

## ( ) (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

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 1, 5800, 2  
 2, 5200

### Influence of herbicides for soil application on seed germination and initial development on the broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

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Received: 29.11.2018

Accepted: 18.12.2018

Published: 21.12.2018

#### SUMMARY

2016-2017 . -  
 -  
 ( ) (*Sorghum*  
*vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)  
 960 ; (960 g/l  
 S- ); 600 (600 g/l  
 ); 538 (375 g/l s-  
 + 125 g/l +  
 37.5 g/l ); 480  
 (480 g/l ); (455  
 g/l ) 480  
 (240 g/l + 240 g/l  
 )  
 , : 600 ,  
 480 ,  
 480  
 (IR 0.0  
 - 16.4%),

During the period 2017-2018 at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven was studied sensitivity of six broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions to the herbicides Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l S-metolachlor); Sencor 600 SC (600 g/l metribuzin); Lumax 538 SC (375 g/l s-metolachlor + 125 g/l terbuthylazine + 37.5 g/l mesotrione); Callisto 480 SC (480 g/l mesotrione); Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) and Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprosulfamide) on seed germination and the initial development of plants, under laboratory conditions.

It was found that: Sencor 600 SC, Calisto 480 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480 SC do not show statistically significant inhibitory effects (IR from 0.0 to 16.4%), on the seed germination of

( ) (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N Scegedi 1023),  
 ;  
 (TI) -  
 (OFE)  
 MI16N, GL15A, Prima PL16  
 480 ,  
 S14  
 AS17P GL15A  
 600 ;  
 ml/da 480 - 15 ml/da - 21.0  
 ( )  
 S14 ( 25.7%),  
 ( 11.9 16.1%)  
 S14 Szegegi 1023,  
 ;  
 /  
 ;  
 ( )  
 :  
 ,  
 ,  
 Sorghum vulgare var. technicum [Körn.]

broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N and Scegedi 1023), compared to control variants in laboratory conditions; with the relative good tolerance (TI) to herbicides and the lowest total phytotoxic effect (OFE) broomcorn accessions are distinguished MI16N, GL15A, Prima and PL16 after treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 SC and a relatively high phytotoxic effect (OFE) has been reported in sample S14 after treatment with Stomp Aqua, as well as AS17P and GL15A at the applied Sencor 600 SC; the lowest applied doses of Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21.0 ml/da and Callisto 480 SC - 15 ml/da had a statistically significant stimulating effect (hormhese) on laboratory seed germination at the accession S14 (up to 25.7%), as well as a stimulating effect (11.9 to 16.1%) in accessions S14 and Szegegi 1023, which determines the interest in their inclusion in the breeding programs, as donors for tolerance to herbicides containing the active substance mesotrione and/or isoxaflutole; an equivalence between the selectivity of the herbicides as measured by the growght inhibition of root, stem and seedling and the values from overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) in the early stages of development of the tested broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] accessions.

**Key words:** germination, seeds, herbicides, selectivity, *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

## INTRODUCTION

( )  
 (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)  
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 ,  
 (Bibi et al. 2010; Serna-Saldívar et al., 2012; Cifuentes et al., 2014).

Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) has a high productive potential, multifunctional use (feed for animals, raw material for industry and the production of biofuels and others) and had multilateral economic, social and environmental importance (Bibi et al. 2010; Serna-Saldívar et al., 2012; Cifuentes et al., 2014).

*Sorghum vulgare*  
var. *technicum* [Körn.]

(Moyer et al., 2003; Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Angelova et al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

Jamshidi et al. (2011), Fromme et al. (2012), Silva et al. (2014)

*Sorghum vulgare*,  
var. *technicum* [Körn.]

( - )

(Tahir et al., 2005; Bibi et al., 2012).

*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum*  
[Körn.]

Latifi and Jamshidi (2011)  
Jinying et al (2013),  
(Marinov-Serafimov et al., 2017).

(Gercheva et al., 2002; Rankova et al. 2004; Rankova, 2006; Rankova et al., 2006; Dimitrijevi , et al., 2012; Nacheva et al., 2012; Yancheva et al., 2013; Dimitrijevi , et al., 2016)

Due to their high ecological plasticity and increased resistance to unfavorable abiotic factors, *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] is a perspective culture for inclusion in rotation, in global warming and drought conditions (Moyer et al., 2003; Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Angelova et al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

According to Jamshidi et al. (2011), Fromme et al. (2012); Silva et al. (2014) the realization of the biological potential of *Sorghum* species as well as *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] depends on the slow growth rate of the plants and the weed infestation in critical growth stage (germination – third leaf) of their development. The use of herbicides with high selectivity after seedling, before emergence of the crop allows for provision of weed-free crops as well as for the improving the quality of the production (Tahir et al., 2005; Bibi et al., 2012).

The selectivity of herbicides to *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] worldwide has been partially explored Latifi and Jamshidi (2011) and Jinying et al (2013) and are extremely limited in our country (Marinov-Serafimov et al., 2017). Summarized results of experimental work by (Gercheva et al., 2002; Rankova et al. 2004; Rankova, 2006; Rankova et al., 2006; Dimitrijevi , et al., 2012; Nacheva et al., 2012; Yancheva et al., 2013; Dimitrijevi , et al., 2016) show that performing screening to determine the selectivity of herbicides under laboratory conditions allows an easy and rapid differentiation of their phytotoxicity in a number of agricultural crops, as well as establishing species and variety sensitivity in the early stages of the breeding process.

The aim of the study is to determine the selectivity of herbicides applied after sowing, before the emergence of seed culture and the initial development of

( ) (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

accessions of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) and detection of accessions with a lower sensitivity to herbicides, which could serve as a means of increasing the efficiency of the breeding process.

2017-2018 .

*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the period 2017-2018 in the laboratory conditions of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven. Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions were used from a working collection of the Institute for Forage Crops - Pleven (Table 1).

1.

**technicum** Körn.)

( ) (*Sorghum vulgare* var.

**Table 1. Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions**

		/ Accessions
1.	S14	Bulgaria / Local population from Southeast
2.	AS17P	Northern Bulgaria / Local population from Central
3.	Prima	/ Variety
4.	GL15A	Central Northern Bulgaria / Local populations from
5.	PL16	
6.	MI16N	
7.	Szegedi 1023	/ Variety

*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

100

90 mm

(Mamiroa et al., 2015).

In order to assess the effect of the tested herbicides on the seed germination and initial development of *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.], 100 seeds of each accession were placed in Petri dishes, 90 mm diameter in sand (Mamiroa et al., 2015).

The following factors were studied:

: - : <sub>1</sub> – S14; <sub>2</sub> – AS17P; <sub>3</sub> – Prima; <sub>4</sub> – GL15A; <sub>5</sub> – PL16; <sub>6</sub> – MI16N <sub>7</sub> – Szegedi 1023.

B : b<sub>1</sub> – 960 (960 g/l S- ); b<sub>2</sub> – 600 (600 g/l ); b<sub>3</sub> – 538 (375 g/l s- + 125 g/l + 37.5 g/l ); b<sub>4</sub> – 480 (480 g/l ); b<sub>5</sub> – (455 g/l ) b<sub>5</sub> – 480 (240 g/l + 240 g/l

Factor A – accessions: <sub>1</sub> – S14; <sub>2</sub> – AS17P; <sub>3</sub> – Prima; <sub>4</sub> – GL15A; <sub>5</sub> – PL16; <sub>6</sub> – MI16N <sub>7</sub> – Szegedi 1023. Factor B herbicides: b<sub>1</sub> – Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l S-metolachlor); b<sub>2</sub> – Sencor 600 SC (600 g/l metribuzin); b<sub>3</sub> – Lumax 538 SC (375 g/l s-metolachlor + 125 g/l terbuthylazine + 37.5 g/l mesotrione); b<sub>4</sub> Callisto 480 SC (480 g/l mesotrione); b<sub>5</sub> – Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin); b<sub>6</sub> – Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l

100% : 1 – 25%; 2 – 50% 3 –  
 22 ± 2<sup>0</sup>  
 (IR) e

cyprosulfamide). Factor application doses: 1 – 50%; 2 – 100% 3 – 150% of the dose determined by the manufacturer. The dose of the herbicides was recalculated to the area of the petri dishes. 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 ± 2<sup>0</sup> for seven days.

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

Inhibition rate (IR) was determined by the equation (1).

$$IR = \left[ \frac{C - T}{C} \right] \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

C –  
 –  
 ;  
 ( cm/d) e

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

Growth rate ( cm/d) is determined by the equation (2) Mamonov and Kim (1978).

Mamonov and Kim (1978).

$$K_{cm/d} = \frac{(W_2 - W_1)}{t_d} \quad (2)$$

W<sub>1</sub> –  
 W<sub>2</sub> –  
 , t<sub>d</sub> –  
 W<sub>2</sub> – W<sub>1</sub>  
 (CA)  
 Nasr and

where W<sub>1</sub> – initial stage of reporting; W<sub>2</sub> – final stage of reporting; t<sub>d</sub> – period of time in the range W<sub>2</sub> – W<sub>1</sub>.

Allometric coefficient (CA) is determined by the equation (3) (Nasr and Mansour, 2005).

