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Effect of the grass vegetation treatment with inorganic nutrients and amino alcohol on the essential element composition and physiological parameters

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SUMMARY

In order to evaluate the possibility of improving the mineral composition and nutritional value of the pasture in a region of trace element deficiency (Viskyar Mountain), for two growing seasons (2014-2015), the effect of foliar treatment of grass vegetation with inorganic nutrients and 2-aminoethanol was studied. field experiment was carried out on the basis of standard 4 m² plots divided into subplots of 1 m² (replicates), n=8 for each variant. It was found that combined treatment in a dose as follows: 12.6 g K; 6 g of N; 4.8 g of P; 0.9 g of Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g of Mn; 0.009 g of Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g of Se and 0.15 g of 2-aminoethanol per 1 m² leads to significant accumulation of iron and manganese and, to a lesser extent, copper and zinc in the vegetation of the explored ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) and heterogeneous (composed by 85%

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(Wagner et al., 2004).

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- Gramineae sp., 15% Fabaceae sp. and 5% other species) pastures at the end of the vegetation. Determined positive effects of treatment are also the increased content of crude proteins and the improved physiological status of plants (increased concentrations of total chlorophyll and soluble proteins and decreased activity of superoxide dismutase).

Key words: pasture vegetation, mineral and 2-aminoethanol treatment, essential element' composition, photosynthetic pigments, soluble proteins

INTRODUCTION

- Mountain pastures represent a considerable share of the livestock feed resources in Bulgaria. In the uncontrolled natural environment, however, vegetation is subjected to a number of adverse conditions, which leads to a decrease in productivity and nutritional value of pasture.

- According to previous studies in foothills and mountainous areas, such unfavorable factors are mainly the geologically predetermined mineral deficiencies and high acidity of the soil (Wagner et al., 2004).

- In the attempts to stabilize yields, modern agricultural science develops new approaches, including the use of naturally identical treatments to improve the plant nutrient supply and resistance to environmental stress.

- Recently the physiological action of the biogenic amines (choline, aminoethanol), as plant growth stimulators, have received much scientific attention.

- The 2-aminoethanol has been recognized as an environmentally-friendly substance of natural origin with a high stress-tolerance inducing effect. It has been shown that 2-aminoethanol application by counteracting the stressors action can produce a lot of beneficial effects, such as

(Bergmann et al., 1998; 2002) -
 (Lippmann et al., 1998).

enhanced plant productivity, stabilization of plant vitality (Bergmann et al., 1998; 2002) and better architecture of root system (Lippmann et al., 1998).

The objective of this study was to examine the possibility of improving the chemical composition of pasture by manipulating the concentration of mineral nutrients with foliar application of macro-, trace elements and 2-aminoethanol to grass vegetation exposed to natural mineral deficiencies.

2 (2 4 m², 1 m²),
 85% Gramineae sp., 15% Fabaceae sp. 5%
Lolium perenne L.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For two vegetation seasons, a field-based experiment was carried out in the Viskyar Mountain area, characterized by deficient copper, zinc and selenium availability in soils.

Standard plots of 4 m² (two control and two treated) divided into subplots of 1 m² (replicates) were established on the typical sites of heterogeneous pasture composed of 85% *Gramineae* sp., 15% *Fabaceae* sp. and 5% other species, and ryegrass pasture dominated by *Lolium perenne* L.

60
 30.04. 30.05.,
 12.6 g K; 6 g N; 4.8 g P; 0.9 g Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g Mn; 0.009 g Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g Se and 0.15 g 2-aminoethanol 1 m².

During the experimental period of 60 days, treatment was performed on 30.04. and 30.05, in a dose as follows: 12.6 g K; 6 g of N; 4.8 g of P; 0.9 g of Mg; 0.9 g Cu; 0.027 g Fe; 0.009 g B; 0.015 g of Mn; 0.009 g of Zn; 0.006 g Mo; 0.0038 g of Se and 0.15 g of 2-aminoethanol per 1 m². Liquid fertilizer, sodium hydro selenite (NaHSeO₃) and 2-aminoethanol are used to prepare the treatment solution by dissolving all compounds in water.

(NaHSeO₃) 2-
 1 m².

The experimental solution was uniformly spread on the foliage and the soil surface. The effect of the treatment was assessed by comparative analysis of average samples of plant material collected from 1 m².

(ICP-OES), (Kjeldahl), (Soxhlet),

The following parameters were determined: concentration of essential elements (by ICP-OES), crude protein content (Kjeldahl), crude fat content (Soxhlet), soluble proteins (according to

Lowry)

(EC 1.15.1.1),

(n=8)

t – Student-Fischer.

Lowry) content of photosynthetic pigments and superoxide dismutase activity (EC 1.15.1.1) spectrophotometrically. Differences between control and treated samples (n = 8) were estimated with Student-Fischer t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Changes in the mineral composition of pastures upon the influence of the mineral supplementation applied are summarized in Table 1. Data on the concentration of elements in plant tissue reflect the dependence of the accumulation rate on the botanical composition. The transfer in the pasture vegetation, dominated by legume species is higher.

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Table 1. Effect of foliar treatment with inorganic nutrients and 2-aminoethanol on the mineral composition, raw proteins and fats content of pasture vegetation

	Plots	Ryegrass pasture			Legume pasture		
		30 th day	60 th day	%	30 th day	60 th day	%
Cu mg kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	5,7 (±0,16)	7,66 (±0,92)	2,50	6,78 (±0,98)	8,55 (±1,24)	10,60
	Control	4,88 (±0,91)	7,47 (±1,5)		6,04 (±0,28)	7,73 (±0,57)	
Zn mg kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	15,9 (±0,9)	16,9 (±2,3)	25,2	29,0 (±1,3)	33,5 (±7,4)	28,3
	Control	16,1 (±0,3)	13,5 (±3,3)		28,6 (±0,70)	26,0 (±1,7)	
Mn mg kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	47,9 (±4,5)	52,7* (±3,0)	81,1	131,5 (±9,2)	198,5 (±75,7)	61,6
	Control	44,8 (±8,3)	29,1 (±0,7)		97,8 (±5,9)	122,8 (±4,2)	
Fe mg kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	59,8 (±4,9)	83,0* (±6,9)	59,6	74,5 (±3,3)	103,9 (±3,9)	29,9
	Control	48,3 (±1,3)	52,0 (±5,4)		64,9 (±4,1)	80,0 (±8,3)	
Ca g kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	2,21 (±0,28)	2,58 (±0,15)	1,2	3,47 (±0,58)	7,1 (±1,25)	44,6
	Control	2,42 (±0,26)	2,55 (±0,06)		3,96 (±0,52)	4,91 (±1,06)	
P g kg ⁻¹ DM	Treated	2,87 (±0,12)	1,64 (±0,08)	15,5	3,26 (±0,29)	2,41 (±0,32)	11,1
	Control	2,76 (±0,12)	1,42 (±0,05)		3,46 (±0,29)	2,17 (±0,04)	
Raw Proteins, %	Treated	12,30	7,60		11,45	9,56	
	Control	10,50	6,29		12,10	8,75	
Raw Fats, %	Treated	1,94	1,09		1,55	1,51	
	Control	1,83	1,47		2,28	1,20	

N=8. Values are expressed as mean (±SD).

