

## *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav.

12, 4000

### Effect of the Light Source on *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. Micropropagation

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#### SUMMARY

*Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. (FL) (LW), (LED Red: Blue: DeepBlue: White) and white fluorescent tubes (FL) on micropropagation of *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. (LW), (LB), LM (LED). The comparative study evaluated the effect of alternative LEDs light as white (LW), red (LR), blue (LB), LMix (LED Red: Blue: DeepBlue: White) and white fluorescent tubes (FL) on micropropagation of *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. The experimental results showed that the LED light sources with different spectra had a specific influence on *in vitro* grown *Fabiana* plants. The best shoot formation was established when plants cultivation was carried out under white light – 6.56 in the control treatment FW, followed by LW (5.56). The highest values of the indicators mean plant height (5.04) and multiplication coefficient (4.44) were also counted for the explants exposed to white fluorescent light in comparison to the LEDs treatments. Data analysis for the mean number of roots and mean root lengths had the

*Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav.  
 : *Fabiana imbricata*,  
 LED

same trend and demonstrated that in *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. micropropagation *in vitro* LEDs with different spectra are not as efficient as conventionally used white fluorescent lamps.

**Key words:** *Fabiana imbricata*, LEDs light, micropropagation

## INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are an important source of life-saving drugs for the majority of the world's population and for centuries they have been traditionally used as pharmaceuticals. In the last decades, most valuable phytochemicals are products of plant secondary metabolism through plant cell culture (Barz et al., 1981; Deus et al., 1982; Raa and Ravishankar, 2002).

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The biotechnological tools are essential to select, multiply and conserve the critical genotypes of medicinal plants and *in vitro* regeneration holds tremendous potential for the production of high-quality plant-based medicine (Tripathi and Tripathi, 2003).

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The medicinal plant *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz et Pavon, also called Pichi Pichi or Palo Pichi belongs to the family of Solanaceae. It is a bush typical of the Andean region, originally from Chile and covering Argentinian-Chilean Patagonia. Plants can also be found in Peru, Bolivia and Brazil (Rätsch, 1998).

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*imbricata*

*F. imbricata* has a long history of use in the treatment of general diseases as well as used in homeopathy. The water/alcohol extract is beneficial as an

1998).	(Rätsch, <i>Fabiana</i>	antiseptic and general tonic (Rätsch, 1998). <i>Fabiana</i> essential oil is principally used as a diuretic and urinary tract antiseptic. It is known to have anti-rheumatic properties and effect on pulmonary diseases, but also it has application in natural cosmetics (Alonso and Desmarchelier, 2006; Festy, 2016).
	(Alonso and Desmarchelier, 2006; Festy, 2016).	
<i>Fabiana imbricata</i> Ruiz. et Pav.		The chemical composition of the plant <i>Fabiana imbricata</i> Ruiz. et Pav. is less studied, but particular interest is paid to the investigation of the metabolite profiles as a basis for further isolation and characterization of valuable secondary metabolites.
	Schmeda-Hirschmann et al. (2004)	Schmeda-Hirschmann et al. (2004) reported that the principal components of the secondary metabolite mixture are rutin, coumarin scopoletin, oleanic acid, and several sesquiterpenoids.
<i>Fabiana imbricata</i>		<i>Fabiana imbricata</i> is grown as an ornamental plant inside and in open gardens in areas that rarely see frost (Rätsch, 1998). The plant has a high vegetative propagation potential <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> , whereas the multiplication <i>in vitro</i> is faster, enabling rapid multiplication and valuable secondary metabolite production (Schmeda-Hirschmann et al., 2004). Shoot regeneration is possible also from callus culture (Pinker et al., 2008).
	(Rätsch, 1998).	
<i>in vivo</i> <i>in vitro</i>		
	(Schmeda-Hirschmann et al., 2004).	
	(Pinker et al., 2008).	
		The light is the most essential among the environmental factors influencing the plant growth, morphogenesis and metabolism of plant tissue cultures. It acts as a signaling mechanism through different light receptors and provides the required energy for plant growth and development through photosynthesis (Wu et al., 2007)
	(Wu et al., 2007).	
		The quality of light, essential for plant development and morphogenesis commonly referred to as photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) falls between 400 and 700 nm wavelength and is matched to plant photoreceptors for optimum production, enhanced morphology and chemical composition (Morrow, 2008;
700 nm	(PAR), 400	

(Morrow, 2008; Okwuonu et al., 2017).

