

## (*Stevia Rebaudiana B.*)

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### Application results of mineral and organic fertilization on economic qualities of *Stevia (Stevia Rebaudiana B.)*

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Received: 15.05.2018

Accepted: 05.09.2018

Published: 20.09.2018

#### SUMMARY

2013-2015 - An experiment has been conducted in the fields of the Agricultural Institute - Shumen from 2013 to 2015 for studying the effect of three organic and mineral products: Bioactive (100ml/da), Humustim (40 ml/da) and Mineral Nitrogen (Ammonium nitrate - 20 kg/da), on the productive qualities of *Stevia (Stevia Rebaudiana B.)*. For the experimental purposes were used elite rhizomes of the Bulgarian *Stevia* kind "Stella".

The results of the triennial experiment are the following:  
The highest yield of fresh biomass obtained from one rhizome is established from the variant treated with Mineral Nitrate (20kg/ha) – productivity of fresh biomass from one rhizome, an average of three years of testing is 279.0g/1 rhizome (87.6% more than the yield of the untreated variant). The dry mass indicator shows that the application of the bio preparation Humustim has the highest positive effect on the yield, with an average weight of 167.4g for 1 (one) rhizome (47.4% more than the yield of the

O - ).

Bertoni) e (Stevia rebaudiana (Asteraceae).

, D, E, F, (Uchkunov et al., 2016a; aschieva and Todorova, 2017). 30 300 (Geuns, 2004).

(Uchkunov et al, 2016b).

960 (Kaschieva and Todorova, 2017).

, Na, Zn (Kennely, 2002).

1984

(Kikindonov, 2013).

(Yakimov, 2013; Georgiev et al., 2015).

control variant).

The organic and mineral products Humustim and Mineral Nitrogen have a positive influence on the yield of green and dry mass Stevia during those three years of testing. Bioactive does not have any significant affect on the dry mass productivity.

**Key words:** Stevia, organic and mineral products, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

Stevia (*Stevia Rebaudiana* Bertoni) is a perennial, cross-pollinating plant from the *Asteraceae* family. It contains nine diterpene glycosides with sweetening properties – Stevioside, Rebaudioside A, B, C, D, E, F, Dulcoside A and steviol biosine (Uchkunov et al., 2016a; Kaschieva and Todorova, 2017). They are non-calorific and between 30 and 300 times sweeter than sugar (Geuns, 2004). Stevioside and Rebaudioside A are used in the food industry as a substitute for sugar (Uchkunov et al., 2016b). In Bulgaria, they are authorized for use as sweeteners, abbreviated as E960, by the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) (Kaschieva and Todorova, 2017). Other valuable substances, which can be found in the leaves of the plant, are polysaccharides, vitamin – A, C, B<sub>12</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, Fe, Mg, Na, Zn and others (Kennely, 2002).

In Bulgaria, Stevia has been cultivated since 1984 in the former Sugar Beet Institute, now Agricultural Institute – Shumen. Various units of the cultivation technology have been developed (Kikindonov, 2013). Adding bio products to the agro-technology has a positive impact on the growth, development, productivity and sustainability to the abiotic and biotic stress of agricultural crops (Yakimov, 2013). Foliar fertilization has an important significance when stimulating the biological potential. It has a complementary and correctional effect,

(Kerin and Berova, 2003; Georgiev et al., 2015; Mihova et al., 2017).

(Petkova and Poryazov, 2007; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015 ; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015b; Dochev et al., 2016a; Dochev et al., 2016b; Vasileva et al., 2016; 2017; Bozhanska et al., 2017).

N, P K (Das Kuntal et al., 2007).

(Geuns, 2003).

(Mamta et al., 2010; Lei Ma and Yan Shi, 2011; Špicnagel et al., 2011; Inugraha et al., 2014; Zaman et al., 2015; Enchev et al., 2018).

2013-2015 ..

(100 ml/da), (40 ml/da)

(NH<sub>4</sub>)(NO<sub>3</sub>) 20 kg/da

20 4

as a component of the whole mineral nutrition system (Kerin and Berova, 2013; Georgiev et al., 2015; Mihova et al., 2017). Enhanced attention has been paid on leaf fertilizers with organic origin, containing humic acids, micro and macro elements (Petkova and Poryazov, 2007; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015 ; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015b; Dochev et al., 2016a; Dochev et al., 2016b; Vasileva et al., 2016; 2017; Bozhanska et al., 2017).

Stevia has great needs of nutritional substances, especially from N, P and K (Das Kuntal et all, 2007). Their deficiency limits the possibility of high leaf yield with optimal ratio of Rebaudioside A and stevioside (Geuns, 2003).

A number of researchers have studied and proved the influence of various bio products on Stevia (Mamta et al., 2010; Lei Ma and Yan Shi, 2011; Špicnagel et al., 2011; Inugraha et al., 2014; Zaman et al., 2015; Enchev et al., 2018).

The aim of the research is to establish the efficacy of the application of organic and mineral products on the productivity of elite rhizomes of the Bulgarian Stevia kind "Stella".

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study has been conducted in the experimental fields of Agricultural Institute – Shumen, during the period 2013-2015. The influence of the organic and mineral products has been studied - Bioactive (100 ml/da), Humustim (40 ml/da) – applied once in the period of active vegetation of the plants. The treatment was done with a knapsack sprayer. A dose of 20kg of Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>) and Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) has been applied after planting the rhizomes, when the first root cuttings appeared. Each experimental plot is planted with 20 rhizomes in 4 replicates.

2013 ,  
 1 .  
 2014 . ,  
 . ,  
 - ,  
 ,  
 50 % 5%  
 , - 3.3 % , CaCO<sub>3</sub> -  
 6.5% , pH (H<sub>2</sub>O) - 7.8 , PH (KCl) - 7.4 ,  
 - 35 mg/kg , P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 4.7 mg/100g ,  
 K<sub>2</sub>O - 34 mg/kg , B - 1.2 mg/kg , Zn - 0.1  
 mg/kg , Mo - 0.1 mg/kg .  
 ,  
 . ,  
 70-80 % ,  
 .  
 :  
 .  
 :  
 1. :  
 \* - 100 %  
 (MgSO<sub>4</sub> x 7 H<sub>2</sub>O);  
 \* - 41,05 %  
 58,95 %  
 , 23,4 %  
 , 5 % , 7,83 %  
 , 3 % , 1,14% , 3,92 %  
 , 1,11 % , -9.  
 2. - (NH<sub>4</sub>)(NO<sub>3</sub>)  
 3. ( )  
 Lidanski (1988).

The rhizomes are an elite material from the Bulgarian Stevia kind "Stella", selected at the Agricultural Institute – Shumen. In the beginning of autumn 2013, the tested rhizomes are removed and stored in cellars at temperatures above 1°C. In 2014, after the experiment, the two-year rhizomes are re-stored for harvesting next year as rhizome III year. The experiment is set after a beet precursor. The soil type of the test field is moderately heavy, heavy-sandy clayey carbonate black, formed on loess sandy clays. The top layer contains 50% physical clay and 5% carbonate on average, humus-3.3%, CaCO<sub>3</sub>-6.5%, pH (H<sub>2</sub>O)-7.8, PH (KCl) – 7.4, Nitrogen – 35mg/kg, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> – 4.7mg/100g, K<sub>2</sub>O – 34 mg/kg, B – 1.2 mg/kg, Zn – 0.1 mg/kg, Mo – 0.1 mg/kg.

During the three years of testing, rhizome planting was done manually at the end of April. During the vegetation period, three manual entrenchments were carried out, with soil humidity being maintained within 70-80%, using drip irrigation. In the plantation phase, the following indicators are taken into account: the fresh and dry mass of a rhizome and the weight of fresh and dry leaves obtained per hectare.

