

E-mail: katova66@abv.bg

INTERGENERIC AND INTRASPECIFIC COMPARATIVE PROGENY TESTING OF PERENNIAL GRASSES

Aneliya Katova

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

SUMMARY

Intergeneric (*Lolium perenne* x *Festuca arundinacea*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Festuca rubra*) and intraspecific crosses were carried out to obtain *Festulolium hibrides* and F₁ from interploidy crosses with complex resistance at the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven. Parental components had different origin, ploidy level and maturity group. Field trial was established in 2012 with the aim for comparative progeny testing. Working scheme involved 14 variants, 350 individual plants in total, planted in 50 50 cm distance. The families were evaluated by morphological characters for vegetative and generative development, winter hardiness, drought and high summer temperature tolerance, rust attack under natural infection background, stages of development and habit. The average, minimum and maximum values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation during 2013 and 2014 years by the traits: plant height, length and wide of flag leaf, tuft wide, seed productivity and it's elements: number of generative stems (ears and panicles), number of spikelets in ear or panicles, ear length, and seed weight per plant, thousands seed weight were presented. The high genetic

ANOVA Statgraph.

1, 2 3

Festuca rubra,

- diversity between progenies was found.
- Results were processed by the program STATGRAPH. One-way ANOVA for 14 variants by each trait and multitude rang test at 95% LSD were done.
- The results from the Cluster analysis as the general expression for genetic relationship and distance were shown as the dendrograms with two main clusters – first – the 1, 2 and 3 progenies by the type *Festuca rubra*, suited for ornamental (amenity) use, and second – all other progenies suitable for forage use. The second cluster had the sub clusters in different levels, with the similarity and difference on the base of the characters defined as Euclidian distance.
- **Key words:** perennial grasses, intergeneric and intraspecific crosses, progenies, cluster analysis, *Festulolium*

(*Lolium – Festuca*)

Festulolium,

(

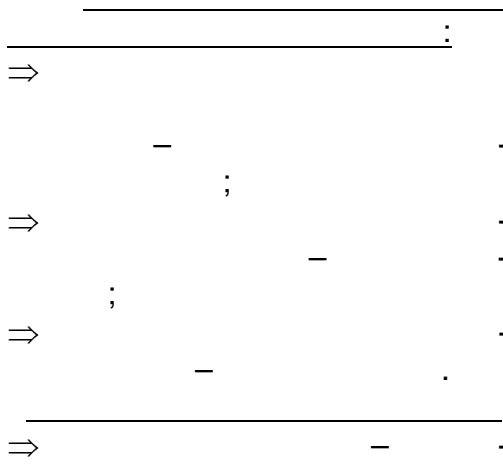
INTRODUCTION

- The global warming of climate is a serious argument for searching plant species with higher adaptivity and high productive potential. With regard to this the genetic improvement of perennial forage grasses and development of new varieties with higher drought tolerance, water use efficiency and high forage quality is necessary. The new plant species *Festulolium*, combined excellent forage qualities and high stress resistance (for drought, cold, patogenes) is create by intergeneric hybridization, polyploidization and introgression between perennial ryegrass and tall, meadow and red fescue (*Lolium – Festuca*).
- This complex represent unlimited

(Thomas and Humphreys, 1991; Yamada et al., 2005).
 Humphreys et al. (2001)
 SAGES

Lolium Festuca

Festulolium



source of germplasm and is object for researching in a world plan (Thomas and Humphreys, 1991; Yamada et al., 2005).

- Humphreys et al. (2001) in the project SAGES combined
- conventional breeding and natural biodiversity in Europe for developing high quality perennial grasses adapted to different abiotic stress factors, using new technology and unique possibility between species *Lolium* and *Festuca* to bring to knowledge the complex of the traits connected to stress resistance. In our study we
- searching possibility of intergeneric
- hybridization between perennial ryegrass and tall and meadow fescue for increasing resistance to
- abiotic and biotic stress by obtaining different type hybrids *Festulolium* and testing their progenies.

The breeding aims for intergeneric crosses were:

- ⇒ For hybridization between perennial ryegrass and meadow fescue – Increasing winter hardiness;
- ⇒ perennial ryegrass and tall fescue – drought resistance;
- ⇒ perennial ryegrass and red fescue – ornamental qualities.

For intraspecific crosses between

- ⇒ perennial ryegrass – diploid level the aim was by combinative breeding to obtain drought tolerance, persistence, ornamental

⇒ , ;
 ⇒ ,
 ⇒ stay – green –

qualities;
 ⇒ for tetraploid level – drought tolerance, rust resistance, high forage quality.