( ), ( ), ( )

(Nhut et al., 2000; 2003).

(LEDs)

*in vitro*

(60%),

(Yeh and Chung, 2009).

*Fabiana*

*in vitro*

Okwuonu et al., 2017).

Various studies have proved light quantity (intensity), quality (spectra), duration (photoperiod) and orientation as essential for photosynthesis, photomorphogenesis and phototropism (Nhut et al., 2000, 2003;)

Recently developed light emission diodes (LEDs) have been pointed out by authors as potential sources of light for *in vitro* environments cultivation. LEDs are characterized by specific wavelengths, small mass and volume, long useful life, low heating and highly efficient light generation process (60%), and do not contain mercury or another hazard element to the environment (Yeh and Chung, 2009).

The present investigation was directed to study the effect of the light on *Fabiana* micropropagation aiming further characterization of the metabolic activities of *in vitro* plants as a source for the production of valuable biologically active substances.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Plant material *in vitro*.

Plant material of *Fabiana imbricata f. violacea* was obtained *in vitro* on hormone-free medium MS (Murashige and Scoog, 1962) and maintained on an optimized propagation medium (A33) based on MS with supplemented of sucrose (20 g l<sup>-1</sup> l), Merk agar (6 g l<sup>-1</sup>), activated charcoal (3 g l<sup>-1</sup>) and the growth regulators BAP (0.5 mg l<sup>-1</sup>) and IBA (0.01 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), and pH 5.7.

The cultivation of the plants was performed in glass vessels (volume 180 ml), containing 30 ml nutrition medium, in a growth chamber with a temperature of 24±1° , a light intensity of 3000 lx and 16/8h photoperiod, and duration of the subculture of four weeks.

### *in vitro*

*Fabiana imbricat f. violacea*

*in vitro*

MS (Murashige and Scoog, 1962)

33

MS

(20 g l<sup>-1</sup> ), Merk (6 g l<sup>-1</sup>), (3 g l<sup>-1</sup>)

BAP (0.5 mg l<sup>-1</sup>) IBA (0.01 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), pH 5.7.

( 180 ml), 30 ml ,

24±1° , 3000 lx 16/8h

4 .

*in vitro*

33 4

LED a ( Philips  
Green Power LED ): (LW),  
(LR), (LB), - LM  
(Red:Blue:DeepBlue:White=1:1:1:1)  
(FW) -  
(OSRAM, 40 W).

14, 21 28,

*in vitro*

LED

*in vitro*  
*Fabiana*. -  
6.56±0.86  
(FW),  
LED (LW) 5.56±0.82  
(1). ,  
LR -  
(4.44±0.82)

**Effect of the light source on the development of *in vitro* plants in the stage of multiplication.**

Explants cultivated on medium 33 were exposed to four variants of LED light (provided by Philips Green Power LED research module): white (LW), red (LR), blue (LB), LMix (Red:Blue:DeepBlue:White=1:1:1:1) and a control (FW) of white fluorescent tubes (OSRAM, 40 W).

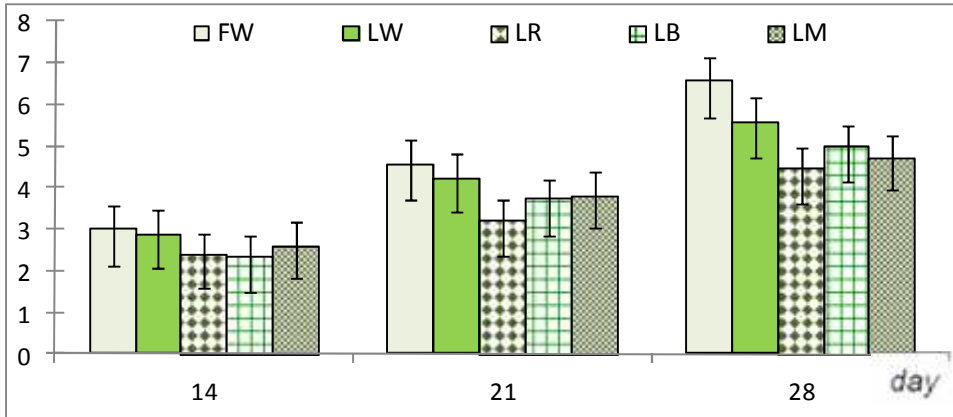
All investigated treatments consisted of five replications, each containing five explants, and the average data analysis was based on three independent experiments with four weeks subculture duration. The following indicators were counted: mean number of shoots per explant, mean plant height, multiplication coefficient, mean number of roots and mean root length. The effect of the light on the propagation was studied dynamically by data collection on days 14, 21 and 28, and analyzed by standard biometrical methods.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Effect of the light source and spectra on the development of *in vitro* plants in the stage of multiplication.**

