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## Biological, morphological and qualitative characteristics of perennial legume forage grasses treated with growth regulators and biofertilizers

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2014-2016

*Lotus corniculatus* L.

*Trifolium repens* L.

### SUMMARY

During the period of 2014-2016 in the experimental field at RIMSA-Troyan was conducted a field experiment. The influence of growth regulators RENI, RENI D and biofertilizers Bormax and Molibdenit was studied, applied in the bud formation period on grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover.

Data of the botanical analysis prove the species differences and specific reaction of both crops to the action of the preparations, included in the experiment. The regulators, with foliar application, encourage the higher participation of bird's-foot trefoil in grasslands, compared with the white clover. Bormax had the greatest positive impact on the share of forage grasses in the first year of growth cycle. For the period of study, the presence of *Lotus corniculatus* L. in the grass association was influenced at the highest level by the growth regulator RENI D, and species of *Trifolium repens* L. by the biostimulating function of Molibdenit.

(53% )  
 )  
 (703,1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB),  
 D  
 (729,2 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB)  
 :  
*Lotus corniculatus* L.,  
*Trifolium repens* L.,

*Lotus corniculatus* L.  
*Trifolium repens* L.

The morphological composition data of grasslands make clear that studied regulators had a less impact on the rate of foliage in clover grasslands, while leaves were predominant in bird's-foot trefoil forage (53% of the total forage) in comparison to stems. Molibdenit (for the bird's-foot trefoil) had the greatest positive influence on the amount of foliage, and the combination RENI + RENI D for the white clover. Plant biomass of bird's-foot trefoil treated by Bormax had the highest dry matter digestibility (703.1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM), as the positive effect of RENI D provided the highest quality and digestibility (729.2 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM) of the forage mass of clover plants.

**Key words:** biologically active substances, *Lotus corniculatus* L., *Trifolium repens* L., morphological features, fiber components

## INTRODUCTION

In mountain conditions, the use of legume perennial meadow grasses is closely related to their sustainability, adaptive capacity and endurance. *Lotus corniculatus* L. and *Trifolium repens* L. are priority species for the region of the Central Balkan Mountain. Their productivity is dictated by their valuable biological and morphological characteristics. It is influenced by their responsiveness to the widely applied agricultural and agrochemical activities in order to increase the yield and improve the quality of forage biomass.

The organic production technologies are the basis of modern agriculture because they focus on the use of biomaterials that stimulate the growth and development of plants and provide high and quality yields of agricultural crops.

D, Preparations, such as RENI, RENI D, Bormax and Molibdenit are recognized and approved liquid growth biostimulators



2007)

(Goranova,

e

: (Kicheva and Angelova, 2006; Badrzadeh et al., 2008; Larbi et al., 2010).

D

2014-2016

D

1,2 kg/da

5 m<sup>2</sup>,

: 1.

; 2. - 200 ml/da; 3. D - 200 ml/da; 4. + D - 100+100 ml/da; 5. - 200 ml/da; 6. + - 200 ml/da; 7. + - 100+100 ml/da.

permanence of species, respectively genotypes of legume grasses in sown grasslands affect productivity and nutritional value (Goranova, 2007) of forage. The morphological characteristics of legume grasses is a factor that influences on the main quality parameters of the obtained biomass – protein content, fiber components and dry matter digestibility. The quality of plant matter is highly dependent on seasonal fluctuations in the region of cultivation, botanical characteristics of the plants associated with the accumulation of cellulose at a particular stage of their vegetation and the ratio of leaves:stems (Kicheva and Angelova, 2006; Badrzadeh et al., 2008; Larbi et al., 2010).

The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of growth regulators, such as RENI, RENI D and biofertilizers Bormax and Molibdenit on biological, morphological and qualitative characteristics of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the period of 2014-2016 in the experimental field at the Research Institute on Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture - Troyan was conducted a field experiment with bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover, which were treated with growth regulators, such as RENI, RENI D and biofertilizes Bormax and Molibdenit, without irrigation. Sowing was carried out in the optimum agrotechnical period, manually with a maximum purity and germination rate at 1.2 kg/da for both legumes. The experiment was conducted at four replications, with a size of the plot of 5m<sup>2</sup> in the following variants: 1. Control – nontreated; 2. RENI – 200 ml/da; 3. RENI D – 200 ml/da; 4. RENI + RENI D – 100 + 100 ml/da; 5. Bormax – 200 ml/da; 6. Molibdenit – 200 ml/da; 7. Bormax + Molibdenit – 100 + 100 ml/da. The treatment during vegetation was performed in the bud formation period of plants. Preparations

(Mn), (Mo), (Mg) in different ratios (from 0.1 to 0.00015% regarding the microelement) (Popov, 1995). Growth regulator RENI D is enriched with additional elements boron (B) into the same concentrations. Molibdenit is a biofertilizer containing 3 % Mo (33 g Mo in 1 l of manure) and nitrogen 4.5% N-NH<sub>2</sub>. The content (by weight) of nutrient boron (B) in Bormax is 11.0% (150 g in 1 l of manure).  
 The botanical and morphological content (%) of grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover was followed during the years in the period of 2014-2016. The chemical content was analyzed (CP by Kjeldhal method; CF by Weende systematic analysis; NDF, ADF, ADL – according to the method of Van Soest and Robertson, 1979) of dry biomass of both kinds of grasslands and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) by a two-way pepsin-cellulase method of Aufrere (1982).

- RENI represent combinations of microelements, such as molybdenum (Mo), manganese (Mn), magnesium (Mg) in different ratios (from 0.1 to 0.00015% regarding the microelement) (Popov, 1995). Growth regulator RENI D is enriched with additional elements boron (B) into the same concentrations. Molibdenit is a biofertilizer containing 3 % Mo (33 g Mo in 1 l of manure) and nitrogen 4.5% N-NH<sub>2</sub>. The content (by weight) of nutrient boron (B) in Bormax is 11.0% (150 g in 1 l of manure).

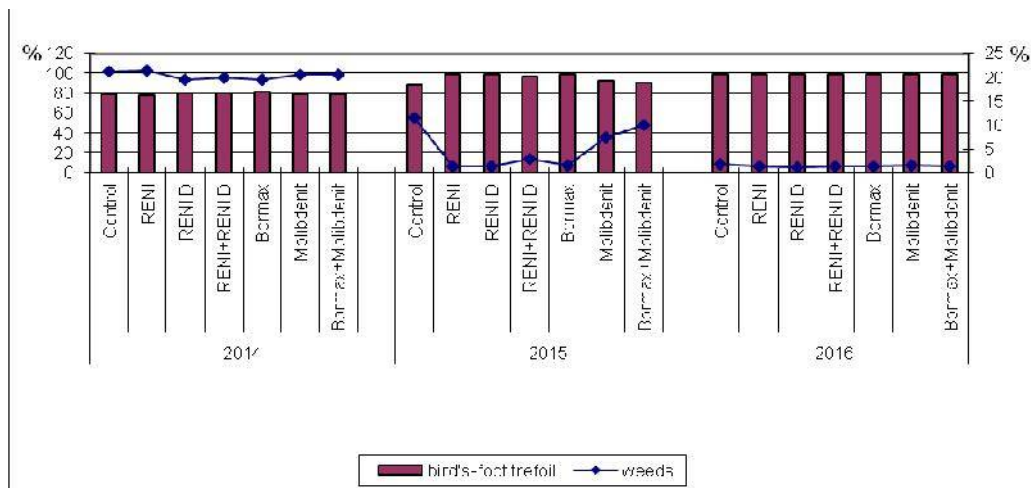
- The botanical and morphological content (%) of grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover was followed during the years in the period of 2014-2016. The chemical content was analyzed (CP by Kjeldhal method; CF by Weende systematic analysis; NDF, ADF, ADL – according to the method of Van Soest and Robertson, 1979) of dry biomass of both kinds of grasslands and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) by a two-way pepsin-cellulase method of Aufrere (1982).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Botanical composition of grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover treated with growth regulators and biofertilizers

- According to the botanical analysis for different years, in the first vegetation, when the sensitivity of legume crops to weed infestation is the highest, the biostimulators do not increase their competitive ability against weeds (Figure 1 and 2). The share of bird's-foot trefoil in cut forage mass ranged from 78.5% after treatment with biostimulator RENI (var. 2) to 80.6% in grassland with Bormax (var. 5), and white clover by 78.8 percent in the variant sprayed by combination Bormax + Molibdenit (var. 7) to 82.2% in biomass with Bormax.

