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## Impact of the way of irrigation on the productivity of green beans

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### SUMMARY

The intention of this study was to establish the impact of the way of irrigation on the productivity of garden beans variety "Strike". The experiment was conducted in the 2013-2015 period in the experimental field at Agricultural University Plovdiv. Variants of the experiment are: 1) without irrigation; 2) gravity irrigation; 3) drip irrigation and 4) sprinkler irrigation. The irrigation of the experimental parcels was realized when soil moisture reaches 80% of field capacity in all irrigation variants. The irrigation rate calculated for humidification soil layer of 0-0.60 m. Irrigation realize through different techniques for water distribute respectively by furrow, drip system and micro-spray system. In option 1 (without irrigation) the yields were average 601 kg/da, ranging from 319 to 743 kg/da. The way for irrigation has a weak effect and not unilateral over the yields from green been. Best results were obtained by drip irrigation the average 1222 kg/da or more than six times higher yield

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The way for irrigation has a weak effect and not unilateral over the yields from green been. Best results were obtained by drip irrigation the average 1222 kg/da or more than six times higher yield

1156,2 kg/da,  
1087,3 kg/da.

1400 ha.  
300 ha.  
(Savkova, 2005).

190-280 kg/da (Helyes et al., 2005).  
Tomar (2003)

Lin-He et al. (1987),  
32-36%  
20-23%  
32,5%,  
- 18,7%.

Gencoglan et al. (2006)

16%

Konya (Topak et al. (2009)

compared to a non-irrigated embodiment. In gravity irrigation yields were average 1156,2 kg/da, while in the embodiment irrigated by sprinkling, the same was 1087,3 kg/da.

**Key words:** green beans, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, gravity irrigation, evapotranspiration, yields, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

The green beans are grown in many regions of the country, and in the last few years, their production is mainly concentrated in the central and western parts of southern Bulgaria where the area is about 1400 ha. In North Bulgaria the same is about 300 ha. The yields for the different regions range from 550 to 1120 kg/da (Savkova, 2005).

Garden beans are one of the few vegetable crops that produce yields under irrigated conditions, and for the climatic conditions of Hungary the yields are 190-280 kg/da (Helyes et al., 2005).

Tomar (2003) conducted similar research to the present study, examining the impact of irrigation on the productivity of garden bean. According to Lin-He et al. (1987), the extra yield is in the range of 32-36% in inland irrigation and 20-23% in spring irrigation. The drip increases the yield by 32.5%, and the microwaving – by 18.7%.

When comparing drip and gravity irrigation Gencoglan et al. (2006) do not give a particular advantage to one of the two ways of irrigation in terms of yield but account for an average of 16% of irrigation water savings on drip irrigation.

For the conditions of Konya (located inside of Turkey), Topak et al. (2009) give preference to spring irrigation in comparison with drip irrigation, taking into account higher yields and greater efficiency of the water and irrigation rate.

Köksal et al. (2008) -  
2500 kg/da.

Köksal et al. (2008) reported the highest efficiency of drip irrigation, where yield reached 2500 kg/da.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

" ),  
2013-2015 .  
-  
m<sup>2</sup> 20 m<sup>2</sup>, - 10  
- 50 5 cm (20  
1 ) .  
2) : 1) ;  
; 3)  
; 4) .  
80 %  
0-60 cm.  
ANOVA 1,  
(Penchev, 1988).

In order to establish the influence of the way of irrigation on the productivity of garden bean (variety "Strike") a field experiment was conducted during the 2013-2015 period in the experimental field at AU - Plovdiv. The experience is based on the long plots method in four iterations. The size of the experimental plots is 20 m<sup>2</sup>, and the harvest – 10 m<sup>2</sup> in the sowing scheme – 50 x 5 cm (20 plants per 1 meter). They were tested several variants: 1) without irrigation; 2) gravitational irrigation; 3) drip irrigation; And (4) spring irrigation. The irrigation of the experimental parcels was realized when soil moisture reaches 80% of field capacity in all irrigation variants. The irrigation rate was calculate for humidification soil layer of 0-0.60 m. Irrigation was realize through different techniques for water distribute respectively by furrow, drip system and micro spray system.

