

***Chrysopogon grullus* L.**

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Influence of Biostim organic fertilizer on the bioproductive indicators of forage of natural grassland of the type *Chrysopogon grullus* L. in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain

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SUMMARY

2011-2013 .
460 m,
Chrysopogon gryllus.
: 1.
(); 2. 100
ml/da; 3. 200 ml/da; 4.
300 ml/da; 5. 400 ml/da.
-
4 (300ml/da) –
43.2%
5 (400ml/da) – 30.1%.

The influence of organic foliar fertilizer 'Biostim' was studied during the period 2011-2013 in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain at the altitude of 460 m, on light grey pseudopodzolic soil. The yield and botanical composition of the natural grassland of *Chrysopogon Gryllus* was determined. The following variants were tested: 1. Non-treated by foliar fertilizer (Control); 2. 'Biostim' 100 ml/da; 3. 'Biostim' 200 ml/da; 4. 'Biostim' 300 ml/da; 5. 'Biostim' 400 ml/da.

There was a dry matter increase for all other variants. The highest effect was registered for variant 4 (300 ml/da) – an increase in comparison with the control with 43.24% and var. 5 (400 ml/da) – an increase with 30.14%.

The foliar treatment with 'Biostim' had an influence over the grassland botanical composition as it increased the participation of grasses and motley

Chrysopogon gryllus (L.) Trin (IPNI)
Bothriochloa ichaemum (L.) Keng., *grostis capilaris* L.

grasses, while it decreased the participation of legumes.

There were significant changes in the grass composition in the third year, when the dominant species *Chrysopogon gryllus* (L.) Trin (IPNI), was replaced by species, such as *Bothriochloa ichaemum* (L.) Keng., *grostis capilaris* L.

Key words: natural grassland, foliar treatment by 'Biostim', yields, botanical composition

INTRODUCTION

Regardless of the size of the occupied areas, due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, the state of natural meadows and pastures in mountain areas is extremely unsatisfactory. The forage production (mainly hay and grazing) is below the biological potential of the grass species, included in its composition, and has low quality (Yakimova, 1977). This, in turn, adversely affects the quantitative and qualitative indicators of animal production (meat, milk and wool). It increases its cost and affects negatively the economic and production indicators.

The aim is to minimize the possibilities for environmental pollution of the mountain areas where the main water catchment areas and protected areas of Bulgaria are located. In the former studies ecological norms of fertilization of natural meadows and pastures have been established with soil mineral fertilizers, respectively microfertilizers (Yakimova, 1977; Totev, 1985; Totev et al., 1998). The possibilities for application of organic fertilization on natural grassland were studied (Kozhuharov et al., 2006; Stoeva and Vateva, 2008).

In recent years, it has been recommended to use different types of organic fertilizer for foliar application, consisting of the main macro- and microelements, as well as other substances necessary for the optimal

(Yakimova, 1977; Totev, 1985; Totev et al., 1998).

(Kozhuharov et al., 2006; Stoeva and Vateva, 2008).

(Armstrong, 1999; Lambers et al., 2006; Magani and Kunchida, 2009; Datta et al., 2011)

(Ovcharhenko, 2001; Senn et al., 2003; Sengalevich, 2007)

Vasileva and Kostov (2015a, b),

(Klimas and Balezentiene, 2010).

(Naydenova et al., 2013).

growth and development of plants. According to some authors (Armstrong, 1999; Lambers et al., 2006; Magani and Kunchida, 2009; Datta et al., 2011) the introduction of foliar fertilizers based on humic acids stimulates the growth of plant root system, the coefficient of nutrient absorption increases, including phosphorus that is more difficult to access. According to other authors (Ovcharhenko, 2001; Senn et al., 2003; Sengalevich, 2007) humic acids, which are the basis of foliar organic fertilizers, improve and stimulate actively the respiration and photosynthesis of plants, nitrogen and carbohydrate metabolism.

In a humic acid study on alfalfa, Vasileva and Kostov (2015a, b), they found a higher dry root mass accumulation, a higher nitrogen in root part/nitrogen in the aboveground part ratio, a higher amount of digestible nitrogen, and higher and more stable yields of forage and seeds as well. The application of foliar humate fertilizer on natural grassland stimulates the formation of more protein and improves the nutritional value of the forage (Klimas and Balezentiene, 2010). Increasing the participation of legumes increases the quality of grassland (Naydenova et al., 2013).

The lack of researches on the use of foliar humate fertilizers in the natural grassland in Bulgaria, including the Central Balkan Mountain region, necessitates to conduct some.

The aim of the study was to determine the impact of the annual application of organic fertilizer Biostim on the bioproductive parameters of natural meadow of scented grass type located in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain (Trojan region).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted during the period 2011-2013 on natural grassland - scented grass meadow (*Chrysopogon gryllus* type) by the blocking method in 4 replications with an area of 5 m² plot.

The following variants were studied for three years: 1. Non-treated by foliar fertilizer (Control); 2. Foliar treatment by 'Bioslim' 100 ml/da; 3. Foliar treatment by 'Bioslim' 200 ml/da; 4. Foliar treatment by 'Bioslim' 300 ml/da; 5. Foliar treatment by 'Bioslim' 400 ml/da.

The foliar treatment with organic fertilizer was applied once a year, as the working solution was introduced with a backpack sprayer during the active vegetation of grasses.

The reaction, salt concentration and composition of 'Bioslim' foliar fertilizer are as follows: Reaction (pH) -6.8; salt concentration 20.15; nitrogen (N) - 2.1%; phosphorus (P) - 1.54%; potassium (K) - 11.2%; (Ca) - 0.15%, magnesium (Mg) - 0.01%, iron (Fe) - 0.024%, zinc (Zn) - 0.037%. Organic content - 2.25, humic acids - up to 14%, fulvic acids up to 7%.

The harvesting of the experimental areas is carried out at the beginning of the flowering of scented grass.

The following indicators are observed in the experiment:

1. Dry matter yield (kg/da) – determined by mowing the area of each harvest plot in different replications with subsequent drying in the laboratory conditions at 105 ° C of plant samples of 1 kg and recalculation for an area of 1 da on the basis of dry matter substance content.

2. Botanical composition and changes in grassland (in %) – determined by weight analysis of grass samples taken just prior to mowing, percentage share of the main botanical groups (cereals and legumes) is determined, of motley grasses (total), the participation of

2011-2013
 (*Chrysopogon gryllus*)
 4
 5 m².
 3
 : 1. -
 (); 2.
 100ml/da; 3.
 200ml/da; 4.
 300ml/da; 5.
 400 ml/da
 e
 ,
 ,
 : (pH) - 6.8,
 20.15, (N) -
 2.1%, (P) - 1.54%, (K) -
 11.2%, (Ca) - 0.15%,
 (Mg) - 0.01%, (Fe) - 0.024%,
 (Zn) - 0.037%.
 - 2.25,
 14%, - 7%.
 :
 1. (kg/da) -
 105
 1 kg
 1 da
 2.
 (%) -
 ,
 ,
 ()
), ()

individual species over the years as well.