The foliar application of Bormax had the greatest positive influence on the share of both legume crops in the first year of the growth cycle.



1. *Lotus corniculatus* L.  
2014-2016 (%)

Fig. 1. Botanical composition of *Lotus corniculatus* L. treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers for the period 2014-2016 (%)

(Stanchev et al., 1989).

90,0% ( var.7) 98,7%  
( var.3),  
85,7% ( var.2) 94,3% ( var.6).

( var.6)

( 16% -  
)

7,4%).

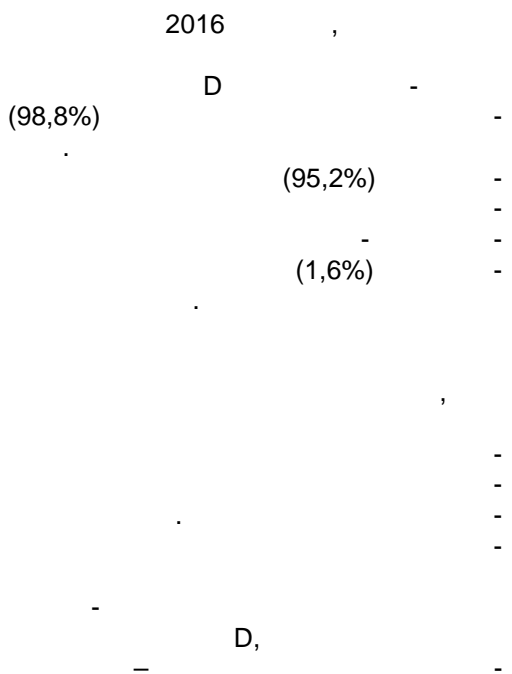
As a likely explanation for this result may be given the physiological and biochemical function of boron, which is closely related to metabolic processes in plant organism, the movement of nutrients, and plant growth (Stanchev et al., 1989).

In the second vegetation, legume grasses were treated by the studied bioregulators, and they retained a high presence in the grassland. Respectively, their grasslands had a lower level of weed infestation compared with the control. The percentage share of bird's-foot trefoil varied from 90.0% (var.7) to 98.7% (var.3), and that of the white clover – from 85.7% (var.2) to 94.3% (var.6). The independent introduction of biofertilizer Molibdenit and its combination with Bormax had the slightest effect on the share of bird's-foot trefoil in the biomass. In contrast, in the second vegetation, the effect of biofertilizer Molibdenit ensured the highest presence of white clover in the grassland (with 16% higher than in the control), and the growth regulator RENI had the lowest (but compared to the control the excess was 7.4%).



2. *Trifolium repens* L.  
2014-2016 (%)

Fig. 2. Botanical composition of *Trifolium repens* L. treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers for the period 2014-2016 (%)



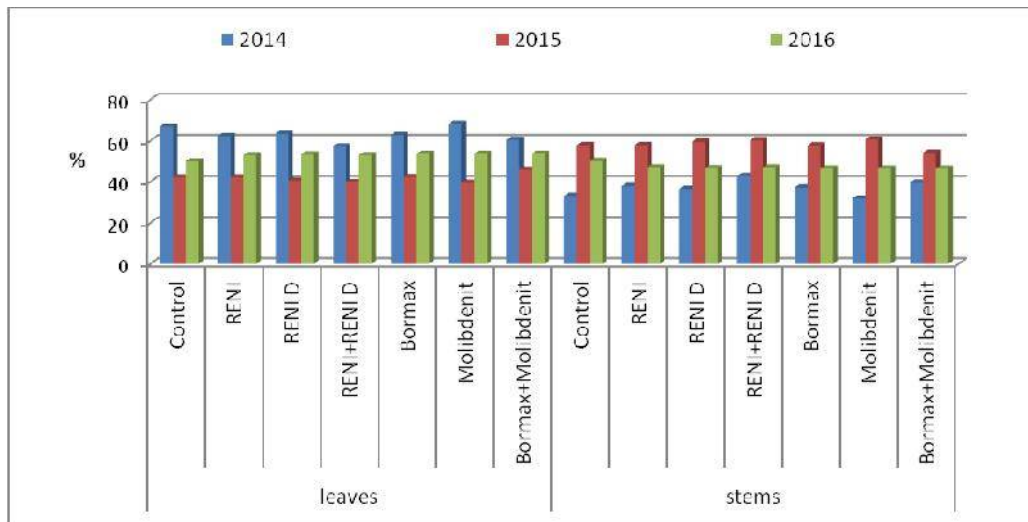
In 2016, the variants sprayed by the foliar growth regulator RENI D provided the highest (98.8%) participation of bird's-foot trefoil in the grassland. The liquid fertilizer Molibdenit had a maximum effect (95.2%) over the presence of white clover into treated variants and provided the lowest level of weed infestation (1.6%) in crops of bird's-foot trefoil.

As a result of botanical data analysis of bird's-foot trefoil and white clover, we found that both cultures reacted specifically to the action of the included preparations in the experiment depending on their composition. For the period of study, the presence of bird's-foot trefoil in the grass association was influenced positively to the highest level by the growth regulator RENI D, and white clover – by biostimulating function of leaf preparation Molibdenit.

**Morphological composition of the grassland of bird's-foot-trefoil treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers**

In the first and second vegetation, biostimulators included in the experiment affected insignificantly the percentage

share of the leaf fraction in the mowed grass of bird's-foot trefoil (Figure 3). There was an excess by 1.3 and 3.7% compared to the control only in variations with Molibdenit (2014) and Bormax + Molibdenit (2015).



3. *Lotus corniculatus* L. 2014-2016 (%)

Fig. 3. Morphological composition of *Lotus corniculatus* L. treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers for the period 2014-2016 (%)

*Trifolium repens* L. (4).  
 40,2% ( + 3,9 ( D),  
 (65-85%)  
 D),  
 (26,9%),  
 (85,4%).

The morphological analysis results for the grasslands with *Trifolium repens* L. in the first experimental year are completely opposite to data for *Lotus corniculatus* L. (Figure 4). The amount of white clover in treated grasslands of white clover exceeded the control from 3.9 (RENI D) to 40.2% (RENI + RENI D), as the regulator RENI was an exception. In the second year, which had a drier climate, in the white clover forage the relative share of stem fraction leaf stalks (65-85%) prevailed against foliage.

There was a trend in which the white clover in one and the same variant (combination of growth regulators RENI + RENI D), in the first experimental year, formed the smallest amount of leaf stalks (26.9%) and in the second year they were the most (85.4%).

With increasing the age of the



50% ( ).

( 65% ).

(53,6%)

3%.

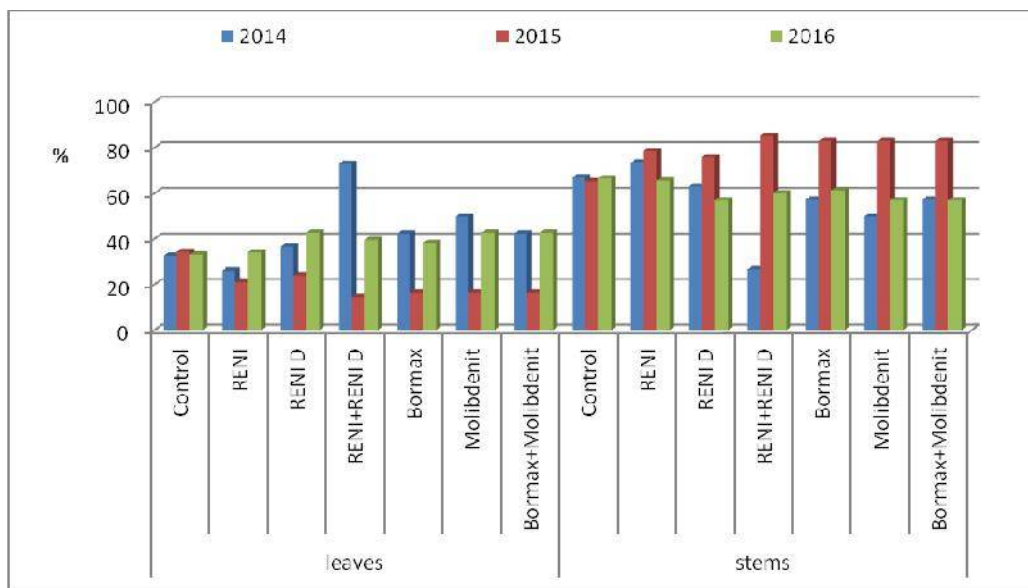
2016

( 4).

