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12, 4000 ,

Disribution and degree of weed growth of amaranth and other weeds in sunflower crops in Plovdiv and Stara Zagora regions

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SUMMARY

2015-2016 .
-
(*A. blitoides*
L. *A. albus* L.)
5500,5 da
, *Amaranthus blitoides* L.
Amaranthus albus L.
-
-
1:1,8.
-
1:1,8.
-
Convolvulus arvensis L.,
-
1:1,3.

In 2015-2016 in Plovdiv and Stara Zagora regions, the distribution and degree of weed growth of amaranth species (*A. blitoides* L. and *A. albus* L.) and other weeds in sunflower crops was studied. 5,500.5 decares were surveyed and *Amaranthus blitoides* L. and *Amaranthus albus* L. were found to occupy a large proportion of the total weed growth of annual weeds. The ratio of prostrate amaranth to other annual weeds was 1: 1.8.

White amaranth was not so widely distributed in the studied areas, but its density was high and the ratio of white amaranth to other annual weeds was 1: 1.8.

Of the perennial weeds, the most common was bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.), which had the highest density during the survey period. The ratio of annual to perennial weeds was 1: 1.3.

:
(*Amaranthus blitoides* L.),
(*Amaranthus albus* L.),

Key words: prostrate amaranth
(*Amaranthus blitoides* L.), white amaranth
(*Amaranthus albus* L.), distribution, weed
density

INTRODUCTION

A key role of weed control is the identification of weed species composition and density, or the so called weed growth diagnosis.

(Spassov and Dimov, 1974; Zhelev et al., 1979; Fetvadžhieva et al., 1982; Topalov, 1986; Tonev and Valeva, 1989; Tonev, 2002; Dimitrova and Laleva 2003)

The studies of a number of authors (Spassov and Dimov, 1974; Zhelev et al., 1979; Fetvadžhieva et al., 1982; Topalov, 1986; Tonev and Valeva, 1989; Tonev, 2002; Dimitrova and Laleva 2003) define annual late spring weeds as the main invaders in row crops. This group also includes *Amaranthus* weeds. Under the conditions of intensive agriculture, their control is an immediate problem and this requires their systematic and regular mapping in the agricultural area. The data obtained can be used to produce a forecast for the occurrence and distribution of the species, which supports the practice of their effective control.

Amaranthus.

: *Amaranthus*
retroflexus L., *A. hybridus* L., *A. blitoides*., *A.*
albus L. *A. lividus* L.

In agricultural areas in Bulgaria we can find different types of amaranth: *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., *A. hybridus* L., *A. blitoides* L., *A. albus* L. and *A. lividus* L. They are characterized with high flexibility and adaptability to a wide range of climatic and edaphic combinations, which, along with their short life cycle, act as favourable preconditions for expansion on large territories.

Amaranthus

In spite of their wide occurrence, *Amaranthus* species have not been systematically studied in Bulgaria, which leads to a knowledge gap about them.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the degree of weed growth of two of the most common species of amaranth in Plovdiv and Stara Zagora regions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2004). (Dimitrova et al., 2004).

20-30 m

10

4-

1000 da

25%

5500,5 da

2015

11 - 15

2016

16 - 20

2015

6 10

2016

4

3140,36 da

2015

The survey was carried out by means of the route method, according to the unitary methodology for plotting and mapping of weeds in agricultural areas, adopted in the country (Dimitrova et al., 2004). For this purpose, the areas are walked through diagonally, starting 20-30 m away from the area border. For each mapped estate of up to 1000 da, 10 criteria have been specified. The weed density is measured on a 4-rate scale, each rate of the scale corresponding to 25% of weed growth density (percentage of the area covered with weed plants). From the primary data, the average score is calculated by groups and types of weeds, then by correction coefficient, the average score obtained is recalculated. The values of the correction coefficient depend on the weed growth phase and growth habit.

A total of 5,500.5 da of sunflower crops were surveyed in the municipalities of Maritsa, Karlovo, Parvomay, Chirpan and Galabovo, and two measurements were made:

1st spring before the first vegetative treatment. In 2015 it was held between 11 May and 15 May, and in 2016 between 16 May and 20 May. The purpose of the first measurement is to estimate the distribution of emerging weeds and to assess the efficacy of imported soil herbicides.

