

**MERCURIALIS ANNUA L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
HERMAEOPHAGA RUFICOLLIS LUCAS (CHRYSOMELIDAE,
SUBFAMILY ALTICINAE)**

M. ANNUA

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" 89, 5800
*E-mail: imnikolova@abv.bg

**ALMOST UNKNOWN SPECIES IN BULGARIA – THE WEED,
MERCURIALIS ANNUA L. (EUPHORBIACEAE) AND
THE FLEA-BEETLE HERMAEOPHAGA RUFICOLLIS LUCAS
(CHRYSOMELIDAE, SUBFAMILY ALTICINAE) AND POSSIBILITY
FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGAINST M. ANNUA**

Ivelina Nikolova*, Natalia Georgieva

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

SUMMARY

Biological control research of weeds and their application in the practice is relevant and important today. As a weed management method, biological control offers an environmentally friendly approach that complements conventional methods. Moreover, this biological technology is safe for the environment and consumers. The fieldwork was conducted at the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven during 2015. The field experiment was conducted in a free area (stubble) after harvest of winter cereals in natural background of weed infestation. It was given characteristics of almost unknown in our country species: the weed, *Mercurialis annua* L. and the flea-beetle, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* Lucas, as well as it was determined the degree of damage of *H. ruficollis* on *M. annua*. In the present study, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* was reported for the first time in Bulgaria as a weed pest on *Mercurialis annua*.

Key words: *Mercurialis annua*, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis*, biological control

Mercurialis annua L.
Hermaeophaga ruficollis Lucas,
H. ruficollis *M. annua*.
Hermaeophaga ruficollis
Mercurialis annua.
: *Mercurialis annua*,
Hermaeophaga ruficollis,

INTRODUCTION

- Weeds are a major factor limiting the reproductive potential of the crop. Their management is one of the main units in modern agricultural technologies.
- Weeds are major competitors in terms of water, nutrients and light.
- Their negative influence grows by intensification of fertilization, economic and environmentally inappropriate reduction of soil tillage, breach of rotations from business and organizational considerations, and others (Mitkov, 2012).
- Through targeted research is possible to build and continuous updating of systems for biological weed control and apply of economically profitable agriculture with reduced damage to the environment.

- Biological control research of weeds and their application in the practice is relevant and important today. Foreign and native organisms that attack weeds are being evaluated for use as biological control agents. As a weed management method, biological control offers an environmentally friendly approach that complements conventional methods (Biological Control of Weeds – It's a Natural). It helps meet the need for new weed management strategies since some weeds have become

(Biological Control of Weeds – It's a Natural).

Mercurialis annua L.
Hermaeophaga ruficollis Lucas,
H. ruficollis
M. annua.

- resistant to certain herbicides.
- Biological control agents target specific weeds. Moreover, this biological technology is safe for the environment and consumers.
- The aim of this study was to give a characteristic of almost unknown in our country species: the weed, *Mercurialis annua* L. and the flea-beetle, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* Lucas, as well as to determine the possibility of using *H. ruficollis* for biological control against *M. annua*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2015 .
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 m²,
Mercurialis annua L.
 (Euphorbiaceae),
Hermaeophaga ruficollis (Lucas, 1849) (Chrysomelidae, subfamily Alticinae)
H. ruficollis

- The fieldwork was conducted at the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven during 2015. The field experiment was conducted in a free area (stubble) after harvest of winter cereals in natural background of weed infestation. It was used experienced plot with a size of 5 m², with fifteen replications.
- The reporting of the morphological characteristics of weed, *Mercurialis annua* L. (Euphorbiaceae), as well as the degree of damage from the flea-beetle, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* (Lucas, 1849) (Chrysomelidae, subfamily Alticinae) was conducted three times in August. The presented data were averaged.
- The species *H. ruficollis*

(Döberl, 2012).

- was collected by general and/or host plant-targeted sweeping with an entomological net. The determination of the species was made using a stereomicroscope.
- After the fieldwork extensive collection examination and determination by relevant identification keys (Döberl, 2012)
- was done in the laboratory of the Institute.