Mansour (2005).

$$CA = \frac{L_r}{L_s} \quad (3)$$

L<sub>r</sub> – (cm)  
 L<sub>s</sub> – (cm)  
 (T) e

where L<sub>r</sub> – length (cm) of the root, L<sub>s</sub> – length (cm) of the stem.

Tolerance Index (T) was determined an adapted formula by Tahseen and Jagannath (2015), equation (4).

Tahseen and Jagannath (2015)  
 (4).

$$TI = \frac{LS_{TR}}{LS_{CT} \cdot 100} \quad (4)$$

LS<sub>TR</sub> –  
 , cm; LS<sub>CT</sub> –

where LS<sub>TR</sub> – longest of seedlings in each treatment, cm; LS<sub>CT</sub> – longest of

, cm.  
e : (OFE)

seedlings in each control treatment, *cm*;  
Overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was determined by the Equation:

$$OFE = IR_{average} \cdot \frac{IR_{min} - IR_{max}}{100} \quad (5)$$

$IR_{average}$  – ,  
, %;  $IR_{min}$  – -  $IR_{max}$  – ,  
%.  
 $arcsin$  – -  
Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994).

where  $IR_{average}$  – Inhibition rate on length of the seedlings, average for each herbicide of all studied doses, %;  $IR_{min}$  – at the lowest and  $IR_{max}$  – the highest dose for each herbicide, %.

The percentage of seed germination was calculated after preliminary  $arcsin$  - transformation following the formula, forwarded by Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994).

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

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

Experimental data were analyzed using the software Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

( 960 , 600  
, 538 , 480 ,  
(IR -5.3 -  
25.7%) - (IR 4.3  
100%)  
(*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)  
( 2). - -  
600 , 480  
(IR 5.7 81.5%)  
S14, AS17P  
P=0.05

The results of bioassays made with soil application herbicides (Dual Gold 960 EC, Sencor 600 SC, Lummax 538 SC, Calisto 480 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flex 480 SC) had a stimulating ( $IR$  of -5.3 to -25.7%) - to an inhibitory effect ( $IR$  of 4.3 to 100%) on seed germination of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions (Table 2). The strongest depressing effect on laboratory germination of the seeds were detected in the herbicides Sencor 600 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flex 480 SC ( $IR$  from 5.7 to 81.5%) in the accessions S14, AS17P at all applied doses, the differences was statistically significantly reduced at  $P = 0.05$  compared to control variants.

## 2.

( ) (*Sorghum vulgare* var.*technicum* Körn.)**Table 2. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on seed germination of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions**

Herbicides	ml(g)da Dose, ml(g)da		/ Accessions						
			S14	AS17P	Prima	GL15A	MI16N	PL16	Szegedi 1023
/Control	0.0	GS%	71.57ef	90,00b	80,78b	90,00d	76,72b	76,72b	80,80c
		IR	0.0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	GS%	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	GS%	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	GS%	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	IR	67.50d	45.00ab	90.00b	71.57b-d	73.39b	73.39b	80.78c
		GS%	5.7	50.0	-11.4	20.5	4.3	4.3	0.0
	45.0	IR	56.79cd	39.23a	76.72b	71.57bcd	61.17b	61.17b	80.78c
		GS%	20.7	56.4	5.0	20.5	20.3	20.3	0.0
	67.5	IR	47.88c	19.62a	67.50b	60.11bc	64.18b	64.18b	70.38c
		GS%	33.1	78.2	16.4	33.2	16.3	16.3	12.9
538 Lumax 538 SC	150	IR	28.39b	13.28a	64.18b	54.22b	25.38a	25.38a	34.60bc
		GS%	60.3	85.2	20.6	39.8	66.9	66.9	57.2
	300.0	IR	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	9.22a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		GS%	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	IR	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	16.61a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		GS%	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Callisto 480 SC	15.0	IR	90.00f	25.38a	76.72b	80.78cd	73.39b	64.18b	80.78c
		GS%	-25.7	71.8	5.0	10.2	4.3	16.3	0.0
	30.0	IR	71.57ef	22.50a	90.00b	80.78cd	73.39b	64.18b	90.00c
		GS%	0.0	75.0	-11.4	10.2	4.3	16.3	-11.4
	45.0	IR	56.79cd	22.50a	76.72b	90.00d	73.39b	64.18b	73.39c
		GS%	20.7	75.0	5.0	0.0	4.3	16.3	9.2
Stomp Aqua	175.0	IR	56.79cd	31.72a	67.50b	80.78cd	80.78b	80.78b	76.72c
		GS%	20.7	64.8	16.4	10.2	-5.3	-5.3	5.1
	350.0	IR	56.79cd	22.50a	76.72b	80.78cd	73.39b	73.39b	73.39c
		GS%	20.7	75.0	5.0	10.2	4.3	4.3	9.2
	525.0	IR	39.11bc	16.61a	80.78b	76.72bcd	70.38b	70.38b	64.62c
		GS%	45.4	81.5	0.0	14.8	8.3	8.3	20.0
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	IR	90.00f	31.72a	90.00b	80.78cd	80.78b	73.39b	76.72c
		GS%	-25.7	64.8	-11.4	10.2	-5.3	4.3	5.1
	42.0	IR	90.00f	25.38a	80.78b	80.78cd	76.72b	73.39b	67.50bc
		GS%	-25.7	71.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	4.3	16.5
	63.0	IR	42.12bc	35.78a	76.72b	76.72bcd	80.78b	80.78b	67.50bc
		GS%	41.2	60.2	5.0	14.8	-5.3	-5.3	16.5

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically significant differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> – root length, %; IR – inhibition rate

( ) (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N Scedgi 1023) - In all other broomcorn accessions (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N and Scedgi 1023), seed germination ranges (from 90.0 to 64.18%) and is practically unaffected by the application of the herbicides Sencor 600 SK, Calisto 480 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480

16.4%), 480 (IR 0.0), 960, 538, 150 ml/da, 538 ( ), S14 (IR -25.7), 480, 480 ( 2). ( ), (  $RL_{cm}$  ) 3). - (  $cm/d$  ) MI16N ( $RL_{cm}$  ) 18,17  $cm/d$  2.60), Szegedi 1023 S14 (  $RL_{cm}$  ) 9.20 9,39  $cm$   $cm/d$  1.32 1.35), AS17P, Prima, GL15A PL16 ( $RL_{cm}$  ) 11.18 15.38  $cm/d$  1.60 15.38). (IR 11.9) 16.1%) a (IR 3.9 100%) ( ) ( 5). - 538 (IR (IR 480 600 (IR 25.5 63.5%) 480 (IR 4.6 51.4%),

SC (IR from 0.0 to 16.4%), with differences not statistically significant at all applied doses, compared to control variants.

The Dual Gold 960 EC and Lumax 538 SC herbicides had a lethal effect on seed germination, except for the lowest applied dose of 150 ml/da of Lumax 538 SC. A statistically significant stimulating effect (hormesis) in the study was found in the local population S14 (IR -25.7) after treatment with herbicides Calisto 480 SC and Merlin Flexx 480 SC, but only at the lowest applied doses (Table 2).

The growth dynamics of root, stem, and seedlings in the initial stages of development the broomcorn depends mainly on the accessions and selectivity of the tested herbicides for soil application (Table 3). The largest length ( $RL_{cm}$ ) and germination rate ( $K_{cm/d}$ ) per seedling was recorded for the accession MI16N ( $RL_{cm(Seedling)}$  18.17 and  $K_{cm/d}$  2.60), and the accession in Szegedi 1023 variety and S14 (respectively  $RL_{cm(Seedling)}$  from 9.20 to 9.39  $cm$  and  $K_{cm/d}$  from 1.32 to 1.35), while AS17P, Prima, GL15A and PL16 had an intermediate position ( $RL_{cm(Seedling)}$  of 11.18 to 15.38 and  $K_{cm/d}$  of 1.60 to 15.38).

The herbicides at the applied doses had IR (from 11.9 to 16.1%) a statistically significant inhibitory effect (IR) on the growth of seedlings (IR from 3.9 to 100%) at the accessions broomcorn as compared to the control variants (Table 5).

Most strongly reduced length of the seedlings in all accessions of broomcorn after treatment with herbicides Lumax 538 SC ( $IR_{average}$  from 91.5 to 98.5%), Stomp Aqua ( $IR_{average}$  from 85.6 to 98.9%), Merlin Flexx 480 SC ( $IR_{average}$  5.4 to 57.9 %) and Sencor 600 SC ( $IR_{average}$  of 25.5 to 63.5%) and the lowest with treatment with Calisto 480 SC (IR in the mean of 4.6 to 51.4%) compared to control variants with distilled water, the differences were statistically significant



=0.05, -  
 Prima, GL15, PL16,  
 MI16N Szegedi 1023

reduced at the P = 0.05. Although the percentage of germinated seeds of the accessions Prima, GL15A, PL16, MI16N and Szegedi 1023 after treatment with the indicated herbicides showed a tendency towards alignment with the control variant – distilled water, the differences were statistically insignificant (Table 3).

3.

( ) (*Sorghum vulgare* var.