- plant, the fraction of leaves reduces,  
 - while leaf stalks increase, which is an  
 - important predictor for determination the  
 potential nutritional value of white clover.

- In the third vegetation,  
 biostimulator RENI had an expressed  
 positive effect over multifoliolate of bird's-  
 foot trefoil (leaves dominate with over  
 50% in the total yield). At the same  
 variants of white clover, the amount of  
 leaf stalks prevailed (over 65% in the total  
 plant biomass). For bird's-foot trefoil the  
 highest percentage of leaf mass (53.6%)  
 had the variants with independent  
 introducing of Bormax and Molibdenit and  
 their combination. The difference in the  
 proportion of leaves in the grass biomass  
 of the rest variants was minimal and their  
 excess compared to control was about  
 3%.

- For 2016, white clover also formed  
 a higher percentage of foliage compared  
 to the control in all variants with  
 introduced regulators and fertilizes  
 (Figure 4).



4. *Trifolium repens* L. 2014-2016 (%)

Fig. 4. Morphological composition of *Trifolium repens* L. treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers for the period 2014-2016 (%)

Lotus corniculatus L.  
 2014-2016  
 + D  
 8,9%.  
 D  
 +  
 (72,7%)  
 (27,3%)  
 ( . 6)  
 ( . 7),  
 ( . 5).  
 (Darleen et al., 2004; Kof et al., 2006; Sevov et al., 2007; Sevov, 2011; Vasileva, 2015)

The studied biostimulators had a positive influence on the share of leaves and has a slighter effect on the content of leaf stalks in harvested forage. In contrast, the growth and the amount of stems in the biomass of *Lotus corniculatus* L. was influenced to a greater extent by the action of tested preparations compared to the share of leaves.

For the period 2014–2016, the combination RENI + RENI D had the greatest positive influence on the multifoliolate in grasslands of white clover, where the excess in comparison to the control was 8.9%. A similar trend can be observed in the variants with independent spraying by Molibdenit, RENI D, and the combination Bormax + Molibdenit. The introducing of growth regulator RENI stimulate maximally the development and amount of leaf stalks in clover (72.7%) and defined the variant with the lowest percentage of leaves (27.3%) in the harvested forage.

For bird's-foot trefoil, grasslands treated by biostimulator Molibdenit had the highest percentage of leaf mass (var. 6) and its combination with Bormax (var. 7), and the lowest percentage was recorded for the independently introduced Bormax (var. 5). These results are similar to those of other authors (Darleen et al., 2004; Kof et al., 2006; Sevov et al., 2007; Sevov, 2011; Vasileva, 2015) for the positive effect of growth regulators over the multifoliolate of legume crops.

**Qualitative characteristics of grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover treated with growth regulators and biofertilizes**

Biochemical analysis results (Table 1) show that growth regulators and biofertilizers affect the values of crude protein and crude fiber in the composition of the forage mass of both legume

0,7-1,4%,  
3,7%.

1,4

200 ml/da,

(169,1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB)

kg<sup>-1</sup> CB)

(703,1 g

grasses. The protein amount in the grasslands of bird's-foot trefoil exceeded the control with 0.7-1.4 %, while the white clover from 1.4 to 3.7%. According to the analysis of structural fibrous components of cell walls, when bird's-foot trefoil plants were sprayed with Bormax in the bud formation period at a dose of 200 ml/da, they registered the lowest values in relation to the content of cellulose, neutral and acid detergent fiber. The biomass of these variants had the highest content of crude protein (169.1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB), and the highest dry matter digestibility (703.1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB) compared to the control.

1.

*in vitro*

2014-2016

(g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB)

**Table 1. Fibrous components of cell walls and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility of grasslands of bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover treated by growth regulators and biofertilizers for the period 2014-2016 (g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM)**

<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.								
Variants	CP	CF	NDF	ADF	ADF	Hemicellulose	Cellulose	<i>in vitro</i> /DMD
/Control	155,0	313,7	382,3	274,6	75,2	107,7	199,4	675,1
/RENI	162,7	276,5	360,3	257,1	82,9	103,2	174,2	688,7
D/RENI D	165,7	287,9	384,4	260,6	88,3	123,7	172,4	686,0
+ D								
RENI+RENI D	161,9	288,3	364,4	245,1	71,1	119,2	174,0	698,0
/Bormax	<b>169,1</b>	<b>284,4</b>	<b>349,7</b>	<b>238,6</b>	<b>79,9</b>	<b>111,0</b>	<b>158,7</b>	<b>703,1</b>
/Molibdenit	163,3	283,6	393,3	278,1	59,7	115,3	218,4	672,4
+ Bormax+Molibdenit	166,2	299,5	371,5	268,8	82,7	102,7	186,0	679,6
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.								
Variants	CP	CF	NDF	ADF	ADF	Hemicellulose	Cellulose	<i>in vitro</i> /DMD
/Control	160,9	214,0	305,3	214,5	42,7	90,8	171,8	721,9
/RENI	182,9	222,3	297,4	215,8	38,2	81,6	177,6	720,9
D/RENI D	<b>188,0</b>	<b>207,8</b>	<b>285,7</b>	<b>205,1</b>	<b>35,9</b>	<b>80,5</b>	<b>169,3</b>	<b>729,2</b>
+ D								
RENI+RENI D	171,5	200,8	291,6	211,9	37,1	79,7	174,8	723,9
/Bormax	176,4	219,4	293,0	205,7	23,3	87,3	182,4	728,8
/Molibdenit	179,7	219,4	299,0	216,3	30,4	82,6	185,9	720,5
+ Bormax+Molibdenit	187,0	207,4	291,9	210,5	36,8	81,4	173,6	725,1

-  
 2,7%  
 0,9%  
 g kg<sup>-1</sup> CB).  
 D

Biological value of white clover forage was influenced to the highest degree by the single and independent treatment of grasslands by the growth regulator RENI D. In this variant, the leaves took over 34% as a main structural element in the total biomass, and protein content of perennial legume grass was the highest – 188.0 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM (with 2.7% higher compared to the non-treated control). Growth regulator (RENI D), enriched by boron as a growth regulator, reduced the amount of fiber components: cellulose, neutral and acid detergent fiber in dry matter respectively by 0.2; 2.0 and 0.9% compared to the non-treated control and defined the variant with the highest digestibility of the forage mass (703,1 g kg<sup>-1</sup> DM).

The positive influence of RENI D is associated with stimulating growth and development of legumes, and the changes in biochemical indicators increase the nutritional value of their forage.

## CONCLUSIONS

D  
*Lotus corniculatus* L. *Trifolium repens* L.  
 D (92,6%),  
 (89,8%).  
 53%

Growth regulators RENI, RENI D and biofertilizers Bormax and Molibdenite have a positive influence, as they increase the percentage of leaf and stem fractions in grassland of *Lotus corniculatus* L. and *Trifolium repens* L. The degree of influence depends on the type of legume forage culture and its response to the basic compositions of the biofertilizers included in the experiment.

For the period of study, the presence of bird's-foot trefoil in the grassland was influenced at the highest degree by the growth regulator RENI D (92.6%), and species white clover by the biostimulating function of the preparation Molibdenit (89.8%).

