Research*, 65, 211-228.
19. **Vasilev ., T. Kertikov.** 2003. Influence of the cover crop of forage pea on seed productivity of cocksfoot. In: Proceedings of the 12th Symposium of the European Grassland Federation, 26-28 May, 2003; Pleven, Bulgaria. Edited by Kirilov A., Todorov N., Katerov I., 8, 419-422.
20. **Vasileva V., V. Kosev.** 2015. Root biomass accumulation in some varieties and hybrids of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). *Journal of BioScience and Biotechnology*, Volume 4, 1, 51-56.
21. **Voisin A. S., J. Gueguen, C. Huyghe, M. H. Jeuffrou, J. M. Meynard, C. Mougel, S. Pellerin, E. Pelzer.** 2013. Legumes for feed, food, biomaterials and bioenergy in Europe: a review. *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, Springer.
22. **Zapata F., L. Baert.** 1989. Air nitrogen as fertilizer. In: *Soils for development*. Edited by Van Cleemput O., Publication Series N1, ITC- Ghent, 61-84.

*E-mail: imnikolova@abv.bg

EFFECT OF WATER DEFICIT, SPIDER MITE PRESENCE AND IMIDACLOPRID TREATMENT ON SOYBEAN SEED VIGOR

Ivelina Nikolova*, Natalia Georgieva

Institute of Forage Crops, "General Vladimir Vazov" 89, 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

It was studied the complex influence of three factors on the germination, growth and vigor of soybean seeds: factor A – regime of irrigation (water stress and irrigation) factor B – spider mites (with mite attack and without mite attack) and factor – imidacloprid, (imidacloprid treatment and without imidacloprid treatment). The factors were imposed during the reproductive stage of soybean. After 10-day water stress the soil moisture was restored to 75-80% ultimate field water capacity.

It was found that the water stress imposed during the reproductive stage of soybean had the strongest negative influence on the energy of emergence and seed germination. A result of its impact was a reduction of the length and weight of primary radicle and shoot length by 11.48, 22.65 and 22.22% respectively as well as reduction of the vigor index of primary radicle and seedling by 209.81 and 10.00 percentage points.

The impact of spider mites was less pronounced and associated with decrease

61.89 5.99
%

of the vigor of primary radicle and seedling by 61.89 and 5.99 percentage points respectively. The most pronounced oppressing effect on seed germination, growth and vigor was found at double stress conditions: water deficit and mite attack. The most favorable conditions for the germination, growth and vigor of seeds were found in variants with irrigation and without mite attack.

Key words: spider mites, regime of irrigation, seed germination, growth, vigor, imidacloprid, soybean

INTRODUCTION

(Harris et al., 1999; Ghassemi-Golezani et al., 2010; Yari et al., 2010).

The fast and simultaneous seed emergence of annual crops has crucial importance for achievement of optimal crop density and garnished stands as well as high productivity with good quality (Harris et al., 1999; Ghassemi-Golezani et al., 2010; Yari et al., 2010). The use of seeds with degraded sowing qualities could potentially reduce the rate and degree of germination and emergence leading to establishment of thin and unstable stands related to low productivity (Copeland and McDonald, 2001; Iqbal et al., 2002; Ghassemi-Golezani and Dalil, 2011).

(Copeland and McDonald, 2001; Iqbal et al., 2002; Ghassemi-Golezani and Dalil, 2011).

The water deficit could reduce or slow the germination or completely prevent the emergence process (Turk et al., 2004).

(Turk et al., 2004).
Dornbos

According to Dornbos et al., (1991)

(1991) Ghassemi-Golezani et al.
(2012)

and Ghassemi-Golezani et al., (2012) the water stress during reproductive period of soybean reduce not only the seed yield but worsen the seed qualities reducing the degree of germination, growth and vigor.

Some authors find that the treatment with imidacloprid (a compound belonging to the chloronicotinyl insecticides and active in a great number of sucking and stinging insects) leads to reducing the degree of water stress (Thielert, 2006) and other ones recommend its use as a means for plant protecting from spider mites (Ako et al., 2004; Ako et al., 2006).

(Ako et al., 2004; Ako et al., 2006).

The spider mites are also factor which influence unfavorably the seed quality and decrease their germination and vigor (Canerday and Arant, 1964; Wilson, 1993; Usman et al., 2011).

(Canerday and Arant, 1964; Wilson, 1993; Usman et al., 2011).

The complex effect of water stress and mite attack on the soybean yield and its structural elements is a subject of study of many researchers (Hammond and Pedigo, 1982; English-Loeb, 1990; Sadras et al., 1998) but there is no information for their complex impact on the stages of seed germination and emergence.