The following variants were tested:

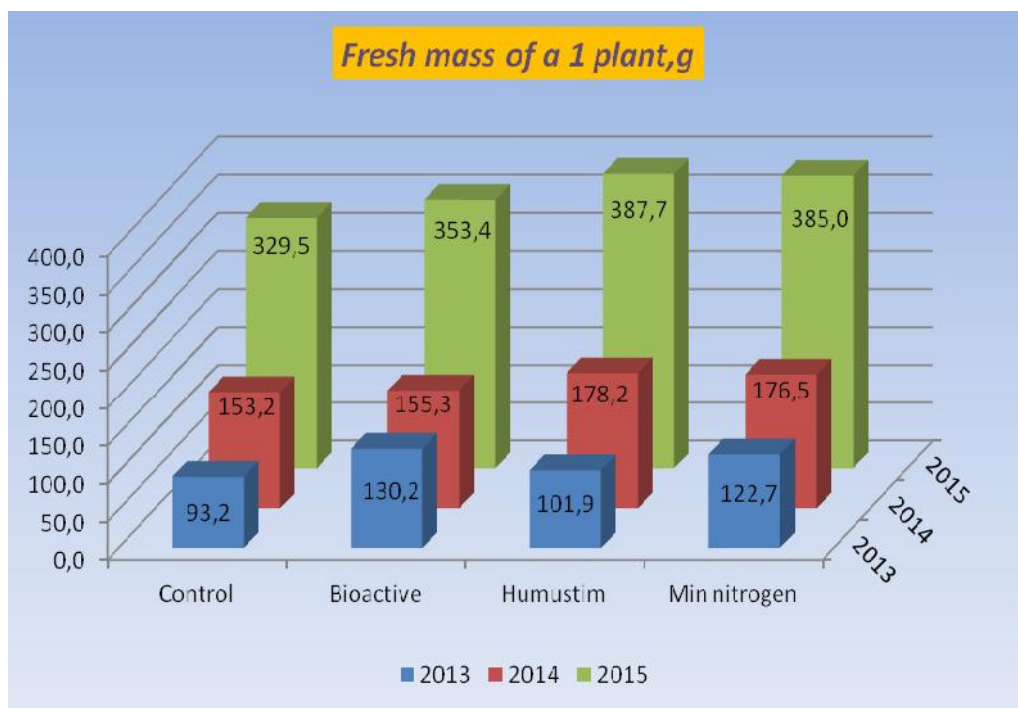
1. Treated with organic fertilizers
    - \* Bioactive – 100% activated epsomit (MgSO<sub>4</sub> x 7 H<sub>2</sub>O).
    - \* Humustim – 41.05% ashes and mineral substances and 58.95% organic matter – 23,4% humine acids, 5% fulvic acids, 7,83% potassium, 3% nitrogen, Phosphorus 1,14% , Calcium 3,92%, Magnesium 1,11% and pH-9.
  2. Ammonium nitrate- (NH<sub>4</sub>) (NO<sub>3</sub>)
  3. Without leaf fertilizer (control)
- Mathematical processing was performed according to Lidanski (1988).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mineral fertilization and leaf nourishment have a well-pronounced

2013  
39.7 %  
(  
1).  
-  
-  
9.3%  
31.7%.  
-  
-

positive impact on the productivity of Stevia rhizomes. In 2013, leaf nourishment with Bioactive waters led to an increase in fresh mass yield of a plant with 39.7%, compared to the untreated control variant (Figure 1). Plants, treated with Humustim and Mineral nitrogen also form higher values of the weight indicator for one plant, which is expressed in percentages, respectively, 9.3% and 31.7%. It is important to note that plants treated with Humustim have the lowest positive reaction.



1. , g  
**Fig. 1. Fresh mass of a 1 plant, g**

2,  
2013  
%  
20.0  
37.3%.  
-

In Figure 2, illustrating the results for the weight of dry mass from 1 (one) plant in 2013, is shown that the application of Humustim increases the yield with 20.0% compared to the untreated variant, and treatment with Bioactive has led to an increase of the same with 37.3%. The best results have been obtained by the variant with applied

22.3 g 48.7%

2013  
1

mineral nitrogen, where the yield of dry mass from a rhizome is 22.3g, 48.7% higher than the control's yield. The relatively low yields can be explained with the extreme droughts during July and August. Lower yields of fresh and dry mass from one rhizome in 2013 in comparison to other years can be explained by the fact that rhizomes are yearling and have not yet adapted to outside agroclimatic conditions.

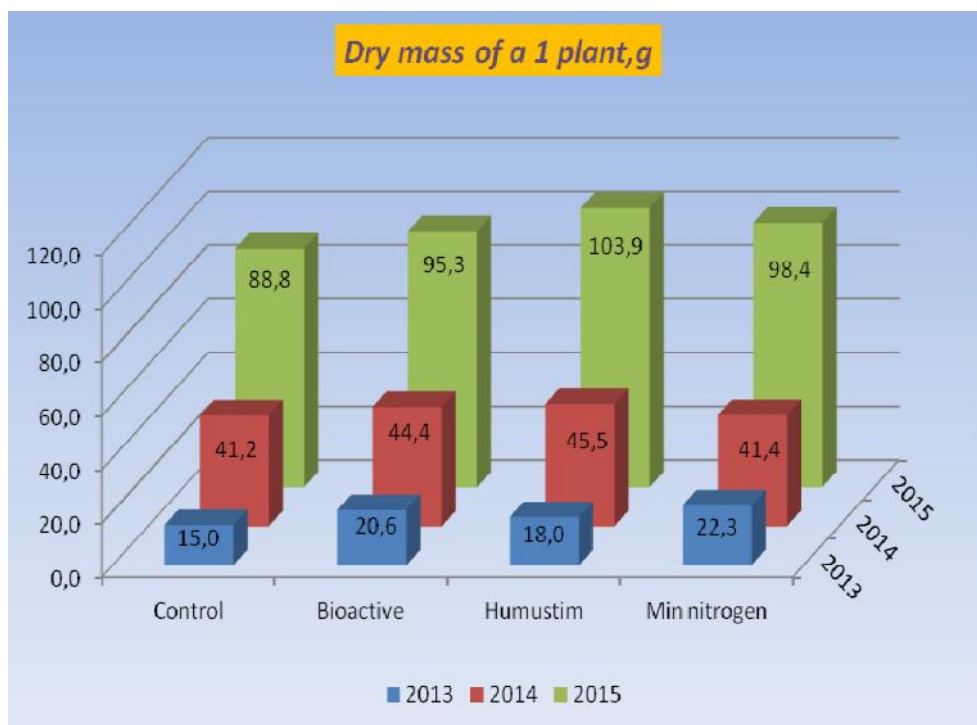


Fig. 2. Dry mass of a 1 plant, g

2014

After analyzing the received data for 2014, we established that nourishment of rhizomes "II (second) year" with organic and mineral fertilizers has a low positive influence on dry mass index for one rhizome. In all three tested bio products the plants form a higher control value, with Bioactive the increase is negligible – 1.4%, with Mineral nitrogen and Humustim – 15.2% and 16.3%. This

16.3%.  
 - 1.4%,  
 - 15.2%  
 -  
 0.5%-10.4%.  
 (2015)  
 17.7%  
 -  
 16.9%.  
 - 17.0%,  
 -14.1%  
 - 10.8%.  
 2013 (1),  
 520.8 kg/da 490.8 kg/da.

tendency is reserved in dry mass as well – applying fertilizers increases the yield with only 0.5% - 10.4%.

During the last year of testing (2015), a development of the full product potential of rhizomes can be seen. In these conditions, the treatment with Humustim leads to a solid increase of dry mass weight, with 17.7% higher rates compared to those of the control variant. Similar is the tendency with the variant with mineral nitrogen, but here the excess compared to the control is 16.9%. The dry mass forms higher values in the treated with Hummustim - 17.0%, followed by Bioactive – 14.1% and the variant with nitrogen fertilization – 10.8%.

Culture productivity is an indicator, which reflects the combined impact of all external factors.

Data for 2013 (Table 1), shows that the use of Bioactive and the application of mineral nitrogen lead to yield of fresh mass respectively 520.8kg and 490.8kg. Yield, obtained after Humustim treatment also exceeds the control variant, but the difference is unproved. The dry mass yield indicator shows that the fertilizer and leaf nourishment products increase the yield of dry mass and lead to a proven yield increase.

1.