For intraspecific, interploid crosses -

⇒
 ⇒ stay – green –

⇒ meiotic tetraploids and
 ⇒ transfer of the genes “stay – green” – preservation of the green colour in senescence, drought and winter conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

(*Lolium perenne* x *Festuca arundinacea*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Festuca rubra*)

Intergeneric (*Lolium perenne* x *Festuca arundinacea*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Festuca rubra*) and intraspecific crosses were made for obtaining hybrids *Festulolium* and F₁ with complex resistance. Field trial was established in 2012 with the aim for comparative progenies testing of 14 variants with 350 individual plants in total, planted in a distance 50 50 cm.

Festulolium F₁
 2012 .
 14
 350
 50 50 cm.
 2013 . 2014 .
 :

- The families were evaluated by morphological characters for
 - vegetative and generative development, winter hardiness,
 - drought and high summer temperature tolerance, rust attack under natural infection background, stages of development and habit. The average, minimum and maximum values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation during 2013 and 2014 years by the traits: plant height, length and wide of flag leaf, tuft wide, seed productivity and it's elements: number of generative

, :
 ()
),
 (),
 ,
 1000
 .
 .
 Statgraph. ANOVA
 14 -
 (LSD) 95%.

stems (ears and panicles), number of spikelets in ear or panicles, ear length, and seed weight per plant, thousands seed weight were presented.

The high genetic diversity between progenies was found.

Results were processed by the program Statgraph. One-way ANOVA for 14 variants by each trait and multitude rang test at 95% Least Significant Difference (LSD) test were done.

The Cluster analyses results were summarised expression of the genetic similarity and distance and were presented as dendrograms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

13 14
 1, 2 3, 9,
 - 80 100%,
Festuca rubra, *Lolium*
perenne
Festuca arundinacea *Festuca*
pratensis -
 60– 76 %, 10, 11
 12 *Bromus inermis* -
 8 32%.
 1

- The winter hardiness was
 - estimated after winter as a percent
 - alive plants. Progenies numbers 1,
 - 2 and 3, as well as 9, 13 and 14
 had high degree of winter
 hardiness – from 80 to 100%,
 respectively *Festuca rubra*, *Lolium*
perenne type. The variants
Festuca arundinacea and *Festuca*
pratensis type – average degree
 60 – 76 %, and the variants 10, 11
 and 12 *Bromus inermis* – low
 degree from 8 to 32%.

- The average, minimum,
 - maximum values, standard
 deviation and coefficient of
 variation by the traits plant height,
 second leaf length and width, tuft
 width measured in spring and

().

().

autumn are presented in Table 1.

- The high genetic diversity between progenies was found.

1.

Table 1. Morphological characters for perennial grasses progenies

Variant	Plant number	Height cm	Leaf length cm	Leaf width mm	Tuft width on the top cm	Tuft width on the base, cm
1	21,00	16,62	6,71	1,19	8,24	11,95
2	25,00	21,64	7,20	1,20	10,40	19,68
3	25,00	27,52	8,20	1,24	12,00	20,32
4	17,00	34,82	13,88	4,35	17,00	19,12
5	16,00	42,44	21,13	9,88	16,25	23,44
6	11,00	35,73	16,27	6,36	21,64	17,09
7	15,00	21,47	10,93	5,60	24,40	14,87
8	19,00	25,74	13,05	5,74	17,89	11,53
9	21,00	25,24	15,67	7,10	15,86	13,71
10	8,00	23,75	16,50	9,63	11,25	23,14
11	3,00	20,67	18,67	11,00	9,00	33,67
12	2,00	35,50	11,50	4,50	9,00	8,00
13	24,00	42,58	12,96	6,96	19,29	14,25
14	20,00	42,75	11,30	6,15	20,60	15,75
Average	16,21	29,75	13,14	5,78	15,20	17,61
min	2,00	16,62	6,71	1,19	8,24	8,00
max	25,00	42,75	21,13	11,00	24,40	33,67
STDEV	7,63	9,01	4,25	3,15	5,25	6,42
CV,%	47,04	30,30	32,31	54,47	34,53	36,45

(1, 2 3),
(4, 7, 8, 9 , 13 14)
(5, 6, 10, 11 12).

- The differentiation between numbers was found according to the traits: height, leaves size and colour – suitable for ornamental purpose (1, 2 and 3), for pasture use (4, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14) and for hay (5, 6, 10, 11 and 12). The most intensive tillering regarding tuft wide and turf forming was found for variants *Festuca rubra* type and short – roots forms of

Festuca rubra

Bromus inermis.

