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MICROBIOLOGICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FEED PRODUCTION INCLUDING MAIZE

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SUMMARY

The objective of the present paper was to assess the content of mycotoxins entering the food chain from fodder. The paper includes results of three years of observation of mycotoxins assessed in fresh herbage and results from mycotoxins contamination of maize from 2014. The evaluated species from grasses were *Lolium perenne*, *Festulolium pabulare*, *Festulolium braunii* and mixtures of these species with *Festuca rubra* and a mixture of these species with *Poa pratensis*. The content of the following mycotoxins was established by ELISA method: deoxynivalenol (DON), fumonisin (FUM), aflatoxin (AFL) and zearalenone (ZEA).

Key words: perennial grasses, maize, mycotoxins, quality

2014.
Lolium perenne, *Festulolium pabulare*,
Festulolium braunii
Festuca rubra,
Poa pratensis.
ELISA:
(DON),
(FUM), (AFL),
(ZEA).

INTRODUCTION

Microorganisms in the phyllosphere of grasses are influenced substantially by changes in grassland management, particularly by transition from intensive management to extensification due to reduced cutting frequencies and lower fertilizer applications (Behrendt et al., 1997). In late autumn, the vegetation of pasture plants gradually decreases and weather conditions stimulate the development of microscopic fungi (Giesler et al., 1996) which, in consequence, may lead to the accumulation of mycotoxins (Opitz von Boberfeld et al., 2006). These metabolites can cause economic losses in animal production and decrease meat quality (Opitz von Boberfeld, 1996). The issue of moulds is very urgent, mainly in connection with forages from grass stands used at the end of the growing season.

There are considerable differences amongst species. Mould-resistant species include *Festuca arundinacea* and its hybrids (Opitz von Boberfeld and Banzhaf, 2006).

The goal of the present paper is to assess the safety, i.e. concentration of mycotoxins, of selected grasses (*Lolium perenne*, *Festulolium pabulare*, *Festulolium braunii*) and their mixtures with *Festuca rubra* and/or *Poa pratensis*

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season.

2014.

- The second goal was mycotoxins detection in maize products from 2014 season. In phytopathology terms, maize is a relatively simple crop. In the soil and climatic conditions of the Czech Republic, only a few pathogenic organisms cause symptoms during vegetation. Corn smut is common every year, rust symptoms appear frequently, and primarily ears are infected by fungi from the genus *Fusarium*.

Fusarium.

Fusarium

- Discussions of diseases always include their economic importance.
- Of the aforementioned diseases, *Fusarium* infection can be classified as the economically most important. Its importance ensues not only from damage to plant tissue, but primarily from decreased quality due to mycotoxins production. The relatively low importance of fungal pathogens for maize is also the reason for the absence of a fungicide registered for foliar application.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Grasses experiments

- A small-plot experiment with grasses was conducted at the Research Station of Fodder Crops in Vatin, Czech Republic. A split-plot design was used with plots of 1.5 x 10 m in size, each variant in

1.5 × 10 m,
 : *Lolium perenne* (
 “), *Festuca pabulare*
 (“), *Festuca braunii*
 (“),
Festuca rubra (
 “) / *Poa pratensis*
 (“).
rubra / *P. pratensis*
 15%.

three replications. The experiment was a completely randomized design. The following species and mixtures were used: *Lolium perenne* (cv. Kenatur), *Festuca pabulare* (cv. Felina), *Festuca braunii* (cv. Perseus), mixtures of these species with *Festuca rubra* (cv. Gondolin) and/or *Poa pratensis* (cv. Slezanka). The share of *F. rubra* and/or *P. pratensis* in the mixture was 15%. The first evaluated factor was species or mixture, the second evaluated factor was harvest date. For summer grass, stands with double cut in June and July were used. Subsequently, autumn harvest dates were October and/or November or December.

Maize

Samples from different part of the Czech republic and in different grown stage were analysed for mycotoxins content. The ELISA method was applied to estimate contents of the mycotoxins deoxynivalenol (DON), zearalenone (ZEA), fumonisin (FUM) and aflatoxin (AFL).

ELISA

(DON), (ZEA),
 (FUM) (AFL).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Grasses

The concentrations of DON in summer ranged from 33.0 to 51.7 ppb in the evaluated species (Table 1). A higher ($P < 0.05$) content of DON was found in June than in July. The content of ZEA in *L. perenne* and *F. pabulare* was

DON
 33.0
 51.7 ppb
 (1).
 (P < 0.05)
 DON
 ZEA

<i>L. perenne</i>	<i>F. pabulare</i>			below the limit of quantification (< LOQ). The highest concentration of ZEA was determined in mixtures (102.1 ppb and 112.5 ppb, respectively). The differences among species were not significant because of higher standard errors of the means. The contents of AFL and FUM were zero or below the limit of quantification. This finding is valid for both summer and autumn samples. DON concentration decreased during autumn ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2). A difference among the years of observation ($P < 0.05$) is also evident. The concentration of ZEA was lowest in <i>F. braunii</i> .
(< LOQ).	-	ZEA	(102.1 ppb)	
ppb			112.5 ppb).	
			-	
		AFL	FUM	
0.05) (2).		DON	($P < 0.05$)
0.05)				($P < 0.05$)
				- <i>F. braunii</i> .
<i>F. Braunii</i> .	ZEA	-	ZEA	Content of ZEA decreased from October to December ($P < 0.01$) similarly like DON content. The reason for the low production of mycotoxins could be explained by falling temperatures and as a consequence mycotoxins are not produced.
	($P < 0.01$)			
	DON.			
DeNijs et al. (1996)	Engels and			Warm weather during autumn is another basic cause for mycotoxin production. The effect of not only biotic but also abiotic factors on the production of mycotoxins was reported by DeNijs <i>et al.</i> (1996) and Engels and Krämer (1996).
Krämer (1996).				
ZEA	-			
	(173.0 ppb),			The content of ZEA was considerably higher in October (173.0 ppb) than in summer (< LOQ and 122 ppb, respectively).
122 ppb,	(< LOQ			
).			

kg⁻¹

D'Mello (2003),
 0.2 1.0 mg kg⁻¹
 - 0.5 mg
 (Marasas et al., 1979).

According to D'Mello (2003), the zearalenone concentration ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 mg kg⁻¹ is toxic even to rodents. Forage with a zearalenone content higher than 0.5 mg kg⁻¹ is not recommended for feeding (Marasas *et al.*, 1979).

Maize

Phytosanitary measures are focused more on animal pests. Setting aside the growing importance of Western corn rootworm, the main phytosanitary interventions are directed against European corn borer.

- In addition to primary damage in the form of broken stalks, this worm also has an important secondary effect. Feeding by this pest's larvae creates so-called infection gateways through which fungal organisms penetrate the tissue and begin a phytopathological process.