, kg/da

**Table 1. Fresh mass yield, when treating with organic and mineral products of elite rhizomes Stevia, sort “Stella”, kg/da**

Variant	/ Year			Mean	. % Relative %
	2013	2014	2015		
Control	372.8	612.8	1317.8	767.8	100.0
Bioactive	520.8	621.2	1413.6	851.9	110.9
Humustim	407.6	712.8	1550.8	890.4	115.9
Mineral nitrogen	490.8	706.0	1540.0	912.3	118.8
GD 1 %	71.5	84.4	226.1	120.3	10.2

2014 ,  
 ,  
 -  
 -  
 712.8 kg/da,  
 - 706 kg/da.  
 -  
 201  
 ( 2),  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 182.0 kg/da.

In 2014, the tendency of positive influence of mineral nitrogen and bio products is preserved. In the biennial rhizomes, Humustim mostly affects the productivity of green mass – 712.8kg, followed by mineral nitrogen – 706kg.

The obtained yield, from the treated with Bioactive variant, insignificantly exceeds that of the control variant. In comparison to 2013, the variation in dry mass yield between the variants is small.

It has been found that the application of mineral nitrogen, despite the comparatively high yields of green mass, the dry mass yield is comparable to the yield of the control variant.

The effect of Hummustin application on dry mass yield is expressed in yield of 182.0kg,

2.

, kg/da

**Table 2. Dry mass yield, when treating with organic and mineral products of elite rhizomes Stevia, sort “Stella”, kg/da**

Variant	/ Year			Mean	. % Relative %
	2013	2014	2015		
Control	60.0	164.8	355.2	193.3	100.0
Bioactive	82.4	177.6	381.2	213.7	110.5
Humustim	72.0	182.0	415.6	223.2	115.4
Mineral nitrogen	89.2	165.6	393.6	216.1	111.7
GD 1 %	19.2	17.0	50.2	29.4	8.1

2015  
 -  
 -  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 1550.8  
 kg/da,  
 - 1540.0 kg/da. -  
 -  
 o  
 -  
 - 415.6 kg/da.

In 2015, the agro-climatic conditions are the most favourable for realizing a high productivity of Stevia rhizomes. In these conditions, rhizomes III year, show their biological potential in full capacity. Humustim treatment led to a productivity level of 1550.8kg, and the application of mineral nitrogen – 1540.0kg. The lowest yield is seen in tested variants with Bioactive. The obtained dry biomass yield is, as expected, the highest in the Humustim variant – 415.kg.

Reviewing the average rates for



912.3 kg/da ( 18.8 %  
1%.

(NH<sub>4</sub>)(NO<sub>3</sub>) –  
GD

the three-year testing on the productivity shows that the highest yield of green mass from a hectare is realized in rhizomes treated with (NH<sub>4</sub>)(NO<sub>3</sub>) – 912.3 kg (18.8% over the control) which is statistically proven with GD 1%. Almost identical are the results in the Humustim treated variant. Regarding the dry mass yield, the most productive for the three years of testing are the variants, treated with Humustim.

## CONCLUSIONS

The application of the bio products Bioactive, Humustim and Mineral Nitrogen, in some degree, has an influence on the productivity of elite rhizomes of the Stevia variety “Stella”. They increase the yield of fresh, as well as dry mass, obtained from one plant. This is best expressed in variants, fertilized with Mineral Nitrogen.

It has been found that green biomass yield is highest in the Mineral Nitrogen treated variant, followed by the Humustim treated variant.

Bioactive and Mineral Nitrogen do not have a significant influence on dry mass yield in Stevia.

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## (*Coriandrum Sativum* L.)

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1 2 , 1407 ,  
2 - , 4000 ,

### Effectiveness of complex organic preparations on growth performance of coriander (*Coriandrum Sativum* L.)

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Received: 14.05.2018

Accepted: 16.07.2018

Published: 20.09.2018

#### SUMMARY

- A peculiar feature of coriander growth is the increased demand for nitrogen, which poses a particular environmental risk when grown. An alternative to increasing yields and realizing production of high biological value is foliar feeding with biostimulants, which increases the efficiency of mineral nutrients utilization and the nitrogen intake can be limited.

- In order to investigate the effectiveness of new organic formulations developed in the Laboratory "Biologically active substances for plant breeding" at the Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technologies in Sofia, for two harvesting years, field experiments by randomized block design were carried out using a coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.), local small-breed variety. The preparations are applied by leaf-treatment in the budding

(*Coriandrum sativum* L.),

16%, (

)

:

90%

(*Coriandrum*

*sativum* L.)

Apiaceae.

10% 27.7% 2.6%

(Diederichse

et al., 1996).

(Bhat et al., 2014).

phase. The results obtained show that foliar feeding with the tested series has a stimulating effect on productivity. The most effective are vermicompost extract-based preparations (increase in yield to 16%, with statistical evidence of differences). Preparations of this type are extremely suitable for organic farming purposes.

**Key words:** coriander, vermicompost, phytostimulators, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

Coriander is one of the atypical crops grown in Bulgaria. Its production accounts for 90% of the export of all spices and aromatic plants. The economic importance of culture is determined by the high profitability of its cultivation. Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is an annual medical and aromatic plant which belongs to the family Apiaceae.

The huge industrial interest is due to the valuable properties of the plant: antioxidant, antimutagenic, antimicrobial, soothing, as well as an analgesic and hormone-balancing effect. Only its seeds contain between 10% and 27.7% fatty acids and to 2.6% essential oils, which, either separately or in combination, can be used in the food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry (Diederichse et al., 1996).

Coriander is a source of vitamin K and -tocopherol, trace elements and nutrients. These and other features of the coriander plant make it an extremely sought-after raw material, as its market value is determined by the physical and chemical characteristics of the plant, as well as by the quality of the fragrance (Bhat et al., 2014).

Coriander is a fast growing crop, characterized by increased needs for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and trace elements, due to the relatively short growing season. In terms of nitrogen

(Giuffrè de Lopez Camelo et al., 1995; Donega et al., 2013).

70%

(Carrubba et al., 2014).

(Shirkhodaei et al., 2014).

(*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

2009-2011 .

- sequestration, studies have found a very high degree of nitrogen accumulation, whether the soils are fertilized or non-fertilized (Giuffrè de Lopez Camelo et al., 1995; Donega et al., 2013). Based on this data, hypotheses about the environmental risk in the cultivation of coriander are discussed.

- While growing without nitrogen nutrition in soils poor in nitrogen, it is suggested unacceptable and irreversible depletion of the element. This determines the requirements for additional nitrogen fertilization, and studies show an increase in yields of 4% to 70% when organic or mineral nitrogen is introduced (Carrubba et al., 2014). The excess of organic or inorganic nitrogen fertilizers leads to nitrate contamination along the food chain.

- Ecological alternative for increasing the yield and realizing production with biological value is the use of biostimulants, which increases the efficiency of the mineral nutrients utilization and the introduction of nitrogen may be limited. From various studies, the positive effect on growth and biomass production of biohumus applied as soil improver in cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants such as chamomile, plantain, coriander, fennel, anise, etc. was already known (Shirkhodaei et al., 2014). Another option for dealing with nitrogen need is providing the essential elements through foliar treatment.

- The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of foliar application of complex organic preparations, developed in the Laboratory "Biologically active substances for plant breeding" at the Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technologies in Sofia, on the growth characteristics of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The study was conducted during the period 2009-2011 on a former meadow-pond low salinity sandy-clay soil

0-20 cm : N - 26.65 mg/100g; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 11.21mg/100g; K<sub>2</sub>O - 27.47 mg/100g; - 2.39%.

2

15 m<sup>2</sup>,

12-15 cm

3-4 cm.

1.3 kg da<sup>-1</sup>,

2000 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>.

5

1. -80 (800 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) -

2. -100 (2500 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) -

3. -40 (300 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) -

4. -100 (1000 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) -

5. -140 (2500 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) -

a

250 L ha<sup>-1</sup>.

1000

in the experimental base at Agricultural University - Plovdiv. The content of the main nutrients in the soil layer 0-20 cm is: N - 26.65 mg/100g; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 11.21mg/100g; K<sub>2</sub>O - 27.47 mg/100g; humus - 2.39%.