2
,
ú –
(
)

Bromus inermis.

The average, minimum, maximum values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation by the seed productivity and its elements – stems number (ears, panicles), number of spikelets per ear, ear length, seed weight per plant are presented in Table 2.

2.

Table 2. Elements of the seed productivity per plant for evaluation of perennial grasses progenies

Variant	Stems number	Spikelets number	Ear length, cm	Seed weight, g
1	6,50	6,01	8,20	0,73
2	7,73	6,34	9,21	0,90
3	8,70	7,96	9,84	0,76
4	46,87	14,17	15,04	4,17
5	21,43	52,84	17,64	2,76
6	70,64	20,37	19,73	3,84
7	56,12	20,86	17,42	2,30
8	51,63	22,88	17,26	2,05
9	48,45	29,14	17,24	1,71
10	13,57	36,95	16,89	1,22
11	24,67	35,86	16,21	0,36
12	30,00	17,64	14,66	1,11
13	63,96	18,57	18,39	3,35
14	68,70	17,97	17,83	2,51
Average	37,07	21,97	15,40	1,98
STDEV	23,62	13,09	3,66	1,22
CV,%	63,71	59,61	23,78	61,56

-
1, 2 3
Festuca rubra –
-
Lolium
perenne

Festuca rubra – ornamental type variants 1, 2 and 3 had the lowest number of stems and lowest seed productivity, respectively.
Lolium perenne type had the highest stems

48 70
 -
 1,71
 4,17 g. -
 -
 (CV) – 63, 71%
 1
 61,56%.
 -
 - 23,78 %.

(1 2)
 12 4
 8, 9 13, 8
 ()
) 10 11,
 4 .

number from 48 to 70 per plant and higher seed productivity from 1,71 to 4,17 g. The characters number of generative stems (coefficient of variation (CV) – 63, 71%) and seed weight per plant (CV - 61,56%) were the most variable. The length of the ear (panicle) had comparatively lower variability – coefficient of variation – 23,78 %.

The morphological evidence for realized intergeneric hybridization is the type of generative organs and their modifications (Pictures 1 and 2) – 12 plants in total from 4 progenies. The modifications were express as refracted ear – panicle for variants 8, 9 and 13, 8 plants respectively or as panicle with presents of proliferation (the panicle branches ends with small green leaves) for variants 10 and 11, 4 plants, respectively.



. 1. -
Picture 1. Modified ears from intergeneric hybrids – perennial ryegrass type



. 2.

Picture 2. Modified panicles for smooth brome

		<i>(Puccinia coronata</i> Corda.)	
	5	(1,3,5,7	9)
11,5%		1 –	33%
		3 –	44 %,
11,5%		5 –	0% –
4,11%.		7 –	10 11 –
		1 –	0%
16,7%		3 –	25
%,		5 –	25% -
		7 –	33,3%
		9 –	25% -
		6,33%	

The breeding evaluation of the diseases attack under natural infection background was done. The attack from crown rust was found (*Puccinia coronata* Corda.) on the leaves and stems for variant 5 meadow fescue type, measured on the individual plants by scores (1,3,5,7 and 9) and percent, as follows – score 1 – 11,5% from the plants, (healthy plants), score 3 – 33% from the plants, score 5 – 44 %, score 7 – 11,5% and score 9 – 0% – very heavy attack, but average score was 4,11%. The attack of crown rust was higher degree for variants 10 and 11 – smooth brome grass as follows: score 1 – 0% from the plants (there aren't healthy plants), score 3 – 16,7% from the plants, score 5 – 25 %, score 7 – 33,3% and score 9 – 25% - average score 6,33% for that species.

The results from the Cluster analysis as the general expression for genetic relationship and distance were shown as the

. 1

2 –
 (),
 14
 . 3 4,
 2014 .

5
 14
 5
 -
 2013 .,
 4, for 2014, respectively.