The independent spraying of bird's-foot trefoil by Molibdenit increased the share of the foliar mass up to 53% of the total quantity of the harvested forage mass, while the combination RENI - RENI

			D	D had the highest positive effect for the white clover according to this characteristic.
				Dry matter digestibility of the forage of <i>Trifolium repens</i> L. treated by the growth regulator RENI D was 2.61% higher than that of the bird's-foot trefoil in the variant with Bormax, although the leaf share in the joint grassland of white clover was less than that of the bird's-foot trefoil.
D	2,61%			

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## (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

### II.

1, 2, 1\*, 5800, 5200  
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## Sensitivity of non-genetically modified soybean genotypes (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) to glyphosate II. Modification and mutation effect

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### SUMMARY

2009-2010  
 ( *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)  
 0.720, 1.440 2.160 g . ., ha  
 ( =0.05)  
 : Rr  
 F5 24 (31.4%) 18/4 (35.7%)  
 (38.3%) (41.5%)  
 (49.6%) (57.4%).  
 0.720 1.440 g . ., ha

The effect of three application doses of glyphosate 0.720, 1.440 and 2.160 g . i., ha on the sensitive, survival and the modification and mutation effect on eight soybean genotypes (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) were determined in field conditions at Soybean experimental station, Pavlikeni, Bulgaria within 2009-2010.

It was found that the applied doses of glyphosate at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of the soybean reduce statistically proven (P=0.05) survival of culture. Soybean genotypes can be arranged in the following order: Rr and F5 24 (31.4%) 18/4 (35.7%) Divna (38.3%) Avigea (41.5%) Karina (49.6%) Srebrina (57.4 %).

The glyphosate applied at doses 0.720 and 1.440 g a. in., ha at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of soybeans increases the frequency and enrich the

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18/4.  
2  
18/4.  
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(Oerke, 2006; Fickett et al., 2013).  
(Al-Khatib and Peterson, 1999; Nelson and Renner, 2001; Isman, 2008; Rizwan et al., 2015).  
(McCann et al, 2005; Bonny, 2009; Bajpai and Srivastava, 2013).  
(N-  
)  
(360 g/l  
180 g/l

- spectrum of mutational changes in the M<sub>2</sub> generation at four non-genetically (non-GM) modified Bulgarian soybean genotypes (Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and Line 18/4).  
- Identified was the type and spectrum of observed chlorophyll, morphological and physiological mutations in M<sub>2</sub> generation at four (non-GM) modified Bulgarian soybean genotypes (Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and Line 18/4).  
- Mutant lines were emitted with - a short growing period and those with a reduced stem height and increased number of branches – "brush-type plants."  
**Key words:** soybean, genotypes, glyphosate, phytotoxicity, modification and mutation effect

## INTRODUCTION

- In conventional agriculture for the weed control used only selective herbicides, which do not have any harmful effect, on crop plants (Oerke, 2006; Fickett et al., 2013).

- As a result of the weed infested (mixed species) in cultivated areas and ineffectiveness of some herbicides against some resistant weed species, farmers use spay combinations of herbicides at different growth stages of crop for weed control (Al-Khatib and Peterson, 1999; Nelson and Renner, 2001; Isman, 2008; Rizwan et al., 2015).

- In last few decades, considerable efforts were put in for the study of sensitivity to glyphosate in non-genetically (non-GM) modified crops, as a means for weed control in agricultural practice (McCann et al, 2005; Bonny, 2009; Bajpai and Srivastava, 2013).

+ Glyphosate (N-phosphonomethyl-glycine) is the active ingredient of the systemic and no selective (or broad-spectrum) herbicide Roundup (360 g/l glyphosate +



(Pesticide Information Profiles, 1996). Duke (1998) King et al. (2001)

5-enolpyruvylshikimate3-phosphate (EPSP),

Powles et al. (1998); Zambrano et al. (2003); Main et al. (2004); Beckie et al. (2006); Davis (2006); Neumann et al. (2006) Cedergreen (2008)

- *Glycine max* L. Merrill, *Helianthus annuus* L., *Triticum aestivum* L., *Zea mays* L. *Lolium rigidum* Gaud,

Powles et al. (1998); Zambrano et al. (2003); Main at al. (2004); Davis (2006) Svetleva et al. (2009)

(Mueller et al., 2003; Johnson et al., 2009; Duke et al., 2012).

(360 g/l + 180 g/l ) “

180 g/l surfactant), that controls most annual and perennial weeds. It is characterized by high efficiency and low production costs (Pesticide Information Profiles, 1996). Studies conducted by Duke (1996) and King et al. (2001) showed that the glyphosate suppressed on the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase responsible for amino acid synthesis in plants. Powles et al. (1998); Zambrano et al. (2003); Main et al. (2004); Beckie et al. (2006); Davis (2006); Neumann et al. (2006) and Cedergreen (2008) reported naturally arising genetically controlled herbicide resistance to glyphosate that was not due to gene engineering in *Glycine max* L. Merrill, *Helianthus annuus* L., *Triticum aestivum* L., *Zea mays* L. *Lolium rigidum* Gaud According to the study of Powles et al. (1998); Zambrano et al. (2003); Main at al. (2004); Davis (2006) and Svetleva et al. (2009) the established crops and variety with tolerance to the herbicide including glyphosate are non-transgenic because tolerance to herbicides was incorporated in them through physical/chemical mutagenesis.

The sensitivity of different agricultural crops towards the glyphosate is not fully understood, and the chemical industry is still providing new chemical preparations (herbicides) on the basis - active ingredients glyphosate (Mueller et al., 2003; Johnson et al., 2009; Duke et al., 2012). In the literature data is missing on modification and mutational effects of glyphosate in non-genetically (non-GM) modified soybean genotypes.

In this study our goal was to determine modification and mutation effect after application of herbicide Roundup (360 g/l glyphosate + 180 g/l surfactant) on Bulgarian non-genetically (non-GM) modified soybean genotypes with the growth stage "third trifoliate leaf".

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

2009 2010

126 m<sup>2</sup>.

1.

(125  
5 m

A field experiment was conducted on non-irrigated conditions in experimental field, located at Soybean experimental station, Pavlikeni, Bulgaria within 2009-2010. The trial was laid out in a randomized (125 number seeds in row with length 5 m for each genotype) and the total plot size of 126 m<sup>2</sup>. Soybean genotypes and characteristics are shown in Table 1.

1.

**Table 1. Soybean genotypes**

Genotype	Method	Maturity group
96/Mira 96	Experimental mutagenesis	II
/Srebrina	/ Hybridization	II
/Avigea	/ Hybridization	I
/Divna	/ Hybridization	0
/Karina	/ Hybridization	I
F5 24/Line F5 24	/ Hybridization	I
-18/4/Line -18/4	Experimental mutagenesis	II
Rr/Line Rr	Interspecies hybridization	II

"  
e  
(360 g/l +  
180 g/l ) : 0.720,  
1.440 2.160 g . ., ha,

" 18"  
P<sub>max</sub> 3 bar, V<sub>max</sub> 1.68  
I Q<sub>max</sub> 0.65 l/min  
500 l/ha.

:  
, %;  
EWRS ( 1 –  
; 9 –  
,  
7, 15, 30 45  
. 15 30

At the growth stage of "three trifoliate leaves" the tested soybean genotypes were sprayed with tree different doses of Roundup (360 g/l glyphosate + 180 g/l surfactant): 0.720, 1.440 and 2.160 g . i., ha and with distilled water in the control treatments. Treatments were conducted with a knapsack sprayer "PTP 18" with conic nozzle, pressure P<sub>max</sub> 3 bar, V<sub>max</sub> 1.68 l, and Q<sub>max</sub> 0.65 l/min, with a working solution quantity of 500 l/ha.

The following indicators were studied for all treatments: The percentage of surviving plants, %; Selectivity (herbicide phytotoxicity) of glyphosate toward soybean genotypes were assessed by marks, according to the EWRS notation scale, where (rating 1 – without damages, rating 9 – culture is completely destroyed), the recording being performed on the 7<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> day after treatment (DAT). Between 15 and 30 days after treatment

18/4  
1  
1  
2010  
2  
Gaul  
(1964),  
Priylinn et al.,  
(1976).  
$$Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$$
 (Hinkelmann and Kempthorne, 1994).

- some of the plants of tested soybean genotypes Srebrina, Divna, Avigea and line 18/4 have reacted with different chlorophyll and morphological changes that were marked and conditionally accepted as M<sub>1</sub> generation.

The seeds from surviving in M<sub>1</sub> fertile plants of soybean genotypes were planted in 2010 as M<sub>2</sub> generation to identify the nature of the amendments – modification or mutation.