In the course of 2 consecutive growing seasons, field experiments have been established using randomly assessed block design, in four replicates per variant, plot size of 15 m<sup>2</sup> each, after a wheat predecessor. Mineral fertilization was applied as follows: the phosphorous fertilizer - before ploughing and the nitrogen fertilizer - at presowing.

Sowing was carried out during the third decade of October with a local variety "Drebnoploden" at 12-15 cm row spacing, seeding rate 1.3 kg da<sup>-1</sup>, at a depth of 3-4 cm. For weed control a post-sowing pre-emergence herbicide was applied at the dose of 2000 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>.

The influence of 5 preparations developed on the basis of humic sources of different composition has been tested:

1. X-80 (800 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) - a prototype of a commercially available product with a high potassium humate content.

2. T-100 (2500 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) - vemicompost extract

3. H-40 (300 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) - a growth regulator derivative compound of naturally identical origin.

4. XH-100 (1000 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) - preparation containing humic salts and derivatives of phenoxy acid with growth-stimulating action.

5. TH-140 (2500 ml ha<sup>-1</sup>) - extract from biohumus, enriched with phytostimulators.

The preparations were applied as foliar spray at the phase of budding, at a rate of working solution 250 L ha<sup>-1</sup>.

Reported indicators are: plant height, number of canopies per plant, fruit mass per plant, mass of 1000 fruit, hectolitre mass and seed yield. For biometric measurements 20 plants from each plot were taken. The values are

averaged over a plant. The data obtained for the yield were processed mathematically by the dispersion analysis method.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Advantage of the cultivation of coriander is that the whole plant - leaves, root, flowers and fruit, has valuable properties and industrial application. The results of the vegetation trials show that all tested sample-preparations, developed on the basis of biologically active substances stimulate the growth of vegetative mass and increase seed yield to a degree depending on the temperature-humidity regime during the harvesting year.

In the average monthly temperature factor during the study periods, no significant deviations were observed in terms of crop requirements and values relating to the multi-annual period (Figure 1).



1.

Fig. 1. Average monthly temperatures during the growing season of coriander



2)

mm/m<sup>2</sup>  
68 mm/m<sup>2</sup>.

(  
2010  
2011  
82,3

Data on the distribution of precipitation totals (Figure 2) shows a difference over the two economic years. The harvest of 2010 is characterized by lower moisture availability in May, when culture enters the critical phase of budding. In 2011, budding and flowering occurred at a higher moisture supply - the precipitation totals in the May-June period was 82.3 mm/m<sup>2</sup> versus the multi-year rate of 68 mm/m<sup>2</sup>.



**Fig. 2. Distribution of monthly precipitation totals during the growing season of coriander**

4-10 cm ( 1).  
3 6  
2011

Morphometric data analyses show that at the end of vegetation the height of treated plants exceeds the control variant by 4-10 cm (Table 1). The application of the formulations also stimulates the formation of canopies with 3 to 6 pieces. These effects are very pronounced in the 2011 year characterized by more favourable combination of climatic factors.

1.

-

**Table 1. Influence of experimental preparations-phytostimulators on the morphometric characteristics of coriander**

Variants	Plant height, cm			1 Number of canopies per plant			1 Number of fruits per plant		
	2010	2011	/Mean	2010	2011	/Mean	2010	2011	/Mean
X-80	85.7	105.5	95.6	28.6	31.1	29.9	346.5	269.0	307.8
XH-100	86.7	101.6	94.2	29.2	30.0	29.6	358.4	246.0	302.2
T-100	86.5	106.6	96.6	30.0	33.2	31.6	387.5	262.0	324.8
TH-140	84.0	102.3	93.2	31.3	34.6	33.0	395.7	274.3	335.0
H-40	84.2	104.0	94.1	28.4	34.0	31.2	363.0	255.0	309.0
Control	83.4	94.0	88.7	28.0	28.2	28.1	332.7	230.0	281.4

N=20. Preparations were applied at the stages of budding.

-

( 2).

All test preparations have a positive impact on the main indicators forming the yield – number of fruit and its physical characteristics (Table 2).

2.

**Table 2. Effect of foliar treatment with phytostimulators on the physical characteristics of coriander fruits**

Variants	1 Mass of fruits per plant, g			1000 Mass of 1000 fruits, g			Hectolitre mass,kg		
	2010	2011	/Mean	2010	2011	/Mean	2010	2011	/Mean
X-80	1.19	2.00	1.60	3.41	9.71	6.56	32.4	33.0	32.7
XH-100	1.13	2.20	1.66	3.37	9.11	6.24	32.0	34.0	33.0
T-100	1.21	2.50	1.86	3.52	10.00	6.76	33.6	32.0	32.8
TH-140	1.24	2.60	1.92	3.65	10.40	7.02	33.5	35.0	34.3
H-40	1.16	2.20	1.68	3.43	9.00	6.22	33.0	34.2	33.6
Control	1.09	1.96	1.53	3.24	8.70	5.97	32.1	33.0	32.6

N=20. Preparations were applied at the stages of budding.

”

100

-140,

%

(281

-100

324

/

-140

“

-

335

15-19

).

7-9%.

In the two harvesting years, the stimulating effect on the "number of fruit per plant" indicator is most pronounced in the T-100 and TH-140 preparations, with average values over the period being 324 and 335 pcs. per plant, that is by 15-19% higher in comparison to control (281 pcs. per plant). In the other preparations, the effect is 7-9%. The application of T-100 and TH-140 results in an increase in the

26%,  
 140 -40 -  
 -100 -  
 3  
 1.992 t ha<sup>-1</sup>.  
 2.073 2.299 t ha<sup>-1</sup>.  
 4 16%.

mass of fruit by an average of 26%. The rest of preparations provide an increase of 7-13%. Hectolitre mass values after application of TH-140 and H-40 variants are found higher than the control over the two years and for XH-100 only in the year with more favourable climatic conditions.

Results shown on Table 3 reflect the effect of treatment on seed yield. Over the period of two years the yield of control variant was 1.992 t ha<sup>-1</sup> on the average. In variants treated with complex humic preparations the yields range from 2.073 to 2.299 t ha<sup>-1</sup>. In all treatments a significant increase from 4% to 16% has been established.

### 3.

**Table 3. Effect of foliar treatment with phytostimulators on the seed yield of coriander**

Variants	2010		2011		Average over the period t h <sup>-1</sup>	Difference t h <sup>-1</sup>	To control %
	t h <sup>-1</sup>	%	t h <sup>-1</sup>	%			
X-80	1.738	103.5	2.407*	104.5	2.073	8.1	104.1
XH-100	1.752	104.3	2.460*	106.8	2.106	11.4	105.7
T-100	1.800*	107.1	2.620*	113.7	2.210	21.8	110.9
TH-140	1.865*	111.0	2.732*	118.6	2.299	30.7	115.4
H-40	1.773	105.5	2.540*	110.2	2.157	16.5	108.3
Control	1.680	100.0	2.304	100.0	1.992		100
LSD, 5 %	0.057		0.071				

\*Results differ significantly at P<0.05

-  
 : -100 (2.210 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) -140 (2.299 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) - 11/16%  
 X-80, H-40, XH-100  
 4.1%  
 8.3%.

The highest yields were obtained after foliar application of the preparations based on the extract of vermicompost: -100 (2.210 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) and TH-140 (2.299 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) - 11/16% increase. In the other preparations X-80, H-40, XH-100 the yield increase is from 4.1% to 8.3%.

From the results obtained it can be concluded that, in general, the tested series of complex humic preparations have a positive impact on growth and development of the coriander. The stimulating effect is determined by the

-100 -140

11% 16%.

presence of highly absorbable organo-mineral compounds and biologically active substances in the composition.

In confirmation of this is the better efficiency of the biohumus based preparations T-100 and TH-140, due to the rich content of phytostimulators, macro- and trace elements, including easy available nitrogen compounds in the vermicompost extract, which makes it a suitable source of nutrients for coriander and other crops with increased demand for nitrogen and the other essential elements supply. The results established are consistent with studies on the humus fertilization effect. The newly developed products-phytostimulators are by their composition applicable for the purposes of the organic farming.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Foliar treatment with complex sample-preparations containing active humic substances in the phase of budding stimulates growth and development of the coriander local variety "Drebnoploden".