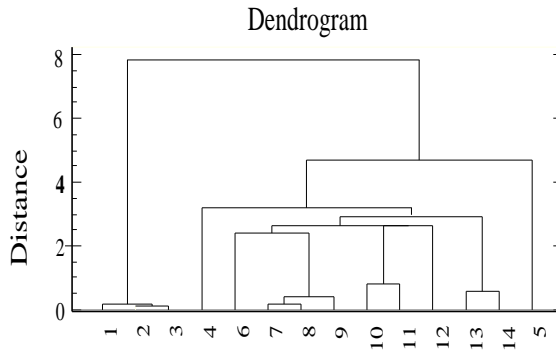


Fig. 1 Nearest Neighbor Method, Squared Euclidean

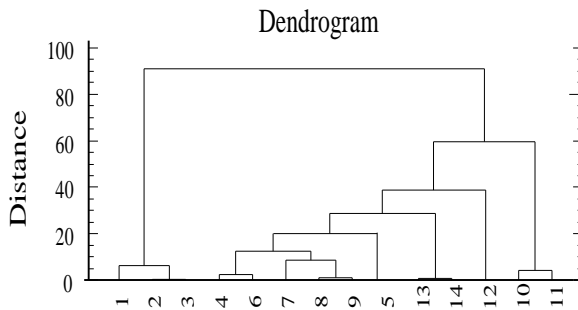
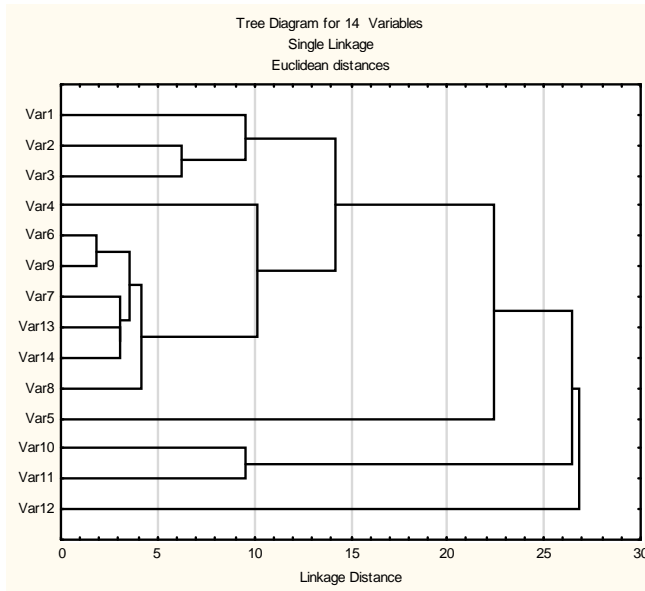


Fig. 2 Nearest Neighbor Method, Squared Euclidean

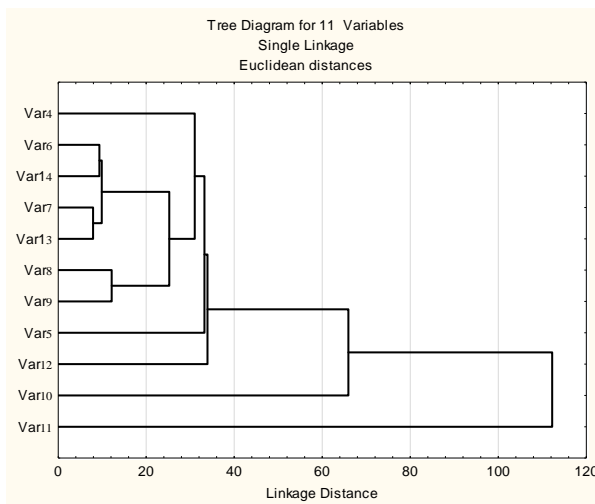
. 1 2.
 - ,
 5 ,
 5 , , ,
 - ,
 2013 .

Fig. 1 and 2. Dendrograms (Ward's Method, Squared Euclidean) from Cluster analysis by 5 characters for vegetative development – height, leaf length and width, tuft width on the base during spring and autumn; and by 5 characters for generative development – number of generative stems, ear length, or panicle length, number of spikelets, seed weight per plant – progenies, 2013



3. (Ward's Method, Squared Euclidean) 5

Fig. 3. Dendrogram from Cluster analysis by 5 characters for vegetative development – height, leaf length and width, tuft width on the base during spring and autumn – progenies, 2014



4. (Nearest Neighbor Method, Squared Euclidean) 5

Fig. 4. Dendrogram from Cluster analysis by 5 characters for generative development – number of generative stems, ear length, or panicle length, number of spikelets, seed weight per plant – progenies, 2014

2
 1, 2 3
Festuca rubra,
 (3),

Two main clusters were established. The first cluster involved 1, 2 and 3 progenies by the type *Festuca rubra* (Picture 3), suited for ornamental (amenity) use, and second – all other progenies suitable for forage use. The second cluster had the sub clusters in different levels, with the similarity and difference on the base of the characters defined as Euclidian distance.



