

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

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 5800 ,

Influence of Herbicides for Foliar Application on Survival and Recovery Ability of *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

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SUMMARY

2017-2018 .
 - . -
Sorghum vulgare
 var. *technicum* [Körn.]
 ()
 (80 g/l 2,4 + 280 g/l
) – 80 ml/da, 4D
 (54 g/kg + 714 g/kg
) – 4 g/da + - 40
 ml/da; O (100 g/l -
 + 25 g/l -
 + 250 g/l) – 10
 ml/da; (44 g/l +
 22 g/l -) – 200 ml/da,
 480 (240 g/l -
 + 240 g/l) – 42
 ml/da + (30
 g/kg + 10 g/kg -

The study was conducted during the 2017-2018 period at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven. The survival and reproductive capacity of *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] (broomcorn) was established after treatment with six herbicides for foliar application.

Buctril universal (80 g/l 2,4 D + 280 g/l bromoxynil) – 80 ml/da; Biathlon 4D (54 g/kg florasulam + 714 g/kg tritosulfuron) – 4 g/da + Dash + 40 ml/da; Sekator OD (100 g/l amidosulfuron + 25 g/l iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium + 250 g/l mefenpyr-diethyl) – 10 ml/da; Laudis OD (44 g/l tembotrione + 22 g/l isoxadifen-ethyl) – 200 ml/da; Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprotsulfamide) – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower (30 g/kg mesosulfuron + 10 g/kg iodosulfuron + 90 g/kg mefampir-

+ 90 g/kg
35+70 ml/da.

() (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)
80 ml/da, 4D – 4 g/da +
40 ml/da O – 10 ml/da

(1), 480 – 42
ml/da – 35 +
70 ml/da -
(3.0 5.5).

42 ml/da 480 –
35+70 ml/da. -

MI16N
Szegedi 1023 GL15A.

GL15A MI16N
,
Szegedi 1023.

(r_r)
- (T_c), . .
GL15A MI16N
, - Szegedi 1023.

(R)
(r_r),
(T_c) () (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.).
:

(), ,

diethyl) – 35+70 ml/da.

Application of herbicides with system activity to the broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biathlon 4D – 4 g/da + Dash – 40 ml/da and Sekator OD – 10 ml/da are highly selective (score 1.0), while Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da produce a moderate-potent phytotoxicity effect (from 3.0 to 5.5 score).

Genotypic differences have been identified with respect to the selectivity of Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da. The weakest phytotoxic effect was found in the local population MI16N compared to the variety Szegedi 1023 and the local population GL15A.

Highest tolerance to applied herbicides (exception on seed formation) is found in the local populations GL15A and MI16N and can be used as components in future selection programs, and the lowest in the Szegedi 1023 variety.

The highest coefficients were found in the rate of natural increase (r_r) and in the reproducibility of the accessions under study (T_c), i.e. the highest tolerance to applied herbicides was found in local populations GL15A and MI16N and could be used as components in future breeding programs, and the lowest in the Szegedi 1023 variety.

Equivalence has been established between the selectivity of herbicides as measured by the reproduction speed (R) and Speed of natural increase of broomcorn (r_r) as well as reproducibility (T_c): of test accessions broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.).

Key words: broomcorn, herbicides, survival ability, restoration ability

(*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)
 ,
 .)
 (Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Serna-Saldívar et al., 2012; Cifuentes et al., 2014; Jose and Bhaskar, 2015).

Sorghum vulgare var. *technicum* [Körn.]
 ,
 (Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Angelovaet al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

(Lyubenov, 1989; Smith and Scott, 2010; Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Fromme et al., 2012; Silva et al., 2014).

Dimitrova and Tsukov (1996)
Sorghum
 (1989)
 /m² *Sinapis arvensis* L., *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. *Amaranthus retroflexus* (L.)

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

INTRODUCTION

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 (Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Serna-Saldívar et al., 2012; Jose and Bhaskar, 2015).

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 (Berenji and Dahlberg, 2004; Angelovaet al., 2011; Stefaniak et al., 2012).

Weed control efficiency is a major of the main stages destruction is one of the main units of agro-cultivation of *Sorghum* species, due to the biologically delayed seed germination and the slow growth rate in the initial growth stage and development (Lyubenov, 1989; Smith and Scott, 2010; Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Fromme et al., 2012; Silva et al., 2014).

According to the summarized studies of Dimitrova and Tsukov (1996) *Sorghum* species are sensitive for weed encroach with late spring and perreneal weeds in early stages of early stages and development. Lyubenov, (1989) found that at a density of 1 number m² of *Sinapis arvensis* L., *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. or *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. reduce the yield that is required by weed control them.

Weed control at the *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] can be carried out using the chemical method, although *Sorghum* species had an established susceptibility to herbicides, which are determined by a number of

(Mavi et al., 2010; Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Jinying et al., 2013).

Sorghum

(Smith and Scott (2010), *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.]

(Ercoli et al., 1996; Promkhambut et al., 2011).

(Al-Khatib et al., 2003; Abita and Al-Khatib, 2013).

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

2017-2018
[*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.)]
(Szegedi 1023

GL15A MI16N

– factors - biological, morphological (structural) peculiarities and the variety specificity and others (Mavi et al., 2010; Latifi and Jamshidi, 2011; Jinying et al., 2013).

To overcome the sensitivity on *Sorghum* species more specifically grain sorghum with a herbicides an graminicide effect (against annual cereals such as seed from Johnsongrass), the herbicide antidot Concept III (fluoxophenyl) Smith and Scott (2010) was introduced, while in *Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* [Körn.] such studies in accessible literature are missing.

The investigations on restoration ability of *Sorghum* species are sporadic, but those studies were directed to unfavourable abiotic factors of environment (Ercoli et al., 1996; Promkhambut et al., 2011). The reports on restoration ability of *Sorghum* species are extremely limited after treatment with herbicides (Al-Khatib et al., 2003 Abita and Al-Khatib, 2013)

The objective of the study was to determine survival and reproductive ability of ccessions broomcorn [*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.)] after treatment with the post emergence herbicide for foliar application and identifying those with herbicide tolerance as components in future selection programs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out during the 2017-2018 period in the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven, with three accessions of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Körn.)] (one variety Szegedi 1023 originating in Hungary and two local populations GL15A and MI16N from the region of Central Northern Bulgaria), promising in the field of selection.

From the preliminary studies conducted at the Institute of Fodder

Szegedi 1023
 " " MI16N
 (2093.1 2962.7)
 kg/da 2.5 m,
 - 9.0 12.0%
)
 . GL15A
 (1513.4 2019.0 kg/da)
 " " .
 5 m²
 26 000
 /da.
 (80 g/l 2,4 + 280
 g/l) - 80 ml/da,
 4D (54 g/kg + 714 g/kg -
) - 4 g/da + - 40 ml/da;
 O (100 g/l +
 25 g/l - - +
 250 g/l) - 10 ml/da;
 (44 g/l + 22 g/l
 -) - 200 ml/da,
 480 (240 g/l +
 240 g/l) - 42 ml/da
 + (30 g/kg +
 + 10 g/kg) - 35+70
 90 g/kg ml/da 40 l/da
 "ptp 18"
 , P max 3
 bar, V max 1.64 l Q max 0.64 l/min
 - (BBCH
 12 - 14) ().
 , -
 , -
 () , 4D +
 ()
 (480 , O
 +) ,

Cultures variety Szegedi 1023 stands out with a high yield and "class" of the broom. The local population MI16N is high yielding, suitable for production of forage (from 2093.1 to 2962.7 dry biomass of a unit area) with a plant height more the 2.5 m with a relatively high content of water-soluble sugars – from 9.0 to 12.0%), resistant to lodging plants. GL15A is suitable for combined use for the production of forage (from 1513.4 to 2019.0 dry biomass of a unit area) and broom with high "class".

The trial was laid out by the block method with three replications and a size of harvest plot of 5 m² under nonirrigated conditions on a soil type a slightly leached chernozem and stand density of 26 000 plants/da. Application of herbicides Buctril universal (80 g/l 2,4 D + 280 g/l bromoxynil) – 80 ml/da; Biathlon 4D (54 g/kg florasulam + 714 g/kg tritosulfuron) – 4 g/da + Dash + 40 ml/da; Sekator OD (100 g/l amidosulfuron + 25 g/l iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium + 250 g/l mefenpyr-diethyl) – 10 ml/da; Laudis OD (44 g/l tembotrione + 22 g/l isoxadifen-ethyl) – 200 ml/da; Merlin Flexx 480 SC (240 g/l isoxaflutole + 240 g/l cyprotsulfamide) – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower (30 g/kg mesosulfuron + 10 g/kg iodosulfuron + 90 g/kg mefampir-diethyl) – 35+70 ml/da and was made conducted with 40 l/da water solutions using a spreading machine „ptp 18“ with conic nozzle, pressure P_{max} 3 bar, V_{max} 1.64 l, and Q_{max} 0.64 l/min, at the growth stage second-fourth leaves (BBCH – 12 - 14) on the broomcorn.

The herbicidal formulations used in this study were registred for weed control in cereal-grain grown crops in Bulgaria with herbicide action against dicotyledonous weeds (Buctril universal, Biathlon 4D + Dash) and with complex action against monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds (Merlin Flexx 480 SC, Laudis OD and Pacifica WG +

()).

14, 21 30
(DAT), 1-9
EWRS
(European Weed Research Society) (1 – 9 –
)
5 m²
E ()
,
30
()
Begon et al. (1986).
(l_x):

$$l_x = m_{x2} / m_{x1} \quad (1);$$

: m_{x1} – (/da)
[((cm);
(kg/da)
(cm)]
m_{x2} – (kg/da)
() –
(d_x):

$$d_x = l_{x2} - l_{x1} \quad (2);$$

: l_{x1} – (/da)
[((cm);
(kg/da)
(cm)]
- ;
l_{x2} –

Biopower), but not applied to broomcorn.