***Mercurialis annua* L.**
Mercurialis annua L.
(Euphorbiaceae)
(Kew World Checklist of Selected Plant Families; Altvista Flora Italiana),

(, 1979),
2007-2013”

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

***Mercurialis annua* L.**

- Mercurialis annua* is a species of flowering plant in the spurge family known by the common name annual mercury. It is native to Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East (Kew World Checklist of Selected Plant Families; Altvista Flora Italiana), but it is known on many other continents as an introduced species.
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- In the Bulgarian scientific literature is almost no information as to the weed as well as about the management of this weed, considering the use of chemical, biological or other methods of control. In Bulgaria the species was reported in the academic press of Bulgarian Academy of Science "Flora of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Andreev et al., 1979) and later in the final reports of studies and research within the Operational Program "Environment 2007-2013" among the plant species of the flora of the
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(1860).
 , 200 1500 m
 (1979).
 (1979).
Mercurialis annua

10 30 cm,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 . *Mercurialis annua*
 (Engler and Prantl, 1897)

2 3.
 , 2 3
 mm,
 .
 (1908)
 Bitter (1909), *M. annua*

“ park "Vitosha" (there were reported 1860 species). It is spread in shady and moist forests in the foothills and mountains, from 200 to 1500 m altitude (Andreev et al., 1979). It was reported in the group of persistent weeds (Weed Spectrum Principal).”

Mercurialis annua grows in many types of habitat, including disturbed areas. This is an annual plant growing 10 to 30 centimeters tall with oppositely arranged oval leaves each a few centimeters long. The plant is mostly dioecious with male and female plants producing different types of inflorescence, *Mercurialis annua*, though rarely can also be found to be monoecious (Engler and Prantl, 1897) or androdioecious, their complicated sexuality makes them the ideal model plant for studying sexual systems in plants.

The male flowers are borne in spikelike clusters sprouting from leaf axils, and female flowers grow in clusters of 2 or 3. The fruit is a bristly capsule 2 or 3 millimeters wide containing shiny, pitted seeds.

As is well known from the work of Kruger (1908) and Bitter (1909), *M. annua* produces plants which are purely male and purely female, as well as males and females that produce varying numbers of seeds, the result of the

1 47,
 1 93,
 230.
 1 32,
 1
 25 000
 (Yampolsky, 1919).
 (Yampolsky, 1919).
 Pacini (1990)
Mercurialis
annua
structor Latreille
Messor

- sporadic appearance of sex elements of the opposite sex on the several plants.

- There were found variations in the number of male flowers produced upon the female plants and in the number of female flowers upon the male plants. The number of male flowers found on the female plants varied from 1 to 32, and the number of seeds set on these plants varied from 1 to 230. On a so-called male plant approximately 25,000 male flowers are produced at one time. The number of female flowers upon the male plants varied from 1 to 47 and the number of seeds set varied from 1 to 93, while on a so-called female plant thousands of seeds may be produced (Yampolsky, 1919).

The pistillate flowers of the female are clustered in the axils of the leaves, while the staminate flowers of the male are in interrupted spikes which surpass the leaves. The appearance of male flowers on the female plants is sporadic. They are inconspicuous and difficult to detect (Yampolsky, 1919).

Pacini (1990) suggested that removal of the seed caruncle of the closely related *Mercurialis annua* by the ant *Messor structor* Latreille is responsible for terminating seed dormancy. The cells of the caruncle contain a chemical which prevents the hydration of the inner

14 (Pacini 1990).

17.1 cm, 3.3

22.2.

Hermaeophaga ruficollis
(Lucas, 1849) (Chrysomelidae,
subfamily Alticinae)

Alticinae

Chrysomelidae,
 560 8000
 (Farrell 1998; Furth, 1988).

Alticini

(Aslan, 2010).

(Rothschild, 1975).

Alticinae

part of the seed.

- Seeds deprived of the caruncle
 - germinated within a few days. If
 - the chemical inhibitor was removed
 - by prolonged soaking, the seeds
 - took 14 days to germinate (Pacini,
 - 1990).

In this study, it was found that
 the species was characterized by
 an average height of 17.1 cm, 3.3
 branch numbers and a total
 number of leaves of 22.2.

Hermaeophaga ruficollis
(Lucas, 1849) (Chrysomelidae,
subfamily Alticinae)

The subfamily Alticinae
 includes insects commonly called
 flea-beetles for their ability to jump,
 and is the one with the highest
 biodiversity among Chrysomelidae,
 with some 560 genera and 8000
 described species (Farrell 1998;
 Furth, 1988). Alticini diversity is
 closely associated with the
 herbaceous vegetation diversity
 and abundance (Aslan, 2010).