3. – *F. rubra* type –
 Picture 3. Individual plants *F. rubra* type progenies

1.
 (1, 2 3),
 13 14)
 (5, 6, 10, 11 12).
 -
Festuca rubra
Bromus inermis.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The differentiation between numbers was found according to the traits: height, leaves size and colour – suitable for ornamental purpose (1, 2 and 3), for pasture use (4, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14) and for hay (5, 6, 10, 11 and 12). The most intensive tillering regarding tuft wide and turf forming was found for variants *Festuca rubra* type and short – roots forms of *Bromus inermis*.

2.
Lolium perenne -
 48 70
 -
 1,71 4,17 g.
 -
 -
 (CV) – 63, 71%
 1 – 61,56%.
 -
 -
 - 23,78 %.

3.
 .
 2
 .
 4.
 1, 2 3
Festuca rubra,
 ,

5.
 ,

2. The families *Lolium perenne* type had the highest stems number from 48 to 70 per plant and higher seed productivity from 1,71 to 4,17 g. The characters number of generative stems (coefficient of variation (CV) – 63, 71%) and seed weight per plant (CV – 61,56%) were the most variable. The length of the ear (panicle) had comparatively lower variability – coefficient of variation - 23,78 %.

3. The high genetic diversity between progenies was found. The results from the Cluster analysis as the general expression for genetic relationship and distance were shown as the dendrograms with two main clusters.

4. The first cluster involved , 2 and 3 progenies by the type *Festuca rubra*, suited for ornamental (amenity) use, and second – all other progenies suitable for forage use.

5. The second cluster had the sub clusters in different levels, with the similarity and difference on the base of the characters defined as Euclidian distance.

/ REFERENCES

1. Humphreys . W.; M. Ghesquire, Z. Zwierzykowski, M .Rapacz, O. A. Rognli and L. Ostrem. 2001. A Pan - European approach to "dissecting" stress resistance traits in the forage grasses, In: P. Monjardino, A. da Camara Machado, V. Carnide (eds.): Breeding for stress tolerance in fodder crops and amenity grasses, 139-145.

2. **SAGES.** 2004. Sustainable Grasslands Withstanding Environmental Stresses, 5th PCRDT shared cost project QLK5-CT-2000-00764 for 2001-2003. Key-Action 5.1.1. Sustainable Agriculture, Technological Implementation Plan. European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, 42p. (<http://www.sages-eu.co.uk>)
3. **Thomas H. and Humphreys, M.O.** 1991. Progress and potential of interspecific hybrids of *Lolium* and *Festuca*. J. Agric. Sci. Camb. 117:1-8.
4. **Yamada T., Forster, J.W., Humphreys, M.W. and Takamizo, T.** 2005. Genetics and molecular breeding in *Lolium/Festuca* grass species complex. Grassl. Sci. 51:89-106.

TRITICUM AESTIVUM L./ IN VITRO

,
*,
, 4122
*E-mail: ruska_r1951@abv.bg

STUDY THE POSSIBILITIES FOR INDUCING CALLUS FROM MATURE EMBRYO WHEAT LINES *TRITICUM AESTIVUM L./ IN VITRO*

Svetla Kachakova, Dimitar Dimanov, Katya Uzundzhalieva,
Ruska Ruseva*

Institute of Plant Genetic Resources, 4122 Sadovo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

48
:
:
7
9
Murashige-Skoog /1962/
Murashige-Skoog,
BAP / / 2 ml/l,
- 3,25% 8,21
% BAP. -

- As a result of the experimental work
- with 48 lines of *Triticum aestivum* were selected lines with cold resistance, productivity as well as with some technological indices. Mature embryo from the selected 9 lines was inoculated in 7 nutrient media with different content of basic components and growth regulators for investigation of the possibilities for callus induction. The results from the study showed that the culture media of Murashige-Skoog /1962/, which does not contain growth regulators does not induce callus development.
- In the culture media Murashige-Skoog, containing kinetin 2 ml and BAP 2 mg/l was observed very little callus development – average 3,25% with kinetin and 8,21% with BAP.
- Very well is expressed the influence of

Larkin and Scowcroft (1981), *in vitro*, (1990; Dimanov, 1994; 2001; Yan, 2008; Dencic, 2011). *in vitro*

