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Study on grain yield in spring vetch variety "Tempo" depending on the technology of cultivation

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SUMMARY

The aim of the experiment is to determine grain yield in spring vetch variety "Tempo" depending on the technology of cultivation. The study was conducted in the period 2011-2013, under field conditions, on soil subtype slightly-leached chernozem. Variants of cultivation: 1. At conventional technology – control; 2. Without use of preparations of inorganic origin; 3. Treatment with bio insecticides "Ecofil P". It was found that the best biometric and structural parameters of the extraction, as well as higher yields of grain (221,00 kg/da biological and 165,50 kg/da economic) distinguishes the crop cultivated in the conventional technology. The lowest yields of grain (biological 122,49 kg/da and economic 98,90 kg/da) were harvested from the crop grown without the use of preparations of inorganic origin. Yields derived from the crop treated with bio preparation "Ecofil P" occupy an intermediate position.

Keywords: spring vetch, structural elements, bio preparation, technology, grain yield

” ”
2011-2013
1.
; 2.
; 3.
” ”
(221,00 kg/da
)
165,50 kg/da
122,49 kg/da
(
98,90 kg/da)
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2012). (Kertikova et al.,
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 : 10 m².
 1 -
 (Kostov and
 Pavlov, 1999), -
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 2 - ; 3 -
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 („ ”) -
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 3,5 l/da. -
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 (cm) ;
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 (kg/da);
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 : (cm);
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 (g); 1000
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 STATGRAPHYCS plus for
 Windows Version 2.1.

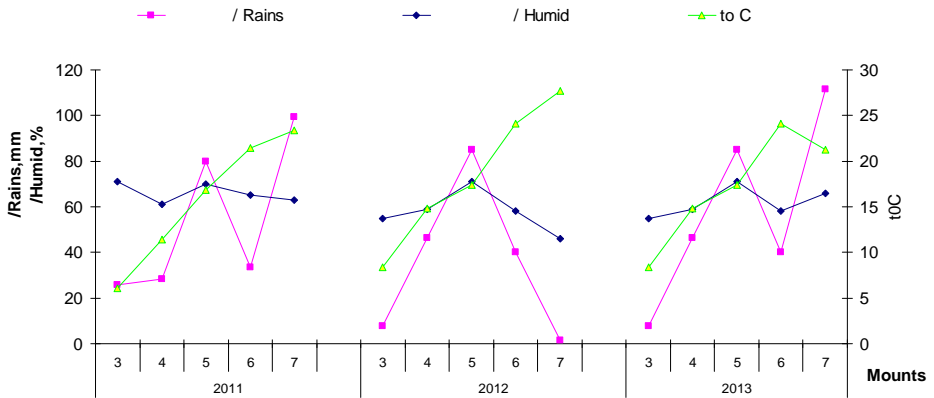
earliness, resistant to lodging and good adaptability. It is suitable in the direction of grain and green mass (Kertikova et al., 2012). The study was conducted on the soil subtype slightly leached chernozem, without irrigation. It used the split plot method with four repetitions of the variants and a size of 10 m² of harvest plot. Variants of the field experience: Variant 1 control – a conventional technology (Kostov and Pavlov, 1999), including fertilization and treatment with herbicides and insecticides; Variant 2 - without the use of preparations of inorganic origin; Variant 3 - treatment only with bio insecticide ("Ecofil P") of organic origin. Treatment with bio preparation "Ecofil P" is performed in phenophase full flowering at a dose of 3,5 l/da.

Agro-meteorological and phenological observations and readings were carried. The following indicators were recorded: stand height (cm) in its natural condition before harvesting (H); stem length (cm) upright (L); lodging rate in % (C); economic and biological grain yield (kg/da); grain losses (kg/da). Grain harvest is done with miniature plot harvester. Structural analysis of grain yield include: stem length (cm); height of the first pod (cm); number of pods per plant; number of seeds per pod, seeds weight per plant (g); weight of 1000 seeds (g). The data were processed with the software STATGRAPHYCS plus for Windows Version 2.1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agro-meteorological conditions for the period March-July (Figure 1) show that the real opportunity for sowing of spring vetch and the three experimental years there in the third ten days of March – 21.03 - 28.03 (Table 1), i.e. as soon as possible to work under field conditions at the existing temperature conditions and good humid soil.

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 -
 -
 21.03 - 28.03 (1), . .
 ,
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1. **Fig. 1. Klimatogram for the vegetation period of spring vetch cv. Tempo**

3-4

50%

3-4

1-3

In March precipitation are relatively sufficient as a whole, but are not evenly distributed. Given the rising average daily soil and air temperature in April, complete germination in plants and the three options was registered at the beginning of the second decade of the month. Period phenophase germination to 3-4 leaf and the beginning of flowering is characterized by frequent rainfall, good humid and optimum temperature for development of the crop. In phenophase 50% flowering and liquid chromatography have three variants explored are no reported differences in their development. It appears in full flowering phases – beginning of pod formation – the end of May and beginning of June. The crop from the first variant (conventional technology) passes said two phases in a shorter period of time. Relative to the crop from a second variant (biological) this period is 3-4 days, and from 1-3 days compared to the crop of the third variant. This trend continued until the harvesting of spring vetch for grain production. In general weather conditions are characterized as favourable, with normal temperatures and rainfall during the growing of the spring vetch. The

measured vegetation period is in the range of 111 days (variant 1) to 120 days (variant 2).

Table 1. Number of plants, periods for the sowing and the harvesting and vegetation period in the spring vetch cv. Tempo, 2011-2013

Treatment	Number of plants per m ²	Sowing	Harvesting	Vegetation period (days)
1 – Variant 1 – control	446,20	21.03. - 28.03.	10.07. - 16.07.	111 - 117
2 / Variant 2	382,35	21.03. - 28.03.	15.07. - 19.07.	115 - 120
3 / Variant 3	384,12	21.03. - 28.03.	12.07. - 18.07.	112 - 119

The data on the reported number of plants per unit of area in the storage of seed grain indicates that the use of standard technology to create more favourable cultivation conditions for the emergence and development of a large number of plants.

In this variant the number reaches 446,20 number/m², while the remaining two, the numbers of plants significantly reduced, respectively 382,35 number/m² in biological and 384,12 number/m² using "Ecofil P".

In the results of the structural analysis of the yield (Table 2) on spring vetch, according to the appended growing technologies show significant differences. They are very good and good mathematical significant differences in individual indicators, compared to results of plants in the control variant.

The length of the plants in the upright position is the greatest in the variant cultivated without the use of preparations of inorganic origin – 72,14 cm, followed by the length in the plants treated with "Ecofil P" – 69,00 cm.

Table 2. Structural analysis of spring vetch cv. Tempo, 2011-2013

Treatment	/ Indicators		
	Length of the stems, (cm)	Height of the first pod (cm)	Number of pods per plant
1 –			
Variant 1 – control	67,10 ^c	40,89 ^b	10,58 ^a
2 / Variant 2	72,14 ^a	46,34 ^a	8,17 ^b
3 / Variant 3	69,00 ^b	41,07 ^b	8,75 ^b
			1000
Treatment	Number of seeds per pod	Seed weight per plant (g)	Weight of the 1000 seeds (g)
1 –			
Variant 1 – control	5,0 ^a	13,09 ^a	69,13 ^a
2 / Variant 2	5,0 ^a	12,77 ^a	58,00 ^c
3 / Variant 3	5,0 ^a	13,10 ^a	62,83 ^b

LSD 99.5% –

LSD 99.5% – means of the same column followed by the same letter was not significant different

-		Lowest are the plants of the variant with applied conventional technology – 67,10 cm. Most likely this is due to the higher level of weeding in the first and second variants and stronger downloading plants.
-	- 67,10 cm.	
-		A similar trend is observed in the height of the first pod. The difference between height of the first pod plants at second and third variants is minimal and is not significant. The plants of the first variant form a relatively lower first pod – 40,89 cm.
-	-	
-	-	
-	- 40,89 cm.	
-		The different heights of the first pod, largely determines the possibility of different pod formation and thus obtain different grain yield. The results show that when use the same variety, depending on the applied technology of cultivation, the height of the first pod, the number of reported pods varies between variants.
-		
-		The largest number of pods per plant (10,58) formed plants of the first variant, while the second and third variants, the number of pods reduced to 8,75 to 8,17 units.
(10,58)		

8,75 8,17

Average for the period of the study the reported seeds per pod at the various options are equal in numbers. In the case here stronger factor is characteristic of biological factor compared to technology of growing.

3

The data listed in Table 3 show that the technology of cultivation of spring vetch grain production has a significant impact on the rate lodging at the time of harvesting the crop.

The obtained results are very good significant differences. The stand grown on conventional technology was greatly lodging.

3.

, 2011-2013 .

Table 3. Degree of lodging depending on the technology of cultivation of cv. Tempo, 2011-2013

Treatment	/ Indicators		
	H cm	L cm	(%) Lodging (%)
1 –			
Variant 1 – control	26,00 ^b	83,67 ^b	61,32 ^a
2 / Variant 2	35,67 ^a	86,33 ^a	53,90 ^b
3 / Variant 3	33,00 ^a	83,00 ^b	55,84 ^b

LSD 99.5% –

LSD 99.5% – means of the same column followed by the same letter was not significant different

Note: H -

/Average height of the stand in

the natural state; L -

/Average length of

erect stems in the stand

26,0 cm,
61,32%,
83,67 cm

The reported natural height was 26,0 cm, and the degree of lodging is equal to 61,32% when measured length of 83,67 cm of upright stems. When the crops of the other two variants, thanks to a strong weeding, registered levels of lodging are lower, the differences have no mathematical significant.

53,90% 55,84%

In plants grown without use of preparations of inorganic origin lodging crop was 53,90% and 55,84% in plants treated with the "Ecofil P".

(4)

Reported results average for the period on grain yield of spring vetch cv. Tempo (Table 4) show that the

165,50 kg/da. - differences between the three variants
 - are significant. Biological and economic
 - grain yield is highest at the crop grown in
 - the conventional technology, respectively
 221,00 kg/da 221 kg/da and 165,50 kg/da.

4. (kg/da)

, 2011-2013 .

Table 4. Grain yield (kg/da) depending on the technology of cultivation of cv. Tempo, 2011-2013

Treatment	Biological yield	Economic yield	Grain losses
1 –			
Variant 1 – control	221,00 ^a	165,50 ^a	55,50 ^a
2 / Variant 2	122,49 ^c	98,90 ^c	23,77 ^b
3 / Variant 3	140,03 ^b	115,40 ^b	24,63 ^b

LSD 99.5% –

LSD 99.5% – means of the same column followed by the same letter was not significant different

55,50 kg/da. -

(– 122,49 kg/da
 98,90 kg/da) -

” ”,
 , 140,03 kg/da
 115,40 kg/da
 23,77 kg/da.

In this stand however grain losses are high and reach 55,50 kg/da. The lowest values of the losses of the seed in a crop grown without the use of preparations of inorganic origin, but also under it, and yields (biological – 122,49 kg/da and economic – 98,90 kg/da) are the lowest.

Grain yields, as well as the losses in the treated stand with bio preparation "Ecofil P", occupy an intermediate position, respectively 140,03 kg/da biological and 115,40 kg/da economic yield in losses of 23,77 kg/da.

CONCLUSIONS

- The crop grown in conventional technology is with two to six days shorter growing period of development with respect to the crops grown without the use of preparations of inorganic origin and those treated with bio insecticides "Ecofil P".

- The values for the structural analysis of grain yield are higher in plants grown in conventional technology compared to those grown by treatment with bio insecticides "Ecofil P" and without the use of preparations of inorganic origin.

			At the time of harvesting of the
			spring vetch grain, the crop cultivated in
			the conventional technology is with the
			highest degree of lodging – 61,32%.
61,32%.			
		(165,50	With the highest grain yield (165,50
kg/da)			kg/da) is distinguished the crop grown in
			the conventional technology, while the
	(98,90 kg/da)		lowest (98,90 kg/da) crop grown without
			the use of preparations of inorganic origin.