(Hammond and Pedigo, 1982; English-Loeb, 1990; Sadras et al., 1998),

The objective of present study was to determine the

complex effect of water deficit, spider mites and imidacloprid imposed during the reproductive period of soybean on the germination, growth and vigor of seeds.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the period 2011-2012 was carried out a pot trial (8 variants in 10 replications) in a greenhouse at Institute of Forage Crops (Pleven). The culture was soybean, variety Richi. It is used pots (type "Wagner") as in every pot were grown 4 plants. It was studied the influence of the following factors: factor A – regime of irrigation (water stress /+WS/ and irrigation /-WS/), factor B – spider mites (with mite attack /+M/ and without mite attack /-M/) and factor – imidacloprid /Confidor 70 WG/), (imidacloprid treatment /+I/ and without imidacloprid treatment /-I/). All plants received an equal amount of water to maintain the soil moisture of 75-80% ultimate field water capacity (UFWC) to the end of growth stage R5/beginning of growth stage R6 (Febr and Cavinesi, 1977) when was imposed a 10-day water deficit. It was initiated by the reduction to a half of the irrigation norm.

After 10-day water stress the soil moisture was restored to 75-80% UFWC as some variants were treated with insecticide Confidor 70 WG (700 g/kg imidacloprid) as possibility to overcome the effect of factor A and factor B.

2011-2012 .
 8
 10
 4
 : -
 ()
 ()
 - ()
 ()
 -
 75-80%)
 R5/
 (Febr & Cavinesi, 1977),
 10-
 10-
 75-80%
 70 - 15 g/da (700
 g/kg)

R6
 149.4 / (+ + ±)
 91.8 / (-
 + ±).
Tetranychus atlanticus Mc Gregor
 (*Acari: Tetranychidae*).
 10 (100g /
) – 500 ml ha⁻¹.
 (Fischer
 Maurer, 1978)
 (S).
 ()
 0.5,
 ()
 (Hrachovina , 2007).
 50
 15cm
 Filtrak 383.

The study was conducted at natural population density of spider mites as the mean numbers was 149.4 number per leaflet (at variants with imposed water stress and mite attack /+WS+M±l/) and 91.8 number per leaflet (at variants with irrigation and mite attack /-WS+M±l) respectively. The main species from spider mites in the present experiment was *Tetranychus atlanticus* Mc Gregor (*Acari: Tetranychidae*).

At variants without mite attack was used the acaricide Talstar 10 EK (100 g/l bifentrin) at dose 500 ml ha⁻¹. On the basis of drought resistance index (Fischer and Maurer, 1978) was calculated a stress intensity index (S).

Its value in the conditions of present study (under imposed water deficit and mite attack) was 0.5 which determined it as moderate stress. It should not be neglected the fact that in greenhouse conditions (in pots) the stress is developed much quicker than at field conditions (Hrachovinova et al., 2007).

To determine the laboratory germination of seeds were laid 50 seeds in petri dishes (15 cm diameter) on filter paper Filtrak 383. Every variant had 3 replications.

8. Well watered plant, without mite attack, without imidacloprid treatment – “-WS+M-I”

8. Well watered plant, without mite attack, without imidacloprid treatment (Control) – “-WS-M-I”

(1).

a 1. k :

attack, without imidacloprid treatment – “-WS+M-I”

8. Well watered plant, without mite attack, without imidacloprid treatment (Control) – “-WS-M-I”

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The agricultural qualities of seeds are related to their sowing properties and vigor. At comparing the energy of emergence depending on the studied factors (A, B, C) and the combination among them showed certain significant differences in the values (Table 1).

Table 1. Effects of factors: system of irrigation, mites and imidacloprid and their interaction on energy of emergence and seed germination of soybean seeds

Variants	Energy of emergence, %			Seed germination, %		
	2011	2012	Average	2011	2012	Average
1	68.69 a	69.13 a	68.912 a	85.00 a	84.44 ab	84.722a
2	78.66 b	71.36 a	75.007 b	91.67 abc	86.67 abc	89.167abc
3	70.88 a	67.02 a	68.950 a	86.67 ab	83.33 a	85.000a
4	78.21 b	70.75 a	74.476 b	91.67 abc	85.56 abc	88.611 ab
5	82.01 c	79.80 bc	80.907 c	93.33 abc	91.11 cd	92.222bcd
6	85.68 d	85.52 c	85.602 d	95.00 bc	93.33 d	94.167cd
7	83.68 cd	77.69 b	80.685 c	95.00 bc	90.00 bcd	92.500bcd
8 (/)	84.35 d	82.47 bc	83.407 cd	96.67 c	92.78 d	94.722d
Average	79.019	75.468	77.243	91.875	88.403	90.139
LSD _{0.5%}	2.341	6.075	4.067	8.472	5.976	5.075