- Along with the classical methods of selection those of plant biotechnology are also used. Their application to create new lines and varieties is a major trend in modern selection of wheat.
-
- The review material published by Larkin and Scowcroft (1981), analyzes the progeny of *in vitro* obtained regenerants.
-
- The authors found that plant tissue culture is a new source of genetic diversity, and the cycle of tissue and cell cultivation generates mutational changes.
-
- The observed deviations from the original are considered as a modification or experimental error.
-
- More and more evidence is accumulating in favor of the *in vitro* generated changes, especially in system explant – callus-regenerants. The authors established that aberrant forms desirable when cultured *in vitro*, are a new and rich source of genetic diversity (Dimanov, 1990; Dimanov, 1994; Atanasov, 2001; Yan, 2008; Dencic, 2011). The purpose of this research was, after selection of a starting material of wheat lines, to study the possibilities for *in vitro* induction of callus formation of mature embryo.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- 48
- :
- /
- 20 °/24h.
- /
- 4
- 12 m²
1 m².
- /
-
- (1961);
al., 1953).
- (Pelshenke et
- 9
- in vitro*.
- In the experimental field of
 - IPGR-Sadovo three-year studies were conducted with 48 lines of wheat for selection of source material according to the following indicators:
 - a/ To examine the cold tolerance of studied lines an experiment with direct freezing of plants at 20C°/24h was set.
 - b/ To determine the yield the tested wheat lines were sown after fodder peas predecessor in a standard scheme in four repetitions of 12 m² with frontal and occipital security of 1 m².
 - c/ Technological traits of grain – sedimentation value after Pumpyyanskiy (1961); Pelshenke test for determining of the fermentation value (Pelshenke et al., 1953).
 - After evaluation and processing of the results were
 - selected lines according to the tested indicators, with values exceeding those of the standards. Nine of them were set for work on inoculating mature embryos on nutrient media under *in vitro* conditions. The experimental work for obtaining of regenerative callus from the selected source material was held at the Laboratory of Plant Biotechnology.
 -
 - Mature seeds were
 - decontaminated by conventional methodology, which includes
 - disinfecting the seeds by placing

1 70%
 10 ,
 0.3 %
 /HgCl₂/,
 1 .
 ,
 24
 25°
 .
 400 ml,
 .
 25±1°
 75% .
 -
 ,
 -
 7
 (1).

them for 1 minute in 70% ethyl alcohol for 10 minutes, sterilized with a 0.3% solution of mercuric chloride /HgCl₂/, followed by washing three times with sterile distilled water for 1 minute. Sterilized seeds were placed on a sterile filter paper in petri dishes for standing in a thermostat for 24 hours at 25°C until the swelling of the seeds.

- Embryos from the swollen seeds were isolated aseptically and cultured on an agar medium in the flasks with a volume of 400 ml, with scutellum facing up. The explants were grown in the dark at 25 ± 10°C and humidity of 75% in growth-camera. To find the most suitable medium, causing induction of callus embryos are cultured for 7 nutrient media of different composition of individual components (Table 1).

1.
Table 1. Composition of the culture media

Ko Components	/ Culture media						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
/ Macroelements	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
/ Microelements	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
/ Vitamins	LS	LS	LS	LS	MS	MS	MS
2.4 - D /mg/ l / 2.4 - D /mg/ l /	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	-	-	-
meso-inositol /mg/ l / / meso-inositol /mg/ l /	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
/mg/ l / / Cazin hydrolizat /mg/ l /	-	-	-	500	500	500	500
/g/ l / / Sucrose /g/ l /	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
/g/ l / / Agar /g/ l /	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
/mg/ l / / BA /mg/ l /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinetin /mg/ l / / Kinetin /mg/ l /	-	-	-	-	-	2,0	-
BAP /mg/ l / / BAP /mg/ l /	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,0

/1962/ /MS/ Murashige-Skoog
 .
 5.6. 7.0 g/l, h 30 g/l
 20 min 120°
 0.9 atm.
 - 15 4

- The macro- and microelements of the nutrient media are made of Murashige-Skoog /1962/ /MS/ and modified.
 - Sucrose 30 g/l was used as a carbohydrate source and agar 7.0 g/l with average ph 5.6.
 - Sterilization was made for 20 min in 120° and 0.9 atm pressure. Equal number of embryos were used in all variants – 15 with 4 repetitions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

-
 - 48
 ,
 -20° /24h,
 ,
 .
 in vitro,
 I II,
 10
 6, 8, 9, 10, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35,
 ,
 ,
 - St₁- 808
 St₂-
 (2).

- The results of the study on
 - cold resistance of 48 winter wheat lines showed that the number of surviving plants at – 20°C/24h, in comparison to the standards, can be grouped according to six indicators of cold tolerance class.
 Selection of starting materials according to this indicator and with incorporation of *in vitro* research, interest represent those of Class I and Class II, respectively 10 lines with numbers 6, 8, 9, 10, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, all with a degree of cold resistance equal to wheat varieties, standards for cold tolerance – St₁-Mironovska 808 and St₂-Win Class I and Class II (Table 2).