The results of this experiment showed that the LED light sources with different spectra have a specific effect on *in vitro* grown *Fabiana* plants. The highest shoot formation 6.56±0.86 was established in the control treatment with white fluorescent light (FW), followed by LED white (LW) 5.56±0.82 (Figure 1).

Moreover, cultivated plants under LR had lower shoot formation (4.44±0.82) comparing to all studied treatments.



1.

*Fabiana* –

14, 21 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

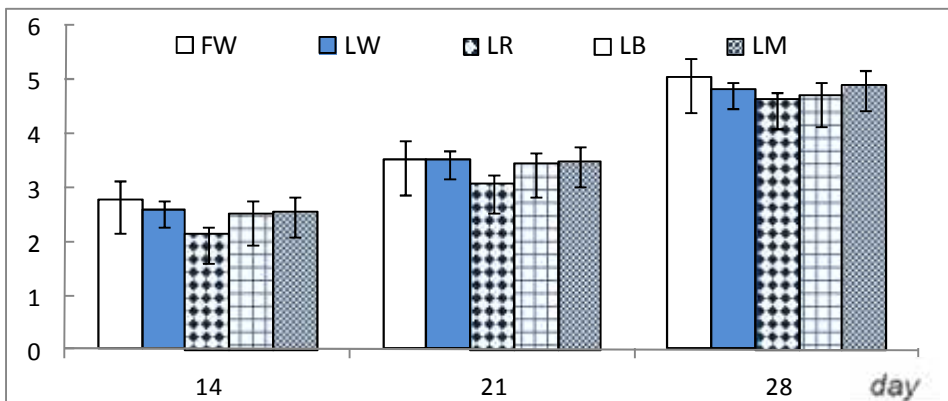
Fig. 1. Effect of the light source and spectra on *Fabiana* micropropagation as mean number of shoots per explant on days 14, 21 and 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

14,  
2.79 cm  
( $\pm$  SE)

5 cm

28

Data analysis of the mean plant height indicator showed that on day 14 the plants grown under white fluorescent light (FW) were 2.79 cm, reaching over 5 cm on day 28 (Figure 2). In all the treatments, similar values for the mean plant height were established.



2.

*Fabiana* –

[ m]

14, 21 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

Fig. 2. Effect of the light source and spectra on *Fabiana* micropropagation as mean plant height [ m] on days 14, 21 and 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

E  
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 -  
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 -  
 ,  
 FL (4.44±0.76)  
 LED  
 LM (3.92±0.70),  
 LR (3.36±0.86), LW (2.88±0.72), LB (2.64±0.86)  
 28  
 ( 3).

The effect of the light on the multiplication coefficient calculated as a mean number of explants obtained from a single mother explant showed the same tendency.  
 The high value was established again for the explants developing under FL (4.44±0.76) in comparison to the LED treatments, respectively LM (3.92±0.70), LR (3.36±0.86), LW (2.88±0.72), LB (2.64±0.86) after 28 days of culture (Figure 3).