2nd late spring, one month after the last vegetative treatment. In 2015, the survey was conducted from 6 July to 10 July, and in 2016 from 4 July to 15 July. The results of the second measurement complete the information about the weed growth in the mapped area. The results of the weed control applied during the the crop vegetativ period are evaluated, as well as the secondary weed growth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the 3,140.36 da of sunflower crops, mapped out in Plovdiv region in

(*Bidens cernuus* L.),
:
(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)
(*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.).

– (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.)

(*Cynodon dactylon* L.) (*Sorghum halepense* L.)

0,9 1,7

(1).

(*Amaranthus blitoides* L.) 2016

– 0,6

0,8 0,7

1,1, (1).

2016

(*Amaranthus albus* L.) (1).

2015

0,7 0,4

Amaranthus albus L.

Bidens cernuus L., and in the region of Maritsa municipality, camomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) were detected. The data from the mapping show zero distribution of monocotyledonous, monocarpic weeds, which could be explained with the efficacy of imported herbicides.

Of the polycarpic weeds the most common were the field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) in Maritsa and Karlovo municipalities, and the rhizomatous weeds – *Cynodon dactylon* L. and *Sorghum halepense* L. – in Parvomay and Maritsa municipalities. The highest density of these species was reported in Maritsa municipality – rate 0.9 during in the first counting and rate 1.7 during the second one, which is due to the ineffective herbicides, as well as to irregular weed control (Table 1).

In relation to prostrate amaranth (*Amaranthus blitoides* L.) in 2016, the tendency for its zero distribution in Parvomai municipality was maintained. In Maritsa municipality, the registered degree of its weed growth was of rate 0.6 during the first counting, and of 0.8 during the second one. In Karlovo municipality, its density fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.1, respectively for the first and second measurements (Table 1).

In 2016 *Amaranthus albus* L. was registered in all areas surveyed (Table 1). In Karlovo municipality, where it had zero distribution in 2015, the density was 0.4 during the first and 0.7 during the second counting. In the other two municipalities of Plovdiv region, there were no significant differences in the degree of weed growth of *Amaranthus albus* L. in the two years of the survey.

1. ()
2015-2016 .

Table 1. Rates of Density of weeds in sunflower crops in Plovdiv region during the period 2015-2016

Studied areas	Prostrate amaranth (<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> L.)		White amaranth (<i>Amaranthus albus</i> L.)		Other annual weeds		Perennial weeds	
	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting
2015								
Plovdiv region	0.5	0.6	0,7	0,4	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.7
Maritsa Municipality								
Plovdiv region	0.9	0.5	-	-	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Karlovo Municipality								
Plovdiv region	-	-	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0
Parvomay Municipality								
2016								
Plovdiv region	0.6	0.8	0,6	0,6	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.5
Maritsa Municipality								
Plovdiv region	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.8
Karlovo Municipality								
Plovdiv region	-	-	0,7	1,4	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7
Parvomay Municipality								
/ Average for the period								
Plovdiv region	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1
Maritsa Municipality								
Plovdiv region	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Karlovo Municipality								
Plovdiv region	-	-	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Parvomay Municipality								

2016 . *Amaranthus blitoides* L. *Amaranthus albus* L. -
-
(*Bidens cernuus* L.),
(*Chenopodium album* L.),
(*Solanum nigrum* L.),
(*Datura stramonium* L.),
(*Polygonum convolvulus* L.),
(*Galium aparine* L.),

In 2016, alongside *Amaranthus blitoides* L. and *Amaranthus albus* L., the following dicotyledonous species were also registered – *Bidens cernuus* L., *Chenopodium album* L., *Black Solanum nigrum* L., *Polygonum aviculare* L., *Xanthium strumarium* L. and *Rapanus raphanistrum* L. – as well as the

2.

()
2015-2016 .**Table 2. Rates of density of weeds in sunflower crops in Stara Zagora region during the period 2015-2016**

Studied areas	Prostrate amaranth (<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> L.)		Other annual weeds		Perennial weeds	
	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting	1 st reporting	2 nd reporting
	2015					
Stara Zagora region	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
Chirpan Municipality						
Stara Zagora region	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Galabovo Municipality						
	2016					
Stara Zagora region	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Chirpan Municipality						
Stara Zagora region	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8
Galabovo Municipality						
	/ Average for the period					
Stara Zagora region	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
Chirpan Municipality						
Stara Zagora region	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
Galabovo Municipality						

2015 .
0,2 ,
() 2).
.
-
-
.
-
(*Convolvulus*
arvensis L.),
(*Cirsium arvense*
L.)
(*Sonchus arvensis*
L.).
0,5 ,
0,7
,
0,6 1,0 () 2).