*technicum* Körn.)

**Table 3. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on seedling length of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions**

Herbicides	ml(g)da Dose, ml(g)da		/ ccessions						
			S14	AS17P	Prima	GL15A	MI16N	PL16	Szegedi 1023
/Control	0.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	9.25 f	11.18i	14.32g	15.38f	18.17g	14.06h	9.39de
		IR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	8.88ef	9.40hi	8.16de	7.61c	9.55f	8.44de	8.74c-e
		IR	4.0	15.9	43.0	50.5	47.4	40.0	6.9
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	4.96d	5.38c-e	6.28c	6.61bc	6.34c	6.30bc	7.24c
		IR	46.4	51.9	56.1	57.0	65.1	55.2	22.9
	67.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	4.12cd	5.38c-f	4.38b	5.41b	3.97b	5.18b	5.00b
		IR	55.5	51.9	69.4	64.8	78.1	63.2	46.7
538 Lumax 538 SC	150	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	1.16ab	1.00ab	3.63b	0.85a	1.14a	1.48a	1.20a
		IR	87.5	91.1	74.6	94.5	93.7	89.4	87.2
	300.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Callisto 480 SC	15.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	10.35g	9.20g-i	8.58ef	9.89e	10.35f	10.47fg	9.03c-e
		IR	-11.9	17.7	40.0	35.6	43.0	25.5	3.9
	30.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	8.83ef	5.92e-g	9.80f	9.37e	8.83ef	10.09e-g	7.50c
		IR	4.5	47.1	31.5	39.1	51.4	28.2	20.1
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	7.29e	7.75f-h	7.50c-e	9.75e	7.29c-e	8.59d-f	7.59cd
		IR	21.1	30.6	47.6	36.6	59.8	38.9	19.2
Stomp Aqua	175.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.42a	1.14ab	1.19a	1.38a	1.51a	1.08a	1.26a
		IR	93.5	92.5	91.7	91.0	91.7	92.3	86.6
	350.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.60a	1.44ab	1.16a	1.24a	1.22a	1.40a	1.36a
		IR	94.2	89.8	91.9	91.9	93.3	90.0	85.5
	525.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.54a	0.83a	1.53a	1.41a	1.17a	2.00a	1.43a
		IR	95.5	87.1	89.3	90.8	93.6	85.8	84.8
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	2.13ab	5.08c-e	6.50cd	10.10e	6.50cd	4.70b	10.90f
		IR	77.0	54.6	54.6	34.3	64.2	66.6	-16.1
	42.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.20ab	4.33b-d	7.80d-f	8.20cd	8.50d-f	7.55cd	8.60c-e
		IR	65.4	61.2	45.5	46.7	53.2	46.3	8.4
	63.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	1.00ab	4.70b-d	8.25d-f	7.60c	9.10ef	11.00g	7.15bc
		IR	89.2	57.9	42.4	50.6	49.9	21.8	23.8

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

%; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically significant differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> – seedling length, %; IR – inhibition rate

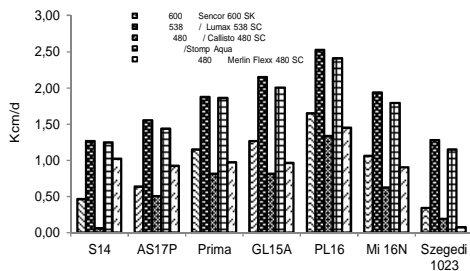
-  
 600 - 22.5  
 ml/da, 480 - 15 ml/da  
 480 - 21 ml/da  
 -  
 -  
 ( ), : 600 -  
 22.5 ml/da 480 - 15 ml/da  
 (S14, AS17P Szegedi 1023),  
 480 - 21 ml/da (S14,  
 AS17P Szegedi 1023).  
 -  
 S14  
 Szegedi 1023,  
 -  
 480 - 15 ml/da  
 480 - 21 ml/da,  
 ( )  
 ( 11.9 16.1%),  
 ,  
 /  
 .  
 Cedergreen et al. (2006), Søbye et al.,  
 2010 Bashir et al. (2015),  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( 1 2).

The applied lower doses of Sencor  
 600 SC - 22.5 ml/da, Callisto 480 SC - 15  
 ml/da and Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21 ml/da  
 had no statistically significant inhibitory  
 effect on seedling growth in broomcorn  
 accessions, as followed by Sencor 600  
 SC - 22.5 ml/da and Callisto 480 SC - 15  
 ml/da (S14, AS17P and Szegedi 1023)  
 and Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21 ml/da (S14,  
 AS17P Szegedi 1023).

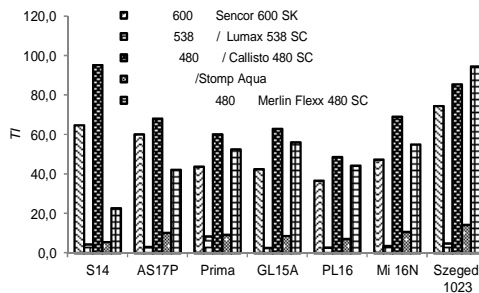
An exception to the relationship  
 described dependence was detected in  
 accessions S14 and Szegedi 1023,  
 respectively after treatment with the  
 lowest doses of herbicides Calisto 480  
 SC - 15 ml/da and Merlin Flexx 480 SC -  
 21 ml/da, where a statistically significant  
 stimulating effect (hormesis) was  
 established (from 11.9 to 16.1%), which  
 determines the interest in their inclusion  
 in the breeding programs, as donors for  
 tolerance to herbicides with active  
 ingredients mesotrione and/or  
 isoxaflutole.

Similar results in experimental  
 work had reported by Cedergreen et al.  
 (2006), Søbye et al., 2010 and Bashir et  
 al. (2015), according to them which the  
 applied low rates of herbicides  
 (mesotrione isoxaflutole) can stimulate  
 plant growth (hormesis) in a number of  
 plant species.

The quantitative change in  
 dynamics seedling growth in broomcorn  
 accessions, depending on the type of  
 herbicides and the applied doses,  
 corresponds to the rate of increase ( $K_{cm/d}$ )  
 and the and the tolerance index ( $Tl$ )  
 (Figure 1 and 2).



1. (  $cm/d$  )



2. (  $TI$  ) ( *Sorghum*

( *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) *vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

Fig. 1. Growth rate (  $cm/d$  ) of the seedlings in broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions after treatment with herbicides

Fig. 2 Tolerance Index ( $TI$ ) in broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions after treatment with herbicides

Accession	Herbicide	$K_{average}$	$TI_{average}$
S14	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
AS17P	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
Prima	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
GL15A	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
PL16	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
Mi 16N	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%
Szegedi 1023	Sencor 600 SK	-0.34	74.5%
	Lumax 538 SC	-0.19	85.6%
	Calisto 480 SC	-0.10	94.6%
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	-0.06	85.6%

With the relative highest tolerance ( $TI$ ) to the tested herbicides, conditionally can be determined the accessions Szegedi 1023 after treatment with Sencor 600 SC ( $K_{average}$  -0.34,  $TI_{average}$  74.5%) Calisto 480 SC ( $K_{average}$  -0.19,  $TI_{average}$  85.6%) and Merlin Flexx 480 SC ( $K_{average}$  -0.10,  $TI_{average}$  94.6%) and S14 with Calisto 480 SC ( $K_{average}$  -0.06,  $TI_{average}$  85.6%).

From the dispersion and regression analyzes performed, it was found that herbicides had a statistically significant inhibitory effect on the growth dynamics of root and stem (Tables 4 and 5).

In most of the studied broomcorn accessions, the applied herbicides greatly suppress of the root, compared to the stem (average of 1.02 to 2.25 times). The  $IR$  root inhibition rate is in the range of 42.9 to 96.7%, and the stem  $IR$  varied from 17.7 to 94.5%.

A strong inhibitory effect on the growth of development of the root and stem in the broomcorn accessions had the herbicides Lumax 538 SC and Stomp Aqua ( $IR_{average}$  from 86.9 to 96.7%), and relatively low was reported in Calisto 480 SC and Merlin Flexx 480 SC ( $IR_{average}$  from 17.7 to 58.8 %) according to control variants with distilled water.

4.

