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Productivity of Bulgarian Alfalfa Varieties in the Conditions of the Czech Republic

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2015-2016 .

" 4", - " "
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(Summers and Putnam, 2008).

SUMMARY

In the years 2015-2016 the yield characteristics of Czech and Bulgarian varieties of alfalfa were evaluated in field conditions. In the utility years the yields of green mass and the hay were weighed in the individually cuts. Differences between the varieties were statistically significant. The results show a very good yield level of Bulgarian varieties in the Czech Republic. Generally, the best results in yields of green matter and hay were achieved by the Prista 4 variety and the highest seed yield provided variety Roli.

Key words: alfalfa, yields, Czech varieties, Bulgarian varieties

INTRODUCTION

Alfalfa is one of the oldest fodder crops in the world. It comes from Central Asia from where growing has gradually spread to other countries (Summers and Putnam, 2008). It came to the Czech

Republic in the 17th century, but the development of cultivation occurs only in the 20th century (Velich, 1991). Alfalfa is a key fodder crop in the region of South Moravia (Šantr ek et al., 2001). The optimum temperature for intensive growth in conditions of Czech Republic is 25-30 °C, lower temperatures are not a limiting factor for growing it, but it may be lower yields (Velich, 1991).

Another ecological factor for its good growth is soil characteristics. The roots are best developed on deep and loose soils and do not tolerate excessive waterlogging (Šantr ek and Svobodová, 1998). The yield level of registered varieties is generally high, declines in practice are due to a reduction in land entry, which can be a reason for up to 10% lower yields (Fadrný et al., 1998).

Generally, the production and endurance are also decreasing with the number of cuts, but forage quality increases (Romovsky, 1988).

The alfalfa is mainly used for green feeding, hay, silage, haylage and fodder meal. It is also being tested as a protein source for the production of protein extracts for use in food industry (Hojilla-Evangelista et al., 2016).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the year 2014 the field trial with four Bulgarian varieties of alfalfa (Prista 3, Prista 4, Roli, Mnogolistna) was established for compare with the yields of Czech varieties (Palava, Jarka and Zuzana). The experiment was established by the method of randomized blocks in three repetitions with the size of plots of 10 m² in the locality Troubsko. The experimental site Troubsko is located in the region of South Moravia. The soil at the site of experiments is classified as modal luviz, clay to clay-loam with soil reaction neutral. The long-term average of annual precipitation total (1990-2014) is 519.8 mm, 344 mm

K , P Mg ,
 9.3°C,
 14.8°C.
 1.61%, . .
 2016 .,
 2015 .
 Tukey HSD
 =0.05.

519.8 mm, of which 344 mm in the growing season, the average annual temperature is 9.3 °C, and in the growing season 14.8 °C. Average stock P is medium, stock K is good, stock Mg is high, the content long-term humus 1.61% i.e. the content is low, so the soil is slightly humous.

Evaluation of yields of green matter and hay took place in 2015 and 2016, seed yields in 2015. The results were statistically evaluated by the method of analysis of variance and subsequent testing of statistical significance of mean values by means of Tukey HSD test at significance level =0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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 " 3", " 4", "
 Jarka, Palava, Zuzana
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 " "
 ' Palava' 'Jarka'.
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 " "
 " 4".

Table 1 shows the green matter yields of each cut, the total annual production, and the seed yield in the first crop year. In all cuts, except the second cut Prista 4 provided the highest yield. In the second cut provided the highest yields variety Roli, which also achieved the highest annual production of all varieties studied. There were no statistical differences between the Bulgarian varieties Prista 3, Prista 4, Mnogolistna and Czech varieties Jarka, Palava, Zuzana in the total production of green matter. Statistically significant differences were found between the Bulgarian Roli and the Czech varieties Palava and Jarka.

The highest seed yield was achieved by the Roli variety, which statistically exceeded the Prista 4 variety. No statistical differences were found among the other varieties.

1.

(Tukey HSD; =0.05)

Table 1. The yields of green matter and seed in the first utility year (Tukey HSD test; =0.05)

| /Variety | /Green matter yields (t.ha ⁻¹) | | | | | Seed yields (kg.ha ⁻¹) |
|-------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 1 st cut | 2 nd cut | 3 th cut | 4 th cut | Total sum | |
| Palava | 18.37 ^d | 10.40 ^c | 3.20 ^c | 8.70 ^b | 37.36 ^c | 70.68 ^{ab} |
| Jarka | 19.97 ^{abcd} | 10.53 ^{bc} | 3.50 ^{bc} | 8.47 ^b | 40.45 ^{bc} | 71.73 ^{ab} |
| Zuzana | 22.17 ^{ab} | 13.23 ^{ab} | 4.70 ^{abc} | 10.93 ^a | 47.17 ^{ab} | 62.54 ^{ab} |
| 3/Prista 3 | 19.67 ^{bcd} | 12.50 ^{abc} | 5.07 ^{ab} | 10.13 ^{ab} | 45.12 ^{abc} | 66.52 ^{ab} |
| 4/Prista 4 | 22.83 ^a | 14.80 ^a | 5.83 ^a | 11.23 ^a | 44.14 ^{abc} | 30.25 ^b |
| /Roli | 21.70 ^{abc} | 15.05 ^a | 5.30 ^a | 11.00 ^a | 49.36 ^a | 80.58 ^a |
| Mnogolistna | 19.23 ^{cd} | 13.03 ^{abc} | 5.83 ^a | 10.10 ^{ab} | 44.94 ^{abc} | 58.82 ^{ab} |
| DT (0.05) | 2.93 | 2.77 | 1.72 | 1.86 | 8.51 | 47.70 |
| DT (0.01) | 4.44 | 4.20 | 2.61 | 2.81 | 12.89 | 72.20 |

2

'Jarka' - - - - -
 " " - - - - -
 'Palava', 'Jarka' " 3"
 , " 4"
 , 'Palava'.
 " ,
 4" -
 'Palava' 'Prista 3'.

Table 2 shows the yields of hay in the first utility year. In the first cut the Czech variety Jarka was significantly better than all tested varieties, while the Bulgarian variety Roli provide the highest yield in the second cut and Roli was statistically significantly better than the varieties Palava, Jarka and Prista 3. In the third cut Prista 4 overcame other varieties and in the fourth cut this variety overcame Czech variety Palava. In total annual production Prista 4 has the highest yield and statistically significantly overcame varieties Palava and Prista 3.

2.

(Tukey HSD;

=0.05)

Table 2. The dry matter yields in the first utility year (Tukey HSD test; =0.05)

| /Variety | /Dry matter yields (t.ha ⁻¹) | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1 st cut | 2 nd cut | 3 th cut | 4 th cut | Total sum |
| Palava | 3.89 ^{bc} | 2.64 ^b | 1.26 ^c | 1.81 ^b | 10.18 ^b |
| Jarka | 5.21 ^a | 2.49 ^b | 2.14 ^b | 2.19 ^{ab} | 12.03 ^{ab} |
| Zuzana | 4.30 ^b | 3.77 ^a | 1.49 ^{bc} | 2.40 ^a | 11.96 ^{ab} |
| 3/Prista 3 | 4.53 ^b | 2.62 ^b | 1.47 ^{bc} | 2.23 ^a | 10.84 ^b |
| 4/Prista 4 | 4.14 ^{bc} | 3.83 ^a | 3.02 ^a | 2.59 ^a | 13.58 ^a |
| /Roli | 3.95 ^{bc} | 3.87 ^a | 1.66 ^{bc} | 2.58 ^a | 12.06 ^{ab} |
| Mnogolistna | 3.58 ^c | 3.55 ^a | 1.96 ^{bc} | 2.46 ^a | 11.55 ^{ab} |
| DT (0.05) | 0.66 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 0.40 | 2.14 |
| DT (0.01) | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.11 | 0.61 | 3.25 |

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" 3",
" Palava'
, -
'Zuzana',
'Palava', 'Jarka' "
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" 4",
'Palava', 'Jarka' "
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" 4",
-
'Palava' "

In the second utility year the four cuts of green matter were harvested, the results show Table 3. The highest yield in the first cut provided variety Prista 3 which statistically significantly overcame varieties Palava and Mnogolistna. In the second cut the highest yield provide variety Zuzana and it statistically significantly overcame varieties Palava, Jarka and Mnogolistna. In the third cut the highest yield was achieved by the variety Prista 4 and it overcame the varieties Palava, Jarka and Mnogolistna. In the fourth cut the highest yield was recorded by the Prista 4 variety, which overcame the other tested varieties.

In the total production of green matter in the second utility year was the highest yield achieved variety Prista 4 which statistically significantly overcame varieties Palava and Mnogolistna.

3.

(Tukey HSD;

=0.05)

Table 3. The yields of green matter in the second utility year (Tukey HSD test; =0.05)

| /Variety | /Green matter yields (t.ha ⁻¹) | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1 st cut | 2 nd cut | 3 th cut | 4 th cut | Total sum |
| Palava | 24.93 ^{bc} | 15.33 ^b | 15.48 ^d | 6.99 ^b | 62.73 ^{bc} |
| Jarka | 26.97 ^{ab} | 14.90 ^b | 16.32 ^{bcd} | 6.43 ^b | 64.62 ^{abc} |
| Zuzana | 26.37 ^{ab} | 17.60 ^a | 17.41 ^{abc} | 6.66 ^b | 68.05 ^{ab} |
| 3/Prista 3 | 28.00 ^a | 17.07 ^{ab} | 16.92 ^{abcd} | 7.49 ^b | 69.46 ^a |
| 4/Prista 4 | 25.95 ^{ab} | 16.45 ^{ab} | 18.38 ^a | 9.12 ^a | 69.91 ^a |
| /Roli | 25.35 ^{ab} | 16.95 ^{ab} | 17.52 ^{ab} | 7.36 ^b | 67.04 ^{ab} |
| Mnogolistna | 22.37 ^c | 15.03 ^b | 15.77 ^{cd} | 6.55 ^b | 59.87 ^c |
| DT (0.05) | 2.85 | 2.26 | 1.68 | 1.43 | 5.70 |
| DT (0.01) | 4.32 | 3.42 | 2.54 | 2.17 | 8.62 |

4.

'Zuzana',
, -
'Palava'.
'Zuzana' -
, -
, -

The yields of hay found in the second harvest year, the individual cuts and the total annual production are shown in Table 4. In the first cut the highest yield was achieved by the Zuzana variety, which overcame all varieties except the Palava variety. In the second cut variety Zuzana had the highest yields again and overcame all tested Bulgarian varieties. In the third cut the highest yield

'Zuzana',
 " " 4", " "
 " "
 " 4",
 "Jarka" "Zuzana".
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 " 3",
 'Palava', 'Jarka'
 " "

was again achieved by the variety Zuzana, which exceeded the other varieties except for the varieties Prista 4, Roli and Mnogolistna. In the fourth cut the highest yield was achieved by the Prista 4 variety which exceeded the Czech varieties Jarka and Zuzana.

In the total hay production in the second utility year the highest yield was recorded for the Prista 3 variety, which significantly exceeded Palava, Jarka and Mnogolistna.

4. (Tukey HSD; =0.05)
Table 4. The yields of dry matter in the second utility year (Tukey HSD test; =0.05)

| /Variety | /Dry matter yields (t.ha ⁻¹) | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1 st cut | 2 nd cut | 3 th cut | 4 th cut | Total sum |
| Palava | 4.97 ^a | 2.20 ^d | 3.47 ^d | 1.62 ^{ab} | 12.26 ^c |
| Jarka | 4.42 ^b | 2.20 ^d | 3.59 ^{cd} | 1.40 ^{bc} | 12.61 ^{bc} |
| Zuzana | 5.26 ^a | 2.41 ^d | 4.23 ^a | 1.27 ^c | 13.17 ^{abc} |
| 3/Prista 3 | 4.89 ^{ab} | 3.85 ^a | 3.80 ^{bcd} | 1.70 ^{ab} | 14.26 ^a |
| 4/Prista 4 | 4.79 ^{ab} | 2.79 ^c | 3.99 ^{abc} | 1.75 ^a | 13.31 ^{abc} |
| /Roli | 4.62 ^{ab} | 3.43 ^b | 4.06 ^{ab} | 1.62 ^{ab} | 13.73 ^{ab} |
| Mnogolistna | 4.42 ^b | 2.85 ^c | 4.11 ^{ab} | 1.46 ^{abc} | 12.84 ^{bc} |
| DT (0.05) | 0.77 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 1.12 |
| DT (0.01) | 1.16 | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.45 | 1.69 |

CONCLUSIONS

Foreign varieties are one of the sources of starting material in the breeding of alfalfa. For this reason, their testing is very important for gaining formation about yields and about the other factors which involved. Particular attention is paid to this issue in the world. The issue is solved at the workplace for more than 60 years and the results are continuously published.

The results show a very good yield level of Bulgarian varieties in conditions of Czech Republic. Generally, the best results in yields of green matter and hay were achieved by the Prista 4 variety and the Bulgarian variety Roli was clearly the

best in seed yields.

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MZE-RO1719.

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(*Lolium perenne* L.)

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Seed Productivity of Perennial Ryegrass Clones (*Lolium perenne* L.) in Polycross

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SUMMARY

The perennial ryegrass is the most valuable perennial grass, suitable for the creation of meadows, pastures and decorative and sport-technical purposes. It is distinguished by the high yield of the highest quality feed as compared to the rest of the grasses. The main method in the breeding programs for the creation of synthetic varieties is polycross.

In 2014 at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven, two polycrosses were established for the purpose of randomized and equivalent crossing and pollination of vegetative propagated parent clones of perennial ryegrass. The following scheme was used for each of them: 30 selected clones were propagated vegetative in 4 replicates – a total of 120 plants at a distance of 50 x 50 cm. An isolating strip of winter rye is provided. During the period 2014-2017, seeds from each clone were harvested and the productivity of seeds was taken into account: weight of seeds (g). Mean, minimum, maximum values, standard deviations, and variation coefficient, by traits, parent components,

Fransis and Kannenberg (1978) method of Fransis and Kannenberg (1978) with mean seed productivity parameters and average variation coefficient, genotypes of each polycross exceeding the average polycross values were selected averaged over four consecutive years. Clones with the highest productivity by years and total over the survey period were identified. A total of 15 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding, and 9 with higher and more stable seed productivity than the average for the first polycross period are: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16 and 11. The tetraploid genotypes are confirmed to have higher seed productivity. For the second polycross, there are 12 genotypes of interest to the breeding, and 8 with higher and more stable seed productivity are: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13, and 21. Selected clones with the highest and most stable seed productivity will participate as parent components for the formation of synthetic populations, in subsequent crosses and will be stored as a gene pool.

Key words: perennial ryegrass, clones, polycross, productivity, seeds, coefficient of variation

(Cunningham et al., 1994; Humphr ys et al., 2010; Katova, 2005; 2016).

(Humphr ys et al., 2010; Katova, 2011; 2017 a, b).

(Elgersma and Sniezko, 1988; Elgersma, 1990; 1991; Elgersma et al., 1994).

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and years are presented. According method of Fransis and Kannenberg (1978) with mean seed productivity parameters and average variation coefficient, genotypes of each polycross exceeding the average polycross values were selected averaged over four consecutive years. Clones with the highest productivity by years and total over the survey period were identified. A total of 15 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding, and 9 with higher and more stable seed productivity than the average for the first polycross period are: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16 and 11. The tetraploid genotypes are confirmed to have higher seed productivity. For the second polycross, there are 12 genotypes of interest to the breeding, and 8 with higher and more stable seed productivity are: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13, and 21. Selected clones with the highest and most stable seed productivity will participate as parent components for the formation of synthetic populations, in subsequent crosses and will be stored as a gene pool.

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INTRODUCTION

The perennial ryegrass is the most valuable and studied perennial grass of the temperate climate in the world (Cunningham et al., 1994, Humphr ys et al., 2010, Katova, 2005; 2016). It is one of the most important forage (high yielded, high digestible and tolerant to intensive grazing) and ornamental perennial grasses (Humphr ys et al., 2010, Katova, 2011; 2017 a, b).

New varieties must have high seed yield to ensure seed production and distribution (Elgersma and Sniezko, 1988; Elgersma, 1990; 1991; Elgersma et al., 1994).

With an annual production output of

(mt), 50% (

), 40%

20 60%

2016). (Bruin,

(Najda, 2004) 40% - 25% - (Van Bockstaele, 1998).

Marshall and Wilkins (2003)

90,000 metric tonnes (mt), perennial ryegrass accounts for almost 50 per cent of total grass production (forage and turfgrasses), making it the most important grass species in Europe. Whereas perennial ryegrass accounted for approximately 40 per cent of turfgrasses compared with around 60 per cent of forage grasses 20 years ago, nowadays production volumes for forage and turfgrasses are more or less equal (Bruin, 2016). If you allow for the fact that a significant proportion of forage grasses are used in homemade turf mixes, the share increases again. While breeding for these conditions is a challenge in and of itself, the competitive production of a variety is strongly correlated to its seed yield. Hence, breeding for quality cannot compromise an acceptable seed yield. As an added challenge for the breeder, there is a negative correlation between turf quality and seed yield for many turfgrass species.

Plant breeders pay attention to seed yield but it is difficult to combine high forage yield and persistence with high seed yield. The seed size of tetraploids is 40 % larger (Najda, 2004) and their yield is 25% higher than diploids (Van Bockstaele, 1998).

Seed yield is a complex trait and affected by many genetical, physiological, and agronomical aspects.

Generally, sustainable breeding for higher seed yield should target efficient utilization and realization of the seed yield potential rather than an increase in size of the reproductive system which may compromise forage and turf quality.

Marshall and Wilkins (2003) showed that a positive effect on seed yield of two cycles of phenotypic selection on individual plants grown in glasshouse was later confirmed in field plots.

and Studer, 2010).
(Boelt

- Seed yield is a trait of major interest for forage and turf grass species and has received increasing attention since seed multiplication is economically relevant for novel grass cultivars to compete commercially.