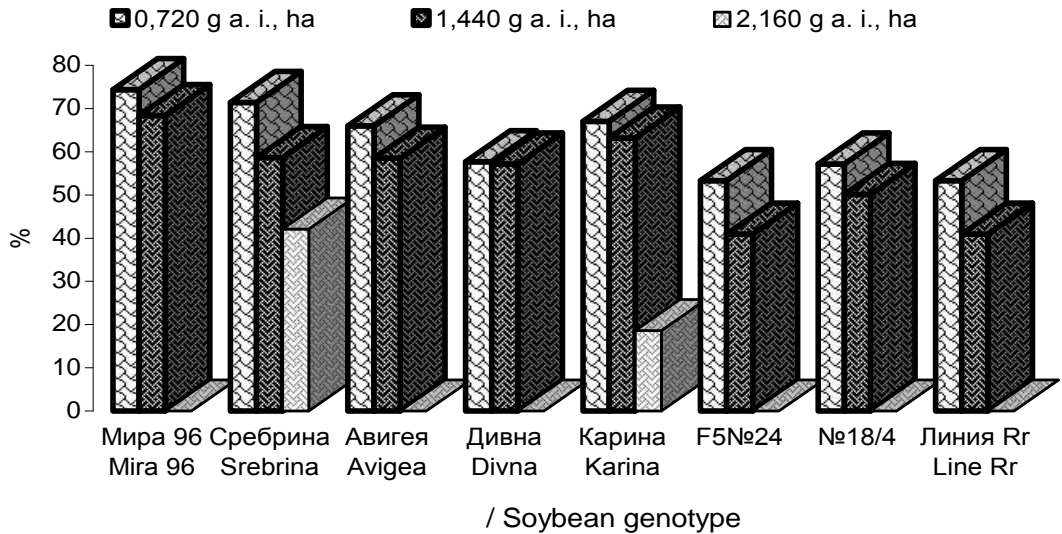
To determine the frequency of the mutations the method of Gaul (1964) was used and the spectrum of mutations – according to the classification of Priylinn et al. (1976).

The percentage of surviving plants in each treatment was previously transformed by the equation  $Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$  (Hinkelmann and Kempthorne, 1994).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

0.720, 1.440 1.160 g  
i., ha  
“  
( =0.05)  
: Rr F5 24 (31.4%)  
18/4 (35.7%) (38.3%)  
(41.5%) (49.6%)  
(57.4%).  
( 0.720 1.160  
g . ., ha) -  
,  
(  
0.9 100.0%) ( 1).

The doses of glyphosate 0.720, 1.440 and 1.160 g . i., ha, applied at the soybean at growth stage “third trifoliolate leaf” had statistically significant effect ( =0.05) on the survival soybean genotypes and can be presented conditionally in the following order: Rr and F5 24 (31.4%) 18/4 (35.7%) Divna (38.3%) Avigea (41.5%) Karina (49.6%) Srebrina (57.4%). With the increase of the herbicide doses (from 0.720 to 1.160 g . i., ha) there was a general tendency of its decrease in all soybean genotypes from 0.9 to 100.0%, as against the control treatments (Figure 1).



1. 2009  
**Fig.1. Survival of the soybean genotypes, depending on glyphosate application dose as percentage of the control treatments in 2009**

18/4 Rr, F5 24, 45 (2), 45 (2).  
 40.9 57.7%.  
 58.6 74.4%.  
 0.720 g a. i., ha  
 1.140 g a. i., ha  
 ( 2.8 – 5.8),  
 ( 2 ),  
 ( 2b) ( 2.160 g a. i., ha  
 ( 9)  
 ( 2).

The genotypes Divna, F5 24, 18/4 and line Rr can be considered highly sensitive because their survival under all doses varied from 40.9 to 57.7%, whereas genotypes Mira 96, Srebrina, Avigea, and Karina are less sensitive to applications of glyphosate and their survival varied from 58.6 to 74.4%. The glyphosate applied at the dose of 0.720 g a. i., ha caused low phytotoxicity (score 2) to the 45<sup>th</sup> day after treatment (45 DAT) in all tested soybean genotypes (Table 2).

With increasing the dose of glyphosate to 1.140 g a. i., ha, phytotoxicity to the soybean genotypes was moderate to high (score 2.8 – 5.8) and manifested as leaf chlorophyll modifications (Figure 2), reduction of leaf blade or morphological malformations (Figure 2b) and necrosis (Figure 2). Glyphosate applied at a dose of 2.160 g a. i., ha shows a lethal effect (score 9) at all tested soybean genotypes with the exception of Srebrina and Karina (Table 2).

Table 2. Phytotoxicity of glyphosate in soybean genotypes in 2009

Genotypes	Dose g a. i, ha	/ Phytotoxicity				
		7 DAT	15 DAT	30 DAT	45 DAT	Average
		EWRS	EWRS	EWRS	EWRS	EWRS
Mira 96	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	7.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	5.8
	2.160	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Srebrina	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.8
	2.160	8.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.3
Avigeia	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
	2.160	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5
Divna	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
	2.160	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Karina	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
	2.160	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.8
Line F5 24	0.720	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
	1.440	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.3
	2.160	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5
Line - 18/4	0.720	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.8
	1.440	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	5.3
	2.160	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Line Rr	0.720	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1.440	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
	2.160	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8

Legend: Nine ball scale of EWRS (rating 1 – without damages, rating 9 – culture is completely destroyed)

(Petkova and Svetleva, 1995)  
(Dimova et al., 1990)  
(Svetleva, 1991; Svetleva et al., 1992).

Probably, also glyphosate and other herbicides such as Treflan (Petkova and Svetleva, 1995) and Afalon (Dimova et al., 1990) induced a mutagenic effect in legume crops expressed in different chromosomal disturbances, which are an indicator of genetic damages (Svetleva, 1991; Svetleva et al., 1992).



( . 2 )  
Changes of chlorophyll (Fig. 2 )

( . 2 )  
Necrosis (Fig. 2c)



( . 2b)  
Morphological malformations (Fig. 2b)

2.  
1  
Fig. 2. Modification changes to the M<sub>1</sub>

(45 DAT) ,  
( , , 18/4)  
18/4 , , 1  
3). ( 3  
1.17 3.77%.  
( 3),  
“( 4). ”

Forty-five days after treatment (45 DAT) with glyphosate, surviving plants recovered the growth. The observed modification changes at soybean genotypes – Srebrina, Avigea, Divna, and Line 18/4 is maintained until full maturity growth stage. Therefore, these plants with modification changes of soybean genotypes Srebrina, Avigea, Divna, and Line 18/4 were conditionally accepted for M<sub>1</sub> generation. The observed changes were classified as chlorophyll, morphological and physiological.

Morphological changes were predominant (Table 3 and Figure 3). In different genotypes of soybean, according to applied doses glyphosate, morphological changes vary in the range from 1.17 to 3.77%. According genotype most changes were observed in variety Srebrina at all applied concentrations of the glyphosate.

Morphological changes were established in the form and number of leaf blade of the leaves (Figure 3), as well as in the reduction of stem height and formation of many branches of first, second and third order "bushy-type plants" (Figure 4).



. 3.

**Fig. 3. orphological changes of leaves blade**

. 4. „

**Fig. 4. “Brush-type plants”**

“



albomaculata chlorina.  
 albomaculata  
 ( 5), chlorine  
 18/4 ( 6).  
 ( 7).

Physiological changes are represented mainly by changes in length of growing season. They were observed plants with a shortened vegetation period, according to the control treatment.

Observed chlorophyll mutations were presented by two types – albomaculata and chlorina. The first type albomaculata was observed in variety Avigea (Figure 5) and chlorine at line 18/4 (Figure 6). Chlorophyll mutations were observed in pods of a variety Avigea (Figure 7).



. 5. – albomaculata

**Fig. 5. Chlorophyll mutations – albomaculata**



. 6. – chlorina

**Fig. 6. Chlorophyll mutations – chlorina**



. 7.