- A great deal of attention is therefore dedicated to signalling the borer's presence and possibilities for eliminating it. Discussions of the onset and course of a disease always include three basic factors which combine to affect the resulting pathology. In addition to host and pathogen, the third factor is environmental conditions. For most maize-growing regions in the Czech Republic as well as in other

2014		European countries, June to August 2014 was a period of excess precipitation at relatively high temperatures.
<i>Fusarium</i>		- Increased humidity resulted in a massive outbreak of infection by <i>Fusarium</i> fungi and an abnormally large content of mycotoxins in grain. It should also be noted that damage from borers was very low in 2014.
	2014.	- The mycotoxicology laboratory of the Agricultural Research Troubsko obtained dozens of maize samples following the 2014 harvest. Mean deoxynivalenol (DON) content ranged around 10,700 µg/kg, and the maximum even reached 28,750 µg/kg. The content of this toxin increased with later maize harvest.
µg/kg.	10,700 µg/kg, 28,750	- In harvested green matter, DON content ranged on average around 1.4 ppm. This value was around 2 ppm at milky maturity and 10 ppm at full maturity.
	DON 1.4 ppm. 2 ppm 10 ppm	- These results correspond to data from the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, which reported mean DON content of 773 µg/kg and a maximum of 1,870 µg/kg. As more samples came in over time, measured DON content continued to rise.
773 µg/kg µg/kg.	DON 1,870	- The Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) reported similar results, with DON content

,
 DON
 3,000 µg/kg. Swiss Granum
 DON 1,690 µg/kg
 9,900 µg/kg.

2014,

ranging around 3,000 µg/kg.

Swiss Granum registered mean DON content of 1,690 µg/kg and a maximum of 9,900 µg/kg.

-
- The European Commission maintains a constant watch on the question of maximum limits in food and fodder. The European Food Safety Authority proposed derogation for maize grain from the 2014 harvest, but this has not yet occurred. Commodities with mycotoxin content determined above the limit should be excluded from further processing.
- Eliminating mycotoxins after their detection in a commodity is practically impossible, as mycotoxins resist chemical, physical, and thermal deactivation. Complete exclusion from the food chain relates mainly to commodities designated directly for the food and fodder industries.
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BRUCHUS PISORUM L.

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EVALUATION OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY *BRUCHUS PISORUM* L. ON SOME PARAMETERS RELATED TO SEED QUALITY OF PEA CULTIVARS

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SUMMARY

Bruchus pisorum L.
 (Coleoptera: Bruchidae)
 (*Pisum sativum* L.).
Bruchus pisorum

16.4%
 24.5%,
 12.3 14.1%,
 17.4%.
 17.8%.
 58.3%
 34.1 36.2%,
 31.8 34.3%,
 81.1 82.1%,
 83.1%.
 58.3%.

It was evaluated the damage caused by *Bruchus pisorum* L. (Coleoptera: Bruchidae) on the germination ability of pea forage varieties (*Pisum sativum*). Result of damage by *B. pisorum* in seeds with parasitized larva was significant decrease of the germination by 16.4% percentage points, the length and weight of primary radicle by 16.8 and 24.5%, the length and weight of plumule by 12.3 and 14.1%, the vigor index of primary radicle and plumule by 32.5 and 32.8% as well as the germination index by 17.4%. The inhibitory effect was on average 17.8%. Essential significant changes in regard to the studied parameters were found for damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole. In these seeds the germination decrease by 58.3% percentage points, the length and weight of primary radicle by 34.1 and 36.2%, the length and weight of plumule by 31.8 and 34.3%, the vigor index of primary radicle and plumule by 81.1 and 82.1% as well as the germination index by 83.1%. The inhibitory effect was on average 58.3%. The damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2)

Bruchus pisorum

4.
: *Bruchus pisorum*,
, *Pisum sativum*,

(Kalisz, 1986)

(Yari et al., 2010).

: ,
,
(Hartmann and
Kester, 1983). Thomson
(1979)

(Siddique and
Wright, 2004).

provided better possibility for growth and development of plants. These seeds could provide the establishment of well-garnished stand and stable yields. As tolerant to damage by pest distinguished Glyans variety for which the values of parameters related to germination and vigor of seeds were influenced in the lowest degree from the damage unlike the sensitive Pleven 4 variety.

Key words: *Bruchus pisorum*, seed qualities, *Pisum sativum*, cultivars

INTRODUCTION

The determination and emergence are important stages in crop cultivation. They have essential meaning on the following stages of plant growth and development (Kalisz, 1986) and for the realization of high productivity with good quality (Yari et al., 2010).

On the other hand an important condition for implementation of this process is the use of qualitative seeds: with genetic purity, strong germination capacity, uniformity of seed size, freedom from seed borne diseases and absence of weed or other crop seeds (Hartmann and Kester, 1983). According to Thomson (1979) seed quality is a multiple concept comprising several components.

The seed vigour is an important component that can influence crop plant density and yield (Siddique and Wright, 2004). That vigour is related to the germination and seed ability to grow rapidly and

	jointly.
(Copeland and McDonald, 1995).	It suggested that the speed and uniformity of emergence are important parameters of seed quality (Copeland and McDonald, 1995). Although many vigour tests are suggested only few are accepted by seed analysts and seed testing organization (Perry, 1981).
organization (Perry, 1981).	- Some of applied tests are germination test and seed vigor test which are used to determine seed viability (Hartmann and Kester, 1983; Fiala, 1987).
(Hartmann and Kester, 1983; Fiala, 1987).	-
	-
	-
(Southgate, 1979).	Seed yield and viability can be reduced by different types of environmental stress, one of which is damage of seed weevils. The final effect of seeds with beetle infestation on the germination of host legumes can be unpredictable (Southgate, 1979).
	-
(Camargo-Ricalde et al., 2004; El Atta, 1993; Tomaz et al., 2007).	In some cases the larva feeding effectively kills the embryo or removes so much endosperm that the seed cannot germinate (Camargo-Ricalde et al., 2004; El Atta, 1993; Tomaz et al., 2007).
	-
(Chang et al., 2011; Cipollini and Stiles, 1991; Mucunguzi, 1995).	Larval feeding may also create openings for pathogenic bacteria and fungi (Chang et al., 2011; Cipollini and Stiles, 1991; Mucunguzi, 1995).

Eesa, 1991).
/ /

(Hegazy and

Even if germination occurs prior seed infestation after that the infestation may distort the development of cotyledons or prevent the formation of true leaves (Hegazy and Eesa, 1991).

Depletion of cotyledon reserves may slow plant growth and hence reduce the probability for its establishment.

(Halevy, 1974; Hoffman et al., 1989; Mack 1998; Miller, 1994a,b).

Despite these detrimental effects of seed-beetle damage, some proportion of infested seeds may germinate successfully (Halevy, 1974; Hoffman et al., 1989; Mack 1998; Miller, 1994a,b).

(Clement et al., 2000)

The pea weevil is one of the most destructive pests in grain legumes (Clement et al., 2000) and cultivar improvement for bruchid resistance is among the most important strategies for mitigate the action of biotic factors.