- Although seed yield is a complex trait and affected by agricultural practices as well as environmental factors, traits related to seed production reveal considerable genetic variation, prerequisite for improvement by direct or indirect selection (Boelt and Studer, 2010).

and Studer, 2010).

- Breeding procedure of perennial ryegrass consists of gathering of plants from natural flora, selection of superior species that have characteristics desired, determination of general combination ability, and formation of poly-cross plots that form synthetic variety with general combination ability high-clones, cultivation synthetic seed for some years and determination of quality of grass fields that obtained with synthetic seed.

(Ozkose, 2014).

- The significant differences were determined among genotypes in terms of seed yield per spike in this study (Ozkose, 2014). The main method in the breeding programs for the creation of synthetic varieties is polycross (Posselt, 2010).

(Posselt, 2010).
Syn 1

- The aim is to determine seed productivity in perennial ryegrass clones, parental components in polycross, and a selection of the most productive and stable clones whose seed progeny form a Syn 1 generation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2014

- In 2014 at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven, two polycrosses were established for the purpose of randomized and equivalent crossing and pollination of vegetative propagated parent clones of perennial ryegrass. The following scheme

- was used for each of them: 30 selected clones were propagated vegetative in 4 replicates – a total of 120 plants at a distance of 50x50 cm. An isolating strip of winter rye is provided. During the period 2014-2017, seeds from each clone were harvested and the productivity of seeds was taken into account: weight of seeds (g). Mean, minimum, maximum values, standard deviations, and variation coefficient, by traits, parent components, and years are presented.

Statistical Data Processing: Computer data processing (using Excel, at P=0.05) involves a dispersion analysis. Seed productivity data are characterized by: limit values (min and max), arithmetic mean (x), standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV,%).

Variation is considered poor, moderate or strong at CV values, respectively: up to 10%; >10-20%, and >20% (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

According method of Fransis and Kannenberg (1978) with mean seed productivity parameters and average variation coefficient, genotypes of each polycross exceeding the average polycross values were selected averaged over four consecutive years. As basic criteria for selection of elite genotypes average arithmetic values of seed productivity, g and CV, % were used.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- It has been established that the yield of seeds in perennial grasses varieties varies depending on the species, genotype (variety or ecotype, ploidy level, maturity group) and years) and the conditions of cultivation (fertilization, drought, cold, low and high temperatures, etc.).

- The highest average annual seed productivity at the first polycross perennial ryegrass clones was observed in 2016, ie.

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- The highest average annual seed productivity at the first polycross perennial ryegrass clones was observed in 2016, ie.

2016 ., . . - the third year since the establishment of
 , - the polycross, followed by 2015 - the
 2015 – 2014 . – second year and 2014 - the first - with
 , almost equal values, and the lowest in
 - 2017 . – 2017 - the fourth year - by two to three
 - (1). times lower (Table 1).

1.

(*Lolium perenne* L.) (2014-2017 .)

Table 1. Average Seed Productivity and Coefficient of Variation of Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) Clones from First Polycross (2014-2017)

| Year | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | Total Average (2014 - 2017) | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | Clone n | seeds, g | CV, % | seeds, g | CV, % | seeds, g | CV, % | seeds, g | CV, % | seeds, g |
| 1. 4,3-2 | 4,65 | 87,98 | 7,45 | 56,86 | 12,03 | 38,48 | 5,88 | 23,74 | 7,50 | 51,77 |
| 2. 4,3-3 | 3,47 | 104,15 | 3,67 | 62,07 | 2,58 | 64,72 | 3,06 | 73,01 | 3,20 | 75,99 |
| 3. 4,3-4 | 3,52 | 92,60 | 4,88 | 27,82 | 20,60 | 80,59 | 1,42 | 4,50 | 7,60 | 51,38 |
| 4. 4,3-5 | 3,94 | 77,91 | 3,16 | 36,27 | 6,40 | 98,09 | 5,54 | 82,14 | 4,76 | 73,60 |
| 5. 4,4-1 | 10,00 | 72,50 | 9,72 | 20,10 | 14,20 | 77,15 | 8,26 | 127,43 | 10,54 | 74,29 |
| 6. 4,4-2 | 2,01 | 146,65 | 4,69 | 59,56 | 31,28 | 25,02 | 8,67 | 135,81 | 11,66 | 91,76 |
| 7. 4,4-3 | 15,40 | 35,24 | 8,02 | 104,89 | 10,61 | 57,01 | 4,31 | 53,05 | 9,58 | 62,55 |
| 8. 4,4-4 | 11,26 | 29,92 | 11,80 | 33,14 | 14,46 | 40,88 | 4,09 | 53,75 | 10,40 | 39,42 |
| 9. 4,5-3 | 6,16 | 68,42 | 8,20 | 41,50 | 10,57 | 62,82 | 4,62 | 61,54 | 7,39 | 58,57 |
| 10. 6,1-3 | 11,08 | 49,55 | 7,56 | 50,50 | 13,40 | 70,65 | 2,46 | 71,14 | 8,62 | 60,46 |
| 11. 6,1-4 | 6,59 | 69,07 | 14,42 | 2,42 | 13,86 | 24,49 | 2,45 | 37,70 | 9,33 | 33,42 |
| 12. 6,2-3 | 7,82 | 54,58 | 7,99 | 34,20 | 13,23 | 54,02 | 1,88 | 6,91 | 7,73 | 37,43 |
| 13. 6,2-4 | 11,53 | 26,69 | 12,58 | 20,29 | 11,44 | 51,57 | 4,31 | 27,03 | 9,96 | 31,40 |
| 14. 6,2-5 | 10,53 | 55,04 | 16,35 | 69,69 | 10,03 | 32,27 | 3,62 | 55,87 | 10,13 | 53,22 |
| 15. 6,3-3 | 11,67 | 17,92 | 9,83 | 71,53 | 22,88 | 69,24 | 3,60 | 17,24 | 12,00 | 43,98 |
| 16. 6,5-5 | 10,74 | 27,52 | 12,66 | 41,02 | 5,57 | 66,93 | 5,69 | 22,12 | 8,67 | 39,40 |
| 17. 7,1-2 | 6,28 | 65,77 | 2,49 | 91,21 | 7,01 | 24,13 | 1,53 | 0,00 | 4,33 | 45,28 |
| 18. 7,2-2 | 13,69 | 19,67 | 6,89 | 38,15 | 1,82 | 0,00 | 1,78 | 0,00 | 6,04 | 14,46 |
| 19. 7,2-5 | 11,72 | 18,79 | 8,41 | 27,68 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 2,91 | 99,78 | 5,76 | 36,56 |
| 20. 7,4-1 | 4,19 | 48,91 | 9,91 | 27,36 | 21,98 | 20,00 | 4,74 | 62,01 | 10,20 | 39,57 |
| 21. 7, 4-2 | 12,62 | 21,11 | 12,78 | 28,36 | 11,83 | 102,79 | 0,72 | 5,89 | 9,49 | 39,54 |
| 22. 7,4-5 | 14,15 | 62,02 | 7,98 | 5,79 | 2,60 | 0,00 | 3,11 | 74,01 | 6,96 | 35,45 |
| 23. 7,5-1 | 12,59 | 67,40 | 6,96 | 79,15 | 4,01 | 18,45 | 7,15 | 0,00 | 7,68 | 41,25 |
| 24. 7,5-2 | 14,98 | 18,06 | 12,08 | 50,33 | 8,00 | 25,76 | 3,57 | 91,88 | 9,66 | 46,51 |
| 25. 13,1-2 | 5,61 | 103,35 | 9,50 | 37,10 | 10,12 | 57,78 | 0,88 | 117,18 | 6,52 | 78,85 |
| 26. 13,3-2 | 12,13 | 54,21 | 17,49 | 48,57 | 12,573 | 79,346 | 4,180 | 95,938 | 11,59 | 69,52 |
| 27. 13,3-4 | 14,52 | 25,38 | 9,19 | 35,49 | 12,968 | 37,728 | 4,108 | 60,690 | 10,20 | 39,82 |
| 28. 13,3-5 | 2,51 | 57,13 | 7,21 | 30,87 | 5,010 | 19,759 | 5,105 | 102,638 | 4,96 | 52,60 |
| 29. 13,4-3 | 4,92 | 55,49 | 7,72 | 42,11 | 15,008 | 42,340 | 0,788 | 108,779 | 7,11 | 62,18 |
| 30. 13,5-3 | 3,42 | 45,06 | 7,57 | 62,38 | 11,370 | 61,166 | 2,500 | 96,630 | 6,22 | 66,31 |
| average | 8,79 | 55,94 | 8,97 | 44,55 | 11,25 | 46,77 | 3,76 | 58,95 | 8,19 | 51,55 |
| min | 2,01 | 17,92 | 2,49 | 2,42 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,72 | 0,00 | 3,20 | 14,46 |
| max | 15,40 | 146,65 | 17,49 | 104,89 | 31,28 | 102,79 | 8,67 | 135,81 | 12,00 | 91,76 |
| STDEV | 4,27 | 30,64 | 3,62 | 23,30 | 6,79 | 27,93 | 2,06 | 41,46 | 2,31 | 17,23 |

() . -

31,28 g 6 (2016 .) 4

(1). 8,19 g.

Sartie et al. (2013) -

(± 4.76) (g), min 15.6 – max 36.1 (g) - 24.0

H – 0.44.

16 () -

2014 . (8,79 g), min e 2,01 -

g, max 15,40 g (7); 2015 . 12 -

(8,97 g) -

min e 2,49 g, max 17,49 g (26); -

2016 – 16 -

(11,25 g, min e 0 g, max 31,28 g -

(6). 2017 . 13 -

(3,76 g) min e 0,72 g, -

max 8,67 g (6). -

8,19 g, -

15 -

min e 3,20 g, max 12,00 g (15). -

2

1

CV, %.

– 9 -

-

-

-

– 6 -

. Chastain (2019) -

Significant variations in genotypes (clones) are observed. The maximum yield for seeds is 31.28 g for clone 6 (2016) (Table 1). On average, for a period of 4 years, the average seed yield for the first polycross was 8.19 g. Sartie et al. (2013) reported close averages of plant seed productivity of grazing grassland genotypes in New Zealand – 24.0 (± 4.76) (g), min 15.6 – max 36.1 (g), and inheritance in the broad sense H – 0.44.

In our study, 16 genotypes (clones) in series exceeded the average yield of seeds for 2014 (8.79 g), with a minimum of 2.01 g and a maximum of 15.40 g (clone 7); for 2015 12 clones have a higher yield than the average for polycross (8.97 g) at min e 2.49 g and max 17.49 g (clone 26); for 2016-16 clones exceeded the average annual productivity for polycross (11.25 g, min e 0 g, and max 31.28 g (clone 6). In 2017, 13 clones had a higher productivity than the average for polycross (3.76 g) at min 0.72 g and max 8.67 g (clone 6). On average, for the first polycross for the period, seed productivity is 8.19 g, 15 clones have a higher productivity than the average for polycross at min 3.20 g and max 12.00 g (clone 15).

Table 2 shows the downward trend in average productivity for the entire survey period.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the clones by mean seed productivity for the whole period and CV,%. In the first quadrant are the stable clones with high seed productivity - 9 are tetraploid and in the second quadrant are the accessions with a high yield of seeds, but with a high coefficient of variation, i.e. unstable – 6 accessions.

Chastain (2019), when comparing the stability of genotypes perennial grasses in seed productivity, indicates that the annual ryegrass is characterized by a low

21% - 9% - 30%

coefficient of variation of 9%, i.e. high stability, while perennial ryegrass – 21% and tall fescue – 30% have a high coefficient of variation on this trait, i.e. unstable.

2. (g) – I (2014-2017) (*Lolium perenne* L.)

Table 2. Ranking of Perennial Ryegrass Clones by Average Seed Productivity in First Polycross (2014-2017)

| Clon n | Average seed productivity,g /plant | CV, % Average CV, % |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 15 | 12,00 | 43,98 |
| 6 | 11,66 | 91,76 |
| 26 | 11,59 | 69,52 |
| 5 | 10,54 | 74,29 |
| 8 | 10,40 | 39,42 |
| 20 | 10,20 | 39,57 |
| 27 | 10,20 | 39,82 |
| 14 | 10,13 | 53,22 |
| 13 | 9,96 | 31,40 |
| 24 | 9,66 | 46,51 |
| 7 | 9,58 | 62,55 |
| 21 | 9,49 | 39,54 |
| 11 | 9,33 | 33,42 |
| 16 | 8,67 | 39,40 |
| 10 | 8,62 | 60,46 |
| average | 8,19 | 51,55 |
| 12 | 7,73 | 37,43 |
| 23 | 7,68 | 41,25 |
| 3 | 7,60 | 51,38 |
| 1 | 7,50 | 51,77 |
| 9 | 7,39 | 58,57 |
| 29 | 7,11 | 62,18 |
| 22 | 6,96 | 35,45 |
| 25 | 6,52 | 78,85 |
| 30 | 6,22 | 66,31 |
| 18 | 6,04 | 14,46 |
| 19 | 5,76 | 36,56 |
| 28 | 4,96 | 52,60 |
| 4 | 4,76 | 73,60 |
| 17 | 4,33 | 45,28 |
| 2 | 3,20 | 75,99 |

15

A total of 15 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding. Genotypes of perennial

ryegrass with higher and stable seed productivity from the average for the period of the study were selected for the first polycross: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16 and 11 (Figure 1). It is confirmed that tetraploid genotypes have higher seed productivity in our study (Katova, 2016).

ryegrass with higher and stable seed productivity from the average for the period of the study were selected for the first polycross: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16 and 11 (Figure 1). It is confirmed that tetraploid genotypes have higher seed productivity in our study (Katova, 2016).

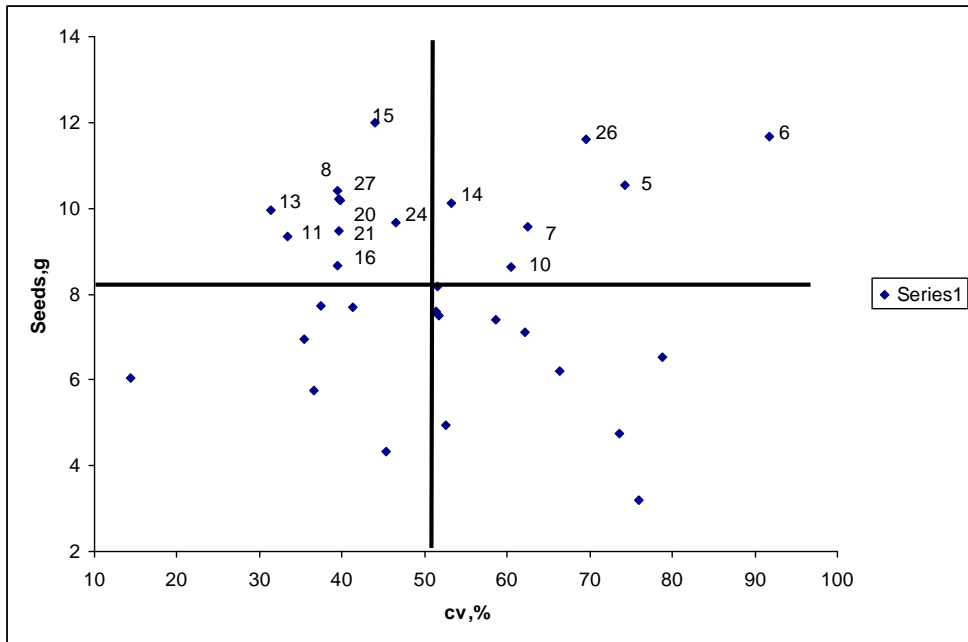


Fig. 1. Distribution of Perennial Ryegrass Clones by Seed Productivity and Stability - I polycross

The highest average annual productivity of seeds in perennial ryegrass clones of the second polycross was observed in 2015, the second year since the establishment of the polycross, followed by 2016 – the third year and 2014 – the first with almost equal values, and the lowest in 2017 – the fourth year – by four to five times lower (Table 3). Significant variations in genotypes (clones) are observed. The maximum yield for seeds is 21.58 g for clone 12 (2015) (Table 3).

The highest average annual productivity of seeds in perennial ryegrass clones of the second polycross was observed in 2015, the second year since the establishment of the polycross, followed by 2016 – the third year and 2014 – the first with almost equal values, and the lowest in 2017 – the fourth year – by four to five times lower (Table 3). Significant variations in genotypes (clones) are observed. The maximum yield for seeds is 21.58 g for clone 12 (2015) (Table 3).

3.