The total density of the other annual species in 2015, in both municipalities, was of rate 0.2, in the first and second countings alike (Table 2). The distribution of barnyard grass and hairy crab grass in the sunflower crops in Chirpan and Galabovo municipalities was caused by the treatment of the areas only with broadleaf herbicides.

Of the polycarpic weeds, the most common were the field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.), the creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.), and the field milk thistle (*Sonchus arvensis* L.). In Chirpan municipality their density during the first measurement was of rate 0.5, and during the second one, it increased to rate 0.7. In Galabovo municipality the density was respectively of rate 0.6 and

(
) ,
2016 .
- 0,1, ,
500
Amaranthus blitoides L.
- 0,2
0,3 (2).
2016 .
0,2 , (2).
s-
2016 .
(*Convolvulus arvensis* L.)
(*Cirsium arvense* L.). -
2016 .
- 0,6
1,0
(2),

- rate 1.0 (Table 2). This is due to
- shortcomings in agrotechnology (untimely
- vegetation treatments, uneven seed
- density) and the unsatisfactory effect of
- herbicides used against perennial
- species.

In 2016 the density of prostrate
amaranth in Chirpan Municipality was low –
rate 0.1, both in the first and second
measurement. This is thanks to the good
herbicidal effect of Gardoprim Plus Gold
500 SC preparation, targeting amaranth
species. A higher density of *Amaranthus*
blitoides L. was registered in Galabovo
municipality – rate 0.2 during the first,
and 0.3 during the second measurement
(Table 2).

The density of the other annual
species in 2016, in both regions, was of
rate 0.2 in the first and second
measurement alike (Table 2). The results
of the mapping show zero distribution of
barnyard grass and hairy crab grass,
which can be explained by the efficacy of
the herbicides s-metolachlor and
cycloxydim.

In the surveyed areas in 2016, the
perennial root-suckering species of
bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) and
creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.) were
found. A higher density of these species
in 2016 was reported in Chirpan
Municipality – rate 0.6 after the first
measurement and 1.0 after the second
one (Table 2), due to ineffective
herbicides and irregular
agrotechnological activities.

CONCLUSIONS

3140,36 da 2015-2016 .
-
Amaranthus blitoides L. *Amaranthus*
albus L.
Amaranthus albus L. -
-
Amaranthus blitoides L. -

In the total of 3,140.36 da of
sunflower crops, mapped in 2015-2016, in
Plovdiv region, the amaranth species
Amaranthus blitoides L. and *Amaranthus*
albus L. have a large share in the total
weed growth.

Amaranthus albus L. was
registered in all the three municipalities of
Maritsa, Karlovo and Parvomay.

Amaranthus blitoides L. was not
found in Parvomay municipality. The

(Convolvulus arvensis L.), (Sorghum halepense L.)
 (Cynodon dactylon L.)
 1,1:1.
 1:2.
 1:1,4.
 2015-2016
 2360,14 da
 Amaranthus blitoides L.
 0,3
 (0,2)
 s-
 (Convolvulus arvensis L.)
 (Cirsium arvense L.)
 1:4.
 1,5:1.

highest density of the two species was registered in Maritsa municipality.

An increase in the degree of weed growth of annual monocotyledonous species has been registered, which is due to the treatment of areas with herbicide based on bifenox and oxyfluorfen.

During the two years of polycarpic weed counting, the most common ones have been: field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* L.) and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon* L.). Johnson grass has the highest distribution density.

In the surveyed areas the ratio of annual to perennial weeds is 1.1 to 1. The ratio of prostrate amaranth to other annual weeds for the three municipalities is 1 to 2. The average ratio of white amaranth to other annual weeds for the municipalities of Maritsa, Karlovo and Parvomay is 1 to 1.4.

In the total of 2,360.14 da of sunflower crops, plotted between 2015 and 2016 in Stara Zagora region, the species *Amaranthus blitoides* L. has been registered, which weed growth is of rate 0.3.

Of the monocarpic weeds, the most common species are *Chenopodium album* L., *Consolida orientalis*, *Bidens cernuus* L., *Datura stramonium* L., *Anagallis arvensis* L., *Echinochloa crus-galli* L. and *Digitaria sanguinalis* L. It is notable that, this region has lower weed growth density (rate 0.2) – in comparison with Plovdiv region, which is due to the effect of s-metolachlor, terbuthylazine and cycloxydim, applied to the available weeds.