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Entomofauna of heteroptera in alfalfa agrocenoses

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SUMMARY

The report is a brief overview of entomofauna of heteroptera suborder in alfalfa agrocenoses – one of the richest and most numerous groups among insects. Presented are essential and economically important herbivorous bugs in various regions of the world, as a result of their feeding reduced productivity, seed quality and length of life of feed plants.

Described the mechanism of injury of the dominant species and damages that occur as a response in the plant organism. Discussed the composition, role and importance of heteroptera entomophaga for regulating the number of pests in alfalfa agrocenoses. Indicated some directions for future research.

Key words: heteroptera, phytophaga, entomophaga, alfalfa agrocenoses

(*Medicago sativa* L.),

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) due to its floristic and faunal status possesses a special microclimate suitable for the habitat of numerous insects and arthropods (Mirab-balou et al., 2007).

(Mirab-balou et al., 2007).

(Hemiptera: Heteroptera)

(Konjevi and Kereši, 2014).

2000 5000
Gerling

(Chaplin, 2009).
(2001),

Heteroptera.

(1988)

41 Harper
437
Heteroptera,
Miridae,

Lygus (Miridae)

Heteroptera

26

Pentatomidae,

68%

Miridae (13%), Nabidae (6%),
Lygaeidae (5%) Anthocoridae (3%)
(Konjevi and Kereši, 2014).

Pentatomidae

Dolycoris baccarum (Linnaeus, 1758),
28%

Eurydema ornatum

(Linnaeus, 1758) 15%

Piezodorus lituratus (Fabricius, 1794) –
7%.

Among them herbivorous bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) are basic and important pests of alfalfa and many other crops and their nutritional activity causes reduction of productivity, seed quality and duration of life of forage plants (Konjevi and Kereši, 2014).

Usually these pests are polyphagous and feed on wild plants, which are hosts and play an important role in raising the population levels of different types of bugs and are important food resources for the development of nymphs and adults reproduction.

World fauna of heteroptera order is divided into approximately 75 families, including the number of the most popular and well known terrestrial species ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 (Chaplin, 2009). According to Gerling et al (2001), one of the most abundant group of predator insects in alfalfa fields is precisely suborder Heteroptera.

In his collection of insects and mites from alfalfa fields, Harper (1988) found that 41 out of totally 437 species, from order Heteroptera, belong to the family Miridae, which is the highest number compared to the other families. Genus *Lygus* (Miridae) is represented by the most numerous species.

Fauna survey of representatives of the order Heteroptera in alfalfa crops in Serbia identify 26 species belonging to nine families. It is dominated by the family Pentatomidae, comprising more than 68% of the total number of bugs, followed by families Miridae (13%), Nabidae (6%), Lygaeidae (5%) and Anthocoridae (3%) (Konjevi and Kereši, 2014). Within the dominant family Pentatomidae, *Dolycoris baccarum* (Linnaeus, 1758) occupies more than 28% of all captured bugs, followed by *Eurydema ornatum* (Linnaeus, 1758) with 15% participation and *Piezodorus lituratus* (Fabricius, 1794) - with 7%. According to the authors this is the only kind of dominant family

Miridae
Lygus pratensis (Linnaeus, 1758) (3%),
Chlamydatus pulicarius (Fallen, 1807) (2%),
Stenodema calcarat (Fallen, 1807) (1.5%),
Polymerus vulneratus (Panzer, 1806) (1.5%)
 1%

14
 10 6

Lygus, *Adelphocoris*,
Stenodema *Nezara* (Mirab-balou et al.,
 2007).

Lygus rugulipennis,
L. pratensis *A. lineolatus* (Mirab-balou et
 al., 2008).

Lygus,

(Mirab-balou et al., 2007).

Deraeocoris

Nabis,

34
 24 8

: Alydidae (*Camptopus*),
 Anthocoridae (*Anthocoris* *Orius*),
 Berytidae (*Metacanthus*), Lygaeidae
 (*Geocoris*, *Nysius* *Leptodemus*),
 Nabidae (*Nabis*), Miridae (*Adelphocoris*,
Lygus, *Polymerus*,
Stenodema, *Campylomma* *Deraeocoris*),
 Pentatomidae (*Eysarcoris*, *Aelia*,
Eurydema, *Dolycoris*, *Holcostethus*
Carpocoris) Rhopalidae (*Brachycareus*,
Liorhyssus *Rhopalus*).

Adelphocoris lineolatus Goeze,
 1778 *Orius niger* Wolff, 1804

(Havaskary et al.,

2010).

Gharaat (2009)

73

18

associated with alfalfa and other legumes. The second-largest family Miridae is represented by *Lygus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (3%), *Chlamydatus pulicarius* (Fallen, 1807) (2%), *Stenodema calcarata* (Fallen, 1807) (1.5%), *Polymerus vulneratus* (Panzer, 1806) (1.5%) and other species with less than 1% involved.

In western Iran reported a total of 14 types of bugs belonging to 10 genera and 6 families. From the collected species, herbivorous bugs belong to the genus *Lygus*, *Adelphocoris*, *Stenodema* and *Nezara* (Mirab-balou et al., 2007). With the highest numbers and economic importance are *L. rugulipennis*, *L. pratensis* and *A. lineolatus* (Mirab-balou et al., 2008). Among these major pests on seeds are species of *Lygus*, because of their feeding in phenophase blooms cause the most damaging and reducing yields in the second and third cut in alfalfa grown for seed (Mirab-balou et al., 2007). The authors report that among predatory bugs, species of the genus *Deraeocoris* and *Nabis*, which feed on aphids and nymphs of herbivorous bugs, are able to reduce populations of these pests to some extent.

In Northeast Iran established a total of 34 types of bugs belonging to 24 genera and 8 families: Alydidae (genus *Camptopus*), Anthocoridae (genera *Anthocoris* and *Orius*), Berytidae (genus *Metacanthus*), Lygaeidae (genera *Geocoris*, *Nysius* and *Leptodemus*), Nabidae (genus *Nabis*), Miridae (genera *Adelphocoris*, *Lygus*, *Polymerus*, *Stenodema*, *Campylomma* and *Deraeocoris*), Pentatomidae (genera *Eysarcoris*, *Aelia*, *Eurydema*, *Dolycoris*, *Holcostethus* and *Carpocoris*), Rhopalidae (genera *Brachycareus*, *Liorhyssus* and *Rhopalus*). Among them phytophaga *Adelphocoris lineolatus* Goeze, 1778 and predatory species *Orius niger* Wolff, 1804 are the dominant species in fields of study area (Havaskary et al., 2010).

Gharaat et al. (2009) reported that entomofauna of heteroptera order in eastern and western Azerbaijan is represented by 73 species belonging to

Anthocoridae - 8, Berytidae - 1, Coreidae - 4, Cydnidae - 2, Miridae - 20, Nabidae - 2, Reduviidae - 3, Tingidae - 1, Corixidae - 3, Notonectidae - 1, Gerridae - 2, Hydrometridae - 1, Alydidae - 1, Lygaeidae - 7, Pentatomidae - 12, Pyrrhocoridae - 2, Scutelleridae - 2 Stenocephalidae - 1.
Mozena lunata (Burmeister, 1835) (Coreidae)

Anthocoridae (41.5%), Miridae (29.3%) Pentatomidae (7.4%).
 (2013) , 650 , 29
 12 , Anthocoridae, Miridae, Tingidae, Nabidae, Lygaeidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Coreidae, Stenocephalidae, Rhopalidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae Pentatomidae.

8 , 8
 6 , -
Deracoris sp.
Campylomma diversicornis Reuter, 1878,
Lygaeus pandurus Scop.
Pyrrhocorius apterus (Linnaeus 1758)
 -
 (Augul et al., 2012).
Orius albidipennis *Deracoris* sp.

- Mirab-balou
 (2007),
Orius
 ,
 (Augul et al., 2012).

Hemiptera
 ,
 , *L. lineolaris* A.
lineolatus (Jensen et al., 1991).

Mueller
 (2005)

18 families. The identified families and the number of species are as follows:
 Anthocoridae - 8, Berytidae - 1, Coreidae - 4, Cydnidae - 2, Miridae - 20, Nabidae - 2, Reduviidae - 3, Tingidae - 1, Corixidae - 3, Notonectidae - 1 Gerridae - 2, Hydrometridae - 1, Alydidae - 1, Lygaeidae - 7, Pentatomidae - 12, Pyrrhocoridae - 2, Scutelleridae - 2 and Stenocephalidae - 1.
Mozena lunata (Burmeister, 1835) (Coreidae) is reported as a new species of Palearctic ecozone. The most diverse and the highest numbers are the families Anthocoridae (41.5% of total), Miridae (29.3%) and Pentatomidae (7.4%). In a later study Khaghaninia et al (2013) reported about 650 collected species, 29 of them belong to 12 families, including Anthocoridae, Miridae, Tingidae, Nabidae, Lygaeidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Coreidae, Stenocephalidae, Rhopalidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae and Pentatomidae.

Species of Heteroptera in alfalfa in Abu Ghraib, Baghdad represented by 8 species belong to 8 genera and 6 families. The most common species are *Deracoris* sp. and *Campylomma diversicornis* Reuter, 1878, while *Lygaeus pandurus* Scop. and *Pyrrhocorius apterus* (Linnaeus 1758) are the lowest numbers in the study period (Augul et al., 2012). In addition, the species *Orius albidipennis* and *Deracoris* sp. are also registered in high numbers and authors confirm the findings in an earlier study of Mirab-Balou et al. (2007) that the predatory bugs of the genus *Orius* have high density, and feed on herbivorous mites, insect eggs, aphids, thrips and small caterpillars. (Augul et al., 2012).

Major pests of Hemiptera in alfalfa fields, used for forage in Washington, are *L. lineolaris* and *A. lineolatus* (Jensen et al., 1991). The authors found that the damage caused by nymphs and adults, is associated with a reduction of dry weight and length of the stems, especially in soon cut crops and increases the crude protein content. In a later study, Mueller et al. (2005) reported that the species composition of the genus *Lygus* in alfalfa

Lygus
(Knight) *Lygus hesperus*
L. elisus (van Duzee)

1: 1.

Miridae, *M. sativa*
: *A.*
lineolatus (Goeze), *A. rapidus* (Say), *Lopidea*
marginalis (Reuter), *Lygus lineolaris* (Palisot
de Beauvois), *Plagiognathus chrysanthemi*
(Wolff) *P. politus* Uhler (Wheeler, 2012).

Miridae

Miridae

Miridae
200
(Lu and
Wu, 2011).

Heteroptera,

(Wheeler, 2001).

Miridae (*Lygus*,
Adelphocoris .),

(Lu and Wu,
2011).

(Khanjani, 2005).

grown for seed and forage is represented only by *Lygus hesperus* (Knight) and *L. elisus* (van Duzee) in the San Joaquin Valley California as sex ratio male to female is 1:1.

In Ithaca, New York are studied feeding habits, seasonal dynamics, population density and biology of species of Miridae, associated with *M. sativa* and established the following phytophaga: *A. lineolatus* (Goeze), *A. rapidus* (Say), *Lopidea marginalis* (Reuter), *Lygus lineolaris* (Palisot de Beauvois), *Plagiognathus chrysanthemi* (Wolff) and *P. politus* Uhler (Wheeler, 2012). In conclusion, it reported that predatory insects Miridae are frequently found in lucerne crops.

Family Miridae

Bugs of the family Miridae are polyphagous insects with more than 200 species of host plants (Lu and Wu, 2011). According to the authors the recent appearance of these bugs and damages caused by them, will progressively increase. This is the largest family in the suborder Heteroptera, where there is a huge morphological diversity and trophic plasticity, and consists of number of key phytophaga and predators (Wheeler, 2001).

The species of Miridae (*Lygus*, *Adelphocoris* etc.), with their oral apparatus for thrusting and sucking, are preferentially fed with plant tissues with a high content of nutrients such as apical meristems and primordial cells forming the leaves, or the formation of the reproductive tissues (Lu and Wu, 2011). The representatives of this family are key pests during flowering (Khanjani, 2005). The most common symptoms as a result of the inflicted damage, are forming of an excessive number of branches, small, deformed leaves and necrosis at the border of the leaves, death of buttons abortion of flowers, weak flowering and formation of shriveled seeds and seeds with reduced mass of 1000 seeds

(Blackmer et al., 2004). plants do not contain (Blackmer et al., 2004). The attraction is due to the key proteins in the olfactory receptor neurons through which the olfactory system of bugs cause dynamic process of perception of odors and their differentiation (Leal, 2013).