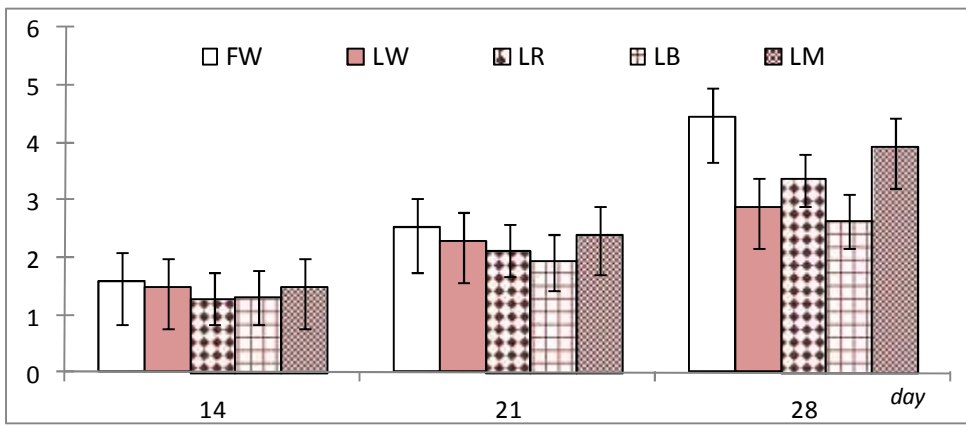


Fig. 3. Effect of the light source and spectra on *Fabiana* multiplication coefficient on days 14, 21 and 28, (±SE)

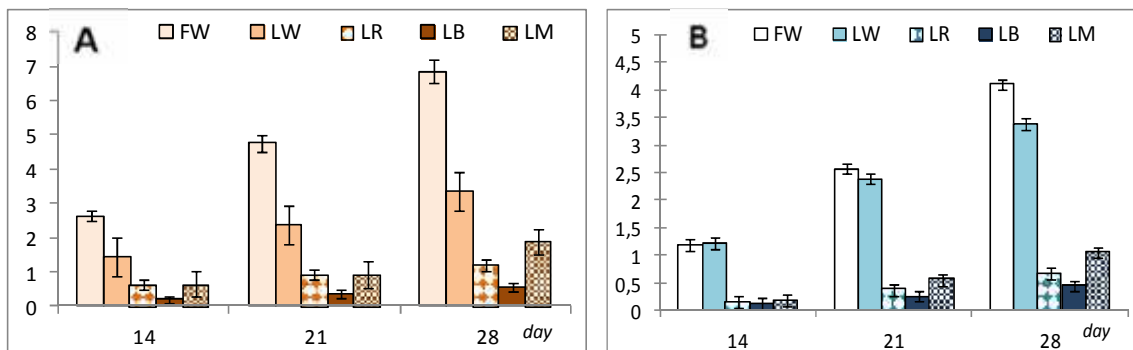
*in vitro*  
 (100%)  
 14, 21 28  
 (FW)  
 ( 4).  
 FW (6.84±0.80),  
 LED (LW)  
 3.36±0.64  
 LED (

**Effect of the light on the development of *in vitro* plants in the stage of rooting.**  
 All explants (100%) cultivated under different light conditions produced roots. Data obtained on days 14, 21 and 28 confirmed that white fluorescent light (FW) was the most efficient, inducing the formation of a high mean number of roots and mean root length (Figure 4).  
 At the end of the culture, the highest of mean root numbers was recorded for FW (6.84±0.80) while the values for the LED white (LW) was 3.36±0.64 and lower in the other LED treatments respectively (Figure 4A). Additionally, the data

4 ). , ( 4 ) LED  
*Fabiana*.  
*in vitro* , *Doritaenopsis* -  
 LED (Shin et al., 2008).

obtained for the mean root length indicator (Figure 4B) confirmed once more that the LED light had an inhibiting effect on the rooting process of *Fabiana*.

Such growth behavior could be explained with the specifics of the plant species. Contrariwise, the influence of light quality on the *in vitro* development of *Doritaenopsis* showed that growth parameters were highest in plants cultivated under red and blue light emitting diodes (LEDs) (Shin et al., 2008).



4. *Fabiana*. ( ) ( ) [cm]  
 14, 21 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

Fig. 4. Effect of the light source and spectra on rooting. ( ) Mean number of roots and ( ) mean root length [ m] on days 14, 21 and 28, ( $\pm$ SE)

( ) ,  
*in vitro* ,  
 (Yeh and Chung, 2009),  
 (Sengar et al., 2011),  
 (Niedz et al., 2015) (*Gerbera* LED  
*in vitro* ,

The effect of the light source (as intensity, spectrum and photoperiod) varies in plant species, as well as in different stages of *in vitro* propagation, influencing growth parameters such as shoot regeneration, plant height and size, fresh weight, chlorophyll and carotenoid contents in variety of crops including potato (Yeh and Chung, (2009), sugarcane (Sengar et al., 2011), citrus (Niedz et al., 2015), banana (Buah, 2016).