During the two years of survey of polycarpic weeds, the most common have been the bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) and the creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.). The bindweed has the higher distribution density.

In the surveyed areas the ratio of annual to perennial weeds is 1 to 4. The average ratio of prostrate amaranth to other annual weeds for the two municipalities is 1.5 to 1.

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Assessment of field germination and initial temp of growth of Sudangrass, Sorghum x Sudangrass hybrids and sweet sorghum forms

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SUMMARY

An assessment of the field germination and initial temp of growth of a wide set of varieties and breeding materials of Sudangrass, Sorghum x Sudangrass hybrids and sweet Sorghum forms for green mass production has been made on two dates of sowing.

The factors of the environment, like the lower temperature for the earlier sowings and the water deficiency for the later sowings, decrease significantly the germination of the tested origins' seeds. The field germination with sowing in April decreases with 38% to 50%, and with 17% to 25% for the later sowing, compared to the laboratory seeds germination.

In the conditions of severe drought in 2015 the advantages of the earlier sowing are expressed by significant increase of the green mass growth, on the

50% 17% 25% 38%
2015

(Krieg, 1994). germination and short vegetation period (Krieg, 1994).

(Abdala, 1982). - The breeding for high germination
- with resistance to water and temperature
- stress is with a high efficiency (Abdala,
1982). The tendency for extreme
- deviations from the agro-climatic norms
during the last years updates the
necessity for assessment and selection of
breeding materials with high germination
and resistance to water and temperature
stress in the initial phases of development
(Yu and Tuinistra, 2001). The newly
- created varieties and candidate-varieties
- need detailed characteristics of their
- sowing qualities. Basic factors are the fast
- initial growth, the drought resistance and
the resistance to diseases (Mohamed and
Francis, 1984).

(Yu and Tuinistra, 2001).

(Mohamed and Francis, 1984).

The aim of the research is to make an assessment for field germination and initial temp of growth of a wide set of varieties and breeding materials of Sudangrass, Sorghum x Sudangrass hybrids and sweet sorghum forms for green mass production at two dates of sowing.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2015 : The following materials were included in the experiments during 2015 and 2016:

<p>2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SVE, 2. SAVE, 3. ZTE, 4. SAZE, 5. 1, 6. Super Sweet, 7. Susu, 8. SWT, 9. , 10. Verkor, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SVE – stabilized sudangrass population 2. SAVE – population received by hybridization of Sudangrass with Sorghum 3. ZTE – stabilized sweet sorghum population 4. SAZE – population from hybridization of sweet sorghum with sorghum 5. Endje 1 – Bulgarian variety, hybrid of Sudangrass with sweet sorghum 6. Super Sweet – variety USA, hybrid of sorghum with a sweet sorghum form 7. Susu – variety, Italy, sorghum x sudangrass hybrid 8. SWT – stabilized population for biomass production 9. Syntetic – variety Ukraine, synthetic population 10. Verkor – variety France,
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1988).

the experimental results (Lidanski, 1988).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The seasons in 2015 and 2016 started with continuous and cool spring and the lower than normal temperatures affected negatively on the normal development of plants of the earlier sowing in April (Table 1). The subsequent continuous drought, better expressed in 2015, brought to slow germination, irregular growth and ungraded sowings formed after the second date of sowing.

1).

1. **Table 1. Climatic conditions at Agricultural Institute in Shumen during 2015-2016**

Year	Month	/ Rainfalls					Air temperature	
		/ Decades			Sum	Norm	Mean	
2015	V	-	33.8	10.6				44.4
	V	26.0	52.9	147.6	226.5	64.0	15.1	
	V	37.0	19.9	14.6	71.5	75.0	19.3	
	VII	2.2	4.4	63.9	70.5	60.0	21.9	
	VIII	29.0	37.3	4.0	70.3	42.0	22.5	
	IX	54.3	0.2	-	54.5	28.0	17.5	
/ Total for the period					537.7			
2016	V	-	5.2	51.1	56.3	41.0	13.9	
	V	26.4	15.1	16.6	58.1	64.0	15.5	
	V	6.9	13.6	-	20.5	75.0	21.6	
	VII	25.4	0.3	3.8	29.5	60.0	23.4	
	VIII	-	18.4	36.8	55.2	42.0	22.1	
	IX	-	8.0	2.5	10.5	28.0	18.8	
/ Total for the period					261.2			

2015
30
14
27% 85 %
47.7%.