The following indicators are reported: Phytotoxicity on herbicides on 7, 14, 21 and 30 days after treatment (DAT), using the 1-9 logarithmic scale of the EWRS (European Weed Research Society) (score 1 – no damage and score 9 – completely destroyed crop). The survival ability of soybean plants was determined at the end of crop vegetation in an area of 5 m² with four replications for all trial variants. Elements of productivity (height of plants; length broom; the weight of the broom and the weight of the seed from one broom) were determined from 30 plants per treatment.

The survival ability of broomcorn after treatment with herbicides was determined by the methodology of Begon et al. (1986).

Plant survival ability till the end of vegetation (l_x):

where: m_{x1} – plant density (in nm/da) and elements of productivity [(height of plants (in cm), seed yield (in kg/da) and panicle length (in cm)] in control treatments – untreated with herbicides

m_{x2} – broomcorn after treatment with herbicides.

Reducing the elements of productivity (d_x):

where: l_{x1} – plant density (in nm/da) and elements of productivity [(height of plants (in cm), seed yield (in kg/da) and panicle length (in cm)] in control treatments – untreated with herbicides

l_{x2} - broomcorn after treatment with

() - herbicides.

(K_X): Intensity of reducing (K_X):

$$K_X = \lg m_{X1} - \lg m_{X2} \quad (3);$$

: m_{X1} - where: m_{X1} - plant density (in nm/da) and elements of productivity [(height of plants (in cm), seed yield (in kg/da) and panicle length (in cm)] in control treatments - untreated with herbicides

(cm); (kg/da) (cm); ; m_{X2} - m_{X2} - plant density and elements of productivity after treatment with postemergence herbicides; \lg - decimal logarithm.

(cm) ; \lg - Speed of natural increase of broomcorn (r_r);

() (r_r);

$$r_r \cong \frac{\ln R}{T_c} \quad (4);$$

(R): Reproduction speed (R):

$$R = \sum l_{x1-n} m_{x1-n} \quad (5);$$

(T_c): Reproducibility of test accessions (T_c):

$$T_c = \frac{\sum xl_{x1-n} m_{x1-n}}{\sum l_{x1-n} m_{x1-n}} \quad (6);$$

: $xl_{x1-n} m_{x1-n}$ - where: $xl_{x1-n} m_{x1-n}$ - studied indicators during the years and year of study

($l_{x1-n} m_{x1-n}$ (survival (in nm/da) and productivity factors (plant height (in cm), seed yield (in kg/da) and panicle length (in cm)] in treatment and control variants; \ln - logarithm.

(/da) (cm); (kg/da) (cm)] ; \ln - Meteorological indicators are taken into account - the sum of rainfall (in mm) and average monthly air temperature (in 0 °C) during the growing season of the broomcorn. To characterize the aridity during the vegetation period, the de Martonne index (Paltineanu et al., 2007)

(mm) (°)

().

de Martonne
(Paltineanu et al., 2007).
STATGRAPHICS
Plus for Windows Version 2.1.

was used. The mathematical and statistical processing of the experimental data was done with the software STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows Version 2.1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Estimating the complex effect of some major meteorological factors, rainfall amount (mm) and average monthly temperature of the air ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), with regard to broomcorn biological requirements during the crop growing season, the studied years are with relatively favorable conditions for its growth and development (Table 1).

(1).

1.

Table 1. Meteorological indicators during the years study

Period	Period of vegetation							III-IX, $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Average for III-IX, $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	The average monthly temperature of the air, $^{\circ}\text{C}$							
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
2017	9.7	14.9	16.7	20.6	23.1	23.7	17.9	18.1
<i>Deviation</i>	4.2	0.5	-0.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.5
2018	5.3	19.6	19.6	21.8	22.9	24.0	18.9	18.9
<i>Deviation</i>	-0.8	7.9	2.1	0.8	-0.2	1.5	0.7	1.7
<i>1964-2000 Average for 1964-2000</i>	6.1	11.7	17.5	21.0	23.1	22.5	18.2	17.1
Period	Monthly rainfall, mm							III-IX, mm Amount for III-IX, mm
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	2017	61.5	37.6	154.3	44.8	155.9	28.5	
<i>e, % / Deviation, %</i>	183.6	76.1	246.1	69.8	273.0	68.2	87.0	147.9
2018	98.1	20.2	47.5	155.2	118.9	22.2	15.4	477.5
<i>e, % / Deviation, %</i>	292.8	40.9	75.8	241.7	208.2	53.1	35.8	135.8
<i>1964-2000 Average for 196-2000</i>	33.5	49.4	62.7	64.2	57.1	41.8	43.0	351.5
Period	De Martonne De Martonne aridity index, I_{ar-DM}							III-IX Average for III-IX
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	2017	36.4	20.3	69.3	16.3	55.2	9.9	
2018	76.9	8.2	19.3	58.6	43.4	7.8	6.4	28.3
<i>1964-2000 Average for 1964-2000</i>	25.0	27.3	27.4	24.9	20.7	15.4	18.3	22.2

($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

“ 5.3 24.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,
18.6 18.9 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.”

The average monthly temperature of the air ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) during the crop growing season „March to September“ ranged from 5.3 to 24.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, at an average value of 18.6 and 18.9 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The deviations from

0.5 7.9 ° , - , -
 (1964-2000) . -
 () , -
 15.4 155.3 mm. -
 (0.5 7.9 °) -
 “ ” -
 183.6 292.8% -
 1964-2000 . -
 127.4 mm 135.0 mm, -
 14.2 18.7 ° . -
 2017 (I_{DM} (de Martonne) = 31.2) 2018
 (I_{DM} (de Martonne)= 28.3) , -
 (BBCH 12-14) -
 (1.0), -
 (5.5) (2). -
 (- 80 ml/da,
 4D - 4 g/da + - 40 ml/da
 O - 10 ml/da), -
 (O - 200 ml/da)
 (1 - 2),
 480 - 42 ml/da
 - 35 + 70
 ml/da -
 (3.0 5.5). -

the average monthly air temperatures range from 0.5 to 7.9 °C, which are higher compared to those for the many-year period.

The distribution of rainfall during the growing season of broomcorn is extremely uneven, varying by months during the study years from 15.4 to 155.3 mm. Parallel to the increase in air temperatures (from 0.5 to 7.9 °C) during the grout season „March-September“, there was also an uneven increase in the amount of precipitation from 183.6 to 292.8% compared to values for average 1964-2000 period.

The precipitation amplitude for the studied years is 127.4 mm and 135.0 mm respectively, and the average monthly air temperature is 14.2 and 18.7 °C.

The complex influence of elevated average monthly air temperatures combined with high sum rainfall during grout season in 2017 (I_{DM} (de Martonne) = 31.2) and 2018 (I_{DM} (de Martonne) = 28.3) are defined, as humid.

The results from the selectivity visualization in score show that the applied herbicides in the initial growth stage – second-fourth leaf (BBCH 12-14) from the development of broomcorn have indifferent (score 1.0) to moderate phytotoxic effect (score 5.5) (Table 2).

The herbicides for control of dicotyledonous weeds (Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biathlon 4D + Dash – 4 g/da - 40 ml/da and Sekator OD – 10 ml/da) as well as combined action for control of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds (Laudis OD – 200 ml/da) had high selectivity (score 1-2) while Merlin Flex 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da produce a moderate-potent phytotoxicity effect (score 5.5).

2.

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Table 2. Selectivity of herbicides to broomcorn accessions

Accessions	Herbicides	g/ml/da	/ Phytotoxicity				
			7 D	14 D	21 D	30 D	45 D
Szegedi 1023	Buctril Universal 4D +	80	1	1	1	1	1
	Biatlon 4D + Dash O	4+40	1	1	1	1	1
	Sekator OD 480	10	1	1	1	1	1
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC O	200	2	1.5	1	1	1
	Laudis OD +	42	4.5	4	4	4	4
	Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	5	5	5	5	5
GL15A	Buctril Universal 4D +	80	1	1	1	1	1
	Biatlon 4D + Dash O	4+40	1	1	1	1	1
	Sekator OD 480	10	1	1	1	1	1
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC O	200	2	2	1	1	1
	Laudis OD +	42	5	5	4.5	3.5	3.5
	Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	5.5	6.5	5	5	5
MI16N	Buctril Universal 4D +	80	1	1	1	1	1
	Biatlon 4D + Dash O / Sekator OD	4+40	1	1	1	1	1
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC O	10	1	1	1	1	1
	Laudis OD +	200	1.5	1	1	1	1
	Pacifica WG + Biopower	42	2	2.5	2	2	2
		35+70	4	4	3	3	2

: D - ,

Legend: DAT - days after treatment with the herbicide

g/da +
10 ml/da
1)
()
200 ml/da
(), 7

– 80ml/da,
– 40 ml/da
()
200 ml/da

4D - 4
O -
(-
O

Application of herbicides with systemic activity to control broadleaf weeds Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biathlon 4D + Dash – 4 g/da 40 ml/da and Sekator OD – 10 ml/da are highly selective (score 1.0) to the tested broomcorn accessions and do not induce phytotoxic effect. Laudis OD applied at a dose of 200 ml/da in all broomcorn accessions until seven days after treatment (DAT) produces a slight phytotoxic effect (score 2) with easily

(DAT)
 (2)
 (14 DAT)
 (21 DAT)
 480
 42 ml/da
 - 35+75 ml/da
 (3.0 5,5)
 480 - 42 ml/da
 - 35+70 ml/da.
 MI16N
 480 - 2.0 2.5
 (2.1)
 + - 2.0 4.0
 (3.2)
 Szegedi 1023
 GL15A
 - 1.0 3.0
 (2.1).
 (Churkova,
 2008; 2009; 2014; Ramel et al., 2012;

recognizable symptoms of chlorosis between the leaves of the leaves.

Fourteen days after treatment (14 DAT), observed symptomatology of phytotoxicity was retained, which at a later stage (21 DAT) was overcome in all tested accessions.