% - tissue accumulation of treated plants related to non-treated at the 60th day.

* - data differ significantly at p<0.05 (Student-Fischer t-test)

At the end of the vegetation a significant increase in the content of manganese and iron was found. On the

60th day the concentration of manganese in the treated vegetation increased by 81.1% (ryegrass pasture) and by 61.6% (heterogeneous pasture). Similarly, the iron concentration increased by 59.6% (ryegrass pasture) and by 29.9% (heterogeneous pasture). This effect may be accounted to the acidic soil conditions, (pH value of 4.7/ 4.3, respectively), providing high background concentration of the mobile forms of both elements.

The increase in Cu and Zn levels was to a lesser extent and amounted to 2.5/ 25.2% and 10.6/ 28.8%, respectively, for the ryegrass and heterogeneous pasture. The less pronounced effect could be explained by a low treatment rate taking into account the deficient background content of copper and zinc in the soils found in previous studies (Kashamov et al., 2005; Petrova et al., 2004). On the 60th day, an increase in the calcium level by 45% was found only in heterogeneous vegetation because of the higher accumulation capacity of the leguminous species. No response in the accumulation of P has been established after treatment.

The bioaccumulation effect is not statistically confirmed. This is the result of the high degree of variation in the averaged samples concentrations due to the fact that the plant uptake rate is limited by a large number of factors: soil characteristics, element interactions and species-specific accumulation capacity of plant species (Kabata-Pendias and Pendias, 1992).

Regarding the effect of supplementation on the nutritional value of the pasture vegetation, an increase in the crude protein content and a tendency for a slight decrease in the crude fat content were found (Table 1).

The treatment response related to the physiological parameters studied was more pronounced (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

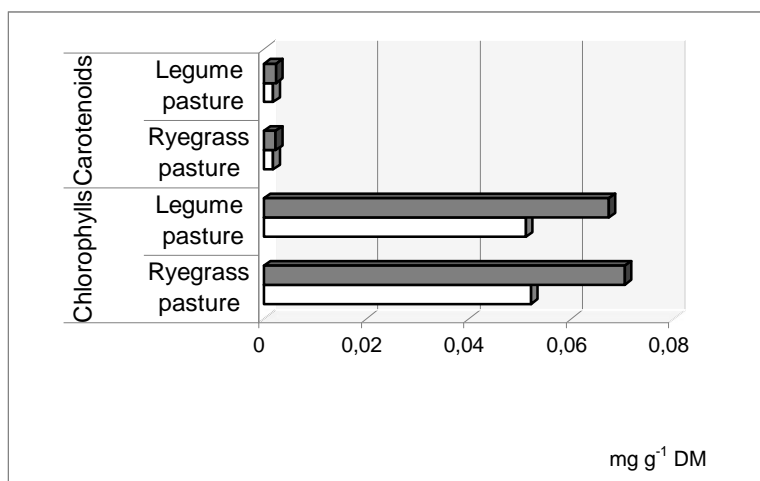
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Fig. 1. Effect of foliar treatment with inorganic nutrients and 2-amino ethanol on the content of chlorophylls and carotenoids

White bars correspond to untreated variants

(<0.01)

(P<0.01)

In both treatment groups, the concentration of chlorophylls, and carotenoids to a lesser extent is found to increase compared with controls. The observed higher content of photosynthetic pigments ensures a higher intensity of photosynthesis, which can explain the significant increase ($P < 0.01$) in the soluble proteins concentration (Figure 1).

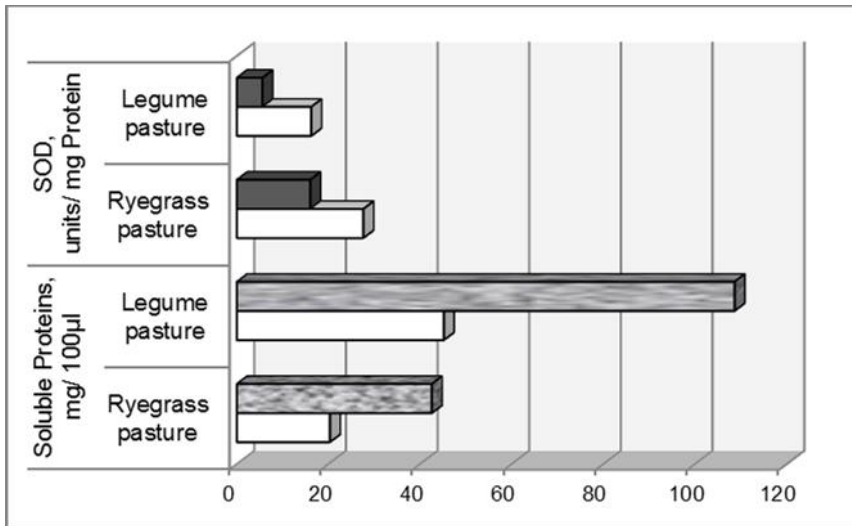
The activity of superoxide dismutase is significantly lower ($P < 0.01$) in the treatment groups. Superoxide dismutase is involved in the elimination of reactive oxygen species generated under the influence of stress factors such as mineral imbalance, exogenous treatment, etc. The lower enzyme activity found is an indicator of lowering oxidation processes and a beneficial effect of treatment on physiological status.

Taking into account the previous studies, the observed effects can be considered as a result of the improved mineral supply and also the physiological

(Bergmann et al., 2002; Kogan et al., 2000; Lippmann et al., 1998).

activity of 2-aminoethanol.