Formulations developed on the basis of the vermicompost extract (T-100 and TH-140) have the most effective influence. In the conditions of the established field trials, its application contributes to an increase in yield by 11% and 16% on the average. Preparations of this composition are extremely suitable for organic farming.

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## *Globodera pallida*

1\*, 2, 1, 2 a<sup>1</sup>,  
 2, 1, 4000,  
 1113

### The effect of plant extracts on egg hatching and second-stage juvenile motility of potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*

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Received: 08.05.2018

Accepted: 13.09.2018

Published: 20.09.2018

#### SUMMARY

*Globodera pallida* (2)  
 2  
 2.5, 5.0, 10.0%  
 12, 24, 48, 72  
 2  
 2  
 5.0, 10.0%,  
*Globodera pallida*.

The present work aims to trace the effect of methanolic extracts of *Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major* against the hatching of second-stage juveniles (J<sub>2</sub>s) from cysts and J<sub>2</sub>s motility of the potato cyst-forming nematode *Globodera pallida*, in direct contact assays. The plant extracts were applied at a concentration of 2.5, 5.0 and 10.0% with exposure 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours under controlled conditions.

The results showed that the tested plant extracts has an inhibitory effect of the hatching of J<sub>2</sub>s and increase the mortality of J<sub>2</sub>s of *Globodera pallida*.

In concentration 5.0 and 10.0%, *Juglans*

## *Juglans regia*

- *regia* showed the highest efficacy and
- there was no statistically proved
- difference between two concentrations.
- Metabolic profiles of plant extracts were
- analyzed by gas chromatography-mass
- spectrometry (GC-MS). Compounds
- belonging to fatty, organic and phenolic
- acids, alkaloids, fatty alcohols,
- carbohydrates, sterols and other were
- identified.

**Key words:** plant extracts, GC-MS, *Globodera pallida*, control

## INTRODUCTION

( ) *Globodera pallida* (Stone)  
Behrens *G. rostochiensis* (Wollenweber)

(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)  
2-8 t ha<sup>-1</sup>  
~15 -160 g<sup>-1</sup>

(Whitehead et al., 1984; Samaliev and  
Stoyanov, 2007). , *G. pallida*

*pallida*

12-41%  
17 24 g<sup>-1</sup>  
(Samaliev, 2011).

(Perry and Moens, 2011).

Potato cyst nematodes (PCNs) *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens and *G. rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) occur in most areas throughout the world where potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) are cultivated and can cause yield loss of 2-8 t ha<sup>-1</sup> in areas with infestation levels of around 15 -160 eggs g<sup>-1</sup> soil depending on the host variety and environmental conditions (Whitehead et al., 1984, Samaliev and Stoyanov, 2007). From both species *G. pallida* is the more pathogenic. In Bulgaria was conducted research in the major potato producing regions which show that *Globodera pallida* was one of the frequently encountered nematode plant pests with frequency of occurrence 12 to 41% and range of population density from 17 to 24 eggs g<sup>-1</sup> soil (Samaliev, 2011). The control of these parasites on potatoes is difficult. Both species form cysts that can remain viable in the soil for more than ten years (Perry and Moens, 2011). The methods of PCNs control focus primarily on crop rotation with crops that do not attack and the application of chemical means. Crop rotation is unprofitable, especially in the semi-mountainous and mountainous regions, where has concentrated the majority of potato production in Bulgaria. The application of chemical means is still a major method of control of PCNs, but at the same time is expensive, in most cases

(Caboni et al., 2014).  
 (Jang et al., 2014; Ntalli and Caboni 2012).

*Globodera* spp.,  
 (D'Addabbo et al., 2013),  
 (Danqhah et al., 2010),

*Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens*  
*Plantago major*,

( 2)  
*G. pallida*.

2016 . 2017 .

**G. Pallida**

have an unsatisfactory effect and cause environmental pollution.

The above-described facts call for the application and use of other methods of control PCNs. One of these methods is the application of biological means. To this group of control refer to plant extracts. Plant extracts are extracted from different plant parts - seeds, roots, stems, leaves or flowers. Some of them have been found to have biological activity against different pests and pathogens and also to inhibit the growth and multiplication of plant - parasitic nematodes (Caboni et al., 2014). These biological activities of plant extracts are due to the different compounds which they have. For example, the nematicidal effect of the plant extracts based on biological activity compounds, such as likeisothiocyanates, thiophenics, glucosides, alkaloids, pheno-lics, tannins, sterols, carbohydrates and others have been described (Ntalli and Caboni, 2012; Jang et al., 2014).

The majority of studies evaluating *Globodera spp.* control based on plant extract have been developed in countries affected by this nematodes, such as Italy (D'Addabbo et al., 2013), Unated Kingdom (Danqhah et al., 2010).

The aim of the present study is to investigate the effect (*in vitro*) of plant extracts *Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major*, obtained from representatives of the Bulgarian flora against eggs hatching and motility of J<sub>2</sub>s of potato cyst nematodes *G. pallida*. Also metabolic profiles of plant extracts were analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The experiments were conducted during 2016 and 2017 in a laboratory of Entomology and Nematology at Agricultural University - Plovdiv.

**Culture of G. pallida**

The potato cyst nematode G.



*G. pallida* ( Pa2),  
 ( )  
 ,  
 " "  
 (Southey, 1986).

( )  
 ( 2 )  
 24 . 2  
 6 °

*G. pallida* 1 %  
 , 2 0.1 % 30  
 15 (Mountain,  
 1955). ( ) ,

*Plantago major*  
 , 730

*Ruta graveolens*  
*Juglans regia*  
 ( 1).

*Plantago major* *Ruta*  
*graveolens* 80%  
 24 ,  
*Juglans*  
*regia* 60% ,  
 15 .

*pallida* (pathotype *Pa2*), originally isolated from soil samples (location Samokov potato region) was obtained from cultures derived from single cysts maintained on potato cv. Nadezhda.

The cysts were extracted, after air drying the soil, by wet-sieve (Southey, 1986). Potato root diflusate (PRD), was used for cyst hatching. The second stage juveniles (*J<sub>2s</sub>*) were collected every day and the hatching factors were renewed every time. The *J<sub>2s</sub>* were stored in a refrigerator at about 6 °C in a small volume of water for maximum one week before use in the experiments.

Cysts of *G. pallida* were sterilised in a 1% sodium hypochlorite solution for 30 min and *J<sub>2s</sub>* in streptomycin sulphate (0.1 %) for 15 min (Mountain, 1955). All were rinsed in sterile distilled water (SDW) before use in the experiments.

**Plant material**

Leaves of *Plantago major* were collected from the natural population in the foot of the Ljulin Mountain, 730 m asl. The aerial parts of *Ruta graveolens* and small fruits of *Juglans regia* were collected in the same region from the cultivated areas (Table 1).

**Extraction procedure**

Air-dried, ground plant material of *P. major* and *Ruta graveolens* was extracted with 80% methanol by classical maceration for 24 h. Fresh small fruits of *Juglans regia* were extracted with 60% methanol by maceration for 15 days.

**Procedure to prepare the plant extracts**

After evaporation of the solvent, the resulting crude extract was subjected to further analyzes. For this purpose each plant extract was initially prepared with a stock solution of 10% concentration by

10%,

Lab) 30° (Bio  
 ( )  
*Globodera* spp. Samaliev et al.  
 (2000): - "in vitro",  
<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>2</sup> *Globodera pallida*.

adding sterile distilled water, followed by homogenization in an ultrasonic bath (Bio Lab) at 30°C. After that, the corresponding solution was filtered twice through filter paper. Concentration required for the experiments was obtained by diluting the resulting stock solution with sterile distilled water (SDW).

The experiments were conducted under controlled conditions adapted for *Globodera* spp. Method of Samaliev et al. (2000): - "in vitro", was applied to determine the effect of the concentration and time of exposure of the respective plant extract on the hatching of J<sub>2</sub>s from the cysts and the mobility of J<sub>2</sub>s from *Globodera pallida*.