Merlin Flexx 480 SC applied at a dose of 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da produced a moderate phytotoxic effect (from 3.0 to 5.5 score) expressed in chlorotic variations between the leaves of the leaves, deformation of the leaf and growth retardation and stem growth in all specimens studied, which at a later stage of development is not overcome except for leaf chlorosis.

Genotypic differences have been identified with respect to the selectivity of Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da. A relatively weaker phytotoxic effect was found in the local populations MI16N after treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 SC - from 2.0 to 2.5 score (average 2.1 score) or Pacifica WG + Biopower – from 2.0 to 4.0 score (mean 3.2 score) compared to variety Szegedi 1023 and local populations GL15A after application of the same herbicides, where the reported phytotoxicity is greater than 1.0 to 3.0 score (an average of 2.1 score).

The established differences in herbicide sensitivity in the studied accessions broomcorn can be explained by genotypic differences as the comparisons between them are performed under the same meteorological and edaphic conditions.

It has been found that many of the xenobiotics, including herbicides, can suppress physiological processes without causing a visible phytotoxic effect (Churkova, 2008; 2009; 2014; Ramel et al., 2012; Churkova and Bozhanska,

Churkova and Bozhanska, 2016; Stoyanova et al., 2016).

480 – 42 ml/da
35+75 ml/da

(
,
)
(
3 3b),
(
(P=0.05)

– 80 ml/da.

()

(
(
1.00 (0.885),
(
9.64) (0.018 9.64 (3).

2016; Stoyanova et al., 2016)

The established phytotoxic effect of herbicides Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da had an inhibitory effect on some of the elements of productivity (plant density, height of plants, seed yield and panicle length) of the broomcorn (Table 3a and 3b), the differences being statistically significant at <0.05%, as compared to the control variants and the etalon Buctril universal – 80 ml/da.

Despite the differences in the values of the surveyed indicators by the study year, the trend between the different treatments is retained.

The changes in the broomcorn density depended on the applied herbicides and the quantity and distribution of rainfall during the growing season of the crop.

In the years of study, the survival (l_x) on broomcorn ranges from 0.620 to 1.00 (0.885 on average), and the plant death rate (d_x) ranges from 0.018 to 9.64 (mean 9.64) (Table 3a).

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Table 3a. Effect of postemergences herbicides on the productivity of broomcorn accessions

Accessions	Years	Herbicides	(Dose). g/ml/da	/ Characteristics						
				, da plant number, da				, cm height of plants, cm		
				m_x	l_x	d_x	K_x	m_x	d_x	K_x
Szegedi 1023	2017	/Control untreated		25357.1b				140.9b		
		Buctril Universal	80	25178.6b	0.993	0.18	0.003	158.2b	-17.30	-0.050
		4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	24642.9b	0.972	0.71	0.012	159.0b	18.10	-0.052
		O /Sekator OD	10	23214.3b	0.915	2.14	0.038	158.0b	17.10	-0.050
		480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	21785.7ab	0.859	3.57	0.066	122.6ab	-18.30	0.060
		O / Laudis OD	200	25000.0b	0.986	0.36	0.006	140.9b	0.00	0.000
		+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	18928.6a	0.746	6.43	0.127	110.3a	-30.60	0.106

GL15A	/Control untreated		25714.3b				207.0c		
	Buctril Universal	80	25357.1b	0.986	0.36	0.006	204.3c	2.67	0.006
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	25000.0b	0.972	0.71	0.012	205.0c	-1.97	0.004
	O / Sekator OD	10	24642.9b	0.958	1.07	0.018	183.1c	-23.87	0.053
	480 480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC 480 SC	42	24642.9b	0.958	1.07	0.018	143.2b	-63.77	0.160
	O / Laudis OD	200	25000.0b	0.972	0.71	0.012	198.7c	-8.27	0.018
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	17500.0a	0.681	8.21	0.167	96.8a	-110.17	0.330	
MI16N	/Control untreated		25357.1b				276.6c		
	Buctril Universal	80	24642.9b	0.972	0.71	0.012	272.1c	4.50	0.007
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	24642.9b	0.972	0.71	0.012	260.7c	-15.90	0.026
	O / Sekator OD	10	23928.6b	0.944	1.43	0.025	246.0bc	-30.60	0.051
	480 480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC 480 SC	42	20357.1ab	0.803	5.00	0.095	207.8b	-68.80	0.124
	O / Laudis OD	200	25357.1b	1.000	0.00	0.000	260.8c	-15.82	0.026
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	15714.3a	0.620	9.64	0.208	159.9a	-116.70	0.238	
Szegedi 1023	/Control untreated		25714.3b				150.6a		
	Buctril Universal	80	24285.7b	0.944	1.43	0.025	174.0b	-23.40	-0.063
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	23571.4b	0.917	2.14	0.038	151.2a	0.60	-0.002
	O / Sekator OD	10.0	23571.4b	0.917	2.14	0.038	150.6a	0.00	0.000
	480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	20714.3ab	0.806	5.00	0.094	145.4a	-5.20	0.015
	O / Laudis OD	200	22857.1b	0.889	2.86	0.051	140.8a	-9.80	0.029
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	16428.6a	0.639	9.29	0.195	147.0a	-3.60	0.011	
GL15A 2018	/Control untreated		25000.0b				187.8b		
	Buctril Universal	80	23571.4b	0.943	1.43	0.026	192.4b	-4.60	-0.011
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	23214.3b	0.929	1.79	0.032	188.0b	0.20	0.000
	O / Sekator OD	10	22142.9b	0.886	2.86	0.053	190.0b	2.20	-0.005
	480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	21428.6ab	0.857	3.57	0.067	191.0b	3.20	-0.007
	O / Laudis OD	200	24285.7b	0.971	0.71	0.013	211.0a	23.20	-0.051
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	15928.6a	0.637	9.07	0.196	211.6a	23.80	-0.052	
MI16N	/Control untreated		24642.9b				261.0b		
	Buctril Universal	80	23571.4b	0.957	1.07	0.019	269.0c	-8.00	-0.013
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	22571.4b	0.916	2.07	0.038	245.4b	-15.60	0.027
	O / Sekator OD	10	21428.6b	0.870	3.21	0.061	271.0c	10.00	-0.016
	480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	20357.1ab	0.826	4.29	0.083	256.6b	-4.40	0.007
	O / Laudis OD	200	24285.7b	0.986	0.36	0.006	301.4c	40.40	-0.063
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	16428.6a	0.667	8.21	0.176	282.0a	21.00	-0.034	

Legend: m_x – experimentally recorded plant number; l_x – survival ability of plants till the end of vegetation; dx – death (reduction) of plants (yields); K_x – death intensity (reduction).

3b.

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Table 4b. Effect of postemergences herbicides on the productivity of bromcorn accessions

Accessions	Years	Herbicides	(Dose). g/ml/da	/ Characteristics					
				, kg/da seed yield, kg/da			, cm panicle length, cm		
				m_x	d_x	K_x	m_x	d_x	K_x
Szegedi 1023	2017	/Control untreated		539.8b			70.8c		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	558.3c	-18.53	0.003	65.4c	5.40	0.034
		Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	459.0b 432.4b	-80.78 -107.39	0.012 0.038	61.0c 65.4c	-9.80 -5.40	0.065 0.034
		Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	289.9ab 465.7b	-249.94 -74.13	0.066 0.006	43.8b 61.5c	-27.00 -9.30	0.209 0.061
		Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	201.5a	-338.33	0.127	32.6a	-38.20	0.337
		/Control untreated		515.7bc			42.2b		
GL15A	2017	Buctril Universal 4D +	80	472.3b	43.38	0.006	41.4b	0.80	0.008
		Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	487.9b 494.0b	-27.85 -21.71	0.012 0.018	39.6b 39.6b	-2.60 -2.60	0.028 0.028
		Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	371.6ab 465.7b	-144.11 -50.03	0.018 0.012	30.2a 40.0b	-12.00 -2.20	0.145 0.023
		Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	170.7a	-344.95	0.167	30.5a	-11.70	0.141
		/Control untreated		922.2bc			50.1b		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	939.9bc	-17.74	0.012	50.4b	-0.30	-0.003
M116N	2017	Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	852.5b 764.9b	-69.69 157.3	0.012 0.025	48.6b 46.8b	-1.50 -3.30	0.013 0.030
		Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	448.9a 832.2b	-473.27 -89.97	0.095 0.000	33.6a 42.0b	-16.50 -8.10	0.173 0.077
		Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	404.2a	-517.94	0.208	31.9a	-18.20	0.196
		/Control untreated		449.3b			62.3bc		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	463.1b	-13.81	0.025	58.4bc	3.90	0.028
		Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	439.1b 396.4ab	-10.26 -52.92	0.038 0.038	51.2b 49.6b	-11.10 -12.70	0.085 0.099
Szegedi 1023	2018	Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	237.0a 425.8b	-212.31 -23.57	0.094 0.051	44.6ab 51.3b	-17.70 -11.00	0.145 0.084
		Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	145.7a	-303.61	0.195	39.8a	-22.50	0.195
		/Control untreated		554.4bc			44.0b		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	509.1b	45.27	0.026	39.4b	4.60	0.048
		Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	409.1b 443.9b	-145.23 -110.49	0.032 0.053	44.0b 41.0b	0.00 -3.00	0.000 0.031
		Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	241.4a 452.4b	-312.98 -102.01	0.067 0.013	35.0ab 43.3b	-9.00 -0.70	0.099 0.007
GL15A	2018	/Control untreated		554.4bc			44.0b		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	509.1b	45.27	0.026	39.4b	4.60	0.048
		Biatlon 4D + Dash O /Sekator OD	4+40 10	409.1b 443.9b	-145.23 -110.49	0.032 0.053	44.0b 41.0b	0.00 -3.00	0.000 0.031
		Merlin Flexx 480 SC O /Laudis OD	42 200	241.4a 452.4b	-312.98 -102.01	0.067 0.013	35.0ab 43.3b	-9.00 -0.70	0.099 0.007
		/Control untreated		554.4bc			44.0b		
		Buctril Universal 4D +	80	509.1b	45.27	0.026	39.4b	4.60	0.048

M116N	Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	127.2a	-427.22	0.196	42.6b	-1.40	0.014
	/Control untreated		982.0			46.4b		
	Buctril Universal	80	991.9	-9.82	0.019	41.4b	5.00	0.050
	4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	845.3	-136.71	0.038	41.4b	-5.00	0.050
	O /Sekator OD 480	10	844.8	-137.27	0.061	39.8ab	-6.60	0.067
	Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	504.2b	-477.84	0.083	40.8ab	-5.60	0.056
	O /Laudis OD	200	972.0	-10.07	0.006	44.6b	-1.80	0.017
	Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	360.4a	-621.60	0.176	38.8a	-7.60	0.078

Legend: m_x – experimentally recorded plant number da; l_x – survival ability of plants till the end of vegetation; dx – death (reduction) of plants (yields); K_x – death intensity (reduction).