( ) (*Sorghum**vulgare var. technicum* Körn.)Table 4. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on root length of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* Körn.) accessions

Herbicides	ml(g)da Dose, ml(g)da		/ ccessions						
			S14	AS17P	Prima	GL15A	MI16N	PL16	Szegedi 1023
/Control	0.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	4.25c	6.98f	8.47j	9.08e	9.94i	8.29i	5.50g
		IR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	5.76d	3.50de	4.34ghi	3.50c	5.33h	4.71fg	4.26ef
		IR	-35.6	49.8	48.8	61.4	46.5	43.3	22.5
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	1.67b	1.56abc	1.94cd	1.72bc	2.68c	2.13ce	2.39cd
		IR	60.8	77.6	77.1	81.0	73.0	74.3	56.5
	67.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	1.04ab	1.63abc	1.18bc	1.93b	1.44b	1.79be	1.78bc
		IR	75.6	76.7	86.1	78.7	85.5	78.4	67.6
538 Lumax 538 SC	150	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.24a	0.50abc	2.19de	0.39ab	0.40a	0.28ab	0.56a
		IR	94.4	92.8	74.2	95.7	96.0	96.6	89.7
	300.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Callisto 480 SC	15.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	4.18c	4.00e	3.75fg	4.58d	4.18fg	5.94h	4.47fg
		IR	1.7	42.7	55.7	49.5	58.0	28.4	18.7
	30.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.83c	2.25cd	4.88i	4.47d	3.83ef	5.50gh	3.63ef
		IR	9.8	67.7	42.5	50.7	61.5	33.7	34.1
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.35c	2.25cd	3.69fg	4.58d	3.35cd	3.91f	3.68ef
		IR	21.1	67.7	56.4	49.6	66.3	52.8	33.2
Stomp Aqua	175.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.10a	0.50ab	0.56ab	0.49a	0.55a	0.54ab	0.60a
		IR	97.6	92.8	93.4	94.6	94.5	93.5	89.1
	350.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.13a	0.66ab	0.49ab	0.51a	0.69a	0.74ab	0.64a
		IR	96.9	90.5	94.2	94.4	93.1	91.1	88.4
	525.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.14a	0.33ab	0.67ab	0.57a	0.52a	0.69ab	0.69a
		IR	96.7	95.2	92.1	93.7	94.8	91.7	87.5
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.38ab	1.66abc	2.90ef	4.95d	3.70ef	2.25de	5.90g
		IR	91.1	76.2	65.8	45.5	62.8	72.9	-7.3
	42.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.51ab	1.50abc	3.70fgh	4.50d	5.05gh	3.85f	4.15efg
		IR	88.0	78.5	56.3	50.4	49.2	53.6	24.5
	63.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.38ab	2.10bc	4.70hi	4.25cd	4.90gh	5.25fg	3.25de
		IR	91.2	69.9	44.5	53.2	50.7	36.7	40.9

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically significant differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - root length, %; IR - inhibition rate

5.

( ) (*Sorghum*

*vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)

**Table 5. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on stem length of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) accessions**

Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)da	/ ccessions	/ ccessions						
			S14	AS17P	Prima	GL15A	MI16N	PL16	Szegedi 1023
/Control	0.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	5.00ef	4.20d-f	5.84e	6.30f	8.22g	5.76g	3.89bc
		IR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.12cd	5.90g	3.82b-d	4.11b-d	4.23de	3.74c-e	4.47c
		IR	37.6	-40.5	34.7	34.7	48.6	35.2	-14.7
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.29d	3.81d-f	4.33b-d	4.89c-e	3.66cd	4.17de	4.84c
		IR	34.2	9.2	25.8	22.4	55.5	27.7	-23.9
	67.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.08cd	3.75d-g	3.21b	3.48b	2.53bc	3.38cd	3.22b
		IR	38.5	10.7	45.1	44.8	69.2	41.3	16.9
538 Lumax 538 SC	150	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.92a	0.50ab	1.44a	0.45a	0.74ab	1.20ab	0.64a
		IR	81.6	88.1	75.3	92.8	91.0	79.2	81.8
	300.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Callisto 480 SC	15.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	6.18h	5.50g	4.83c-e	5.32ef	6.18f	4.53d-f	4.55c
		IR	-23.5	-31.0	17.3	15.6	24.9	21.4	-16.6
	30.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	5.00ef	3.67d-f	4.93de	4.89c-e	5.00ef	4.59e-g	3.88bc
		IR	0.0	12.7	15.7	22.3	39.2	20.4	0.4
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	3.94de	5.20e-g	3.81b-d	5.18e	3.94de	4.68e-g	3.91bc
		IR	21.2	-23.8	34.9	17.9	52.1	18.9	-0.5
Stomp Aqua	175.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.32a	0.64ab	0.63a	0.89a	0.96a	0.54a	0.66a
		IR	90.6	88.1	89.2	85.9	88.3	90.6	81.2
	350.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.47a	0.78ab	0.67a	0.73a	0.53a	0.66a	0.72a
		IR	92.0	84.8	88.5	88.4	93.6	88.6	79.6
	525.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.40a	0.50ab	0.86a	0.84a	0.65a	1.31a	0.74a
		IR	93.6	81.4	85.3	86.7	92.1	77.3	79.1
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	1.75a-d	3.41c-e	3.60b-d	5.15d-f	2.80b-d	2.45bc	5.00d
		IR	65.0	18.8	38.4	18.3	65.9	57.5	-27.9
	42.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	2.69a-d	2.83bb-d	4.10b-d	3.70bc	3.45cd	3.70c-e	4.45d
		IR	46.2	32.5	29.8	41.3	58.0	35.8	-14.1
	63.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.63ab	2.60a-d	3.55bc	3.35b	4.20de	5.75fg	3.90bc
		IR	87.5	38.1	39.2	46.8	48.9	0.3	-0.3

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically significant differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - stem length, %; IR - inhibition rate

( 2)

( ),

( 3, 4 5)

Therefore, seed germination (Table 2) can be regarded as a less sensitive period than the individual growth and development of the broomcorn, as compared to root, stem and seedling growth (Tables 3, 4 and 5) and can be used , as a potential test to determine the

*in vitro*  
 ( ),  
 (CA)  
 0.54 5.27.  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 0.66 5.19,  
 : Szegedi  
 1023 - 1.04 > Prima - 1.11 > GL15A -  
 1.18 > PL16 - 1.24 > AS17P 1.46 > S14 -  
 2.30 > MI 16N - 6.12.  
 (CA)  
 ( )  
 1.61 6.74 )  
 ( )  
 480 - 1.24  
 480 - 1.48,  
 ( ) .  
 - 5.19,  
 600  
 1.76  
 ( 3).

phytotoxic effects of herbicides for soil use in *in vitro* conditions.

- As a result, the direct impact of  
 - herbicides on growth of development of  
 - seedlings at the broomcorn accessions  
 - the coefficient of allometry (CA) was  
 - changes in the range from 0.54 to 5.27.

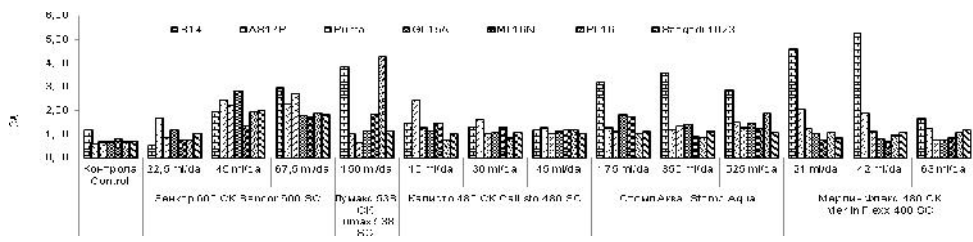
- A trend for higher values of the  
 - coefficient of allometry (CA) was found  
 - for broomcorn accessions with relatively  
 - lower sensitivity, averaging for all tested  
 - herbicides, and higher for more sensitive  
 - accessions.

In all tested broomcorn accessions,  
 average the average coefficient of  
 allometry (CA) varied over a wide range  
 from 0.66 to 5.19, which determined  
 significant genotypic differences and  
 could conventionally be grouped in the  
 following ascending order: Szegedi 1023 -  
 1.04 > Prima - 1.11 > GL15A - 1.18 > PL16 -  
 1.24 > AS17P - 1.46 > S14 - 2.30 > MI 16N -  
 6.12.

An increase in coefficient of  
 allometry (CA) was found compared to  
 control variants (from 1.61 to 6.74 times)  
 average for all the studied broomcorn  
 accessions under the influence of applied  
 herbicides.

The lowest average coefficient of  
 allometry (CA) was reported in all  
 accessions after treatment with the  
 herbicides Calisto 480 SC - 1.24 and  
 Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 1.48, which  
 determines the relatively high selectivity  
 of the herbicides in the early stages and  
 development of the broomcorn.

The highest coefficient of  
 allometry, i.e., the lowest selectivity of the  
 herbicides, was established after treatment  
 with Stomp Aqua - 5.19, while Secor 600  
 SC had a middle position *average* 1.76  
 (Figure 3).



3. ( ) ( Sorghum vulgare var. technicum Körn.)

Fig. 3. Allometry coefficients (CA) at the broomcorn (Sorghum vulgare var. technicum Körn.) accessions depending on applied herbicides

(OFE) ( ) MI16N (OFE 0.7), GL15A, Prima (OFE 0.7) PL16 (OFE 1.0) 480 , MI16N PL16 (OFE 0.9) 480 PL16 (OFE 0,8) Prima (OFE 1.0). (OFE) S14 (OFE 5.3) 480 S14 (OFE 3.6), 2.4) GL15A (OFE 2.8) 600 (OFE) ( ), , , , 600 , 480 , 480 (IR 0.0 16.4%), ( ) (Sorghum vulgare var. technicum Körn.) (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N Scegedi 1023),

The lowest overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was recorded in broomcorn accessions MI16N (OFE 0.7), GL15A, Prima (OFE 0.7) PL16 (OFE 1.0) after application of Merlin Flexx 480 SC, followed by MI16N and PL16 (OFE 0.9) with Stomp Aqua and Calisto 480 CK after treatment of accessions of PL16 (OFE 0.8) and Prima (OFE 1.0).