The yield reported by variants and replication. The results were processed statistically through a software product ANOVA 1, that is part of computer program BIOSTAT (Penchev, 1988).

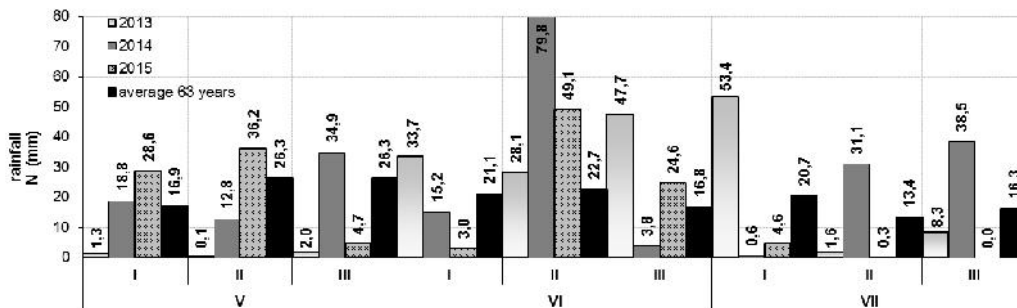
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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1).

The productivity of each agricultural crop depends on a set of factors, the main ones being: the type of crop, its varietal features, applied agro-technology, the number of the irrigated water produced, the way in which the weather conditions have been submitted and not the place. Experimental years are characterized in terms of fallen rainfall, sum of average daily air temperature and water saturation deficit with water vapor (Table 1). Figure 1 shows the distribution of precipitations by decades for the reference period of the experimental years.

**Table 1. Climate characteristics for periods V-VII**

Dimension Year	N (rainfall)	(temperature)	D (deficit)
2013	176,2 mm; medium-humid (P = 38,1%)	1996,1 °C; medium-warm (P = 21,9%)	947,8 HPa; medium-dry (P = 24,1%)
2014	235,5 mm humid (P = 20,0%)	1892,1 °C medium ( = 55,4%)	719,4 HPa humid (P = 84,8%)
2015	151,1 mm medium (P = 55,2%)	2018,1 °C warm ( = 14,3%)	923,3 HPa; medium-dry (P = 34,2%)



. 1.

V-VII

**Fig. 1. Sum of precipitations by decades for periods V-VII**

2, 3 4,

5,

2013

– 741,7 kg/da.

80%,

29 –

Yield data obtained without irrigation in the three irrigation methods used are presented by years from Tables 2, 3 and 4, and in Table 5, they are averaged.

Thanks to the good soil moisture during the autumn-winter period and the low water flow of the plants during the sowing period to the buttoning phase and as a result of the favorable rainfall situation in the first half of June and the first half of July, the growth and main part of the bean reproduction period in 2013 run under conditions of optimal soil moisture.

As a result, the yield obtained under non-irrigating conditions is high – 741.7 kg/da.

The implementation of two irrigations during the growth of the pods has a significant impact on the productivity of beans, the yield increased by 29-80%, depending on the applied irrigation equipment. In the three irrigation modes,

the yield differences compared to the non-irrigated variant are statistically proven. When comparing irrigation variants, a statistically proven higher yield is obtained by drip irrigation. When compared to drip irrigation, the difference from all other variants of the experiment is statistically proven. For the conditions of this experimental year, the yield of this irrigation method is the highest, exceeding that obtained from irrigation by furrows by 25.5% and that obtained by spraying with 40.2%.

25,5%  
40,2%.

It is known that all legumes react positively with high air humidity during the flowering period, which is ensured in the presence of frequent rainfall during this phase of vegetation or when irrigation is carried out by sprinkling. During this experimental year, however, the pollen period began much after this critical phase of bean vegetation and the benefits of sprinkling as a way of irrigation were not demonstrated. As a result, the difference in yields obtained from furrow irrigation and sprinkling is not statistically proven, with the advantage of gravity irrigation being 11.8%.