Flea Beetles include, with the
 possible exception of some
 species of fleas (Rothschild et al
 1975), the best jumpers among all
 insects and, indeed, among all
 living creatures. Most Alticinae use
 this jumping ability voluntarily in a
 very effective manner to avoid
 potential predators.

Jumping also serves as an efficient

(Furth, 1988).

Mercurialis annua, *M. perennis*, *Capparis spinosa*, *Ricinus* (Medvedev and Roginskaya, 1988).

(2.0-2.5 mm), (Hermaeophaga).

11-

method of locomotion, especially for flightless populations. Flea beetles can leap long distances relative to their body size (length) (Furth, 1988).

Host Plants: *Mercurialis annua*, *M. perennis*, *Capparis spinosa*, *Ricinus* (Medvedev and Roginskaya 1988).

Diagnosis: The body is small sized (body length 2.0-2.5 mm), broadly oval (Hermaeophaga s. str.). The colour is entirely yellow to light brown sometimes with dark brown sutural. Head is hypognathous, oval.

Frontal ridge is wide, forming angular T-shaped ridge with anterior margin of head capsule. Antennal calli are slightly raised, weakly delimited from vertex, frontal ridge and from each other; lines delineating calli and vertex are sometimes indistinct.

The orbital line is present closely located to eye. The eyes are small.

The distance between antennal sockets is wider than diameter of antennal socket and transverse diameter of eye. The clypeus is long. The antenna is 11-segmented, filiform.

The pronotum is wide, convex, with transverse and longitudinal furrows basally. The

(Guide to Palearctic Flea Beetle Genera).

1999).

ruficollis

(Aslan et al.,

: *Hermaeophaga*

- procoxal cavity is open behind.
- The intercoxal prosternal process is narrow.

- The elytra are oval, convex, with well-developed humeral calli, irregularly punctate. The epipleuron is wide, subhorizontal, almost reaching elytral apex.

- The metafemur is typical. The metatibia is cylindrical, slightly thickened and flat apically. The metatarsus has inserted apically.
- The first metatarsal segment is shorter than following two combined segments. The fourth protarsal segment is longer than first one (Guide to Palearctic Flea Beetle Genera).

- The adults are usually oligophagous, sometimes polyphagous, but rarely monophagous. They feed on the foliage of herbaceous plants, bushes, and trees in a wide range of angiosperm families, as well as some gymnospermes. They often cause characteristic "shot holing" damage by completely perforating with numerous small holes the foliage on which they feed. Larvae live in soil and many cause severe damage (Aslan et al., 1999).

Phenology: *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* is found throughout the year, especially in summer months. May often be mistakenly recorded on cotton because its food plant grows in cotton fields

(Furth, 1997).
Hermaeophaga ruficollis
 (Döberl, 2012).

(Scherer 1959, 1962a, 1962b, 1972; Gruev and Döberl, 1997; Döberl, 2010).

(Anonim, 2012).

(2015) *Hermaeophaga ruficollis*

0.63%
 Alticini,
 Lake, Bafa
 1% Hermaeophaga

Hermaeophaga ruficollis (1)
 (1986)

(Furth, 1997).

Hermaeophaga ruficollis is a Palaearctic species (Döberl, 2012). The species is widely distributed in southern Europe, North, Central and West Africa, Central Asia, Southwest Asia, Afghanistan, India and Sri Lanka (Scherer 1959, 1962a, 1962b, 1972; Gruev and Döberl, 1997; Döberl, 2010). The species is located too in Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Spain, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq, North African countries (Anonim, 2012).

According to Bayram and Aslan (2015) *H. ruficollis* is rare species, which is either accidental species or generalist species that are not specialized in feeding in distinct plant species. The authors reported that the species had participation of 0.63% from Alticini species collected from the four sites in the Bafa Lake Natural Park, as the genus *Hermaeophaga* was with a percentage of 1% among all others.

In Bulgaria, *H. ruficollis* (Figure 1) was reported for the first time by Gruev and Tomov (1986) in the publication "Fauna of Bulgaria." So far, in Bulgarian literature lacks research and data for the species.