The statistical processing of the yield data was performed by dispersion analysis (Lidanski, 1988)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The yields of dry matter per years and average for the trial period are shown in Table 1

In the first experimental year, foliar fertilization with 'Biostim' at all doses fertilizers from variant 2 to variant 5 did not have a significant effect on dry matter production, probably due to the specific interaction among foliar fertilizer - type of grassland - climate conditions That year, the highest dry matter yield is in the control variant without fertilization - variant 1 - 584.3 kg/da. In all the variants of fertilization that are studied, the dry matter ranges from 568.8 kg/da to 583.3 kg/da (Variants 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The effect of leaf fertilization is significantly higher in the second year. For dry matter, the highest yield is obtained in variant 4 (300 ml/da) - 492.4 kg/da, as the excess in comparison with the non-treated variant is 122.9%. Variant 3 (200 ml/da) takes the second place according to that indicator, where the dry matter reached 428.2 kg/da. The excess over the control is 93.9%. Variants 2 and 5 also have a higher dry matter yield than the non-treated variant, the registered increase ranging from 69% to 92.3% (Table 1).

In the third experimental year, the dry matter yields of the fertilized variants are in the range of 307.1 to 487.3 kg/da, with the excess ranging from 27.4% for variant 3, (200 ml/da) to 102.1% for variant 4 (300 ml/da) in excess compared to the non-treated control.

On average over a three-year period, the highest effect of leaf fertilization on dry matter yield from studied grassland is achieved with 'Biostim' treatment at a dose of 300 ml/da,

Year	Variant	Fertilizer Dose (ml/da)	Dry Matter Yield (kg/da)	Excess (%)
1	1	-	584.3	-
	2	-	568.8	-
	3	200	583.3	-
	4	300	583.3	-
	5	400	583.3	-
2	1	-	428.2	-
	2	200	492.4	122.9%
	3	200	428.2	93.9%
	4	300	492.4	122.9%
	5	400	428.2	93.9%
3	1	-	307.1	-
	2	200	307.1	27.4%
	3	200	307.1	27.4%
	4	300	487.3	102.1%
	5	400	487.3	102.1%

300 ml/da, 499.5 kg/da, 43.2%
 400 ml/da, 453.9 kg/da, 30.1%
 200 ml/da, 23.2%
 100 ml/da, 21.0%

where the average dry matter yield was 499.5 kg/da as it exceeds the non-treated variant by 43.2 %. With proven positive differences from the control variant, The treatment with 'Biostim' in variant 5 at a dose of 400 ml/da has also proven positive differences compared to the control variant. On average, the yield of this variant is 453.9 kg/da, which is 30.1% more than variant 1 (K). The effect on dry matter productivity is less pronounced in the treatment with 'Biostim' at lower doses. On average, over the period, the excess in comparison with the nontreated control for these variants ranges from 21.0% for var. 3 (fertilizing at a dose of 200 ml/da) to 23.2% var. 2 (fertilization at a dose of 100 ml/da)

1. (2011-2013),

g/d

Chrysopogon gryllus

Table 1. Dry matter yield in kg/da by year and average over a three-year period (2011-2013), of grassland with *Chrysopogon gryllus* with foliar treatment by 'Biostim'

Variants	2011			2012			2013			/Average 2011-2013		
	kg/d	% % compared to C	Provability	kg/d	% % compared to C	Provability	kg/d	% % compared to C	Provability	kg/d	% % compared to C	Provability
1. nontreated-control	584.3	100.0	-	220.9	100.0	-	241.1	100.0	-	348.8	100.0	-
2. /Biostim (100 ml/da)	568.8	97.3	-	373.3	169.0	-	346.9	143.9	+	429.6	123.2	+
3. /Biostim (200 ml/da)	530.2	90.7	-	428.2	193.9	+	307.1	127.4	-	421.8	121.0	-
4. /Biostim (300 ml/da)	583.3	99.8	-	492.4	222.9	++	487.3	202.1	+++	499.5	143.2	++
5. /Biostim (400 ml/da)	577.3	98.8	-	424.8	192.3	+	359.6	149.1	++	453.9	130.1	+
GD 5%	181.5	31.0		168.2	76.0		78.9	32.7		79.9	22.9	
GD 1%	254.7	43.6		236.1	106.6		110.7	46.0		112.1	32.2	
GD 0.1%	359.6	61.5		333.4	150.5		156.3	64.9		158.3	45.4	

Botanical composition of grassland

In the foliar fertilization with 'Biostim' on the scented grass meadow, the average motley grasses participation is 51.89% (Figure 1). Their share was 48.18% in the first year as they increased to 55.26% in the third year. The annual grass species comes at the second place, as they take 40.25% on average. Their tendency is to decrease from the first to the third year. Their lowest

51,89 % (1).
 48,18 % 55,26 %
 40,25 %.

32,18 %.

5,59 %.

2,37% 8,60 %

(1).

300 ml/da (.4),

100 ml/da.

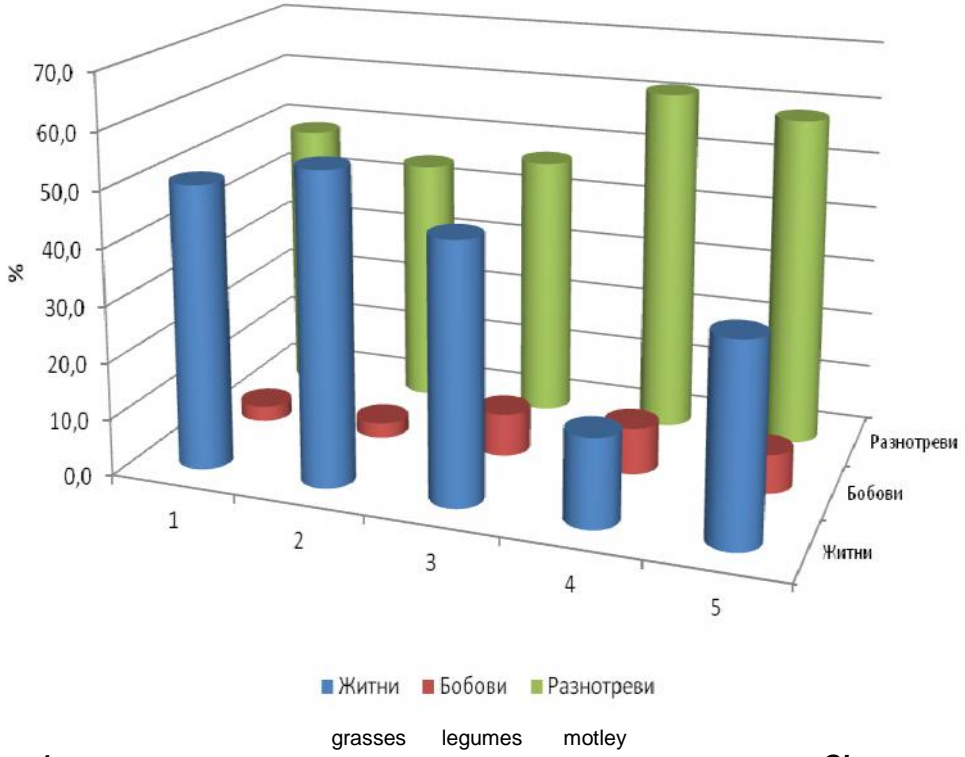
(.1),

100 ml/da (.2),

participation share is found in the second year, 32.18% respectively.