Legend / : 1 : +WS+A+I; 2: +WS-A+I; 3: +WS+A-I; 4: +WS-A-I; 5: -WS+A+I; 6: -WS-A+I; 7: -WS A-I; 8: -WS-A-I - Control

(), The water stress (factor A) independently of the impact of other factors (B and C) significantly decreased the energy

2012 .		2011-	
		10.81%	
	-		
(+ + +	+ + - ,		
68.91	68.95%),		
(- - -)			
14.50	14.45%		
+ - -).	(+ - +		
	-		
(- - +	- - - ,		
85.60	83.71%).		
		4.76%	
0. 79%			

of emergence during the separated years as well as for the 2011-2012 period on average by 10.81 percentage points to unstressed plants. The most pronounced oppressing effect was observed at variants with induced water deficit and mite attack (+WS+M+I and +WS+M-I, 68.91 and 68.95% respectively) whose energy of emergence to the control (-WS-M-I) decreased by 14.50 and 14.45 percentage points respectively. At these variants was observed significantly lower energy and compared to the variants with the same regime of irrigation but without presence of mites (+WS-M+I and +WS-M-I). With the highest values of analyzed parameter were distinguished the variants without imposed water stress and without mites (-WS-M+I and -WS-M-I, 85.60 and 83.71% respectively). The result of mite activity as a whole was less pronounced and was related to reduction of the energy of emergence on average by 4.76 percentage points to the variants without mites. The treatment of plants with imidacloprid had the least effect as it increased the energy of emergence barely with 0.79 percentage points to the untreated plants and the differences were insignificant.

A similar tendency was observed in regard to the mean seed germination as the water deficit decreased the values of

6.53%
 : - - - (8).
 -
 ,
 (+ + + + + - ,
 84.72 85.0%),
 .
 -
 (- - - - - + ,
 94.72 94.17%).
 3.06% ,
 0.14% .
 ,
 R5 R6
 5
 26%
 (Dornbos et al.,
 1989; Dornbos et al., 1991;
 Ghassemi-Golezani et al., 2012).

parameter on average by 6.53% percentage points and were found significant differences to the control (-WS-M-I). Again with the lowest percentages of seed germination were distinguished plants grown under water stress and mite attack (+WS+M+I and +WS+M-I, 84.72 and 85.0% respectively) whose differences were significant to the unstressed plants. In the last ones the germination varied in much narrow limits with insignificantly higher percentage in variants without mites (control -WS-M-I and -WS-M+I, 94.72 and 94.17% respectively). The presence of mites decreased the seed germination by 3.06 percentage points and the imidacloprid treatment increased it barely with 0.14 percentage points.

Similar results related to the unfavorable impact of water deficit (imposed during the reproductive period - stages R5 and R6) in soybean on seed germination are reported and other authors (Dornbos et al., 1989; Dornbos et al., 1991; Ghassemi-Golezani et al., 2012) as the reduction in those researches varied from 5 to 26 percentage points.

The last stage of the germination and beginning of growth is associated with the cell division and elongation leading to the emergence of primary radicle. The troubled water absorption decreased the cell division and as

(Zaefizadeh et al., 2011).

a final result reduces the growth of primary radicle (Zaefizadeh et al., 2011). The regime of irrigation influenced the initial growth (Table 2).

Table 2. Effects of factors: system of irrigation, mites and imidacloprid and their interaction on radicle lengths and weights and shoot lengths of soybean seeds

Variants	Length of radicle, cm			Weight of radicle, g			Length of shoot (cm)		
	2011	2012	Average	2011	2012	Average	2011	2012	Average
1	11.411 ab	10.523 a	10.967 a	0.125 a	0.165a	0.145 a	0.260a	0.264a	0.262a
2	11.321 a	10.668 a	10.994 a	0.172 ab	0.168a	0.170 ab	0.370bc	0.280a	0.325ab
3	11.888 ab	10.602 a	11.245 a	0.161 ab	0.155a	0.158 ab	0.303ab	0.288a	0.296ab
4	11.317 a	10.641 a	10.979 a	0.170 ab	0.167a	0.169 ab	0.387bc	0.270a	0.328ab
5	12.373 abc	11.581 ab	11.977 ab	0.177 abc	0.204ab	0.190 bc	0.410cd	0.313ab	0.362bcd
6	13.046 bc	12.330 b	12.688 b	0.233 c	0.219b	0.226 c	0.423cd	0.380b	0.402cd
7	12.997 abc	11.651 ab	12.324 b	0.194 bc	0.191ab	0.193 bc	0.407c	0.310ab	0.358bc
8	13.571 c	12.278 b	12.925 b	0.227 c	0.216b	0.221 c	0.493d	0.377b	0.435d
Average	12.241	11.284	11.762	0.182	0.186	0.184	0.382	0.310	0.346
LSD 0.5%	1.684	1.608	1.359	0.054	0.047	0.036	0.086	0.087	0.073

Legend / : 1 : +WS+A+I; 2: +WS-A+I; 3: +WS+A-I; 4: +WS-A-I; 5: -WS+A+I; 6: -WS-A+I; 7: -WS A-I; 8: -WS-A-I - Control

11.48
22.65%
-
,
(1:
+ +A+ ; 2: + -A+ ; 3:
+ +A- ; 4: + -A-) ,
(6: - -A+ 8: - -A- -
).