Similarly, the results obtained with respect to the intensity of plant death after treatment with herbicides (K_x). The highest rate of plant death intensity (K_x) was reported in the variants after treatment with herbicides Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da and the lowest after treatment with Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biathlon 4D + Dash – 4 g/da + 40 ml/da, Sekator OD – 10 ml/da and Laudis OD – 200 ml/da where the (K_x) values were within the range from 0.018 to 0.208 (average of 0.1134) and the intensity of plant death is 4.7 to 11.9 times lower than herbicides causing a moderate phytotoxic effect (Merlin Flex and Pacifica WG + Biopower) at broomcorn.

Plant height, seed yield and length and "broom class" were variable values, varied within depending on the applied herbicides and meteorological factors — rainfall amount during the broomcorn growing season (Table 3b).

Since the density at the beginning of vegetation of the broomcorn stand was the same, 26000 plants/da and the weeds during the vegetation period of the crop are removed manually in order to eliminate their negative impact the studied parameters (height of the plants,

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(,),

()

(d_x)

(0.18 9.64),
(-17.3 40.4),
(-38.2 5.0)

- 621.6 157.3

- 80 ml/da, 4D +
- 4 g/da + 40 ml/da, O -
10 ml/da O - 200 ml/da,

(=0.05)

- 80 ml/da,

- 42 ml/da 480
35+75 ml/da
(=0.05)

(d_x)

()

(d_x)

d_x K_x . . .

- 80 ml/da, 4D +
- 4 g/da + 40 ml/da, O -
10 ml/da O - 200 ml/da
Szegedi 1023
GL15A

seed yield and panicle length) the experimental results obtained show the genotypic reaction of the tested accessions at the broomcorn to the herbicide selectivity and the interrelationship between them.

The reduction in some of the elements of productivity (d_x) in boomcorn after treatment with post emergence herbicide in the growth stages BBCH 12-14 of the crop varied relatively weakly at the plant density (from 0.18 to 9.64), the plant height (from -17.3 to 40.4), panicle length (from -38.2 to 5.0), and most strongly seed formation – from -621.6 to 157.3 compared to control variants.

Relative mild reductions in the studied parameters were reported after treatment with Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biatlon 4D + Dech – 4 g/da + 40 ml/da, Sekator OD – 10 ml/da and Laudis OD – 200 ml/da are also statistically insignificant ($P=0.05$), compared to the standard reference herbicide Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, as well as compared to control variants. After treatment with Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower applied at doses 35 + 75 ml/da statistically significant ($P=0.05$) reduces (d_x) the elements of productivity in all tested accessions broomcorn.

The intensity of reduction of the elements productivity (d_x) depended on the same factors and followed the relations found in their reduction (d_x).

The lowest coefficients d_x and K_x , i.e. with a relatively lower sensitivity to the herbicides at the applied doses of Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biatlon 4D + Desh – 4 g/da + 40 ml/da, Sekator OD – 10 ml/da and Laudis OD – 200 ml/da are reported in variety Szegedi 1023 and a local population GL15A with respect to plant

survival, while seed yield formation and length, respectively, the "class" of panicle attributed to the years of study was only reported in the local population GL15A. Local population MI16N occupies an intermediate position.

The rate of reproduction (R) and the rate of natural increase in population density (r_r) at the tested broomcorn accessions are affected by the herbicide, and there are genotypic differences.

To a lesser extent, the reproduction rate (R) in a local population GL15A (R of 1.77 to 2.30) and most strongly at MI16N (R of 2.14 to 2.41), with the exception of seed yield formation ($R = 0.79$) compared to Szegedi 1023 variety.

The highest coefficients were recorded in the population density increase (r_r) and the reproducibility of the studied samples (T_c), i.e. the highest tolerance to applied herbicides was found in the local populations GL15A and MI16N, and the lowest in the tested variety Szegedi 1023 (Table 4).

A positive correlation between the reproduction rate (R) and the natural increase in the population density ($r_r - r$) is in the range of 0.998 to 0.995, and in a negative population density (r_r) and reproduction of the studied accessions (T_c) broomcorn - r is from -0.938 to 0.999 was determined.

The applied herbicides and application rates influence the reproduction coefficients (R), the rate of increase of the population density (r_r) and the reproduction (T_c) of the broomcorn.

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The applied herbicides and application rates influence the reproduction coefficients (R), the rate of increase of the population density (r_r) and the reproduction (T_c) of the broomcorn.

4.

 (R)
 (r_r) $()$ **Table 4. Reproduction (R) and speed of natural increase population density of accessions broomcorn (r_r) after treatment with post emergence herbicides**

/ Accessions / Herbicides	(Dose). g/ml/da	, da			, cm		
		plant number, da			height of plants, cm		
		R	T_c	r_r	R	T_c	r_r
Szegedi 1023		2.03	5.81	0.122	2.14	3.15	0.242
GL15A		2.03	5.81	0.122	2.30	3.02	0.275
MI16N		2.14	5.51	0.138	2.41	3.01	0.292
/Control untreated		1.97	5.70	0.119	1.92	3.35	0.195
Buctril Universal	80	1.90	5.91	0.109	2.00	3.22	0.215
4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	1.87	6.01	0.104	1.87	3.44	0.182
O Sekator OD	10.0	1.87	5.98	0.105	2.08	3.06	0.240
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	1.87	5.94	0.106	2.50	2.46	0.373
O Laudis OD	200	1.90	5.92	0.108	2.18	2.94	0.264
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	1.87	5.80	0.108	3.49	1.69	0.739
/ Accessions / Herbicides		, kg/da			, cm		
		seed yield, kg/da			panicle length, cm		
		R	T_c	r_r	R	T_c	r_r
Szegedi 1023		1.75	4.45	0.126	1.79	3.24	0.179
GL15A		1.77	4.40	0.130	2.22	2.44	0.327
MI16N		0.79	11.84	-0.020	2.37	2.33	0.371
/Control untreated		2.01	3.78	0.184	1.87	2.72	0.231
Buctril Universal	80	1.99	3.81	0.181	1.77	2.86	0.200
4D + Biatlon 4D + Dash	4+40	1.88	3.98	0.159	1.83	2.73	0.221
O /Sekator OD	10.0	0.39	23.02	-0.041	1.72	2.92	0.185
480 Merlin Flexx 480 SC	42	1.77	3.96	0.144	2.24	2.09	0.385
O Laudis OD	200	2.10	3.56	0.208	1.94	2.56	0.259
+ Pacifica WG + Biopower	35+70	1.63	4.08	0.120	2.55	1.78	0.525

The results of the analysis of all the herbicides included in the study on the average values of the indicators and the coefficients used, characterizing the selectivity of the herbicides used in the broomcorn, can be conventionally divided into two groups.

A first group of selective herbicides to weed control against dicotyledonous weeds in broomcorn (Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biatlon 4D + Dash – 4 g/da + 40 ml/da and Sekator OD – 10 ml/da as well as with a combined action for weed

() ()
4D – 4 g/da +
O – 10 ml/da,
– 80 ml/da,
– 40 ml/da

(O – 200 ml/da)
 -
 -
 480 – 200 ml/da
 - 35 + 70 ml/da)
 -
 -
 ()

control against monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds (Laudis OD – 200 ml/da) and a second group with relatively less selectivity to the crop herbicides (Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 75 ml/da) to weed control against annual cereal and annual broadleaf weeds.

After the application of various mathematical and statistical analyzes, methods and coefficients for determining the genotypic sensitivity to broomcorn herbicides, their relative selectivity is taken into account and the actual by decreasing the productivity of the respective genotype after treatment with herbicides at specific agrometeorological and edaphic conditions.

() (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.)
 80 ml/da, 4D – 4 g/da
 O – 10 ml/da
 (1),
 480 – 42 ml/da
 - 35 + 70 ml/da
 -
 (3.0 5.5).

CONCLUSIONS

Application of herbicides with system activity to the broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* Körn.) Buctril universal – 80 ml/da, Biathlon 4D – 4 g/da + Dash – 40 ml/da and Sekator OD – 10 ml/da are highly selective (score 1.0), while Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da produce a moderate-potent phytotoxicity effect (score 5.5).

Genotypic differences have been identified with respect to the selectivity of Merlin Flexx 480 SC – 42 ml/da and Pacifica WG + Biopower – 35 + 70 ml/da. The weakest phytotoxic effect was found in the local population MI16N compared to the variety Szegedi 1023 and the local population GL15A.

The lowest reproduction speed (*R*) was established at the local population of GL15A (*R* from 1.77 to 2.30) and the strongest in MI16N (*R* from 2.14 to 2.41) was the least (except for seed yield formation (*R* – 0.79) in variety Szegedi 1023) under the influence of applied herbicides.