Legumes have a relative share of 5.59%. Their participation ranges from 2.37% to 8.60% and they have the smallest share in the third year and the largest in the second.

Motley grasses take the largest share participation in the fourth and fifth variants (Figure 1). In contrast, the least participation of grasses is found in the treatment with 'Biotstim' at a dose of 300 ml/da (var. 4), and the highest participation rate is found in the second variant at a dose of 100 ml/da. The shortest participation rate of legumes is found in the non-treated control (var.1), and also at the shortest dose of fertilizing with 100 ml/da (var. 2) as their participation increases in the third to the fifth variant.



1. *Chrysopogon Gryllus* 2011-2013 .
Fig. 1 Botanical composition of natural grassland of *Chrysopogon Gryllus* type in weight percentage by groups, average for the period 2011-2013

Under the influence of foliar fertilization with 'Biostim', visible changes also occur between the species in the different biological groups (Table 2). In the first year, the dominant species in the group of grass species is the scented grass. Its participation in the grassland from the non-treated variant var. 1 (control) in comparison with the fertilized variants (variants 2, 3, 4 and 5), varies from 35.7%, 28%, 7.1% to 20.5%. The presence of sheep fescue is strongly expressed in the variant without fertilization (var. 1), respectively 17.9% and less in the fertilizer variants from 2.5% to 5.1% (var. 3 and 5). The participation of common bent increases at the lowest dose of fertilizer of 100 ml/da (var.2) up to (24.8%). The introduction of 'Biostim' at a dose of 200 ml / d (var. 3) increases the participation of bluestem up to 44.8% and decreases the share of scented grass to 10%. The higher fertilization rate of 300 ml/da (lime 4) increases the share of motley grasses up to 56.6%, as the grass species predominate with red fescue - 14.2%, scented grass - 7.1%, and the common bent 1.8%. The treatment of grassland at a dose of 400 ml/da (lime 5) reduces the share of scented grass up to - 20.5% in comparison with the nonfertilized variant (control). The species diversity of other grasses increases, as the common bent reaching up to 5.1%, sheep fescue 5.2%, vernal grass 2.5%, ryegrass 3.7%, etc. From the legume species in the grassland dominate crimson clover with a share respectively - 8.9% and sweet clover - 4.3% (var. 4). At fertilization at a dose of 400 ml/da (var. 5), the share participation of legume species is as follows: white clover 4.2%, crimson clover 1.0%, sweet clover 1.5%.

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2.

*Gryllus**Chrysopogon*
2011-2013 .Table 2. Botanical composition of natural grassland of *Chrysopogon Gryllus* type in weight percentage by species and years for the period 2011-2013

Variants	Species composition	2011	2012	2013
1. /Control	<i>Anthoxantum odoratum</i>	1,8	1,1	-
	<i>Agrostis capilaris</i>	-	19,2	1,4
	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>	35,7	30,2	4,3
	<i>Bothriochloa ichaemum</i>	-	-	36,0
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	17,9	2,7	-
	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	-	-	0,6
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	-	2,7	-
	Weeds participate	44,6	44,1	57,7
2. /Biostim (100 ml/da)	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>	28,0	30,2	0,6
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	-	2,7	-
	<i>Bothriochloa ichaemum</i>	-	-	53,9
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	3,7	-	-
	<i>Anthoxantum odoratum</i>	-	1,1	-
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	-	2,7	-
	<i>Agrostis capilaris</i>	24,8	19,2	0,6
	Weeds participate	43,5	44,1	44,9
3. /Biostim (200ml/da)	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>	10,0	25,6	0,7
	<i>Bothriochloa ichaemum</i>	44,8	2,6	45,6
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	3,0	12,8	1,6
	<i>Anthoxantum odoratum</i>	2,5	-	-
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	2,5	2,6	-
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	-	2,6	-
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	-	2,6	-
	Weeds participate	37,2	51,2	52,1
4. /Biostim (300ml/da)	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>	7,1	23,3	2,9
	<i>Agrostis capilaris</i>	1,8	-	-
	<i>Bothriochloa ichaemum</i>	-	-	21,4
	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	14,2	-	-
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	-	2,3	-
	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	-	11,6	-
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5,3	-	-
	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	1,8	-	-
	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	8,9	-	-
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	4,3	-	-
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	-	2,3	-
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	-	4,7	4,3
	Weeds participate	56,6	55,8	71,4
5. /Biostim (400ml/da)	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>	20,5	19,6	1,6
	<i>Agrostis capilaris</i>	5,1	-	-
	<i>Bothriochloa ichaemum</i>	-	-	47,0
	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2,6	-	-
	<i>Anthoxantum odoratum</i>	1,0	-	-
	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	5,1	1,8	-
	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	-	1,8	-
	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	1,0	-	-
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4,2	3,6	0,6
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	1,5	-	-
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	-	3,6	0,6
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	-	3,6	-
	/Weeds participate	59,0	66,0	50,2

() 2).
 () -
 (20.7%),
 (6.9%)
 (6.9%).
 (3.4%).
 100ml/da (.2)
 30.2%
 (19.2%).
 (.3),
 -
 - 25.6%,
 2.6% - 2.6%.
 200ml/da (.3)
 - 12.8%.
 - 2.6%.
 300ml/da (.4)
 7.1% 23.3% ,
 - 2.3%.
 - 11.6% 4.7%.
 400 ml/da
 (.5)
 -
 19.6%.
 - 1.8%.
 3.6%,
 3.6%, - 3.6%.
 -
 - 66%.

In the second experimental year it is seen that along with the increase of grass species in part of the variants the share of the useful legumes also grows (Table 2). In the nontreated variant (control), predominant species are scented grass (20.7%), sheep fescue (6.9%) and common bent (6.9%). Vetch and sweet clover have an equal participation in legumes (3.4%). When treating the grassland at a dose of 100ml / da (var. 2), the dominant species of grasses are scented grass with a share of 30.2% and the common bent (19.2%). At the second treatment dose (var. 3), the scented grass had the highest percentage of participation - 25.6%, the common bent with 2.6% and the sheep fescue - 2.6%. From legumes at a fertilization dose of 200ml/da (var. 3), the share of red clover increased to - 12.8%. The presence of vetch and white clover is less - 2.6%. The fertilization at a dose of 300ml/da (var. 4) increases the participation of the satin compared to the first year from 7.1% to 23.3% in the second year, and the presence of the sheep fescue is insignificant - 2.3%. Legume grasses, such as vetchlings and red clover have a high percentage share of 11.6% and 4.7%, respectively. The scented grass had the highest percentage of participation - 19.6% of all grasses at the highest fertilization rate of 400 ml/da (var. 5). The presence of sheep fescue come down to - 1.8%. The following legume grasses take equal participation shares: white clover 3.6%, red clover 3.6%, vetch - 3.6%. This is also the variant that increase the participation of motley grasses to the greatest extent - 66%.