Data has been reported to show that the application of 2-aminoethanol induces the stress tolerance effect and improves the plant nutrient uptake and utilization (Bergmann et al., 2002; Kogan et al., 2000; Lippmann et al., 1998).



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(EC 1.15.1.1)

Figure 2. Effect of foliar treatment with inorganic nutrients and 2-amino ethanol on the content of soluble proteins and superoxide dismutase (EC 1.15.1.1) activity

White bars correspond to untreated variants

CONCLUSIONS

In the frame of this experiment, it was found that the combined foliar application of inorganic nutrients and 2-aminoethanol at the tested dose resulted at the end of vegetation in a substantial accumulation of iron (59.6%, 29.9%) and manganese (81.1%, 61.6%) and, to a lesser extent, copper (2.5%, 25.2%) and zinc (10.6%, 28.8%) in the treated ryegrass and heterogeneous pasture vegetation in the explored deficient area. A pronounced positive effect of treatment was also found in connection with

29.9%)

(81.1%, 61.6%),
(2.5%, 25.2%)

(59.6%,

(10.6%, 28.8%)

- increased raw protein content and improved plant physiological status. The results obtained are the basis for large-scale studies in the examined aspects.

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Study on the influence of preparations for foliar and soil nutrition in winter oilseed rape

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SUMMARY

2011-2014
" " -
„BIO-ONE”, NH_4NO_3
" "
: 25%
 NH_4NO_3 ; „BIO-ONE” –
100%
: (Azotobacter
vinelandii) (Clostridium
pasteurianum);
NEW MEXICO),
70 %
20 %
„BIO-ONE”,
25%
 NH_4NO_3 ,

During the period 2011-2014 at the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov Chiflik" - Ruse, the effects of "BIO-ONE" microbiological fertilizer, humic acid and NH_4NO_3 were tested on growth and productive qualities of one winter oilseed rape hybrid - "Mercury".

The trial was conducted under conditions without irrigation and soil type – strongly leached chernozem.

To conduct the experiment were used: 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH_4NO_3 ; "BIO-ONE" bacterial fertilizer – consisting of living organisms, 100% natural liquid concentrated microbiological product, including two types of microorganisms: aerobic (Azotobacter vinelandii) and anaerobic (Clostridium pasteurianum); Humic acid (from the deposits in New Mexico), composed of 70% humic acid and 30% fulvic acid.

The objective of the study was the influence of "BIO-ONE" microbiological fertilizer, humic acid and 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH_4NO_3 to be determined in winter oilseed rape under conditions of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik" – Ruse.

„BIO-ONE”,

25%

NH₄NO₃,

- Based on the obtained results it was found that nourishment with "BIO-ONE", humic acid and 25% of the fertilizer norm of NH₄NO₃, accelerated plant growth, influenced on the growth rate of the stems and yield.

- **Key words:** winter oilseed rape, organic farming, biofertilizers, yield, structural elements of yield

INTRODUCTION

- In order to obtain high yield, the agricultural producers use land resources to the utmost, resulting in a number of problems. One and the same crops are grown on large areas, using one and the same pesticides and fertilizers repeatedly to increase crop productivity. That is why the recovery of soil fertility has been one of the priorities of the modern agriculture (Bakalinov, 1982; Lynch, 1983).

- The applying of foliar fertilizers could compensate the losses of nitrogen washing during spring top-dressing and significantly increases yield and quality of plant production. They are particularly effective for outside root fertilizing - the so-called foliar fertilization, in which better absorption of nutrients is being achieved (Ivanova et al., 1995; Atanasova et al., 1999). Foliar fertilizers are water-soluble and do not contain impurities that could damage the plants and cause accumulation of residuals in the production. The latter may also be used in combination with plant protection products.

- According to Pachev (2003; 2004; 2008; 2008), liquid fertilizers have positive influence on the processes of foliar and root extra nutrition of plants in order to increase yield and quality of seed. Other authors (Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010; Kartalska, 2010; Nikolova and Georgieva, 2010) along with growth regulators reported applying nutritional elements in the form of leaf extra nutrition, thus increasing the resistance of plants to low

(Bakalinov, 1982; Lynch, 1983).

(Ivanova et al., 1995; Atanasova et al., 1999).

Pachev (2003; 2004; 2008),

(Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010; Kartalska, 2010; Nikolova and Georgieva, 2010)

(Angelov, 2007; Popov et al., 2010; Ivanova, 2012).

32

100 kg

5-6 kg/da
P₂O₅; 4-6 kg/da K₂O; 4-7 kg/da CaO; 0.7-1.1 kg/da Mn 4 kg/da S.
N:P:K 3:2:1
4:2:1

2

5

(Schorberger, 1989; Kozlovskaya, 1996; Ruszkowska et al., 1996).

25% „BIO-ONE”,
NH₄NO₃,

2012-2014

”

10 m²,

” 1”.

temperatures and droughtness, as well as improve storage and transportability (Angelov, 2007; Popov et al., 2010; Ivanova, 2012).

As the main culture, in more than 32 countries, winter rape is gaining in popularity in Bulgaria. Like all oil crops, it is also very demanding for nutrients in the soil. It is responsive to both organic and mineral fertilization. For the formation of 100 kg of seed per hectare and the corresponding ground surface, the rape extracts from the soil 5-6 kg/da P₂O₅; 4-6 kg/da K₂O; 4-7 kg/da CaO; 0.7-1.1 kg/da Mn and 4 kg/da S. Usually the ratio N: P: K is 3: 2: 1 in spring rape and 4: 2: 1 in autumn. From the numerous research done, rapeseed needs 2 times more nitrogen than phosphorus, potassium, manganese, boron and sulfur and 5 times more calcium than wheat. Foliar nourishment activates the microbiological activity of the soil, resulting in improved structure, aeration and water permeability (Schorberger, 1989; Kozlovskaya, 1996; Ruszkowska et al., 1996).

The objective of the study was the influence of "BIO-ONE" microbiological fertilizer, humic acid and 25% of the fertilizing rate of NH₄NO₃, on structural elements and yields to be determined in winter oilseed rape, under conditions of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik", Ruse.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the period 2012-2014 in the experimental field of Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov Chiflik", Ruse on a soil type of highly leached chernozem, a field experiment was conducted with Mercury winter oilseed rape hybrid, after the block method in four replications, experimental plot being 10 m², and randomized layout of the variants, under non-irrigating conditions, after a predecessor Venka 1 wheat variety. The growing of the oilseed rape was carried out according to the adopted for the region technology

(Ivanova et al., 1999).