(Leal, 2013).
Linnavuori (2007)
204 , Miridae

L. rugulipennis,
(Khanjani, 2005).
Adelphocoris fasciaticollis Reuter
(Zhang et al., 2015).
Miridae -
A. lineolatus *Lygus* (
Exolygus),
L. rugulipennis, *L. pratensis* *L. gemellatus*.

25-50%,
al., 2005). (Sekuli et
()
Lygus lineolaris, *L. elisus*
L. borealis, *L. lineolaris*

Adelphocoris lineolaris *A. lineolatus*
L. lineolaris

(Nagalingam and Holliday, 2010).
Lygus spp. (Hemiptera: Miridae)

L. lineolaris, *L. elisus* *L. hesperus* *L.*

Linnavuori (2007) presents a list of 204 species belonging to Miridae in exploration in Gilan and neighboring provinces of Iran as one of the most important pest is *L. rugulipennis*, occupying a key role in the flowering phase of the seed production (Khanjani, 2005). In northern China *Adelphocoris fasciaticollis* Reuter became a key pest on alfalfa (Zhang et al., 2015).

Most common species of family Miridae in Serbia are *A. lineolatus* and species of the genus *Lygus* (synonymous *Exolygus*), which are particularly harmful in seed productive alfalfa crops. Among *Ligus*, *L. rugulipennis*, *L. pratensis* and *L. gemellatus* are dominating. They are present throughout the all growing period and are especially numerous in July and August. By sucking plant sap, they injure youngest plant parts, stop the growth and cause deformation of the seeds. The losses in the yield of seeds often reach 25-50% and sometimes occurs a complete loss of seed yield (Sekuli et al., 2005).

In southern Manitoba (Canada) the major pests are *L. lineolaris*, *L. elisus* and *L. borealis*, amongst which *L. lineolaris* is the most numerous and widespread. Several species of the genus *Adelphocoris* are important, but *A. lineolatus* is the dominant. It is assumed that the species, along with *L. lineolaris*, have similar effects on alfalfa and the method of calculating the economic threshold of harm refers to both species (Nagalingam and Holliday, 2010).

Lygus spp. (Hemiptera: Miridae) originates from North America and the most common species in alfalfa are *L.*

lineolaris, *L. hesperus*, *A. lineolatus*
 -
 (Blackmer et al., 2010; Henry and Wheeler, 2014).
Lygus
 -
 ,
 10 ° C (Champlain and Butler, 1976).
L. lineolaris
 300
 , *Lygus rugulipennis* –
 400 (Young, 1986; Capinera, 2001; Lefort et al., 2014).
 -
 .
Lygus,
 -
 ,
 : ,
 (*Medicago sativa* L.),
 (*Helianthus annuus* L.),
 (*Salsola iberica* L.)
 (*Amaranthus palmeri* L.),
 -
 (Barman et al., 2010).
Lygus spp.
 -
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (Day et. al., 2003; Jorgensen, 2005).
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (Day et. al., 2003).
Lygus

lineolaris, *L. elisus* and *L. hesperus* as *L. lineolaris*, *L. hesperus*, *A. lineolatus* are the most economically important plant bugs in North America (Blackmer et al., 2010; Henry and Wheeler, 2014). Several species of *Lygus* have two or more generations in the southern latitudes of the prairies. Within a species, the number of generations may vary directly with the accumulation of temperatures above 10 ° C (Champlain and Butler, 1976). Some species have a wide range of hosts such as *L. lineolaris* feeds on over 300 plant species from different families, and *Lygus rugulipennis* – more than 400 species of plants (Young, 1986; Capinera, 2001; Lefort et al., 2014). These species are very mobile and are usually found in high numbers. Information on the preference of important insect pests such as bugs from the genus *Lygus*, may be useful in predicting their occurrence and future movement between crops and wild host plants. It is estimated that between five studied hosts: cotton, alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), wild sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.), Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica* L.) and amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri* L.), alfalfa and thistle are the two most preferred hosts with a high degree of damage (Barman et al., 2010).

Species of the genus *Lygus* spp. may not have a significant impact on the physiological condition of the plant, but economic importance tackle the onset of the reproductive phase of development by acquiring the status of the most important pests of alfalfa grown for seed, as feed on the reproductive parts of the plant and reduced yield seeds (Day et. al., 2003; Jorgensen, 2005). In alfalfa grown for forage, bugs do not usually affect productivity, but crops can serve as a reservoir from which they migrate after cutting (Day et. Al., 2003).

Lygus bugs are the most important pests in seed production of alfalfa in Idaho, USA and Vashington especially when exceed the economic threshold

level, requiring insecticide treatment three or more times during the vegetation period in phase budding, flowering and forming and pouring the seeds (Borbour, 2007). Rosenheim et al. (2004) found that the nymphs in the last stage of its development eat significantly more intensively compared to adults, and so females compared to males. In a comparative analysis of the number of *L. hesperus* between crop alfalfa and cotton, Bancroft (2005) found that during the peak density of the species, it is approximately five times higher in alfalfa than in crops of cotton. The conductive response of the species on the one hand is connected with orientation downwind and strong fototropizam and on the other hand with feed status as hungry individuals plotted significantly greater damage to plants than migrating bugs from alfalfa to other crops (Zink and Rosenheim, 2004).

The movement of species *Lygus* between alfalfa and close or neighboring hosts including weeds, depends on the development of plants and harvesting, as well as environmental factors such as rainfall and others. (Parajulee et al., 2008).

Lygus rugulipennis Poppius (Hemiptera: Miridae) attacks a large number of economically important crops, more than 400 species (Conti and Bin, 2006; Khanjani, 2007). The species has a high population in alfalfa crops and is a key pest in seed production by sucking sap from the flowers, green pulp and seeds, causes drying of the green terminal buds, contraction and reduces the weight of the seeds, which results in significant losses in yield seeds (Khanjani, 2005, 2007; Mirab-balou and Radjabi, 2013). It reaches maximum number exactly in phenophase "full bloom" (Mirab-balou and Chen, 2009).

Lygus lineolaris is a polyphagous, which is the most widely spread among species *Lygus* in North America and the

(Borbour, 2007). Rosenheim (2004)

Bancroft (2005)

(Zink and Rosenheim, 2004). *Lygus*

(Parajulee et al., 2008).

Lygus rugulipennis Poppius (Hemiptera: Miridae)

400 (Conti and Bin, 2006; Khanjani, 2007).

(Khanjani, 2005, 2007; Mirab-balou and Radjabi, 2013).

(Mirab-balou and Chen, 2009). *Lygus lineolaris*

Lygus

50% (Wheeler, 2001).
 (Soroka and Otani, 2011).
 20 90% (Sekuli et al., 2005; Hrykun et al., 2008).
 (2014),
Adelphocoris lineolatus
 (60, 70 80%)
 30°
A. lineolatus,
 (. . . 10 35 ° C)
 23-25 °C,
 (Wu et al., 2009).
Adelphocoris lineolatus
 (Wheeler, 2001;
 May et al., 2003).
Lygus spp.
 Miridae,
Polymerus (Poeciloscytus) cognatus (Fieber 1858)
 (Panzer, 1806), *Polymerus vulneratus*
 ((Panzer, 1805), *Trigonotylus*,
 (Lodos et al., 2003; Ebrahimi et. al., 2012).
 , *P. cognatus*

- The main damage in alfalfa seed production, which it causes, is in budding phase (Soroka and Otani, 2011). In hot and dry year failure of this enemy leads to a reduction in yield of seed from 20 to 90% (Sekuli et al., 2005; Grikun et al., 2008). It has been found that according to Pan et al. (2014), the relative humidity can be an important factor for the growth of populations of *Adelphocoris lineolatus* as high levels of humidity (60, 70 and 80%) increase the proportion of surviving eggs and nymphs as well as the length of life of adults and female fertility.

- In contrast effect does temperature, as temperatures higher than 30 ° C adversely affect fetal development of *A. lineolatus*, while extreme temperatures (i.e. 10 and 35 ° C) completely hinder it. The estimated optimum range for oviposition is 23-25 °C, which contributes to model the population dynamics of the pest (Wu et al., 2009).

Adelphocoris lineolatus is a serious pest in alfalfa in Poland, Hungary, France, Canada, the Czech Republic and elsewhere in Europe and many countries in the former USSR, as Tajikistan (Wheeler, 2001; May et al., 2003). In the USA, the species often occurs together with *Lygus* spp., at a high density in alfalfa fields, due to their feeding with bugs, cause death of buttons, abortion of flowers, forming a small and low-quality seed, and generally significantly reduces seed yield.

Family Miridae, as pests in alfalfa are communicated and other bugs as *Polymerus (Poeciloscytus) cognatus* (Fieber, 1858) (Panzer, 1806), *Polymerus vulneratus* ((Panzer, 1805), *Trigonotylus*, which depending on the region, the technology of cultivation and agro-climatic conditions, usually are defined as subdominant (Lodos et al., 2003; Ebrahimi et. al., 2012). For example, *P. cognatus* in hot and dry years is one of the major pests in seed crops of alfalfa, while number of 300 individual / 100

300

100 / 100 , 90-
 100 – 47% -
 (Wheeler, 2001; Bochkareva
 and Vdovichenko, 2004).
 A. lineolatus
 . Lygus rugulipennis
 L. pratensis
 . Polymerus vulneratus
 (Erdelyi
 and Benedek, 197).

Pentatomidae

Pentatomidae,
 Miridae, (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)
 (Panizzi et al., 2000;
 McPherson and McPherson, 2000).
 (Després et al., 2007).
 (Pentatomidae)
 (Panizzi, 1997). *Nezara viridula*
 (L.)
)
 , *Ricinus communis* L.
 (Euphorbiaceae),
 (Panizzi, 2000).
Medicago sativa, . *viridula*
 /

slope, bedbugs completely destroy the
 buttons at 90-100 individuals - about 47%
 of the generated keys (Wheeler, 2001;
 Bochkareva and Vdovichenko, 2004). The
 harmful bugs have different preference to
 agrometeorological conditions as *A.*
lineolatus prefers balanced weather
 conditions, developing well in cool and
 damp conditions, but adversely is affected
 by warm and dry weather. *Lygus*
rugulipennis prefers warm and dry
 conditions, but because of its adaptability
 prevails in cool and wetlands, while *L.*
pratensis prefers only cool and humid
 climate. *Polymerus vulneratus* is
 associated with moderately warm and dry
 climate and because of narrow ecological
 range; it is rare in cool and humid regions
 (Erdelyi and Benedek, 197).

Family Pentatomidae

Herbivorous bugs from the family
 Pentatomidae, like Miridae, (Hemiptera:
 Heteroptera) also have economic
 importance due to its harmful effects on
 different types of crops, including alfalfa
 (Panizzi et al., 2000; McPherson and
 McPherson, 2000). They show
 morphological, physiological and
 conductive adaptations to their hosts,
 allowing them to adapt in a greater extent
 to them (Després et al., 2007). The
 population of many species (sem.
 Pentatomidae) can show specific feeding
 habits, which is associated with limiting
 the variety of different hosts to small
 number of plant species (Panizzi, 1997).

Polyphagia *Nezara viridula* (L.) changes
 its feeding habits and damages
 reproductive organs (seeds) of preferred
 hosts such as alfalfa, while less preferred
 food plants such as castorbean, *Ricinus*
communis L. (Euphorbiaceae), eats leaf
 veins (Panizzi, 2000). In Brazil, on their
 reproductive host *Medicago sativa*, *N.*
viridula develops six generations per
 year and fully completes its development
 cycle (Smaniotto and Panizzi, 2015). In

(Smaniotto and Panizzi, 2015).
Piezodorus guildinii (Westwood)

(Fabaceae –) (Panizzi and Parra, 2012),

M. sativa, Smaniotto Panizzi (2015)
Edessa mediatibunda (F.),

Pentatomidae
N. viridula,

(Mirab-balou et al., 2007).
Dolycoris baccarum, *Piezodorus lituratus*, *Eurydema oleracea*

D. baccarum

(Proti , 2011; Razmjoo, 2012).