1.  
<sup>2</sup> ***Globodera pallida***

**Table 1. List of plant species used against cysts and J<sub>2</sub>s of *Globodera pallida***

Plant species	Common name	Plant part used
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Green walnut	Small green fruits
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	Common rue	Aerial parts (leaves and flowers)
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Broad-leaved plantain	Leaves

( - )  
 (50 mg)  
 50 µL N, 0- - ( )  
 - (BSTFA) 50 µL  
 2 h 50° .  
 GC-MS -  
 Termo Scientific Focus GC,  
 Termo Scientific  
 DSQ, EI 70 eV.  
 DB-5MS (30 m  
 0.25 mm 0.25 µm).  
 : 100-180° 15°C x min<sup>-1</sup>,  
 180-300 ° C 5° C x min<sup>-1</sup> 10 min  
 300°C.  
 250°C.  
 ( ) 0.8 mL -1.  
 (1 µL)  
 1:10.

**Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS) analysis**

The methanolic extracts (50 mg) of studies species (50 mg) were silylated with 50 µL of N,O-bis-(trimethylsilyl) trifluoro-acetamide (BSTFA) in 50 µL of pyridine for 2 h at 50°C.

The GC-MS spectra were recorded on a Termo Scientific Focus GC coupled with Termo Scientific DSQ mass detector operating in EI mode at 70 eV. ADB-5MS column (30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 µm) was used. The temperature program was: 100-180 °C at 15 °C x min<sup>-1</sup>, 180-300 20 at 5 °C x min<sup>-1</sup> and 10 min hold at 300 °C. The injector temperature was 250 °C. The flow rate of carrier gas (Helium) was 0.8 mL x min<sup>-1</sup>. The split ratio 1:10 1 µL of the solution was injected. The metabolites were identified

TMSi,  
Kovats Indexes (RI)

(AMDIS),  
RI

( 9- 36) (Restek, Cat No. 31614,  
Teknokroma, )

**In vitro**

(*Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens*  
*Plantago major*, 2.5, 5.0  
10.0%) 2 ml

(8.5 cm).

(~ 300 / )

*G. pallida*

20°

1, 2, 3 6

( ).

2

28

( ).

$$\text{hatching rate} = \frac{\text{hatched } J_2}{\text{eggs} + J_2} \times 100$$

(*Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens*  
*Plantago major*, 2.5, 5.0  
10.0%) 2 mL  
*pallida* 0.2 mL (8.5 cm). 100 *J*<sub>2</sub> *G.*

as TMSi derivatives comparing their mass spectra and Kovats Indexes (RI) with those of an on-line available plant specific database. The measured mass spectra were deconvoluted by the Automated Mass Spectral Deconvolution and Identification System (AMDIS), before comparison with the databases. RI of the compounds were recorded with standard n-hydrocarbon calibration mixture (C9-C36) (Restek, Cat no. 31614, supplied by Teknokroma, Spain) using AMDIS 3.6 software.

**In vitro toxicity**

**Egg hatching:** Plant extracts (*Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major*, concentration 2.5, 5.0 and 10.0%) at a dose of 2 mL were pipetted into clock-glasses placed in petri dishes (8.5 cm). Five pre-sterilized cysts (~300 eggs/cyst) of *Globodera pallida* were placed in a clock-glass, then the plates were closed and placed in a temperature of 20°C and exposure 1, 2, 3 and 6 weeks. The control consisted of five cysts in SDW. Each variation is in four reps.

After the exposure the cysts were removed, washed with SDW and placed in clock-glass with the PRD. Hatched *J*<sub>2</sub>s were counted at weekly intervals for 28 days (four weeks). After each counted, the PRD in the clock-glass was replaced. Cysts were then crushed in distilled water, the number of the remaining full eggs in the cysts were counted and the hatching rate was calculated according to the formula:

***J*<sub>2</sub>s motility:** Plant extracts (*Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major*, concentration 2.5, 5.0 and 10.0%) at a dose of 2 mL were pipetted into clock-glass placed in petri dishes (8.5 cm). 100 *J*<sub>2</sub> of *Globodera pallida* 0.2 mL SDW was pipetted into each clock-glass, then covered and placed in a temperature

20°  
*G. pallida*,  
 12, 24, 48 72  
 100 2  
 24  
 J<sub>2</sub>S  
 2S,  
 ( ).  
 Samaliev et al.  
*Globodera* spp.  
 (2000): - "in vitro",  
 2  
 2  
*Globodera pallida*.  
 SPSS. One-way ANOVA,  
 Duncan,  
 P<sub>0.05</sub>

of 20°C and exposure 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours. The control consists of 100 J<sub>2</sub>s, of the *G. pallida*, in the SDW. Each variation is in four replicates. After the expiration of the indicated exposure, J<sub>2</sub>s were transferred to a clock-glasses with SDW for 24 hours. The percent motility of J<sub>2</sub>s is detected by a touching with a fine needle under a stereomicroscope. J<sub>2</sub>s, which after touch do not show, slow movements are recorded as non motility (dead).

The experiment was conducted under controlled conditions adapted for *Globodera* spp. method of Samaliev et al. (2000): - "in vitro", to determine the effect of the concentration and time of exposure of the respective plant extract on the hatching of J<sub>2</sub>s from the cysts and on the motility of J<sub>2</sub>s of *G. pallida*.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis was carried out in SPSS. One-way ANOVA followed by Duncan multiple range post-hoc tests were used to compare control and means of data groups, respectively. A value of P<sub>0.05</sub> was considered significant.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Effect of plant extracts on hatching and motility of second-stage juveniles**

2  
*G. pallida*  
 2.  
 2,  
 2

The data for the effect of plant extracts on the hatching of second-stage juveniles of the *Globodera pallida* are presented in Table 2. The results show that the tested plant extracts have efficacy on hatching of J<sub>2</sub>s from the cysts of *G.pallida* and in all tested variants the number of hatched J<sub>2</sub>s is significantly less than the number in the control.

2. *J. regia, R. graveolens, P. major* ( ) (%) 2 G.  
*pallida* 4

**Table 2. Efficacy of tested plant extracts *J. regia*, *R. graveolens*, *P. major* and SDW (control) on the hatching (%) of J<sub>2s</sub> *G. pallida* at different concentration and exposure and 4 weeks after transferring the cysts in PRD**

Exposure/ weeks	Hatched J <sub>2</sub> (%) / Concentration			
	2.5%	5.0%	10.0%	control
<b><i>Juglans regia</i></b>				
1	63.92b*	55.62c	33.10d	76.22a
2	53.21b	45.02c	27.16d	81.05a
3	44.40b	32.36c	22.15d	84.71a
6	41.33b	30.38c	19.35d	84.33a
<b><i>Ruta graveolens</i></b>				
1	71.92a	68.18b	58.36c	73.38a
2	68.25b	61.40c	50.83d	79.78a
3	47.61c	53.90b	44.27d	82.96a
6	44.81c	53.06b	41.51d	83.23a
<b><i>Plantago major</i></b>				
1	77.73a	75.57b	68.63c	76.15ab
2	71.18b	72.05b	62.55c	81.05a
3	66.27b	63.80c	57.60d	84.71a
6	64.58b	63.18b	56.58c	84.33a

\*Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different according by Duncan's test (P<sub>0.05</sub>).

(P<sub>0.05</sub>).

*Plantago major*

77.73-68.63%, 71.18-62.55%, 66.27-57.60% 64.58-56.58%.

*Juglans regia*, 63.92-33.10%, 53.21-27.16%, 44.40-22.15% 41.33-19.35%,

*Ruta graveolens* 71.92-58.36%, 68.25-50.83%, 47.61-44.27% 44.81-41.51%.

The lowest inhibitory effect was recorded for the plant extract *Plantago major* in all tested concentration and exposure and after transferring the cysts in PRD for the 4 weeks, respectively 77.73-68,63%, 71.18-62.55%, 66.27-57.60% and 64.59-56.58%. The highest inhibitory effect was recorded in all tested concentration and exposure variants of plant extract *Juglans regia*, respectively 63.92-33.10%, 53.21-27.16%, 44.40-22.15% and 41.33-19.35%, followed by plant extract *Ruta graveolens*, respectively 71.92-58.36%, 68.25-50.83%, 47.61-44.27% and 44.81-41.51%. When

*Juglans regia*,  
*Ruta graveolens*, *Plantago major*,  
 2

*Juglans regia*,  
 72 37.0%.  
 5.0 10.0%,  
 2  
 48 72  
 , 69.7, 74.7% (  
 5.0%) 79.0, 81.7% (  
 10.0%) ( 1).  
 2

24  
 2  
 61.2 73.0%.  
*J. regia*,  
 (Mahajan et al., 1985). Mahajan et al.  
 (1992) - , 2,6-

*Meloidogyne incognita*.  
*J. regia*  
 ( 3).