The changes in grass species are significant in the third year under the influence of foliar fertilization. Perennial grass species and motley grasses predominate, while the share participation of legume species significantly decreases (Table 2). The bluestem, from the group

(2).
 (2, 3, 4 5),
 53.9%-45.6%-21,4% 47%.
 0,6 2.9%
 (2, 3, 4 5).
 - 4.3% (.4).
 (3 5).

of grasses, is firmly established in the grassland of the group of grasses. Their participation, in the tested fertilization doses (var. 2, 3, 4 and 5), ranges from 53.9% -45.6% -21.4% to 47%. The dominant position of scented grass declines, as their presence in fertilized variants ranging from 0.6 to 2.9% (variants 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Legume representatives have a low participation share in the grassland. A dominant species of this group is the red clover with participation up to - 4.3% (var. 4). The presence of species, such as vetch, white clover was found in the fertilization variants (variants 3 and 5) with an insignificant share of the other legume plants.

CONCLUSIONS

Fertilizing with the organic leaf fertilizer 'Biostim' is an effective event for the surface improvement of scented grass grasslands in the region of Central Balkan Mountain. They respond positively to foliar fertilization with organic fertilizer, with average yields increasing from 43.24% during foliar fertilization with 'Biostim' at a dose of 300ml/da to 30.14% at a dose of 400ml/da. Lower doses have a lesser effect on dry matter production.

Organic foliar fertilization increases the share of perennial grasses and motley grasses and reduces the share of the legume component. It leads to substantial changes in the species composition of grassland, as the edificator *Chrysopogon Gryllus L.* yields its dominant position to *Bothriochloa ichaemum (L.) Keng.* Types of perennial grass species, such as *Agrostis capilaris L.*, *Festuca rubra L.*, *Festuca ovina L.* and legumes, such as *Trifolium prätense L.*, *Lathyrus pratensis L.*, *Trifolium campestre Sherb.* and others are also increasing.

43.24%
 300ml/da 30.14% 400ml/da.
Chrysopogon Gryllus L.
Bothriochloa ichaemum (L.) Keng.
Agrostis capilaris L., Festuca rubra L., Festuca ovina L.
Trifolium pr tense L., Lathyrus pratensis L., Trifolium campestre Sherb

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Effect of new preparations, based on natural substances, on the yield and production quality of the spring oilseed rape hybrids

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SUMMARY

Under conditions of modern agriculture, promoting the concept of organic production and sustainable development, there is a keen interest in replacing synthetic fertilizers and pesticides with natural alternatives in technologies of high yielding cultivars.

The current study presents results about the effects of foliar treatment with new preparations-phytostimulators on biometric features, seed yield and production quality of two spring oilseed rape cultivars. Four preparations developed on the basis of humic extracts and stimulators of natural origin in the Laboratory "Biologically active substances for plant growing", Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technologies-Sofia, have been tested in 4 replications using randomly

assessed block design. A field trial was conducted for 3 consecutive years at the experimental field of the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Studies "Obraztsov Chiflik", Rousse. It has been found that the two most effective formulations, applied at the tested concentrations and doses by stimulating the growth and development of spring oilseed rape cultivars, have contributed to an increase in seed yield by an average of 20/ 23% (cv Pacha) and 28/ 17% (cv Jura), as well as the biological yield of proteins and fats.

assessed block design. A field trial was conducted for 3 consecutive years at the experimental field of the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Studies "Obraztsov Chiflik", Rousse. It has been found that the two most effective formulations, applied at the tested concentrations and doses by stimulating the growth and development of spring oilseed rape cultivars, have contributed to an increase in seed yield by an average of 20/ 23% (cv Pacha) and 28/ 17% (cv Jura), as well as the biological yield of proteins and fats.

Key words: spring oilseed rape, preparations-phytostimulators, seed yield, fat and protein production

INTRODUCTION

Rape is the main oilseed crop in more than 32 countries. Globally, rapeseed oil consumption accounts for 40-50% of the total consumption of vegetable oils, predominantly for the food industry.

Rape is a culture characterized by low nitrogen utilization efficiency. Experimental studies establish a positive relationship between nitrogen uptake and the availability of essential macro- and microelements. An innovative approach to increasing the production of biomass and yielding seeds is foliar treatment with mineral nutrients and biostimulants. In recent years there has been a tendency for higher interest in the cultivation of spring oilseed rape. Compared to winter varieties, one of the significant benefits of growing rapeseed is the lowering of production costs due to lower nitrogen demand combined with high rapeseed oil yield (Ekbom, 2010).

The aim of the present study is to determine the effect of foliar treatment with new complex organic preparations on the productivity of two hybrids of spring oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* L. ssp *oleifera annua* Metzg.).

(*Brassica napus* L. ssp *oleifera annua* Metzg.).

multiple range test, SPSS.

Duncan's

Crude fats and proteins content have been analyzed according standard procedures. Based on the seed weight and the fat and protein content, the biological yield was calculated. Data were evaluated by Duncan's multiple range test, SPSS statistical package.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Biometric data show that preparations administered at the tested doses and phenological stages have a stimulating effect on the development of oilseed rape. For treated plants the number of branches was increased from 10% to 15%. A sensitive reaction has been identified with regard to the structural elements of the yield (Table 1).

(1).

1.

Table 1. Effect of treatment with humic preparations on the development of spring oilseed rape

Treatments	(1)		(1), g		
	Number of (plant ⁻¹)		Weight of (plant ⁻¹)		
	Pods	Seeds in pods	Pods	Seeds in pods	
cv Jura	Control	116.3	21.0	4.87	4.72
	HL100	117.9	21.3	5.20	4.90
	H 40	134.0	21.5	6.20	5.80
	HLN 55	143.0	23.0	6.23	6.28
	TH 91	145.5	22.2	7.51	6.99
	SE	20.43	1.38	1.98	1.73
cv Pacha	Control	126.6	21.5	5.28	5.26
	HL100	144.8	23.7	6.42	5.47
	H 40	149.6	22.3	6.64	6.07
	HLN 55	161.5	22.9	5.98	6.15
	TH 91	151.8	21.6	6.58	6.10
	SE	34.23	1.83	2.91	1.83

N=20. Data represent averages over a 3-year period. Preparations were applied at the stages of rosette and flowering. Doses (L ha⁻¹): HL100-2.5; H 40-0.4; HLN 55-1.0; TH 91-3.0.