The subject of present study was to evaluation of damage caused by *Bruchus pisorum* L. on seed germination, growth and vigor in pea forage varieties.

2012 .

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In 2012 a field trial was carried out in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops

5
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 (,)
 .
 ,
 .
 (1),
 (2)
 (3).
 200 (50)
 Filtrak 383 150 mm.
 20 ± 1°C
 8 ,
 (ISTA, 2011).
 (AOSA, 1983).
 (ISTA, 2011)
 10 mm (Goertz and
 Coons, 1989).

(Pleven) with 5 pea forage varieties: Glyans, Modus, Kamerton and vit (Ukrainian varieties), and Pleven 4 (Bulgarian variety, standard). It was laid out by the design of long plot method with three replications. Pesticides were not used during the vegetation period. The laboratory germination of seeds as well as the length and weight of primary radicle and plumule was determined four months after harvesting.

The seeds of each variety were classified into three types: healthy seeds (type 1), damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2) and damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3).

For every cultivar and type of seeds, the germination percentage was evaluated by taking 200 seeds (50 seeds in each replication). The seeds were placed in Petri dishes on double-layered Filtrak 383 filter paper with 150 mm diameter, and kept in an incubator at a temperature of 20 ± 1°C for 8 days according to the ISTA (2011) rules. the germinated seeds were counted daily (AOSA, 1983). The seedlings with stunted primary roots were considered as abnormally germinated (ISTA, 2011). A seed was considered to have germinated when the radicle reached a length of 10 mm (Goertz and Coons, 1989).

4
(Ruan et al., 2002).

8

$$GP \% = \left(\frac{n}{N} \right) * 100,$$

GP
, n , N

(Belcher and Miller, 1974).

(IE, *B. pisorum* %)

: IE=[(a-b)/a]x100
(Ahn and Chung, 2000), :

-
(
);
-
(
).

Anderson (1973):

(VI)
Baki

The energy of emergence (EG) was recorded on the 4th day after sowing. It was the percentage of germinating seeds 4 days after planting relative to the total number of tested seeds (Ruan et al., 2002). The germination percentage was calculated 8 days after sowing using the formula below for each replication of the variant:

$$GP \% = \left(\frac{n}{N} \right) * 100,$$

where GP is the germination percentage, n is the number of germinated seeds, and N is the total number of seeds (Belcher and Miller, 1974).

The inhibitory effect (IE, %) from damage by *B. pisorum* on germination was calculated by the following formula:

$$IE = \left[\frac{a-b}{a} \right] * 100$$

(Ahn and Chung, 2000), where:

a – number of germinated seeds in the control variant (healthy seeds);

b – number of germinated seeds in the studied variant (damaged seeds).

After the final count in the standard germination test, seedling growth was assessed by measuring seedling length (plumule and radicle length) and seedling weight (fresh weight). The root length was measured from tip of the tap root to the joining point of the cotyledon.

The vigor indexes (VI) of primary radicle and plumule were calculated, using formula from Baki and Anderson (1973), as follows:

$$VI-I = \frac{(\%) \times}{/} \text{ (cm).}$$

(GI) (AOSA, 1983):

$$GI = \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) + \frac{\quad}{\quad} + \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right).$$

$$: Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}.$$

Statgraphics Plus.

(1).
77.08 – 84.76%,

Vigor Index = Standard Germination (%) × length of primary radicle (plumule) (cm).

The germination index (GI) was calculated as described in the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA, 1983) by following formula:

GI = (Number of germinated seed / Days of first count) +.....+ (Number of germinated seed / Days of final count).

Mathematical statistical processing of experimental data was conducted after preliminary transformation of the percentage of damaged seeds relative to the control variant, by the formula:

$Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$. All data analyses were conducted using the Statgraphics Plus software program for statistical analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The qualities of seeds – varietal characteristics, were related and they depended on the sowing qualities and the germination. At comparing the emergence energy and germination of healthy seeds among studied pea varieties was observed a high percentage of normally germinated seeds without significant difference among them (Table 1). The germination was in limits 77.08 – 84.76% which means that seed were suitable for sowing. It provided development of normal plants with possibilities for

(Guide to Seed Certification Procedures, 2012) – Table 1.			
1.			- maximum yield according to the requirements for minimum germination in pea sowing (Guide to Seed Certification Procedures, 2012) – Table 1.
2)	50.28	70.78%	- As a result of damage from <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> and related to that deterioration of seed quality was changed the germination of seeds. The germination was in limits from 50.28 to 70.78% in damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2). It significantly decreased from 9.45 to 26.80 percentage points to the germination of the relevant healthy seeds (type 1).
		9.45	
		26.80%	
(1).		
	4 (50.28%)		- Among varieties with statistically significant lower germination was distinguished Pleven 4 (50.28%) with decrease by 26.80 percentage points. This variety was distinguished with significantly the highest inhibitory effect (IE ₁) – 37.32%.
	26.80%		- 37.32%. The damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3) were characterized with lowest energy of emergence and germination. Compared to the healthy seeds the germination significantly reduced from 54.34 to 64.16 percentage points as among the varieties the lowest significant germination and high inhibitory effect (IE ₂) was found in Pleven 4 (12.92 and 94.56 % respectively). At this type of seeds (type 3) Glyans variety was with significantly lower germination to Kamerton and with lowest inhibitory effect (IE ₂) – 78.13 %.
		(IE ₁)– 37.32%.	
	3)		
		54.34	
		64.16%	
		(IE ₂)	
(3	12.92	4
		94.56 %).	
		(IE ₂) – 78.13	
%.			

3.773cm).

1.034 7.169 7.945cm
2.030cm

(0.117g),
0.078 0.098g

(0.098 0.078g
) 4

(0.083g),
(0.055g).

r = + 0.981

r=+0.928.

4.571 7.736 cm.
4

49.3%

- Exception for significant difference was observed only relative to Glyans variety in regard to the radicle length.

At the other varieties the values were in close limits and varied from 7.169 to 7.945 cm and from 1.034 to 2.030 cm respectively for primary radicle and shoot. In regard to the weight of primary radicle with significantly the highest weight was distinguished Glyans (0.117g) and at the others it varied from 0.078 to 0.098 g with significant differences between vit and Modus (0.098 and 0.078g respectively). At Pleven 4 variety

- was observed statistically significant the greatest weight of plumule (0.083 g) followed by vit (0.055 g). Among the upgrowth length of primary radicle and plumule were established positive correlations as strongly expressed ones were between the length and weight of plumule (r = + 0.981) and between the length of primary radicle and plumule (r = + 0.928).

- As a result of the larva feeding was suppressed in some degree the upgrowth of primary radicle at seeds type 2 as its length varied from 4.571 to 7.736 cm. Only in Pleven 4 variety was found significantly reduction from 49.3% in the upgrowth of radicle compared to this of the healthy seeds till at other varieties it was insignificant (from 2.6 to 11.1% reduction).