**Fig. 7. Chlorophyll mutations in pods**

With regard to the concentration relations, it was evident that with increase of the applications dose of glyphosate, frequency and type of modification changes reduce the disproportionately in soybean genotypes Srebrina, Avigea, Divna, and Line 18/4 in M<sub>1</sub> generation (Table 3). The comparative analysis shows that the frequency and type of observed modification changes in the M<sub>1</sub> generation is widest at a concentration of 0.720 g . i., ha – 3 types, followed by 1.440 g . i., ha – 2 types and the lowest at 2.160 g . i., ha – 1 type.

**Table 3. Variations in M<sub>1</sub> according to the doses applications of glyphosate – 2009**

Genotypes	/ Treatments																
	g . ., ha / Dose g a. i, ha																
	0.720				1.440				2.160								
	TNP	Chlorophyll		Morpho-logical		Physio-logical		TNP	Chlorophyll		Morpho-logical		Physio-logical		TNP	Morpho-logical	
/Number	/Number	%	/Number	%	/Number	%	/Number	/Number	%	/Number	%	/Number	%	/Number	/Number	%	
Mira 96	102							95							0	-	-
Srebrina	106			3	2.83			86			1	1.16	-	-	53	2	
Avigea	101			3	2.97	2	1.98	88			-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Divna	85	1	1.17	1	1.17	4	4.70	84			2	2.38	2	2.38	0	-	-
Karina	100							94							12		
Line F5 24	72							48							6		
Line -18/4	60	1	1.66	-	-	-	-	50			1	2.00	-	-	0	-	-
Line Rr	72							48							0		

: TNP –  
Legend: TNP - total number of plants, num.

A negative correlation relationship between the phytotoxicity of applications of glyphosate (EWRS) in the genotypes



(EWRS)  
 -0.492 (r  
 -0.999),  
 (r -0.643 -0.942)  
 4).  
 4.

of soybean and the frequency and type of all the observed modification changes in M<sub>1</sub> (r ranges from -0.492 to -0.999), as well as depending on the dose of applications of glyphosate and the frequency and type modification changes in M<sub>1</sub> generation was established (r is from -0.643 to -0.942) (Table 4).

**Table 4. Correlation interactions between dose, phytotoxicity and type and frequency of modification changes in soybean genotypes**

Characteristics	Types of changes	/ Soyben genotypes			
		Srebrina	Avigea	Divna	Line 18/4
Glyphosate, g a. in., ha	Chlorophyll	-	-	-0.866	-0.866
	Morphological	-0.995	-0.866	-0.492	-
	Physiological	-	-0.866	-0.999	-
Phytotoxicity EWRS, score	Chlorophyll	-	-	-0.643	-0.814
	Morphological	-0.919	-0.619	-0.760	-
	Physiological	-	-0.619	-0.942	-

2 1  
 1.40 3.57%,  
 - 1.96 3.22%.  
 ( 5).

With some exceptions modified plants from M<sub>1</sub> is fully confirmed in M<sub>2</sub> generation, the highest percentage was recorded in morphological mutations – from 1.40 to 3.57%, followed by physiological mutations – from 1.96 to 3.22%. In hrolofilnite mutation spectrum is a narrowed to one type (Table 5).

Confirmed by morphological and physiological mutations in soybean genotypes were shown mutant lines with shorter period of vegetation those with reduced height of the stem and an increased number of branches.

Table 5. Frequency and spectrum of mutations by treatments, observed in M<sub>2</sub> – 2010

Treatments	Total number of plants in M <sub>2</sub>	/ Type of mutations								
		Chlorophyll			Morphological			Physiological		
		Type of mutations	Total number of mutations	In % of the total number of plants	Type of mutations	Total number of mutations	In % of the total number of plants	Type of mutations	Total number of mutations	In % of the total number of plants
/ Srebrina										
0.720 g a. i. ha	88				1	3	3.41			
1.440 g a. i. ha	71				1	1	1.40			
2.160 g a. i. ha	63							1	2	3.17
/ Avigea										
0.720 g a. i. ha	102							1	2	1.96
/ Divna										
0.720 g a. i. ha	98	1	1	1.02	1	1		1	2	2.04
1.440 g a. i. ha	62							1	2	3.22
18/4 / Line 18/4										
1.440 g a. i. ha	28	1	1	1.40	1	1	3.57			

## CONCLUSIONS

It was found that the applied doses of glyphosate (0.720, 1.440 and 2.160 g a. i., ha) at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of the soybean reduce statistically significant (P = 0.05) survival of culture. Soybean genotypes can be arranged in the following order: Rr and F5 24 (31.4%) 18/4 (35.7%) Divna (38.3%) Avigea (41.5%) Karina (49.6%) Srebrina (57.4%).

The glyphosate applied at doses 0.720 and 1.440 g a. in., ha at the growth stage "third trifoliolate leaf" of soybeans increases the frequency and enrich the spectrum of mutational changes in the M<sub>2</sub> generation at four non-genetically (non-GM) modified Bulgarian soybean genotypes (Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and Line 18/4). Identified was the type and spectrum

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18/4. | of observed chlorophyll, morphological and  
 | physiological mutations in M<sub>2</sub> generation at  
 | four (non-GM) modified Bulgarian soybean  
 | genotypes – Srebrina, Avigea, Divna and  
 | Line 18/4.

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**(*Sorghum vulgare***  
**var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf)**

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**Comparative biological and economic characteristics  
of perspective forms sudan grass (*Sorghum vulgare*  
var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf)**

**I. For seeds**

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**SUMMARY**

<p>2014-2016</p> <p>-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>300/43 200/86 (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf). Kazitachi (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf) 1 (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. saccharatum).</p> <p>300/43</p> <p>1000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kazitachi</p> <p>6,9 % 115,8 %, 1 -6,5 35,4 %.</p>	<p>During the period 2014-2016 year in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven in terms of competitive variety trials were studied 2 mutant forms 300/43 200/86 Sudan grass(<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf). Standards are used variety Sudan grass Kazitachi and Endje 1 (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. saccharatum). Some biometric parameters directly related to seed productivity were studied.</p> <p>M- The study found that the mutant form M-300/43 on grounds of plant height, length of panicle, seed weight of a panicle and mass of 1000 seeds in the specific agrometeorological conditions during the study exceeded the standard Kazitachi respectively from 6.9 % to 115.8%, as compared Endje 1 are from -6.5 to 35.4%.</p>
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(Piper) Stapf.,  
: *Sorghum sudanense*

**Key words:** *Sorghum sudanense*  
(Piper) Stapf., Sudan grass, breeding, mutant forms

## INTRODUCTION

Mutation breeding is still the an alternative method of classical breeding to induce genetic variability in the evolutionary development of living organisms. Experimentally induced mutations are one of the classic approaches for the preparation of new forms and enrich the existing genetic diversity in crops, which is of paramount importance for each selection program (Kostina, 2000; Makeen et al., 2010; Parry et al., 2010).

There are a huge number of highly productive varieties by experimental mutagenesis – directly or by incorporating mutant forms in breeding programs in the most economically important crops (Muthusamy and Jayabalan, 2011).

In species of the genus *Sorghum* testing of various physical and chemical agents to induce genetic diversity is the object of recent studies (Larik et al., 2009; Sihono et al., 2010). The use of gamma-rays in the mutation selection in species of the genus *Sorghum* is a proven and promising selection method for expanding the mutational spectrum and induction of familial variability of economically valuable traits and characteristics, such as improved quality and chemical composition of the grain and forage (Kostina et al., 1995; Song et al., 1993; Sihono, 1998), improving the signs in direct relation to the increased productivity (Li et al., 2001), drought tolerance (Song et al., 1993; Human and Nakanishi, 2003) and resistance to diseases and pests (Kostina et al., 1995), change in a waxy coating (Jenks et al., 1994), shortening the growing season (Song et al., 1993), enhancing their combinatorial ability as corresponding to parental forms for hybridization (Kenga et al., 2005).

(Kostina, 2000; Makeen et al., 2010; Parry et al., 2010).

(Muthusamy and Jayabalan, 2011).

*Sorghum*

(Larik et al., 2009; Sihono et al., 2010).

*Sorghum*

(Kostina et al., 1995; Song et al., 1993; Sihono, 1998),

(Li et al., 2001), (Song et al., 1993; Human and Nakanishi, 2003)

(Kostina et al., 1995), (Jenks et al., 1994), (Song et al., 1993),

(Kenga et al., 2005).

(*Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.)