In 2015 the sowings were made at 30 days interval, the same was the interval between the two counts of the green and dry mass growth. The germination on the 14th day (Table 2) for the earlier sowing date varies strongly – from 27% to 85%, with mean of 47.7%. For all the tested genotypes the field germination is significantly lower than the laboratory germination.

2.

, 2015 .

Table 2. Results for germination, green mass and dry matter content growth on two sowing dates of sudangrass, sorghum x sudangrass hybrids and sweet sorghum forms, in 2015

Variants	Laboratory germination %	Field germination %		/ Growth			
				g/ g per plant		Dry matter, %	
		date	date	date	date	date	date
1. SAVE	85,2	31,0	51,0	14,8	2,75	27,1	21,4
2. Endje 1 – St.	85,0	40,0	61,0	9,50	3,93	28,9	20,8
3. Gordovan	87,6	61,0	64,0	6,42	3,12	27,7	22,5
4. Verkor - St.	77,0	51,5	58,0	5,50	3,45	27,2	25,0
5. Susu	83,3	55,5	70,0	5,75	2,14	26,1	20,0
6. Zemlyachka	84,3	46,0	47,0	5,00	3,19	30,0	20,0
7. Navigator	85,0	42,0	34,0	4,25	2,20	29,4	20,0
8. Sooner Sweet	87,0	39,0	54,0	6,50	1,67	26,9	22,2
9. Super Sweet - St.	84,2	36,6	37,0	4,50	2,43	27,8	22,2
10. DZ	85,6	44,0	30,3	9,50	1,50	31,5	22,2
11. Sin W	77,0	38,0	26,0	6,00	2,56	29,2	23,8
12. SAVF1	74,2	50,0	45,3	7,05	1,25	28,6	20,6
13. Sin R	88,7	45,0	62,5	4,25	1,94	31,2	20,8
14. SZT	82,1	38,5	62,5	4,75	2,42	26,3	20,0
15. SZM	88,2	85,0	77,7	8,67	2,14	26,9	21,2
16. SZX	84,7	48,6	34,0	8,00	1,47	28,1	20,0
17. Stavropolskaya	85,0	27,3	37,0	4,67	2,43	28,6	22,2
18. SAZF1	83,6	36,0	53,7	5,00	1,89	30,0	20,1
19. SAZE	79,4	39,7	78,7	5,05	2,43	30,0	19,5
20. Sin WZ	78,2	30,0	80,4	3,75	1,88	26,7	20,6
21. SWT	75,0	68,6	84,0	4,00	2,38	25,0	20,5
22. Gaolyan	85,0	61,0	88,0	4,06	2,95	31,2	25,0
23. SgOBF	99,0	78,8	86,0	10,9	2,72	25,0	22,9
24. ST	78,9	45,9	55,5	5,89	2,65	23,0	19,9
Average	82,8	44,7	66,8	6,45	2,43	25,7	23,9
GD-1%		2,35	3,22	1,45	1,65	3,74	2,68
P %		3,21	3,14	4,75	5,21	2,36	3,05

44.7%, 82.8%

68% (

48%

On the average the field germination is 44.7%, compared to the mean laboratory germination of 82.8%. For the second date of sowing (after 30 days) an average increase of the field germination to 68% is registered (compared to the mean field germination of 48% for the earlier sowing date). It should be noted that for some of the sweet forms the field germination decreases. That is due to the continuous drought starting from the beginning of

16.06.
5-6
2.43 g
6.5 g

- May, which affected negatively on the development and growth of the germinated plants. On 16.06, the plants of both variants are in 5-6th leaf phase, but the variant with the later sowing date is lagging significantly behind regarding the increase of its mass. In conditions of severe drought the earlier sowing variant forms on average green mass of 6.5 g per plant compared to mean of 2.43g per plant of the later sowing variant.

The dry matter content varies in much narrower limits for the tested genotypes and is aligned for the two variants of sowing.