(2.6 11.1%)
 21.3 39.3%
 ,
 ,
 - 4.2 23.3%
 3.3 25.8%
 -
 (4.571cm),
 -
 (3.152cm).
 -
 (3).
 (
)
 27.0 13.1 58.1%
 56.7%. -
 4, -
 .
 (39.3%), (38.5%)
 - (36.7%),
 4 (40.8%)
 (39.8%).

In regard to the weight a significant decrease from 21.3 to 39.3% was observed at Glyans, vit and Pleven 4. The damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole were characterized with lower values of the plumule length and weight (from 4.2 to 23.3% and from 3.3 to 25.8% respectively) to the healthy seeds but these values were statistically insignificant. Among the varieties with significantly lower values of the radicle length was distinguished Pleven 4 (4.571 cm) as this variety had and the greatest length of plumule (3.152cm).

The most essential changes as regards the studied parameters were found in the damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3). In all varieties was observed significant suppression in the upgrowth of primary radicle and its weight (only exception was the weight of Kamerton variety) to the relevant in the healthy seeds from 13.1 to 58.1% and from 27.0 to 56.7%.

The suppression was most pronounced for Pleven 4 and the lowest – for Glyans. Significant decrease in plumule length was established for Pleven 4 (39.3%), Glyans (38.5%) and Kamerton (36.7%) and as regards its weight – for Pleven 4 (40.8%) and Kamerton (39.8%).

Table 2. Effect of the degree of damage by *Bruchus pisorum* to pea seeds on the length and weight of primary radicle and plumule

Varieties	1	2	3	LSD _{5%}
		RL		
Glyans	7.945 B ¹ /ab ²	7.736 b / b	6.900 a / b	0.823
vit	7.653 b / a	7.032 ab / b	4.923 a / ab	2.153
Kamerton	7.169 b / a	6.656 ab / b	4.473 a / ab	2.435
Modus	7.571 b / a	6.733 ab / b	5.850 a / ab	1.576
Pleven 4	9.015 b / b	4.571 a / a	3.775 a / a	1.969
Average	7.871	6.546	5.184	
LSD _{5%}	1.157	1.198	2.570	
		RW		
Glyans	0.117 b / c	0.092 a / b	0.082 a / b	0.018
vit	0.098 b / b	0.067 a / a	0.061 a / ab	0.014
Kamerton	0.083 a / ab	0.069 a / a	0.061 a / ab	0.03
Modus	0.078 b / a	0.069 ab / a	0.055 a / a	0.016
Pleven 4	0.092 b / ab	0.056 a / a	0.040 a / a	0.03
Average	0.094	0.071	0.060	
LSD _{5%}	0.018	0.017	0.028	
		PL		
Glyans	1.660 b / ab	1.514 b / ab	1.021 a / a	0.442
vit	2.030 a / b	1.945 a / b	1.755 a / b	0.826
Kamerton	1.231 b / ab	0.944 ab / a	0.780 a / a	0.332
Modus	1.034 a / a	0.974 a / a	0.785 a / a	0.324
Pleven 4	3.773 b / c	3.152 ab / c	2.292 a / c	1.294
Average	1.946	1.706	1.326	
LSD _{5%}	0.879	0.667	0.507	
		W		
Glyans	0.040 a / ab	0.038 a / a	0.029 a / ab	0.011
vit	0.055 a / b	0.051 a / a	0.040 a / ab	0.061
Kamerton	0.025 b / a	0.019 ab / a	0.015 a / a	0.009
Modus	0.027 a / a	0.026 a / a	0.019 a / a	0.009
Pleven 4	0.083 a / c	0.063 a / a	0.049 b / b	0.032
Average	0.046	0.039	0.030	
LSD _{5%}	0.024	0.048	0.030	

3 - ; 1 - ; 2 - ;
 cm; RW - , g; PL - , cm; W - , g;
 * - ; ** -

Legend: 1 – healthy seeds; 2 – damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole; 3 – damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole; RL - radicle length, cm; RW - radicle weight, g; PL - plumule length, cm; W - plumule weight, g; ¹ - significance among the type of seeds for a variety; ² - significance among the varieties values without same letter are significantly different

The comparing of varieties showed significant differences in regard to the length and weight of

4
3
(Vlr, VI)
(3),
(2). Vlr VI
48.78 191.43
16.70 46.61
3 229.83 547.59 (Vlr)
62.39 158.46 (VI)
2
(1)
4 (694.87 290.80
)
2 3
Vlr,
(547.59 191.43
).

primary radicle and plumule length between Pleven 4 and Glyans. Significant differences between seeds type 2 and type 3 were observed for Glyans in respect to the length of primary radicle and plumule until for other varieties such differences were not found.

The obtained results at determination of vigor index of primary radicle (Vlr) and plumule (VI) in Table 3 showed a significant difference among the three types of seeds for studied varieties. With the lowest significant values were damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3) followed by damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2).

Vlr and VI varied from 48.78 to 191.43 and from 16.70 to 46.61 for type 3 and from 229.83 to 547.59 (Vlr) and from 62.39 to 158.46 (SVI) for type 2 respectively. At comparing among varieties with highest vigor index of healthy seeds (type 1) was distinguished Pleven 4 (694.87 and 290.80 respectively for radicle and plumule) followed by Glyans and Cvit.

This trend at type 2 and 3 (seeds) was retained only at Glyans in regard to Vlr where the values of parameter were significantly higher to other studied varieties (547.59 and 191.43 respectively).

In this variety the reduction relative

– 18.7
2 3.

to the healthy seeds was least pronounced – 18.7 and 71.6% respectively for seeds type 2 and 3.

a 3.

(SVI) *Bruchus pisorum* (GI)

Table 3. Effect of the degree of damage by *Bruchus pisorum* to pea seeds on vigor index (VI) and germination index (GI)

Varieties	1	2	3	LSD _{5%}
Vlr				
Glyans	673.44 c ¹ /ab ²	547.59 b/c	191.43 a/c	71.36
vit	619.14 c/ab	463.45 b/b	130.78 a/b	71.766
Kamerton	569.81 c/a	466.08 b/b	95.80 a/ab	70.984
Modus	612.50 c/ab	431.19 b/b	133.30 a/b	92.101
Pleven 4	694.87 c/b	229.83 b/a	48.78 a/a	172.334
Average	633.95	427.63	120.02	
LSD _{5%}	133.56	83.485	60.594	
Vlp				
Glyans	140.69 c/ab	107.19 b/b	28.33 a/ab	22.793
vit	164.25 b/b	128.22 b/bc	46.61 a/b	56.132
Kamerton	97.87 c/ab	66.14 b/a	16.70 a/a	27.932
Modus	83.62 c/a	62.39 b/a	17.89 a/a	17.802
Pleven 4	290.80 c/c	158.46 b/c	29.61 a/a	121.724
Average	155.44	104.48	27.83	
LSD _{5%}	88.63	49.189	12.541	
GI				
Glyans	15.42 b/a	15.28 b/c	3.13 a/b	3.523
vit	14.84 b/a	12.20 b/ab	3.44 a/b	3.719
Kamerton	15.68 b/a	14.01 b/bc	2.55 a/ab	2.201
Modus	15.97 c/a	12.18 b/ab	2.45 a/ab	2.953
Pleven 4	14.48 c/a	9.59 b/a	1.39 a/a	4.68
Average	15.28	12.65	2.59	
LSD _{5%}	4.711	2.955	1.392	