(Valenzuela and Smith, 2002).

(Moyer et al., 2003; Tahir et al., 2005).

Sudan grass (*Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.) is a fodder culture with relatively high adaptability as and plasticity of the soil and climatic conditions (Valenzuela and Smith, 2002). It is used primarily for pasture, hay and silage thanks to its high productive potential and valuable economic qualities, especially under drought conditions (Moyer et al., 2003; Tahir et al., 2005). At the Sudan grass in our country separate units of the technology of cultivation was studied. Studies on the effects of gamma-radiation on Sudan grass in foreign literature are very contradictory and scarce and such data in our country have not been published.

The aim of this study was to evaluate created mutant forms Sudan grass on some elements of productivity of seeds in a competitive variety trial.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

2014-2016  
300/43 200/86  
– (*Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf)  
Kazitachi (*Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf.)  
1 – (*Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf  
*Sorghum vulgare* var. saccharatum) (Kikindonov and Slanev, 2011).

The experimental work was carried out during the period 2014-2016 year on the second field to the Institute of forage crops - Pleven without irrigation on soil subtype leached Chernozem. Tested two mutant forms 300/43 200/86 Sudan grass in a competitive variety experience with variety Kazitachi (*Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf – starting variety of mutant forms) and variety Endje 1 – entered in official variety list of Bulgaria (*Sorghum vulgare* var. sudanense (Piper) Stapf *Sorghum vulgare* var. saccharatum) (Kikindonov and Slanev, 2011).

Sowing was done manually with permanent warming of 10 cm soil layer (the second half of April). The trial is set in block method in three replicates and the size of the plot treatment 10 m<sup>2</sup> (according to the technique of IASAS). During the vegetation was respected technology for growing sorghum for grain and silage (Dechev et al., 1987).

(Dechev et al., 1987).

During the vegetation were conducted phenological observations BBCH scale

BBCH





1.  
(2014-2016 .)

Table 1. Meteorological indicators during the years and period average (2014-2016)

Period of study	Vegetation period						IV-IX, t °C Average for IV-IX, t °C
	, t °C The average monthly emperature of the air, t °C						
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2014 ° /Deviation °	14,9 2,9	16,7 -1	20,6 -0,6	23,1 -0,3	23,7 0,8	17,9 -0,4	19,5 0,2
2015 ° /Deviation °	12,2 0,2	18,8 1,1	20,7 -0,5	25,5 2,1	24,4 1,5	20,0 1,7	20,3 1,0
2016 ° /Deviation °	15,4 3,4	16,4 -1,3	23,0 1,8	24,6 1,2	23,5 0,6	19,4 1,1	20,4 1,1
<b>2014-2016 Average 2014-2016</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>21,4</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>20,1</b>
<b>45 . (1964-2013) Average 45 years (1964-2013)</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>22,9</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>19,3</b>
Period of study	, mm Monthly rainfall, mm						IV-IX, mm Amount for IV-IX, mm
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	2014 e, % / Deviation, %	32,3 66,3	83 132,0	54,3 85,2	71,8 116,7	23,9 52,5	
2015 e, % / Deviation, %	43,6 89,5	30,6 48,6	95,9 150,5	21,5 35,0	29,9 65,7	130,3 287,6	351,8 107,4
2016 e, % / Deviation, %	72,5 148,9	77,2 122,7	46,1 72,4	7,8 12,7	31,2 68,6	61,8 136,4	296,6 90,5
<b>2014-2016 Average 2014-2016</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>63,6</b>	<b>65,4</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>111,6</b>	<b>352,1</b>
<b>45 . (1964-2013) Average 45 years (1964-2013)</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>62,9</b>	<b>63,7</b>	<b>61,5</b>	<b>45,5</b>	<b>45,3</b>	<b>327,7</b>
Period of study	De Martonne De Martonne aridity index, $I_{ar-DM}$						IV-IX Average for IV-IX
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	2014	15,6	37,3	21,3	26,0	8,5	
2015	23,6	12,8	37,5	7,3	10,4	52,1	23,3
2016	34,3	35,1	16,8	2,7	11,2	25,2	19,5
<b>45 . (1964-2013) Average 45 years (1964-2013)</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>19,2</b>	<b>22,4</b>

2014 ,

- -

(BBCH 09-

Comparing favorably and evenly is the distribution of rainfall in 2014 compared to the critical growth stages from the development of culture – germination – first-third leaf (BBCH 09-

11/13).  
 ( -0.3 -1.0 ° ),  
 + 0.8 +2.9 ° )  
 1964-2013.  
 2015  
 ( +0.2 +2.1 ° )  
 1964-2013.  
 (BBCH 09-11).  
 2016  
 148,9%)  
 ( 122,7  
 (+ 3.4 ° ),  
 (IV - IX)  
 : 2014  
 ( ) = 27,7) > 2015  
 ( ) = 23,3) > 2016  
 ( ) = 19,5) ( 1).  
 ( 2).

11/13). The temperature during the vegetation period of a study is characterized by sub-average monthly values (-0.3 to -1.0 ° ), with the exception of April and August (from + 0.8 to +2.9 ° ) compared to the same for the period 1964-2013.

During the vegetation period of 2015 reported higher values (from +0.2 to + 2.1 ° ) of the average monthly air temperature with the exception of June compared with the same term values for the period 1964-2013. The amount and distribution of precipitation has a significant unevenness, there is a clear tendency to drying in the most critical phenophases by the development of culture - germination - a first leaf (BBCH 09-11).

Relatively well-stocked with vegetation rainfall is Sudangrass in 2016. The reported high sums of precipitation in period of vegetation (from 122.7 to 148.9%) and their relatively favorable distribution in the critical growth stages from the culture development have a corrective effect on the increased values of the average monthly air temperatures (+ 3.4 °C), which helps to germination of crops.

Estimating the integral effect of climatic factors – the amount of rainfall and the monthly average air temperatures aridity during the growing period of crops (IV - IX) is determined by year as follows: 2014, semi-moist (I (Marton) = 27.7)> 2015 moderately dry (I (Marton) = 23.3)> 2016 semi-dry (I (Marton) = 19.5) (Table 1).

Reported dynamics of weather conditions over the years and its interaction with genotype prerequisite for various reproduction of the tested genotypes Sudan grass. Analysis of the data relating to the height of the plants showed a clear distinction in the initial stages of their development (Table 2).

## 2.

Table 2. Structural elements of production with Sudan grass

Variants	Plant height		Length of panicle		Seed weight of a panicle		Weight of 1000 seeds	
	BBCH-47	BBCH-89	m	% of St.	g	% of St	g	% of St
2014								
Endje 1-St	215,48c	263,48	30,60a	100	33,90c	100	17,30b	100
Kazitachi	184,50b	224,50b	33,66b	110,0	12,94a	38,2	16,22 b	93,8
M 300/43	217,17c	267,67c	44,92c	146,8	31,05c	91,6	17,25b	99,7
M 200/86	166,20a	214,48	33,86b	110,7	17,31b	51,1	16,43ab	95,0
2015								
Endje 1-St	123,38ab	170,28ab	29,11a	100	26,20c	100	16,90b	100
Kazitachi	135,14b	179,12b	35,62b	122,4	13,91a	53,1	15,64 b	92,5
M 300/43	129,68b	175,98b	39,79c	136,7	27,16bc	103,7	16,52b	97,8
M 200/86	119,23a	165,27a	34,22ab	117,6	15,87ab	60,6	15,55ab	92,0
2016								
Endje 1-St	179,56bc	220,25bc	33,10a	100	13,68b	100	14,50b	100
Kazitachi	151,55a	198,85a	33,35a	100,8	5,13a	37,5	13,65a	94,1
M 300/43	170,80b	214,26b	40,55b	122,5	10,79b	78,9	14,85b	102,4
M 200/86	180,68c	225,75c	34,05a	102,9	7,77a	56,8	13,00a	89,7
2014-2016/Average for 2014-2016								
Endje 1-St	172,81	218,00	30,83	100	24,59b	100	16,23bc	100
Kazitachi	157,06	200,82	34,21	111,0	10,66a	43,4	15,17ab	93,5
M 300/43	172,55	219,30	41,75	135,4	23,00b	93,5	16,21bc	99,9
M 200/86	155,37	201,83	34,04	110,4	13,65a	55,5	14,99ab	92,4

(BBCH-47)  
(BBCH-89)

2014

2015,

M 300/43

1,

9,2 %.