Lygaeidae

Lygaeidae

(Burdfield-Steel and Shuker, 2014).

Hemiptera,

4000 5000

(Schuh Slater, 1995; Wheeler, 2001).
Nysius

comparison with *N. viridula*, *Piezodorus guildinii* (Westwood) feeds with limited number of plant species, but mostly prefers legumes (Fabaceae - alfalfa, soybeans, lupins, peas, vetch) (Panizzi and Parra, 2012), and mainly damages reproductive organs. With a preference to *M. sativa*, Smaniotto and Panizzi (2015) reported phytophaga *Edessa mediatibunda* (F.), which develops at least two generations per year in spring and summer and is a pest mainly to legumes and seeds too. In western Iran the family Pentatomidae is represented only by *N. viridula*, but the species is rarely observed in crops (Mirab-balou et al., 2007).

Dolycoris baccarum, *Piezodorus lituratus*, *Eurydema oleracea* are known as pests of alfalfa and other legumes, such as *D. baccarum* can cause considerable damage on seeds under favorable conditions (Proti , 2011; Razmjoo, 2012).

Family Lygaeidae

Lygaeidae is extremely "successful" family herbivorous bugs that are distributed worldwide, but many aspects of their ecology and evolution remain unclear or unknown yet. While several species have attracted considerable attention as models for studying the physiology of insects, biologists began to explore different aspects of their behavior, evolution and intra- and interspecific environmental interactions in most species relatively soon (Burdfield-Steel and Shuker, 2014). The family is one of the largest and more diverse families in Hemiptera, with over 4,000 species in 5,000 genera and is well-known that bugs damages seeds, although some species are predators, while others feed on blood (hemotofaga) (Schuh and Slater, 1995; Wheeler, 2001). Species of the genus *Nysius* are among the economically important species damaging seeds at seed production, that high population density, especially in conditions of water

				stress and strong drought, migrate from wild plant species - hosts to alfalfa and cause considerable damages (Sweet, 2000). Into phytophaga, damaging lucerne seed also relates species of the genus <i>Lygaeus</i> (Augul et al., 2012).
(Sweet, 2000).				
et al., 2012).	<i>Lygaeus</i> (Augul			
(Lygaeidae)	-	<i>Geocoris</i>		Species of the genus <i>Geocoris</i> (Lygaeidae) are among the most numerous and important predators of insects in many agro-ecosystems that feed on small insects, butterflies eggs, nymphs of herbivorous bugs, aphids and mites. The potential of <i>Geocoris</i> spp. as bioagents is justified, because adults and immature individuals can consume dozens of specimens per day (Hagler and Cohen, 1994). For example, <i>Geocoris pallidipennis</i> as a potential biological agent for <i>A. lineolatus</i> (in China) has a high consuming power - for 24 hours adult females feed on 37.9 nymphs of phytophaga bug in the first stage of its development. In addition, predation rate gradually increases with increase of temperature from 15 °C to 35 °C and it is 1.78 times higher at 35 °C, than at 15 °C (Tong et al., 2011). In Montana, <i>G. pallens</i> Stål and <i>G. bullatus</i> Say are reported as one of the main predators that feed on eggs and nymphs of pest Lygus genus in alfalfa (Blodgett, 2009).
		<i>Geocoris</i> spp.		
(Hagler and Cohen, 1994).				
<i>Geocoris pallidipennis</i>				
	<i>A. lineolatus</i> ()		
24				
	37.9			
	1-			
15 °C	35 °C,	1.78		
35 °C,				
15 °C (Tong et al., 2011).				
<i>G. pallens</i> Stål				
<i>G. bullatus</i> Say				
<i>Lygus</i>	(Blodgett, 2009).			
	8-			
		Lygaeidae		
16				
: <i>Cymus glandicolor</i> H, <i>Cymus melanocephalus</i> Fieb., <i>Geocoris arenarius</i> (Jak.), <i>Geocoris ater</i> (F.), <i>Piocoris erythrocephalus</i> (P.S.), <i>Lygaeus saxatilis</i> (Scop.), <i>Melanocoryphus tristrami</i> (D.-Sc.), <i>Nysius cymoides</i> Spin, <i>Nysius ericae</i> (Schl.), <i>Nysius graminicola</i> (Klt.), <i>Oxycarenus longiceps</i> Wgn., <i>Oxycarenus pallens</i> H.-S.), <i>Emblethis griseus</i> W., <i>Lamprodema maurum</i> F., <i>Lethaeus cribratissimus</i> (Stal), <i>Lethaeus picipes</i> (H.-S.) (Önder et al., 1999).			As a result of 8-year fauna study of the family Lygaeidae in the Western Black Sea, Central Anatolia and the Mediterranean region of Turkey, which are characterized by different climates and habitats in alfalfa, have been identified 16 species. They are <i>Cymus glandicolor</i> H., <i>Cymus melanocephalus</i> Fieb., <i>Geocoris arenarius</i> Jak., <i>Geocoris ater</i> F., <i>Piocoris erythrocephalus</i> PS., <i>Lygaeus saxatilis</i> Scop., <i>Melanocoryphus tristrami</i> D.-Sc., <i>Nysius cymoides</i> Spin, <i>Nysius ericae</i> Schl., <i>Nysius graminicola</i> Klt., <i>Oxycarenus longiceps</i> Wgn., <i>Oxycarenus pallens</i> H.-S., <i>Emblethis griseus</i> W., <i>Lamprodema maurum</i> F., <i>Lethaeus cribratissimus</i> Stal, <i>Lethaeus picipes</i> H.-S. (Önder et al., 1999).	

Heteroptera - -

Nabidae, Anthocoridae
 Miridae (Pons et al., 2005). -
 spp., 40 89% *Nabis*

(Cornelis et al., 2012).
 Razmjoo (2012), -
Orius *Geocoris* *Deracoris*, *Nabis*,
 60% -

Nabidae
 Nabidae 31
 386 ,

(Henry, 2009). *Nabis* -
 15 (Volpi and Coscarön, -
 2011). *Nabis* Nabinae
 , *Lygus*

(Mirab-balou, et al., 2007).
 ,

Nabis
 (Wheeler, 2001). Jorgensen
 (2005) ,
Lygus *Acyrtosiphon*
pisum, *Nabis*
 spp. ,
Lygus , amprag (2007)
 , *Nabis* . Miridae,
Lygus,

Lygus.
Nabis ferus L.,

(Mirab-balou et al.,
 2007)

Heteroptera is the richest and most numerous suborder, presented by predatory insects in alfalfa, the most common species belong to families Nabidae, Anthocoridae and Miridae (Pons et al., 2005). Bugs predators, including *Nabis* spp., comprise from 40 to 89% of the total number of predatory insects in Argentina (Cornelis et al., 2012). Similar results reported Razmjoo (2012) as the dominant species of the genus *Deracoris*, *Nabis*, *Orius* and *Geocoris* constitute 60% of the total number of individuals collected in the Central part of Iran.

Family Nabidae

Nabidae family consists of 31 genera and about 386 species distributed in all biogeographical regions of the world (Henry, 2009). Genus *Nabis* belongs to the subfamily Nabinae and is represented by 15 species (Volpi and Coscarön, 2010). Bugs of this genus are polyphaga predators, feeding on a wide variety of small arthropods such as aphids, *Lygus* bugs and others, and many of them have a high numerical value in crops such as alfalfa, soybean, cotton and others. (Mirab-balou, et al., 2007). In the absence of enough food *Nabis* species can express cannibalistic aptitude to each other (Wheeler, 2001). Jorgensen (2005) found that when choosing between species of *Lygus* and *Acyrtosiphon pisum*, predatory bugs of the genus *Nabis* spp. prefer to consume nymphs of *Lygus* bugs. In support of this assertion, amprag (2007) reported that *Nabis* species feed mainly with representatives of the family Miridae, and especially with *Lygus* genus, which explains the high number of predators in lucerne fields where *Lygus* dominate.

Nabis ferus L. has a key role in the critical reduction in the number of nymphs of herbivorous bugs and aphids (Mirab-balou et al., 2007) and it is the dominant species in different geographical areas. As common predators, feeding on herbivores bugs and other pests present

Nabis
provençal Remane, *Nabis capsiformis*
 (Germar, 1837) . (Pons et al., 2005;
 Cornelis et al., 2012)

Anthocoridae

Anthocoridae

(Bokina, 2008). Anthocoridae

(Jorgensen, 2005; Blodgett, 2009).

Orius niger Wolff., *O. minutus*
 L., *O. majusculus* *Anthocoris confosus*
 Reut. *O. minutus*
O.niger

(Pons et al., 2005; Mirab-balou, et al., 2007; Konjevi
 and Kereši, 2014).

Orius

Orius,

(Bahsi and Tunç, 2008; Bosco and
 Tavella, 2013).

Orius,

(Bosco and Tavella, 2008; Bosco
 et al., 2008).

Miridae,
Deraeocoris pallens Rt., *D. ruber* (L.), *D.*
serenus Dgl. Sc., *Campylomma verbasci*
 (Meyer-Duer, 1843),

Lygus

(Lodos et al., 2003;

Augul et al., 2012).

Pyrrhocoridae,

in alfalfa, depending on geographical
 areas, *Nabis provençal* Remane, *Nabis*
capsiformis (Germar, 1837) and others
 are reported (Pons et al., 2005; Cornelis
 et al., 2012).

Family Anthocoridae

The species of family Anthocoridae
 feed on small insects, mites and eggs.
 They kill their prey, through pre-piercing it
 with stiletto, injecting salivary secretion
 and suck body fluids. It defines them as
 useful biological agents that control the
 numbers of insect pests (Bokina, 2008).
 Anthocoridae are common predators in
 seed production areas with alfalfa
 (Jorgensen, 2005; Blodgett, 2009). From
 this family, *Orius niger* Wolff., *O. minutus*
 L., *O. majusculus* and *Anthocoris*
confosus Reut. are prevalent. *Orius*
minutus and *O.niger* are essential for a
 number of herbivorous mites, eggs of
 insects, aphids, thrips and small
 caterpillars, due to the rapid development
 of all their stages, which identifies them as
 very effective predators (Pons et al. ,
 2005; Mirabbalou, et al., 2007; Konjevi
 and Kereši, 2014). In addition, the species
 of the genus *Orius* have a key role in
 controlling of the density of phytophaga
 thrips worldwide. Prevailing on alfalfa
Orius are known for important bioagents
 against harmful thrips in Europe and the
 Middle East (Bahsi and Tunç, 2008;
 Bosco and Tavella, 2013). In fact, the
 most important role in the biological
 control of thrips have species of the genus
Orius, which have proved good
 adaptability to the weather conditions
 (Bosco and Tavella, 2008; Bosco et al.,
 2008).

The useful species of Miridae,
Deraeocoris pallens Rt., *D. ruber* L., *D.*
serenus Dgl. Sc., *Campylomma verbasci*
 Meyer-Duer, found in high density and
 have an important role in reducing the
 number of aphids and nymphs of the
 genus *Lygus* in alfalfa fields (Lodos et al.,
 2003; Augul et al., 2012).

From the family Pyrrhocoridae,

population dynamics of the most common bugs, determination of objective laws regarding the formation of phytoagrocenosis under different climatic conditions and seasons of the year as well as biocenological dependencies between alfalfa and insects. The ultimate aim is controlling the population of phytophaga insects, preservation of the diversity and abundance of natural enemies that govern the population dynamics of the pest, and where reasonable to apply the most effective environmental protection measures for the control of economically important pests.