The water stress reduced the length and weight of primary radical on average by 11.48 and 22.65% respectively to the unstressed plants. It should be noted that significant differences in the values were found among the variants with imposed water deficit (1: +WS+M+I; 2: +WS-M+I; 3: +WS+M-I; 4: +WS-M-I) and those with irrigation without mite presence (6: -WS-M+I and 8: -WS-M-I – control).

The length and weight of the primary seed radicle from plants grown under irrigation and mite attack also exceeded the relevant

12.72%.
 2.25
 (- -A-)
 13.00
 15.15% 28.51 34.39%
 :
 (1:
 + +A+ 3: + +A-).

(Greacen and Oh, 1972;
 Burstrom, 1975).

ones in all variants under water stress. All of this showed that the spider mites were also a factor influencing the considered parameters.

As a result of their harmful activity the length and weight of the primary radicle were reduced on average by 2.25 and 12.72% for the period. In both regimes of irrigation was not observed significant differences between two degrees of the mite factor. The treatment with imidacloprid did not lead to significant change in the values of those parameters. With the most essential reduction in the length and weight of radicle to the control (respectively from 13.00 to 15.15% and from 28.51 to 34.39%) are distinguished the variants with imposed double stress: water deficit and mite presence (1: +WS+M+I and 3: +WS+M-I).

The shoot growth was also highly sensitive to water stress because the cell expansion was result of the action of the turgor pressure upon cell walls (Greacen and Oh, 1972; Burstrom, 1975).

The authors found that even conditions of mild water stress when the turgor pressure is reduced by only a few bars it would led to considerable reduction in the growth. In the conditions of present study the imposed water deficit decreased the shoot radicle on average by

22.22%

(6: - -A+ 8: - -A- -
).

:

31.95 39.77%.

14.23%

(Weaver,
 1947).

- , -

.

,

,

(- +) (- - 6 -
 3).

a 3.

22.22% as significant differences were observed to the variants with irrigation without mite attack (6: -WS-M+I and 8: -WS-M-I (control)).

Statistically the greatest reduction in growth to the control was observed in double stress conditions: water deficit and mite attack independently of imidacloprid impact – from 31.95 to 39.77%. The influence of mites was related to the decrease of shoot length on average by 14.23% as there were not established significant differences between the two degrees of that factor. The application of imidacloprid had no influence on that parameter.

The vigor of seeds is an important parameter for their suitability and sowing qualities to establish a well garnished stand and high productivity of farming cultures (Weaver, 1947).

That is why this is the one of the most important parameter characterizing the quality of seeds. With the highest vigor index of the primary radicle and seedling were distinguished the seeds grown at irrigation conditions and lack of mites independently of the influence of imidacloprid factor (-WS-M-I and -WS-M+I) (Table 3).

(VI)

Table 3. Effects of factors: system of irrigation, mites and imidacloprid and their interaction on seedling vigor index (VI)

Variants	Radicle /			Shoot /		
	2011	2012	Average	2011	2012	Average
1	969.01 a	888.21 a	928.61 a	21.95 a	22.20 a	22.06 a
2	1037.73 a	923.75 a	980.74 ab	34.10 bc	24.28 a	29.19 ab
3	1013.24 a	886.27 a	949.76 a	26.33 ab	24.04 a	25.19 a
4	1036.15 a	910.48 a	973.31 ab	35.60 c	23.08 a	29.34 ab
5	1156.18 ab	1057.52 ab	1106.85 bc	38.00 c	28.64 ab	33.32 bc
6	1239.40 b	1151.37 b	1195.39 c	40.22 cd	35.48 b	37.85 cd
7	1235.46 b	1050.64 ab	1143.05 c	38.60 c	27.87 ab	33.23 bc
8	1313.72 b	1139.01 b	1226.37 c	47.73 d	35.02 b	41.37 d
Average	1125.11	1000.91	1063.01	35.32	27.58	31.44
LSD _{0.5%}	194.848	180.312	140.12	7.982	7.931	7.481

Legend / : 1 : +WS+A+I; 2: +WS-A+I; 3: +WS+A-I; 4: +WS-A-I; 5: -WS+A+I; 6: -WS-A+I; 7: -WS A-I; 8: -WS-A-I - Control

209.81 10.00%

-

:

(+ + + + + -).