( 3 4).

The height of the stems to growth stage open the flags leaf (BBCH-47) and physiological maturity (BBCH-89) varies depending on weather conditions during the years of study with the lowest stems for all variants of experience were formed in 2015 and the highest in 2014. Depending on the genotype, at the end of vegetation in a mutant form M 300/43 height of the stems exceed negligible in this Endje 1, and when the starting strain of 9.2%.

Seed productivity in Sudan grass depends on the parameters length of the panicle, seed from a panicle, height of the central stem and the weight of 1000 seeds (Table 3 and 4).

3.

(r)

**Table 3. Correlations (r) between indicators determining the yield of seeds in Sudan grass**

	/ Factors	1	2	3	4
1	/ Plant height	1,000			
2	/ Length of panicle	0,320	1,000		
3	Seed weight of a panicle	0,980	0,171	1,000	
4	1000 / Weight of 1000 seeds	0,986	0,258	0,955	1,000

(r=0,320).

1000 (r=0,171)

(r=0,258).

(r=0,980) 1000 (r=0,955).

( ) ( )

( ) ( )

(0,84%) ( 4).

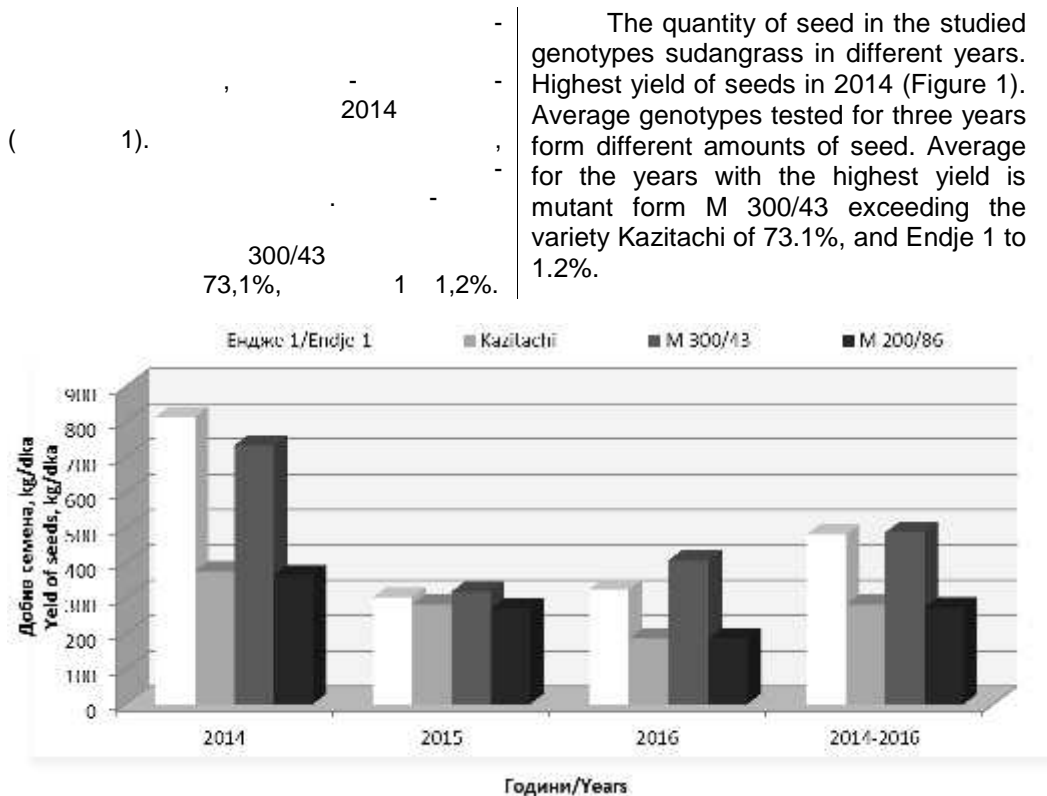
The length of panicle in Sudan grass is mainly dependent on the genotype and environmental factors in which it is formed and does not depend significantly on the length of the central stem ( $r=0,320$ ). Of the other part the length of panicle not substantially affect amount of seeds of a panicle ( $r=0,171$ ) and the weight of 1000 seeds ( $r=0,258$ ). The main factors influencing the mass of seeds from a panicle are the height of the central stem ( $r = 0,980$ ) and the weight of 1000 seeds ( $r=0,955$ ).

The results of dispersion analysis to identify the impact and relationship of the studied factors (years of study (A) and genotype (B)) on the yield of the seeds of sudan grass show that relatively the largest share of the total variation due to factor A (33,36 %) and a minor share of the Factor (0,84%) (Table 4).

4.

**Table 4. Analysis of variance and degree of influence of the factors in the total dispersion on the yield of seeds at genotypes Sudan grass**

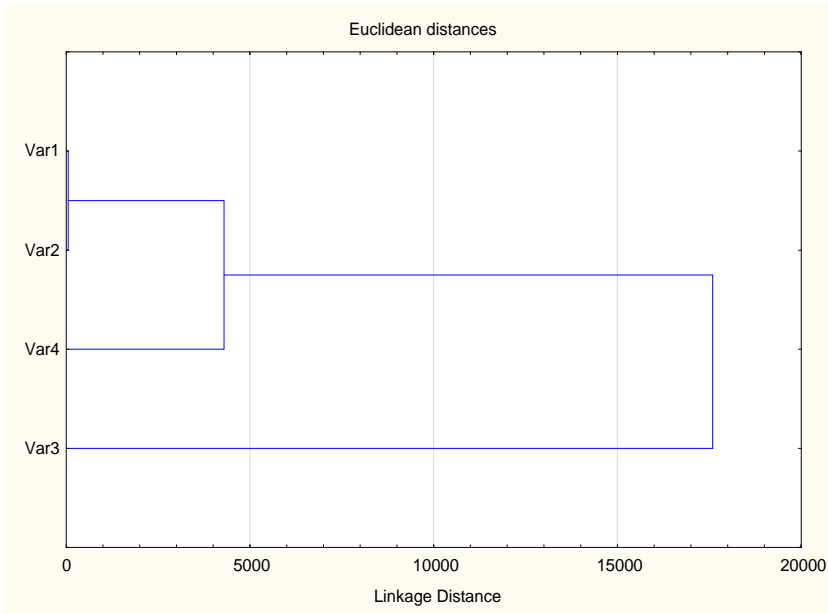
Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F	p	<sup>2</sup>
Intercepts	5202882	1	5202882	1407,249	0,000000	
( )/Years ( )	662851	2	331425	89,642	0,000000	33,36
( )/Genotype ( )	381269	3	127090	34,375	0,000000	0,84
	226626	6	37771	10,216	0,000012	0,74
/Error	88733	24	3697			65,10
/Average	1359479	35				100,00



1. , kg/da  
 Fig. 1. Yield of seed per year and average for the period, kg/da

Using the averaged data from the quantitative indication is made clustering (grouping) of the genotypes in similarity as a result of the analysis is presented as a dendrogram (Figure 2). As a measure of distance used Euclidean distance. From the documents dendrogram can be assumed that the distance of the mutant form M 300/43 grass due to the complex quantitative traits associated with seed productivity.

300/43



. 2.

**Fig. 2. The dendrogram of genotypes Sudan grass on quantitative traits**

: Var1 – M 200/86; Var2 – Kazitachi; Var3 – M 300/43; Var4 – M 200/86

Legend: Var1 – variety Endje 1; Var2 – variety Kazitachi; Var3 – mutant form M 300/43; Var4 – mutant form M 200/86

## CONCLUSIONS

Seed productivity in Sudan grass is genotypically determined, but significantly influenced and abiotic factors – air temperature and rainfall.

The quantity of seeds are correlation interaction from a panicle depend primarily on the height of the central stem ( $r=0,980$ ) and the weight of 1000 seeds ( $r=0,955$ ).

Average for the period of study the highest yield of seed from the studied genotypes sudangrass mutant form M 300/43 exceeding the variety Kazitachi of 73.1%, and Endje 1 to 1.2%.

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