: 1 – ; 2 – ;
3 - ; Vlr - ;
; Vlp- ; GI - ; * - ; ** -

Legend: 1 – healthy seeds, 2 – damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole, 3 – damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole, Vlr – vigor index of radicle, Vlp- vigor index of plumule, GI - germination index; ¹ - significance among the type of seeds for a variety; ² - significance among the varieties values without same letter are significantly different

-
 -
 4
 -
 (229.83 48.78
 2 3)
 -
 (66.9 93.0%).
 -
 4
 Vlp
 -
 Vlp
 -
 (45.5 89.8%
 2 3).
 -
 2 3 (15.277 3.129%),
 -
 1
 4.
 -
 -
 2
 3 - 33.7 90.4%
 -

The results were not so categorical for Cvit independently of higher vigor index of primary radicle. Pleven 4 variety was distinguished with the lowest vigor index of primary radicle among the varieties (229.83 and 48.78 respectively for type 2 and 3) and the greatest reduction to the healthy seeds (66.9 and 93.0%).

The greater plumule length of healthy seeds for Pleven 4 variety did not secure reduction in Vlp values of the damaged seeds. It was important to note that for this variety the reduction in Vlp to the healthy seeds was the most essential (45.5 and 89.8% for seeds type 2 and 3 respectively).

The results in regard to the germination index were analogical and indicative. Glyans variety was distinguished with high values in both types (2 and 3) of damaged seeds (15.277 and 3.129%) as well as with lowest degree of reduction to the relevant seeds from type 1. This variety had significant differences to Pleven 4 variety. The last one had the lowest germination index for all types of seeds and the most pronounced reduction in the values of seeds for type 2 and type 3 - 33.7 and 90.4% respectively to the healthy seeds. Independently of the variety factor significantly lowest index (variation in limits 1.388 - 3.438%) was

3.438%.

1.388-
-
-
-
3

1 -
4

observed in damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole. The germination index for damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2) was significantly higher to type 3 and significantly lower to type 1 only for Pleven 4 and Modus varieties. It was not observed significant difference in the values of parameter among the varieties for seeds type 1 as they varied from 14.479 to 15.793%.

1
15.793%.

14.479

pisorum

Bruchus

() -
-

4.

- 5.6 94.8%

The analysis of variance in regard to the germination ability of healthy seeds and damaged seeds by *B. pisorum* in pea varieties showed that dominant factor in all analyzed parameters was the type of seeds (factor B) – Table 4. It had the strongest influence on the sowing qualities and significant effect – from 5.6 to 94.8% from the total variation. It was observed an exception only in regard to the plumule length and weight and where it was not found significant influence. The varieties were also factor in more parameters with significant strength of influence but their interaction was lower pronounced – from 2.4 to 70.3%. The interaction between two factors () as strength of influence varied in very narrow limits – from 0.9 to 17.4% and was significant in RL, RW and Vlp parameters.

- 2.4 70.3%.

()

- 0.9 17.4%
RL, RW Vlp.

4.

Table 4. Analysis of variance for studied factors in pea forage varieties

Sou ce of variation	df	GP MS	GP IF,%	RL MS	RL IF, %	RW MS	RW IF, %	PL MS	PL IF,%
t l	59	1368.8	-	3.2	-	0.00053	-	0.9	-
Factor -Variety	4	491.2	2.4	5.3	11.3*	0.00212	27.3*	9.3	70.3*
Factor -Types of seeds	2	38281.3	94.8*	36.1	38.4*	0.00598	38.4*	1.9	7.3
	8	90.3	0.9	4.1	17.4*	0.00019	5.0*	0.3	4.0
l d	42	26.0	1.5	1.4	32.9*	0.00020	29.3*	0.2	18.3*

Sou ce of variation	df	W MS	W IF, %	GI MS	GI IF, %	Vlr MS	Vlr IF, %	Vlp MS	Vlp IF, %
t l	59	0.00076	-	35.6	-	93897.1	-	9775.4	-
Factor -Variety	4	0.00417	37.2*	13.2	2.5	38019.5	2.7	29230.5	20.3*
Factor -Types of seeds	2	0.00125	5.6	897.0	85.4*	2434145.0	87.9*	151248.5	52.4*
	8	0.00012	2.2	4.7	1.8	41439.1	6.0	11055.4	15.3*
l d	42	0.00055	55.0*	4.8	10.3	4178.9	3.4	1530.8	11.9*

: LSD _{0.05%}; DF - Degrees of freedom; MS - Mean square; IF - Influence of factor; GP - germination percentage; RL - radicle length; RW - radicle weight; PL - plumule length; W - plumule weight; GI - germination index; Vlr - vigor index of radicle; Vlp - vigor index of plumule; *significant

1972). (Gunn, 1972). (Kalisz, 1986). Southgate (1979)

Varietals appurtenance of seeds was a factor influencing their germination and sowing characteristics (Gunn, 1972). On the other hand the emergence of seeds is influenced by many abiotic and biotic factors including damages by different insects. The period for which the seeds emerge and germinate has serious consequences on the whole process of plant growth and development (Kalisz, 1986). According to Southgate (1979) the effects of damaged bruchid seeds on the germination could be unpredictable. The damaged seeds with

<p>(2) -</p>	<p>- parasitoid emergence hole (type 2) had significantly lower germination independently that the larva did not reach its full development and was died.</p>
<p>.</p>	<p>- This type was distinguished with significantly higher germination and considerably lowers inhibitory effect (IE₁) to damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3).</p>
<p>(3). , ,</p>	<p>The early mortality of bruchid larvae due to parasitism had no negative influence in great degree on seed germination because the larvae were killed before consuming too large a quantity of the seed.</p>
<p>.</p>	<p>Unlike that the larval feeding (in damaged seeds with imago) effectively kills the embryo or removes so much endosperm that a large part of seeds can not germinate (Thomson, 1979; El Atta, 1993; Camargo-Ricalde <i>et al.</i>, 2004).</p>
<p>(Thomson, 1979; El Atta, 1993; Camargo-Ricalde <i>et al.</i>, 2004). (IE₂).</p>	<p>Result of damage was the high inhibitory effect (IE₂). Despite these detrimental effects of seed-beetle damage, some proportions of infested seeds germinate successfully.</p>
<p>Nakai (2011),</p>	<p>Similar results reported Nakai <i>et al.</i> (2011) pursuant to which the</p>