2.
T.aestivum L.

Table 2. Cold resistance of *T.aestivum* L. varieties and lines

Variety/Line	Survival plants (-20 ⁰ /24h) (%)	Acceptable range (%)	Class
St ₁ - 808/ St ₁ -Mironovska 808	100.0	100.0	
St ₂ - / St ₂ -Pobeda	97.4	100.0-92.3	
St ₃ - 1/ St ₃ -Besostaya1	74.5	89.8-59.2	
St ₄ - N 301/ St ₄ - N 301	63.6	80.0-47.2	V
St ₅ - / St ₅ - Rusalka	52.6	73.5-31.7	V
St ₆ - / San Pastore	0	0	V
6	97.4		I
8	97.4		I
9	95.1		I
10	97.4		I
26	97.4		I
29	97.2		I
31	100.0		
32	97.0		I
34	100.0		
35	100.0		

48

The reported average yields of 48 lines tested and statistical processing of the results formed the basis for the selection of the most appropriate ones for inclusion in tests induction of callus from mature embryo to create new genetic diversity.

Based on the results of analysis of variance data for average yield were separated lines with proven highest yield compared to standard Enola, namely lines 7, 8 and 14 (Table 3).

7, 8 14

(3).

3.

Table 3. Dispersions analysis of the average yield data

Number	Varieties	Rating	Average	Variation, %	Difference	Significance
1	/ nola	17	786.50	100.00	0.00	*
7	7	1	957.00	121.68	170.50	+++
8	8	3	929.75	118.21	143.25	+++
14	14	2	952.00	118.21	165.50	+++
GD: 5.0 %		= 63.92				
GD: 1.0 %		= 84.88				
GD: 0.1 %		= 110.14				

48

1,

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 24 (1, 5, 13, 4).

- Research regarding the quality indicators of 48 wheat lines and the results showed no definite highlighting of individual genotypes compared to standard Sadovo 1, in complex for both indicators. Some of the lines have a high number, compared to standard, sedimentation, other has better values of fermentation number. Lines, suitable for further research are in excess of the standard in both directions - 1, 5, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24 (Table 4).

4.

Table 4. Quality of the grain indices

Lines	Sedimentation value (cm ³)	Fermentation value of Pelshenke (min)
St - Sadovo1	48	123
1	54	154
5	48	174
13	52	185
16	48	180
17	50	214
18	44	155
19	53	201
20	52	152
22	46	150

vitro

3
 31, 34 35.
 8 14
 17, 19.

To continue the experimental work in *in vitro* conditions were used 9 lines - 3 of the each 3 tests. The data for the selection of suitable cold tolerance forms showed that the best lines are 31, 34 and 35.

In terms of yield best results showed lines 7, 8 and 14 and for technological indicators was recommended inclusion of lines 1, 17, 19.

Mature seeds of the 9 lines were inoculated on the 7 nutrient media.

The results for the effect of culture media on the rate of development of the callus of mature embryo are shown in Table 5. The formation of the callus is induced by the presence of auxins and cytokinins in the nutrient media depending on the concentration at which undifferentiated cell division is induced. That was confirmed by concrete results.

Nutrient media 5 does not contain growth regulators and thus no development of callus was observed. In media 6 and 7, respectively containing kinetin and BAP – 2 mg/l, low development was observed – an average of 3.25% to 8.21% and kinetin with BAP.

5.
 5
 6 7,
 BAP 2 m/l,
 – 3,25%
 8,21 % BAP.

5.

Table 5. Callus formation on different culture media

Genotype	/ CULTURE MEDIA																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%	Emblio	Callus	%
1	105	12	11,4	105	16	15,2	105	25	23,8	105	41	39,0	105	0	0	105	5	4,8	105	8	7,6
7	105	14	13,3	105	19	18,0	105	29	27,6	105	50	47,6	105	0	0	105	0	0,0	105	10	0,9
8	105	10	9,5	105	14	13,3	105	22	20,9	105	42	40,0	105	0	0	105	7	6,6	105	13	12,4
14	105	15	14,3	105	14	13,3	105	24	22,8	105	44	41,9	105	0	0	105	2	1,9	105	7	6,6
17	105	11	10,5	105	20	19,0	105	30	28,6	105	44	41,9	105	0	0	105	1	0,9	105	11	10,4
19	105	9	8,6	105	13	12,4	105	21	20,0	105	43	40,9	105	0	0	105	6	5,7	105	13	12,4
31	105	10	9,5	105	15	14,3	105	21	20,0	105	47	44,8	105	0	0	105	3	2,8	105	7	6,6
34	105	12	11,4	105	12	11,4	105	28	26,6	105	42	40,0	105	0	0	105	3	2,8	105	9	8,5
35	105	12	11,4	105	15	14,3	105	20	19,0	105	49	46,6	105	0	0	105	4	3,8	105	9	8,5
Average	105	11,7	<u>11,10</u>	105	15,3	<u>14,62</u>	105	24,4	<u>23,25</u>	105	44,6	<u>42,5</u>	105	0	<u>0</u>	105	3,4	<u>3,25</u>	105	9,6	<u>8,21</u>