Relatively high overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was reported in accession S14 (OFE 5.3) after treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 CK and Stomp Aqua, as well as AS17P (OFE 2.4) GL15A (OFE 2.8) after application of Sencor 600 SC. Differences in the overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) of herbicides in broomcorn accessions can be explained by genetic differences as comparisons between them are made under controlled laboratory conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

The herbicides Sncor 600 SC, Calisto 480 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480 SC do not show statistically significant inhibitory effects (IR from 0.0 to 16.4%), on the germination of broomcorn (Sorghum vulgare var. technicum Körn.) accessions (Prima, GL15A, PL 16, MI16N and Scegedi 1023) , compared to control variants in laboratory conditions.

<p>(<i>TI</i>) - (<i>OFE</i>) <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.] MI16N, GL15A, Prima PL16 480 , (<i>OFE</i>) S14 AS17P GL15A 600 . 480 - 21.0 ml/da 480 - 15 ml/da ( ) ( 25.7%), ( 11.9 16.1%) S14 Szegedi 1023, , , , (<i>OFE</i>) ( ) (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> Körn.).</p>	<p>- With the relative good tolerance (<i>TI</i>) to herbicides and the lowest phytotoxic effect (<i>OFE</i>) had accessions <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> [Körn.] are distinguished MI16N, GL15A, Prima and PL16 after treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 SC and a relatively high phytotoxic effect (<i>OFE</i>) has been reported in S14 accession after treatment with Stomp Aqua, as well as AS17P and GL15A at the applied Sencore 600 SC.</p> <p>- The lowest applied doses of Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21.0 ml/da and Callisto 480 SC - 15 ml/da had a statistically significant stimulating effect (hormesis) on laboratory seed germination at the S14 accessions (up to 25.7%), as well as a stimulating effect (11.9 to 16.1%) in S14 and Szegedi 1023 accessions, which determines the interest in their inclusion in the breeding programs, as donors for tolerance to herbicides containing the active substance mesotrione and/or isoxaflutole.</p> <p>- An equivalence between the selectivity of the herbicides as measured by the inhibition of root, stem and seedling and the values from overall phytotoxic effect (<i>OFE</i>) in the early stages of development of the tested broomcorn (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> var. <i>technicum</i> Körn.) accessions.</p>
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## *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

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2 1 , 5800 ,  
" , 4000 ,

### **Influence of herbicides for soil application on seed germination and initial development of *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench**

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Received: 21.11.2018

Accepted: 18.12.2018

Published: 21.12.2018

#### **SUMMARY**

2016-2017 .  
-  
*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench  
960 ,  
600 , 480 ,  
500 .  
:  
- (212.5 g/l )  
- 250 g/l )  
- 150, 300 450 ml/da,  
500 (312.5 g/l )  
S- + 187.5 g/l ) -  
200, 400 600 ml/da 960  
(960 g/l S- ) - 60, 120  
180 ml/da,  
;  
-  
600  
(600 g/l ) 22.5, 45.0  
67.5 ml/da, (455 g/l  
) - 175, 350 525 ml/da

During the period 2016-2017 at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven was studied sensitivity of seven *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench accessions to the herbicides Dual Gold 960 EC, Sencor 600 SC, Stomp Aqua, Wing P, Merlin Flex 480 SC and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC under laboratory conditions.

It was found that: two-component herbicides Wing P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-n and 250 g/l pendimethalin) at the doses - 150, 300 and 450 ml/da, Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylazine) - 200, 400 and 600 ml/da and Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l S-metolachlor) - 60, 120 and 180 ml/da, had lethal effects on seed germination of all tested sorghum grain accessions; the single-component herbicides Sencor 600 SC (600 g/l metribuzin) at the doses 22.5, 45.0 and 67.5 ml/da, Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) - 175, 350 and 525 ml/da,

21, 42 + 240 g/l 480 (240 g/l)–  
63 ml/da

1673 / HL 1641, HL 1643 HL

16121 HL 16113 HL 1673, HL

(*Tl*)

16113 HL 16121 ( *Tl* 108.3  
129.8%) 480 ,  
- e HL 1673 -  
600 – 53.3%  
– 45.4%; 480 -

( )  
33.6%) (*Tl* 10.9  
16121, HL 16113, HL

(*OFE*)

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

Merlin Flexx 480 CK (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprosulfamide) – 21, 42 and 63 ml/da had indifferent to weak phytotoxic effects on seed germination at the accessions HL 1641, HL 1643 and HL 1673 and/or a stimulating effect on growth and initial development of the seedling at the accessions HL 1673, HL 16121, and HL 16113 grain sorghum; with a relatively good tolerance (*Tl*) to herbicides for soil application are the accessions HL 16113 and HL 16121 (respectively *Tl* from 108.3 to 129.8%) to Merlin Flexx 480 SC are distinguished and the lowest is HL 1673 to herbicides Sencor 600 SC - 53.3 and Stomp Aqua - 45.4; the lowest applied dose of Merlin Flexx 480 SC had a statistically significant stimulating effects (herbicide hormesis) of 0.7 to 83.5% for accessions HL 16113 and HL 16121 on the growth of development seedling length, and can be used as components for the breeding of varieties with tolerance to herbicides; an equivalence between the selectivity of the herbicides as measured by the growth inhibition of root, stem and seedling and the values from overall phytotoxic effect (*OFE*) in the early stages of development of the tested sorghum accessions.

**Key words:** germination, seeds, herbicides, selectivity, *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

## INTRODUCTION

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench),  
(  
(Dimitrova and Tsukov, 1996; Fromme et al., 2012; Galon et al., 2016; Reddy et al. 2016).

Weed control is one of the main components of agronomical practices for grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) growing crops, because they have a slow rate in early growth stage and initial development (germination - third leaves) (Dimitrova and Tsukov, 1996; Fromme et al., 2012; Galon et al., 2016; Reddy et al. 2016). Weed infestation during this period has a strong competitive effect on plant growth and development, as a result of which the

(Dimitrova, 2005; (Rosales-Robles et al., 2005; Hristova, 2005; 2006; 2007).

(Priya, 2012, Currie et al., 2018).

(Fromme et al., 2012; Dimitrova and Katova, 2013; Georgiev and Delchev, 2017; Peerzada et al., 2017)

(Geier et al., 2009; Hristova, 2009; Pannaccie and Covarelli, 2010; Kershner et al., 2012; Enchev and Georgieva-Andreeva, 2013; Goranovska et al., 2014; Georgiev, 2015; Ivanova and Rankova, 2016).

(*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench),

( ) (Geier et al., 2009; Mishra et al., 2016).

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench)

2017-2018 .

yield of grain decreases (Dimitrova, 2005; Rosales-Robles et al., 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 (Priya, 2012, Currie et al., 2018). On the study by a number of authors (Fromme et al., 2012; Dimitrova and Katova, 2013; Georgiev and Delchev, 2017; Peerzada et al., 2017) was found that weed control can be successfully performed using the chemical method.

There is evidence in scientific literature for a different influence of herbicides for the soil application on the growth and development of a number of agricultural crops – from a lack of phytotoxic effect, depression in growth – to the destruction of plants (Geier et al., 2009; Hristova, 2009; Pannaccie and Covarelli, 2010; Kershner et al., 2012; Enchev and Georgieva-Andreeva, 2013; Goranovska et al., 2014; Georgiev, 2015; Ivanova and Rankova, 2016). Studies related to the selectivity of preemergence herbicide in grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) growing by conventional technology without the use of seed safener Concept III (fluoxfenine) are limited (Geier et al., 2009; Mishra et al., 2016).

The aim of the study was to determine the selectivity of herbicides for soil application on seed growth and the initial development of *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench grain sorghum accessions and to detect accessions with lower herbicide sensitivity and their inclusion as components in future breeding programs.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the period 2017-2018 in the laboratory of the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven.

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

*Sorghum*

Grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) accessions were used with a proven high yield of grain from a working collection of the Institute for Forage Crops - Pleven (Table 1).

1. (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench)  
**Table 1. Grain Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) accessions**

	/ Accessions	/ Code
1	/ Variety Bianco	B
2	1641 / Hybrid line 1641	HL 1641
3	1643 / Hybrid line 1643	HL 1643
4	1673 / Hybrid line 1673	HL 1673
5	/ Variety Verdon	V
6	16113 / Hybrid line 16113	HL 16113
7	16121 / Hybrid line 16121	HL 16121

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

100

90

mm (Mamiroa et al., 2015).

1641; 1643; 1673; 16113; 16121.

B

960 (960 g/l S-); b<sub>1</sub> -

600 (600 g/l); b<sub>2</sub> -

(455 g/l); b<sub>3</sub> -

(212.5 g/l); b<sub>4</sub> -

250

g/l

480 (240 g/l); b<sub>5</sub> -

240 g/l

500 (312.5 g/l S-); b<sub>6</sub> -

+ 187.5 g/l);

25%; 2 - 50% 3 - 100%

22 ± 2<sup>0</sup>

In order to assess the effect of the tested herbicides on the seed germination and initial development of *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench, 100 seeds of each accessions were placed in Petri dishes, 90 mm diameter in sand (Mamiroa et al., 2015).