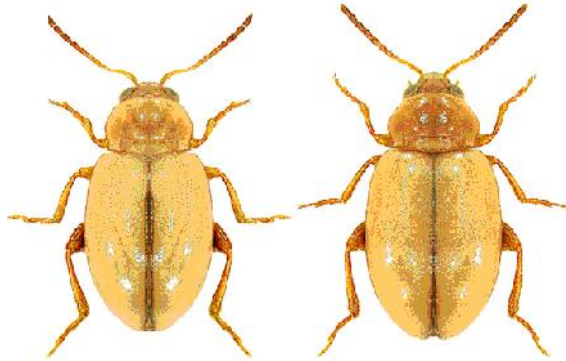


Fig. 1. *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* (from left - male, from right – female)

. 1. *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* (- , -)

Hermaeophaga ruficollis

Mercurialis annua.

In the present study, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* was reported for the first time in Bulgaria as a weed pest on *Mercurialis annua*. Flea-beetles are active in warm and sunny weather. The major damage causes the adults, which, while feeding form holes as gnaw the upper epidermis and parenchyme and do not affect the bottom epidermis. When the attack was stronger individual holes were merged into larger holes (Figure 2).



Fig. 2. *Mercurialis annua*, damaged by *Hermaeophaga ruficollis*

. 2. *Mercurialis annua*, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis*

3.3 3.5 /5m², a
 /5m².
 – 97.6%.
 ,
 71% (1).
 ,
 65%.
 2.

The population density of the species was an average 3.5 numbers/5m², while the average density of the weed – 3.3 number/5m². As a result of the injury caused from flea-beetles, the percentage of damaged plants were extremely high – 97.6%. The proportion of damaged leaves of the plant exceeded 71% (Table 1). There was a considerable degree of damage to each individual leaf exceeding 65%. The degree of damage was pronounced in Figure 2.

1. *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* *Mercurialis annua*

Table 1. Degree of damage by *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* on *Mercurialis annua*

Parameters	% damaged plants %	Number of leaves per plant /	Number of damaged leaves per plant /	% damaged leaves %	% damage per leaf %
	97.6	22.2	15.9	71.6	67.9

Hermaeophaga ruficollis
Mercurialis annua

Damaged plants had suppressed growth, delayed development, reduced content of leaf pigments, and suppressed photosynthetic process. Heavily damaged plants withered and died. In this context, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* emerge as a very good agent for the biological control against weeds *Mercurialis annua* and may find application in the conditions of organic farming.

DIR-5113326-4-98 „ „
“ , DIR-5113326-C-010 „ 2007-2013 .“
4. , .

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*E-mail: toni_1219@abv.bg

EFFECT OF HERBICIDE TREATMENT ON ENERGY AND PROTEIN NUTRITIVE VALUES OF TWO VARIETIES OF COMMON WHEAT GRAIN

Antoniya Stoyanova^{1*}, Gancho Ganchev¹, Velika Kuneva², Toncho Dinev¹

¹Faculty of Agriculture, Trakia University, Stara Zagora 6000, Bulgaria

²Agricultural University, Plovdiv 4000, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

- The main aim of the present study was to analyze the influence of herbicides and a mixture of herbicides treatment on the nutritive values of two varieties of common wheat grain (Enola and Iliko). The trial was conducted in the experimental farm of the Agricultural Faculty of Trakia University, Stara Zagora, during years 2012-2014. The qualitative indices of the grain were assessed and on their basis the energy and protein nutritive values of the common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) were calculated for ruminants and non-ruminants. For Enola variety the average content of raw protein is 13.8% higher than the same for Iliko variety.

() The results for intestinal digestible protein (PDI) content showed that the products for crops treatment did not affect the PDI, fodder units for milk (FUM) and fodder units for growth (FUG) levels for both common wheat varieties.

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 1993,
 2009, , . 2011).
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 1989;
 2009;).
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 (., 2005;
 Delchev, 2012; Delchev et al.,
 2014).

The values of the digestible and metabolizable energy varied in narrow range, which indicates that the products for crops treatment did not affect energy nutritive value of common wheat for swine and birds.

Key words: common wheat, herbicides, energy digestibility, protein digestibility, digestible energy, metabolizable energy

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the country offers a variety of simple varieties of winter wheat. It is essential that the selection of a suitable variety for every subregion of the country, grown in suitable farming practices in the arable crop rotations (Cheleev et al. 1993; Ivanov et al. 2009; Ilieva, 2011).

The productive potential of wheat depends on the tolerance to abiotic stress. It was found that the productivity of wheat and grain quality are a function of genetic traits and applied agro-techniques (Dekov et al. 1989; Bazitov et al. 2009).