(*Lolium perenne* L.) II (2014-2017 .)**Table 3. Average Seed Productivity and Coefficient of Variation of Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) Clones from Second Polycross (2014-2017)**

| Year | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | Total Average (2014 - 2017) | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Clon n | seeds,g | CV,% | seeds,g | CV,% | seeds,g | CV,% | seeds,g | CV,% | seeds,g | CV,% |
| 1. 8,1-2 | 2,34 | 34,57 | 11,29 | 32,57 | | | | | 6,81 | 33,57 |
| 2. 8,1-3 | 2,25 | 38,16 | 3,40 | 30,30 | 4,46 | 36,27 | | | 3,37 | 34,91 |
| 3. 8,1-5 | 4,31 | 98,39 | 7,72 | 65,14 | 4,07 | 41,77 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 4,04 | 51,32 |
| 4. 8,2-3 | 4,68 | 89,19 | 4,70 | 44,24 | | | | | 4,69 | 66,71 |
| 5. 8,3-1 | 4,07 | 85,10 | 11,94 | 34,58 | 9,52 | 48,66 | | | 8,51 | 56,12 |
| 6. 8,3-1 | 4,48 | 91,29 | 11,71 | 38,28 | 7,22 | 66,70 | 0,06 | 0,00 | 5,87 | 49,07 |
| 7. 8,3-1 | 12,55 | 52,47 | 11,76 | 75,71 | 7,69 | 0,00 | | | 10,67 | 42,73 |
| 8. 8, 3-2 | 6,40 | 21,70 | 10,05 | 62,65 | 12,42 | 67,02 | 2,97 | 95,48 | 7,96 | 61,71 |
| 9. 8,3-3 | 6,98 | 58,12 | 5,93 | 121,21 | 4,74 | 43,56 | 1,08 | 0,00 | 4,68 | 55,72 |
| 10. 8,3-4 | 8,82 | 20,76 | 15,74 | 36,19 | 11,65 | 0,00 | | | 12,07 | 18,98 |
| 11. 8,3-4 | 3,01 | 65,92 | 9,78 | 14,54 | 3,95 | 13,08 | 3,95 | 13,08 | 5,17 | 26,66 |
| 12. 8,3-4 | 8,34 | 59,39 | 21,58 | 29,89 | 9,18 | 101,36 | 0,97 | 91,81 | 10,02 | 70,61 |
| 13. 8,3-5 | 8,22 | 27,81 | 12,07 | 45,64 | 5,52 | 70,84 | 0,78 | 12,27 | 6,65 | 39,14 |
| 14. 8,4-1 | 1,97 | 133,31 | 6,91 | 58,11 | 11,43 | 26,30 | 0,30 | 0,00 | 5,15 | 54,43 |
| 15. 8,4-2 | 9,70 | 24,14 | 13,41 | 55,80 | 8,05 | 27,93 | 0,48 | 0,00 | 7,91 | 26,97 |
| 16. 8,4-2 | 5,05 | 45,76 | 6,61 | 50,18 | 5,18 | 84,07 | 3,06 | 11,80 | 4,97 | 47,95 |
| 17. 8,4-2 | 5,98 | 95,07 | 8,13 | 52,86 | 4,66 | 54,53 | | | 6,25 | 67,49 |
| 18. 8,4-3 | 10,41 | 47,24 | 13,62 | 34,92 | 7,08 | 4,39 | 0,58 | 87,31 | 7,92 | 43,46 |
| 19. 8,4-3 | 7,41 | 59,73 | 9,79 | 129,28 | 11,69 | 0,00 | 1,05 | 26,94 | 7,48 | 53,99 |
| 20. 8, 4-3 | 2,80 | 96,76 | 7,02 | 62,78 | 8,45 | 0,00 | | | 6,09 | 53,18 |
| 21. 8,4-4 | 4,10 | 52,34 | 16,93 | 32,37 | 7,47 | 19,42 | 2,90 | 74,30 | 7,85 | 44,61 |
| 22. 8,4-4 | 4,46 | 73,88 | 16,54 | 0,00 | 1,01 | 0,00 | | | 7,34 | 24,63 |
| 23. 8, 4-4 | 4,38 | 63,82 | 4,51 | 96,77 | | | | | 4,45 | 80,29 |
| 24. 8,4-5 | 5,65 | 35,40 | 6,53 | 47,50 | 5,06 | 78,19 | | | 5,75 | 53,70 |
| 25. 8,4-5 | 2,97 | 73,39 | 6,05 | 18,85 | 7,58 | 0,00 | | | 5,53 | 30,75 |
| 26. 8,4-5 | 9,39 | 25,16 | 4,32 | 106,35 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | | 4,57 | 43,84 |
| 27. 8,5-3 | 8,06 | 62,69 | 8,68 | 62,84 | 5,54 | 46,16 | 0,58 | 0,00 | 5,71 | 42,92 |
| 28. 8,5-3 | 1,92 | 85,03 | 7,08 | 62,86 | | | 1,59 | 0,00 | 3,53 | 49,30 |
| 29. 8,5-3 | 2,19 | 22,15 | 10,12 | 26,61 | 3,65 | 160,76 | 0,36 | | 4,08 | 69,84 |
| 30. 8,5-3 | 1,47 | 40,22 | 8,87 | 88,71 | 2,30 | 58,55 | 0,54 | 102,14 | 3,30 | 72,40 |
| average | 5,48 | 59,30 | 9,76 | 53,92 | 6,52 | 40,37 | 1,25 | 32,20 | 6,28 | 48,90 |
| min | 1,47 | 20,76 | 3,40 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 3,30 | 18,98 |
| max | 12,55 | 133,31 | 21,58 | 129,28 | 12,42 | 160,76 | 3,95 | 102,14 | 12,07 | 80,29 |
| STDEV | 2,93 | 28,47 | 4,26 | 30,48 | 3,27 | 39,39 | 1,21 | 41,41 | 2,17 | 15,47 |

4

On average, for a period of 4 years, the average seed yield for the

13 6,28 g. () -
 2014 . (5,48 g), min e 1,47 g, max 12,55 g (7); 2015 . 19 -
 (9,76 g) min e 3,40 g, max 21,58 g (12); 2016 – 13
 (6,52 g, min e 0 g, max 12,42 g (8) .
 2017 . 5 -
 (1,25 g) min e 0,04 g, max 3,95 g (11) 12 .
 , 6,28 g, -
 12 - min e 3,30 g, max 12,07 g (10). 4
 . 2 -
 CV, %. - 8 -
 , - 4 .
 12 .

second polycross was 6.28 g. Sequentially, 13 genotypes (clones) exceeded the average yield of seeds for 2014 (5.48 g), with a minimum of 1.47 g and a maximum of 12.55 g (clone 7); for 2015, 19 clones have a higher productivity than the average for polycross (9.76 g) at min e of 3.40 g and max 21.58 g (clone 12); for 2016-13 clones exceeded the average annual productivity for polycross (6.52 g, min e 0 g and max 12.42 g (clone 8) and four of the clones died or had no seeds.

In 2017, 5 clones had a higher productivity than the average for polycross (1.25 g) at min e 0.04 g and max 3.95 g (clone 11) and 12 of the clones died or no seeds. On average, for the second period, the yield of seeds on seeds is 6.28 grams, 12 clones have a higher yield than the average for polycross at min. 3.30 grams, and max 12.07 grams (clone 10).

Table 4 shows the downward trend in average productivity for the entire survey period.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of clones by mean seed productivity for the whole period and CV, %. In the first quadrant are the stable clones with high seed productivity – 8 are tetraploidic and in the second quadrant are the accessions with a high yield of seeds, but with a high coefficient of variation, i. e. unstable – 4 items. A total of 12 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding.

T 4.

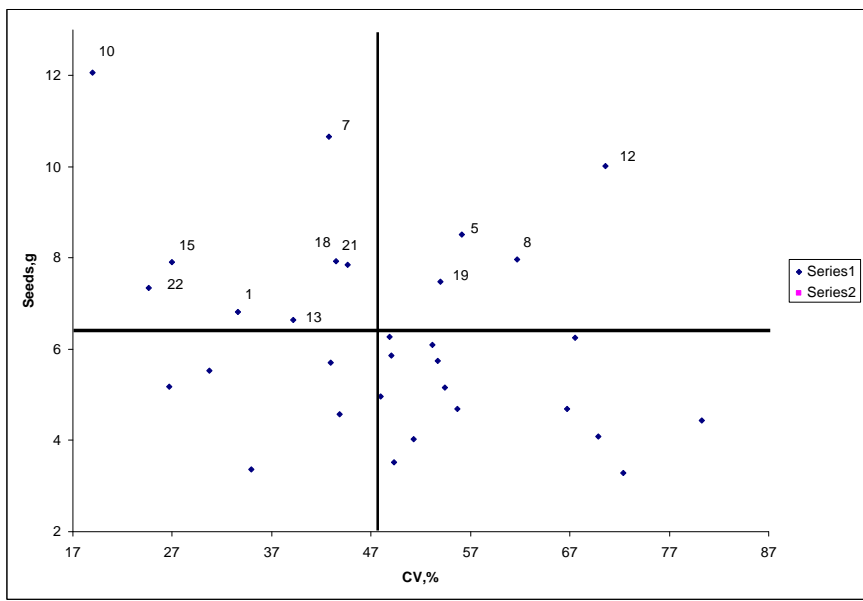
(g) (2014-2017 .)

Table 4. Ranking of Perennial Ryegrass Clones by Average Seed Productivity in Second Polycross (2014-2017)

| Clon n | Average seed productivity,g /plant | CV, % Average CV, % |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 10 | 12,07 | 18,98 |
| 7 | 10,67 | 42,73 |
| 12 | 10,02 | 70,61 |
| 5 | 8,51 | 56,12 |
| 8 | 7,96 | 61,71 |
| 18 | 7,92 | 43,46 |
| 15 | 7,91 | 26,97 |
| 21 | 7,85 | 44,61 |
| 19 | 7,48 | 53,99 |
| 22 | 7,34 | 24,63 |
| 1 | 6,81 | 33,57 |
| 13 | 6,65 | 39,14 |
| average | 6,28 | 48,90 |
| 17 | 6,25 | 67,49 |
| 20 | 6,09 | 53,18 |
| 6 | 5,87 | 49,07 |
| 24 | 5,75 | 53,70 |
| 27 | 5,71 | 42,92 |
| 25 | 5,53 | 30,75 |
| 11 | 5,17 | 26,66 |
| 14 | 5,15 | 54,43 |
| 16 | 4,97 | 47,95 |
| 4 | 4,69 | 66,71 |
| 9 | 4,68 | 55,72 |
| 26 | 4,57 | 43,84 |
| 23 | 4,45 | 80,29 |
| 29 | 4,08 | 69,84 |
| 3 | 4,04 | 51,32 |
| 28 | 3,53 | 49,30 |
| 2 | 3,37 | 34,91 |
| 30 | 3,30 | 72,40 |

8
-
: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13,
21 (2).

- Eight genotypes of perennial ryegrass with higher and stable seed productivity were selected from the mean value of the second polycross: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13, and 21 (Figures 2). Comparison between the two polycrosses on seed productivity and the durability of the parental components shows higher average seed productivity in the first polycross and greater shelf life of parental clones, without dropping any of them.



. 2. - II

Fig. 2. Distribution of Perennial Ryegrass Clones by Seed Productivity and Stability - II polycross

It is confirmed that tetraploid genotypes have higher seed productivity (Van Bockstaele, 1998; Katova, 2005; 2016).

It is confirmed that tetraploid genotypes have higher seed productivity (Van Bockstaele, 1998; Katova, 2005; 2016).

In conclusion, despite the high fluctuations in seed productivity due to environmental factors, there are genetic variations within and between the polycrosses for this trait that could be used by selection.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Seed productivity in grazing grasses has been found to vary with genotype (clone and fruiting level) and seasonal variations (years).
2. The grassland ryegrass branches with the highest seed productivity per year and a total of four years of two polycrosss have been established.
3. The highest seed productivity per annum is recorded at first polycross perennial ryegrass clones in 2016 with a maximum value of 31.28 g for clone 6.

1. Seed productivity in grazing grasses has been found to vary with genotype (clone and fruiting level) and seasonal variations (years).
2. The grassland ryegrass branches with the highest seed productivity per year and a total of four years of two polycrosss have been established.
3. The highest seed productivity per annum is recorded at first polycross perennial ryegrass clones in 2016 with a maximum value of 31.28 g for clone 6.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. 2016 . (11,25 g)</p> <p>2014 . (8,79 g), 2015 . (8,97 g) 2017 . (3,76 g),</p> <p>5. ()</p> <p>6. 15</p> <p>, 9 -</p> <p>: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16</p> <p>7. 12</p> <p>, 8 -</p> <p>: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13, 21.</p> <p>8. -</p> <p>:</p> <p>⇒</p> <p>⇒</p> <p>⇒</p> | <p>4. The average yields for seed production in 2016 (11.25 g) for perennial ryegrass are higher than those of 2014 (8.79 g), 2015 (8.97 g) and 2017 (3.76 g), respectively.</p> <p>5. Perennial ryegrass genotypes (clones) were selected with a higher seed yield than the average annual polycross value.</p> <p>6. A total of 15 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding, with 9 with a higher and stable seed productivity than the average for the period of the first polycross: 15, 8, 27, 20, 24, 21, 13, 16 and 11. It is confirmed that tetraploid genotypes have higher seed productivity.</p> <p>7. A total of 12 genotypes of perennial ryegrass are of interest to the breeding, with 8 with higher and stable seed productivity than the average for the period of the second polycross: 10, 7, 15, 22, 18, 1, 13, and 21.</p> <p>8. The clones with the highest and stable seed productivity will participate as:</p> <p>⇒ parental components for the formation of synthetic populations,</p> <p>⇒ in subsequent crosses and</p> <p>⇒ will be stored as a gene pool.</p> |
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Influence of Meteorological Factors on the Productivity of Accessions Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)

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SUMMARY

2016-2017
-
(*Lotus*
11)
corniculatus L.).
1.
-
61) 20-25 (BBCH
100%
Leo, Taborac, Gran San
Gabriele Bosna Lotus.
1
Stamm GH01 (11,6%), Stamm
GH02 (6,9%)
(8,8%).

During the period 2016-2017 was conducted a randomized field experiment with sixteen accessions (5 varieties and 11 local populations) of the birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) in the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven.

The subject of the study is the intensive growth in the second and third year of the development of birdsfoot trefoil accessions, with control variant variety Targovishte 1. During the vegetation, three or four cuts were started at the start of flowering (BBCH 61) at an interval of 20-25 days. 100% plant death was found after the first cut of the third year of the varieties Leo, Taborac, Gran San Gabriele and Bosna Lotus. With the highest amount of fresh biomass compared to Targovishte 1, Stamm GH01 (11.6%), Stamm GH02 (6.9%) and Local population 1 (8.8%) stand out during the third growing season. Influence on the accumulation of fresh biomass in the populations of birdsfoot trefoil is due to

the study years ($n^2=31,1$) and the influence of the sample factor ($\sigma^2=12,2$) is insignificant.

($\sigma^2=12,2$).

: (*Lotus corniculatus* L.),

the study years ($n^2=31,1$) and the influence of the sample factor ($\sigma^2=12,2$) is insignificant.

Key words: birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), agrometeorological conditions, fresh biomass

INTRODUCTION

Perennial legumes have a very significant role in sustainable agriculture. Legume forage crops are the major element of grassland ecosystem, on which the forage quality depends (Naydenova et al., 2013). Species diversity and optimal combinations of grass with legume components depending on the ecological conditions and the usage regime provide for the better management of natural resources (Bozhanska et al. 2018; Bozhanska and Churkova, 2019). Valuable component in the establishment of artificial pastures and for forage production is a birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) (Churkova, 2008; 2009; 2013; Valkov and Chiurazzi, 2016; Vasileva and Vasilev, 2012; Vasileva, 2017). (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) (Grant and Niizeki, 1999). E (Pelikan, 2002). (Churkova, 2012; 2019). (Bologna et al., 1996). (Naydenova and Mitev, 2015).

Perennial legumes have a very significant role in sustainable agriculture. Legume forage crops are the major element of grassland ecosystem, on which the forage quality depends (Naydenova et al., 2013). Species diversity and optimal combinations of grass with legume components depending on the ecological conditions and the usage regime provide for the better management of natural resources (Bozhanska et al. 2018; Bozhanska and Churkova, 2019). Valuable component in the establishment of artificial pastures and for forage production is a birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) (Churkova, 2008, 2009; 2013; Valkov and Chiurazzi, 2016; Vasileva and Vasilev, 2012; Vasileva, 2017). The birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) is widespread in the Mediterranean region (Grant and Niizeki, 1999). The ecological and biological characteristics of the species make it an appropriate component in the creation of artificial pastures (Pelikan, 2002). The species has high productivity, hay-mowing, cold and drought resistance, good yield in poorer soils, adaptability to different agroecological conditions (Churkova, 2012; 2019). Birdsfoot trefoil is a high-quality pasture species with potential for dryland areas with moderately-fertile soils, where acidity or impeded drainage limits the persistence of other legumes (Bologna et al., 1996).

Productivity, quality and resilience of the pastures depend on the choice of species and variety (Naydenova and Mitev, 2015). Variability for the great number of agronomically traits is very

(Gatari et al., 2013).
 (Naydenova and Mitev, 2015).

important in order to identify the most productive genotypes, and to introduce them into the further breeding process (Gatari et al., 2013).

In breeding programs of varieties perennial legumes of pastoral use is aimed at high summer productivity, adaptability and durability under specific agrometeorological conditions, feed quality, etc. (Naydenova and Mitev, 2015).

The aim of the study is to determine the development and dynamics of accumulation of fresh biomass in varieties and accessions birdsfoot trefoil in dependence on the dynamics of meteorological factors.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out the period 2016-2017 in Institute of forage crops - Pleven and 16 variety and populations of birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) of different origins were investigated (Table 1).

2016-2017
 - 16
 (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)
 (1).

1. (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)

Table 1. Name and origin of variety and population from birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)

| | Name | Variety/ Population | Origin | abitus |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Targovishte 1 | Variety | Bulgaria | / |
| 2 | Leo | Variety | Canada | / |
| 3 | Taborac | Variety | Hungary | / |
| 4 | Gran San Gabriele | Variety | Italy | / |
| 5 | Bosna Lotus | Variety | Bosnia and Herzegovina | / |
| 6 | Natural population | Local population | Bosnia and Herzegovina | / |
| 7 | Stamm GH01 | Local population | Austria | / |
| 8 | Stamm GH02 | Local population | Austria | / |
| 9 | Local population 1 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | / |
| 10 | Local population 2 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | / |
| 11 | Local population 3 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | / |
| 12 | Local population 4 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | / |
| 13 | Local population 5 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | / |
| 14 | Local population 8 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | /SE |
| 15 | Local population 9 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | /SE |
| 16 | Local population 10 | Local population | Central Northern Bulgaria | /S |

Legend: E – erect growth form; SE – semi-erect growth form; S- spread growth form.

2015 ,
 1.
 0,50 m.
 (BBCH 61)
 20-25 .
 (g/)
 -
 (Meier, 2001).
 , g.
 (, mm,
 , °C,
 , %)
 De
 Martonne
 (Croitoru et al., 2012).
 Statistica Ver. 10.0.