-

61.89 5.99 %

The differences were statistically significant compared to the variants with imposed water stress. The imposition of water deficit reduced the mean values of the two parameters respectively by 209.81 and 10.00 percentage points to unstressed plants as the most pronounced oppressing effect was established in double stress conditions: water stress and mite attack (+WS+M+I and +WS+M-I) with decrease by 271.70 and 15.99 percentage points compared to watered plants without mites. The influence of mite factor was less pronounced as the mean vigor index of primary radicle and seedling at mite presence decreased by 61.89 and 5.99 percentage points respectively.

The presented results confirmed the negative effect of

(Dornbos et al., 1989; Simiciklas et al., 1989; Yaklich, 1984)

drought stress during seed formation on the vigor of soybean seeds which is found by other researchers (Dornbos et al., 1989; Simiciklas et al., 1989; Yaklich, 1984) as at the same time these results enriched the information with the additional effect of spider mites.

(4)

By the analysis of variance in regard to the seed germination (Table 4) was established that the regime of irrigation () had dominant influence and significant effect on that parameter – 55.02% from the total variation.

– 55.02%

4.

Table 4. Influence of variance factors on germination of soybean seeds, average

Sou ce of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	I flu n of factor, %	n square
t l/	23	464.871	100.0	20.2
F -Regime of irrigation				
A-	1	255.78	55.02*	255.8
F -Mite / B-	1	55.9676	12.04*	56.0
F -imidacloprid				
-	1	0.116204	0.02	0.1
B	1	37.7309	8.12*	37.7
	1	0.467604	0.10	0.5
	1	0.116204	0.02	0.1
	1	0.462037	0.10	0.5
I d error/	16	146.287	24.60*	9.1

Legend / : F – factor; –

- | A significant effect on the variation of germination had and factor B – presence or absence of mites but its impact was - | comparatively less pronounced

10.81	6.53%	.	-	respectively. A result of its impact was a reduction of the length and weight of primary radicle and shoot
			-	length by 11.48, 22.65 and 22.22% respectively as well as reduction of the vigor index of primary radicle and seedling by 209.81 and 10.00 percentage points.
11.48,	22.65	22.22%		
,				
		209.81		
10.00%			-	The impact of spider mites was less pronounced and associated with decrease of the vigor of primary radicle and seedling by 61.89 and 5.99 percentage points respectively. The most pronounced oppressing effect on seed germination, growth and vigor was found at double stress conditions: water deficit and mite attack. The most favorable conditions for the germination, growth and vigor of seeds were found in variants with irrigation and without mite attack.
			-	
	61.89	5.99%		
			-	
:				

/ REFERENCES

1. **Ako M., Borgemeister C., Poehling H-M., Elbert A., Nauen R.** 2004. Effects of Neonicotinoid Insecticides on the Bionomics of Twospotted Spider Mite (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97(5): 1587-1594.
2. **Ako M., Poehling HM., Borgemeister C., Nauen R.** 2006. Effect of imidacloprid on the reproduction of acaricide-resistant and susceptible strains of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Pest Management Science*, 62: 419–424. doi: 10.1002/ps.1182.
3. **Burstrom HG.** 1975. Growth and water conditions in etiolated *Pisum* stems. *Z Pflanzen-Physiol*, 75: 419-427.
4. **Canerday Don T., Arant FS.** 1964. The Effect of Spider Mite Populations on Yield and Quality of Cotton. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 57 (4): 553-556.