11,8%.

## 2. 2013

**Table 2. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2013**

Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	741,7	St.	100,0	St.	-324,5	69,6	
(gravity)	1066,2	324,5	143,8		St.	100,0	St.
(drip)	1337,6	595,9	180,3		271,4	125,5	
(sprinkler)	953,8	212,1	128,6		-112,4	89,5	n.s.
Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
		±Y	%	proof	+ / - Y	%	proof
(without)	741,7	-595,9	55,5		-212,1	77,8	
(gravity)	1066,2	-271,4	79,7		112,4	111,8	n.s.
(drip)	1337,6	St.	100,0	St.	383,8	140,2	
(sprinkler)	953,8	-383,8	71,3		St.	100,0	St.
GD	: 5% = 199,8kg/da	1% = 302,7 kg/da		0,1% = 486,6 kg/da			

3.  
2014

**Table 3. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2014**

Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	743	st.	100,0	st.	-635	53,9	C
(gravity)	1378	635	185,5		st.	100,0	st.
(drip)	1307	564	175,9		-71	94,8	A
(sprinkler)	1366	623	183,8		-12	99,1	n.s.
Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	743	-564	56,8		-623	54,4	C
(gravity)	1378	71	105,4		12	100,9	n.s.
(drip)	1307	st.	100,0	st.	-59	95,7	n.s.
(sprinkler)	1366	59	104,5	n.s.	st.	100,0	st.
GD : 5% = 64 kg/da		1% = 97 kg/da		0,1% = 155 kg/da			

2014 ( 3)  
10-14  
54-57%  
( )  
2015 ( 4)  
3

The yields for the wet year 2014 (Table 3) are indicative of the sensitivity of the bean to the drought during the flowering period.

The assumption of a water deficit during this part of the vegetation for a period of 10-14 days has a very negative impact on the yield in the background of that observed in irrigation variants. Although for the rest of the vegetation the precipitation is favorable, the yield in the dry variant is 54-57% of the irrigation conditions. The difference is of the highest rank of statistical proof. Due to the features of the year, the influence of the irrigation technique on the yield is insignificant, and in most cases it is not statistically proven. Exception is the yield of gravity irrigation with respect to the drip (in favor of the first one).

The optimization of the irrigation regime in the third experimental year - 2015 (Table 4) increases the yield by about and more than three times compared to the yields obtained under non-irrigating conditions. Particularly large is the contribution made by the pots during the reproduction period, especially those during the growing period of the beans.

4.  
2015

**Table 4. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2015**

Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
	kg/da	±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	319,1	St.	100,0	St.	-705,4	31,1	C
(gravity)	1024,5	705,4	321,1	C	St.	100,0	S.t.
(drip)	1020,5	701,4	319,8	C	-4	99,6	n.t.
(sprinkler)	942,2	623,1	295,3	C	-82,3	92,0	A
Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
	kg/da	±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	319,1	-701,4	31,3	C	-623,1	33,9	C
(gravity)	1024,5	4,0	100,4	n.s.	82,3	108,7	A
(drip)	1020,5	St.	100,0	S.t.	78,3	108,3	A
(sprinkler)	942,2	-78,3	92,3	A	St.	100,0	S.t.
GD	: 5% = 59,4 kg/da		1% = 90,0 kg/da		0,1% = 144,7 kg/da		

10%.

Extreme dryness during the second half of vegetation does not lead to significant changes in yield due to the application of different irrigation techniques, with variations between variants below 10%. This gives reason to believe that even in leguminous crops (known for their atmospheric humidity requirements and positive irrigation responses), the timely realization of the watering is more important for the yield than the way in which the irrigation is realized.

5.  
2013-2015 .