They were studied following factors: Factor A – accessions: 1- Bianco; 2- Hybrid line 1641; 3- Hybrid line 1643; 4 - Hybrid line 1673; 5 - Verdon; 6 - Hybrid line 16113 and 7 - Hybrid line 16121. Factor B herbicides: b<sub>1</sub> - Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l S-metolachlor); b<sub>2</sub> - Sencor 600 SC (600 g/l metribuzin), b<sub>3</sub> - Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin), b<sub>4</sub> - Wing-P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-p and 250 g/l pendimethalin), b<sub>5</sub> - Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprosulfamide) b<sub>6</sub> - Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbutylazin).

Factor application doses: 1 - 50%; 2 - 100% 3 - 150% of the dose determined by the manufacturer. The dose of the herbicides was recalculated to the area of the petri dishes. Distilled water was used as a control. Each variant had eight replications. The samples were then placed in incubator at a temperature of 22 ± 2<sup>0</sup> 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:

$$IR = \left[ \frac{C - T}{C} \right] \cdot 100 \quad (1)$$

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

Allometric coefficient (CA) is determined by the equation (2) (Nasr and Mansour, 2005).

$$CA = \frac{L_r}{L_s} \quad (2)$$

where L<sub>r</sub> - length (cm) of the root, L<sub>s</sub> - length (cm) of the stem.

Tolerance Index (TI) was determined an adapted formula by Tahseen and Jagannath (2015), equation (3).

$$TI = \frac{LS_{TR}}{LS_{CT} \cdot 100} \quad (3)$$

where LS<sub>TR</sub> – Longest of seedlings in each treatment, cm; LS<sub>CT</sub> – Longest of seedlings in each control treatment, cm;

Overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was determined by the equation:

$$OFE = IR_{average} \cdot \frac{IR_{min} - IR_{max}}{100} \quad (4)$$

where IR<sub>average</sub> – Inhibition rate on length of the seedlings, average for each herbicide of all studied doses, %; IR<sub>min</sub> – at the lowest and IR<sub>max</sub> – the highest dose for each herbicide, %.

The percentage of seed germination was calculated after preliminary arcsin - transformation following the formula, forwarded by Hinkelmann and Kempthorne (1994).

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

Experimental data are mathematico-statistical processed using the software Statgraphics Plus for Windows Ver. 2.1 and Statistica Ver. 10.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The herbicides Dual Gold 960 EC, Sencor 600 SC, Stomp Aqua, Wing-P, Merlin Flexx 480 SC and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC) showed an inhibitory effect (IR from -10,1 to 100%) on the seed germination in all tested grain sorghum accessions (ble 2).

600 , , 960 ,  
 , 480 ,  
 500  
 (IR -10.1 100%)  
 ( 2).

2.

(*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench)

**Table 2. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on seed germination of grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) accessions**

Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)da		/ Accessions						
			B	HL 1641	HL 1643	HL 1673	V	HL 16113	HL 16121
/Control	0.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	90.00c	76.72c	76.72c	73.39b	80.78b	90.00b	90.00b
		IR	00.0	0.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	RL <sub>cm</sub>	71.57c	73.39c	73.39b	76.72b	70.38b	70.38b	70.38b
		IR	20.50	4.30	4.30	-4.50	12.87	21.80	21.80
	45.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	60.11bc	76.72c	76.72b	67.50b	70.38b	61.61b	61.61b
		IR	33.2	0.00	0.00	8.00	12.87	31.5	31.5
	67.5	RL <sub>cm</sub>	29.89b	36.22b	36.22b	61.61b	61.61b	61.61b	61.61b
		IR	66.8	52.8	52.8	16.1	23.74	31.5	31.5
Stomp Aqua	175.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	76.72c	80.78c	80.78b	73.39b	76.72b	90.00b	90.00b
		IR	14.80	-5.30	-5.30	0.00	5.03	0.00	0.00
	350.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	70.38c	76.72c	76.72b	70.38b	76.72b	90.00b	90.00b
		IR	21.80	0.00	0.00	4.10	5.03	0.00	0.00
	525.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	61.61bc	76.72c	76.72b	67.72b	73.39b	90.00b	90.00b
		IR	31.55	0.00	0.00	8.00	9.15	0.00	0.00
Wing P	150.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	300.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	76.72c	80.78c	80.78b	80.78b	70.38b	90.00b	70.38b
		IR	14.8	-5.3	-5.3	-10.1	12.87	0.0	21.8
	42.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	67.50c	58.28c	58.28c	67.5b	67.50b	73.39b	58.28b
		IR	25.0	24.0	24.0	8.0	16.44	18.5	35.2
	63.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	67.50c	76.72b	76.72b	67.50b	64.62b	58.28b	61.61b
		IR	25.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	20.01	35.20	31.50
Gardoprim Plus Gold	200.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	400.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	600.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - root length, %; IR - inhibition rate



600 ,  
 480 , -  
 ,  
 .  
 HL 1641, HL  
 1643 HL 1673,  
 -  
 - 175 ml/da, 480 -  
 21 ml/da 600 - 22.5 ml/da,  
 -  
 ( 2). , -  
 HL 1641, HL 1643 HL 1673,  
 e  
 480 600  
 ,  
 .  
 -  
 ,  
 Moench) ( (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.)  
 3, 4 5).  
 600  
 480  
 , ,  
 ( 960 ,  
 )  
 (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench)  
 ( 3, 4 5).

With the increase concentration of the herbicides Sencor 600 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480 SC, the percentage of germinated seeds decreased slightly compared to the control variants and the differences were statistically unproven reduced. An exception was found for accessions HL 1641, HL 1643 HL 1673, after treatment with the herbicides Stomp Aqua - 175 ml/da, Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21 ml/da and Sencor 600 SC - 22.5 ml/da, there is a weak stimulating, no significant effect (Table 2).

Therefore, seed germination in accessions HL 1641, HL 1643 and HL 1673 is not unaffected by seed treatment with Stomp Aqua, Merlin Flex 480 SC and Zencor 600 SC at all doses administered compared to the control variants.

Data from biometric measurements of increase in seedlings length allowed objective assessment of phytotoxic effect of the herbicides in the initial growth stage of development of grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) accessions (Table 3, 4 and 5).

The single-component Sencor 600 SC, Stomps Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480 SC applied in the higher doses had weak inhibitory effect on root growth, stem and seedling growth, while herbicides with complex action against annual and broad-leaved weeds (Dual Gold 960 EC, Wing P and Gardoprim Plus Gold) caused higher phytotoxic and lethal effect on all tested grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) accessions compared to control treatments (Tables 3, 4 and 5).

## 3.

## (Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench)

Table 3. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on root length of grain sorghum (Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench) accessions

Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)da		/ Accessions						
			B	HL 1641	HL 1643	HL 1673	V	HL 16113	HL 16121
/Control	0.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	5.03e	5.64c	5.62c	5.62c	6.50d	5.88d	6.98c
		IR	00.0	0.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	RL <sub>cm</sub>	4.89e	5.50c	5.55c	2.19b	4.64ab	4.90d	5.90c
		IR	3.0	2.5	1.3	61.1	28.6	16.7	15.5
	45.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	4.50be	5.50c	4.25bc	2.30b	4.63ab	3.20ab	4.20ab
		IR	11.0	2.5	24.4	59.1	28.8	45.9	39.8
	67.5	RL <sub>cm</sub>	3.67b	4.00bc	4.35bc	2.00b	3.50ab	3.13ab	4.13ab
		IR	27.0	29.1	22.6	64.4	46.2	46.8	40.8
Stomp Aqua	175.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	4.30be	5.50c	4.79bc	2.85a	5.67ab	3.78ab	4.28ab
		IR	15.0	2.5	14.8	84.9	12.8	35.7	38.7
	350.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	3.35b	5.50c	4.48bc	2.50a	5.30a b	3.66a b	4.42a b
		IR	34.0	2.5	20.3	91.1	18.5	37.8	36.7
	525.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	3.42b	5.50c	3.45b	2.34a	4.54ab	2.82ab	4.38ab
		IR	32.0	2.5	38.6	94.0	30.2	52.0	37.3
Wing P	150.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	300.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	5.14de	5.50c	6.00c	6.20c	6.84c	6.70d	7.20c
		IR	-2.2	2.5	6.8	-10.3	-5.23	-14.0	-3.16
	42.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	4.50cd	5.00c	5.83c	4.90b	6.40d	6.24bc	6.47c
		IR	11.0	2.5	3.7	12.8	1.54	-6.13	7.31
	63.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	4.20bd	4.00bc	4.75bc	0.00a	5.20d	5.90c	5.57bc
		IR	17.0	29.1	15.5	100.0	20.0	-0.34	20.2
Gardoprim Plus Gold	200.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	400.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	600.0	RL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - root length, %; IR - inhibition rate

## 4.

*(Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench)***Table 4. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on stem length of grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench*) accessions**

Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)da		/ Accessions						
			B	HL 1641	HL 1643	HL 1673	V	HL 16113	HL 16121
/Control	0.0		4.68e	5.81d	5.53d	5.53d	3.93c	4.85c	4.25d
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	SLcm	4.67e	5.35d	4.75cd	5.13cd	3.14c	3.40bc	3.40cd
		IR	0.2	7.9	14.1	7.2	20.1	29.9	20.0
	45.0	SLcm	3.96dc	5.15d	4.56cd	3.20c	3.25c	3.50bc	3.50bc
		IR	15.4	11.4	17.5	42.1	17.3	27.8	17.6
	67.5	SLcm	5.50e	4.86d	3.50b	3.00c	3.20c	3.13b	3.13bc
		IR	-17.5	16.4	36.7	45.8	18.6	35.5	26.4
Stomp Aqua	175.0	SLcm	3.32ab	4.78d	3.50bc	2.53ab	3.50bc	3.48bc	4.28d
		IR	29.1	17.7	36.7	54.2	10.9	28.2	-0.7
	350.0	SLcm	3.28ab	3.59bc	3.42bc	2.48ab	3.43bc	2.52b	3.46bd
		IR	29.9	38.2	38.2	55.2	12.7	48.0	18.6
	525.0	SLcm	3.42ab	3.59bc	3.44bc	2.50ab	3.50bc	2.52b	3.50abd
		IR	26.9	38.2	37.8	54.8	10.9	48.0	17.6
Wing P	150.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	300.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	SLcm	0.00abc	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	SLcm	3.50bc	5.00ab	5.00d	5.15d	3.66c	5.20d	7.80e
		IR	25.2	13.9	9.6	6.9	6.9	-7.2	-83.5
	42.0	SLcm	3.75bc	4.90cd	4.83cd	4.60bd	3.60c	4.54bc	7.13e
		IR	19.9	15.7	12.7	16.8	8.4	6.4	-67.8
	63.0	SLcm	2.80bc	3.80cd	4.38bcd	4.62bd	3.28c	4.10bc	5.71de
		IR	40.2	34.6	20.8	16.8	16.5	15.5	-34.4
Gardoprim Plus Gold	200.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	400.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	600.0	SLcm	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - stem length, %; IR - inhibition rate

480 - 21 ml/da

10.9

46.6% HL 16113 HL

16121, -

HL 1673 2.2 10.3%.

The applied lowest concentration of Merlin Flexx 480 SC - 21 ml/da had a stimulating effect on growth root, stem and seedling from 10.9 to 46.6% for accessions HL 16113 and HL 16121, as well as for the increase root length for Bianco variety and HL 1673 respectively 2.2 and 10.3%.

al. (2010) Velini et al. (2010),  
 ( , , 2,4-D)  
 ( )  
 480  
 (IR)  
 -0.998)  
 (r 0.544 -0.996).

Similar results in experimental work have been reported by Belz et al. (2010) and Velini et al. (2010), according to them which the applied low rates of herbicides (glyphosate sulfometuron-methyl, dicamba and 2,4-D) can stimulate plant growth (hormesis) in the dynamics of plant growth, accelerating the metabolism of nitrogen in the plant, thereby causing an auscino-like effect. The variation in the stimulation effect of Merlin Flexx 480 CK on stem growth expressed by the inhibition coefficient (IR) depends to at the applied doses (*r* of -0.721 to -0.998) compared to the established stimulatory effect on growth of the root (*r* of 0.544 to -0.996).

0.0 1.9.  
 (CA)  
 1.1 1.5  
 (CA)  
 (HL 16121- 0.7, HL 1673- 0.8, Vercors - 0.9, HL 16133 -1.0)  
 (HL 1641 - 1.1 HL 1673 - 1.2)  
 (CA)  
 600  
 480  
 HL 16113  
 ( 1.1 1.4)  
 ( 1.3 1.7),  
 0.4 1.8

As a result, the direct impact of herbicides on growth of development of seedlings at the of grain sorghum accessions the coefficient of allometry (CA) was changes in the range from 0.0 to 1.9. In most of the accessions included in the study, where no statistically significant phytotoxic effect of the herbicides was found, the coefficient of allometry (CA) increased from 1.1 to 1.5 times compared to the control variants.

A tendency was observed for lower values for coefficients of allometry (CA) in the accessions with relatively lower sensitivity (HL 16121- 0.7, HL 1673- 0.8, Vercors-0.9, HL 16133 and Bianco -1.0) and higher for the relatively more sensitive (HL 1641 - 1.1 and HL 1673 - 1.2) averages of all tested herbicides. The increase in the coefficient of allometry (CA) under the effects of Sencor 600 SC, Stomp Aqua and Merlin Flexx 480 SC was greatest in accessions HL 16113 ( $CA_{average}$  from 1.1 to 1.4) and Verdon ( $CA_{average}$  from 1.3 to 1.7), which determines their relatively lower sensitivity to herbicides. With increasing doses of herbicides, coefficient of allometry decreases from 0.4 to 1.8 times.

## 5.

*(Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench)***Table 5. Effect of herbicides for soil treatment on seedling length grain sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench*) accessions**

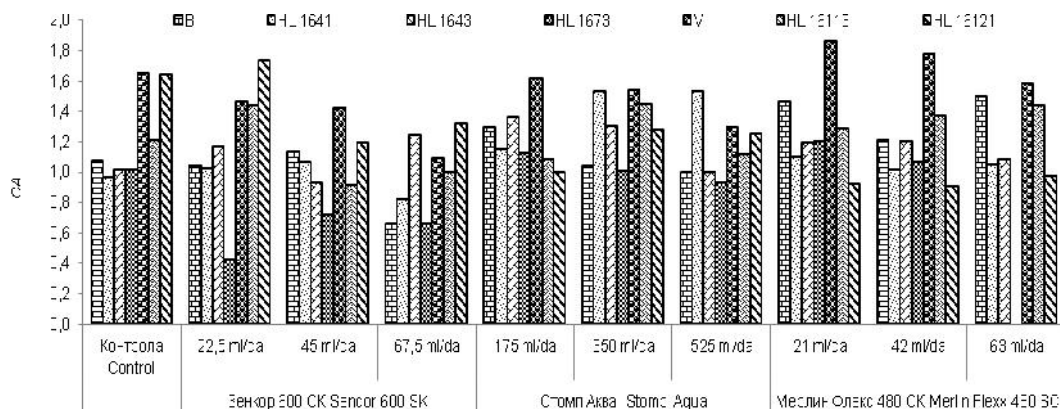
Herbicides	Dose, ml(g)da		/ Accessions						
			B	HL 1641	HL 1643	HL 1673	V	HL 16113	HL 16121
/Control	0.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	9.71c	11.45e	11.15d	11.15c	10.43d	10.73d	11.23
		IR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
960 Dual Gold 960 EC	60.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	120.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	180.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
600 Sencor 600 SC	22.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	9.56c	10.85de	10.30cd	7.32b	7.78b	8.30c	9.30
		IR	1.5	5.2	7.6	34.3	25.4	22.6	9.1
	45.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	8.46c	10.65cde	8.81b	5.50b	7.88b	6.70abc	7.70
		IR	12.9	7.0	21.0	50.7	24.4	37.6	24.7
	67.5	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	9.17c	8.86bc	7.85b	5.00b	6.70b	6.26ab	7.26
		IR	5.6	22.6	29.6	55.2	35.8	41.7	29.0
Stomp Aqua	175.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	7.62bc	10.28cd	8.29b	5.38b	9.17cd	7.26c	8.56
		IR	21.5	10.2	25.7	51.7	12.1	32.3	16.3
	350.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	6.63bc	9.09bcd	7.90b	4.98b	8.73bc	6.18bc	7.88
		IR	31.7	20.6	29.1	55.3	16.3	42.4	23.0
	525.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	6.84bc	9.09bcd	6.89ab	4.84b	8.04bc	5.34b	7.88
		IR	29.6	20.6	38.2	56.6	22.9	50.2	23.0
Wing P	150.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	300.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	450.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	21.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	8.64bc	10.50cd	11.00d	11.35c	10.50cd	11.90e	15.00
		IR	11.0	8.3	1.3	-1.8	-0.7	-10.9	-46.6
	42.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	8.25bc	9.90d	10.66bc	9.50b	10.00cd	10.78d	13.60
		IR	15.0	13.5	4.4	14.8	4.1	-0.5	-32.9
	63.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	7.00b	7.80bcd	9.13c	8.92b	8.48b	10.00d	11.28
		IR	27.9	31.9	18.1	20.0	18.7	6.8	-10.3
Gardoprim Plus Gold	200.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	400.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	600.0	SEL <sub>cm</sub>	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00a	0.00	0.00
		IR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: a, b, c, d, e, f, -

=0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> -

, %; IR -

Legend: a, b, c, d, e, f, - statistically proven differences at P = 0.05; RL<sub>cm</sub> - seedling length, %; IR - inhibition rate



1. ( )