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***Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf *Sorghum bicolor* L.**

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Response of *Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf and *Sorghum bicolor* L. after treatment with plant growth regulators with retardant activity

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SUMMARY

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 -
 () 750
 (750 g/l) -
 375 (250 g/l) +
 125 g/l -)
 -
 2014-2016 -
Sorghum sudanense
 Piper. Stapf. *Sorghum bicolor* L.
 , 750
 60,120 180 ml/da 375
 25, 50 75 ml/da,
 BBCH-13-15
 (1)
S. sudanense S.
bicolor.
 750 60
 ml/da (=0.05)
S. sudanense, *S. bicolor*
 .
 120 180 ml/da
 -
 -
S. sudanense *S. bicolor*,

In order to establish the biological influence of the plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) CCC 750 SL (750 g/l chlormequat chloride) and Toprex 375 SC (250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole) in the experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven during the period 2014-2016 was conducted field experiences with *Sorghum sudanense* Piper. Stapf. and *Sorghum bicolor* L.

It was found that CCC 750 SL at doses 60, 120 and 180 ml/da and Toprex 375 SC at doses – 25, 50 and 75 ml/da applied at the growth stage BBCH-13-15 did not have phytotoxic effect (score 1) of the tested plant species *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*.

CC 750 SL applied in dose 60 ml/da statistically significant (P=0.05) increased the number of seeds in one panicle in *S. sudanense*, while *S. bicolor* produced a depressant effect. With increasing doses of 120 and 180 ml/da there was a decrease in the number of seeds in one panicle in both species – *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*, he differences

750
 S. sudanense S. bicolor
 - GI 87.7
 123.0, 375
 - GI
 20.0 79.7
 : Sorghum
 sudanense Piper. Stapf., Sorghum bicolor
 L.

were statistically significant at the highest applied dose (P=0.05).

CCC 750 SL did not have a depressant effect on the germination and initial development of *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* with excluding for the highest dose – GI ranging from 87.7 to 123.0. Treatment with the Torex 375 SC had a strong inhibitory effect on the initial development of test plants – GI ranges from 20.0 to 79.7 at all doses.

Key words: *Sorghum sudanense* Piper. Stapf., *Sorghum bicolor* L. selectivity, plant growth regulators

INTRODUCTION

()
 (Tams al., 2004; Eduardo, 2006; Acreche, 2011; Berry and Spink, 2012; Diallo et al., 2015).

In recent years, research has focused on physiological effects and economic effects following the application of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) to a number of cereals as a means of increasing the efficiency of seed production (Tams al., 2004; Eduardo, 2006; Acreche, 2011; Berry and Spink, 2012; Diallo et al., 2015).

(Vardhini and Rao, 2003; Görtz et al., 2012).

Studies have been carried out to determine optimal concentrations for the application of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) to a number of crops depending on the agro-meteorological conditions (Vardhini and Rao, 2003, Görtz et al., 2012).

(Singh Sunder (2012), Pirasteh-Anosheh et al. (2014)

Sporadic and contradictory are reports of the use of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) in sudangrass and sorghum. Singh and Sunder (2012), Pirasteh-Anosheh et al. (2014) find that most plant growth regulators reduce the negative effects of osmotic stress on plant growth. In studies of the Gill et al. (1976), Pando and Srivastava (1985; 1987) found that the use of chlormequat chloride in *Sorghum* species increased the yield and quality of the seeds.

Gill et al. (1976), Pando Srivastava (1985; 1987)

Sorghum

Limited studies in Bulgaria are an argument to establish on the physiological and to assess the economic effect of the

2014 - 2016

Sorghum sudanense (Piper) Stapf. (Mutant form – M 200/256) and *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench (Line 16113); Factor B – plants growth regulators (with retardant activity): b_1 – CCC 750 SL (750 g/l chlormequat chloride) and b_2 – Toprex 375 SC (250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole) in species of genus *Sorghum*.

The field trial were conducted perpendicularly methods in three replicates with a test area of 5 m².

The following factors are observed:

Factor A – Species of genus *Sorghum*: a_1 – *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf. (Mutant form – M 200/256) and a_2 – *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench (Line 16113); Factor B – plants growth regulators (with retardant activity): b_1 – CCC 750 SL (750 g/l chlormequat chloride) and b_2 – Toprex 375 SC (250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole)

Application: c_1 – control treatment; c_2 – 50%; c_3 – 100% and c_4 – 150% of the registered dose of the plant growth regulators by the manufacturer (Table 1).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studies were conducted during the period 2014-2016 in the experimental field of the Institute for Forage Crops, Pleven on leached black ground under non-irrigated conditions.

The field trial were conducted perpendicularly methods in three replicates with a test area of 5 m².

The following factors are observed:

Factor A – Species of genus *Sorghum*: a_1 – *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf. (Mutant form – M 200/256) and a_2 – *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench (Line 16113); Factor B – plants growth regulators (with retardant activity): b_1 – CCC 750 SL (750 g/l chlormequat chloride) and b_2 – Toprex 375 SC (250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole)

Application: c_1 – control treatment; c_2 – 50%; c_3 – 100% and c_4 – 150% of the registered dose of the plant growth regulators by the manufacturer (Table 1).

Table 1. Experimental treatment and characteristics of test plant growth regulators (with retardant activity)

Species	Genotypes	Active ingredients	Commercial product	/ Dose, ml/da*		
				50%	100%	150%
<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> Piper. Stapf.	200/256 Mutant form 200/256	750 g/l 750 g/l chlormequat chloride	750 CCC 750 SL	60	120	180
		250 g/l g/l 250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	50	75
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L.	16113 Line 16113	750 g/l 750 g/l chlormequat chloride	750 CCC 750 SL	60	120	180
		250 g/l g/l 250 g/l difenoconazole + 125 g/l paclobutrazole	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	50	75

* Percentage of the registered dose of the commercial product from the manufacturer

„ptp 18
 40 l/d
 P max 3 bar, V max 1.64 l, and
 Q max 0.63 l/min,
 BBCH-13-15 (Hess et al., 1997)

(European Research Society
 Weed) (1 – 9 –
 (CV) (0 – 100
) Stall et al. (1989) 7, 14,
 20, 30 45
 (DAT).
 1 9 (1 9
)
 BBCH – 83,
 Vera et al. (2012).
 30
 , cm;
 cm;
 g;
 g;
 mm)
 5 ml
 100
 22 ± 2 °
 (%)
 , mm g

- The plants growth regulators were
 - applied with a spraying machine "ptp
 18 at 40 l/da with a conical nozzle,
 pressure Pmax 3 bar, V max 1.64 l, and
 Qmax 0.63 l/min, in growth stage
 BBCH-13-15 (Hess et al., 1997) of the
 test species.

- The following metrics are reported:
 - The phytotoxicity was determined
 according to the scale of EWRS
 (European Research Society Weed)
 (score 1 – No damage, score 9 –
 Completely depleted plants) and Crop
 vigor (CV) (score 0 – Completely
 depleted plants and score 100 Plants
 are no damage) Stall et al. (1989) at 7, 14,
 20, 30 and 45 days after treatment (DAT).
 Lodging scores was determined by visual
 observation on a 1 – 9 scale (1 score no
 lodging and 9 score completely lodged) in
 growth stage BBCH – 83 of the plants
 according to the method of Vera et al.
 (2012).

For each variant of the treatments,
 30 number plants were analysed by the
 following biometric features: plant height,
 cm; length of panicle, cm; total weight of
 panicle, g; seed weight from one panicle,
 g; number of seeds from one panicle,
 num.

- Vitality and seeds germination for
 all treatment in laboratory conditions were
 determined. In Petri dishes (90 mm) were
 placed 100 seeds of all treatment
 between filter paper and 5 ml are added
 of distilled water. The samples are
 incubated in a thermostat at 22 ± 2 °C for
 seven days. Each treatment consisted of
 five replicates including the control
 treatment.

- The following indicators are
 - determined for all experimental variants:
 percent of germination in (%), length of
 the seedling, mm and fresh biomass in g
 per seedling, g. Length was measured
 using graph paper and the weight was
 recorded on an analytical balance.

(GI)
Gariglio et al. (2002):

$$GI = \left[\left(\frac{G}{G_0} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{L}{L_0} \right) \right] \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

G – germinated seeds in each treatment transformed into percentage; G_0 – germinated seeds in the control treatment taken as 100%; L – average length (cm) of seedlings in treatment; L_0 – average length (cm) of the seedlings in the control treatment taken as 100%.

$$Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)} \quad (\text{Anant, 1996}).$$

STATGRAPHICS Plus
Windows Ver. 2.1 STATISTICA Ver. 10

The plant development index (GI) was determined according to the method of Gariglio et al. (2002):

where G and G_0 – germinated seeds in each treatment and the control, respectively, %; L – average length (cm) of seedlings in treatment transformed into percentage as against the control treatment; L_0 – average length (cm) of the seedlings in the control treatment taken as 100%.

The percentage of germinated seeds in each treatment was calculated previously transformed $Y = \arcsin \sqrt{(x_{\%} / 100)}$ (Anant, 1996). The mathematical-statistical processing of the experimental data was performed with the software product STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and STATISTICA Ver. 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Estimating the complex effect of some major meteorological factors, rainfall amount and average 24-hour air temperatures, the studied years can be divided conventionally into two groups: 2014 and 2015 – conditions for the growth and development of the genus *Sorghum* at aridity (I_{ar-DM}) of the growing season (III-IX): 29.6 and 25.41, respectively and 2016 – unfavorable at aridity of 22.3 (Table 2).

The total rainfall amount during the period of study can be ranged in the following ascending order: 2016<2015<2014 and in inverse relation 2014<2015<2016 with regard to average 24-hour air temperatures. The agrometeorological conditions during the years of study (except for 2014) showed temperature deviations from -1.3 to +3.4 ° and stronger variability in the rainfall amount from 12.7 to 314.8%, as

: 2014 2015 . –
Sorghum
(I_{ar-DM}) : 29.6 25.4 2016 . –
– 22.3
(2).

2016<2015<2014,
2014<2015<2016

2014 .)
-1.3 +3.4 °

12.7 314.8% - compared to those for the many-year period (Table 2).
(2).

2.
(2014-2016 .)

Table 2. Meteorological indicators during the years and period average (2014-2016)

Period of study	/ Vegetation period							III - IX, $t^{\circ}C$ Average for III - IX, $t^{\circ}C$
	The average monthly emperature of the air, $t^{\circ}C$							
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2014	9.7	14.9	16.7	20.6	23.1	23.7	17.9	18.1
$^{\circ}$ Deviation $^{\circ}$	3.3	2.9	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.0
2015	6.8	12.2	18.8	20.7	25.5	24.4	20	18.3
$^{\circ}$ Deviation $^{\circ}$	0.4	0.2	1.1	-0.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.2
2016	8.5	15.4	16.4	23	24.6	23.5	19.4	18.7
$^{\circ}$ Deviation $^{\circ}$	2.1	3.4	-1.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
50 . (1964 - 2013) Average 50 years (1964-2013)	6.4	12.0	17.7	21.2	23.4	22.9	18.3	18.1
Period of study	/ Vegetation period							III - IX, mm Amount for III- IX, mm
	Monthly rainfall, mm							
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2014	39.7	32.3	83	54.3	71.8	23.9	142.6	447.6
e, % / Deviation, %	111.5	66.3	132.0	85.2	116.7	52.5	314.8	123.2
2015	76.9	43.6	30.6	95.9	21.5	29.9	130.3	428.7
e, % / Deviation, %	216.0	89.5	48.6	150.5	35.0	65.7	287.6	118.0
2016	68.4	72.5	77.2	46.1	7.8	31.2	61.8	365.0
e, % / Deviation, %	192.1	148.9	122.7	72.4	12.7	68.6	136.4	100.5
50 . (1964 - 2013) Average 50 years (1964-2013)	35.6	48.7	62.9	63.7	61.5	45.5	45.3	363.2
Period of study	De Martonne							III-IX Average for III - IX
	De Martonne aridity index, I_{ar-DM}							
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2014	46.8	15.6	37.3	21.3	26	8.5	61.3	29.6
2015	48.9	23.6	12.8	37.5	7.3	10.4	52.1	25.4
2016	49.9	34.3	35.1	16.8	2.7	11.2	25.2	22.3
50 . (1964 - 2013) Average 50 years (1964-2013)	26	26.6	27.3	24.5	22.1	16.6	19.2	22.7

(750) - Plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) CCC 750 SL and S. Toprex 375 SC applied to *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* in growth stage BBCH-13-15 - BBCH-13-15 did not have a phytotoxicity effect (score 1) for the study period of the test species (Table 3).
(1)
(3).