**Table 5. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield for period from 2013 to 2015**

Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 1		Compared to Var. 2	
	kg/da	±Y	%	±Y	%
(without)	601,3	St.	100,0	-555,0	52,0
(gravity)	1156,2	555,0	192,3	St.	100,0
(drip)	1221,7	620,4	203,2	65,5	105,7
(sprinkler)	1087,3	486,1	180,8	-68,9	94,0
Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 3		Compared to Var. 4	
	kg/da	±Y	%	±Y	%
(without)	601,3	-620,4	49,2	-486,1	55,3
(gravity)	1156,2	-65,5	94,6	68,9	106,3
(drip)	1221,7	St.	100,0	134,4	112,4
(sprinkler)	1087,3	-134,4	89,0	St.	100,0

5

kg 1m<sup>3</sup>

(8-9 kg 1m<sup>3</sup>).

(2-6 kg 1m<sup>3</sup>).

( 6 2).

In Table 5 the yield data averaged over the three experimental years, which are in support of the above, are presented. Productivity of the irrigation rate is expressed by the resulting extra yield in kg per 1m<sup>3</sup> of the irrigation rate.

Due to the fact that in the second year only one water is fed, but in a phase where the crop is more sensitive to soil moisture, the productivity of the irrigation rate is very high (8-9 kg per 1 m<sup>3</sup>).

At the end of the vegetation two watering in the first experimental year also provide a significant increase in yield, but due to the higher irrigation rate, its productivity is significantly lower (2-6 kg per 1m<sup>3</sup>).

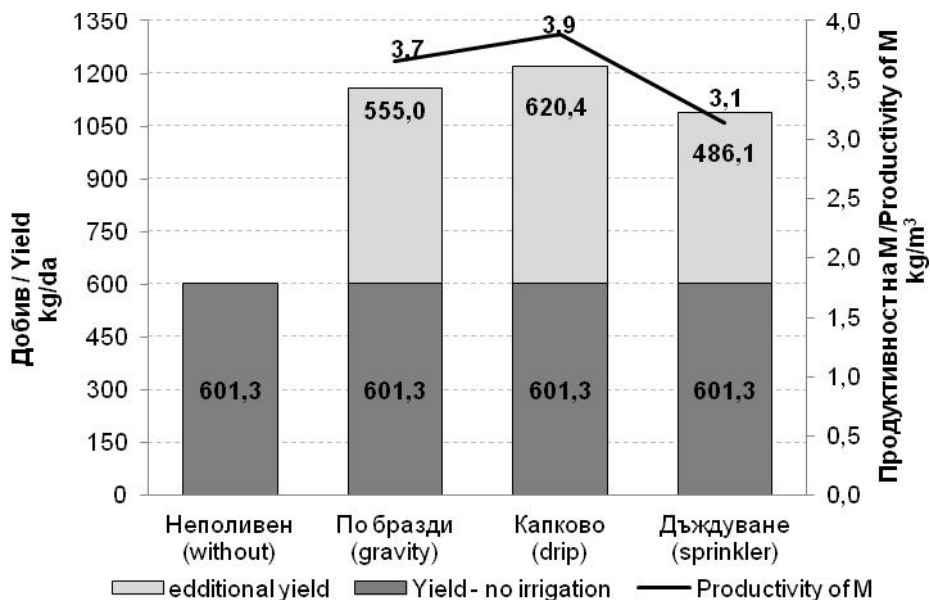
For the same reason, the values of the indicator are comparatively low in the third experimental year, and irrigation does not affect them (Table 6 and Figure 2).

6.

**Table 6. Productivity of the irrigation rate depending on the irrigation technique used in garden beans by years**

Variants	Yield kg/da	Additional crop		Irrigation rate mm	Productivity of M kg/m <sup>3</sup>
		kg/da	%		
2013					
(without)	741,7	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1066,2	324,5	143,8	106,0	3,061
(drip)	1337,6	595,9	180,3	105,2	5,664
(sprinkler)	953,8	212,1	128,6	101,9	2,081
2014					
(without)	743,0	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1378,0	635,0	185,5	71	8,944
(drip)	1307,0	564,0	175,9	71	7,944
(sprinkler)	1366,0	623,0	183,8	71	8,775
2015					
(without)	319,1	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1024,5	705,4	321,1	278	2,537
(drip)	1020,5	701,4	319,8	303	2,315
(sprinkler)	942,2	623,1	295,3	292	2,134





2.