Decisive role in the complex of agricultural activities occupy weed control. In plastic varieties with strong potential, plant technology is a tool with high coefficient of successful action (Nankov et al. 2005; Delchev, 2012; Delchev et al., 2014).

The aim of this study was to

establish the degree of impact of treatment with some herbicide at two common wheat on energy and protein nutritional value of the grain.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The field study was conducted in the area of training and experimental field of Department crop at Agricultural Faculty, Trakia University, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria in the period 2011-2014 survey was conducted on soil type meadow cinnamon soil, the method of fractional plots were examined two simple varieties wheat - Enola and Illico. Fertilization is made with 140 kg/ha nitrogen (active ingredient). They studied the following options:
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.
- The chemical analysis of the grain of wheat was done in the classic Weende - method.
- For calculation of the content of digestible nutrients in wheat we used data for the digestibility coefficients for ruminants, pigs and

(, 2007).

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,0242 + 0,0366 + \\ 0,0209 &+ 0,017 - 0,0007ZX \\ &= 0,0152 + 0,0342 + \\ 0,0128 &+ 0,0159 - \\ 0,0007ZX \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \frac{OE}{BE} \\ &= (0,075 + 0,039q) \\ P &= (0,04 + 0,1q) \\ &= 1,11 (1 -) + \\ 0,093 &= - - - (1 - \\) \\ &= 250 - 0,5 \\ &= (- 0,1) - 0,145 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,0242 + 0,0394 \\ +0,0184 &+ 0,0170 \\ &= 0,0210 + 0,0374 \\ +0,0144 &+ 0,0171 \\ &= 0,0239 + 0,0398 \\ +0,0177 &+ 0,0177 \\ &= 0,0178 + 0,0397 \\ +0,0177 &+ 0,0177 \end{aligned}$$

poultry (odorov et al., 2007).

FU, FUG and PDI values for ruminant were calculated using the equations (odorov et al., 2007):

$$\begin{aligned} G &= 0,0242 P + 0,0366 EE + \\ 0,0209 &F + 0,017 NFE \\ M &= 0,0152 DP + 0,0342 DEE + \\ 0,0128 &D F + 0,0159 DNFE \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \frac{ME}{GE} \\ FUM &= M (0,075 + 0,039q) \\ FUG &= M (0,04 + 0,1q) \\ PDI &= 1,11 P (1 - Deg) Dsi + 0,093 \\ FOM \end{aligned}$$

$$FOM = DOM - DEE - FP - P (1-DEG)$$

$$FP = 250 - 0,5 DM$$

BPR = CP (Deg - 0,1) - 0145 FOM
DE and ME values for pigs and poultry were calculated using the equations (odorov et al., 2004):

$$D_{pg} = 0,0242 DP + 0,0394 DEE + 0,0184 D F + 0,0170 DNFE$$

$$M_{pg} = 0,0210 DP + 0,0374 DEE + 0,0144 D F + 0,0171 DNFE$$

$$D_p = 0,0239 DP + 0,0398 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

$$M_p = 0,0178 DP + 0,0397 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Assess the nutritional value of feed is made on the basis of an assessment of the content of individual organic compounds and especially the energy and protein value.

Moreover, taken into account the

160.3-167.0	g/kg	144.4	151.8 g/kg
			(1).
		10.7 %	
4	5		

- water content and dry matter, crude protein and crude fiber, the presence of the deficient mineral substances, vitamins and essential amino acids. Analysis of the results showed higher crude protein content in grain in the first experimental year.

Crude protein content varies in the range of 160.3-167.0 g/kg DM variety Enola and 144.4 to 151.8 g/kg DM variety buttonhole (Table. 1).

Average variety of crude protein content in Enola variety is higher by 10.7% of the content found in variety Illico. With regard to embodiments of the treatment in both wheat varieties were measured higher values of crude protein at 4 and 5 variant. The differences vary in a narrow range. In the second year, the results are considerably lower, but the same tendency is observed from a slightly higher values of crude protein in a variety Enola.

Qualitative traits are genetically determined, but are influenced by the applied farming practices, climatic factors during the growing season and the specific agro-ecological conditions of the region. Main influence on the accumulation of protein in the grain have values of climatic elements during the formation and pouring the grain.