5. **Copeland LO., McDonald MB.** 2001. Seed vigor and vigor tests, p. 121-144. In: Copeland L. O., McDonald MB (Eds). Principles of Seed Science and Technology. 4th edition. Kluwer Academic Publishing Group.
6. **Dornbos DL., Mullen RE., Shibles RM.** 1989. Drought stress effects during seed fill on soybean seed germination and vigor. *Crop Science*, 29: 476- 480.
7. **Dornbos DL., Mullen RE.** 1991. Influence of stress during soybean seed fill on seed weight, germination, and seedling growth rate. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science*, 71: 373-383.
8. **English-Loeb GM.** 1989. Nonlinear response of spider mites to drought stressed host plants. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 14: 45-55.
9. **Febr WP., Cavinesi CE.** 1977. Stages of soybean development. Ames, IA: Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University, 1977. Special Report 80.
10. **Fernandez G., Johnston M.** 1995. Seed vigour testing in lentil, bean and chickpea. *Seed Science and Technology*, 23: 617-627.
11. **Fischer RA., Maurer R.** 1978. Drought resistance in spring wheat cultivars. I. Grain yield responses in spring wheat. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research*, 29: 897-912.
12. **Ghassemi-Golezani K., Dalil B.** 2011. Seed ageing and field performance of maize under water stress. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 10: 18377-18380.
13. **Ghassemi-Golezani K., Bakhshy J., Raey Y., Hosseinzadeh-Mahootchy A.** 2010. Seed vigor and field performance of winter oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* L.) cultivars. *Not Bot Hort Agrobot Cluj*, 38:146-150.
14. **Ghassemi-Golezani K., Lotfi R., Norouzi M.** 2012. Seed quality of soybean cultivars affected by pod position and water stress at reproductive stages. *International Journal of Plant, Animal and Environmental Sciences*, 2 (2): 119-125.
15. **Greacen, EL., Oh JS.** 1972. Physics of root growth. *New Biology*, 235: 24-25.
16. **Hammond RE., Pedigo LP.** 1982. Determination of yield-loss relationships for two soybean defoliators by using simulated insect-defoliation techniques. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 75: 102-107.
17. **Harris D., Joshi A., Khan PA., Gothakar P., Sodhi PS.** 1999. On-farm seed priming in semi-arid agriculture: Development and evaluation in corn, rice and chickpea in India using participatory methods. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 35:15-29.

18. **Hrachovinova FJ., Hosnedl V., Mezlik T.** 2007. Weather influence on the yield instability of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.). *Scientia Agriculturae Bohemica*, 38 (3): 117-122.
19. **Iqbal N., Basra SHMA., Rehman K.** 2002. Evaluation of vigor and oil quality in cottonseed during accelerated aging. *International Journal of Agricultural and Biological Engineering*, 4:318-322.
20. **ISTA.** 1999. International rules for seed testing. International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), Seed Science and Technology, 27, Supplement.
21. **ISTA.** 2011. International Seed Testing Association. Rules Proposals for the International Rules for Seed Testing 2011 Edition. Document 05-2010-OM: 1-53.
22. **Kramer PJ.** 1969. Plant and Soil Water Relationships. A modern synthesis McGraw-Hill, New York.
23. **Orchard T.** 1977. Estimating the parameters of plant seedling emergence. *Seed Science and Technology*, 5: 61-69.
24. **Sadras VO., Wilson LJ., Lally DA.** 1998. Water deficit enhanced cotton resistance to spider mite herbivory. *Annals of Botany*, 81: 273-286.
25. **Saeed M., Masood MT., Gill MB., Akhtar M.** 1997. Agromorphological response of maize to water stress. *Pakistan Journal of Botany*, 29(1): 103-111.
26. **Simiciklas KD., Mullen RE., Carlson RE., Knapp AD.** 1989. Drought induced stress effects on soybean seed calcium and seed quality. *Crop Science*, 29: 1519-1523.
27. **Thielert W.** 2006. A unique product: The story of the imidacloprid stress shield. *Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer*, 59 (1):73-86.
28. **Turk MA., Rahmsn A., Tawaha M., Lee KD.** 2004. Seed germination and seedling growth of three lentil cultivars under moisture stress. *Asian Journal of Plant Sciences*, 3: 394-397.
29. **Usman MS., Hamid BM., Muhammad A., Muhammad A.** 2011. Evaluation of Germination Losses Caused by Mites in Seeds of Maize and Mung From Farmer's Holdings in Tehsil Toba Tek Singh. *Pakistan journal of zoology*, 44 (1): 117-122.
30. **Weaver JE.** 1947. A Method Of Measuring Vigor Of Range Grasses. *Journal of Ecology*, 28 (2): 146-162.
31. **Wilson LJ.** 1993. Spider Mites (Acari: Tetranychidae) Affect Yield and Fiber Quality of Cotton *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 86 (2): 566-585.
32. **Yaklich RW.** 1984. Moisture stress and soybean seed quality. *Seed Science and Technology*, 9: 60-67.

33. **Yari L., Aghaalikhani M., Khazaei F.** 2010. Effect of Seed priming duration and temperature on seed germination behavior of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science*, 5(1): 1-6.

34. **Zaefizadeh M., Jamaati-e-Somarin S., Zabihi-e-Mahmoodabad R, Khayatnezhad M.** 2011. Discriminate analysis of the osmotic stress tolerance of different sub-cultivars of durum wheat during germination. *Advances in Environmental Biology*, 5(1):74-80.

1*,

2

1 " "

2

*E-mail: ilmijevllasaku@yahoo.com

INVESTIGATION OF PRODUCTIVITY AT DIFFERENT CULTIVARS OF BARLEY

Ilmije Vllasaku^{1*}, Emilia Simeonovska²

¹Director of Pastureland, Macedonia

²Faculty of agriculture, University of Skopje, Macedonia

SUMMARY

The aim of this investigation is to determine which cultivar of barley produces more grains.