10.0% 48 72 5.0  
*Ruta graveolens*  
 e *J. regia*,  
 76.0% ( 1). 57.7, 65.7% 71.7,  
 2.5% 72  
 2  
 33.5%,  
*J. regia*  
 2  
 24

increased exposure and concentration of the plant extracts *Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens*, *Plantago major*, the percentage of hatched J<sub>2</sub>s from the cysts was decreased. All tested plant extracts showed nematicide effect and inhibit the hatching of J<sub>2</sub>s from the cysts.

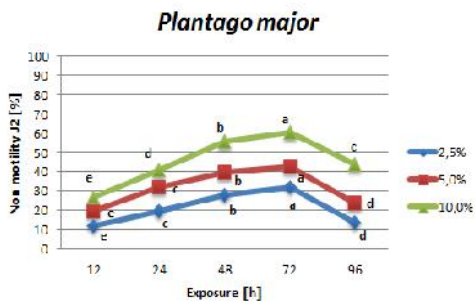
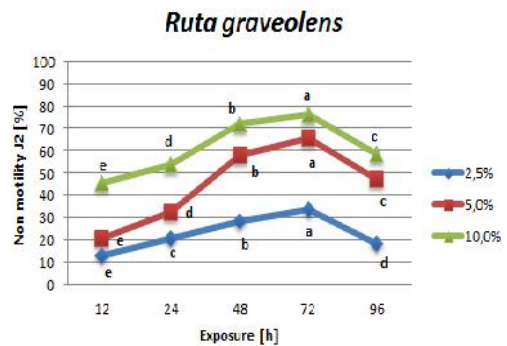
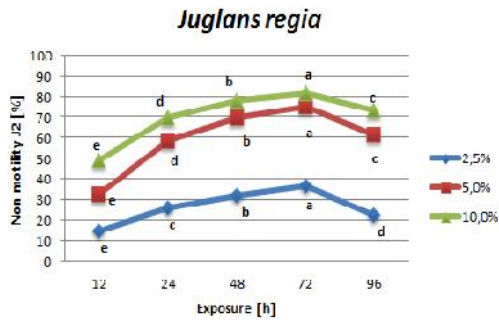
Concentration, 2.5% in plant extract *Juglans regia* the percent of non motility second-stage juveniles after 72h was 37.0%. In another higher concentration 5.0 and 10.0% the percent of non motility J<sub>2</sub>s after 48 and 72h increased very rapid and was as a followed 69.7, 74.7% (5.0% concentration) and 79.0, 81.7% (10.0% concentration) (Figure 1). After transferring the J<sub>2</sub>s to clock glasses with distilled water for 24h very small part of J<sub>2</sub>s recovered the motility and percent of a non motility decreased to 61.2 and 73.0%. The major nematicide activity of *J. regia* is in a relation with phenolic activity compounds like monohydroxy, dihydroxy and trihydroxy acid (Mahajan et al., 1985). Mahajan et al. (1992) reported that several phenolic compounds, for example, dihydroxybenzoic acid dihydroxy caffeic acid syringic acid showed high nematicidal activity against *Meloidogyne incognita*. The present GC-MS analysis with the plant extract *J. regia* revealed the same phenolic complex (Table 3).

Second-stage juveniles non motility was similar at concentration 5.0 and 10.0% and exposure 48 and 72h in plant extract *Ruta graveolens*, respectively 57.7, 65.7% and 71.7, 76.0% (Figure 1). In less concentration, 2.5% and exposure 72h the percent of non motility J<sub>2</sub>s was significantly lower than the others higher concentrations respectively 33.5% which is similar with the efficacy of the plant extract *J. regia* in the same time of exposure and concentration. After transferring the J<sub>2</sub>s in distilled water for 24h, results are like to plant extract *J. regia*. The percent of non motility J<sub>2</sub>s decreased to 47.5 and 58.5%. The

*J. regia.* -  
<sup>2</sup> 47.5 58.5%.  
*in vitro* Sasanelli  
 (1992),  
*R. graveolens* -  
*Xiphinema index in vitro.* ,  
*R. graveolens* ,  
 (Sasanelli, 1992). ( )  
*graveolens* - R.  
 ( 3).  
*Plantago major* -  
 -  
 - 5.0  
 10,0% - 48 72 , -  
 39.7, 42.7% 55.2, 60.2% ( <sup>2</sup>  
 1). 2.5%  
 72 ,  
 31.7%. <sup>2</sup>  
 , <sup>2</sup>  
 , 23.5 43.7%  
*P. major* 5.0 10.0%. -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 (Khalil and Badawy, 2012).

results in the *in vitro* experiment are the similar with the research of Sasanelli, 1992 with a plant extract from leaves of *R. graveolens* against a nematode *Xiphinema index in vitro*. The same author reported that plant *R. graveolens* contains different biological activity compounds like alkaloids, terpens and coumarins (xanthotoxin) (Sasanelli, 1992). The present GC-MS analysis with the plant extract *R. graveolens* revealed the similar alkaloids and the same coumarins (xanthotoxin) (Table 3).

Plant extract *Plantago major* has a lowest nematicidal effect on motility of J<sub>2s</sub>. In higher concentration 5.0 and 10.0% and exposure 48 and 72h the percent of non motility J<sub>2s</sub> was sutable 39.7, 42.7% and 55.2, 60.2% (Figure .1). In concentration 2.5% and exposure 72h the percent of non motility was 31.7%. After transferring the J<sub>2s</sub> in distilled water for 24h, the percent of non motility juveniles decreased to 23.5 and 43,7% respectively in concentration 5.0 and 10.0%. The extract of *P. major* is rich in carbohydrates, especially sugar alcohol - orbitol. No data were found in the literature on nematode activity of the substances in this metabolic group except the chitosan polysaccharide (Khalil and Badawy, 2012).



1.

Fig. 1. Effect of tested plant extracts on the motility of second-stage juveniles (J<sub>2</sub>s).

(P<sub>0.05</sub>) / Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different according by Duncan's test (P<sub>0.05</sub>)

12, 24, 48 72  
 - Juglans regia, Ruta graveolens Plantago major  
 24 ( 72-96).

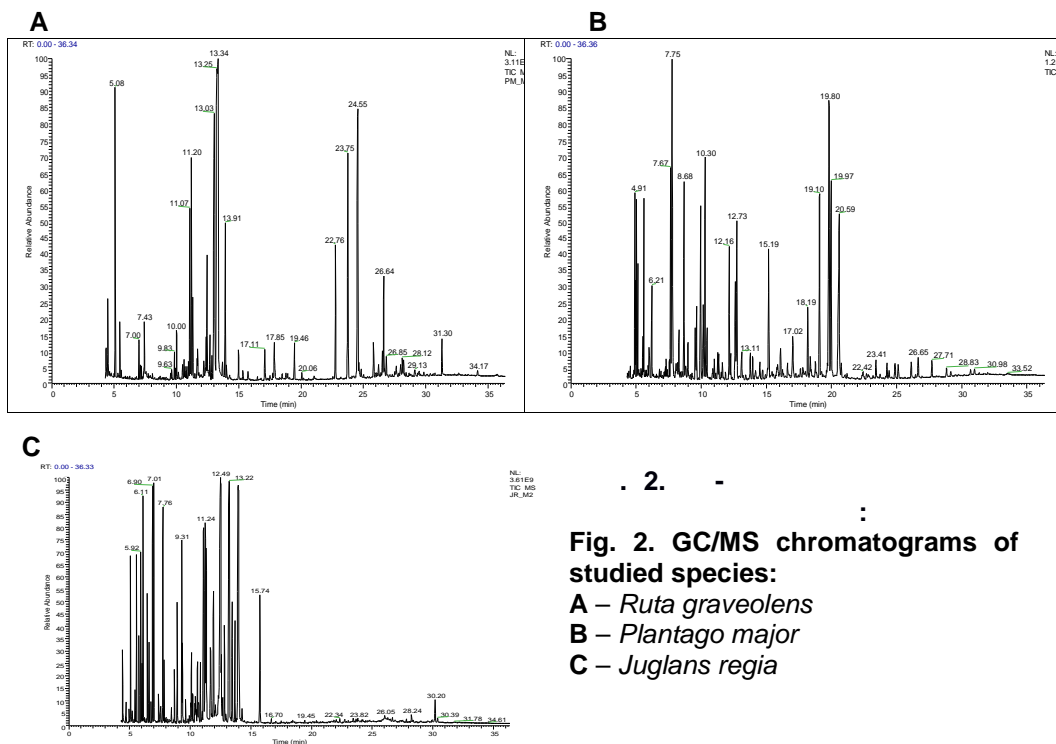
The motility of J<sub>2</sub>s was observed after 12, 24, 48 and 72h exposure in each of three solutions of the plant extracts – *Juglans regia*, *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major*, followed by a transferring and incubation in distilled water for 24h (between 72-96).