The sowing of the birdsfoot trefoil accessions was carried out in 2015, the subject of the study is intensive growth being in the second and third years of their development. The variety Targovishte 1 is used for control. Each variant consists of five replications with row spacing 0.50m. During the vegetation period, three-four cuts were carried out in growth stage beginning of flowering (BBCH 61) at interval of 20-25 days. The fresh biomass (g/plant) in the all cuts and for the vegetation period of the studied years was determined. The growth stages of development is determined by a system of uniform coding of growth stages of development for mono- and dicotyledonous plant species (Meier, 2001). For each of the formed cuts, the amount of fresh biomass generated per plant was reported, g.

The main meteorological factors (monthly precipitation, mm, average daily air temperature, °C, relative air humidity, %) were monitored during the vegetation period of the crop.

The De Martonne index of study years was determined (Croitoru et al., 2012).

All experimental data were statistically processed using the software package Statistica Ver. 10.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Years of study differ in terms of meteorological conditions (Table 2).

In 2016 the quantity and distribution of precipitation during the growing period (III-X) of the crop is uneven. The values for the monthly precipitation during the summer months vary slightly, the amount of precipitation of the vegetation period exceeding only 22.1 mm to those for the multi-annual period (1964-2000). In 2017 the monthly precipitation for the vegetation period is significantly higher (+168 mm), with significant precipitation

(2).
 2016
 (III-X)
 22,1 mm
 (1964-2000 .). 2017

(+168 mm),
(+91,6 mm
+98,8 mm)

(May +91.6mm and July +98.8mm) during the active vegetation of the crop. The variation in the average daily air temperature is significant.

2.

Table 2. Meteorological indicators by months

| Period | /Mean monthly air temperature, t °C | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | III-X Average for III-X |
| 1964-2000 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 18.2 | 17.1 |
| 2016 | 8.5 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 19.4 | 18.7 |
| /Deviation | 2.4 | 3.7 | -1.1 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 2017 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 23.0 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 19.5 | 18.6 |
| /Deviation | 4.2 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 2 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Period | / Monthly rainfall, mm | | | | | | | |
| | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | III-X Sum for III-X |
| 1964-2000 | 33.5 | 49.4 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 57.1 | 41.8 | 43.0 | 351.5 |
| 2016 | 77 | 72.5 | 77.2 | 46.1 | 7.8 | 31.2 | 61.8 | 373.6 |
| /Deviation | 43.5 | 23.1 | 14.5 | -18.1 | -49.3 | -10.6 | 18.8 | 22.1 |
| 2017 | 61.5 | 37.6 | 154.3 | 44.8 | 155.9 | 28.5 | 37.4 | 520.0 |
| /Deviation | 28 | -11.8 | 91.6 | -19.4 | 98.8 | -13.3 | -5.6 | 168.5 |
| Period | De Martonne / De Martonne aridity index | | | | | | | |
| | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | For the period |
| 2016 | 49.9 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 16.8 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 25.2 | 22.3 |
| 2017 | 36.4 | 20.3 | 69.3 | 16.3 | 55.2 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 31.2 |
| 1964-2000 | 25.0 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 24.9 | 20.7 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 22.7 |

(-1,1 -0,8 °).

(+1,7 +1,8 °C).

(III-IX), 2016 (IDM =22,3), 2017 (IDM =31,2).

(3 4).

The variation in the average daily air temperature is significant. In both years, the reported values for May (from -1.1 to -0.8 °C) are lower. Overnight values in the summer months also determine higher values for the average monthly air temperature for both years (+1.7 and +1.8 °C respectively).

The complex effect of factors – monthly precipitation and average monthly air temperatures determine the aridity during the vegetation period (III-IX), 2016 as moderately dry (IDM = 22.3) and 2017 as wet (IDM = 31.2).

The amount of fresh biomass in a birds foot trefoil recorded in cuts is formed at different air temperatures and monthly precipitation amounts (Table 3 and 4).

Table 3. Meteorological indicators by cuts for 2016

| Accessions | / Cuts | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | I | II | III | IV | /Average |
| , mm () / Precipitation, mm (Days with precipitation, number) | | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Leo | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Taborac | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Bosna Lotus | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Natural population | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Stamm GH01 | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Stamm GH02 | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Local population 1 | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Local population 2 | 193.8(34) | 85.5(18) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 286.6(55) |
| Local population 3 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| Local population 4 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| Local population 5 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| Local population 8 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| Local population 9 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| Local population 10 | 192.0(40) | 80.8(14) | 0.2(1) | 7.6(2) | 280.6(57) |
| t °C (14h, °C)/Daily average temperature, t °C (for 14h, °) | | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Leo | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Taborac | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Bosna Lotus | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Natural population | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Stamm GH01 | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Stamm GH02 | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Local population 1 | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Local population 2 | 11.8(16.1) | 18.5(22.7) | 25.2(30.0) | 24.9(30.3) | 20.1(24.8) |
| Local population 3 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| Local population 4 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| Local population 5 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| Local population 8 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| Local population 9 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| Local population 10 | 12.5(16.8) | 19.7(24.1) | 24.9(29.7) | 25.1(30.6) | 20.6(25.3) |
| % (14h, %) / Relative humidity, % (for 14h, %) | | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Leo | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Taborac | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Bosna Lotus | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Natural population | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Stamm GH01 | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Stamm GH02 | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Local population 1 | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Local population 2 | 73.1(57.3) | 70.8(54.4) | 63.0(45.0) | 56.4(38.4) | 65.8(48.8) |
| Local population 3 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |
| Local population 4 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |
| Local population 5 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |
| Local population 8 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |
| Local population 9 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |
| Local population 10 | 72.3(56.1) | 69.7(53.1) | 60.7(42.7) | 56.5(38.2) | 64.8(47.5) |

Table 4. Meteorological indicators by cuts for 2017

| Locations | / Cuts | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | I | II | III | /Average |
| Precipitation, mm (Days with precipitation, number) | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Leo | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Taborac | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Bosna Lotus | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Natural population | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Stamm GH01 | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Stamm GH02 | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Local population 1 | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Local population 2 | 137.5(27) | 137.5(17) | 161.5(10) | 436.5(54) |
| Local population 3 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Local population 4 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Local population 5 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Local population 8 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Local population 9 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Local population 10 | 141.0(29) | 137.6(17) | 169.1(11) | 447.7(57) |
| Daily average temperature, °C (for 14h) | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Leo | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Taborac | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Bosna Lotus | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Natural population | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Stamm GH01 | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Stamm GH02 | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Local population 1 | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.0(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Local population 2 | 11.8(16.6) | 18.4(22.5) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.7(18.1) |
| Local population 3 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Local population 4 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Local population 5 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Local population 8 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Local population 9 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Local population 10 | 11.8(16.6) | 19.0(23.1) | 24.9(29.1) | 22.9(18.6) |
| Relative humidity% (for 14h) | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Leo | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Taborac | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Gran San Gabriele | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Bosna Lotus | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Natural population | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Stamm GH01 | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Stamm GH02 | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Local population 1 | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Local population 2 | 65.0(49.7) | 72.7(55.3) | 63.0(44.7) | 66.9(49.9) |
| Local population 3 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |
| Local population 4 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |
| Local population 5 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |
| Local population 8 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |
| Local population 9 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |
| Local population 10 | 65.2(49.8) | 72.3(54.8) | 63.6(45.3) | 67.0(50.1) |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 2016 | - | In 2016, the first cut is formed at significantly higher monthly precipitation and the number of days of precipitation compared to the following cuts. In 2017 precipitation and the number of days with precipitation are relatively evenly distributed during the growing season of the crop and the average daily temperature of the air is lower. |
| 2017 | - | |
| 5). 2016 | - | The phenotypic variability of the yields of fresh biomass on cuts and on average for vegetation period is clearly expressed (Table 5). In 2016, for most of the accessions, the intensity of biomass accumulation is maximum in the second cut. |
| 2016 | - | The highest amount of fresh biomass for the 2016 growing season is variety Taborac, which has exceeded the control with 28.0%. At the end of the vegetation Local population 2 (erect growth form) exceeds the control by 8.8%, and Local populations 8, 9 and 10 (spread growth form) have been found to have a lesser amount of fresh biomass for the vegetation period, which is 32.7 to 59.4% lower than the control variant. |
| 28,0% | - | |
| 2 (8,8%) | - | |
| 8, 9 10 | - | |
| 32,7 59,4 % | - | |
| 2017 | - | In 2017, despite the favourable conditions during the vegetation period, the largest share of the first cut of the formed fresh biomass. The exception are the Austrian populations Stamm GH01 and Stamm GH02 with a pronounced summer productivity and a larger share of the second cut of the total biomass for vegetation period. |
| e | - | |
| GH01 Stamm GH02 | - | Unlike the second vegetation period, in the third year, the largest share of the first cut of fresh biomass formed for vegetation. The Austrian populations Stamm GH01 (43.0%) and Stamm GH02 (44.3%) and the Bulgarian local populations 1 (39.9%) and local populations 2 (40.7%) have a higher share of second cut and pronounced summer productivity. The highest quantity, of fresh biomass for the vegetation period against Targovishte 1 |
| Stamm GH01 (43,0%) Stamm GH02 (44,3%) | - | |
| 1 (39,9%) | - | |
| 2 (40,7%), | - | |
| 1 | - | |

Stamm GH01 (11,6%), Stamm GH02 (6,9%) (8,8%).
 - Leo, Taborac, Gran San Gabriele Bosna Lotus
 100%
 1

are Stamm GH01 (11.6%), Stamm GH02 (6.9%) and local population 1 (8.8%). For the varieties Leo, Taborac, Gran San Gabriele and Bosna Lotus, 100% of the plants were killed after the first cut of the third vegetation.

5.

(2016-2017)

Table 5. Fresh biomass in varieties and populations birdsfoot trefoil, by cuts and average for vegetation (for 2016-2017)

| Accessions | I cutting | II cutting | III cutting | IV cutting | /Average for vegetation |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 2016 | | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 0.221abc | 0.373bcd | 0.159def | 0.055bcde | 0.807bcd |
| Leo | 0.198abc | 0.376bcd | 0.194fg | 0.064cde | 0.823bcd |
| Taborac | 0.257bcde | 0.505cd | 0.223g | 0.043abc | 1.033d |
| Gran San Gabriele | 0.261bcde | 0.358bcd | 0.133bcde | 0.031ab | 0.783bcd |
| Bosna Lotus | 0.354def | 0.261abc | 0.126bcde | 0.022a | 0.692bc |
| Natural population | 0.258bcde | 0.378cd | 0.180efg | 0.041abc | 0.866cd |
| Stamm GH01 | 0.346bcde | 0.461d | 0.140cdef | 0.054bcde | 0.901cd |
| Stamm GH02 | 0.238abcd | 0.442d | 0.147cdef | 0.036 | 0.863cd |
| Local population 1 | 0.256bcde | 0.308bcd | 0.134bcde | 0.072e | 0.771bcd |
| Local population 2 | 0.367ef | 0.357bcd | 0.108bcd | 0.041abc | 0.878cd |
| Local population 3 | 0.357def | 0.314bcd | 0.123bcde | 0.043abc | 0.765bcd |
| Local population 4 | 0.386f | 0.272abc | 0.096abc | 0.038ab | 0.792bcd |
| Local population 5 | 0.297cdef | 0.317bcd | 0.122bcde | 0.070de | 0.646bc |
| Local population 8 | 0.112a | 0.211ab | 0.044a | 0.043abc | 0.328a |
| Local population 9 | 0.148ab | 0.285abc | 0.078ab | 0.032ab | 0.543ab |
| Local population 10 | 0.112a | 0.138a | 0.040a | 0.037ab | 0.261a |
| / Average | 0.261 | 0.335 | 0.128 | 0.045 | 0.734 |
| 2017 | | | | | |
| Targovishte 1 | 0.487i | 0.261e | 0.101def | | 0.849e |
| Leo | 0.141ab | 0.000a | 0.000a | | 0.141a |
| Taborac | 0.128ab | 0.000a | 0.000a | | 0.128a |
| Gran San Gabriele | 0.102a | 0.000a | 0.000a | | 0.102a |
| Bosna Lotus | 0.217bc | 0.000a | 0.000a | | 0.217a |
| Natural population | 0.306cde | 0.161cd | 0.086cde | | 0.553cd |
| Stamm GH01 | 0.294cde | 0.349g | 0.169h | | 0.812ef |
| Stamm GH02 | 0.320def | 0.355g | 0.126fg | | 0.800de |
| Local population 1 | 0.343efg | 0.140bc | 0.060bc | | 0.543c |
| Local population 2 | 0.425hi | 0.308f | 0.139g | | 0.872ef |
| Local population 3 | 0.641j | 0.272e | 0.075cd | | 0.987f |
| Local population 4 | 0.581j | 0.202d | 0.039b | | 0.823de |
| Local population 5 | 0.390fgh | 0.290ef | 0.117efg | | 0.796de |
| Local population 8 | 0.310de | 0.123bc | 0.032b | | 0.464bc |
| Local population 9 | 0.391gh | 0.101b | 0.085cd | | 0.577c |
| Local population 10 | 0.249cd | 0.106b | 0.041b | | 0.396b |
| / Average | 0.333 | 0.167 | 0.067 | | 0.566 |

- | Comparing the obtained results of
 - | the dispersion analysis carried out to

- determine the influence of the studied factors on the accumulation of fresh biomass in birdsfoot trefoil accessions, it can be concluded that a larger share of the total variation is the study years factor ($\sigma^2=31,1$). Less is the influence of factor A samples ($\sigma^2=12.2$) on the accumulation of fresh biomass (Table 6).

6.

- determine the influence of the studied factors on the accumulation of fresh biomass in birdsfoot trefoil accessions, it can be concluded that a larger share of the total variation is the study years factor ($\sigma^2=31,1$). Less is the influence of factor A samples ($\sigma^2=12.2$) on the accumulation of fresh biomass (Table 6).

Table 6. Analysis of the variance and degree of influence of the factors in the general dispersion on the accumulation of fresh biomass of birdsfoot trefoil accessions

| Sources of variation | df | SS | MS | σ^2 |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---------|------------|
| Intercepts | 1 | 58.500 | 58.500 | |
| Factor (/Accessions) | 1 | 1.743 | 1.743** | 12.2 |
| Factor (/Years) | 15 | 4.438 | 0.296* | 31.1 |
| Factor / Error | 15 | 624.75 | 0.227** | 23.8 |
| / Total | 110 | 5.203 | 0.047 | 36.5 |
| | 141 | 14.257 | | |

- The co-action of the studied factors on the research indicator, although proven ($P=0.05$), is less pronounced ($\sigma^2=23,8$). The observed differences in the accumulation of fresh biomass from one plant between accessions for each study year can be explained by genetic differences as varieties and populations birdsfoot trefoil has developed under the same agroecological conditions.

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CONCLUSIONS

- Differences in the productivity of fresh biomass in birdsfoot trefoil accessions have been established, depending on the years of research and the dynamics of weather factors.

100% plant death was detected after the first crop of the third year for the varieties Leo, Taborac, Gran San Gabriele and Bosna Lotus. With the highest amount of fresh biomass compared to Targovishte 1, Stamm GH01

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| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>GH01 (11,6%), Stamm 1 (8,8%).</p> <p>($\chi^2=31,1$)</p> <p>($\chi^2=12,2$).</p> | <p>Stamm GH02 (6,9%) - ($\chi^2=31,1$)</p> | <p>(11.6%), Stamm GH02 (6.9%) and local population 1 (8.8%) stand out during the third growing season.</p> <p>On the accumulation of fresh biomass in the birdsfoot trefoil accessions, a greater degree the study factor years ($\chi^2=31.1$) is influenced to a greater extent and the influence of the sample factor ($\chi^2=12.2$) is insignificant.</p> |
|---|---|--|

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Content and Yield of Protein of Triticale When Treated with Plant Stimulants and Different Fertilization Levels

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SUMMARY

2016-2018 .
m².
(),
N₆P₅K₂ N₁₂P₁₀K₄.
-
Vitafer Algi (VA) Vitafer Green (VG)
-
(BBCH 31).
-
-
4-5
%
1.6 %

In a field experiment, conducted during the period 2016-2018 year on the experimental field of the Crop Science Department at the Agricultural University of Plovdivare investigated the content and yield of crude and digestible protein in triticale grain under the influence of the treatment with plant stimulants and different fertilization levels. The experiment was carried out according the block method in four replications after predecessor sunflower and plot size of 15 m². There were used three triticale varieties Kolorit (standard), Musala and Trismart and two fertilization levels N₆P₅K₂ and N₁₂P₁₀K₄. The treatment with the plant stimulators Vitafer Algi (VA) and Vitafer Green (VG) was performed in the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH 31). The present study determined that combined treatment with plant stimulants and increased fertilization rates resulted in a 4-5% increase in crude protein yield and up to 1.6% in the amount of digestible

crude protein compared to the lower fertilization level.

Key words: triticale, plant stimulants, fertilization, crude protein, digestible protein content

INTRODUCTION

Triticale (*X Triticosecale* Wittmack) is an artificially created inter-genus cross between wheat (*Triticum*) and rye (*Secale*), mainly developed as a resource for the livestock sector because of its low flexibility for the food industry compared to other conventional cereals such as wheat, maize etc. (King, 2011).

Especially in areas with extreme droughts, insufficient rainfall and high temperatures, where wheat and barley cannot be grown successfully, triticale is imposed as a prospective crop with high economic efficiency (Oral, 2018).

Triticale is a very valuable crop suitable for feeding all animal species because it is high energy resource (Rajicic et al., 2015). The nutritional value of the grain depends on the protein content in the grain and therefore in the product. Grain with a higher content of essential amino acids has a higher nutritional value (Rajicic et al., 2015).

According to eki et al., 2013, 2014 triticale has a higher percentage of protein and lysine in terms of parent species and a lower energy value than wheat and maize.

Triticale used as forage found mainly application in poultry and pig-breeding in the form of the nutritional concentrate monogastric erol, due to its higher protein content, lysine, tryptophan and easier carbohydrate digestibility than other crops used for feed purposes (Kirchev and Penkov, 2010; Nefir and Tab r , 2012).

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of treatment with

crude protein compared to the lower fertilization level.