Table 3. Phytotoxicity and crop vigor in *Sorghum* species depending on the type and dose of applied plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) averaged for the period

Treatments	/Dose, ml/da	0 DBA	7 DAA	14 DAA	20 DAA	30 DAA	45 DAA
		<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> Piper Stapf.					
/Control		1	1	1	1	1	1
750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	1	1	1	1	1
	120	1	1	1	1	1	1
	180	1	1	1	1	1	1
/Control		1	1	1	1	1	1
375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
	50	1	1	1	1	1	1
	75	1	1	1	1	1	1
/ Crop vigor							
/Control		100	100	100	100	100	100
750 CCC 750 SL	60	100	100	100	100	100	100
	120	100	100	100	100	100	100
	180	100	100	100	100	100	100
/Control		100	100	100	100	100	100
375 Toprex 375 SC	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
	75	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> L.						/ Phytotoxicity	
/Control		1	1	1	1	1	1
750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	1	1	1	1	1
	120	1	1	1	1	1	1
	180	1	1	1	1	1	1
/Control		1	1	1	1	1	1
375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
	50	1	1	1	1	1	1
	75	1	1	1	1	1	1
/ Crop vigor							
/Control		100	100	100	100	100	100
750 CCC 750 SL	60	100	100	100	100	100	100
	120	100	100	100	100	100	100
	180	100	100	100	100	100	100
/Control		100	100	100	100	100	100
375 Toprex 375 SC	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
	75	100	100	100	100	100	100

: WRS (European Weed Research),

1 -

9 -

; DBA -

; DAA -

100 -

0 -

Legend: EWRS (European Weed Research), Ball 1 - no damage, and at score 9 - culture is completely destroyed; DBA - day before treatment; DAA - days after application; crop vigor 100 - no damage, and 0 - the culture is completely destroyed

Plant height and degree of lodging (score 1) in *S. sudanense* after treatment with CCC 750 CL and Toprex 375 SC varied in a narrow range (from 200.4 to 246.7 cm) and did not depend on the factors studied – the type of plant growth regulator and the dose of application, the differences were statistically not significant (Table 4).

(1) S. (score 1) in *S. sudanense* after treatment with CCC 750 CL and Toprex 375 SC varied in a narrow range (from 200.4 to 246.7 cm) and did not depend on the factors studied – the type of plant growth regulator and the dose of application, the differences were statistically not significant (Table 4).

4. Stapf.

4.

Sorghum sudanense Piper (

Table 4. Structural elements of productivity in *Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf. depending on the type of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) and the applied doses

Years	Treatments	Dose, ml/da	/ Indicators					
			M _l	SH	LP	WT	WS	NSP
2014	/Control		1	235.1a	32.4bc	20.4b	16.2ab	887.1ab
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	240.7a	30.1c	24.5b	20.9b	1185.0c
		120	1	228.6a	30.1b	17.4a	15.2a	994.5bc
		180	1	200.4a	29.5a	16.6a	11.5a	749.2a
	/Control		1	235.1a	32.4b	20.4b	16.2b	887.1b
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	246.7a	30.2b	22.0b	16.4b	995.5b
		50	1	231.5a	24.9a	13.2a	9.5a	631.1a
		75	1	222.1a	25.9a	12.7a	9.7a	630.9a
	2015	/Control		1	195.8a	32.4a	21.8b	17.3b
750 CCC 750 SL		60	1	201.4a	33.1a	27.0c	23.3c	1120.3b
		120	1	189.3a	31.2a	18.1ab	15.9b	704.3ab
		180	1	272.9a	30.9a	17.4a	12.1a	756.5ab
/Control			1	197.6a	32.4ab	20.4b	16.4ab	766.9a
375 Toprex 375 SC		25	1	207.4a	35.6ab	26.0c	19.4ab	1011.7b
		50	1	192.2a	30.3a	16.8ab	12.1b	624.53ab
		75	1	182.8a	31.5a	15.4a	11.8a	461.1a
Average for the period		/Control		1	215.5a	32.4a	21.1b	16.8b
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	221.1a	31.6a	25.8c	22.1c	1152.7b
		120	1	209.0a	30.7a	17.8a	15.6b	849.4a
		180	1	236.6a	30.2a	17.0a	11.8a	752.9a
	/Control		1	216.3a	32.4a	20.4bc	16.3a	827.0bc
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	227.0a	32.9a	24.0c	17.9a	1003.6c
		50	1	211.9a	27.6a	15.0ab	10.8b	627.8ab
		75	1	202.4a	28.7a	14.1a	10.8b	546.0a

: M_l – (1-9); Vera t al. (2012); SH – , cm; LP – , g; WS – , g; NSP –

Legend: M_l – lodging plants; SH - height of plants, cm; LP - length of panicle, cm; WT - total weight of panicle, g; WS - seed weight, g; NSP - number of seeds from one panicle, num.

S. bicolor

The influence of the plant growth regulators tested on *S. bicolor* on the height of the plants is not one sided.

750 375
(5).

Growth dynamics of plants treated with CCC 750 CL and Toprex 375 SC depend on dose applied and degree of lodging did not depend on the studied factors (Table 5).

5. *Sorghum bicolor* L.
()

Table 5. Structural elements of productivity in *Sorghum bicolor* L. depending on the type of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) and the applied doses

Years	Treatments	/Dose, ml/da	/ Indicators					
			M ^l	SH	LP	WT	WS	NSP
2014	/Control		1	78.0c	17.6b	9.9b	7.8b	300.8b
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	78.1c	17.6b	6.1a	4.7a	183.7a
		120	1	73.2b	14.9a	6.2a	4.9a	191.8a
		180	1	69.0a	14.9a	6.2a	4.9a	213.2a
	/Control		1	78.0b	17.6c	9.9a	7.8a	300.8a
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	85.0c	15.3ab	12.7b	10.7b	362.4a
50		1	74.2b	16.0b	9.8a	8.6ab	380.6a	
75		1	77.4ab	14.5a	9.3a	7.7a	291.2a	
2016	/Control		1	67.9b	16.4b	12.4b	7.7b	375.6b
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	67.7b	16.8b	6.2a	4.6a	190.2a
		120	1	63.4a	14.9a	6.2a	4.8a	194.0a
		180	1	59.5a	14.6a	6.1a	4.9a	211.0a
	/Control		1	66.3a	17.6b	11.1a	8.7a	335.2a
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	70.1b	15.5ab	13.6a	11.5a	295.7a
50		1	65.0a	16.1ab	9.3a	8.1a	354.7a	
75		1	63.0a	14.7a	10.1a	8.1a	239.2a	
Average for the period	/Control		1	73.0a	17.0b	11.2b	7.8c	338.2b
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	1	72.9a	17.2b	6.2a	4.6b	187.0a
		120	1	68.3a	14.9a	6.2a	4.9b	192.9a
		180	1	64.3a	14.7a	6.1a	4.9a	212.1a
	/Control		1	72.2a	17.6d	10.5a	8.3a	318.0ab
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	1	77.6a	15.4b	13.2b	11.1b	329.1ab
50		1	69.6a	16.1c	9.5a	8.4a	367.7b	
75		1	70.2a	14.6a	9.7a	7.9a	265.2a	

: M_l – (1-9); Vera t al. (2012); SH – , cm; LP – , g; WS – , g; NSP –

Legend: M_l – lodging plants; SH - height of plants, cm; LP - length of panicle, cm; WT - total weight of panicle, g; WS - seed weight, g; NSP - number of seeds from one panicle, num.

- | With the increasing dose was found to disproportionately reduce the height of the plants, the differences were

(=0.05),

375

)

a 4 5

375

sudanense *S. bicolor*.

, g

)

)

0.7 45.5%,

ml/da) 750

(=0.05)

sudanense, *S. bicolor*

120 180 ml/da

sudanense *S. bicolor*,

(4 5).

statistically significant against the control variant (P = 0.05), but only at the higher doses. An exception to the described dependence was found at the applied lowest dose, where Toprex 375 SC had differences were statistically not significant on the studied indicator.

The results obtained with respect to the length of the broom are similar. Increasing the dose of the plant applied growth regulator (with retardant activity) disproportionately reduces the length of panicle, the differences being statistically proven only at the applied highest doses.

On Table 4 5 was present data on the Influence of CCC 750 SL and Toprex 375 SC on some structural elements of the yield of *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*.

The structural elements of the yield show that the total weight of the panicle and the weight of the seeds of one panicle g are strongly influenced by the dose of the applied plant growth regulator (with retardant activity) and are not dependent of the type of plant growth regulator.

With increasing dose of growth regulators (with retardant activity), the studied parameters statistically proven decrease from 0.7 to 45.5%, but only at higher doses. More significant differences are found in the number of seeds of one panicle.

The lowest applied dose (60 ml/da) of CC 750 SL statistically significant (P = 0.05) increased the number of seeds in one panicle in *S. sudanense*, while *S. bicolor* produced a depressant effect. With increasing doses of 120 and 180 ml/da there was a decrease in the number of seeds in one panicle In both species – *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*, he differences were statistically significant at the highest applied dose (P = 0.05) (Tables 4 and 5).

375

BBCH-13-15
S. sudanense *S. bicolor*

After application Toprex 375 SC in *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* at growth stage BBCH-13-15 was established a suppressive effect on seed formation, with increasing dose, the number of seeds in a panicle decreased statistically significant at P=0.05.

S. bicolor

y^2

1.25

P

375

sudanense

S. sudanense

- GI
123.0,
375

(1987)

Peltonen-Sainio

- GI
20.0 79.7
6).

Pando and Srivastava
Rajala and

(2001)

The results of the dispersion analysis performed to determine the influence of the studied factors on the structural elements of the yield depending on the species and doses of the applied plant growth regulator (with retardant effect) in *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* show that the largest share of the total variation (y^2) is due to the factor (dose) - y^2 from 0.71 to 27.85%, and in relatively lesser weight is the factor (type of plant growth regulator) - y^2 from 1.25 to 11.10%.

Plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) - CCC 750 SL and Toprex 375 SC have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on seed germination and the initial development of *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* depending on the applied doses (Table 6).

The primary screening performed showed that the use of CCC 750 CL did not have an inhibitory effect on germination and the initial development of *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor* except for the highest dose - GI ranging from 87.7 to 123.0, whereas Toprex 375 SC has a strong inhibitory effect on the initial development of test plants - the GI ranges from 20.0 to 79.7 at all doses (Table 6).

Similar results reported by Pando and Shrivastava (1987) in sunflower and Rajala and Peltonen-Sainio, 2001 for a number of cereal crops.

6.

(*Sorghum sudanense* PiperStapf. *Sorghum bicolor* L.

Table 6. Influence of plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) on germination and initial development of *Sorghum sudanense* Piper Stapf. and *Sorghum bicolor* L. depending on the applied doses under laboratory conditions

Genus	Treatments	/Dose ml/da	/ Indicators			
			Germination %	Length of germ cm	Fresh biomass per seedling, g	GI
<i>S. sudanense</i>	/Control		45.0b	1.0a	0.04a	100.0
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	42.1ab	1.3a	0.05a	123.0
		120	46.4b	0.9a	0.04a	87.7
		180	30.0a	0.8a	0.05a	61.5
	/Control		45.0c	1.0a	0.04b	100.0
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	30.0bc	0.8a	0.02a	59.1
		50	18.4ab	0.6a	0.02a	38.6
75		9.1a	0.5a	0.01a	20.0	
<i>S. bicolor</i>	/Control		80.9b	1.0b	0.05b	100.0
	750 CCC 750 SL	60	80.9b	0.9b	0.04b	94.9
		120	65.3b	0.6ab	0.04b	54.9
		180	33.2a	0.3a	0.02a	18.5
	/Control		80.9a	1.2b	0.05b	100.0
	375 Toprex 375 SC	25	71.6a	1.1ab	0.05b	79.7
		50	80.9a	0.6a	0.02a	47.1
75		67.2a	1.0ab	0.05b	69.6	

CONCLUSIONS

P (-) 750
60,120 180 ml/da 375
25, 50 75 ml/da,
BBCH-13-15
(1) -
S. sudanense *S. bicolor*.
750 60
ml/da (=0.05)
S. sudanense, *S. bicolor*
120 180 ml/da
- *S. sudanense* *S. bicolor*,
-
(=0.05).
750

Plant growth regulators (with retardant activity) CCC 750 SL at doses 60, 120 and 180 ml/da and Toprex 375 SC at doses – 25, 50 and 75 ml/da applied at the growth stage BBCH-13-15 did not have phytotoxic effect (score 1) of the tested plant species *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*.