(1,98%)

N (16,84 mg.1000 g⁻¹),
P₂O₅ (6,15 mg.100 g⁻¹)
K₂O

(33,17 mg.100 g⁻¹).

3

„BIO-ONE”,

, 25%
NH₄NO₃

(1), : „BIO-ONE” (300
ml.da⁻¹) (400 g.da⁻¹) –
(28 l.da⁻¹
) , 25% NH₄NO₃ (
) –
(10.5 kg.da⁻¹).

(Ivanova et al., 1999).

Winter oilseed rape was grown on a type of highly leached chernozem with a low humus content (1,98%) with a strong deficiency of mineral N (16,84 mg.1000 g⁻¹), a low stock of mobile P₂O₅ (6.15 mg.100 g⁻¹) and good stock of asimilable K₂O (33.17 mg.100 g⁻¹).

One variant without treatment and three fertilization variants were selected and studied: BIO-ONE bacterial fertilizer, humic acid, 25% of the fertilizer rate of NH₄NO₃.

The studied formulations were with dates, methods and doses of fertilizing (Table 1), recommended by the distributor company, as follows: BIO-ONE - 300 ml.da⁻¹, and Humic acid - 400 g.da⁻¹, phase leaf rosette, 28 l.da⁻¹ working solution, 25% NH₄NO₃ (of the fertilizer crop rate) – presowing, 10.5 kg.da⁻¹.

1.

Table 1. Scheme of the experiment

Variants	/ Dose, ml.da ⁻¹ ; g.da ⁻¹ ; kg.da ⁻¹	Application in winter oilseed rape
/ Control	-	-
BIO-ONE	300	Single-time vegetation spraying - phase rosette
Humic acid	400	Single-time vegetation spraying - phase rosette
NH ₄ NO ₃	10.5	Single-time - presowing

ONE”

„BIO-
(USA).

(*Azotobacter vinelandii*),
(*Clostridium pasteurianum*).

BIO-ONE

The BIO-ONE liquid bacterial fertilizer is produced in Texas (USA). It is a new generation microbiological product consisting of two types of living microorganisms – aerobic (*Azotobacter vinelandii*), and anaerobic (*Clostridium pasteurianum*). It does not contain genetically modified micro-organisms. BIO-ONE is based on nitrogen-binding free-living soil micro-organisms. It is formulated in connection with the complex synthetic relationships between these organisms and the other part of the soil ecosystem. The central technical focus is on the biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, which is the most

NEW MEXICO),
 70 %
 20 %
 - NH₄NO₃)
 33-34%
 (cm),
 (),
 (),
 (),
 (g),
 (g),
 (kg.da⁻¹).
 DUNKAN,
 ANOVA (Duncan, 1955.)

important food for plants. When applied in the soil, it contributes to the increase of the organic matter in the soil and at the same time prevents from water and wind erosion.

Humic acid (from the localities in the state of New Mexico), composed of 70% of humic acid and 20% of fulvic acid. They actively help the plant for the intake of food ions, which are often locked up in the soil.

Ammonium nitrate (ammonium nitrate - NH₄NO₃) is the chemical compound of ammonium salt with nitric acid. It is a water-soluble crystalline salt with a white or pale yellow color. Contains 33-34% nitrogen. The rich nitrogen content of the ammonium salt has the strongest effect on crop yield. This makes it a preferred artificial nitrogen fertilizer in agriculture.

The following traits were registered: plant height (cm), number of branches per a plant (pcs), number of fruits per a plant (pcs), fruit length (cm), number of seeds per a fruit (pcs), weight of fruits per a plant (g), weight of seeds per a fruit (g), weight of pods per a plant (g), grain yield (kg.da⁻¹).

Data about obtained yield were mathematically processed by the method of dispersion analysis, and the differences between the variants were determined by the test of DUNKAN, ANOVA (Duncan, 1955).

Weather data for the period of study were taken from the stationary meteorological cell in IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" located near the experimental fields.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Meteorological factors, temperature and precipitation during the period of study influenced both - on structural

elements and on grain yield.

During the years of study, significant deviations from the daily average temperatures compared to the requirements of the crop and the multiannual period were not observed (Figure 1).

Extremely high temperatures combined with low atmospheric humidity during the blooming phase of the winter oilseed rape were not observed in any of the years of study.

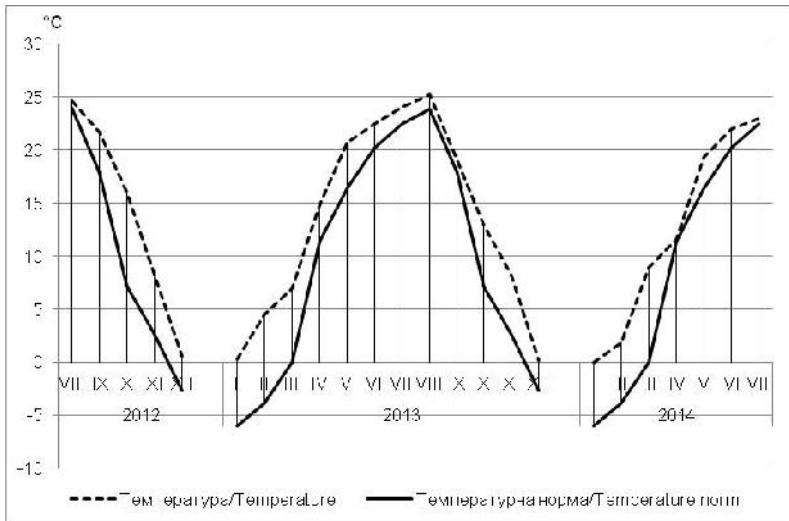


Fig. 1. Average monthly temperatures, °C

Differences were observed with regard to the sum and distribution of precipitation during the period of study, which were some of the main factors, determining the yield (Figure 2).

In both years of study, the amount of precipitation during rape vegetation exceeded the norm of the multiannual period (584.3 mm) by 188.4 mm for 2012-2013 (772.7 mm) and by 157.6 for 2013-2014 (741.9 mm), respectively. Typical for those years was the even distribution of precipitation during the period of crop growing and its providing with sufficient moisture in the critical phases of its development.