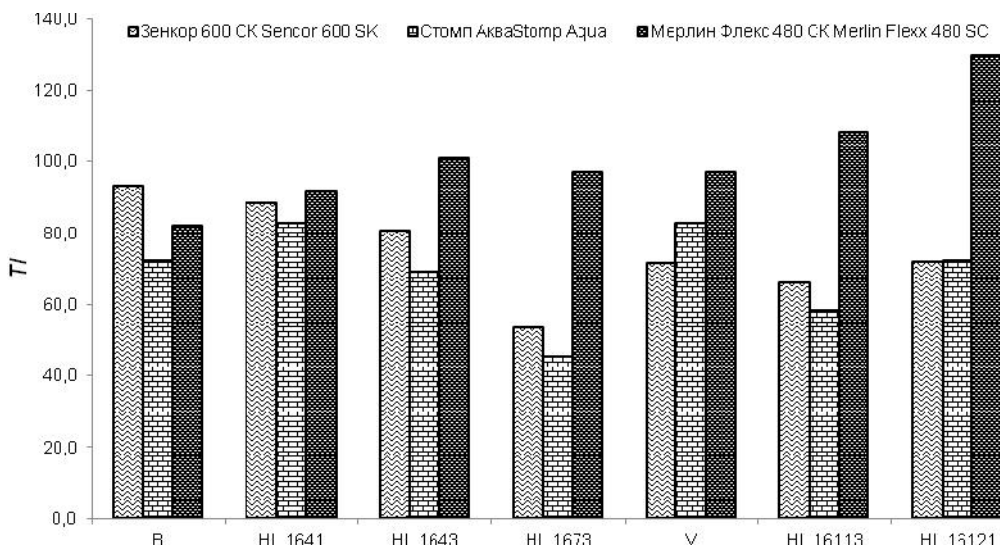
**Fig. 1. Allometry coefficients (CA) at the grain sorghum accessions depending on applied herbicides**

( 2).  
 (T)  
 (T) 45.4 129.9)  
 600  
 480.  
 (T)  
 HL 16113 – 108.3 HL 16121 – 129.8%  
 480 ,  
 HL 1673  
 600 – 53.3  
 – 45.4%.  
 (OFE)  
 0.07 0.22  
 - 0.07 600 0.12  
 480 – 0.22 ( 3).

- Significant genotypic differences  
 - were found in determination tolerance of  
 grain sorghum accessions to tested  
 herbicides (T) (Figure2). The tolerance  
 index (T) values for grain sorghum  
 accessions varied from 45.4 to 129.9,  
 after application of the herbicides Sencor  
 600 SC, Stomp Aqua, Wing P and Merlin  
 Flexx 480.

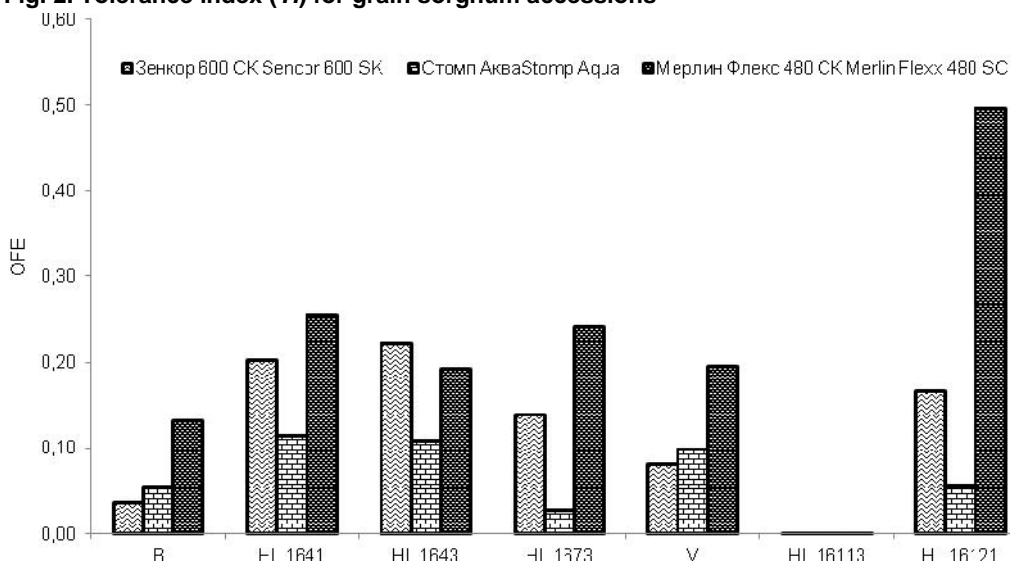
With the relative highest tolerance  
 (T) are determined at accessions HL  
 16113 - 108.3 and HL 16121 - 129.8%  
 after treatment with Merlin Flex 480 CK  
 and relatively low is found at HL 1673 to  
 herbicides Sencor 600 SC - 53.3 and  
 Stomp Aqua - 45.4%.

The overall phytotoxic effect (OFE)  
 values of applied herbicides average over  
 all grain sorghum accessions varied from  
 0.07 to 0.22 and can be grouped in the  
 following ascending order Stomp Aqua -  
 0.07 Sencor 600 SC 0.12 Merlin  
 Flexx 480 SC - 0.22 (Figure 3).



2. (TI)

Fig. 2. Tolerance index (TI) for grain sorghum accessions



3. (OFE)

Fig. 3. Overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) of herbicides on grain sorghum accessions

(OFE) 0.00003  
 0.00047)  
 HL 16113 (OFE 0.00003), HL 16121 (OFE 0.06)  
 HL 1673 (OFE 0.03), HL 16121 (OFE 0.06)  
 (OFE 0.05) 600 (OFE 0.04).

The lowest overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was recorded in HL 16113 (OFE from 0.00003 to 0.00047) in all tested herbicides, followed by accessions HL 1673 (OFE 0.03), HL 16121 (OFE 0.06) after treatment with Stomp Aqua and Bianco variety with Stomp Aqua (OFE 0.05) and Sencor 600 SC (OFE 0.04).

(OFE)  
 HL 1641 (OFE 0,25) HL 1673 - 480  
 0.24 , HL 1643 - 0.22  
 600 ,  
 HL 1641, HL 16743 Verdon  
 0.10  
 0.11%. (OFE)

Relatively high overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) was reported in accessions HL 1641 - 0.25 and HL 1673 - 0.24 after treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 SC, as well as HL 1643 - 0.22 of Sencor 600 SC, whereas for HL 1641, HL 16743 and Verdon variety overall phytotoxic effect of Stomp Aqua is in the range of 0.10 to 0.11%. Differences in the overall phytotoxic effect (OFE) of herbicides in grain sorghum accessions can be explained by genetic differences as comparisons between them are made under controlled laboratory conditions.

- (212.5 g/l - 250  
 g/l ) - 150, 300  
 450 ml/da, 500  
 (312.5 g/l S- + 187.5 g/l  
 ) - 200, 400 600 ml/da  
 960 (960 g/l  
 S- ) - 60, 120 180 ml/da,

**CONCLUSIONS**

Two-component herbicides Wing P (212.5 g/l dimethenamid-n and 250 g/l pendimethalin) at the doses - 150, 300 and 450 ml/da, Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l S-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbuthylazine) - 200, 400 and 600 ml/da and Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l S-metolachlor) - 60, 120 and 180 ml/da, have a lethal effects on seed germination of all tested sorghum grain accessions.

600 (600 g/l )  
 22.5, 45.0 67.5 ml/da,  
 (455 g/l ) - 175, 350 525  
 ml/da 480 (240 g/l ) -  
 + 240 g/l ) -  
 21, 42 63 ml/da

The single-component herbicides Sencor 600 SC (600 g/l metribuzin) at the doses 22.5, 45.0 and 67.5 ml/da, Stomp Aqua (455 g/l pendimethalin) - 175, 350 and 525 ml/da, Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprotsulfamide) - 21, 42 and 63 ml/da had indifferent to weak phytotoxic effects on seed germination at the accessions HL 1641, HL 1643 and HL 1673 and/or a stimulating effect on growth and initial development of the seedling at the HL 1673, HL 16121 and HL 16113 grain sorghum accessions.

HL 1641, HL 1643 HL  
 1673 /  
 HL 1673, HL 16121  
 HL 16113  
 (T)  
 16113 HL 16121 ( HL  
 129.8%) 480 108.3  
 - e HL 1673  
 600 - 53.3 -  
 45.4%.

With a relatively good tolerance (T) to herbicides for soil application, the accessions HL 16113 and HL 16121 (respectively 108.3 and 129.8%) to Merlin Flex 480 SC are distinguished and the lowest is HL 1673 to herbicides Sencor 600 SC - 53.3 and Stomp Aqua - 45.4%.



480 -  
 ( ) 10.9 33.6%  
 HL 16113 HL 16121

The lowest applied dose of Merlin Flexx 480 SC had a statistically significant stimulating effect (herbicide hormesis) of 0.7 to 83.5% for accessions HL 16113 and HL 16121 on the growth of seedling length, can be used as components for the breeding of varieties with tolerance to herbicides.

An equivalence between the selectivity of the herbicides as measured by the coefficient of inhibition of root, stem and seedling and the values from overall phytotoxic effect (*OFE*) in the early stages of development of the tested sorghum accessions.

(*OFE*)

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