2013-2015 .

Fig. 2. Productivity of the irrigation rate depending on the irrigation technique used for garden beans on average for the period 2013-2015

## CONCLUSIONS

In non-irrigated conditions, yields of beans are on average 601 kg/da, ranging from 319.1 kg/da to 743.0 kg/da.

The irrigation mode affects poorly and not unidirectional on yield, with the best results being obtained on drip irrigation on an average of 1222 kg/da or over six times higher than the non-irrigated variant. For gravity irrigation, the yield averaged 1156.2 kg/da, and in the irrigation variant, the same was 1087.3 kg/da.

Additional yield ranges from 486 kg/da on irrigation irrigation to 620 kg/da using a drip plant.

The productivity of the irrigation rate is on average 3.7 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for gravity irrigation, 3.9 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for drip and 3.1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for sprinkler irrigation.

601 kg/da,  
319,1 kg/da 743,0  
kg/da.  
-  
1222  
kg/da -  
1156,2 kg/da,  
1087,3  
kg/da.  
486 kg/da  
620 kg/da  
3,7 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
3,9 kg/m<sup>3</sup> 3,1  
kg/m<sup>3</sup>

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**K**

**(*Lens culinaris*)**

**e**

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1, 2, 4000, 4000  
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## **Seed germination of lentil (*Lens culinaris*) after green laser illumination**

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### **SUMMARY**

- The investigation of the effect of  
- laser light for plant stimulation is quickly  
- growing during the last decade. The laser  
- light has a high degree of spatial and  
- temporal coherence and it is  
- monochromatic. The bactericidal effect of  
- UV light is also known.

- The influence of green laser light on  
- the germination of seeds of lentil cv  
- Naslada (*Lens culinaris*) was investigated.  
- The germination of 6 experimental  
- variants of lentil seeds was investigated,  
- having respectively duration of exposure  
- of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 seconds, and a  
- control variant – without illumination. One  
- week after treatment the following plant  
- growth characteristics were evaluated: the  
- length of the shoot and the length of the  
- root of the seedlings. Statistically  
- significant differences were reported  
- between the variants with 3 and 15  
- seconds laser exposure and the control  
- for both of the studied traits.

- **Key words:** green laser, *Lens*  
- *culinaris*, germination, statistical  
- evaluation

(*Lens culinaris*).  
6  
3, 6, 9, 12 15  
3 15  
*Lens culinaris*, :

## INTRODUCTION

1960  
(1981),  
Inyushin et al.  
Dencheva et al. (1984).  
(Burnichi et al., 2011; Khalifa  
and Ghandoor, 2011; Behzadi et al., 2012;  
Krawiec et al., 2015; Podle na et al., 2015).

The research investigation into the possibilities of applying the laser for pre-sowing stimulation of seeds from different cultures began in 1960, after the creation of the laser. A summary of these first studies is made by Inyushin et al. (1981), and by Dencheva et al. (1984).

Exploration of the impact of laser light on plant stimulation has increased rapidly over the last decade (Burnichi et al., 2011; Khalifa and Ghandoor, 2011; Behzadi et al., 2012; Krawiec et al., 2015; Podle na et al., 2015). The laser light has a high degree of spatial and temporal coherence and high monochromaticity. The effect of laser light treatment depends on wavelength, laser power, and irradiation time. The variation of these three parameters opens up a broad research horizon for finding the most effective combinations for biostimulation of seeds, seedlings and plantings. The most intensive investigations were performed on the effect of red laser light for biostimulation of seeds and plants, and the effect of green laser light has been studied less intensively.