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The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of treatment with

plant growth regulators and different soil regime on the basic nutrient parameters of the grain, namely the content of crude protein and digestible crude protein.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field trial:

In the period 2016-2018 on the experimental field of the Crop Science Department at the Agricultural University Plovdiv a field experiment has been carried out with three triticale varieties Kolorit (standard), Musala and Trismart. The experiment consisted of a randomized complete block design in four replications after predecessor sunflower and plots of 15 m² planted at a sowing rate of 550 viable seeds m⁻².

The PGRs were applied in the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH 31) and their action was traced under two different fertilizer levels N₆P₅K₂ and N₁₂P₁₀K₄ kg/da. Phosphorous and potassium were applied for all treatments shortly before sowing in form of granulate superphosphate (20% P₂O₅) and potassium chloride (60% K₂O).

The N fertilizer as ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃ - 34%N) was applied in doses of 60 and 120 kg per ha once before sowing and then at stem elongation (BBCH 31). The harvest was at ripening with a plot combine harvester Wintersteiger.

Crude protein content (CP) is determined by the Keldahl method (11374: 1986). The protein digestibility is calculated based on the established chemical composition of the grain according to the equations of Todorov et al. (2007).

The yield of crude digestible protein (DCP) (kg/da) was calculated based on the crude protein content in the grain in g / kg of dry matter and the yields of triticale grain in kg/da.

_____ :
 2016-2018 .
 -
 (),
 15 m²
 m².
 Vitafer
 Algi (VA), Vitafer Green (VG)
 31),
 N₆P₅K₂
 N₁₂P₁₀K₄.
 ca
 (20% P₂O₅)
 (60% K₂O).
 (NH₄NO₃ - 34%N)
 60 120 kg/ha,
 (BBCH 31).
 Wintersteiger.
 ()
 (11374: 1986).
 Todorov
 et al. (2007).
 () (kg/da)
 g/kg
 kg/da.

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Popova et al. (2012) | |
| cm. | 2017/2018 | 20-40 |
| | 2016/2017 | 40.9 mm |
| | 2017/2018 | 91.1 mm |
| | | (141.7 mm) |
| | | M |
| 18.58 kg/da | | |
| VG | 66.18 kg/da | |
| | | 27.69 kg/da |
| VG | 73.51 kg/da | |
| | (| 1). |

Soil and climatic characteristic of the region:

Popova et al. (2012) define the soil on the territory of the educational and experimental base of the Department of Crop Science at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv as alluvial with a depth of the humus horizon of 20-40 cm. Meteorological conditions vary during the examined period. Monthly temperatures for the period 2017/2018 are higher than the long-term average of the region, while during the first year of the study the phenological development of the culture follows at lower temperatures.

The average monthly precipitation for the October-December period is 40.9 mm in 2016/2017, which is 91.1 mm lower than the rainfall norm of the region, in contrast to 2017/2018 when the amount of precipitated precipitation (141.7 mm) for the same period exceeds the norm of the region. We can determine the first year of the study as dry, while the climatic conditions in the second year are more favourable.

Statistical analysis:

Multifactor dispersion analysis was applied to the data processing. Fischer's criterion was used to determine the degree of significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Crude protein yields in the present study range from 18.58 kg/da for the untreated Trismart variant and low fertilization to 66.18 kg/da for the VG variants of Musala variety and the high fertilization level in the first year and respectively from 27.69 kg/da again in the untreated variant of the Trismart variety and the low fertilization level to 73.51 kg/da for the VG-treated variants of Musala variety and the high fertilization level in the second year of the study (Table 1). The increased fertilization rates lead to an increase in the amount of the

25 kg/da
 , 19.23 kg/da
 15.27 kg/da

17.9 kg/da , 23.5 kg/da
 20.23 kg/da

4-5%-

g/kg

crude protein with 25 kg/da by Musal variety with 19.23 kg/da by the standard and with 15.27 kg/da by the Trismart variety in the first year and respectively 17.9 kg/da by Kolorit, 23.5 kg/da by Musala and 20.23 kg/da by Trismart in the second year of the study.

Combined treatment by lower and higher fertilization norms results in a 4-5% increase in the examined parameter. The same tendency with an increase of the indicator as a result of higher fertilization norms and treatment with plant stimulants was also observed by the synthesis of crude protein in g/kg of dry matter. From the statistical data processing we can conclude that the action of the plant stimulants leads to a proven increase of the studied magnitudes by placing the results in different statistical groups to the control untreated variant.

1.

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Table 1. Crude protein (CP) content and yield

| / Factors | | | 2016/2017 | | 2017/2018 | |
|-----------|--|----|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | , g/kg CP, g/kg dry matter | , kg/da CP, kg/da | , g/kg CP, g/kg dry matter | , kg/da CP, kg/da |
| /Kolorit | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 94.6 ^a | 30.53 ^a | 75.80 ^a | 30.53 ^a |
| | | VA | 143.6 ^c | 31.33 ^a | 76.60 ^a | 33.31 ^a |
| | | VG | 105.4 ^b | 22.85 ^a | 83.80 ^b | 36.49 ^a |
| K | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 97.5 ^b | 38.27 ^b | 88.50 ^c | 48.43 ^b |
| | | VA | 146.2 ^c | 62.73 ^c | 102.90 ^c | 60.59 ^c |
| | | VG | 131.2 ^c | 53.96 ^c | 92.80 ^c | 54.76 ^b |
| /Musala | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 91.7 ^a | 19.81 ^a | 70.40 ^a | 33.81 ^a |
| | | VA | 102.9 ^b | 23.81 ^a | 71.90 ^a | 36.86 ^a |
| | | VG | 136.2 ^c | 32.00 ^a | 71.10 ^a | 36.82 ^a |
| M | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 101.4 ^b | 44.81 ^b | 92.10 ^c | 57.31 ^c |
| | | VA | 123.0 ^c | 56.03 ^c | 94.20 ^c | 62.03 ^c |
| | | VG | 138.6 ^c | 66.18 ^c | 109.70 ^c | 73.51 ^c |
| /Trismart | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 93.4 ^a | 18.58 ^a | 71.80 ^a | 27.69 ^a |
| | | VA | 101.8 ^b | 21.13 ^a | 72.30 ^a | 29.66 ^a |
| | | VG | 139.5 ^c | 30.22 ^a | 79.00 ^b | 32.72 ^a |
| T | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 98.2 ^b | 33.85 ^a | 92.90 ^c | 47.92 ^b |
| | | VA | 133.3 ^c | 47.86 ^b | 103.90 ^c | 45.69 ^b |
| | | VG | 146.1 ^c | 53.22 ^c | 106.70 ^c | 45.93 ^b |
| LSD 5% | | | 9.8 | 19.72 | 8.1 | 18.54 |

* Differences with the same symbols are not statistically proven

2018). (Kirchev and Georgieva, 2018).

kg/da 12.82

VG 45.66 kg/da

(2).

1.11 %

g/kg

1.6 %,

Although the crude protein content in the triticale grain in the first year of the study is much higher than the second one, the yields of crude protein per unit area in the second year are higher.

This is due to the higher average grain yield in the second year described in a previous study (Kirchev and Georgieva, 2018).

The amount of digestible crude protein varies between 12.82 kg/da in the untreated Trismart variant and the lower fertilization rate and 45.66 kg/da for the VG variant of the Musala variety and the higher level of fertilization (Table 2).

In the second vintage year analogically as by the CP content we observe a 1.11% increase in the DCP yield, while its quantity in g/kg of dry matter is lower compared to the first year, again due to the higher average grain yield of triticale per unit area in the second vintage year.

The increased fertilization levels, as well as their combined application with growth stimulants, which lead to an increase of the amount of DCP by up to 1.6%, compared to the low fertilization level, positively influence the studied parameter.

The statistical analysis shows that the differences between the two fertilization levels are significant and proven, which placed the respective values in separate statistical groups. Proven differences were also observed by the variants treated with plant stimulants, which placed them in separate statistical groups different to the controls.

Table 2. Digestible crude protein (DCP) content and yield

| /Factors | | | 2016/2017 | | 2017/2018 | |
|-----------|--|----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | , g/kg DCP, g/kg drymatter | , kg/da DCP, kg/da | , g/kg DCP, g/kg drymatter | , kg/da DCP, kg/da |
| /Kolorit | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 65.27 ^a | 13.14 ^a | 52.30 | 21.06 ^a |
| | | VA | 99.08 ^c | 21.62 ^a | 52.85 ^b | 22.98 ^a |
| | | VG | 72.73 ^b | 15.76 ^a | 57.82 ^c | 25.18 ^a |
| K | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 67.28 ^b | 26.41 ^b | 61.07 ^c | 33.41 ^a |
| | | VA | 100.88 ^c | 43.28 ^c | 71.00 ^c | 41.80 ^b |
| | | VG | 90.53 ^c | 37.23 ^c | 64.03 ^c | 37.78 ^b |
| /Musala | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 63.27 ^a | 13.67 ^a | 48.58 ^a | 23.33 ^a |
| | | VA | 71.00 ^b | 16.42 ^a | 49.61 | 25.43 ^a |
| | | VG | 93.98 ^c | 22.08 ^a | 49.06 | 25.40 ^a |
| M | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 69.97 ^b | 30.91 ^b | 63.55 ^c | 39.54 ^b |
| | | VA | 84.87 ^c | 38.66 ^c | 65.00 ^c | 42.80 ^b |
| | | VG | 95.63 ^c | 45.66 ^c | 75.69 ^c | 50.72 ^c |
| /Trismart | N ₆ P ₅ K ₂ | NT | 64.45 ^a | 12.82 ^a | 49.54 ^a | 19.10 ^a |
| | | VA | 70.24 ^b | 14.58 ^a | 49.89 ^a | 20.46 ^a |
| | | VG | 96.26 ^c | 20.85 ^a | 54.51 ^b | 22.57 ^a |
| T | N ₁₂ P ₁₀ K ₄ | NT | 67.76 ^b | 23.35 ^a | 64.10 ^c | 33.06 ^a |
| | | VA | 91.98 ^c | 33.02 ^b | 57.17 ^c | 31.29 ^a |
| | | VG | 100.81 ^c | 36.71 ^c | 57.36 ^c | 31.89 ^a |
| LSD 5% | | | 4.02 | 13.61 | 3.8 | 15.84 |

*

Differences with the same symbols are not statistically proven

CONCLUSIONS

Combined treatment with plant stimulants and increased fertilization rates resulted in a 4-5% increase in crude protein yield and up to 1.6% in the amount of digestible crude protein compared to the lower fertilization. The action of the plant stimulants leads to a proven increase of the studied magnitudes. The differences between the two fertilization levels are significant and proven.

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Changes in Grain Quality in Common Wheat Ginra Variety under the Impact of Foliar Treatment Products

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SUMMARY

2016-2018 .
-
-
-
-
:
(2500 g/ha), (4000 ml/ha)
g/ha) + (2500
(4000 ml/ha)
.
,
15 m².
,
:
,

During the period 2016-2018, a field experiment was carried out at the Training Experimental and Development Center of the Department of Plant Growing at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv, where the effects of two foliar application products were studied: Plantafol (2500 g/ha), Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) and the combination of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) on the quality of common wheat Ginra variety. For the control we used untreated variant and the treatment was applied in the tillering phase. The experiment was set with predecessor rape using the fractional parcel method in four repetitions with a plot size of 15 m².

As a result of the experiment the following is established: the studied foliar application products have influenced positively the grain quality of common wheat Ginra variety.

Key words: common wheat, foliar treatment products, grain quality

INTRODUCTION

Grain quality as a complex concept comprises its physical, chemical and technological properties. It varies depending on the variety, soil-climatic conditions and growing technology.

In experiments carried out in Bulgaria (Delchev et al., 2004; Delchev, 2010; Stoyanova, 2010) and abroad (Abad et al., 2004; Delfine et al., 2005; Brown and Prtrie, 2006; Wolber and Seemann, 2006; Orcen et al., 2013; Blandino et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2015) it has been proven that the use of biostimulators and foliar application products helps to improve grain quality in a number of cereals.

Data about preparations that increase plant resistance to various stress factors such as high and low temperatures (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013, Kolev et al., 2015) are presented in the scientific literature.

In a conducted two-year experiment in Spain, the effect of biostimulators and fertilizers on the yield and protein content of durum winter wheat Bohemia variety has been studied. The highest grain yield of 743.8 kg/da – 202.7 kg/da more than the control variant has been reported in co-fertilization with N₆ P₆ K₆ and the biostimulator BCO2K. The highest protein content has been obtained in the variants fertilized with N₁₆ P₉ K₉ and N₁₂ P₉ K₉ and the application of the growth regulator BCO4K, from 14,5% to 14,9%, respectively (Carmen, 2011).

The Fertigrain biostimulator has a positive effect on bread wheat yield. It contributes to high values of the structural components of yield, increases grain yield from 7.9 – 18.0% compared to untreated crops, with the highest yield in treatment of seeds with Fertigrain start at a dose of 50ml/100kg + foliar treatment with Fertigrain foliar – 100 ml/da in spring after the beginning of vegetation (Sevov and

(Delchev et al., 2004; Delchev, 2010; Stoyanova, 2010) (Abad et al., 2004; Delfine et al., 2005; Brown and Prtrie, 2006; Wolber and Seemann, 2006; Orcen et al., 2013; Blandino et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2015)

(Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013, Kolev et al., 2015).

743,8 kg/da – 202,7 kg/da
 N₆ P₆ K₆ BCO2K.
 N₁₆ P₉ K₉ N₁₂ P₉ K₉
 BCO4K, 14,5%
 14,9% (Carmen, 2011).

7.9 – 18.0%

50ml/100kg +

– 100 ml/da

(Sevov and Delibatova, 2013).

(250 ml/da)

(100 ml/da) +

– 63%

(17,4 %)

– 14,4 %

30 kg/da

(Stoyanova, 2010).

34,

(59,4 kg/da)

2013).

(Delchev and Stoyanova,

Delibatova, 2013).

Applied during vegetation, foliar microfertilizers provide better nutrition for wheat. Combined spring supplemental nutrition with Wuxal Microplant (100 ml/da) + Codice (250 ml/da) contributes to the largest number of grains per spike and a larger grain mass – 63% higher than untreated crops.

The application of foliar fertilizers during the period of intense growth increases the content of protein, raw fats, nitrogen-free extracts (NFE) and cellulose.

The amount of crude protein is the highest (17.4%) when applying the Wuxal and Codice mineral fertilizers – 14.4% higher than the protein content of wheat fertilized once with ammonium nitrate at a dose of 30 kg/da (Stoyanova, 2010).

Foliar fertilizers – Vertex high-H34, High-phos, Potassium Thiosulphate, Foliar Extra and Micronutrients for Wheat, Amalgerol Premium growth stimulator and the anti-transparent Pureshade increase seed germination in durum wheat Victoria variety, the quantity of waste grains decreases, grain yield increases.

They promote a more uniform emergence of plants, better rooting, less damage from pulling and preventing frosting of the tillering node.

The combination of the Micronutrients for wheat with Amalgerol Premium results in an increase in the quantity and quality of yield (by 59.4 kg/da) and increases the resistance of durum wheat to unfavourable climatic conditions (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013).

The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of new foliar application products on grain quality of common wheat Ginra variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

At the Training Experimental and Development Center of the Department of Plant Growing at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv a field experiment was set in the period 2016-2018, where the effect of two foliar treatment products: Plantafol (2500 g/ha), Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) and the combination of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) on the quality of common wheat Ginra variety was studied. We used as a control untreated variant. Treatment was applied in the tillering phase. The experiment was set with predecessor rape using the fractional parcel method in four repetitions with a plot size of 15 m².

The sowing of common wheat has been carried out within the optimum period from 01 Oct till 20 Oct with a sowing rate of 500 germinating seeds/m² and mineral fertilization of 160 kg/ha nitrogen and 140 kg/ha phosphorus with all the phosphorous fertilizer and 1/2 of the nitrogen one applied before sowing, and in early spring as supplemental nutrition – the rest of the nitrogen fertilizer. All units of the established technology for growing common wheat have been complied with.

The following grain quality indicators have been reported: weight of 1000 grains (g), hectoliter weight (kg), vitreousness (%), total nitrogen and crude protein content (%), wet and dry gluten (%). The values obtained have been mathematically processed by the dispersion analysis method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the vegetation period of common wheat, the amount of precipitation by years was as follows: 2016/2017 – 264.2 mm/m², 2017/2018 – 457.2 mm/m² at a climatic rate of 419.6 mm/m². The cumulative amount of precipitation in the first year was less than that of the climatic rate, but the 2016/2017 harvest year was more favourable for the

2016-2018 ..
 : (2500
 g/ha), (4000 ml/ha)
 (2500
 g/ha) + (4000 ml/ha)
 .
 .
 .
 15 m².
 01.10 20.10.
 500 /m²
 160 kg/ha 140 kg/ha
 ,
 1/2 ,
 -
 .
 .
 : (kg),
 1000 (g), (kg),
 (%),
 (%),
 (%).
 .
 : 2016/2017 . – 264.2 mm/m²,
 2017/2018 . – 457.2 mm/m²
 – 419,6 mm/m².
 -
 -

2016/2017

2017-2018

(1 2).

growth and development of common wheat due to its better distribution over the critical phases of plant growth and then the grain quality indicator values were higher for the Ginra variety.

Adverse for plant development was the second year 2017-2018 due to the significant amount of precipitation that hindered harvesting and that had a negative effect on grain quality (Figure 1 and 2).