- 2,4 D,
 - 1 1, 2, 3 4
 4 mg/l,
 - 11,10%
 1 mg/l 42,50% 4 mg/l.

- The best was expressed the influence of 2,4-D, whose concentration in the culture media 1, 2, 3 and 4 increases from 1 to 4 mg/l, as well as increasing the rate of callus formation – of 11.10% with 1 mg/l to 42.50% with 4 mg/l.

- The influence of the individual genotypes is not so pronounced as expressed tendency for the effect of culture medium, in particular on the role of auxin 2,4-D. Even the best reporting is unsatisfactory result at stage of research, but targeted results can be the basis for developing more detailed studies with new promoters with different concentrations.

CONCLUSIONS

48
 10
 I, I,
 3

From the 48 investigated for cold resistance wheat lines 10 can be classified in Class I and Class I, and are equal to the standards.

- With respect to the indicative yield of only 3 tested lines exceed the standard Enola.

- Studies in terms of technological performance – including sedimentation and fermentation of wheat lines the results showed no definite highlighting of definite genotypes compared to standard Sadovo 1.

- Nine lines with optimal parameters for the studied

			indicators served as reliable sources for selection materials for <i>in vitro</i> inoculation.
		<i>in vitro</i>	
	9-	-	In the cultivation of mature embryos of the 9 lines on culture media with various growth regulators, the best is expressed the influence of 2,4-D. From the tested concentrations in the range from 1 mg/l to 4 mg/l in the culture medium MS, provided with vitamins Linsmaier-Skoog /1965/, the degree of callus formation increased by increasing the concentration – of 11.10% with 1 mg/l to 42.50% with 4 mg/l.
		, -	
		2,4-D.	
	1 mg/l	4 mg/l	
		MS,	
Linsmaier-Skoog /1965/,			
-	11,10%	1 mg/l	
42,50%	4 mg/l.		
			- Individual genotypes responded one uniformly to different combinations and variants, which confirms the strong influence of the factor stimulating callus formation process – auxin 2,4-D. The obtained results can be a basis for developing of more detailed studies with new promoters with different concentrations.
		,	
		-	
		,	
	2,4-D.		
-			

/ REFERENCES

1. . 2001. XXI .
. Diagnosis press, , 8 . 3
2. ,, . 1990.
/ Triticum aestivum L./ V-
- ””, , 7-8 , 82-84.
3. ,, . 2006.
. Field Crops Studies, Vol.III-1, 19-24.
4. ,, . 2009.
. Field Crops
Studies, Vol. 1: 173-182.
5. . 1970. ,, ””, , 334.

6. . 2000. , 37(7): 431-435.
7. . 2009. . Field Crops Studies, Vol. 1, 11-20.
8. **Akcura M., Y. Kaya, S. Taner.** 2005. Genotype-environment interaction and phenotypic stability analysis for grain yield of durum wheat in the Central Anatolian region. *Turc. J.Agric. For.*, 29, 369-375.
9. **Dencic S., N. Mladenov, B. Kobiljski.** 2011. Effect of genotype and environment on bread making quality in wheat. *International. Journal of plant production* 5(1): 71-82.
10. **Dimanov D., Petkova, D, Sobou F.** 1994. Embryogenic calli induction and plant regeneration in wheat /*Triticum sativum L.*/ and rice /*Oyzisa sativa L.*/ under unified culture conditions. *Biotechnology biotechnological equipment.* 8/1994/1, 44-49.
11. **Larkin P., W. Scowcroft.** 1981. S omaclonal variation - a novel source of variability from cell cultures for plant improvement. *Theor. Appi. Genet.*, 60:197-214.
12. **Tsenov N., T. Gubatov, V. Peeva.** 2006. Study on the genotype x environment interaction in winter wheat varieties. II. Grain yield. *Field Crops Studies, Vol. III – 2*, 167-175.
13. **Yan W., J. Fregeau-Reid.** 2008. Breeding line selection based on multiple traits. *Crop Science* 48(2): 417-423.