2012-2013 . (772,7mm)
2013-2014 . (741,9mm)

188,4 mm
157,6
-
(584,3mm).

Precipitation was within optimal limits, allowing the early crop emergence and the influence of the bioproducts applied.

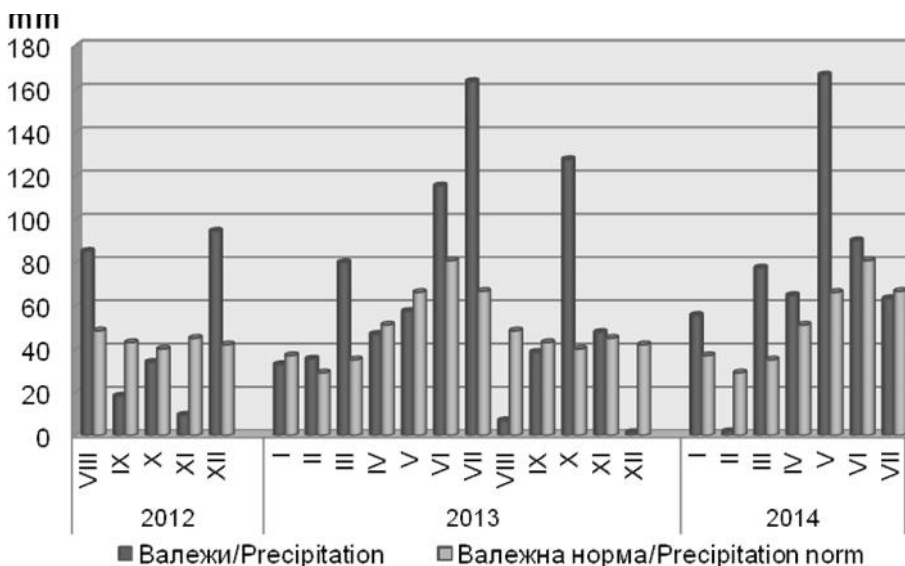


Fig. 2. Precipitation, mm

– BIO-ONE, (NH₄NO₃) (2). (9,2 cm) 12,3 cm) „BIO-ONE” 127.5 cm. – 116.5 cm.

The analysis of data about the structural elements of yield proved the positive influence of the applied foliar and soil nutrition bioproducts – BIO-ONE, humic acid and nitrogen (NH₄NO₃) (Table 2). Due to the growth regulating function of the applied preparations, in all treated variants, higher plants (from 9.2 cm to 12.3 cm) were developed compared to the control.

Data in the table showed that the stimulating effect of "BIO-ONE" was most pronounced in the height of plants, with an average of 127.5 cm.

A very good impact effect was shown by the variant with humic acid – 116.5 cm. In the variant with nitrogen application, plant height was close to that of the control.

Table 2. Structural elements of yield, average for the period 2012-2014

Structural elements of yield	Control	BIO-ONE	Humic acid	NH ₄ NO ₃
Height of plants (cm)	100.1	112.0	112.3	109.3
Number of branches per a plant (pcs)	8.4	9.2	9.7	8.5
Number of fruits per a plant (pcs)	179.0	187.3	191.5	183.3
Fruit length (cm)	7.0	8.2	9.8	7.9
Number of seeds per a fruit (pcs)	24.0	27.0	29.0	25.0
Weight of fruits per a plant (g)	25.1	27.1	30.5	26.3
Weight of seeds per a plant (g)	5.6	8.4	10.5	6.5
Weight of pods per a plant (g)	6.1	9.2	10.5	7.9

The traits: number of branches, number of fruits per a plant, fruit length, number of seeds per a fruit, weight of fruits per a plant, weight of seeds per a plant and weight of pods per a plant were determining for the winter oilseed rape yield.

The number of branches per a plant, average over the period, ranged from 8.5 to 10.2 pcs, depending on the variant. The largest number of branches (10.2 pcs) had the variant with BIO-ONE, followed by the variant with humic acid – 9.7 pcs.

The traits – number of fruits and weight of fruits per a plant, corresponded to the height and number of branches, as the highest values were recorded in BIO-ONE variant – 191.5 pcs and 30.5 g.

The reported values of the trait “number of seeds per a fruit”, were close to those of the control variant.

Weight of seeds per a plant in the tested variants was higher, compared to the control variant.

Fruit length and weight of pods per

0,9 2,8 cm
1,8 4,4 g

BIO-ONE.

3.

2012-2013
50 kg.da⁻¹.

2013-
297

407 kg.da⁻¹.

a plant also exceed the control variant, as the differences ranged from 0.9 to 2.8 cm (fruit length) and from 1.8 to 4.4 g (weight of pods per a plant).

The strongest stimulating effect in regard to the structural elements of yield was observed in BIO-ONE variant.

Winter oilseed rape realized its productive potential via the trait grain yield.

Data about yield, by year and on average over the period, in Mercury hybrid, are given in Table 3.

Productivity of the hybrid varied over a wide range and was directly related to the meteorological conditions and soil and leaf fertilizers applied, that influenced positively on the development of crop. The lower precipitation in 2012-2013 (in phase emergence and the resumption of vegetation) was the reason for the lower yield, by about 50 kg.da⁻¹, on average. The better moisture providing during the critical phases of oilseed rape development in 2013-2014 was a prerequisite for obtaining higher yield ranging from 297 to 407 kg.da⁻¹.

3. Grain yield, kg.da⁻¹
Table 3. Grain yield, kg.da⁻¹

/ Variants	/ Years								
	2012-2013			2013-2014			/On average		
	kg.da ⁻¹	%	./ LSD	kg.da ⁻¹	%	./ SD	kg.da ⁻¹	%	./ SD
/ Control	255	100	-	297	100	-	276	100.0	-
BIO-ONE	367	143.9	a	407	137.0	b	387	140.2	cd
Humic acid	294	115.3	a	370	124.6	ab	332	120.3	cd
25% NH ₄ NO ₃	261	102.4	a	300	101.0	ab	281	101.6	d
LSD-							(a, b,c . .)		

P<0.05

LSD values in a column followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.) differ significantly at *P*<0.05

1,6 40.2%.