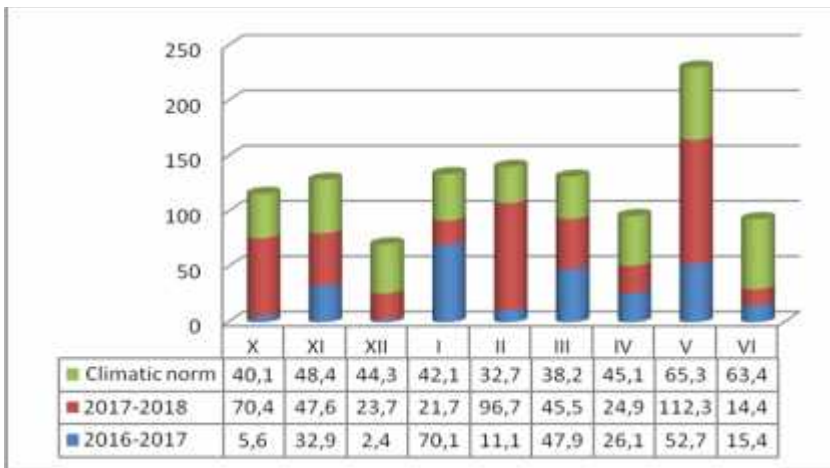


Fig. 1. Precipitation by months, (sum mm/m²)

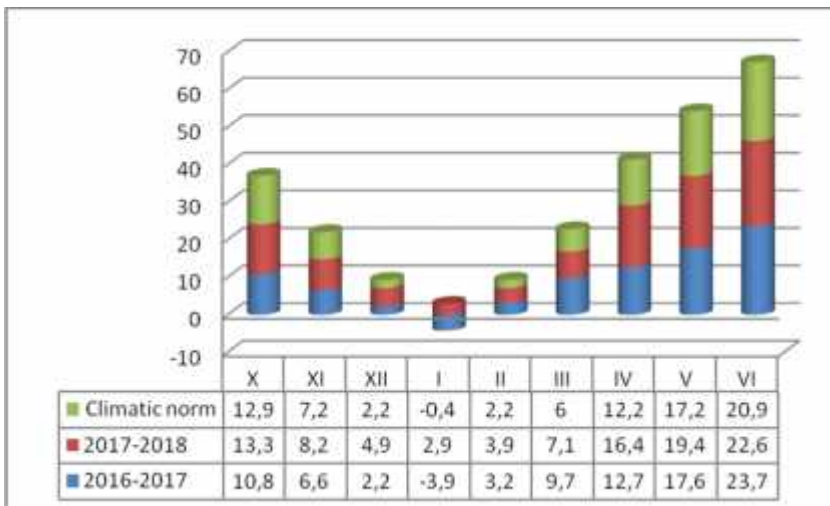


Fig. 2. Monthly temperatures (average)

1, 2 3

1000

(2500 g/ha) +

(4000 ml/ha) (22-25 Zadoks) 48.0 g; 81.1 kg 54.6 % (1).

(4000 ml/ha) – 1000 (47.0 g), (80.2 kg) (53.7 %).

(2500 g/ha).

Due to the uniformity of the data during the study period, Tables 1, 2 and 3 present the average values obtained of the measured grain quality indicators.

The studied foliar application products have had a positive impact on the grain quality of common wheat Ginra variety.

The biggest weight of 1000 grains, the hectoliter weight and vitreousness were obtained in the variant of combined treatment with Plantafol mineral foliar fertilizer (2500 g/ha) + organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) (22-25 on the Zadoks scale) at 48.0 g; 81.1 kg and 54.6%, respectively (Table 1). Second is the variant treated with the organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) – 1000 grains weight (47.0 g), hectoliter weight (80.2 kg) and vitreousness (53.7%). Lower is the increase in the values of the quality indicators under the impact of the tested mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha).

T 1.

(2016-2018)

Table 1. Influence of foliar treatment products on physical characteristic of grain of Common wheat (average 2016-2018)

| Products | / Physical characteristic of grain | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|----------|
| | 1000 Mass 1000 grains | | Test weight | | Vitreosity | |
| | g | % | kg | % | % | % to st. |
| / Control | 45.0 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 100.0 |
| / Plantafol | 46.5 | 103.3 | 79.0 | 101.3 | 52.1 | 102.3 |
| / Bombardier | 47.0 | 104.4 | 80.2 | 102.8 | 53.7 | 103.9 |
| + Plantafol+Bombardier | 48.0 | 106.7 | 81.1 | 104.0 | 54.6 | 105.6 |
| GD 5 % | 1.85 | 4.11 | 2.68 | 3.44 | 2.34 | 4.53 |

2

Table 2 presents the results of the studied indicators expressed as a percentage and represent an average of three repetitions for the two studied years. From the chemical analysis it was found that the separate application of Plantafol mineral foliar fertilizer and the organic biostimulator Bombardier resulted

- in an increase in the crude protein content in the Ginra variety grain. The increase is the most pronounced after combined application of the mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + the organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) in the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks) – 11.41% crude protein compared to the control 10.79%). These results are in positive correlation with the nitrogen content (2.0%) and the gluten content (wet – 20.95% and dry – 7.71%) during the tillering phase application (Table 3).

T 2.

(2016-2018)

Table 2. Content of total nitrogen and crude protein in Common wheat grain (average 2016-2018)

| Products | N % | % | Crude protein content, % | % |
|---------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| / Control | 1.89 | 100.0 | 10,79 | 100.0 |
| / Plantafol | 1.98 | 104.8 | 11,27 | 104.4 |
| / Bombardier | 1.93 | 102.1 | 11,05 | 102.4 |
| + Plantafol+Bombardier | 2.00 | 105.8 | 11,41 | 105.7 |
| GD 5 % | 0.10 | 5.29 | 0.42 | 3.89 |

3.

(

2016-2018)

Table 3. Influence of foliar treatment products on some technological characteristic of Common wheat grain (average 2016-2018)

| Products | Wet gluten | | Dry gluten | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | % | % to st. | % | % to st. |
| / Control | 18.54 | 100.0 | 6.66 | 100.0 |
| / Plantafol | 19.84 | 107.0 | 7.22 | 108.4 |
| / Bombardier | 19.78 | 106.7 | 7.15 | 107.3 |
| + / Plantafol+Bombardier | 20.95 | 113.0 | 7.71 | 115.8 |
| GD 5 % | 1.22 | 6.58 | 0.45 | 6.76 |

- The higher grain quality of common wheat Ginra variety is a result of the positive effect of the tested foliar application products on the studied indicators.

CONCLUSIONS

The tested foliar treatment products have influenced positively grain quality of common wheat Ginra variety.

The products increase the values of indicators such as 1000 grain weight, hectoliter weight and vitreousness, as a highest result is in the combined treatment with the mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier organic biostimulator (4000 ml/ha) in the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks scale) they are at 48.0 g; 81.1 kg and 54.6%, respectively.

It has been found that the separate application of Plantafol or Bombardier results in an increase of the raw protein content in Ginra variety grain. Increase was the most pronounced after combined application of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) – 11.41% crude protein compared to the control 10.79%.

These results are in positive correlation with the nitrogen content (2.0%) and the gluten content (wet – 20.95% and dry – 7.71%) during the tillering phase application.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1000 | , | - |
| (2500 g/ha) + | | - |
| (4000 ml/ha), | Zadoks) – | - |
| (22-25 | | - |
| 48.0 g; 81.1 kg | 54.6 %. | - |
| (2500 g/ha) + | | - |
| (4000 ml/ha) – 11.41 % | | - |
| | 10.79 %. | - |
| (2.0%) | | - |
| (| – 20.95 % | – 7.71 %) |

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-307 -435

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Statistical Analysis of the Yield of Hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435

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SUMMARY

2014-2016 .
 : -307 – 200–400
 6500 /da 7000
 /da, -435 – 400–500
 6000 /da 6500 /da.
 $T_0 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}; T_1 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 -307
 -435.
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ 7000 /da,
 Max=985,00 kg/da. 6500 /da
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ -435
 Max=1105,00 kg/da.
 6500 /da 7000 /da
 -307 -
 2014 .
 $\bar{x} = 925,67$ kg/da $\bar{x} = 871,33$ kg/da.
 2016 ..

The study was conducted during the period 2014-2016 in experimental yield Maize Research Institute - Knezha. The hybrids: Kn-307 group 200 – 400 FAO and density 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da; Kn-435 group 400 – 500 FAO at a density of 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da were tested. The maize is grown under control variant T_0 – without fertilization and two fertilization levels: $T_1 - N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$; $T_2 - N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. The aim of the experiment is to make a statistical analysis of the yield of hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435. It was found that in fertilization with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and 7000 p/da the maximum yield is the highest Max=985.00 kg/da. At 6500 p/da and fertilizer rate $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ hybrid Kn-435 has the highest productivity Max=1105.00 kg/da. At both densities 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da of hybrid Kn-307 the highest average yield was obtained in 2014 year respectively $\bar{x} = 925.67$ kg/da and $\bar{x} = 871.33$ kg/da. Maximum productivity from the same hybrid was obtained in 2016 year, respectively

Max=960,00
 Max=985,00 kg/da
 -435 -
 $\bar{x} = 980,67$ kg/da
 Max=1105,00 kg/da
 2016 . 6500
 /da. -307
 - CV=1,68%
 7000 /da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ CV=4,48% 2016 .
 6500 /da.
 -435 -
 CV=1,76% 6500 /da
 0 CV = 8,07% 2014 .
 : , ,
 , ,

(Popov, 2000).

(Tomov and Jordanov, 1984).

(Angelov, 1994; Angelov and Valchinkov, 2009; Angelov and Glogova, 2010).

(Valchinkov and Valchinkova, 2001).

Max=960.00 kg/da for the first density and
 Max = 985.00 kg/da for the second. From
 the Kn-435 hybrid the highest average
 yield of $\bar{x} = 980.67$ kg/da and a maximum
 productivity of Max=1105.00 kg/da were
 obtained in 2016 year and a density of
 6500 p/da. For the Kn-307 the coefficient
 of variation is the lowest CV=1.68% for a
 density of 7000 p/da and fertilization with
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}P_{12,8}$ and CV=4.48% for 2016 and
 a density of 6500 p/da. The variation in
 yield of the Kn 435 hybrid is CV=1.76%
 lowest for 6500/da for the control variant
 T_0 and CV=8.07% for 2014.

Key words: hybrid, density, fertilization, yield, statistical quantity

INTRODUCTION

The biological characteristics of maize allow it to be grown in almost all areas of the world (Popov, 2000).

Maize has higher and less productive yields than other crops (Tomov and Jordanov, 1984).

The presence of a wide range of hybrids that science offers to practice with a different growing season allows for their most effective use by combining them into a variety structure depending on the soil, climate and agrotechnical factors of the individual regions of the country (Angelov, 1994; Angelov and Valchinkov, 2009; Angelov and Glogova, 2010).

Periodic surveys on the productivity of newly established recognized and regions maize hybrids under different ecological plasticity and yield stability over the years and the specific growing conditions (Valchinkov and Valchinkova, 2001).

Varietal features, technology and growing conditions are essential to show the productive capabilities of plants and the quality of production.

(Nankov, 2006; Bazitov and Gospodinov, 2007; Glogova, 2018).

-307 -435,

2014-2016 .
 -307 200-400
 6500 /da 7000 /da -435
 400-500
 6000 /da 6500 /da.

() :
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ 2 - $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$.
 23-25 cm.

10-12 cm 6-8 cm.
 - 400 ml/da
 5-6 - 110
 ml/da.

Genchev et al. (1975).
 (\bar{x}) kg/da
 $(\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$
 $(\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$
 2014-2016 ; (Min)
 (Max)
 $(\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$
 $(\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$
 ; (D=Max-Min)

Soil tillage and fertilization are essential and are basic elements in the complex of agrotechnical measures that influence its yield and quality (Nankov, 2006; Bazitov and Gospodinov, 2007; Glogova, 2018).

The aim of the experiment is to make a statistical analysis of the yield of hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435, depending on the fertilization and the density of the crop.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the 2014-2016 period in the experimental field of the Maize Research Institute - Knezha. The subject of the study is the hybrids: Kn-307 from group 200-400 FAO and density 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da and Kn-435 from FAO group 400-500 and density 6000 p/da and 6500 p/da. The maize was grown on a control variant T_0 (without fertilization) and two fertilization levels: $T_1-N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and $T_2-N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. Basic is done of the soil was deep plowing at 23-25 cm. In spring cultivation twice with a 10-12 cm and 6-8 cm. During the vegetation twoearch up. Herbicide treatment against broad-leaved wheat weeds with Gardoprim plus Gold – 400 ml/da after sowing prior to the emergence of culture. Maton during the vegetation in phase 5-6 leaves 110 ml/da. Treatment of fungicides and insecticides against economically important diseases and pests when needs. The mathematical processing of date is by Genchev et al. (1975). The following indicators have been studied: average yield (\bar{x}) kg/da average for the period under (T_0, T_1 and T_2) variants and average yield of the three variants (T_0, T_1 and T_2) by years and average for the period 2014-2016; the minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) yields for the period under (T_0, T_1 and T_2) variants and three variants (T_0, T_1 and T_2) by year and average for the period 2014-2016; wobble ($D=Max-Min$) yield;

;

:

| standard deviation

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x - (\bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

:

| Coefficient of variation:

$$CV\% = \frac{S \cdot 100}{\bar{x}}$$

:

| Average error:

$$S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

:

| And relative value of the mean error:

$$S_{\bar{x}\%} = \frac{S_{\bar{x}}}{\bar{x}} 100$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(0)
2014-2016 .
-307 6500 /da
732.00 kg/da (1).
N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4} -
927.67 kg/da. -
195.67 kg/da.
26.73%.
N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} -
kg/da 26.27%. -
192,33
, 1 2
-307. -
(S) 2
24.49 kg/da
S= 96,65 kg/da 0.
(S \bar{x}),
S \bar{x} = 17.05 kg/da -
N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} S \bar{x} = 57.02
kg/da -
S $\bar{x}\%$ = 1.84 S $\bar{x}\%$ = 7.79.

For the variants without the use of mineral fertilizer. T₀ on average for the period 2014-2016 of the hybrid Kn-307 at a density of 6500 p/da is an average yield of 732.00 kg/da (Table 1). When fertilizing the plants with mineral fertilizer in N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4} ratio the productive capacities of the hybrid – subject of study are with value 927.67 kg/da. The increase compared to the control variant is 195.67 kg/da. Expressed as a percentage it is 26.73%. When using twice as much N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} fertilizer the value of the studied indicator increased by 192.33 kg/da or by 26.27%. The data from the table show that the two doses of fertilizer T₁ and T₂ have the same effect on the increase in the average yield obtained from the maize hybrid Kn-307. The standard deviation (S) varies between 24.49 kg/da for variant T₂ to S=96.65 kg/da for the control T₀. The same trend of the average error (S \bar{x}) which takes values from S \bar{x} = 17.05 kg/da for the double dose of fertilizer N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} to S \bar{x} = 57.02 kg/da for the cultivation of the maize without fertilization. Percentage expressed in the same indicator ranges from S $\bar{x}\%$ = 1.84 to S $\bar{x}\%$ = 7.79. On average for the three-years period of

Min = 634.00 kg/da.
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$, Min = 869,00 kg/da,
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$,
 Min = 885,00 kg/da.
 960,00 kg/da; 956,00 kg/da 867,00
 kg/da 1, 2
 $D = 233.00$ kg/da
 $CV = 13.48\%$.

experience of the maize cultivation variant with natural soil stock the minimum yield was Min=634.00 kg/da. In the case of fertilization with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ it is Min=869.00 kg/da and with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$, respectively Min=885.00 kg/da. Maximum yields of Max=960.00 kg/da and Max=956.00 kg/da and Max=867.00 kg/da are obtained from variants T_1 , T_2 and T_0 . With the greatest value of the scale $D=233.00$ kg/da was established at the control T_0 . This result is also characterized by the highest coefficient of variation of $CV=13.48\%$.

1.

-307

-435

2014-2016 .

Table 1. Statistical analysis of the yield in hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435 in variants and average for the period 2014-2016

| Variants | /Statistical quantity | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| | \bar{x} | S | $S\bar{x}$ | $S\bar{x}\%$ | Min | Max | D | CV% |
| -307 ₀ | 732.00 | 98.65 | 57.02 | 7.79 | 634.00 | 867.00 | 233.00 | 13.48 |
| 6500 /da ₁ | 927.67 | 41.55 | 24.02 | 2.60 | 869.00 | 960.00 | 91.00 | 4.48 |
| ₂ | 924.33 | 29.49 | 17.05 | 1.84 | 885.00 | 956.00 | 71.00 | 3.19 |
| -307 ₀ | 689.33 | 60.64 | 35.05 | 5.08 | 619.00 | 767.00 | 148.00 | 8.80 |
| 7000 /da ₁ | 920.33 | 50.76 | 29.34 | 3.19 | 861.00 | 985.00 | 124.00 | 5.51 |
| ₂ | 915.67 | 15.41 | 8.91 | 0.97 | 895.00 | 932.00 | 37.00 | 1.68 |
| -435 ₀ | 742.33 | 32.20 | 18.03 | 2.43 | 702.00 | 778.00 | 76.00 | 4.20 |
| 6000 /da ₁ | 972.33 | 41.35 | 23.90 | 2.46 | 929.00 | 1028.00 | 99.00 | 4.25 |
| ₂ | 989.33 | 18.52 | 10.70 | 1.08 | 960.00 | 1030.00 | 70.00 | 1.87 |
| -435 ₀ | 779.67 | 13.72 | 7.93 | 1.02 | 765.00 | 798.00 | 33.00 | 1.76 |
| 6500 /da ₁ | 1014.67 | 72.69 | 42.02 | 4.14 | 927.00 | 1105.00 | 178.00 | 7.16 |
| ₂ | 1021.00 | 42.48 | 24.55 | 2.40 | 968.00 | 1072.00 | 104.00 | 4.16 |

₀ – $N_0P_0K_0$ – /control

₁ – $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$

₂ – $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

7000 /da
 -307
 $\bar{x} = 689,00$ kg/da
₀ $\bar{x} = 920.00$
 kg/da 1.
 $S = 15.41$ kg/da
₂ $S = 60.64$
 kg/da 0.