Productivity per plot is set in the area (kg/5m²) and is calculated on the basis of measurements and presented in units (t/ha). Experiment is done with three cultivars of barley: Egej, Hit, Braun.

The experiments were conducted on good wheat complex soils. The higher produced number of grains per 10 cm², it was at cultivar Braun 33.62 per 10 cm², cultivar Egej produce 32.12 grain 10 cm², and cultivar Hit produce 26.43 grains per 10 cm². The average number for all cultivars is 30.72 grains /10 cm².

Key words: productivity, grain, barley

INTRODUCTION

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) is considered to be one of the most important cereal crops in the world

(*Hordeum vulgare*

L.)

(FAO, 2007).

as well as in Egypt (FAO, 2007).

Barley, like other grown plants, is continuously exposed to biotic and abiotic stresses during its life cycle, which can significantly influence its development, growth and productivity.

Environmental conditions, which fall outside the optimum values for a plant species (too low or too high temperature, not adequate supply of minerals, not adequate light and lack of water, etc.) represent stressful situations for the plant.

(Yolcu et al., 2009).

Cereal forages have the potential to supply large amount of energy for animals (Yolcu et al., 2009).

Wheat and barley are strategic crops, important for food and feed security.

The two crops are widely grown but in contrasting agro-ecologies.

(Bishaw,2004).

Wheat is a major food staple while barley is mostly used for livestock feed (Bishaw, 2004).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Planting was carried out by hand, plots were separated by 1 meter width dimension and 5 meters in length (standard for this purpose).

Planting was carried out in parcels of scientific research

institute of agriculture in Skopje at a place called Butel.

We use seed for planting three varieties quality: Egej, Hit and Braun, in 4 repetitions in the form of block-system.

We used for planting three varieties in this standard:

- Cultivar Egej 52.7 grams of seed - in m^2
- Cultivar Hit 50.1 grams of seed - in m^2
- Cultivar Braun 47.7 grams of seed - in m^2

From these plants obtained in experimental plots in laboratory conditions we have researched the productivity of different varieties.

Productivity per plot is defined in the area ($kg/5m^2$) and is calculated on the basis of measurements and presented in units (t/ha).

institute of agriculture in Skopje at a place called Butel.

We use seed for planting three varieties quality: Egej, Hit and Braun, in 4 repetitions in the form of block-system.

We used for planting three varieties in this standard:

- Cultivar Egej 52.7 grams of seed - in m^2
- Cultivar Hit 50.1 grams of seed - in m^2
- Cultivar Braun 47.7 grams of seed - in m^2

From these plants obtained in experimental plots in laboratory conditions we have researched the productivity of different varieties.

Productivity per plot is defined in the area ($kg/5m^2$) and is calculated on the basis of measurements and presented in units (t/ha).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results we present at Table 1. As it show in table, the higher average number of grain is at cultivar Egej $29.78/m^2$. The average number of grain at cultivar Braun is $26.49/m^2$. While the low average number of grain is at cultivar Hit: $25.48/m^2$.

Also we determine differences within same cultivar, but in different parcel, for example at cultivar Egej, the higher number of grain is registered at second and third parcel ($30.43 m^2$), at first parcel we registered $29.75/m^2$, while the low number of grain is

1. $29.78/m^2$.

" " $26.49/m^2$

" " - $25.48/m^2$.

" " (30.43 m^2),

29.75/ m^2 ,

m ²).		(28.50	- registered at fourth parcel (28.50 m ²).
" "	" "	-	
- 26.43	/m ² .		At cultivar hit the higher number of grain is registered in third parcel 26.43 grain/m ² . At fourth parcel registered 25.53 grain/m ² , while at first and second parcel are registered 24.97 grain/m ² .
25.53	/m ² ,		
24.97	/m ² .		
" "	" "		
.	-		
- 28.66	/m ² .		Within Braun cultivar, also we registered different number of grain per parcel. The higher number of grain is registered at second parcel 28.66 grain/m ² . At first parcel registered 27.40 grain/m ² . At fourth parcel registered 26.61 grain/m ² , while at third parcel are registered 23.30 grain/m ² .
27.40	/m ² .	26.61	
/m ² ,			
23.30	/m ² .		

1.