CC 750 SL applied in dose 60 ml/da statistically significant (P=0.05) increased the number of seeds in one panicle in *S. sudanense*, while *S. bicolor* produced a depressant effect. With increasing doses of 120 and 180 ml/da there was a decrease in the number of seeds in one panicle In both species – *S. sudanense* and *S. bicolor*, the differences were statistically significant at the highest applied dose (P=0.05).

CCC 750 SL did not have a depressant effect on the germination

<i>S. bicolor</i>		<i>S. sudanense</i>		and initial development of <i>S. sudanense</i>
	- GI	-		and <i>S. bicolor</i> with excluding for the
87.7	123.0,			highest dose – GI ranging from 87.7 to
	375			123.0. Treatment with the Toprex 375 SC
				had a strong inhibitory effect on the initial
				development of test plants – GI ranges
		- GI		from 20.0 to 79.7 at all doses.
	20.0	79.7		

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g/l S- + 187.5 g/l (IR
 10.5 100%)
Sorghum. (455 g/l
)
 (=0.05)
 Kazitachi, M300/43, GL15A,
 Mi16N G16.
 - (212.5 g/l
 250 g/l),
 (455 g/l)
 500 (312.5 g/l S-
 + 187.5 g/l)
 50.9 100%)
Sorghum (Sorghum
sudanense (Piper.) Stapf.; *Sorghum*
vulgare var. *technicum* [Körn.]),
 (=0.05)
 : *Sorghum*,

500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolaclo + 187.5 g/l
 terbutilazin) have an inhibitory effect (IR
 from 10.5 to 100%) on seed germination
 for all tested species of the genus
Sorghum. Stomp Aqua (455 g/l
 pendimethalin) at all applied
 concentrations had no statistically
 significant (P = 0.05) inhibition effect on
 germination of genotypes Kazitachi, M300
 / 43, GL15A, Mi16N and G16.

The application in different
 concentrations of Wing-P (212.5 g/l
 dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l
 pendimethalin), Stomp Aqua (455 g/l
 pendimethalin) and Gardoprim Plus Gold
 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolaclo + 187.5 g/l
 terbutilazin) suppress the growth of
 seedlings (IR from 50.9 to 100%) in all
 tested species of the genus *Sorghum*
 (*Sorghum sudanense* (Piper.) Stapf.;
Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* [Körn.]),
 and the differences were statistically
 significant (P = 0.05) compared with
 control treatments.

Key words: *Sorghum*, seeds,
 herbicides, germination, selectivity

INTRODUCTION

Efficacious destruction of weed
 species is an essential element of
 agrotechnics in species of the genus
Sorghum for weed control, because of
 their slow rate of early grow stage and
 initial development (germination - third
 leaves) (Martin t al., 1982; Dimitrova and
 Tsukov, 1996; Moyer et al., 2003;
 Dimitrova, 2005).

Weed infestation during this period
 reduces the productive potential and yield
 decreases (Dimitrova and Tsukov, 1996;
 Dimitrova, 2005; Hristova, 2005; 2006;
 2007).

Application of a complex of
 agronomic techniques can be achieved
 relatively good results for restricting the
 degree of weeding to improve the quality
 of the resulting production (Tahir et al.,
 2005; Bibi et al., 2012; Kikindonov et al.,

(-) (Martin t al.,
 1982; Dimitrova and Tsukov, 1996; Moyer
 et al., 2003; Dimitrova, 2005).
 -
 (Dimitrova and
 Tsukov, 1996; Dimitrova, 2005; Hristova,
 2005; 2006; 2007).

(Tahir et al.,

2005; Bibi et al., 2012; Kikindonov et al., 2013a, 2013b 2013c).

Sorghum

(Pannaccie, et al., 2010; Yu et al., 2015),

(Enchev and Georgieva-Andreeva, 2013; Marinov-Serafimov and Golubina, 2015a; 2015b).

- (212.5 g/l),
500 (312.5 g/l S-g/l)

Sorghum

-

2016-2017 .

(,)
(1).

Sorghum

2013a; 2013b and 2013c).

Tolerance to herbicides in species and varieties of the genus *Sorghum* was partially studied globally (Pannaccie et al., 2010; Yu et al., 2015) and in us such studies are extremely limited (Enchev and Georgieva-Andreeva, 2013; Marinov-Serafimov and Golubina, 2015a; 2015b).

The objective of this study was to determine influence of the herbicides Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin), Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolaclo + 187.5 g/l terbutylazin) on seeds germination on species of the genus *Sorghum* and detection of genotypes with low sensitivity to these herbicides for inclusion as components in future breeding programs .

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the period 2016-2017 in the laboratory of the Institute of Forage Crops in Pleven.

Collection and Preparation of Plant Material. Used seeds of genotypes of the genus *Sorghum* (varieties mutant forms and local varieties), created by different breeding methods (Table 1).

1.

Sorghum

Table 1. Studied species of the genus *Sorghum*

	/ Species		Method of creation
	/ Scientific name	/ Genotype	
1.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	-1 / Endje-1	/ Variety
2.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	/ Kazitachi	/ Variety
3.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	9 / Voronejkaya 9	/ Variety
4.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	/ Vercors	/ Variety
5.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	M300/43	/ Mutant form
6.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper.) Stapf.	M200/86	/ Mutant form
7.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.]	GL15A	/ Local variety
8.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.]	Mi16N	/ Local variety
9.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.]	S14	/ Local variety
10.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.]	G16	/ Local variety

Sorghum (100 90 mm
5 ml

Sorghum: 1 – *S. sudanense* – Endje-1;
2 – *S. sudanense* – Kazitachi; 3 – *S. sudanense* –
sudanense – 9; 4 – *S. sudanense* – Vercors;
5 – *S. sudanense* – M300/43; 6 – *S. sudanense* – M200/86;
7 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – GL15A;
8 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – Mi16N;
9 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – S14
10 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – G16.

B – : b₁ –
- (212.5 g/l - 250
g/l); b₂ – (455
g/l) b₃ –
500 (312.5 g/l S-
+ 187.5 g/l).

1 – 25%; 2 – 50% 3 – 100%

(- 0.3, 0.5 1.0%
).

22 ± 2⁰

: , %
, mm

(*IR*)
(1) (Ahn

and Chung, 2000).

$$IR = \left[\frac{C - T}{C} \right] \cdot 100$$

(1)

C –

; –

Bioassay Techniques. In order to assess the effect of the tested herbicides on the seed germination and initial development of species of genus *Sorghum*, 100 seeds of each genotypes were placed in Petri dishes, 90 mm in diameter between filter paper, moistened with 5 ml of a solution prepared according to the study the factors B and C.

They were studied following factors: *Factor A* – species of the genus *Sorghum*: 1 – *S. sudanense* – Endje-1; 2 – *S. sudanense* – Kazitachi; 3 – *S. sudanense* – Voronejkaja 9; 4 – *S. sudanense* – Vercors; 5 – *S. sudanense* – M300/43; 6 – *S. sudanense* – M200/86; 7 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – GL15A; 8 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – Mi16N; 9 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – S14 and 10 – *S. vulgare* var. *technicum* – G16.

Factor B – applied herbicides: b₁ – Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin); b₂ – Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) and b₃ – Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolaclo + 187.5 g/l terbutilazin)

Factor – application rates: 1 – 25%; 2 – 50% 3 – 100% of the dose determined by the manufacturer presented hereinafter in the text as equivalents of 0.3, 0.5 and 1.0% solution, respectively). Distilled water was used as a control. Each variant had eight replications. The samples were then placed in a thermostat operated device at a temperature of 22 ± 2⁰ for seven days.

The following characteristics were determined: Percentage of germinated seeds (%); seedling length, mm for all treatments of the study.

Inhibition rate (*IR*) was determined by the Equation (1) (Ahn and Chung, 2000).

where *C* – studied parameters in each control treatments; – studied parameters in each treatment

Tahseen and Jagannath (2015) (2).

Tolerance Index (TI) was determined an adapted formula by Tahseen and Jagannath (2015), Equation (2).

$$TI = \frac{LS_{TR}}{LS_{CT} \cdot 100} \quad (2)$$

LS_{TR} - , mm; LS_{CT} - , mm.

where LS_{TR} - Longest of seedlings in each treatment, mm; LS_{CT} - Longest of seedlings in each control treatment, mm;

The percentage of seed germination was calculated after preliminary arcsin - transformation following the formula

arcsin -

$$Y = \arcsin \sqrt{\left(\frac{X\%}{100}\right)}$$

Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994), LD_{50} , Hamilton et al. (1977).

forwarded by Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994), and to induce half-maximal inhibition of growth (LD_{50}) according to Hamilton et al. (1977). The collected data were analyzed using the software Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 Statistica Ver. 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(- , 500) (IR 5,1 100%) Sorghum (2).

The herbicides (Wing-P, Stomp Aqua and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC) showed an inhibitory effect on the seed germination in all tested species of the genus *Sorghum* (ble 2).

- - 500 , P=0.05.

With the increase concentration of the herbicides - Wing-P and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC the decreased disproportionately germinated seed percentage in all treatments, as compared to the control treatment, the differences being statistically significantly smaller at P=0.05. An exception was found for genotypes Vercors and GL15A after treatment with the herbicide Wing- at doses of 25 and 50% (depending on the dose specified by the manufacturer), where the differences are statistically no significant at P=0.05.

Vercors GL15 25 50% (, P = 0.05.

2.

Sorghum

Table 2. Effect of tested herbicides on seed germination and seedling growth on the genotypes of the genus *Sorghum*