**Metabolic profiles of studied plant extracts**

Metabolite profiles of methanolic extracts of studied species were analyzed by GC/MS. The large number of peaks in the chromatograms indicate the presence of many substances (Figure 2).

( 2).





**2.** -  
:  
**Fig. 2. GC/MS chromatograms of studied species:**  
**A** – *Ruta graveolens*  
**B** – *Plantago major*  
**C** – *Juglans regia*

(RI)  
34, 45 30  
*R. graveolens*, *P. major* *J. regia* (3).

By comparing the mass spectra and Kovats Indexes (RI) of unknown compounds with those of available database 34, 45 and 30 compounds were characterized and identified respectively of *R. graveolens*, *P. major* and *J. regia* (Table 3).

**3.**

**Table 3. Metabolites identified in the methanolic extracts of studied species by GC-MS**

Compounds	RI	Studied plant extracts*		
		<i>Juglans regia</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Organic acids</b>				
Phosphoric acid	1267	1,70		
Succinic acid	1311	0,35	0,93	0,04
Glyceric acid	1324	0,13		0,06
Fumaric acid	1347	0,88		

<b>Table3 (continue)</b>					
<b>3 ( )</b>					
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Malic acid		1482	4,46		0,61
Threonic acid		1551	5,07	0,10	0,18
Ribonic acid		1757	0,23	0,22	0,21
Quinic acid		1855	2,06		0,33
Ascorbic acid		1943	0,02		
<b>Phenolic acids</b>					
3,5-Dimethoxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid (Syringic acid)					
3,5- -4- ( )		1896	0,40		
3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid (Gallic acid)					
3,4,5- ( )		1951	1,02		
3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid					
3,5- -3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid (Caffeic acid)		2007		0,01	
<i>trans</i> -3,4- ( )		2134		0,11	
<b>Polyols</b>					
Glycerol		1269		5,64	
Meso-erythritol		1493		0,25	
2-Hydroxyglutaric acid		1566		0,04	
2- Arabinonic acid, 1,4-lactone , 1,4-		1630	0,84	0,10	0,02
Sorbitol		1943		34,76	
Myo-Inositol		2088	2,37	0,22	0,09
M - Galactosylglycerol		2313	0,07	1,01	0,03
2-Hexadecanoyl glycerol		2584		0,16	
2- Carbohydrates					
Arabinose		1677	3,56		
Ribose		1701	0,37	0,20	0,06
Monosaccharide 1		1738	0,08		
1					
Fructose 1		1803	2,40	2,64	1,13
1					
Fructose 2		1810	3,32	5,03	1,73
2					
Fructose 3		1817	4,92	1,70	0,97
3					
Monosaccharide 2		1844	0,05		
2					
Monosaccharide 3		1847		0,08	0,01
3					

<b>Table3 (continue)</b>					
<b>3 ( )</b>					
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Glucose 1		1891	13,17	2,64	83,65
Monosaccharide 4 4		1893	4,86		
Monosaccharide 5 5		1903	0,54	1,25	0,02
Glucose 2 2		1936	12,59		
Galactose		1965		0,34	
Monosaccharide 6 6		1978		3,74	
Monosaccharide 7 7		1979	14,55		0,20
Monosaccharide 8 8		1983	15,78		
Disaccharide 1 1		2522		3,34	2,01
Sucrose		2637	0,03	2,76	2,98
Disaccharide 2 2		2639		8,11	
Disaccharide 3 3		2641		15,06	
Threhalose		2740	0,09	0,11	
Disaccharide 4 4		2819		0,06	
Disaccharide 5 5		2859		0,31	
Trisaccharide 1 1		2874		0,10	
Trisaccharide 2 2		2883		0,38	
Trisaccharide 3 3		2901		0,37	
Trisaccharide 4 4		2907		0,06	
Sugar derivative 1		2786		2,76	
Sugar derivative 2	1	3134		1,23	
	2				
<b>Amino acids</b>					
Valine		1217		0,07	
Serine		1259		0,10	
Threonine		1295		0,08	
Phenylalanine		1365.0			0,02
Pyroglutamic acid		1522	0,13	1,09	
Alanine		1556		0,10	
<b>Sterols</b>					
Megestrol acetate /		2659			1,83

Table3 (continue)					
3 ( )					
	1	2	3	4	5
Campesterol		3245			0,20
-Sitosterol		3352		0,20	0,13
<b>Alkaloids</b>					
Furoquinoline alkaloid (skimmianine)		2299			0,07
Dictamine 6,7 dimethoxy (kokusaginin)		2382			0,21
<b>Coumarins Furocoumarins</b>					
Xanthotoxin (methoxsalen)		1935			0,48
Bergaptenn		1955			0,34
<b>Fatty acids</b>					
Octanoic acid (Caprylic acid, C8:0)		1534		0,09	0,62
Hexadecanoic acid (Palmitic acid, C16:0)		1922		0,94	1,28
C16:0)					
Octadecadienoic acid (Linoleic acid, C18:2)		2089			0,05
C18:2)					
Octadecatrienoic acid (Linolenic acid, C18:3)		2120		1,03	0,13
, C18:3)					
Octadecanoic acid (Stearic acid, C18:0)		2186			0,15
C18:0)					

\*Data are expressed as percentage of the total peak area of identified compounds [%]  
 \* [%]

- The best presented metabolic group is carbohydrates. Isomers of fructose, glucose and many monosaccharides, disaccharides and trisaccharides were detected. Wide range of organic, phenolic, amino and fatty acids were determined also. Additionally alkaloids, coumarins and sterols were identified of the extract of *Ruta graveolens*. The identified compounds are in accordance with previously reported data concerning chemical composition of *R. graveolens* (Ekiert and Kisiel, 1997; Kostova et al., 1999; Arora and Tandon 2015). The main peak of the chromatogram of *P. major* extract was identified as sorbitol (polyhydric alcohol). In the *J. regia* extract, besides carbohydrates, a wide variety of organic

- and phenolic acids were identified. Malic and threonic acids were determined as the most abundant. Phosphoric and gallic acids were well present also.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study showed that all plant extracts tested in laboratory conditions has a nematicidal efficacy against *G. pallida*. The highest efficacy against pest demonstrated *Juglans regia* followed by *Ruta graveolens* and *Plantago major*.

The efficacy of plant extract *Juglans regia* against *G. pallida* was reported for the first time.

The conducted GC-MS analysis of plant extracts showed their basic composition of the compounds and can be studied in detail in future experiments or to be chemically synthesized and used for the control of plant-parasitic nematodes.

Also is required conducting a further research to established their nematicidal activity of tested plant extracts against *G. pallida* on potato, when conducted *in vivo* experiments and applying in the soil in field conditions.

	<i>G. pallida</i>	
<i>Juglans regia</i> ,		
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>		
<i>Plantago major</i> .		
<i>Juglans regia</i>	<i>G. pallida</i>	
(	)	
	<i>G. pallida</i>	
	<i>in vivo</i>	

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