On average, for the period, the grain yield obtained from the variants, where bioproducts were applied, exceeded the control from 1.6 to 40.2%. That was due to the ability of the bioproducts to have positive effect on the

development of the root system, where large quantities of sugars were accumulated, necessary for a successful wintering. The tested products enhanced the immunity of the plants and their resistance to the unfavorable climatic conditions (cold, spring droughts and over-wetting of the soil), which undoubtedly reflected on the productivity of winter rape.

Data in the table showed, that the yield obtained in the variant without fertilizing (under conditions of natural nutritional regime) averaged 276 kg.da⁻¹ for the period, and in the variants with "BIO-ONE" and Humic acid, the yield average for the period was ranging from 332 to 387 kg.da⁻¹. The variant with individual applying of nitrogen (NH₄NO₃) in winter oilseed rape, average for the period, regarding yield (281 kg.da⁻¹), was near to that of the control (276 kg.da⁻¹).

The dispersion analysis of yield data (Table 4) showed a very high statistically significant effect of the interaction between the factors (100%) and the mean of the variants (34%) on the variation of the values of those traits.

The climatic conditions in the years of study had no significant influence (3%) on yield.

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4. 2012-2014
Table 4. Dispersion analysis of grain yield, 2012-2014

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean Square	Sig	Degree of influence %
Main effects	190807,532	15	34305,500	0,175	-
/Variants	134722,094	7	19246,01	0,169	34
/ Years	22425,063	1	22425,063	0,189	3
Way Interactions	33660,375	7	4808,625	1,000	100

"BIO-ONE"

The results obtained gave reason to conclude that the applying of "BIO-ONE" and the Humic acid had positive influence on the winter oilseed rape yield.

ONE,
40%.

BIO-

The most favorable was the variant with BIO-ONE biofertilizer, which exceeded the control by over 40%.

CONCLUSIONS

1.

1. Fertilization with leaf and soil fertilizers had positive influence on the structural elements of yield.

2.

2. All structural elements, forming yield had the highest values in BIO-ONE variant.

3.

3. The highest yield, average over the test period, was obtained in BIO-ONE variant, which exceeded the untreated variant by more than 40%.

BIO-ONE,

40%.

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Erysiphe cruciferarum

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Study on the susceptibility of rape hybrids to powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cruciferarum*

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SUMMARY

2013-2015	-	During the period 2013-2015 in the
	-	experimental field and the laboratory of
	-	phytopathology of the Institute of
”	-	Agriculture and Families "Obraztsov
	-	chiflik" - Rousse, a study of the reaction to
(<i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i>)	22	hybrids winter seed rape delivered to us
	,	by EURALIS SEMENCES was conducted.
EURALIS	-	<i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i> is a pathogen of
SEMENCES. <i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i>	-	the Erysiphaceae family, the
Erysiphaceae,	-	Ascomycetes class, which infects the
Ascomycetes,	-	above-ground part of the plants and may
	-	lead to a decrease in the quantity and
	-	quality of the resulting seed.
	-	The experiment was set after the
	-	block method in two replications on an
da,	1,6	area of 1.6 da, the size of the harvesting
15 m ²	-	plot being 15 m ² and the variants –
	-	randomized situated, according to set
	-	methodical plan.
	-	The aim is to establish the
(<i>Erysiphe</i>	-	resistance of winter rape hybrids to
<i>cruciferarum</i>)	-	powdery mildew, <i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i>
	-	and the highest yielding hybrids.
	-	The degree of attack by <i>Erysiphe</i>
<i>Erysiphe</i>	-	<i>cruciferarum</i> , grain yield per unit area in

cruciferarum, kg da⁻¹.
 12D9342M (sensitive)
 (*Erysiphe cruciferarum*), 21
 (resistant).
 :
 , *Erysiphe cruciferarum*.
 (*Brassica napus*)
 (Nashaat t al., 1997).
 Pau
 semences, Groupe Euralis.
 - 47 49,50%.
 600 kg da⁻¹.
 E
 (*Erysiphe cruciferarum*)
Erysiphaceae (Braun et al., 2012),
Ascomycetes, (Koch and Slusarenko, 1990),
 (Koike t al., 2007; Alkoorane et al. 2015; Farr t al., 2015).
 ,
 ,
 ,
 1-2 cm.
 (Braun et al., 2012).
 :
 (*Erysiphe cruciferarum*)
 " " - .

kg da⁻¹ were established.

The results show that one of the tested hybrids 12D9342M reacted as sensitive to the *Erysiphe cruciferarum* disease, and the remaining 21 hybrids responded as resistant.

Key words: rape, resistance, *Erysiphe cruciferarum*.

INTRODUCTION

Rape (*Brassica napus*) is grown mainly for the production of rapeseed oil and for the production of biodiesel. (Nashaat et al., 1997).

In recent years, we have been growing rapeseed hybrids of Pau semences, part of the world-famous Groupe Euralis. They are distinguished with a quick start, a fast recovery after winter, resistance to lodging and a high oil content – from 47 to 49.50%. The yield potential of these hybrids is extremely high and reaches up to 600 kg da⁻¹.

One of the main causes of crop loss is diseases. *Erysiphe cruciferarum* is a pathogen of Erysiphaceae family (Braun et al., 2012) which causes the powdery mildew. It is spread all over the world. (Koike et al., 2007; Alkoorane et al., 2015; Farr et al., 2015). It belongs to class *Ascomycetes* and is an obligate parasite (Koch and Slusarenko, 1990).

Symptoms of the disease begin as thin, spider-like white mealy blooms on the leaflets and stems, petioles, branching and pods. It occurs in the spring. It forms white mealy blooms, which subsequently color light brown. On both sides of the leaf, but mainly on the upper side, round spots with diameter of 1-2 cm are being formed. In a strong attack, the spots merge, the leaves wither and die (Braun et al., 2012).

Objective: The resistant and the highest-yielding hybrids of winter rape to be determined, under conditions of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" - Rouse.

ú

16-26 °

100 mm

(1).

(2).

and stems of the plants. The dynamics of its development depend on climatic factors – temperature and rainfall (precipitation).

For the development of the pathogen they favor frequent rainfall and temperatures in the range of 16-26 °C.

The weather conditions in spring are characterized by precipitation and temperature around the norm. The exception is rainfall in May, which was 100 mm above normal and found to be a good factor for the development of the disease.