At a density of 7000 p/da of the same hybrid Kn-307 the average yields ranged from $\bar{x}=689.00$ kg/da for the non-fertilizer variant T_0 to $\bar{x}=920.00$ kg/da for the unit dose of fertilizer T_1 . The standard deviation varies from $S=15.41$ kg/da for the double – rate norm T_2 to $S=60.64$ kg/da for maize growing under natural soil T_0 . The same regularity is also observed for the variation of the mean error ($S\bar{x}$) whose magnitude changes in

$S_{\bar{x}}$,
 kg/da
 $S_{\bar{x}} = 8.91$
 $S_{\bar{x}}\% = 5.08\%$
 895.00 kg/da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 985,00 kg/da
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
 D=148.00 kg/da.
 CV=8.80%
 6000 /da
 742,33 kg/da.
 989.33 kg/da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$
 247.00 kg/da.
 kg/da
 $S_{\bar{x}} = 10.70$
 $S_{\bar{x}} = 23.9$ kg/da
 $S_{\bar{x}}\% = 1.08$
 $S_{\bar{x}}\% = 2.46$
 kg/da
 Min = 960.00 kg/da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$

the range of $S_{\bar{x}}=8.91$ kg/da for T_2 to $S_{\bar{x}}=35.05$ kg/da for T_0 . Percentage of these values are: $S_{\bar{x}}\%=0.97$ and $S_{\bar{x}}\%=5.08$. The data in the table shows that highest minimum yield of 895.00 kg/da was obtained by fertilizing maize with the double dose of fertilizer T_2 .

A maximum result of 985.00 kg/da is realized by using the single dose fertilizer $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$. With the greatest difference between the maximum and the minimum yield the variant without the use of mineral fertilizer respectively D=148.00 kg/da. From the presented results it is found that the coefficient of variation is the lowest of CV=1.68% for the double dose of fertilizer $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ and the highest CV=8.80% for the cultivation of the non-fertilized maize T_0 .

For Kn-435 hybrid grown at a density of 6000 p/da and under natural conditions T_0 an average yield of 742.33 kg/da was obtained. A maximum result of 989.33 kg/da is found during fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$. Compared with the control the increase is 247.00 kg/da. Expressed as a percentage this result is 33.27%. The standard deviation value varies, between S=18.52 kg/da for the use of a double quantity of fertilizer T_2 to S=41.35 kg/da for the single dose of fertilizer T_1 . The calculated mean error is the lowest $S_{\bar{x}}=10.70$ kg/da again at double the rate and the highest $S_{\bar{x}}=23.9$ kg/da for the single dose of fertilizer T_1 . The relative value of this parameter follows the same trend and ranges from $S_{\bar{x}}\%=1.08$ for T_2 to $S_{\bar{x}}\%=2.46$ for T_1 .

On average during the survey period the minimum yield was Min=702.00 kg/da for non-manure maize and the highest was Min=960.00 kg/da for fertilization with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$.

A similar trend is also observed with

kg/da

Max = 1030.00

778.00 kg/da.

D=70.00 kg/da D=99.00 kg/da,

CV = 1,87% N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8}

CV = 4.25% N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}.

-435 6500 /da

$\bar{x} = 779.67$

235.00 kg/da

N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}.

1021.0 / N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}

30.95%,

S = 13.72 kg/da,

S = 72.69 kg/da

kg/da S \bar{x} = 7.93

S \bar{x} = 42.02 kg/da

Min = 765.00 kg/da Min = 968.00

kg/da,

Max = 1105.00 kg/da.

D = 178.00 kg/da.

respect to the maximum yield obtained.

Again the highest yield of Max=1030.00 kg/da is obtained from the used fertilizer in twice the amount of T₂ and the lowest maximum yield was realized by control variant T₀, respectively Max=778.00 kg/da. The range of maximum and minimum yield ranges from D=70.00 kg/da to D=99.00 kg/da respectively for using twice the amount of fertilizer T₂ and for the single fertilizer T₁.

On average for the three-year survey period the variation coefficient varied from CV=1.87% for fertilization with N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} to CV=4.25% for N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}.

When cultivating maize hybrid Kn-435 at a density of 6500 p/da under natural conditions – without fertilization an average yield of \bar{x} =779.67 kg/da was obtained. This result is increased by 235.00 kg/da using N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4} mineral fertilizer. Upon doubling of the fertilizer dose from N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4} to N₁₇P_{10,8}K_{12,8} the realized yield reaches a value of 1021.00 kg/da. This result is more than 30.95% compared to the T₀ control. In the same variant the standard deviation is lowest S=13.72 kg/da, and the highest S=72.69 kg/da for T₁. The change of the standard error from S \bar{x} =7.93 kg/da to S \bar{x} =42.02 kg/da follows the same trend as in the standard deviation.

The minimum yield obtained from the individual options for maize ranges from Min=765.00 kg/da to Min=968.00 kg/da, respectively for the T₀ control and the use of a double amount of T₂ fertilizer. Regarding the maximum yield with the highest value is characterized by the variant using N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}, respectively Max=1105.00 kg/da.

When using the same amount of fertilizer the greatest difference between the maximum and minimum yields was obtained which is D=178.00 kg/da. From

CV = 1,76%
 CV = 7,16%
 (T₀, T₁, T₂)
 -435. -307 (T₂),
 6500 /da
 925.67 kg/da
 7.47%
 kg/da. Max = 960.00
 26.33 kg/da.
 2.82%.
 2016
 kg/da. D = 265.00
 CV% = 14.41%

the data in the table it is found that the coefficient of variation ranges from CV=1.76% for the T₀ control to CV=7.16% for the T₁ variant.

In Table 2 and 3 are presented data on the average yield obtained from the three variants (T₀, T₁ and T₂) of the maize growing hybrids Kn-307 and Kn-435. For hybrid Kn-307 (Table 2) grown at a density of 6500 p/da the highest average yield of \bar{x} =925.67 kg/da was realized during the first experimental year. It exceeds by 7.47% that obtained on average from the three years of research. The most a favorable for maize growing is the third year of experience. The maximum yield realize this year is Max=960.00 kg/da. The exceedance offer the average results for the period is 26.33 kg/da. Expressed as a percentage it 2.82%. In the same year 2016 the greatest difference between maximum and minimum productivity of D=265.00 kg/da was also established. The value of the coefficient of variation is CV=14.41% higher for the second experimental year.

2.

(T₀, T₁, T₂)

-307

2014-2016 .

Table 2. Statistical analysis of the yield hybrid Kn-307 average for the three variants (T₀, T₁ and T₂) by year and average for the period 2014-2016

| Statistical quantity | 6500 /da | | | | 7000 /da | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | average | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | average |
| \bar{x} | 925.67 | 796.00 | 862.33 | 861.33 | 871.33 | 791.67 | 862.33 | 841.78 |
| S | 41.49 | 114.74 | 118.87 | 91.70 | 74.10 | 122.88 | 130.25 | 109.08 |
| $S\bar{x}$ | 23.98 | 66.32 | 68.71 | 53.00 | 42.83 | 71.03 | 75.29 | 63.05 |
| $S\bar{x}\%$ | 2.59 | 8.33 | 7.97 | 6.30 | 4.91 | 8.97 | 8.73 | 7.54 |
| Min | 867.00 | 634.00 | 695.00 | 732.00 | 767.00 | 619.00 | 682.00 | 689.00 |
| Max | 956.00 | 885.00 | 960.00 | 933.67 | 932.00 | 895.00 | 985.00 | 937.33 |
| D | 89.00 | 251.00 | 265.00 | 201.67 | 165.00 | 276.00 | 303.00 | 248.00 |
| CV% | 4.48 | 14.41 | 13.78 | 10.65 | 8.50 | 15.52 | 15.10 | 12.96 |

\bar{x} = 871.33 kg/da

As with the smaller and the highest density with the highest average yield of \bar{x} =871.33 kg/da the first year of the study

Max = 985.00 kg/da
 5.08%
 CV = 15.10%,
 CV_%=8.50%
 6000 /da
 2016 (3).
 4.88%
 S = 121.62 kg/da 2015
 S \bar{x} = 70.30
 kg/da S \bar{x} %=8.04%.
 Min=702,00 kg/da
 2015
 Max=1030.00 kg/da
 2016
 D=258.00 kg/da
 CV_% = 11.23% 2014
 CV_% = 13.91% 2015

is characterized, and a Max=of 985.00 kg/da in the third. This result is higher by 5.08% compared to the average of the three years of experience. The coefficient of variation is CV=15.52%, and CV=15.10%, respectively for the second and third years and the lowest for the first one CV=8.50%.

Hybrid Kn-435, grown at a density of 6000 p/da is the highest average yield of \bar{x} =945.33 kg/da in 2016 (Table 3). It exceeds with 4.88% that obtained from the three years of research. The numerical expression of the standard deviation is S=121.62 kg/da for the year 2015. The same trend is also established for the average error and its relative value respectively S \bar{x} =70.30 kg/da and S \bar{x} %=8.04%. A minimum yield of Min=702.00 kg/da of the studied hybrid was established in 2015, and a maximum of Max=1030.00 kg/da in 2016. The range has the largest numerical value of D=258.00 kg/da in the second experimental year. The coefficient of variation varies from CV=11.23% in 2014 to CV=13.91% in 2015.

3.

(T₀, T₁ T₂)

-435

2014-2016

Table 3. Statistical analysis of the yield hybrid Kn-435 average for the three variants (T₀, T₁ and T₂) by year and average for the period 2014-2016

| Statistical quantity | 6000 /da | | | | 6500 /da | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | average | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | average |
| \bar{x} | 884.67 | 874.00 | 945.33 | 901.33 | 897.67 | 937.00 | 980.67 | 938.45 |
| S | 99.38 | 121.62 | 118.32 | 113.11 | 72.43 | 113.93 | 153.09 | 113.15 |
| S \bar{x} | 57.44 | 70.30 | 68.39 | 65.38 | 41.87 | 65.85 | 88.49 | 65.40 |
| S \bar{x} % | 6.49 | 8.04 | 7.23 | 7.25 | 4.67 | 7.02 | 9.02 | 6.90 |
| Min | 747.00 | 702.00 | 778.00 | 742.33 | 798.00 | 776.00 | 765.00 | 779.67 |
| Max | 978.00 | 960.00 | 1030.00 | 989.33 | 968.00 | 1023.00 | 1105.00 | 1032.00 |
| D | 231.00 | 258.00 | 252.00 | 247.00 | 170.00 | 247.00 | 340.00 | 252.33 |
| CV% | 11.23 | 13.91 | 12.51 | 12.54 | 8.07 | 12.16 | 15.61 | 12.86 |

6500 /da
 -435,

At the second density of 6500 p/da of Kn-435 hybrid again with the highest

2016 .. $\bar{x} = 980.67$ kg/da.
4.50%
Min=765.00
Max=1105.00 kg/da.
CV% = 8.07%
2014 . - CV% = 15.61% 2016
CV% = 12.86%.

average yield of the three variants of the experiment differs 2016, $\bar{x}=980.67$ kg/da respectively. This result exceeds the average yield obtained for the three-year study period by 4.50%. The data in the table shows that a minimum yield of maize of Min=765.00 kg/da was obtained during the third experimental year. In the same year a maximum productivity of Max=1105.00 kg/da was also established. The coefficient of variation is the lowest CV=8.07% for 2014 and the highest CV=15.61% 2016. On average this value is CV=12.86% for the survey period.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) -307,
6500 /da
 $\bar{x} = 927.67$ kg/da
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
7000 /da,
M x =
985.00 kg/da.
- 2) -435 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ 6500
/da
 $\bar{x} = 1021.00$ kg/da.
 $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$
Max = 1105,00
kg/da.
- 3) 6500 /da 7000 /da -307
-
2014 .. $\bar{x} = 925.67$ kg/da
 $\bar{x}=871.33$ kg/da.
2016 .
Max=960.00 kg/da
Max = 985.00 kg/da
- 4) -435 -
 $\bar{x} = 980.67$ kg/da
Max = 1105.00 kg/da
2016 . 6500
/da.
- 5) -307

- 1) From Kn-307 hybrid grown at 6500 p/da the highest average yield of $\bar{x}=927.67$ kg/da was obtained with $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$. At the same dose of fertilizer and density of 7000 p/da the maximum yield value is the highest Max=985.00 kg/da.
- 2) The fertilization of maize hybrid Kn-435 with $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ and a density of 6500 p/da is realized the highest average productivity of $\bar{x}=1021.00$ kg/da. At the same density and fertilizer $N_{8,5}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ the studied hybrid has the highest maximum yield of Max=1105.00 kg/da.
- 3) At both cultivation densities 6500 p/da and 7000 p/da of the Kn-307 hybrid the highest average yield was obtained in 2014 respectively $\bar{x}=835.67$ kg/da and $\bar{x}=871.33$ kg/da. Maximum productivity from the hybrid studies was realized in 2016. Its numerical value is Max=960.00 kg/da for the second.
- 4) From the Kn-435 hybrid the highest average yield of $\bar{x}=980.67$ kg/da and maximum productivity of Max=1105.00 kg/da were obtained in 2016 and density 6500 p/da.
- 5) For the Kn-307 hybrid the coefficient of

- CV% = 1.68%
 7000 /da
 $N_{17}P_{10,8}K_{12,8}$ CV% = 4.48% 2016 .
 6500 /da.
 -435 -
 CV = 1.76% 6500 /da
 0 CV% = 8.07%
 2014 .

variation is the lowest CV=1.68% for a density of 7000 p/da for fertilization with $N_{17}P_{5,4}K_{6,4}$ and CV=4.48% for 2016 and density 6500 p/da. The variation in yield of the Kn-435 hybrid is at CV=1.76% lower for 6500 p/da in the control variant T_0 and CV=8.07% for 2014.

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Fractional Composition of Humus at the Implementation of Erosion Control Technologies for Growing Corn for Grain on Inclined Terrains

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SUMMARY

The present study explores the changes in humus composition in the cultivation of maize for grain on sloping agricultural lands with application of conventional and soil protection technologies, including surface mulching with manure and minimum soil tillage with vertical mulching with manure.

2015-2017

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

5 (8,7%).

It was found that the average

2,69%,
2,60%,
2,28%.
0,700% 0,322%,
0,188%.
0,640%
0,306%

humus quantity was the highest for the study period in the variant with the application of advanced systems for minimum and unconventional soil tillage with vertical mulching with manure, for grain maize cultivation it was 2.69 %, with surface application of manure it was 2.60%, whereas with conventional technology, applied along the slope, the average humus content was 2.28% for the period.

Higher are the amounts of soluble humic substances and humic acids isolated in application of the advanced soil protection technology, whereas in the final phase of the production process they are 0.700% and 0.322%, respectively, while those measured in cultivation of maize by conventional technology applied along the slope are 0.434% and 0.188%.

Upon application of surface mulching 0.640% of soluble humic substances and 0.306% of humic acids.

Key words: soil water erosion, humus, humus composition, humic acids, fulvic acids, minimum tillage, surface mulch, vertical mulch

INTRODUCTION

Soil water erosion and related to it process, loss of organic matter, are soil degradation processes with significant negative impact on the productivity of natural and agrarian ecosystems. The development of sustainable farming systems requires protection of soils from degradation, throughout the development and application of soil protection technologies in growing crops on inclined terrains.

The content, composition and morphology of the organic matter are diagnostic indicators that provide information for the soils and the soil processes. Information on the humus

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>(Filcheva et al., 2013).</p> | <p>status is the basis for studies on soil genesis in the development of strategies for agriculture and soil fertility conservation (Filcheva et al., 2013).</p> |
| <p>(Reintam et al., 2002; Kotov et al., 2004; Cupa et al., 2007).</p> | <p>Globally, the nature and intensity of pedogenesis and the dynamics of soil organic carbon are studied at different terrains: uncultivated land, farmland and degraded soils. In addition to the amount of humus, its fractional composition and properties are also analyzed as important characteristics of the soil organic matter (Reintam et al., 2002; Kotov et al., 2004; Cupa et al., 2007).</p> |
| <p>(Paul, 2014).</p> <p>(Mládková et al., 2006).</p> | <p>It is a complex biogeochemical mixture, result of decomposition of organic residues (Paul, 2014). The quality of the soil organic matter creates conditions for its functioning and is assessed by the relation of the content of humic and the fulvic acids (Mládková et al., 2006).</p> |
| <p>(Doane et al., 2003).</p> | <p>Agricultural practices, crop rotation, fertilization with mineral and organic fertilizers influence the composition of humus (Doane et al., 2003). Land use and management is essential for humus content, the carbon cycle, and soil productivity.</p> |
| <p>(Cupa et al., 2007).</p> | <p>Changing land use and water erosion are the main causes of soil degradation in our country. It has been established that land use affects the composition of humus – woodland rendzins contain more polyacids than pastures, and the latter contain more humine. Differences exist also in the fractional composition of humic acids. (Cupa et al., 2007).</p> |
| <p>Swift (1991)</p> | <p>The possibility of influencing the quantity and quality of soil organic matter according to Swift (1991) is real, because it can be divided into several fractions, each of which is regulated by certain groups of physico-chemical and biological factors that can be changed using land</p> |

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 (Stoinova and Nekova, 2016)
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 (Dimitrov et al., 2016).

- use technologies.
- .
- Soil erosion is recognized as the most widespread soil degradation process in the territory of our country (Stoinova and Nekova, 2016). Water erosion and the loss of organic matter are degradation processes with negative consequences on soil structure and moisture, nutrient reserves, biological activity, fertility and productivity.

A number of technologies have been developed to combat water erosion and the loss of organic matter. One of them is the advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage, developed jointly by ISSAPP "N. Pushkarov" - Sofia and RU "An. Kunchev" - Ruse, combining minimum tillage (basic tillage without reversing the layer and merging several technological operations) with vertical mulching with organic materials (Dimitrov et al., 2016).

- The aim of this study is to determine the changes in the composition and properties of humus in the cultivation of maize for grain on soil calcareous chernozem on sloping agricultural lands using conventional and soil protection techniques including surface mulching and minimum soil tillage with vertical mulching (advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage).
-

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2015-2017 .,
 ,
 „ ‘ - ,
 ,
 ,
 5 (8,7%).
 ,
 ,

The research 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 Trastenik village, Rousse district, under non-irrigated conditions, on average eroded calcareous chernozem with inclination of the slope 5° (8.7%).
 The experiment is one-factor, with maize for grain conducted by the block

method, in four variants, in four replicates.