(  $\lambda = 535 \text{ nm}$       $P = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  )

The aim of the study is to investigate the influence of the green laser having defined wavelength and power (  $\lambda = 535 \text{ nm}$  and  $P = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  ) on the germination of lentil (*Lens culinaris*) seeds cv Naslada.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

“ ”  
( 1 ).

In the research laboratory of the Department of Mathematics, Informatics and Physics at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv, the effect of green light laser illumination on the germination of lentil seeds, cv Naslada, was investigated.

The irradiation of the seeds was done using a green semiconductor laser operating in continuous mode (Figure 1). The laser light has a wavelength  $\lambda = 535$

$= 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$   $= 535 \text{ nm}$

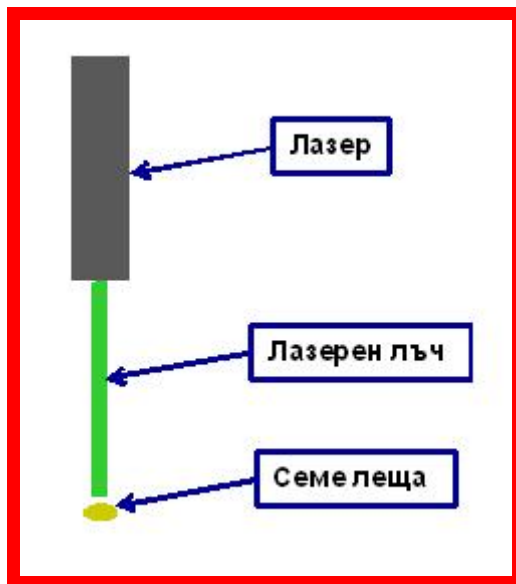
3, 6, 9, 12 15

10

( )

nm and power  $P = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . The seed germination was studied in six variants, with duration of irradiation of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 seconds respectively, and a control variant – without any irradiation.

For each variant, 10 seeds of the lentil cv Naslada, have been pre-soaked for one hour in water. The experiment is repeated three times, using the average values of two growth indicators: the length of the shoots and the roots to evaluate the effect of all variants.



. 1.

$\lambda = 535 \text{ nm}$  (

Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of the experimental set up, showed the laser treatment of lentil seeds with  $\lambda = 535 \text{ nm}$  (in squares: laser, laser beam, lentil seeds)

Excel

Student

(t-Test).

The mathematical processing was done with Excel and the Student parametric criterion was applied to the t-Test comparison used: two-sample assuming equal variances.

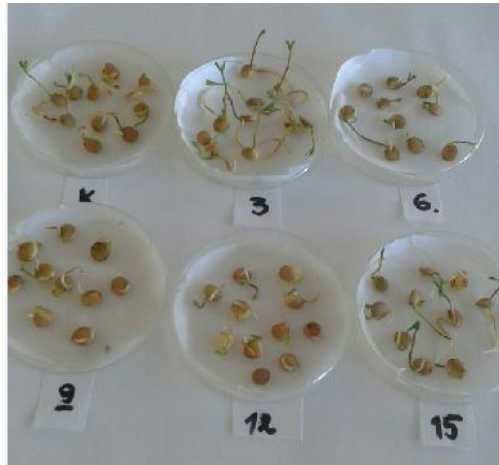
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the experiments are presented in Figure 2 and Table 1. The differences between the different variants

1.

3 15

2 | are highlighted a week after irradiation of  
 - | the lentil seeds (Figure 2). The best  
 - | developed shoots and roots are observed  
 - | for treatment duration of 3 and 15  
 - | seconds.



2. *Lens culinaris*,  
 }=535 nm = 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>,  
 Fig. 2. Effect of green lazer treatment }=535 nm and = 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> of lentil seeds  
 cv Naslada, seven days after irradiation

3', 6', 9', 12' 15'

3 15

The variants are different treatment duration 3', 6', 9', 12' and 15' seconds. The best formed leaves and roots were observed at the 3<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> seconds treated variants.

Student (t).

1.

3

= 0,1%.