During the years of the study no significant deviations from the mean-day temperatures (Figure 1) were observed.

The amount of fallen rainfall in the vegetation period is more influential (Figure 2).

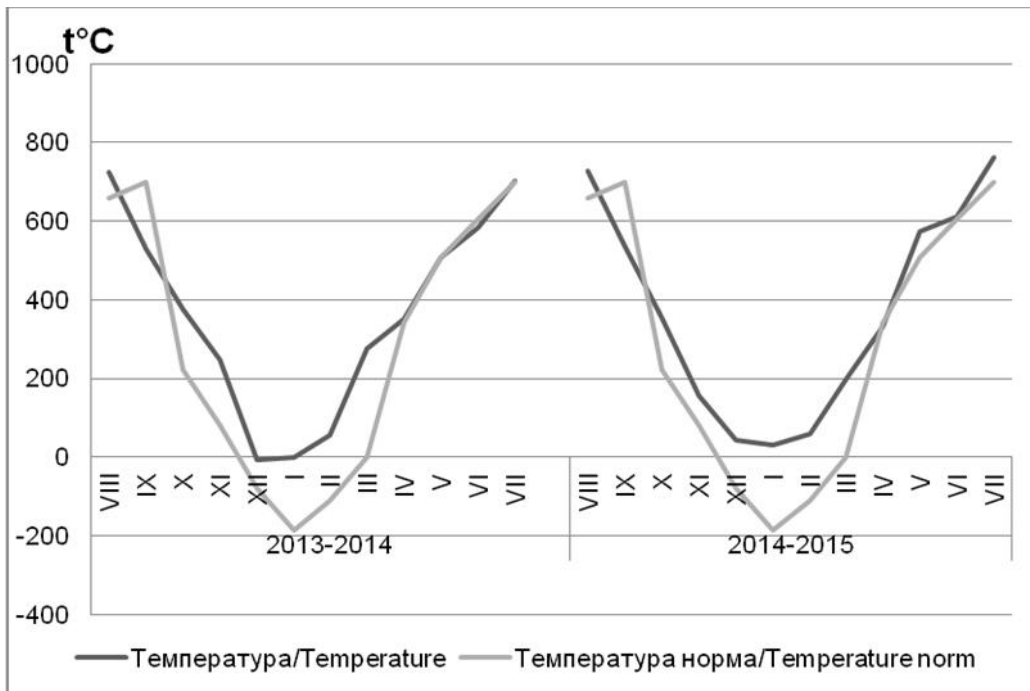


Fig. 1. Mean month temperature, °

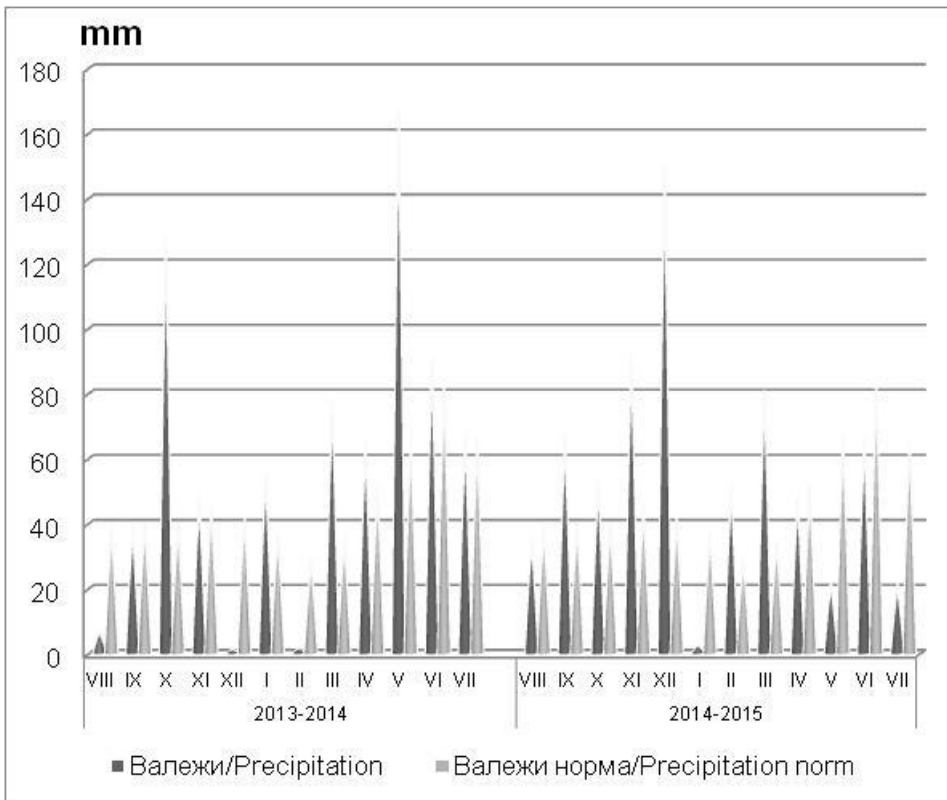


Fig. 2. Quantity of rainfalls, mm

2013-2014
 745, 9mm, 2014-2015 688, 1mm (.)
 12D9342M.
 1
 12D9342M
 (S),
 50%.
 1-
 22 ° ,
 20-25% 12

The distribution of total rainfall over the survey period is uneven. The 2013-2014 period is characterized by a higher precipitation rate of 745, 9mm, and 2014-2015 – by 688, 1mm (Figure 1). Provided higher moisture is a prerequisite for a higher attack rate than powdery mildew at the sensitive hybrid 12D9342M

Table 1 shows the results of the phytopathological evaluation of the hybrids. A 12D9342M hybrid falls into the group of sensitive (S) as leaves and leaf stems of the plants develop white spots and the attack is over 50%.

Pathogenicity was confirmed by inoculation on leaves of 1 month old plants, at temperature of 22 °C and humidity of 20-25% for a photoperiod of 12 hours. The infected plants developed

8-10 symptoms of powdery mildew after 8-10 days, while the control plants remained without symptoms.