1. **Table 1. Chemical composition of the grain of common wheat, g/kg DM**

/Variant	/Variety	/CP	/CFAT	/CF	/DEE
2011-2012					
1	/Enola	160,30	14,70	17,30	789,30
2		166,20	14,40	16,20	784,80
3		166,50	14,20	16,30	784,50
4		166,80	14,70	15,70	784,70
5		167,00	14,50	16,10	784,50
6		166,60	15,70	12,40	787,30
1	/Illico	146,20	11,30	13,10	810,80
2		145,60	10,50	8,50	816,60
3		149,00	11,70	13,60	807,10
4		151,80	10,80	6,60	811,70
5		150,00	9,90	12,90	808,30
6		144,40	11,90	9,60	815,20
2013-2014					
1	/Enola	137,10	17,60	28,00	801,40
2		127,90	15,50	23,80	815,00
3		132,40	15,00	21,10	815,80
4		134,10	12,40	21,90	817,00
5		133,60	22,00	7,90	822,60
6		131,20	30,00	9,40	816,30
11	/Illico	106,30	16,40	8,50	852,00
2		104,10	17,80	16,40	844,50
3		113,80	16,80	16,00	836,00
4		118,20	10,80	8,50	846,90
5		112,50	10,30	19,20	842,50
6		118,50	8,50	26,00	831,10

- In the first year's daily average temperatures are higher than the climate norm precisely during that period.
-
- In contrast to the temperature factor, the amount of precipitation affects the protein content of the grain, but it is shown that at higher values of the precipitation grains is formed with a lower crude protein content (Delibaltova et al. 2014).
-

(. 2014).

(2011/12 .)

. -

2

KEM

1kg

1.44

1.43-1.50.

2)

106.9-107.9

2011-2012 .

101.9-103.4

2013-2014 .,

In the present study in a dry business year (2011/12) registered higher values of crude protein.

The higher crude fiber content leads to lower digestibility of feed and nutritional value.

In the results are reported fluctuations in crude fiber per year and variants. Relatively stable is the content of nitrogen-free extract substances in both varieties of common wheat.

In the data presented in Table 2 shows the narrow limits within which moves the content of FUG in both years of the field experience. Enola variety in the content of FUG in 1kg of dry matter in the grain of wheat is 1.44 in the first year, while in the second ranges of 1.43 to 1.50.

The results showed extremely weak influence of the applied herbicide in vegetation culture.

In the second year the same trend is observed in both varieties. Data for PDI (Table. 2) showed that the applied methods for the treatment of crops do not affect the levels of PDI.

Enola variety in content PDI move within 106.9-107.9 for business 2011-2012 and 101.9-103.4 for the business year 2013/2014, expressed as a percentage

1 %

increase is less than 1% compared to the control variant. In variety Illico again registered an insignificant influence of the applied products for weed control.

2.

1 g

Table 2. Energy and protein value of wheat for ruminants in 1 g DM

Variety	Variants	2011-2012			2013-2014		
		FUM	FUG	PDI	FUM	FUG	PDI
Enola	1	1,44	1,60	106,85	1,46	1,62	103,07
	2	1,44	1,59	107,78	1,46	1,63	101,85
	3	1,44	1,59	107,83	1,46	1,63	102,82
	4	1,44	1,59	107,88	1,46	1,63	103,36
	5	1,44	1,59	107,93	1,49	1,66	102,92
	6	1,44	1,60	107,87	1,50	1,67	101,90
Illico	1	1,45	1,62	105,16	1,50	1,69	99,10
	2	1,46	1,63	105,25	1,49	1,68	98,39
	3	1,45	1,61	105,52	1,48	1,66	99,91
	4	1,45	1,62	106,17	1,49	1,67	101,45
	5	1,45	1,61	105,82	1,48	1,66	100,35
	6	1,46	1,63	104,91	1,46	1,64	101,16

KEM –

FUG – feed unit for growth (= 6 MJ net energy for growth)

FUM – feed unit for milk (= 6 MJ net energy for lactation)

PDI – protein digestible in (small) intestine

MJ/kg

- MJ/kg.

3 4

Based on the low energy loss with methane and urine for pigs and poultry was adopted another approach. When pigs are to assess the content of DE, which is measured in MJ/kg feed. In birds assessing the content of ME as faeces and urine are separated mixed. The unit is the same as for pigs - MJ/kg.