42 ml/da
 35+70 ml/da. -
 MI16N
 Szegedi 1023
 GL15A.
 -
 (*R*)
 GL15A (*R* 1.77 2.30)
 - MI16N (*R* 2.14 2.41) (
)
 Szegedi 1023,

GL15A MI16N
 Szegedi 1023.
 (r_r)
 (T_c)
 GL15A MI16N
 Szegedi 1023.
 (R)
 (r_r)
 (T_c)
 $(Sorghum vulgare var. technicum$ Körn.).

Highest tolerance to applied herbicides (exception on seed formation) is found in the local populations GL15A and MI16N and can be used as components in future selection programs, and the lowest in the Szegedi 1023 variety.

The highest coefficients were recorded in the population density increase (r_r) and the reproducibility of the studied samples (T_c), i.e. the highest tolerance to applied herbicides was found in the local populations GL15A and MI16N an can be used as components in future breeding programmes, and the lowest in the Szegedi 1023 variety.

Equivalence has been established between the selectivity of herbicides as measured by the eproduction speed (R) and Speed of natural increase of broomcorn (r_r) as well as reproducibility (T_c): of test accessions broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare var. technicum* Körn.).

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Alteration of Yield Components of Triticale Depending on Treatment with Plant Stimulants in the Condition of Different Soil Nutrition Regime

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SUMMARY

2016-2018 .
- .
(),
15 m².
Vitafer Algi (VA) Vitafer Green (VG)
: N₆P₅K₂
N₁₂P₁₀K₄.
(BBCH 31).
: (m)

During the period 2016-2018 year on the experimental field of the Crop Science Department at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv a field experiment was carried out according the block method in four replications with three triticale varieties Kolorit (standard), Musala and Trismart after predecessor sunflower and plot size of 15 m². The action of the plant stimulators Vitafer Algi (VA) and Vitafer Green (VG) was conducted under two different nutrition regimes of the soil: N₆P₅K₂ and N₁₂P₁₀K₄. The plant stimulators were applied in the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH 31). The aim of the study was to determine the influence of the applied nutrition regime and the treatment with plant stimulators on some yield components: plant height (cm) and tillering.

From the dispersion analysis we can

conclude that the fertilization is a major factor that most influences the studied yield components plant height, number of tillers per m², number of stems per m² and percentage of productive tillering, as the differences between the different variants are significant and statistically proven for the two-year study period.

Second in importance is a factor variety, followed by the factor treatment with plant stimulants. Average for the two-year period of the investigation the application of the plant stimulants leads to 1.03 to 1.07% increase in the examined parameters according to the untreated variants, as by number of tillers per m² number of stems per m² and plant height the best results are achieved with VG and VA achieved the best effect.

Key words: triticale, plant stimulants, yield components, fertilization

INTRODUCTION

Because of its high genetic potential for yield, disease resistance and high nutritional value of feed, triticale is steadily gaining popularity.

To achieve high and stable yields are necessary not only favorable agro-climatic conditions of the area, but also right choice of variety and agro-technology (Dobрева et al., 2018; Lalevi and Biberdži , 2015).

The soil nutrition regime, created mainly through fertilization, is a major factor in agro-technical practice that directly or indirectly affects agronomic characteristics.

Lack of nitrogen adversely affects the yield and the quality of the production. Mineral fertilization, especially nitrogen fertilization, should be a determining factor in triticale farming technology, as it

conclude that the fertilization is a major factor that most influences the studied yield components plant height, number of tillers per m², number of stems per m² and percentage of productive tillering, as the differences between the different variants are significant and statistically proven for the two-year study period.

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and Setyaev, 2015).

(Kinaci and Gülmezoglu 2007; Lalevi et al., 2012). Malakouti (2008)

2007; Pecio, 2010).

a

_____ :

2016-2018 .

(),

15 m²

550

m⁻².

Vitafer Algi (VA), Vitafer Green (VG) (NT)

N₆P₅K₂

N₁₂P₁₀K₄.

(BBCH 31).

_____ :

- affects not only yield of biomass and grain, but also the nutritional value of the feed (Slovcov and Setyaev, 2015).

- Nitrogen plays a particularly important role in forage triticale, because it increases the animal productivity (Kinaci and Gülmezoglu, 2007; Lalevi et al., 2012). According to Malakouti (2008), the applied mineral fertilization in combination with trace elements increases not only the yield but also improves the nutritional value of the grain.

- The effect of the applied nitrogen fertilization on the yield, its components and the quality of the grain depends on the climatic conditions and the selected manure fertilization (Gibson et al., 2007; Pecio, 2010).

- The aim of the study is to determine the impact of mineral fertilization applied at two different doses into soil with and without application of two different plant growth stimulants on some triticale yield components.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field trial:

- In order to achieve the objectives of the study during the period 2016-2018 on the experimental field of the Crop Science Department at Agricultural University of Plovdiv was carried out an experiment. Three triticale varieties were used: Kolorit (standard), Musala and Trismart. The experiment was conducted after predecessor sunflower, using the block method in four replications and a plot area of 15 m² with a sowing rate of 550 seedlings of m⁻². The effects of Vitafer Algi (VA), Vitafer Green (VG) and the untreated control (NT) were investigated at two different levels of mineral fertilization N₆P₅K₂ and N₁₂P₁₀K₄. The plant stimulants were applied in the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH 31).

Indicators of the investigation:

- The sowing structure was

m^2 , m^2 :
 m^2 , m..
 (Penchev, 1988).
 Popova et al., (2012)
Mollic Fluvisols.
 AC-Go-Gr (Gyurov and
 Artinova, 2015), 20-40 m. (1).

1/4 - determined before harvesting at maturity
 by representative samples of 1/4 m² as
 follows: number of plants and number of
 tillers per m², number of spikelets per m²,
 plant height, cm.
 - In order to detect statistically
 - significant differences between the tested
 factors and their levels, three-factor
 dispersion analysis was used. The
 statistical processing of the data was
 carried out through the BIOCAST®
 package (Penchev, 1988).
Soil and climatic characteristic of
 the region:
 According to Popova et al. (2012)
 the soils of the educational and
 experimental base of the Agricultural
 University of Plovdiv are defined as
 alluvial, which, based on the FAO
 international classification, belong to the
 category *Mollic Fluvisols*. In these
 comparatively young soils, the soil
 formation process is characterized by the
 accumulation of mature humus and low
 chemical weathering of the mineral part of
 the soil. The formed soil profile is of the
 AC-Go-Gr type (Gyurov and Artinova
 2015), with power of the humus horizon of
 20-40 cm. The climatic conditions are
 different during the years of the study
 (Table 1).

1.

Table 1. Climate conditions during triticales vegetation

Year	(, °C)/ Temperature (monthly average, °C)									
	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VI
2016/2017	10.8	6.6	2.2	-3.9	3.2	9.7	12.7	17.6	23.7	
2017/2018	13.3	8.2	4.9	2.9	3.9	7.1	16.4	19.4	22.6	
Long-term average	12.9	7.2	2.2	-0.4	2.2	6.0	12.2	17.2	20.9	
	(, mm)/ Precipitation (sum, mm)									
2016/2017	5.6	32.9	2.4	70.1	11.1	47.9	26.1	52.7	15.4	
2017/2018	70.4	47.6	23.7	21.7	96.7	45.5	24.9	112.3	14.4	
Long- term average	40.1	48.4	44.3	42.1	32.7	38.2	45.1	65.3	63.4	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Determining for the yield quantity
 - are not all formed stems known as total
 , tillering, but the number of fully developed

(2) ,
 (145.33),
 (192.75).
 (127.61
).
 m²

stems or the productive tillering.

- The main factors on which the tillering energy is depending are the genotypic peculiarities and agro-climatic conditions, as well as the nutritional area of the plant as well as the applied agro-technology.

From the performed dispersion analysis (Table 2), it is clear that the main factor affecting the number of tillers per m² in the first year of the study is the level of fertilization due to the greatest difference between the two levels of the factor (145.33), which are statistically proven and significant and place the variants in separate statistical groups.

- In the second year of testing, the higher fertilizer rate again leads to similar results. The second most important factor influencing the researched indicator is the factor variety, whereas in the second year of testing the differences between the control variant and the Trismart variety are the highest (192.75).

Again, for the two-year period, the differences between the varieties have been proven and the analysis set Musala and Trismart in a separate statistical group relative to the control. The less important factor is the treatment with plant stimulants due to the lowest differences between the factor levels, which also lead to statistically significant differences between the variants. Analogically as by number of tillers per m² fertilization has the greatest impact on the indicator number of stems per m² over the entire testing period due to the greatest difference between the factor levels (127.61 for the first year of testing).

- The number of stems per m² is influenced to a lesser extent by the variety and respectively by the treatment with plant stimulants, as similar to the first indicator the differences in the levels of the factors are significant and statistically proven.

From the presented results we can conclude that the variety Trismart tillers most intensively during the two-year period, forming the highest number of stems per m² (455), followed by Musala variety and lastly the standard. The application of the plant stimulants leads to 1.07 % increase in the investigated parameters according to the untreated variants, as the effect of VG is better expressed.