Table 1. Average number of grains / cob, at different cultivars of barley

/ Plots	/ Number of grains / cob		
	/Egej	/Hit	/Braun
1	29.75	24.97	27.40
2	30.43	24.97	28.66
3	30.43	26.43	23.30
4	28.50	25.53	26.61
/ Average	29.78	25.48	26.49

Grain yield increased together with an increase of sowing rate to 450 seed m², but in 2004–2005 yield increase (averaged across cultivars) at that sowing rate compared to the sowing rate of 350 seed m² was more like a tendency

In scientific literature we cannot find much information on the comparison of the reaction of

(IUNG-PIB)
 (Kozłowska-Ptaszy ska, 1993;
 Noworolnik, 2007b; Noworolnik,
 Leszczy ska, 1998, 2000, 2004b),

new spring barley cultivars to sowing rate.

- It is mainly concerned with the results of microplot experiments,
- continually performed in IUNG-PIB
- in Puławy (Kozłowska-Ptaszy ska, 1993; Noworolnik, 2007b; Noworolnik, Leszczy ska, 1998, 2000, 2004b) but which involved cultivars older than the ones investigated in this work.

- Barley is one of the most important crops because it's used as raw material in beer production and animal feed, cultivated successfully in a wide range of climate Grain yield is a complex quantitative trait controlled by a large number of genes and is highly influenced by environmental, morphological and physiological characters. Grain yield in barley, like other crops, is a function of many traits which have interrelation among themselves and affect the grain yield directly or indirectly.

CONCLUSIONS

Based in this investigations we can conclude as below:

" " :
 -
 (29.78),
 : " " (26.49) " "
 (25.48).

the cultivar Egej has the higher average number of grain (29.78), compared with other cultivars such as: Braun (26.49) and Hit (25.48).

/ REFERENCES

1. **Akdeniz H, Keskin B, Yilmaz I and Oral E.** 2004. A research on yield and yield components of some barley cultivars. *Yüzüncü Yil University. Journal of Agriculture Science*, 14, 119-125
2. **Bertholdsson N.O.** 1999. Characterization of malting barley cultivars with more or less stable protein content under varying environmental conditions. *Eur. J. Agron.*, 10: 1-8.
3. **Eagles H., Bedgood A., Martin P.** 1995. Cultivar and environmental effects on malting quality in barley. *Aust. J. Agric. Res.*, 46: 831-844.
4. **Farack M., Hansel A.** 1987. Ergebnisse agrotechnischer Prüfungen zu Sommergerste in Vorgebirgslagen. *Feldversuchsvesen*, 1: 30-41.
5. **Jedel P.E., Helm J.H.** 1995. Agronomic response to seeding rate two- and six-rowed barley cultivars in Central Alberta. *Can. J. Plant Sci.*, 75(2): 315-320.
6. **Kozłowska-Ptaszy ska Z.** 1993. Changes in the structure and architecture of plant canopy of two- and six-rowed spring barley cultivars as affected by seeding density. *Pam. Puł.*, 102: 65-76. (in Polish) *Lista opisowa odmian. Cz. 1. Zbo a. 2008, COBORU.*
7. **Noworolnik K.** 2003. The effect of some agricultural factors on spring barley yielding in various environmental conditions. *Monogr. Rozpr. Nauk., Puławy*, 8: 66 pp. (in Polish)
8. **Noworolnik K.** 2007b. Grain and protein yield of spring barley cultivars depending on sowing rate. *Acta Agrophys.* 10(3): 617-623. (in Polish)
9. **Noworolnik K., Leszczy ska D.** 1998. Comparison of response of spring barley cultivars to sowing date and sowing rate. *Pam. Puł.*, 112: 163-168. (in Polish)
10. **Noworolnik K., Leszczy ska D.** 2000. Response of new spring barley cultivars to sowing rate. *Biul. IHAR*, 214: 159-162. (in Polish)
11. **Noworolnik K., Leszczy ska D.** 2004a. Grain and protein yield of naked and husked spring barley under various environment conditions as affected by sowing rate. *Pam. Puł.*, 138: 117-123. (in Polish)
12. **Noworolnik K., Leszczy ska D.** 2000. Response of new spring barley cultivars to sowing rate. *Biul. IHAR*, 214: 159-162. (in Polish)
13. **Noworolnik K., Leszczy ska D.** 2004b. Effect of sowing rate and sowing date on grain yield and its structure in spring barley cultivars. Short communication. *Biul. IHAR*, 231: 357-363. (in Polish)
14. **Pecio A.** 2002. Environmental and agrochemical limitations of the grain yield and quality of malting barley. *Fragm. Agron.*, 4(76): 4-112. (in Polish) *Wyniki porejestrowych do wiadczze odmianowych. Zbo a jare, 2009. COBORU*, p. 66.
15. **Zhao D.C., Tang Z.K., Zhu F.T., Shi C.** Effect of multiple cultural factors on the field and grain quality of malting barley. *Scientia Agric. Sinica*, 21(6): 67-73.