40, HLN 55 TH 91, 18% 28% (cv Pacha)

H

Plants treated with H 40, HLN 55 and TH 91, developed more pods by 18% to 28% (cv Pacha) and by 15% to 25%

15% 25% (cv Jura).
 27% 13% 26% (cv Pacha)
 54%(cv Jura).
 15% 16% (cv Pacha) 23%
 48% (cv Jura). e o

(cv Jura). In the treated variants the pod mass increased from 13% to 26% (cv Pacha) and from 27% to 54% (cv Jura). The seed weight per plant increased from 15% to 16% (cv Pacha) and from 23% to 48% (cv Jura). Influence on plant height and number of seeds has not been established.

As a result of the positive effect of the preparations on the structural elements of productivity, a higher seed yield was achieved during the three harvest years. The results obtained illustrate the influence of the main limiting factors on the yield - climatic conditions and mineral availability.

Regarding the average daily temperatures no deviations were observed compared to the cultivar requirements and the multi-year period. As a result of the negative impact of the large amount of rainfall in June-July 2013, coinciding with the stages of flowering and grain filling, lower yields were harvested compared to previous years.

Foliar treatment with all preparations contributes to a significant increase in yields. Their impact is most pronounced during the year with unfavorable climatic conditions when the increase exceeds 50% (Table 2).

In both hybrids, with the highest efficiency due to the bioactive substances in the composition (humic acids and biostimulators) are HLN 55 and TH 91 preparations developed on the basis of biochumus extracts. A significant, substantial increase in yield over the three harvest years, averaging from 17% to 27%, has been established after their application.

50% (2).
 HLN 55 91,
 17% 27%.

2.

Table 2. Effect of treatment with humic preparations on the spring oilseed rape productivity

Treatments	Seed yield, t ha ⁻¹				Relative, %	
	2011	2012	2013	2011-2013		
cv Jura	Control	2.25	1.90	0.620	1.59	
	HL100	2.61	1.95	0.930	1.83	115
	H 40	3.06	1.95	1.06	2.02*	127
	HLN 55	2.54	2.18	0.880	1.86	117
	TH 91	2.79	2.09	1.47	2.03*	127
	SE				0.565	
	GD _{5%}				0.37	
	GD _{1%}				0.53	
	GD _{0.1%}				0.77	
cv Pacha	Control	2.40	1.90	0.730	1.68	
	HL100	2.83	1.79	1.08	1.90*	113
	H 40	2.85	1.79	0.970	1.87	111
	HLN 55	3.19	2.15	0.880	2.07***	123
	TH 91	2.90	2.06	1.07	2.01***	120
	SE				0.561	
	GD _{5%}				0.20	
	GD _{1%}				0.28	
	GD _{0.1%}				0.31	

Duncan's multiple range test, * - P 0.05, *** - P 0.001.

1993). (Grant and Bailey, 1993).

Rapeseed, as a fast growing crop, has high nutrient requirements, and balanced mineral nutrition is important to ensure optimum yield and seed quality (Grant and Bailey, 1993).

The established sensitive response to treatments was due both to the increased absorption of nutrients through leaf treatment and to the higher bioavailability of macro- and trace elements in the form of organic-mineral complexes in the formulations.

When assessing the effectiveness of the tested preparations, their influence on the chemical-technological characteristics of seeds – the content of raw fats and proteins is important (Table 3).

3.

Table 3. Effect of treatment with humic preparations on the fat and protein content and the biological yield

	Treatments	Crude Fat		Crude Protein	
		Content %	Biological yield t ha ⁻¹	Content %	Biological yield t ha ⁻¹
cv Jura	Control	40.79	0.697	23.18	0.515
	HL100	40.02	0.750	23.87	0.583**
	H 40	38.46	0.853**	25.01	0.627***
	HLN 55	40.36	0.776*	23.20	0.584**
	TH 91	39.77	0.869**	22.74	0.549**
	SE		0.031		0.648
cv Pacha	Control	38.94	0.724	24.15	0.519
	HL100	37.79	0.768***	24.21	0.555***
	H 40	41.52	0.945***	22.74	0.546***
	HLN 55	41.45	0.933***	22.95	0.575***
	TH 91	41.53	0.914***	23.00	0.561***
	SE		0.671		0.429

Data represent averages over a 3-year period. Duncan's multiple range test, * - P 0.05, ** - P 0.01, *** - P 0.001

Jura
 Pacha.
 H40, HLN 55 TH91
 2.51% 2.59%.
 221 kg ha⁻¹ (cv Pacha)
 ha⁻¹ (cv Jura).
 52
 44
 172 kg
 2.58%,
 (Lääniste et al., 2004).
 1%.
 Pacha,
 H40, HLN 55 TH91,

In the Jura hybrid there were no differences in fat content between the variants. A positive trend for fat accumulation was observed in the Pacha hybrid. Treatment with H40, HLN55 and TH91 increases the crude fat content by 2.58%, 2.51% and 2.59%. In all treatments, a statistically proven increase in biological yields of 44 to 221 kg ha⁻¹ (cv Pacha) and 53 to 172 kg ha⁻¹ (cv Jura) was found. There is evidence of a positive influence of micronutrient supplements, complex and individual, on the crude fat content of the seeds, as well as the effect of decreasing in element deficiency (Lääniste et al., 2004). The experimental results reflect the balanced mineral composition of the test preparations. The difference in crude protein content between variants is about 1%.
 In the Pacha hybrid, the observed increase in fat in H40, HLN 55 and TH91 treatments corresponds to a slight

1.41%).
 (1.15%
 -
 -
 -
 Pacha) : 27 56 kg ha⁻¹(cv
 34 112 kg ha⁻¹(cv Jura).
 -
 (Delfine et al., 2005;
 Mahmoud et al., 2011; Sani, 2014).

decrease in protein content (from 1.15% to 1.41%). This result is related to the maintenance of a relatively constant total fat and protein content in plant. Foliar treatment with the test preparations increases the biological yield of proteins to a lesser extent: 27 to 56 kg ha⁻¹ (cv Pacha) and 34 to 112 kg ha⁻¹ (cv Jura).

The positive results obtained are consistent with data on stimulation effects of the foliar treatment with humic acids on growth and productivity (Delfine et al., 2005; Mahmoud et al., 2011; Sani, 2014).

CONCLUSIONS

HLN 55,
 TH 91
 330 kg ha⁻¹ (20%)
 390 kg ha⁻¹ (23%) – cv Pacha; 440 kg ha⁻¹
 (28%) 270 kg ha⁻¹ (17%) – cv Jura.

Regardless of the variation of climatic factors from normal humidity regime and temperature and over-normative rainfall through the critical phases of flowering and grain filling, the applied foliar treatment with the developed biologically active preparations at the stages rosette and initial flowering, contributes to a significant increase in the seed yield of the tested spring oilseed rape hybrids and the biological yield of proteins and fats, as well. The most efficient were TH 91 and HLN 55, with a sustainable action over the three harvest years, and an increase in seed yield by an average of 330 kg ha⁻¹(20%) and 390 kg ha⁻¹ (23%) – cv Pacha; 440 kg ha⁻¹ (28%) and 270 kg ha⁻¹ (17%) – cv Jura, respectively.