2. / 2 2017-2018 .
Table 2. Number of tillers and number of spikes/m² for the period 2017-2018 year

Factors	Source of variation	/m ²			/m ²		
		Nr of tillers/m ²		/AVG	Nr of spikes/m ²		/AVG
Variety	/Kolorit	633.41	622.66	628.03	386.58	459.50	423.04
	/Musala	682.32 ^c	724.57 ^c	703.44 ^c	399.66	470.75 ^c	435.20 ^c
	/Trismart	727.07 ^c	815.41 ^c	771.24 ^c	425.66 ^c	486.16 ^c	455.91 ^c
LSD	5%	3.82	2.35	3.08	3.83	5.07	4.45
	1%	5.02	3.10	4.06	5.04	6.70	5.87
	0.1 %	6.44	3.99	5.21	6.47	8.56	7.51
Treatment	NT	658.33	708.91	683.62	382.58	491.08	436.83
	VA	689.91 ^c	724.16 ^c	707.03 ^c	412.80	506.41 ^c	459.60 ^c
	VG	694.58 ^c	729.57 ^c	712.07 ^c	417.24 ^c	518.91 ^c	468.07 ^c
LSD	5%	3.82	2.35	3.08	3.83	5.07	4.45
	1%	5.02	3.10	4.06	5.04	6.70	5.87
	0.1 %	6.44	5.99	6.21	6.47	8.56	7.51
Fertilization	N ₆ P ₅ K ₂	608.27	691.66	649.96	340.16	477.38	408.77
	N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄	753.60 ^c	750.10 ^c	751.85 ^c	467.77 ^c	533.54 ^c	500.65 ^c
LSD	5%	3.12	1.92	2.52	3.13	4.14	3.63
	1%	4.10	2.53	3.31	4.12	5.47	4.79
	0.1 %	5.25	3.25	4.25	5.28	6.99	6.13

a, b, c, 5, 1 and 0,1%

a, b, c, significance at 5, 1 and 0,1%

Observing the results of the dispersion analysis, we can conclude that fertilization has the greatest impact on the tillering productivity (Table 3). Average for the whole period the differences between the factor levels are statistically proven, which places both fertilization norms in separate statistical groups. Second in importance is the factor variety, followed by the treatment with plant stimulants, where in contrast to the first year the differences between the factor levels were proven at the highest level of significance (0.1%), in the second year the differences were proven at the level of significance 1%.

1 %.

VA - ,

- m²,

.

- Both plant stimulants lead to similar increase in the percentage of productive tillering and even though the minimal difference, average for the period the effect of the application of VA is better expressed. Although Trismart variety recorded the most intensive tillering ability with the highest number of tillers and number of stems per m², the percentage of productive tillering was the highest by the standard in both years of the investigation.

3. (m)

2017-2018 .

Table 3. Productive tillering (%) and plant height (cm) for the period 2017-2018 year

Factors	Source of variation	Productive tillering (%)			Plant height (cm)		
		2017	2018	AVG	2017	2018	AVG
Variety	/Kolorit	61.86	73.48	67.67	103.72	115.49	109.60
	/Musala	58.80 ^c	64.47 ^c	61.63 ^c	104.17 ^{ns}	121.09 ^{ns}	112.63 ^{ns}
	/Trismart	57.85 ^c	72.23 ^b	65.04 ^c	98.24 ^c	119.56 ^{ns}	108.90 ^{ns}
LSD	5%	0.87	0.867	0.87	0.589	9.491	5.334
	1%	1.20	1.19	1.20	0.925	12.493	6.709
	0.1 %	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.574	15.93	8.752
Treatment	NT	57.70	69.37	63.53	98.10	115.09	106.59
	VA	60.55 ^c	70.88 ^b	65.71 ^c	104.52 ^c	117.00 ^{ns}	110.76 ^{ns}
	VG	60.24 ^c	70.99 ^b	65.61 ^c	103.52 ^c	124.04 ^{ns}	113.78 ^b
LSD	5%	0.87	0.867	0.87	0.589	9.491	5.334
	1%	1.20	1.19	1.20	0.925	12.493	6.709
	0.1 %	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.577	15.93	8.753
Fertilization	N ₆ P ₅ K ₂	56.85	68.90	62.87	94.85	113.63	104.24
	N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄	62.16 ^c	71.21 ^c	66.68 ^c	109.24 ^c	123.79 ^a	116.51 ^c
LSD	5%	0.71	0.708	0.71	0.48	7.751	4.11
	1%	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.755	10.201	5.47
	0.1 %	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.283	15.012	8.147

a, b, c, 5, 1 and 0,1%;^{ns}
a, b, c, significance at 5, 1 and 0,1%;^{ns} non-significant

Regarding the plant height, we can conclude that during the tested period the trend is preserved and the factor fertilizer has the greatest influence on the indicator, which leads to statistically proven and significant differences between the variants. Due to the close levels of the factor variety only in the first year of the analysis, are observed proven differences between the control and the Trismart variety and the differences between the other variants remain unproven. The treatment with

plant stimulants leads to statistically proven differences between the variants only in the first year of the analysis. On average, for the two-year testing period, the best results are achieved due to the application of VG, according to the untreated variants.

Musala is characterized by the highest values of the indicator during the both years of the investigation, followed by the standard and finally by the Trismart variety

CONCLUSIONS

From the dispersion analysis we can conclude that the fertilization is a major factor that most influences the studied yield components plant height, number of tillers per m^2 , number of stems per m^2 and percentage of productive tillering, as the differences between the different variants are significant and statistically proven for the two-year study period. Second in importance is a factor variety, followed by the factor treatment with plant stimulants. The Trismart variety tillers most intensively during the two-year period, forming the highest number of stems per m^2 , followed by Musala variety and lastly the standard. Regarding the plant height, for the two-year testing period, Musala is characterized by the highest values of the indicator, followed by the standard and at least by the Trismart variety.

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Loss of Available Forms of Phosphorus and Potassium through Water Erosion Processes in the Cultivation of Wheat on Sloping Agricultural Land

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SUMMARY

Negative impacts of soil water erosion are loss of soil, reduction of root spreading layer, loss of organic matter, compaction, reduction of moisture retention capacity, loss of nutrients. The soil and climatic conditions in Bulgaria contribute to manifestation of intensive water erosion that affects about 65% of the agricultural lands. The major impact of water erosion on soil productivity is due to loss of nutrients. One way to protect agricultural lands from erosion is the application of erosion control agrotechnologies, including various agrotechnical measures, methods and technologies.

In the present study we analyze the loss of available forms of phosphorus and potassium, applying conventional and soil protection technologies in the cultivation

(
)
 2015-2017
 ” -
 5 (8,7%).
 1,25 kg/ha 6,39 kg/ha.
 0,87 kg/ha 3,94
 kg/ha.
 0,43 kg/ha 2,10
 kg/ha
 :
 (Nekova and Stoinova, 2018).
 (Rousseva et al., 2014).
 O

- of wheat on sloping agricultural lands.

- The survey was conducted in the period
 - 2015-2017, in the experimental field of the
 - Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnologies
 - and Plant Protection “Nikola Pushkarov”
 , Sofia, on the territory of the village of
 , Trastenik, Rousse district, on a medium
 - eroded calcareous chernozem with
 - inclination of 5° (8.7%).

- It was found that the losses of
 - available forms of phosphorus and
 - potassium in variant with conventional soil
 - tillage, applied along the slope were the
 - highest, with an average of 1.25 kg/ha
 - and 6.39 kg/ha, respectively. In the case
 - of surface mulching, despite the reduced
 - volume of surface water runoff and the
 - amount of eroded soil, the high
 - phosphorus and potassium concentration
 - in them resulted in losses of 0.87 kg/ha
 - and 3.94 kg/ha respectively. The lowest is
 - the loss of these elements in the variant
 - with advanced system for minimum and
 - unconventional soil tillage and vertical
 - mulching with manure, where they are
 - 0.43 kg/ha for phosphorus and 2.10 kg/ha
 - for available potassium.

Key words: water erosion, loss of
 available forms of phosphorus and
 potassium, minimum tillage, vertical
 mulching, surface mulching

INTRODUCTION

- Soils are an indispensable natural
 - resource. It is an irreplaceable, non-
 - renewable, limited natural resource and
 - national wealth (Nekova and Stoinova,
 - 2018). It performs key functions for nature
 - and society, the most important of which
 - are related to the production of food and
 - biomass, as well as the storage, filtration
 - and transformation of substances and
 - energy (Rousseva et al., 2014).

- They provide nutrients such as
 - nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium,

50-
, a
(CO₂ N₂),
(Galloway et al., 2008).

(Bennett et al., 2001).

(Bertol, 2003).

0,1 0,4%.
0.3%
2015 2050 ., 1,53
ha

- magnesium, sulfur and trace elements for the accumulation of biomass in natural and agrarian ecosystems. Since the 1950s, an increase in yields and productivity of soils has been maintained through mineral fertilization. However, the intensification of land use in many regions leads to a decrease in the content of organic matter, and the widespread use of mineral fertilizers leads to pollution of the atmosphere, increased greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and N₂), water eutrophication and risks for human health (Galloway et al., 2008).

- As a result of the inefficient use of mineral phosphorus applications, it is estimated that the amount of phosphorus exported from terrestrial ecosystems has tripled, which has a significant impact on the environment (Bennett et al., 2001).

- Potassium is a widespread element in nature and its concentration in soils is high. For these reasons less attention has been paid to the loss of this element.

- Nevertheless, since potassium is not associated with organic material, it can be washed directly from the soil through surface water runoff and eroded soil, which is a potential economic loss for farmers, and lead to unbalanced nutritional status of the soil for plant growth (Bertol, 2003).

- Much of the loss of nutrients from the soil is due to the action of water erosion, which directly leads to a decrease in the accumulation of biomass. According to the studies, as a result of the action of the water erosion processes, there was a decrease of the yields of the crops, between 0.1 and 0.4%.