The tested variants are: 1st - maize plots, grown by conventional technology, applied along the slope - control; 2nd - maize plots, grown by using conventional technology applied across the slope; 3rd - maize plots, grown by erosion control technology, including surface mulching with manure, all operations applied across the slope; 4th - maize plots, grown by erosion control technology, including soil tillage without reversing the layer - loosening and soil protection operation vertical mulching with manure, forming slits with ducts, along with sowing and digging and furrowing along the hilling (advanced technology for minimum unconventional soil tillage) applied across the slope (Dimitrov et al., 2016).

The vertical mulching operation is accomplished at a depth of 0.40 m in a band pattern with a gap between the slits of 1.4 m and between the lines 5 m.

The humus (organic carbon) content was determined by the method of Tjurin and the fractional composition of humus is determined by the method of Kononova - Belchikova in three phases of the cultivated crop: before sowing, maximum growth stage and harvesting. Data are statistically processed by Anova.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that the humus content is the highest in variant 4. In the three years of the experiment, it was 2.53%, 2.90% and 2.65%, respectively. The combination of minimum tillage with the application of manure as a mulching material in the advanced erosion control technology, leads to conservation and improvement of the humus content in the soil (Figure 1 and Table 1).

For the study period, the humus content in the control variant (1),

4.
2,53%, 2,90% 2,65%.

(1 1).

(1),
 2,55% 2,24%.
 3,
 2,40%, 2,72% 2,67%.
 %, -
 1,32%, -
 4 - 1,56% (1 1).
 1. (%)

processed by conventional technology, applied along the slope, is 2.05%, 2.55% and 2.24% respectively.

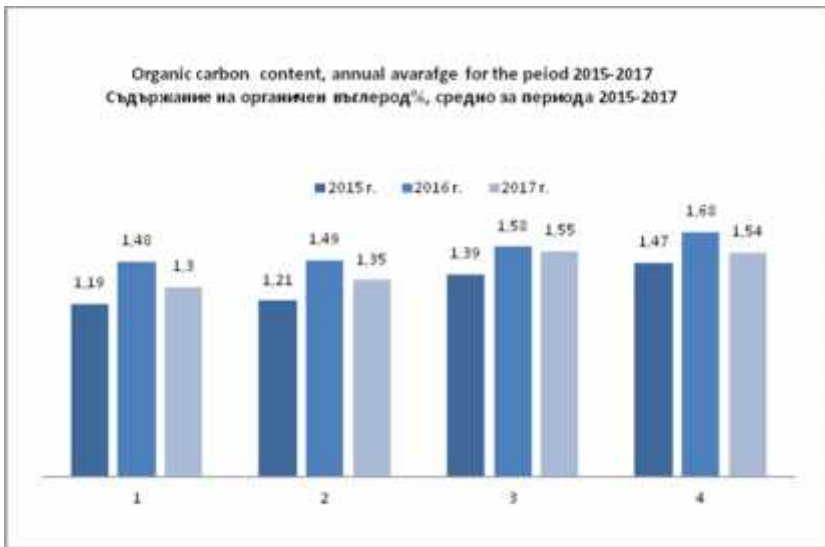
The addition of organic matter with surface mulching in variant 3 also leads to higher humus content. The average measured quantity for the three phases over the three years is 2.40%, 2.72% and 2.67%.

The organic carbon content (C%) for the observed period was lowest for control variant 1, respectively 1.32 and the highest for variant 4 – 1.56 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

2015-2017 .,
Table 1. Humus content (%), average annual quantity measured for the period 2015-2017, experiment corn

| Indicator | Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Humus content (%) | 2015 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.40 | 2.53 |
| | 2016 | 2.55 | 2.57 | 2.72 | 2.90 |
| | 2017 | 2.24 | 2.33 | 2.67 | 2.65 |
| | 2015 -2017 | 2,28 | 2,33 | 2,60 | 2,69 |
| Organic carbon content % | 2015 | 1,19 | 1,21 | 1,39 | 1,47 |
| | 2016 | 1,48 | 1,49 | 1,58 | 1,68 |
| | 2017 | 1,30 | 1,35 | 1,55 | 1,54 |
| | 2015 -2017 | 1,32 | 1,35 | 1,51 | 1,56 |

ANOVA $p < 0.0001$; HSD[0.05]=0.15; HSD[0.01]=0.19



1. (2015-2017), ANOVA $p < 0.0001$; HSD[0.05]=0.15; HSD[0.01]=0.19

Fig. 1. Organic carbon content (%), average annual quantity for the period 2015-2017, corn experiment. ANOVA $p < 0.0001$; HSD[0.05]=0.15; HSD[0.01]=0.19

(2). The same trend was also observed with regard to the quantities of humus substances extracted by the pyrophosphate method (Table 2). From the data presented, it can be seen that in applying the anti-erosion method surface mulching and the improved minimal soil treatment technology with vertical mulching with manure variants 3 and 4 in the last observed phases over the three-year period, the amount of organic carbon extracted in solution of sodium pyrophosphate is higher than that of the control variant. (Table 2).

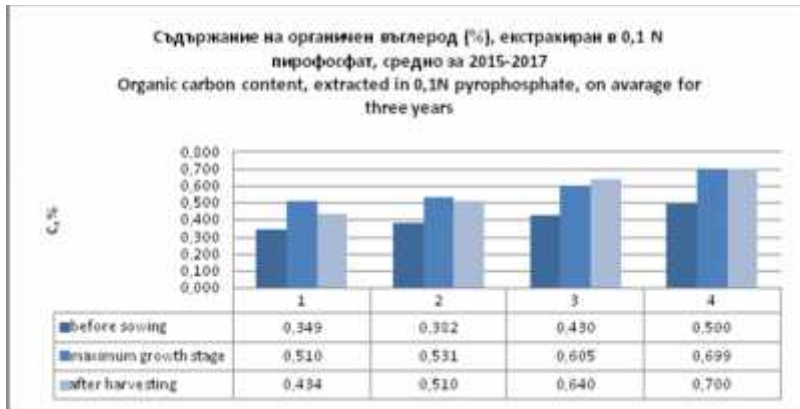
3 4,

2).

2. (%) , 2015-2017
Table 2. Fractional composition of humus (%), corn experiment, 2015-2017

| year | hases of development | | 0,1N Extracted with 0.1 N pyrophosphate | | | 0,1N, NaOH Extracted with 0.1 N | | | C, 0,1N H ₂ SO ₄ , (%) | Insoluble residue |
|------|----------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | C, extracted with a pyroph. (%) | Ch, - - (%) | Cf, - - (%) | Ch | Cf | Ch - onnected | | |
| 2015 | Before sowing | 1 | 0,300 | 0,170 | 0,130 | 0,040 | 0,044 | 0,130 | 0,180 | 0,848 |
| | | 2 | 0,296 | 0,170 | 0,126 | 0,036 | 0,044 | 0,134 | 0,156 | 0,916 |
| | | 3 | 0,370 | 0,205 | 0,165 | 0,047 | 0,053 | 0,158 | 0,136 | 1,051 |
| | | 4 | 0,425 | 0,262 | 0,163 | 0,051 | 0,145 | 0,211 | 0 | 1,072 |
| | At maximum growth | 1 | 0,517 | 0,209 | 0,308 | 0,037 | 0,009 | 0,172 | 0,142 | 0,666 |
| | | 2 | 0,52 | 0,225 | 0,295 | 0,039 | 0,007 | 0,186 | 0,127 | 0,710 |
| | | 3 | 0,542 | 0,28 | 0,262 | 0,049 | 0,002 | 0,231 | 0,117 | 0,885 |
| | | 4 | 0,587 | 0,323 | 0,264 | 0,038 | 0,011 | 0,285 | 0,107 | 0,869 |
| | After Harvest | 1 | 0,500 | 0,205 | 0,295 | 0,021 | 0,035 | 0,184 | 0,092 | 0,666 |
| | | 2 | 0,530 | 0,239 | 0,291 | 0,003 | 0,037 | 0,236 | 0,095 | 0,665 |
| | | 3 | 0,763 | 0,385 | 0,378 | 0,074 | 0,049 | 0,311 | 0,079 | 0,583 |
| | | 4 | 0,869 | 0,425 | 0,444 | 0,088 | 0,082 | 0,337 | 0,052 | 0,587 |
| 2016 | Before sowing | 1 | 0,371 | 0,260 | 0,111 | 0,004 | 0,028 | 0,256 | 0,009 | 1,172 |
| | | 2 | 0,453 | 0,333 | 0,12 | 0,004 | 0,026 | 0,329 | 0,014 | 1,067 |
| | | 3 | 0,515 | 0,35 | 0,165 | 0,007 | 0,033 | 0,343 | 0,078 | 1,272 |
| | | 4 | 0,481 | 0,33 | 0,151 | 0,004 | 0,043 | 0,326 | 0,117 | 1,248 |
| | At maximum growth | 1 | 0,590 | 0,344 | 0,246 | 0,009 | 0,011 | 0,335 | 0,062 | 0,912 |
| | | 2 | 0,598 | 0,34 | 0,258 | 0,009 | 0,012 | 0,331 | 0,062 | 0,904 |
| | | 3 | 0,732 | 0,442 | 0,29 | 0,013 | 0,006 | 0,429 | 0,106 | 0,881 |
| | | 4 | 0,872 | 0,509 | 0,363 | 0,016 | 0,012 | 0,493 | 0,032 | 0,804 |
| | After Harvest | 1 | 0,487 | 0,218 | 0,269 | 0,015 | 0,009 | 0,203 | 0,064 | 0,986 |
| | | 2 | 0,532 | 0,286 | 0,246 | 0,02 | 0,003 | 0,266 | 0,098 | 0,947 |
| | | 3 | 0,616 | 0,290 | 0,326 | 0,023 | 0,015 | 0,267 | 0,033 | 0,956 |
| | | 4 | 0,686 | 0,294 | 0,392 | 0,016 | 0,035 | 0,278 | 0,010 | 0,979 |
| 2017 | Before sowing | 1 | 0,376 | 0,222 | 0,154 | 0,016 | 0,023 | 0,206 | 0,204 | 0,941 |
| | | 2 | 0,397 | 0,24 | 0,157 | 0,014 | 0,026 | 0,226 | 0,192 | 0,943 |
| | | 3 | 0,404 | 0,246 | 0,158 | 0,017 | 0,031 | 0,229 | 0,181 | 1,452 |
| | | 4 | 0,595 | 0,307 | 0,288 | 0,022 | 0,04 | 0,285 | 0,199 | 1,023 |
| | At maximum growth | 1 | 0,422 | 0,200 | 0,222 | 0,004 | 0,02 | 0,196 | 0,175 | 0,831 |
| | | 2 | 0,475 | 0,198 | 0,277 | 0,0093 | 0,0137 | 0,1887 | 0,188 | 0,877 |
| | | 3 | 0,542 | 0,27 | 0,272 | 0,011 | 0,021 | 0,259 | 0,228 | 1,129 |
| | | 4 | 0,638 | 0,311 | 0,327 | 0,011 | 0,035 | 0,300 | 0,254 | 0,957 |
| | After harvest | 1 | 0,315 | 0,141 | 0,174 | 0,005 | 0,031 | 0,136 | 0,212 | 0,915 |
| | | 2 | 0,469 | 0,207 | 0,262 | 0,013 | 0,02 | 0,194 | 0,186 | 0,877 |
| | | 3 | 0,540 | 0,244 | 0,296 | 0,015 | 0,019 | 0,229 | 0,206 | 0,893 |
| | | 4 | 0,546 | 0,246 | 0,300 | 0,016 | 0,04 | 0,230 | 0,148 | 0,933 |

ANOVA : P=0.00624; HSD[0.05]=0.16;
HSD[.01]=0.19; 1vs 4 P<0.01; 1 vs 4 , P = 0.0034;
= 0.0265; HSD[0.05]=0.09; HSD[0.01]=0.12; 1 vs 4 P<0.05;
, H₂SO₄- NS
ANOVA Content of pyrophosphate-extracted humus substances: P = 0.00624; HSD [0.05] = 0.16;
HSD[.01]=0.19; 1vs 4 P <0.01; Content of humic acids 1 vs 4, P = 0.0034; Content of humic acids related
p=0.0265; HSD [0.05] = 0.09; HSD [0.01] = 0.12; 1 vs. 4 P <0.05; Contents of fulvic acids, H₂SO₄-NS



2. (%) 0,1N

2015-2017 .

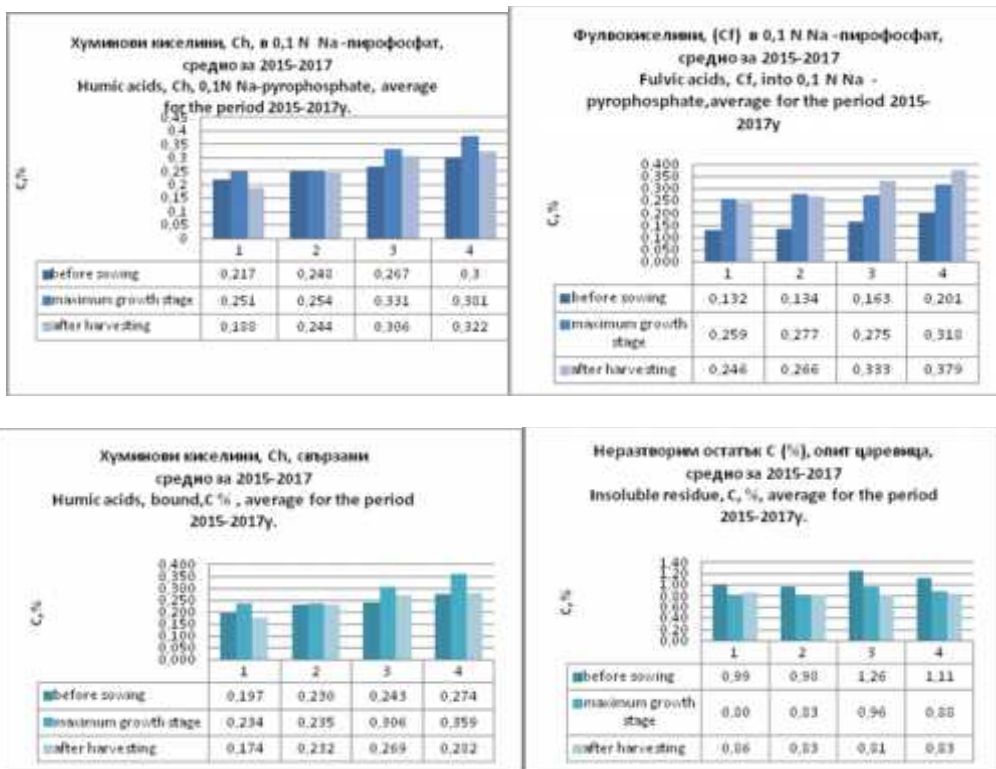
Fig. 2. Organic carbon content (%), extracted into 0.1N pyrophosphate, on average for three years, in three phases of culture development, 2015-2017

2015-2017 .
0,500%,
0,349% (2).
0,734% (4)
0,378% (1) (2).
-
4 0,300%, ()
- , 0,217%.
0,322% 0,188%.
-
4,
(3).

The soluble humus substances reported in the initial phase in the variant with improved minimum tillage and vertical mulching on average for the period 2015-2017 are 0.500% and control variant 1 are 0.349% (Figure 2).

In the final phase, the results are 0.734% (in variant 4) and 0.378% (in variant 1) (Figure 2). The concentration of humic acids in the pre-sowing phase in variant 4 is 0.300% and the (control) is the lowest, 0.217% respectively. In the final phase these values are respectively 0.322% and 0.188%.

Regarding the bound humic acids, again larger quantities were found in variant 4, the differences between it and the other variants being statistically proven (Figure 3).



3. (%), , 2015-2017 .,

Fig. 3. Fractional composition of humus (%), maize experiment, 2015-2017, in three phases of cultivation

4 1,11% 0,83%,
0,99%
0,86% ().
3 – 1,26%,
0,81%.

The amount of insoluble residue in the initial phase and the final phase of variant 4 was 1.11% and 0.83%, and in the control variant was 0.99% and 0.86% (mean for the three years of study). A little higher this indicator is for variant 3 - 1.26%, in the initial phase, but in the final phase it is 0.81%.

In addition to the increase in the amounts of humic acids, applying the soil protection technologies with application of manure surface and vertical mulch and minimum tillage, the content of fulvic acids also increases (Figure 3).

Since the humic acids are associated with the creation of a persistent organic soil, this can be referred to as a negative

effect. The increase in the total and soluble amounts of humus and humic acids is significant.

Fulvo acids, which are considered the most aggressive, have lower concentrations when minimum tillage and vertical mulching are applied (Figure 3).

CONCLUSIONS

From the results obtained, the following conclusions can be made:

Applied technologies - surface mulching with manure and advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage counteract the degradation process - loss of organic matter.

The content of organic matter in variants with applied anti-erosion technologies is higher than in the control variant, with the application of conventional technologies with the highest water erosion impact.

Advanced technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage, affects the quality and composition of humus, increasing amounts of soluble humic substances and humic acids.

Amount of humus is the highest average for the study period, in the variant with application of soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional tillage including vertical mulching (2.69%), while in the variant with conventional tillage, applied along the slope, there is a humus content on average for the period - 2.28%.

The application of the soil protection method with surface mulching, leads to an increase of this indicator, which is 2.60%.

Higher is the amount of soluble humic substances and humic acids in the variant with performance of advanced technology for minimum and unconventional tillage of the soil. In the

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---|
| 0,700% | 0,322%, | - | final phase of the vegetation they are |
| | | - | 0.700% and 0.322%, respectively, while in |
| | | | the variant with maize, grown by |
| | | | conventional technology, applied along |
| | 0,434% | 0,188%, | the slope they are 0.434% and 0.188% |
| | | 0,640% | and in surface mulching variant – 0.640% |
| 0,306% | | | soluble humus and 0.306% humic acids. |

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