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Effects of some soil herbicides on the yield and structural elements of “Venka 1” wheat variety

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SUMMARY

2016 . , 2013-
45 (450 g.l⁻¹
) , 330 (330 g.l⁻¹
1) 70 (700 g.kg⁻¹
) ,
” 1” .
4
50 m².
20th 40th
- ,
- , cm;
1 ;
1 , g; 1 ;
1 , g

During 2013-2016 in field experiment on soil type strongly leached chernozem, the effects of Afalon 45CK (450g.l⁻¹ linuron), Stomp 330EK (330 g.l⁻¹ pendimethalin) and Zenkor 70VG (700 g.kg⁻¹ metribuzin), applied in optimal and double increased doses on grain yield and its main structural elements in "Venka 1" wheat variety were studied. The experiment was started after the block method in four replications, the experimental plot being 50 m². The wheat was grown according to standard technology after winter oilseed rape predecessor.

The selectivity of the herbicides was recorded on the 20th and on the 40th day after spraying. The species composition of weeds was reported by the method of visual estimation, the degree of weed infestation – by the quantitative method. The height of plants, cm; number of spikes per one ear; mass of spikes per one ear, g; number of grains per one ear; mass of grains per one ear, g and yield of

kg.da⁻¹.

330

4,4% 2,8%.

(Bazitov et al., 2010; Hristov et al., 2010; Kuneva et al., 2014).

(Mungova et al., 1986; Yanchev et al., 2000; Delibaltova et al., 2009; Mitkov et al., 2009).

(Tityanova et al., 2007; Tityanova et al., 2010).

Papaver rhoeas L., *Delphinium consolida* L., *Matricaria* spp. (Tonev, 2012).

1”.

seed, kg.da⁻¹ were traced. It was found, that the structural elements of yield, when soil herbicides were used, showed values higher or close to those of the control. The highest yield was obtained in treatment with Afalon 45CK and Stomp 330EK soil herbicides, applied in optimal doses, exceeding the control variant by 4.4% and 2.8%, respectively.

Key words: wheat, herbicides, selectivity, productivity, structural elements

INTRODUCTION

The biological potential of each crop is not only genetically determined, but is also influenced by the conditions of cultivation (Bazitov et al., 2010; Hristov et al., 2010; Kuneva et al., 2014).

Elements of high yield and quality in agricultural crops and wheat in particular are a set of interrelated factors such as: correct crop rotations, quality soil treatment, selection of suitable varieties or hybrids for the particular agro-ecological region, and the use of high-quality seed (Mungova et al., 1986; Yanchev et al., 2000; Delibaltova et al., 2009; Mitkov et al., 2009). The plant protection practices and fertilization are an integral part of this complex of factors, as evidenced by a large number of scientific studies (Tityanova et al., 2007; Tityanova et al., 2010). The treatment of wheat with herbicides is a main agro-technical practice, as over the years a tendency toward increasing the areas, infested with *Papaver rhoeas* L., *Delphinium consolida* L., *Matricaria* spp. has been observed (Tonev, 2012).

The objective of the study was the influence of the soil herbicides, applied at optimal and higher doses, and meteorological conditions over the years on the main structural elements of yield in Venka 1 wheat variety, to be determined.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the period 2013-2016 in the experimental field of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik" - Ruse on a soil type of strongly leached chernozem, with low humus content (1.98%), slightly stocked with N and P₂O₅ and well stocked with K₂O, a field experiment was started after the block method in four replications, harvesting plot being 50m² and randomized location of the variants (Shanin, 1977).

The sowing took place on dates, optimal for the region – October 7-14 after predecessor – winter oilseed rape. The herbicides were fertilized by back mounted sprayer at a solution flow of 30 l.da⁻¹, applied after wheat sowing before emergence at optimal and increased doses (Table 1). The control plot was kept clean, without weeds throughout the vegetation period by manual weeding.

2013-2016
 " -
 (1,98%),
 P₂O₅ K₂O N
 50m²
 (Shanin, 1977).
 - 7-14
 -
 30 l.da⁻¹,
 (

1.

Table 1. Variants of the experiment

Variants		Doses - herbicides, ml/da (g/da)	Doses - active substance, g/da
1	- Doses - active substance	-	-
2	45 (450 g/l) Afalon 45 (450 g/l linuron)	300	135
3	330 (330 g/l) Stomp 330 EK (330 g/l pendimethalin)	400	132
4	70 (700 g/kg) Zenkor 70 VG (700 g/l metribuzin)	80	56
5	45 (450 g/l) Afalon 45 (450 g/l linuron)	600	270
6	330 (330 g/l) Stomp 330 EK (330 g/l pendimethalin)	800	264
7	70 (700 g/kg) Zenkor 70 VG (700 g/l metribuzin)	160	112

Variants of the experiment

For the purpose of the study, the following parameters were reported: phytotoxicity of herbicides on the 7th, 17th and 30th day after application (according to the logarithmic EWRS 9-point scale (1-9), as 1 – without damages and 9 – the crop is completely destroyed); height of plants, cm; number of spikes per one ear; mass of spikes per one ear, g; number of grains per one ear; mass of grains per

7th, 17th 30
 (EWRS 1 –
 9 –
);
 cm; 1 ;
 1 , g; 1

; , kg.da⁻¹. 1 , g

one ear, g and yield of seed, kg.da⁻¹).

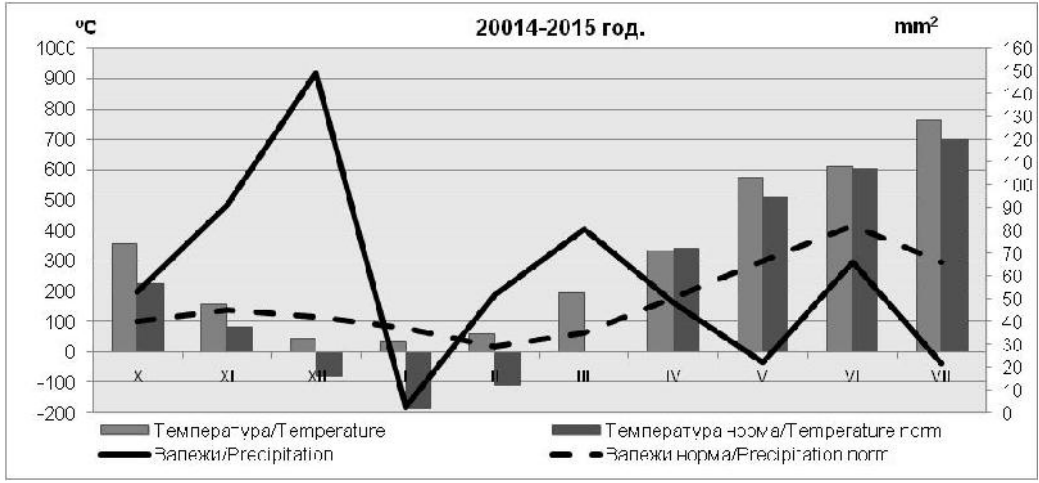
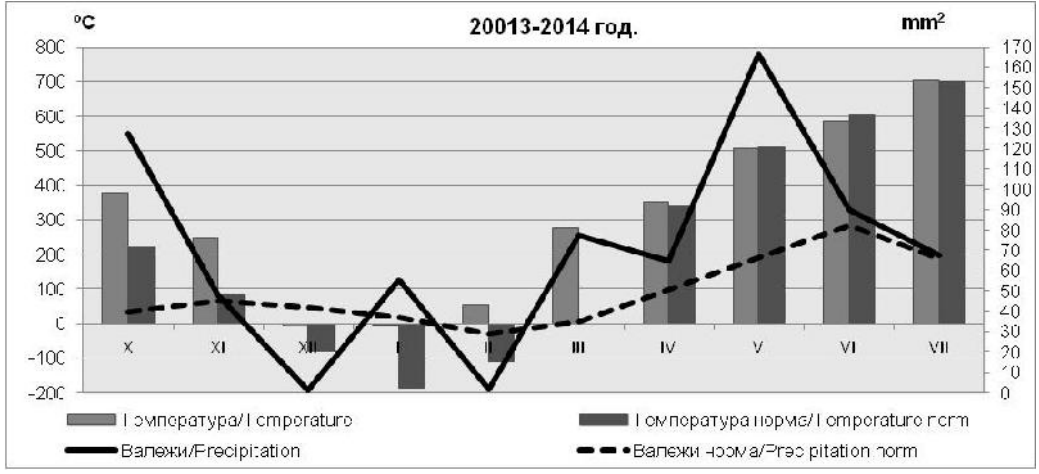
SPSS.