<p><i>Pteromalus</i></p> <p><i>Bruchus loti</i></p> <p><i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>,</p>	<p>seeds from which <i>Pteromalus</i> wasps is emerged germinated more successfully than the seeds from which <i>Bruchus loti</i> adults emerged. <i>B. loti</i> larvae parasitised by the two wasp species consumed with less intensively the seeds of <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> than the non parasitized larvae of weevil.</p>
<p>Mateus (2011)</p> <p><i>Bruchus pisorum</i></p>	<p>Mateus et al. (2011) are found that the proportion of pea germinated seeds is significantly higher for non-attacked seeds from <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> compared to the attacked seeds.</p>
<p>(Andersen, 1930; Halevy, 1974; Hoffman et al., 1989).</p>	<p>Similar results about reduced germination in result of bruchid damages are reported and other authors (Andersen, 1930; Halevy, 1974; Hoffman et al., 1989).</p>
<p>(3)</p>	<p>The variety factor influenced the germination only for damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole (type 3).</p>
<p><i>Bruchus pisorum</i></p>	<p>The established highest germination and low inhibitory effect for Glyans variety probably was due to the higher content of nutrients.</p> <p>It was found that depending on the sensitivity of different pea varieties in regard to attack of <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> occurred biochemical changes related to increased content of crude protein, proteins, total phenols, water-soluble sugars, phosphorus and</p>

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Bruchus
pisorum,
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decreased content of calcium and
 - trypsin inhibitory activity.
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- The sensitive varieties had the
 most pronounced increase in
 regard to crude protein, proteins,
 - total phenols which due to the
 protective reaction of plant to
 - compensate the losses from
 damage (Nikolova et al., 2009).

Result of larva feeding of pea
 weevil was suppression in the
 growth of primary radicle and
 plumule as well as decrease of
 their weight.

The damaged seeds with
 parasitoid emergence hole were
 less affected than the damaged
 seeds with bruchid emergence
 - hole where was observed
 significant suppression in the
 - growth and weight of primary
 radicle for all varieties.

The depletion of cotyledon
 reserves in seeds type 3 probably
 slowed the growth and
 development of plant and hence
 reduced the probability of
 establishment. Glyans variety was
 distinguished as the most tolerant
 to damage by *Bruchus pisorum*
 which likely was related to the
 - different quantity of reserve
 nutrients accumulated in seeds
 and their potential.
 -

- As the most sensitive was
 manifested Pleven 4 which
 - independently of the greatest

length and weight of plumule to other varieties was the most affected by the damages and with reduced sowing characteristics of seeds.

(2011) Mateus

Bruchus pisorum

length and weight of plumule to other varieties was the most affected by the damages and with reduced sowing characteristics of seeds.

Mateus et al. (2011) found that the mean weight and mean length of primary radicle and plumule were significantly greater than these of damaged seeds by *Bruchus pisorum*.

At the same time comparing the two types (2 and 3) of seeds did not show significant differences between them in regard to seed germination and seedling vigor. A similar tendency was also observed in the present study (Glyans variety was an exception) as there was significant decrease in the length of primary radicle and plumule between seeds from type 2 and type 3.

3. Bonal
(2007) Mack (1998)

According to Bonal et al. (2007) and Mack (1998) in some plants, part of the cotyledon may serve to buffer the negative impact of bruchid damage whereas any loss of cotyledon tissue in other plants greatly reduces seedling mass.

Probably this was the reason for different reaction of studied varieties to pea weevil attack.

In support of the above were the results regarding vigor index and germination index. Plevel 4

4 variety had a high vigor index of healthy seeds but at damage by pea weevil it could not overcome or compensate the negative consequences.

It was distinguished and with the lowest germination index in regard to three types of seeds. As opposed to it Glyans variety (independently of lower vigor index of healthy seeds) overcame the detrimental effects from bruchid damage and had higher vigor index and germination index in damaged seeds to other varieties.

Irrespective of varieties the damage by pea weevil was related to reduction of germination and vigor of seeds and the possibility for fast and simultaneously emergence and development. The damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2) had better potential for growth and development whereas the damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole had significantly low germination, vigor and sowing characteristics.

These seeds could not provide the establishment of well-garnished stand and stable yields. As the most tolerant to damage by *Bruchus pisorum* was distinguished Glyans variety which can be used as a germplasm source for selection.

Bruchus pisorum

CONCLUSIONS

Bruchus pisorum

16.4% ,
 16.8 24.5%,
 12.3 14.1%,
 -
 32.5 32.8%,
 17.4%.
 17.8%.

58.3% ,
 34.1 36.2%,
 31.8 34.3%,
 81.1 82.1%,
 83.1%.
 58.3%.

(2) -

Bruchus pisorum

Result of damage by *Bruchus pisorum* in seeds with parasitized larva was significant decrease of the germination by 16.4% percentage points, the length and weight of primary radicle by 16.8 and 24.5%, the length and weight of plumule by 12.3 and 14.1%, the vigor index of primary radicle and plumule by 32.5 and 32.8% as well as the germination index by 17.4%. The inhibitory effect was on average 17.8%.

Essential significant changes in regard to the studied parameters were found for damaged seeds with bruchid emergence hole. In these seeds the germination decrease by 58.3% percentage points, the length and weight of primary radicle by 34.1 and 36.2%, the length and weight of plumule by 31.8 and 34.3%, the vigor index of primary radicle and plumule by 81.1 and 82.1% as well as the germination index by 83.1%. The inhibitory effect was on average 58.3%.

The damaged seeds with parasitoid emergence hole (type 2) provided better possibility for growth and development of plants. These seeds could provide the establishment of well-garnished stand and stable yields.

As the most tolerant to damage by *Bruchus pisorum* was distinguished Glyans variety for which the values of parameters

related to germination and vigor of seeds were influenced in the lowest degree from damage unlike the sensitive Pleven 4 variety.

It was found that the dominant factor influencing germination ability of seeds for all analyzed parameters was the type of seeds compared to varieties appearance.

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INFLUENCE OF SOME HERBICIDE AND HERBICIDE MIXTURES ON PRODUCTIVITY OF TWO VARIETIES OF COMMON WHEAT

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this paper is to study the effect of treatment with certain herbicides and herbicide mixtures on the productivity of two varieties of common wheat, and determine the most technologically valuable options regarding the stability of yields. Field experience is displayed in the experimental field of Agricultural Faculty, Trakia University, Stara Zagora in 2012-2014. The following factors are examined: factor A – two varieties of common wheat: Enola and Illico; factor B – Herbicide: Axial one (pinoxaden + florasulam) – 1000; Axial 050 EC (pinoxaden) – 900 ml/ha; Traksos 045 EC (pinoxaden + clodinafop) – 1200 ml/ha; Logran 20 WG (triasulfuron) – 37.5 g/ha; Lintur 70 WG (triasulfuron + dicamba) – 150 g/ha. Set the parameters of the stability of the applied herbicide combinations of grain yield varieties in Enola and Illico. Summary criterion for stability, taking into account both the stability and the value of production in Enola, praised the treatment tank mixture Lintur+Axial (3+) and Logran+Traksos

Rueegg Campagna and (2006)

According Campagna and Rueegg (2006) herbicide Axial successfully control grasses and show good selectivity for common and durum wheat.