Tables 3 and 4 shows the calculated values for digestible

1 g 2011-2012

16.43-16.59 MJ/kg

16,09-16.19 MJ/kg

and metabolizable energy for pigs and poultry in 1 kg of dry matter. For 2011-2012, the economic application of various herbicides has affected investigated parameters. The results for D pg moves within 16.43-16.59 MJ/kg ST. Metabolizable energy for pigs also varies in a narrow range 16,09-16.19 MJ/kg DM. When the results in birds again registered minor differences in the content of digestible and metabolizable energy.

3.
1 g – 2011-2012

Table 3. Energy and protein value of wheat for pigs and poultry in 1 g DM, 2011-2012

Variety	Variants	DEpg	MEpg	DEp	MEp	/CP
/Enola	1	16,49	16,11	15,89	15,10	160,30
	2	16,52	16,13	15,92	15,11	166,20
	3	16,52	16,12	15,92	15,10	166,50
	4	16,54	16,14	15,93	15,12	166,80
	5	16,54	16,14	15,93	15,12	167,00
	6	16,59	16,19	15,99	15,18	166,60
/Illico	1	16,44	16,10	15,87	15,15	146,20
	2	16,48	16,15	15,92	15,21	145,60
	3	16,45	16,10	15,87	15,14	149,00
	4	16,52	16,18	15,96	15,22	151,80
	5	16,43	16,09	15,86	15,13	150,00
	6	16,47	16,14	15,91	15,20	144,40

D pg – digestible energy for pigs, *M pg* – metabolizable energy for pigs,
D p – digestible energy for poultry, *M p* – metabolizable energy for poultry

4.
1 g – 2013-2014 .

Table 4. Energy and protein value of wheat for pigs and poultry in 1 g DM, 2013-2014

Variety	Variants	DEpg	MEpg	DEp	MEp	/CP
/Enola	1	16,34	16,02	15,73	15,06	137,10
	2	16,30	16,00	15,70	15,08	127,90
	3	16,37	16,07	15,79	15,14	132,40
	4	16,36	16,06	15,78	15,12	134,10
	5	16,64	16,33	16,05	15,40	133,60
	6	16,72	16,40	16,10	15,46	131,20
/Illico	1	16,41	16,18	15,86	15,34	106,30
	2	16,32	16,09	15,75	15,24	104,10
	3	16,35	16,10	15,78	15,22	113,80
	4	16,42	16,16	15,88	15,30	118,20
	5	16,26	16,02	15,71	15,16	112,50
	6	16,18	15,93	15,62	15,04	118,50

2013-2014 .

MJ/kg
15.62 16.10 MJ/kg
15,04 15.46

0.43 % -

The results for the business 2013-2014, show the same trends.
- Swine values of digestible and
- metabolizable energy moving in a narrow range. Sep values range from 15.62 to 16.10 MJ/kg DM and M p from 15.04 to 15.46 MJ/kg DM for the entire period of study.

- The values obtained are minor differences. When analyzing the mean values were found digestible energy for pigs in Enola variety is 0.43% higher than the same variety in the Illico.

- The differences in the values of digestible energy for birds in years and variants is negligible and within the margin of error.
- Analysis of the results in the determination of metabolizable energy for pigs and poultry shows again the same trends. Results for

16.14 MJ/kg
 MJ/kg
 MJ/kg
 15.20 MJ/kg

M p g in Enola variety, average for the period were 16.14 MJ/kg DM, while the variety Illico established 16.10 MJ/kg DM. The values obtained for M p in Enola are 15.17 MJ/kg and DM respectively Illico 15.20 MJ/kg DM.

CONCLUSIONS

- As a result of this study are
 : the following conclusions:

132,73-165,6 g/kg
 112,4 147,8
 g/kg
 13.8 %

Crude protein content of average for the period of the field study moves within 132,73 - 165,6 g/kg DM in Enola and variety of 112,4 to 147,8 g/kg DM variety in the Illico. Average variety of crude protein content in Enola variety is higher by 13.8% of the content found in variety Illico.

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- The results for the content of protein digestible in the intestine (PDI) showed that the applied products for the treatment of crops do not affect the levels of the PDI in both wheat varieties.

- Applied products for the treatment of crops and varieties do not affect the content of FUG and FUM in wheat.

- The values of digestible and metabolizable energy vary in a narrow range, which indicates that the products for the treatment of crops and varieties not influence energy nutrition of wheat for pigs and poultry.

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