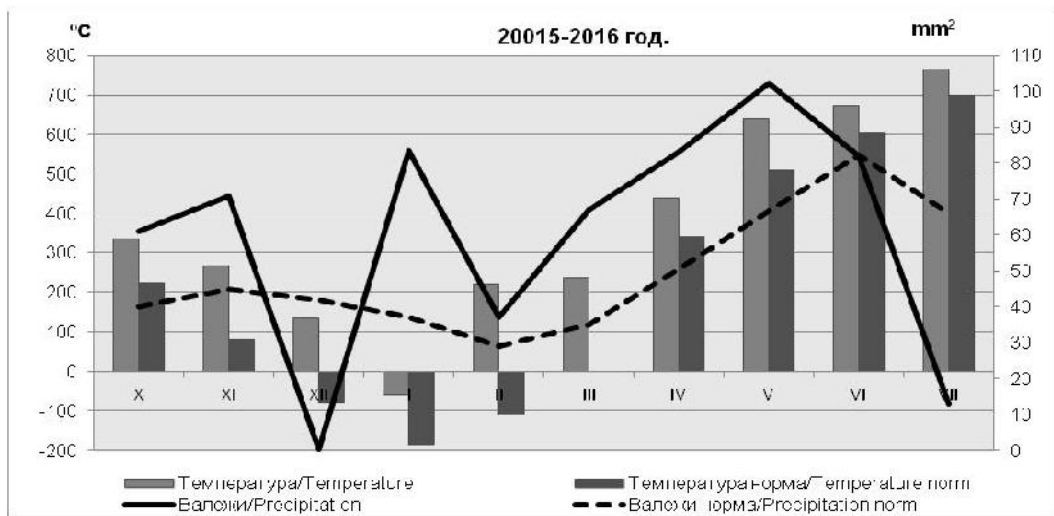
Mathematical processing of the experimental data was performed by dispersion and correlation analysis with SPSS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The agrometeorological conditions in the years of study varied, which determined the specific plant development and the differences of yield by year. The characteristics for the period of study include the sum of the average monthly air temperature and the amount of precipitation (Figure 1).

(1).





. 1.

2013-2016

Fig. 1. Average monthly air temperatures and precipitation by month for the period 2013-2016

2013-2014

(46.84 mm²)

(38.6 mm²).

mm²) (429.7°)

mm² 363.9°).

2015

(60.2 mm²).

(38.6 mm²).

2015-2016

7 , 17 30

(2)

2013-2014 was characterized with a warm and wet autumn, which allowed timely and uniform emergence of wheat. In the winter, extremely low temperatures were not observed and the precipitation (46.84 mm²) was slightly above the norm for the region (38.6 mm²). The whole spring was characterized with precipitation (99.8 mm²) and temperatures (429.7°) about the climatic norm for the region (58.6 mm² and 363.9°). The autumn-winter of the harvesting 2014-2015 was characterized with extremely low temperatures and precipitation slightly above the climatic norm (38.6 mm²). The summer months were dry and hot, as the precipitation was below the norm (60.2 mm²). 2015-2016 was characterized with temperatures and precipitation in the autumn-winter period above the norm (38.6 mm²), cool and rainy spring, and dry and hot summer, which had a negative impact on plant growth and grain yield.

From the phenological observations in the experiment, carried out on the 7th, 17th and 30th day after the

45 330 ,
70 ,
(5
EWRS).

treatment (Table 2), there were no visible signs of phytotoxicity in Afalon 45CK and Stomp 330EK herbicides, applied at optimal and double increased doses. The both tested herbicides showed good selectivity to wheat.

In the variants with Zencor 70VG, at both tested doses, expressions of phytotoxicity were reported, manifested in thinning the stand and plant growth suppression (5 grades according to EWRS).

2. Selectivity of the herbicides to Venka 1 wheat variety

/Herbicide	Day of report	7 th day	17 th day	30 th day
		45 Afalon 45 CK	300 ml.da ⁻¹	1
	600 ml.da ⁻¹	1	1	1
330 Stomp 330 EK	400 ml.da ⁻¹	1	1	1
	800 ml.da ⁻¹	1	1	1
70 / Zenkor 70 VG	80 g.da ⁻¹	1	3	2

313 kg.da⁻¹ 403 kg.da⁻¹
2015-2016 492
kg.da⁻¹ 2013-2014 (3).

The grain yield obtained average for the period was 403 kg.da⁻¹ ranging from 313 kg.da⁻¹ in 2015-2016 to 492 kg.da⁻¹ in 2013-2014 (Table 3). The explanation of that fact was related to the unfavorable agro-climatic conditions during the last year of the study.

3. Grain yield of wheat variety Venka1, kg.da⁻¹

Variant	Dose, ml.da ⁻¹ , g.da ⁻¹	/Grain yield (kg.da ⁻¹)						Average for the period	
		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		Yield	%
		Yield	%	Yield	%	Yield	%		
Control ()	-	459	-	57	-	343	-	386	-
45 Afalon 45 CK	300	492	7.2	380	6.4	379	10.5	417	8.0
	600	470	2.4	438	22.7	381	11.1	429	11.1
330 Stomp 330 EK	400	483	5.2	386	8.1	377	9.9	415	7.5
	800	483	5.2	377	5.6	364	6.1	408	5.7
70 Zenkor 70 VG	80	471	2.6	385	7.8	378	10.2	411	6.5
	160	448	-2.4	306	-14.3	313	-8.7	356	-7.8
/ Average	-	472	-	375	-	362	-	403	-

(a, b, c . .), <0.05
Legend: All variants without "***" had no significant differences with the control. The values in a column, followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.) differed significantly at p<0.05.