- The purpose of this paper is to study the effect of treatment with certain herbicides and herbicide mixtures on the productivity of two varieties of common wheat, and determine the most technologically valuable options regarding the stability of yields.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field experience is displayed in the experimental field of Agricultural Faculty, Trakia University, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.

- The soil type is typical meadow-cinnamon soil, characterized by strong humus horizon. Soil is the average stock of mineral nitrogen – 33.20 mg/1000g; weak stocks phosphorus – 3.90 mg/1000g and is well stocked with potassium – 44.00 mg/1000g established analysis of the layer 0-30 cm.
- Object of study are two varieties of common wheat Enola and Illico.
- They studied the effect of treatment with some herbicides and herbicide mixtures on their productivity. A scheme under which alleges field study is presented.

- The following factors are examined: factor A – two varieties of common wheat: Enola –

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 (pinoxaden + florasulam) – 1000 ml/ha;
 050 EC (pinoxaden) – 900 ml/ha;
 045 EC (pinoxaden + clodinafop) – 1200 ml/ha;
 20 WG (triasulfuron) – 37.5 g/ha;
 70 WG (triasulfuron + dicamba) – 150 g/ha.

1. – ;
2. Axial one – 1000 ml/ha;
3. + 150 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – ;
4. + 37.5 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – ;
5. + 150 g/ha + 900 ml/ha - ;
6. + 37.5 g/ha + 900 ml/ha - ;
7. + 150 g/ha + 600 ml/ha – ;
8. + 150 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha - ;
9. + 37.5 g/ha + 600 ml/ha – ;
10. + 37.5 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – .

Bulgarian and Illico of Syngenta; factor B – Herbicide: Axial one (pinoxaden + florasulam) – 1000 ml/ha; Axial 050 EC (pinoxaden) - 900 ml/ha; Traksos 045 EC (pinoxaden + clodinafop) – 1200 ml/ha; Logran 20 WG (triasulfuron)– 37.5 g/ha; Lintur 70 WG (triasulfuron + dicamba) – 150 g/ha.

Variants of the experience are the following:

1. Control – no treatment with herbicides;
2. Axial one – 1000 ml/ha;
3. Lintur + Traksos 150 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – tank mixture;
4. Logran + Traksos 37.5 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – tank mixture;
5. Lintur + Axial 150 g/ha + 900 ml/ha – tank mixture;
6. Logran + Axial 37.5 g/ha + 900 ml/ha – tank mixture;
7. Lintur + Axial 150 g/ha + 600 ml/ha – separate treatment;
8. Lintur + Traksos 150 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – separate treatment;
9. Logran + Axial 37.5 g/ha + 600 ml/ha – separate treatment.
10. Logran + Traksos 37.5 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha – separate treatment.

By a methodology tank mix means that the solution of the two products is prepared together. Herbicides are dissolved in one court and the treatment is conducted simultaneously. In separate treatment as first herbicide is paid Logran or Lintur respectively, and after a week was treated with another medicine (Traksos and Axial).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Indicators that characterize the best climatic conditions during the growing season for wheat are the average diurnal temperature and atmospheric humidity balance.
- Data analysis shows that the values of temperatures do not have large deviations from the average measured over a long period (Fig. 1).

The next chart shows the amount and distribution of rainfall during the growing period of wheat.

- For the business year 2012-2013 precipitation in February, March and April is only 60 mm, while in March 2014 recorded 134 mm (Fig. 2).

The diagram shows how unevenly distributed rainfall during the growing season of the crop.

(. 1).

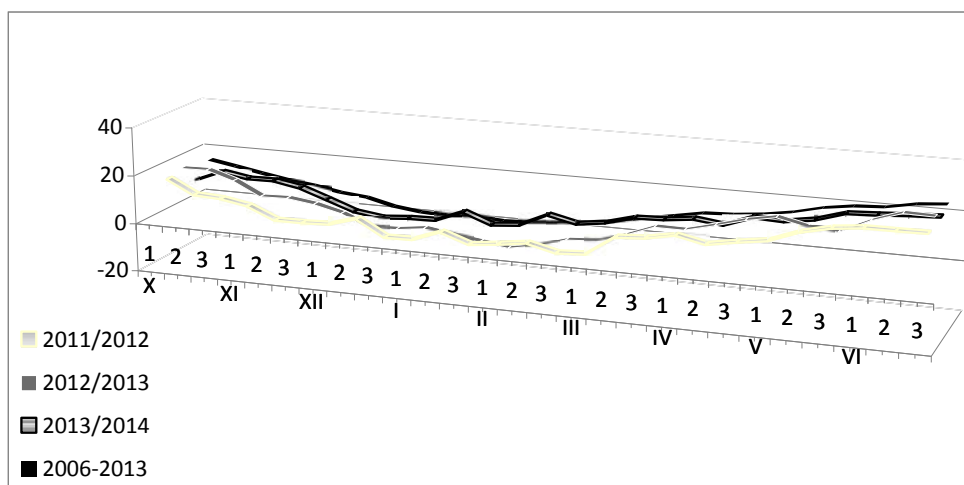
2012-2013

60

2014

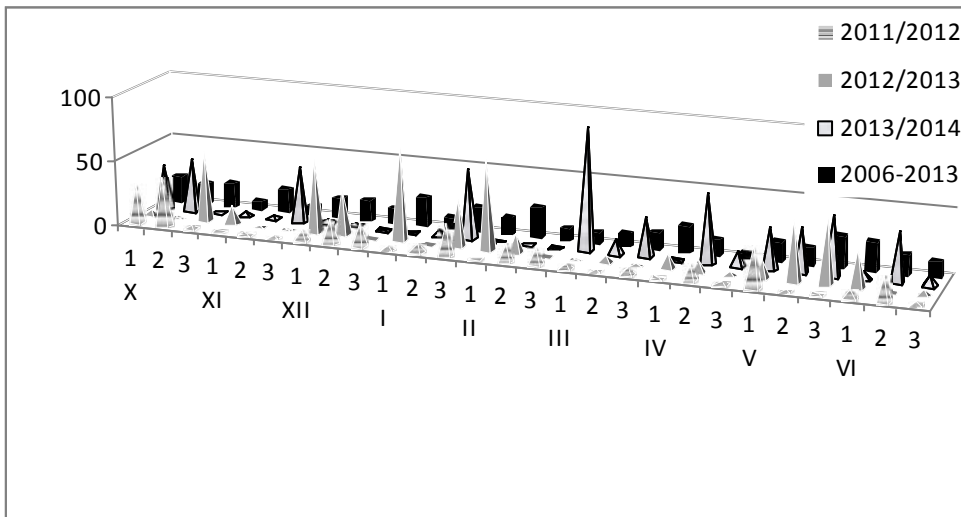
134

(. 2).