2015
3.
2016
2016
82.8%
13.3%
69.7%.
80.6%.
61.7%

The results for germination and growth in 2016 are given on Table 3. The seeds produced in 2015, have better sowing qualities. The average laboratory germination was 96%, compared to 82.8% of the seeds which were used the previous year. The counted field germination for the earlier sowing date varies from 13.3% to 69.7%. The variation of the field germination for the later sowing variant is also strong – from 35% to 80.6%. The average values of respectively 54.1% and 61.7% for both variants correlate with the higher sowing qualities of the seeds.

(-)
19.3 g
15.6 g
30%
31%
5%
2015

The more favourable conditions in the beginning of the 2016 vegetation (May-June) speed up the growth and decrease the differences between the average values of the green mass per plant of the two variants of sowing – 19.3 g per plant for the earlier sowing date and 15.6 g per plant for the later sowing variant. Less variation is retained for the dry matter, even if the relevant average values of 30% and 31% are with about 5% higher than those in 2015.

3.

, 2016 .

Table 3. Results for germination, green mass and dry matter content growth on two sowing dates of sudangrass, sorghum x sudangrass hybrids and sweet sorghum forms, in 2016

Variants	Laboratory germination %	Field germination %		/ Growth			
				g/ g per plant		Dry matter, %	
		date	date	date	date	fate	date
1. SAVE	58,0	13.3	35.0	25.5	22.5	32.4	37.2
2. Endje 1 – St.	96,2	36.7	57.0	26.9	12.9	34.7	29.3
3. Gordovan	98,0	41.7	38.3	22.9	18.0	32.1	27.8
4. Verkor	96,0	57.3	58.5	16.3	14.2	31.3	31.7
5. Susu	97,0	53.3	75.3	15.4	12.0	29.3	33.1
6. Zemlyachka	99,0	63.7	75.8	21.3	15.5	37.2	32.0
7. Navigator	95,0	62.7	52.4	16.4	21.3	32.6	29.8
8. Sooner Sweet	94,0	66.7	67.0	18.5	16.3	30.0	29.5
9. Super Sweet	96,0	65.0	53.0	18.0	16.1	31.7	28.3
10. DZ	87,0	30.0	37.8	19.1	11.2	32.1	22.2
11. Sin W	100.0	54.7	54.7	15.3	18.5	24.3	27.8
12. SAVF1	98.0	47.0	51.0	15.7	13.9	27.3	28.6
13. Sin R	93.0	78.7	80.6	25.0	16.1	30.8	31.3
14. SZT	78.0	37.0	80.0	23.8	25.3	32.6	33.9
15. SZM	89.0	55.7	54.7	16.0	20.2	27.1	28.3
16. SZX	87,0	69.7	65.4	20.7	21.5	34.9	32.6
17. Stavropolskaya	97,0	69.7	63.3	15.2	13.8	31.9	29.0
18. SAZF1	65,0	69.3	69.4	18.9	14.7	35.2	32.9
19. SAZE	93,0	57.6	70.5	15.0	17.0	33.3	31.7
20. Sin WZ	85,3	62.7	46.0	17.4	16.4	34.9	30.5
21. SWT	91,4	63.0	69.3	11.8	11.6	35.2	28.4
22. Gaolyan	97,0	55.0	60.6	15.3	11.7	23.8	28.6
23. SgOBF	94,0	34.3	48.0	24.3	22.3	26.7	38.3
24. ST	95,0	48.3	62.5	19.5	12.5	24.5	26.9
Average	95,8	54.1	61,7	19.3	15,6	31.0	30,0
GD-1%		4,57	5,32	4,32	5,01	2,72	2,55
P %		4,28	3,22	4,75	5,21	3,30	3,54

CONCLUSIONS

The environmental factors, like the lower temperature for the earlier sowings and the water deficiency for the later sowings, decrease significantly the field germination of the tested origins' seeds. The field germination is lower with 38% to 50% for April sowing, and with 17% to 25% for later sowing, than the measured laboratory germination of seeds.

2015	-	6.5 g	-	In the conditions of severe drought in 2015 the earlier sown variants form green mass on average of 6.5 g per plant, significantly more than the green mass formed by the later sowing variants – 2.43 g per plant. The more favourable conditions in the beginning of 2016 vegetation speed up significantly the growth of green mass and decrease the differences between the growth of the plants – on the average of 19.3 g per plant for the earlier sowing and 15.6 g per plant for the later sown variants.
2.43 g	-		-	
2016	.		-	The dry matter content is affected less by the environmental factors and is determined by the genotyped continuance of the developmental phases.
19.3 g	,	15.6 g	-	

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