- If the average annual yield reduction is 0.3% and is the same for the period from 2015 to 2050, at 1.53 billion hectares of arable land in the world, loss of yields due

<p>ha 150 2050</p>	<p>(Foley et al., 2011).</p>	<p>4,5</p>	<p>to erosion, would be equivalent to harvest removal of 4.5 million hectares of farmland annually or 150 million hectares for the period up to 2050 (Foley et al., 2011).</p>
<p>65% Rousseva et al. (2011)</p>	<p>902,5</p>	<p>Bulgaria's soil-climatic conditions contribute to the intensive erosion of water, affecting about 65% of the agricultural land. Now, in our country, according to Rousseva et al. (2011), the estimated average annual potential soil losses from surface water erosion totaled 902.5 million tonnes.</p>	
<p>(Bertol, 2003). Muukkonen et al.,</p>	<p>In order to protect agricultural lands from the action of this degradation process, a number of agro-technical measures and technologies are being developed and applied. Water erosion causes loss of nutrients and organic matter, and the most severe is the negative impact of using conventional tillage (Bertol, 2003).</p>	<p>According to Muukkonen et al., Zero treatments (NT) are an effective method of reducing erosion and phosphorus (PP) losses with soil particles, but the accumulation of phosphorus in the upper soil layer and the increased risk of leach it with surface runoff decreases the environmental benefits of zero tillage. In order to prevent soil of erosion and the removal of available forms of phosphorus, uniform water penetration through improved soil structure should be ensured (Muukkonen et al., 2008).</p>	
<p>(Muukkonen et al., 2008).</p>	<p>A number of technologies have been developed in our country to control water erosion and to prevent the negative effects on soil fertility as a result of erosion processes (Beloev et al., 2008; Dimitrov et al., 2008; Dimitrov et al., 2009; Beloev et al., 2011).</p>	<p>The aim of the present study is to determine phosphorus and potassium losses, wheat growing on sloping terrain using conventional and soil protection</p>	
<p>(Beloev et al., 2008; Dimitrov et al., 2008; Dimitrov et al., 2009; Beloev et al., 2011).</p>			

technologies, soil calcic chernozem.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research was conducted in the period 2015-2017y., in the experimental field of the Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnology and Plant Protection "Nikola Pushkarov", on the territory of Trastenik village, Rousse district, at non-irrigated conditions, on average eroded calcareous chernozem, with slope 5° (8.7%).

Field trials with wheat are in four variants, in four replicates, under block method. The variants of the experiment are the following:

1st variant – wheat plots, grown by conventional technology, applied along the slope – control;

2nd crop – wheat plots, grown by conventional technology, applied across the slope;

3rd – wheat plots, grown by soil protection technology including the erosion control measure – surface mulching with manure, applied across the slope

4th – wheat plots, grown under the advanced soil protection technology (Dimitrov et al., 2016) including erosion control measures vertically mulching with manure and direct sowing, as well as some plant protection operations to control weeds, pests and plant diseases, all operations applied across the slope.

In variant 3, additional pre-sowing surface mulching with manure (4500-5000 kg/ha) was carried out using a fertilizer trailer 1 PTU-6.

Vertical mulching, in variant 4, was accomplished across the slope, pre-sowing with the reconstructed machine cutter-dead furrower SHTN 2-140 with bunker for mulch (with a distance between the pair of slits 1.4 m and a band intervals 3 m in the field) at a depth of 0.40 m.

ú
2015-2017 .,
" - ,
5 (8,7%).
1-
2-
3-
4-
(Dimitrov et al., 2016),
3
(4500-5000 kg/ha)
1 -6.
4-
(
)
(
1,4 m
3 m)
0,40 m
2-140

kg/da,

N₁₅P₁₀K₈

()
()
, 1/3
2/3

75 m²

15m x 5m

For the experiment, an area with a precursor of corn for grain was used. Main fertilization was carried out with N₁₅P₁₀K₈ kg/da, with the total amount of phosphorus (superphosphate) and potassium (potassium chloride) fertilizers is incorporated in fall, and nitrogen fertilizer (ammonium nitrate) is split into two doses, 1/3 of which is applied pre-sowing and the other 2/3 – in the spring

The erosion measurements were carried out using the stationary method, and for each variant there were constructed 15m x 5m drainage sites with an area of 75 m², and runoff collecting containers.

The amounts of rainfall listed in the tables and their results include the precipitation rainfall recorded during growing crops.

In the soil solid and liquid runoff are measured the amounts of available forms of phosphorus and potassium by the acetate-lactate method. The phosphorus is determined with a spectrophotometer and potassium with the flame photometer potassium.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the three-year study period, twelve erosive precipitations were recorded during wheat growing, whereas in 2015, they erosive precipitations were three, with a total volume of 48.5 l/m²; in 2016, they were four, with a total volume of 66,0 l/m², and in 2017 – five, with a total volume of 92.2 l/m².

In Figure 1, the results of the erosion parameters (volume of the surface water runoff and quantity of the eroded soil) are presented.

Over the three years surveyed, the highest anti-erosion efficiency demonstrated the vertical mulch and direct sowing variant.

The volume of the surface water runoff is 2.6 to 2.9 times less, and the eroded soil by 6.3 to 6.5 times lower, compared to the control variant 1, cultivated along the

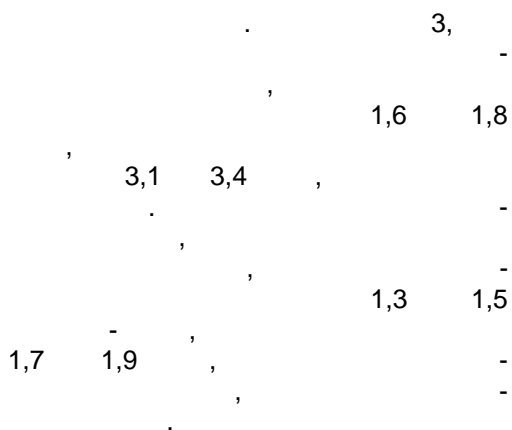
2016 . –
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2015 .
48,5 l/m²,
66 l/m²,

92,2 l/m².
1,

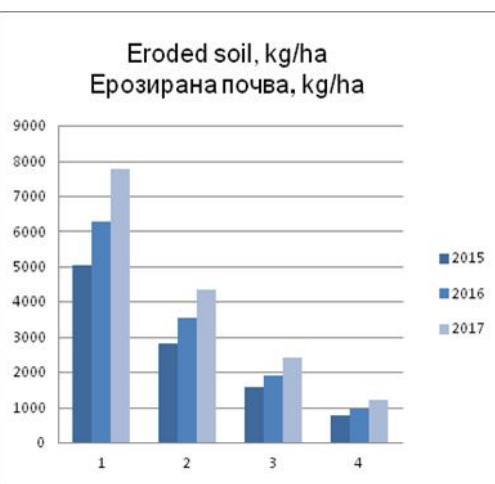
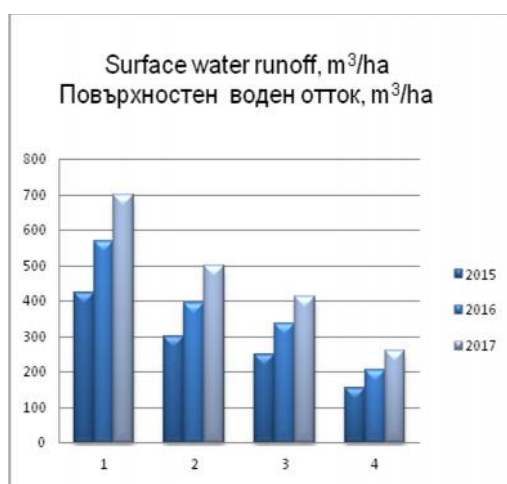
2,6 2,9
6,3 6,5

1,



slope. In variant 3, grown by technology with surface mulching with manure, the reduction in surface runoff is 1.6 to 1.8 times, and the soil erosion rate is 3.1 to 3.4 times the control.

In the variant with conventional tillage, applied across the slope, the volume of surface water runoff is 1.3 to 1.5 times lower, and soil loss is from 1.7 to 1.9 times lower, compared to traditional tillage applied along the slope.



ANOVA; : p=0.012231HSD[0.05]=255.02; HSD0[0.01]=348.61M1 vs M4 P<0.01; ; NS.

ANOVA; surface water runoff: p = 0.012231HSD [0.05] = 255.02; HSD0 [0.01] = 348.61M1 vs M4 P & It; 0.01; eroded soil; NS

1. m³/ha
kg/ha, 2015-2017 .

Fig. 1. Total quantity of surface water flow m³/ha and eroded soil kg/ha, 2015-2017

The agrochemical indicators of the soil at different stages of the development of the crop for the three years of research are presented in Table. 1.

T 1.

1.

, P₂O₅ (mg/100g) K₂O (mg/100g),

2015-2017 .

Table 1. Agrochemical soil properties in different experimental variants over three phases of plants development, P₂O₅ (mg/100g) K₂O (mg/100g), 2015-2017

Year	Content	Before sowing				Maximum growth stage				After harvesting			
		/ Variant				/ Variant				/Variant			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2015	P ₂ O ₅	8.27	10.24	20.56	14.24	8.99	8.79	10.80	14.92	8.85	8.92	10.32	12.12
	K ₂ O	29.76	28.80	34.49	49.79	34.87	37.52	45.76	50.13	39.76	34.86	35.92	48.57
2016	P ₂ O ₅	13.52	17.77	65.84	45.40	14.48	15.11	25.42	39.31	8.18	8.22	12.83	15.86
	K ₂ O	40.25	38.51	120.34	109.95	46.61	47.09	50.24	87.56	39.03	40.21	45.18	66.33
2017	P ₂ O ₅	6.03	7.32	7.38	9.86	10.69	12.18	17.50	13.13	7.18	10.55	11.35	17.38
	K ₂ O	32.68	31.37	38.37	41.45	27.37	32.25	30.00	46.00	26.36	28.82	31.20	44.71

ANOVA;

p = 0.09;

, = 0.07

ANOVA; accessible forms of phosphorus p = 0.09; available forms of potassium, p = 0.07

The highest levels of soluble phosphorus and potassium mineral forms are again observed in variants with minimum tillage with vertical mulching with manure and in the variant with conventional tillage applied across the slope and with surface mulching with manure. As can be seen from the data, the application of manure significantly influences the agrochemical properties of soil in variant 3 and 4. In variant 4, the concentration of phosphorus and potassium in the surface soil layer is high due to minimal soil mixing.

As can be seen from Table 2, the concentration of available forms of phosphorus and potassium is highest in the case of surface manure versus manure, followed by direct sowing and vertical mulching. This is observed both in the eroded soil and in the surface water runoff.