. 1.
2011-2014 .

Fig. 1. Dynamics of average daily air temperatures in years and months, 2011-2014



2. , 2011-2014.
Fig. 2. Quantity and distribution of precipitation during the growing period of common wheat, 2011-2014

1 -
 3 4,
 40% 33%
 (67.1%),
 +

Table 1 presents the results of the influence of herbicides and herbicide mixtures on grain yield. In the second year of the field experience registered higher yields in both varieties.

Best results are obtained in variants 3 and 4, where herbicides are imported as a tank mix. Average over the period of study, the increase in yield is 40 % and 33 % of the control.

The highest positive effect (67.1 %) compared to the control variant, noted in spray tank mix Traksos + Logran in the second experimental year. All options registered a satisfactory effect on the untreated control, the differences are be statistically proven.

1. , kg/ha
Table 1. Absolute and relative yields of grain, kg/ha

Variety	Variants	2012		2013		2014		/Average 2012-2014	
		kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%
Enola	1	2281	100	5231	100	3650	100	3720	100
	2	2823	124	6618	127	4869	133	4770	128
	3	3180	139	7570	145	4058	111	4935	133
	4	2689	118	8741	167	4199	115	5210	140
	5	3138	138	6185	118	4279	117	4534	122
	6	2549	112	6725	129	4140	113	4471	120
	7	2708	119	6685	128	4160	114	4517	121
	8	3281	144	5769	110	4762	130	4604	124
	9	2561	112	5915	113	4480	123	4318	116
	10	2922	89	5536	106	4979	136	4479	120
Average Enola		2813	-	6497	-	5973	-	4556	-
Illico	1	3033	100	7111	100	5680	100	5274	100
	2	4280	141	7744	109	5949	105	5991	114
	3	4766	157	7912	111	6149	108	6276	119
	4	4922	162	7474	105	5100	90	5832	111
	5	4500	148	7521	106	6000	106	6007	114
	6	4430	146	7573	106	6010	106	6004	114
	7	5391	178	7690	108	6390	113	6490	123
	8	4983	164	7158	101	6069	107	6070	115
	9	5391	178	7243	102	6230	110	6288	119
	10	4779	158	7248	102	6150	108	6059	115
Average Illico		4647	-	7467	-	5973	-	6029	-

/LSD, kg/ha:

F.A	p 5%=81,3	p 1%=107,5	p 0,1%=138,6
F.B	p 5%=66,4	p 1%=87,8	p 0,1%=113,1
F.C	p 5%=148,4	p 1%=196,2	p 0,1%=253,0
AxB	p 5%=115,0	p 1%=152,0	p 0,1%=195,9
AxC	p 5%=257,1	p 1%=339,9	p 0,1%=438,1
BxC	p 5%=209,9	p 1%=277,5	p 0,1%=357,7
AxBxC	p 5%=363,6	p 1%=480,6	p 0,1%=619,6

2). Analysis of variance of the results determines the extent of influence of three factors: a year variety herbicides (Table 2). The analysis shows that the years have the greatest impact on yield - 65.5 %. It is conditioned by unequal response variants to changes in environmental conditions. The reason for the large differences in weather

20.2 %, 3.1 %, () - 1.3 %, 2.7 %, 5 %.

- conditions during the years of study.
 The influence of varieties is 20.2 % and the influence of herbicides is only 3.1 %. There is an interaction of varieties with the terms of years (A x B) - 1.3 %.
 - Includes all three factors is 2.7 %.
 It has been shown in differences r 5 %.

2.

Table 2. Analysis of variance of grain yield

Source of variation	/Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	/Influence of factor, %	Mean squares
Total	179	4,8	100	-
Tract of land	2	31744	0,6	15872,0
Variants	59	4,7	98,2	8085704,0***
Factor A - Years	2	3,1	65,5	3152,2***
Factor B – wheat variety	1	9,7	20,2	1931,7***
Factor C - herbicides	9	1,5	3,1	1681237,0***
	2	6056448	1,3	3028224,0**
	18	2,0	4,2	1132089,0***
	9	5953024	1,2	661447,1**
	18	1,3	2,7	728149,3***
Pooled error	118	5966336	1,2	50562,2

*p 5% **p 1% ***p 0,1%

(i^2 S_i^2 Shukla)

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-

-

0.

- Set the parameters of the stability of the applied herbicide combinations of grain yield varieties in Enola and Illico. Variance stability (i^2 and S_i^2 by Shukla) reported linear and nonlinear interactions determine the stability of the options. More stable are those variants that have lower values because they interfere less with the conditions of the environment.

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Negative values are considered 0. Ekovalensa in Wi Wricke, things

W_i Wricke, . . . - are the same, ie the higher the values of the parameter, the more unstable it is a variant.
 -
 - According Synthesis criterion for stability YS_i of Kang, which recognizes both the stability and value of production with the participation of herbicides Lintur + Axial (3+) and Logran Traksos + (1+) imported as a tank mix in Enola (Table 3).
 (3+) + (1+),
 () 3).
 -
 + Traksos (21+) and Lintur + Axial (18+).
 (18). (21+) +

3.

Table 3. Parameters of the stability of the variants for grain yield in terms of years

Variety	Variant	\bar{X}	s_i^2	S_i^2	W_i	YS_i
Enola	1	3720	27189,7	-23193,4	152767,2	-2
	2	4770	314471,2**	271189,8*	669873,9	-3
	3	4935	2428953,0**	2451000,0**	4475940,0	-2
	4	5210	8416055,0**	2934236,0**	52527,0	1
	5	4534	17971,5	57186,7	136174,5	3
	6	4471	754446,4**	105577,7	1461829,0	-8
	7	4517	510592,1**	168404,9	1022892,0	-6
	8	4604	588890,1**	272176,3*	1163828,0	-4
	9	4318	160292,4*	395160,2**	392352,1	-5
	10	4479	1270559,0**	1777949,0**	2390831,0	-71
Illico	1	5274	1219715,0**	1560024,0**	2299313,0	2
	2	5991	-1934,9	10980,5	100324,8	16+
	3	6276	-47912,5	-33458,9	17583,3	21+
	4	5832	1264396,0**	1953211,0**	2379738,0	7+
	5	6007	24098,3	28984,3	147202,7	18+
	6	6004	-3000,3	49573,0	98425,1	17+
	7	6490	702857,4**	-32996,6	1368969,0	15+
	8	6070	952773,9**	2393,8	1818819,0	12+
	9	6288	1589837,0**	-32397,6	2965532,0	14+
	10	6059	574907,1**	142275,6	1138659,0	11+

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of field experiment can be justified following conclusions:

- Summary criterion for stability, taking into account both the stability and the value of production in Enola, praised the treatment tank mixture Lintur + Axial (3+) and Logran Traksos + (1+)
- In variety Illico most technologically valuable is a variant involving herbicides Lintur + Traksos (tank mix) (21+).

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