Genotypes	/ Concentration, %															
	0.0%		0.3%		0.5%		1.0%		0.0%		0.3%		0.5%		1.0%	
	GR%	GR%	IR	GR%	IR	GR%	IR	LS _{mm}	LS _{mm}	IR	LS _{mm}	IR	LS _{mm}	IR	LS _{mm}	IR
/ Germination seeds, %												/ Length of the seedling, mm				
-P (212.5 g/l)) / Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin)				
Endje-1	63.4c	33.2b	47.6	0.0a	100	0.0a	100.0a	102.3c	20.3b	80.2	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
Kazitachi	71.6b	39.2a	45.2	26.6a	62.9	26.6a	62.9	115.6b	30.6a	73.5	22.3a	80.7	22.0a	81.0		
Voronejkaya 9	63.4c	26.6b	58.1	26.6b	58.1	0.0a	100.0	89.4c	22.8b	74.5	21.9b	75.5	0.0a	100.0		
Vercors	71.6b	63.4b	11.4	56.8ab	20.6	33.2a	53.6	101.3b	24.4a	75.9	22.4a	77.9	20.8a	79.5		
M300/43	71.6c	33.2b	53.6	0.0a	100	0.0a	100.0	158.2b	13.2a	91.7	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
M200/86	50.8b	39.2b	22.7	0.0a	100	0.0a	100.0	88.7b	12.3a	86.1	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
GL15A	63.4b	45.0ab	29.1	39.2ab	38.2	18.4a	70.9	109.1c	30.1b	72.4	12.0a	89.0	3.0a	97.3		
Mi16N	90.0d	56.8c	36.9	26.6b	70.5	0.0a	100.0	102.3b	15.4a	84.9	6.0a	94.1	0.0a	100.0		
S14	71.6c	39.2b	45.2	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	67.8b	13.6a	79.9	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
G16	71.6c	33.2b	53.6	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	140.6b	15.4a	89.0	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
/Average	68.9c	40.9b	40.3	17.6ab	75.0	7.8a	88.7	107.5b	19.8a	80.8	8.5a	91.7	4.6a	95.8		
(455 g/l)) / Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin)				
Endje-1	63.4b	63.4b	0.0	63.4b	0.0	0.0a	100.0	102.3d	42.4c	58.6	21.3b	79.2	0.0a	100.0		
Kazitachi	71.6a	63.4a	11.4	71.6a	0.0	56.8a	20.6	115.6c	38.6b	66.6	25.7ab	77.8	12.4a	89.3		
Voronejkaya 9	63.4b	63.4b	0.0	39.2ab	38.2	26.6a	58.1	89.4c	43.4b	51.5	23.6a	73.6	13.6a	84.8		
Vercors	71.6c	71.6c	0.0	33.2b	53.6	0.0a	100.0	101.3c	25.6b	74.7	12.3ab	87.9	0.0a	100.0		
M300/43	71.6a	63.4a	11.4	56.8a	20.6	50.8a	29.1	158.2c	33.1b	79.1	21.1ab	86.7	8.7a	94.5		
M200/86	50.8b	50.8b	0.0	45.0b	11.4	0.0a	100.0	88.7b	22.6a	74.5	14.5a	83.7	7.6a	91.4		
GL15A	63.4a	58.7a	7.5	58.7a	7.5	39.2a	38.2	109.1b	22.5a	79.4	20.3b	81.4	12.3a	88.7		
Mi16N	90.0a	90.0a	0.0	90.0a	0.0	71.6a	20.5	102.3c	49.3b	51.8	32.1b	68.6	16.4a	84.0		
LV-S14	71.6b	56.8ab	20.6	45.0a	37.1	33.2a	53.6	67.8b	33.3a	50.9	20.2a	70.2	18.7a	72.4		
G16	71.6a	71.6a	0.0	56.8a	20.6	50.8a	29.1	140.6b	26.1a	81.4	22.3a	84.1	14.3a	89.8		
/Average	68.9b	65.3b	5.1	56.0ab	18.9	32.9a	54.9	107.5c	33.7b	66.8	21.3ab	79.3	10.4a	89.5		
500 (312.5 g/l S-												+ 187.5 g/l				
Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolacloz + 187.5 g/l terbutilazin))				
Endje-1	63.4b	56.8b	10.5	26.6a	58.1	18.4a	70.9	102.3c	28.3b	72.3	25.6ab	75.0	11.9a	88.4		
Kazitachi	71.6c	50.8bc	29.1	45.0b	37.1	0.0a	100.0	115.6c	25.6b	77.9	18.4b	84.1	0.0a	100.0		
Voronejkaya 9	63.4b	39.2ab	38.2	33.2a	47.6	26.6a	58.1	89.4c	25.3b	71.7	15.7ab	82.4	7.3a	91.8		
Vercors	71.6c	33.2b	53.6	26.6b	62.9	0.0a	100.0	101.3b	15.7a	84.5	6.3a	93.8	10.0a	90.1		
M300/43	71.6c	50.8b	29.1	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	158.2c	18.6b	88.2	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
M200/86	50.8b	39.2b	22.7	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	88.7c	15.6b	82.4	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
GL15A	63.4c	26.6b	58.1	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	109.1b	8.7a	92.0	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
Mi16N	90.0b	90.0b	0.0	71.6b	20.5	39.2a	56.4	102.3c	35.2b	65.6	25.6ab	75.0	15.6a	84.8		
S14	71.6b	56.8b	20.6	71.6b	0.0	0.0a	100.0	67.8c	31.6b	53.4	25.1b	63.0	0.0a	100.0		
G16	71.6c	50.8b	29.1	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0	140.6c	16.7b	88.1	0.0a	100.0	0.0a	100.0		
/Average	68.9c	49.4bc	29.1	27.5ab	62.6	8.4a	88.5	107.5c	22.1b	77.6	11.7a	87.3	4.5a	95.5		

: GR% - , %; LS_{mm} - ; IR - , %; a, b, c, d, e -

P=0.05;

Legend: GR% - Germination seeds, %; LS_{mm} - Length of the seedling, mm; IR - Inhibition rate, %; a, b, c, d, e statistically significant differences at P=0.05Kazitachi, M300/43, GL15A,
Mi16N G16

(, 2).

Practically, the seed germination of genotypes Kazitachi, M300/43, GL15A, Mi16N and G16 was not influenced after treatment with Stomp aqua at all applied concentrations according control treatment (Table 2).

Data from biometric measurements of increase in seedlings length allowed objective assessment of phytotoxic effects of the tested herbicides in the initial growth stage of development of species of the genus *Sorghum* (Table 2). All tested herbicides and applied concentrations, had statistically

Sorghum (2).

(2).

(*TI*) (1).

27.7 49.1)

9, Mi16N S14

500 .

(*TI*)

-1,

Sorghum

a significant inhibitory effect on the growth of seedlings in all genotypes of the genus *Sorghum* compared to control treatments (Table 2).

The quantitative change of studied parameters corresponded with the designated index of tolerance (*TI*) (Figure 1). With relative highest tolerance (*TI* ranged from 27.7 to 49.1) can be conditionally genotypes Endje-1, Voronejkaya 9, Mi16N and S14 after treatment with Stomp Aqua and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC.

Establish and differences in the tolerance (*TI*) of the genotypes studied, depending on the species affiliation for genus *Sorghum*.

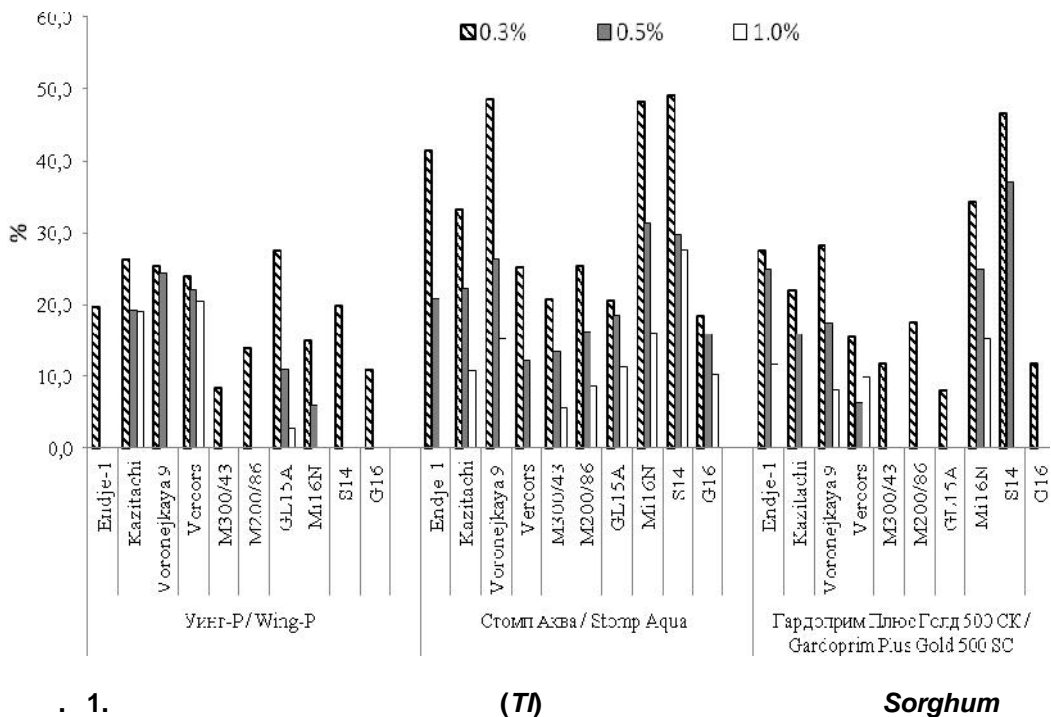


Fig. 1. Tolerance Index (*TI*) of species of the genus *Sorghum* depending on herbicide applications

Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* [Körn.] (*TI*)

The genotypes belonging to the genus *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] have a relatively higher tolerance (*TI*) compared to the genotypes of the

Sorghum sudanense (Piper.) Stapf.
 (1 1).
 LD₅₀
Sorghum (3).

genus *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper.) Stapf. that can be used as components in development of varieties with improved tolerance to herbicides (Table 1 and Figure 1). The obtained results were analogous when determining LD₅₀ on seed germination of the tested genotypes of the genus *Sorghum* depending on the tested herbicide (Table 3).

3. (LD₅₀)

Sorghum

Table 3. Lethal concentration LD₅₀ of tested herbicides in species of the genus *Sorghum*

Genotypes	/ Herbicides					
	-P / Wing-P		/ Stomp Aqua		500 Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC	
	LD ₅₀	CI _{P=0.05}	LD ₅₀	CI _{P=0.05}	LD ₅₀	CI _{P=0.05}
Endje-1	103.30	90.7 ÷ 117.64	236.79	228.89 ÷ 244.96	195.43	161.86 ÷ 235.96
Kazitachi	118.92	85.78 ÷ 164.87		>79.2	216.34	183.95 ÷ 254.45
Voronejkaya 9		>57.1	269.89	207.84 ÷ 350.45	237.84	130.70 ÷ 432.80
Vercors	366.80	305.60 ÷ 440.26	170.44	158.62 ÷ 183.14		>54.2
M300/43		>54.2		>70.8	124.76	116.61 ÷ 133.48
M200/86	129.63	122.76 ÷ 137.00	228.03	218.03 ÷ 238.49	127.92	121.48 ÷ 134.71
LV-GL15A	242.45	200.91 ÷ 292.62		>61.9		>57.1
LV-Mi16N	131.95	114.44 ÷ 152.14		>80.8	352.64	301.78 ÷ 412.06
LV-S14	106.31	93.02 ÷ 121.49	294.31	(212.28 ÷ 408.04)	188.90	167.67 ÷ 212.82
LV-G16		>54.4		>70.8	123.11	115.49 ÷ 131.24
/Average	121.64	104.14 ÷ 142.08	334.53	275.40 ÷ 406.55	158.57	136.60 ÷ 189.09

Legend: LD₅₀ - lethal doses, mm; CI - confidence interval

LD₅₀
Sorghum
 103.30 366.80 ml
 - , 195,43 352,64 ml
 - 500
 236.79
 334.53 ml
 :
 500 - .
 LD₅₀

The LD₅₀ values for tested species of the genus *Sorghum* varied from 103.30 t 366.80 ml for herbicide Wing- , from 195.43 to 352.64 ml for Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC and the relatively highest from 236.79 to 334.53 ml for Stomp Aqua could be conventionally grouped in the following ascending order: Stomp Aqua Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC Wing- .

Differences in the LD₅₀ values of herbicides can be explained by genetic differences between the tested genotypes of the genus *Sorghum*, as comparisons are made under the same conditions.

Sorghum,

- (212.5 g/l -
 250 g/l)
 500 (312.5 g/l S- +

CONCLUSIONS

Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin) and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolaochlor

187.5 g/l)
 (IR 10.5 100%)
 Sorghum.
 (455 g/l)
 (=0.05)
 Kazitachi,
 M300/43, GL15A, Mi16N G16.
 - (212.5 g/l -
 250 g/l),
 (455 g/l)
 500 (312.5 g/l S-
 + 187.5 g/l)
 (IR
 50.9 100%)
 Sorghum (*Sorghum
 sudanense* (Piper.) Stapf.; *Sorghum vulgare
 var. technicum* [Körn.]),
 (=0.05)
 Sorghum vulgare var. technicum
 [Körn.] -
 (TI)
 Sorghum sudanense (Piper.)
 Stapf.

+ 187.5 g/l terbutilazin) have an strong inhibitory effect (IR from 10.5 to 100%) on seed germination for all tested species of the genus *Sorghum*. Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) at all applied concentrations had no statistically significant (P=0.05) inhibitory effect on germination of genotypes Kazitachi, M300/43, GL15A, Mi16N and G16.

The application in different concentrations of Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin), Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolacloclor + 187.5 g/l terbutilazin) suppress the growth of seedlings (IR from 50.9 to 100%) in all tested species of the genus *Sorghum* (*Sorghum sudanense* (Piper.) Stapf.; *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]), and the differences were statistically significant (P=0.05) compared with control treatments.

Genotypes from the genus *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] have a relatively higher tolerance (TI) to the herbicides tested, compared to the genotypes of the genus *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper.) Stapf. that can be used as components in development of varieties with tolerance to herbicides.

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