2. P_2O_5 (mg/100g), K_2O (mg/100g)
, P_2O_5 (mg/l), K_2O (mg/l)
2015-2017 .

Table 2. Average concentration of P_2O_5 (mg/100g), K_2O (mg/100g) in eroded soil, and concentration of P_2O_5 (mg/l), K_2O (mg/l) in surface water runoff, 2015-2017

Year	Variant	Eroded soil		Surface water runoff	
		P_2O_5	K_2O	P_2O_5	K_2O
2015	1	13.640	78.853	0.581	7.433
	2	13.550	82.453	0.599	7.333
	3	16.800	119.157	0.765	11.700
	4	17.707	101.800	1.139	13.533
2016	1	17.700	50.183	0.701	5.890
	2	17.368	49.588	0.782	6.915
	3	29.355	55.580	1.296	7.865
	4	32.510	57.053	1.149	5.853
2017	1	7.926	34.640	0.957	4.010
	2	11.380	35.196	1.130	3.764
	3	12.684	35.474	1.277	5.821
	4	12.354	38.454	1.013	4.504
2015-2017	1	13.089	54.559	0.746	5.778
	2	14.099	55.746	0.837	6.004
	3	19.613	70.070	1.113	8.462
	4	20.857	65.769	1.100	7.963

ANOVA: P_2O_5 , =0,0073; P_2O_5 - NS; K_2O - NS; P_2O_5 in surface water runoff, p = 0.058

ANOVA: P_2O_5 in the eroded soil, p = 0.0073; P_2O_5 in surface water runoff - NS; K_2O in eroded soil - NS; in K_2O the surface water runoff, p = 0.058

3 2. , 1,25 kg/ha 6,39 kg/ha. , 0,85 kg/ha 4,15 kg/ha. , 0,77 kg/ha 3,94 kg/ha

- Based on the erosion parameters (surface water runoff and the amount of eroded soil) and the phosphorus and potassium concentration, the losses of these elements with the precipitation occurring, were calculated. These results are presented in Table 3 and Figure 2. As can be seen from the results, the losses of available forms of phosphorus and potassium in application of the conventional soil tillage are the highest, with an average of 3 kg/ha and 6.39 kg/ha. However, in the application of same technology in transverse direction, these losses are 0.85 kg/ha and 4.15 kg/ha respectively. In the variant with surface mulching, despite the reduced volume of surface water runoff and eroded soil, the high concentration of phosphorus and potassium in them resulted in losses of 0.77 kg/ha and 3.94 kg/ha respectively.

kg/ha

2,10 kg/ha

0,43

64,8%.

59%

– 50%,

– 47,4%.

The lowest is the loss of these elements in variant 4 with minimum tillage and vertical mulching, where they are 0.43 kg/ha for phosphorus and 2.10 kg/ha for potassium. The loss of available forms of phosphorus from the soil as a result of water erosion processes in the application of conventional soil tillage along the slope occurs mainly with eroded soil, with an average of 64.8%.

For the three years of study, using conventional tillage across the slope, the loss of available forms of phosphorus with the eroded soil are 59% of the total, in the case of surface mulching – 50% and with minimum tillage and vertical mulching – 47.4%.

3.

(kg/ha), P_2O_5 ,

2015-2017 .

Table 3. Loss of available forms of P_2O_5 , eroded soil and surface water runoff (kg/ha), wheat experiment, erosion precipitation 2015-2017

Year	Variant	Eroded soil		Surface water runoff		Total losses	
		P	K	P	K	P	K
		kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha
Total for 2015	1	0.688	3.978	0.247	3.159	0.935	7.138
	2	0.383	2.333	0.180	2.206	0.564	4.539
	3	0.266	1.888	0.192	2.941	0.459	4.829
	4	0.140	0.803	0.178	2.116	0.318	2.920
Total for 2016	1	1.116	3.163	0.400	3.364	1.516	6.527
	2	0.616	1.758	0.309	2.735	0.925	4.493
	3	0.565	1.069	0.437	2.650	1.001	3.719
	4	0.318	0.558	0.235	1.200	0.553	1.758
Total for 2017	1	0.617	2.695	0.669	2.806	1.286	5.500
	2	0.496	1.533	0.564	1.878	1.059	3.411
	3	0.308	0.861	0.528	2.406	0.836	3.267
	4	0.151	0.469	0.262	1.164	0.413	1.633
Average for 2015-2017	1	0.807	3.279	0.439	3.110	1.246	6.388
	2	0.498	1.875	0.351	2.273	0.849	4.148
	3	0.380	1.273	0.386	2.666	0.765	3.938
	4	0.203	0.610	0.225	1.493	0.428	2.104

ANOVA; $F_{(3,12)} = 0.022939$ HSD[.05]=0.64; HSD[.01]=0.88; 1 vs 4, $p < 0.05$; Available forms of phosphorus; $p = 0.000267$ HSD[.05]=1.74; HSD[.01]=2.38; 1 vs 2 $P < 0.01$; 1 vs 3 $P < 0.01$; 1 vs 4 $P < 0.01$; 2 vs 3 nonsignificant; 2 vs 4 $P < 0.05$; 3 vs 4 $P < 0.05$

ANOVA; Available forms of phosphorus, $p = 0.022939$ HSD [.05] = 0.64; HSD [.01] = 0.88; 1 vs 4, $p < 0.05$

Available forms of potassium; $p = 0.000267$ HSD [.05] = 1.74; HSD [.01] = 2.38; 1 vs 2 $P < 0.01$; 1 vs 3 $P < 0.01$; 1 vs 4 $P < 0.01$; 2 vs 3 nonsignificant; 2 vs. 4 $P < 0.05$; 3 vs. 4 $P < 0.05$

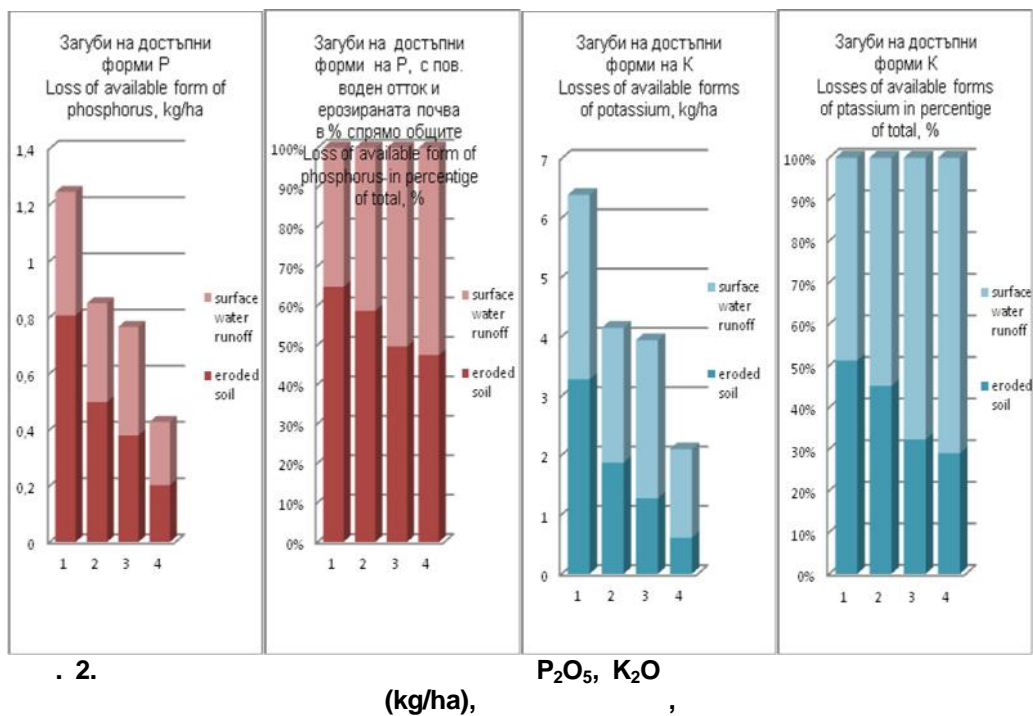


Fig. 2. Loss of available forms of P_2O_5 , K_2O with eroded soil and surface water runoff (kg/ha), wheat experience, average for the three years of study (2015-2017)

(51,3%

1 (

2 (

) – 45,2%

4

31% 29%

In the case of potassium forms, for the three years of the survey, the loss is occur with eroded soil (51.3% with eroded soil) for variant 1 (conventional soil tillage along the slope) were observed. In variant 2 (conventional tillage across the slope) – 45.2% of the available potassium is removed with solid phase of the runoff. In variant 3 and variant 4, the amount of potassium removed with the eroded soil is 31% and 29%, respectively, of the total losses of this element in the erosive precipitation occurring during the vegetation of the crop.

CONCLUSIONS

1.

- 1. The results of the erosion indicators from the experiments with wheat on sloping terrains with inclination 5° on soil

5° ,

					- carbonate chernozem show that the application of advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage reduces surface water runoff from 2.6 to 2.9 times, and eroded soil from 6.3 to 6.5 times, compared to control (wheat grown by conventional technology, applied along the slope).
2,9	,			2,6	
6,5	,			6,3	
					- In surface mulching technology, these values are 1.6 to 1.8 times and 3.1 to 3.4 times respectively for solid runoff.
		1,6	1,8	3,1	3,4
2.					2. Loss of available forms of phosphorus in variant with minimum tillage and vertical mulching decreased with 0.82 kg/ha, and with conventional tillage with surface mulching technology with 0.48 kg/ha.
		0,82 kg/ha,			
					- Changing the direction of the operations in the application of conventional technology (across the slope) has resulted in lower phosphorus losses with 0.40 kg/ha.
				0,40	
kg/ha.					
3.					3. Losses of available potassium forms decreased with variant 4 with 4.28 kg/ha. In variant 3, this reduction is 2.45 kg/ha, and for variant 2 with 2.24 kg/ha.
			4	4,28	
kg/ha.			3,		
2,45 kg/ha,				2	2,24
kg/ha.					
4.					- 4. These results show that the application of anti-erosion technologies, cross-slope cultivation, surface mulching and advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage, protect agricultural lands from water erosion, preserve nutrients and soil fertility.

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