Table 1. *Erysiphe cruciferarum*

Table 1. Degree of attack of powdery mildew by *Erysiphe cruciferarum* causative agent on rape hybrids

Hybrid	Erysiphe cruciferarum 2013-2014		Erysiphe cruciferarum 2014-2015		Category of sustainability
	Degree of attack	Attacked plants	Degree of attack	Attacked plants	
	/ all	%	/ all	%	
112D9342M	3	40	5	50	Sensitive (S)
213DRAP01EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
312D5306EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
413D9065EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
513D8604EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
613D1505EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
713D1202EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
813D8493EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
913S1180EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1013D7992EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1112D6402EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1213D9096EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1313D004EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1413D007EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1512D12008EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1613D1513EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1713D0903EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1813D1508EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
1913D1514EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
2013D1507EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
2113D1511EX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
2213D144DVEX	1	0	1	0	Resistant (R)
	1	30%	5	40%	(0%), 2 -
		- 50 %		- 50%	, 4 -

Legend: hybrids with no attack (0%), 2 - strongly resistant to 30% affected leaves, 3 - medium resistant - 40% affected leaves, 4 - poorly resistant - 50% with ball 5 - sensitive - over 50% affected leaves

2013-2014 Table 2 shows the results of seed yield. Higher values were obtained during the 2013-2014 marketing period. The applied dispersion analysis shows that there are significant differences between the tested hybrids and the standard. An

12D5306EX, exception is made by the hybrid 12D5306EX, which has a degree of mathematical proof from the standard group. Differences have been demonstrated at a confidence level P<0.05.

2. 2013-2015 (kg da⁻¹)
Table 2. Grain yield (kg da⁻¹) per year and average for 2013-2015 (kg da⁻¹)

Hybrid	/ Grain yield (kg da ⁻¹)					
	2013-2014		2014-2015		Average for the period	
	Yield	%	Yield	%	Yield	%
1 12D9342M – st.	345	-	283	-	314 ^{ab}	-
2 13DRAP01EX	353	102.17	350	123.67	351 ^{ab}	112.92
3 12D5306EX	289	83.77	231	81.63	260 ^a	82.70
4 13D9065EX	415	120.29	323	114.13	369 ^{ab}	117.21
5 13D8604EX	391	113.33	319	112.54	355 ^{ab}	112.94
6 13D1505EX	338	97.97	311	109.89	325 ^{ab}	103.93
7 13D1202EX	352	102.03	318	112.37	335 ^{ab}	107.20
8 13D8493EX	410	118.84	240	84.63	325 ^{ab}	101.73
9 13S1180EX	293	84.92	290	102.47	292 ^{ab}	93.80
10 13D7992EX	393	113.77	377	133.04	385 ^{ab}	123.40
11 12D6402EX	406	117.68	347	122.61	377 ^{ab}	120.15
12 13D9096EX	486	140.86	318	112.36	402 ^{b*}	131.86
13 13D004EX	369	106.95	333	117.60	351 ^{ab}	113.38
14 13D007EX	350	101.45	299	105.48	324 ^{ab}	103.46
15 12D12008EX	365	105.65	268	94.70	316 ^{ab}	100.18
16 13D1513EX	376	108.99	356	125.80	366 ^{ab}	117.39
17 13D0903EX	359	103.91	227	80.04	293 ^{ab}	91.97
18 13D1508EX	440	127.53	354	125.08	397 ^{b*}	128.88
19 13D1514EX	412	119.42	278	98.06	345 ^{ab}	108.74
20 13D1507EX	379	109.71	280	98.94	329 ^{ab}	104.33
21 13D1511EX	334	96.81	270	95.41	302 ^{ab}	96.11
22 13D144DVEX	344	99.57	260	91.70	302 ^{ab}	95.63

(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

13D9096EX	13D1508EX	In the two years of the study, the 13D9096EX and 13D1508EX hybrids to both the standard and the other hybrids and their average yields were respectively 402kg da ⁻¹ and 397kg da ⁻¹ , with an average of two years exceeding the standard hybrid 12D9342M by 31.86% 28.88%.
397 kg da ⁻¹ ,	402 kg da ⁻¹	
12D9342M	31.86% 28.88%.	

13D9096EX 13D1508EX

15 13DRAP01EX,
 13D9065EX, 13D8604EX, 13D1505EX,
 13D1202EX, 13D8493EX, 13D7992EX,
 12D6402EX, 13D004EX, 13D007EX,
 12D12008EX, 13D1513EX, 13D1514EX,
 13D1507EX,
 12D5306EX, 13S1180EX, 13D0903EX,
 13D1511EX, 13D144DVEX.

260 kg da⁻¹
 12D5306EX,

On average, the two 13D9096EX and 13D1508EX hybrids are statistically proven.

Exceeding above average yields is also observed in 15 other 13DRAP01EX, 13D9065EX, 13D8604EX, 13D1505EX, 13D1202EX, 13D1505EX, 13D7992EX, 13D8493EX, 13D7992EX, 12D6402EX, 13D004EX, 13D007EX, 12D12008EX, 13D1513EX, 13D1514EX, 13D1550EX, 13D1150EX, 13D1507EX, 13S1180EX, 13D0903EX hybrids, 13D1511EX, 13D144DVEX.

The lowest average grain yield of 260 kg da⁻¹ was obtained from the hybrid 12D5306EX, which falls into the stable hybrids group.

12D9342M

Erysiphe cruciferarum, 21

415
 kg da⁻¹ 13D9065EX,
 289 kg da⁻¹ –
 12D5306EX. Resistant

12D9342M 345 kg da⁻¹.

485.5 kg da⁻¹ -
 13D9096EX, -
 226.5 kg da⁻¹ – 13D0903EX.

Resistant

12D9342M 283 kg da⁻¹.

CONCLUSIONS

In the study, one of the tested 12D9342M hybrids reacted as Sensitive to *Erysiphe cruciferarum* powdery mildew disease, and the other 21 hybrids responded as Resistant.

Productivity results show significant differences in yield.

In the first year of the study with the highest productivity of 415 kg da⁻¹, the 13D9065EX hybrid is distinguished, and the lowest yield is 289 kg da⁻¹ – 12D5306EX. By resistance, both hybrids fall into the group of Resistant Genes.

With the 12D9342M sensitive hybrid, the yield is 345 kg da⁻¹.

In the second year with the highest productivity 485.5 kg da⁻¹, the 13D9096EX hybrid is distinguished, and the lowest yield is 226.5 kg da⁻¹ – 13D0903EX. By resistance they fall into the group of Resistant genplasms.

With the 12D9342M sensitive hybrid, the yield is 283 kg da⁻¹.

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