6 12

The length of shoots and roots for the six variants are presented in Table 1. The differences for the observed and the level of significance were determined by the Student (t) criterion against the untreated variant.

Statistically proven differences were found for the treatment with duration of 3 seconds versus the control sample for the two investigated growth characteristics at a probability of p = 0.1%. With an increase of the treatment duration from 6 to 12 seconds, there was no significant change observed in the germination of the lentil seeds in comparison with the non-treated control sample.

1. (  $\lambda = 535\text{nm}$  )  $P = 1\text{mW/cm}^2$  *Lens culinaris*

**Table 1. Influence of green laser irradiation (wave of length  $\lambda = 535\text{nm}$  and power  $P = 1\text{mW/cm}^2$ ) into seed germination of *Lens culinaris* cv Naslada**

Variants	Length of shoots (mm)			Significance level	Length of roots (mm)			Significance level
	$\bar{x}$	D *	t **		$\bar{x}$	D	t	
1. Control (untreated seeds)	28,6	-			7,9	-		
2. Variant 3' seconds	69,1	40,5	6,73	+++	24,7	16,8	5,5	+++
3. Variant 6' seconds	26,9	-1,7	0,24	ns	8,8	0,9	0,43	ns
4. Variant 9' seconds	15,4	-13,2	1,9	ns	5,7	-2,2	1,76	ns
5. Variant 12' seconds	27,6	1	0,15	ns	8,3	0,4	0,29	ns
6. Variant 15' seconds	50,4	21,8	3,4	++	21	13,1	7,1	+++

\* D –

\*\* t –

Fg = 18

*Student*,

/ experimental value of criterion of *Student*

*Student*

t

$p=1\% = 2,878$

t

$p=0,1 = 3,922$

**Legend**

\* D – difference between variant and control

\*\* t – Experimental value of criterion of *Student*

Fg = 18 degree of freedom

Theoretical values of criterion of *Student* at probability  $p=1\%$  and  $p=0,1\%$

15  
3  
,  
=1%.  
(t)

*Student*.

The result for the variant of 15 seconds green laser illumination repeats the result for the 3-seconds illumination. Significant differences between the two growth parameters were again noted, with the probability  $p = 1\%$  for the length of the shoots.

The experimental set-up implies an adequate application of the parametric statistical criterion (t) for the comparison of the evaluated variants with the control untreated sample. The results of the survey are competently interpreted, demonstrating the universality of the *Student* criterion.

It was found that pre-irradiation of lentil seeds cv Naslada with green laser light, wavelength = 535 nm and power

$$= 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \quad \lambda=535 \text{ nm}$$

3 15

3 ( 15 )

$$\lambda = 535 \text{ nm}$$

$$= 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

*Lens culinaris*

- P = 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, increased the germination
- and the length of the root of two of the examined variants. Statistical differences between the variants with irradiation duration of 3 and 15 seconds, compared to the control, of the two investigated traits were reported.

## CONCLUSIONS

- The laser irradiation of seeds from different crops to increase germination is a commonly used agro-technical tool, especially in bio-producers, where the selection of chemical preparations is strictly regulated.

- Based on the experiment done with the lentil cv Naslada, it can be concluded that for two of the applied variants (irradiation duration 3 and 15 seconds) the length of the shoots and the roots are significantly increased in comparison with the non-irradiated seeds. The positive effect of the applied laser treatment at wavelength = 535 nm and laser power P = 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> was observed a week after the irradiation.

- The application of this agrophysical method in production conditions does not require a significant financial investment, but allows for a significant increase of seed germination, simultaneous germination of sowing seeds and their further synchronous development. This in turn would lead to an increase in the culture productivity and respectively, its profitability.

- The irradiation of seeds of agricultural products with low-energy laser light is harmless to the plants and therefore this physical method allows for increased yields in the cultivation of *Lens culinaris* cultivars without the use of chemical methods. This agrophysical method is very suitable for bio-producers who want to speed the germination of lentil seeds in a harmless way.



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