3
 45
 2013-2014
 300 ml.da⁻¹ - 492 kg.da⁻¹,
 2014-2015 - 306
 kg.da⁻¹
 70
 160 g.da⁻¹.
 75
 (5
 EWRS).
 2014-2015
 600 ml.da⁻¹,
 22,7%
 () 438 kg.da⁻¹.
 F(6,14)=0.475, p=0.816,
 =0.17.
 (4).
 2013-2014
 2015-2016

The data in Table 3 showed that both – by year and on average over the period of study, grain yield in the variants using Afalon 45CK (at both tested doses) exceeded the other variants and the control. Maximum grain yield was formed in 2013-2014 in the variant where Afalon 45CK was applied at a dose of 300 ml.da⁻¹ - 492 kg.da⁻¹, and the lowest – in 2014-2015 – 306 kg.da⁻¹ in the variant where Zencor 70VG was applied at a dose of 160 g.da⁻¹.

That was due to the fact that Zencor 75VG soil herbicide showed a negative effect on wheat plants, which was expressed in thinning the stand and suppression of plant growth (5 grades, acc. to EWRS scale). The effects of the application of soil herbicides were most pronounced in 2014-2015, as in the variant, where Afalon 45CK was applied at a dose of 600 ml.da⁻¹, the yield increased by 22.7% compared to the control variant (K) and reached 438 kg.da⁻¹.

In all variants, there was a positive or negative difference in grain yield which was minimal and there was no statistically significant difference between the variants with herbicide application and the control variants: F (6,14) = 0,475, p=0,816, with lower than the typical value of the effect = 0.17.

During the years of study, the growth and development of the plants were under various meteorological conditions.

The height of wheat plants varied according to the conditions of the year (Table 4).

The highest plants were formed in 2013-2014 when April, May and June were rainy and the lowest – In the hot and dry 2015-2016.

Table 4. Structural elements of yield, average for the period 2014-2016

Variant	Dose, ml.da ⁻¹ ; g.da ⁻¹	Height of plants, cm	Number of spikes per one ear	Mass of spikes per one ear, g	Number of grains per one ear	Mass of grains per one ear, g
Control ()	-	95,77	20,4	3,59	31,87	1,38
45	300	111,35	19,8	3,48	30,40	1,25
Afalon 45 CK	600	109,12	22,8	5,77	38,17	1,52
330	400	107,15	20,1	3,56	35,57	1,41
Stomp 330 EK	800	95,80	21,5	4,19	35,02	2,23
70	80	94,75	20,8	3,63	31,28	1,27
Zenkor 70 VG	160	100,90	18,6	3,31	30,20	1,44

Legend: All variants without "***" had no significant differences with the control

70 (80 g.da⁻¹) 94.75 cm
- 1.02 cm
(95.77 cm).
330 (800 ml.da⁻¹)
(95.80 cm)
- 5.13 15.58 cm.
1
1
-
70 (80 g.da⁻¹),
45 (600 ml.da⁻¹)
330 (800 ml.da⁻¹),
1.1 2.4
3.31 5.77 g.
-
-
0.04,
2.18 0.6 g.

Average for the period of study, it was found that the plant height in the variant with Zencor 70VG (80 g.da⁻¹) was 94.75 cm and 1.02 cm lower than the height measured in the control variant (95, 77 cm).

In the variant with Stomp 330EC (800 ml.da⁻¹) the plant height (95.80 cm) was equal to that of the control. In the other variants, there were larger plant height differences compared to the control, ranging from 5.13 to 15.58 cm. The reported differences were insignificant and statistically unproven.

The traits: number and mass of spikes per one ear; number and mass of grains per one ear; were essential for yield formation.

With the highest number of spikes per one ear average for the period of study the variants with the herbicides: Zencor 70VG (80 g.da⁻¹), Afalon 45CK (600 ml.da⁻¹) and Stomp 330EK (800 ml.da⁻¹), that exceeded the control variant by 0.4, 1.1 and 2.4, respectively, were distinguished.

Mass of spikes average for the period varied from 3.31 to 5.77 g. With a larger mass than that of the control the variants were distinguished, where the highest number of spikes per one ear was reported, as the exceeding varied from 0.04 to 0.6 g. The reported positive

38.17. 30.20

330 (400 800 ml.da⁻¹)
45 (600 ml.da⁻¹).

1.25 2.23 g.

(5)

: (r=0.950),
p 0,01;

(r=0,823),
p 0,05.

differences were not statistically proven.
The number of grains average for the period per one ear varied from 30.20 to 38.17. Exceeding the values compared to the control was found in Stomp 330EK (400 and 800 ml.da⁻¹) and Afalon 45CK (600 ml.da⁻¹). In the other variants, the differences compared to the control were insignificant.

The grain mass was in direct relation to the number of grains per one ear and ranged from 1.25 to 2.23 g.

In all tested variants statistical significance was not observed.

Via the correlation analysis (Table 5), a positive correlation was found between: grain mass and number of spikes per one ear (r=0.950) with statistical significance p 0.01; number of grains per one ear and mass of spikes per one ear (r=0,823), with statistical significance p 0,05. In all other combinations between elements of yield, a low to high correlation with insignificant differences was reported.

5.

() (SD)
Table 5. Values of linear correlation, arithmetic mean (M) and standard deviation (SD)

Traits	Height of plants (cm)	Number of spikes per one ear	Mass of spikes per one ear, g	Number of grains per one ear	Number of grains per one ear, g	Arithmetic mean ()	Standard deviation (SD)
Height of plants, cm	1	-0,28	0,29	0,28	-0,33	102,12	7,02
Number of spikes per one ear	-0,28	1	0,51	0,65	0,95**	20,57	1,33
Mass of spikes per one ear, g	0,28	0,51	1	0,82*	0,33	3,93	0,85
Number of grains per one ear	0,28	0,65	0,82*	1	0,44	33,21	3,05
Arithmetic mean ()	-0,33	0,95**	0,30	0,44	1	1,5	0,33

CONCLUSIONS

1. Afolon 45 SK and Stomp 330 EK soil herbicides, fertilized at optimal and higher doses, did not show expressions of phytotoxicity in wheat. In treatment with Zenkor 70 WG at both tested doses, on wheat plants there were signs of damages, as thinning the stand and suppression of plant growth.

2. The herbicides and their dosed of application did not influence negatively on the main biometric traits of Venka 1 wheat variety – the height of the plants, the number and mass of the ears, the number and mass of the grains.

3. During the period of study 2013-2016, it was found that Venka 1 wheat variety formed high yield under the influence of the soil herbicides (Afolon 45 SK and Stomp 330 EK) applied at optimal and higher doses. Average over the period of study, grain yield ranges from 408 to 429 kg.da⁻¹, and exceeded the control variant by 5.7 to 11%.

4. A certain influence of the factors – herbicides, doses of application and climatic conditions was found on Venka 1 wheat variety during the years of the study.

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