Research in *Gerbera* has shown that LED red radiation had a similar effect on *in vitro* rooting, as decreasing of root formation, due to reduced chlorophyll



(Nhut et al., 2003; Wang et al., 2011). Poudel et al. (2008) reported that light spectra are essential for the rooting process in rapeseed. Plant morphogenesis is regulated by various micro-ecological factors such as light, temperature, humidity and carbon dioxide (Kozai and Smith, 1995). The light quality, quantity, and photoperiod play a central role in the growth and differentiation of plant cells (Moshe and Dalia, 2007). Fluorescent lamps, the main light source commonly used for *in vitro* culture, have fixed emission spectra composed of multiple bands in the wavelength range of 320 to 800 nm, without the possibility of different illumination parameters, such as spectral and time characteristics (Kurilcik et al., 2008). LEDs have several unique advantages including the ability to control spectrum composition, durability, long service life, wavelength specificity, relatively cool radiating surfaces (Li et al., 2010) but their efficiency in the present study with *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. micropropagation was not confirmed.

content in leaves (Nhut et al., 2003; Wang et al., 2011).

Poudel et al. (2008) also reported that light spectra are essential for the rooting process in rapeseed.

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LEDs have several unique advantages including the ability to control spectrum composition, durability, long service life, wavelength specificity, relatively cool radiating surfaces (Li et al., 2010) but their efficiency in the present study with *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. micropropagation was not confirmed.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data obtained could be concluded that the white fluorescent light is the most suitable for the micropropagation of *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. The experimental results showed that the LED light sources with different spectra have a specific effect on *in vitro* grown *Fabiana* plants.

Nevertheless, LEDs could be used as an alternative light in term of their more economical nature and electricity cost.

*Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz. et Pav. LED *in vitro* *Fabiana*.

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***Serratia plymuthica***  
***Globodera pallida***

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 , 1 ,  
 1 , 4000 , 4003,  
 2

**Influence of the Temperature and the Time of Exposure  
 on the Inhibitory Effect of *Serratia plymuthica* on  
 the Potato Cyst Nematode *Globodera pallida***

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**SUMMARY**

<p><i>in vitro</i></p> <p><i>Serratia plymuthica</i></p> <p>( 2 )</p> <p><i>Globodera pallida</i></p> <p>24±1 19±1°</p> <p>( 2 ) <i>G. pallida</i></p> <p>14±1°</p> <p><i>S. plymuthica</i></p> <p>24±1 19±1° 24</p> <p>14±1° , <i>G. pallida</i>.</p>	<p>-   <i>In vitro</i> experiments were conduct-</p> <p>-   ed to examine the influence of <i>Serratia</i></p> <p>-   <i>plymuthica</i> on the hatching and mortality</p> <p>-   of second-stage juveniles (J<sub>2</sub>s) of potato</p> <p>-   cyst nematode <i>Globodera pallida</i> at</p> <p>-   different temperatures and exposure.</p> <p>-  </p> <p>-   Hatching of second-stage juveniles (J<sub>2</sub>s)</p> <p>-   of <i>G. pallida</i> was almost inhibited after six</p> <p>-   days exposure to the <i>S. plymuthica</i>, at</p> <p>-   24±1 and 19±1°C. The hatching was not</p> <p>-   reduced significantly at 14±1°C until after</p> <p>-   twenty-four days exposure to the</p> <p>-   bacterium.</p> <p>-  </p> <p>-   Exposure of J<sub>2</sub>s of <i>G. pallida</i> to <i>S.</i></p> <p>-   <i>plymuthica</i> for 24 h increased mortality of</p> <p>-   J<sub>2</sub>s at 24±1°C and 19±1°C. At 14±1°C</p> <p>-   mortality of J<sub>2</sub>s was also reported after 72</p>
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72  
*plymuthica*  
*G. pallida*.  
: *Globodera pallida*,  
*Serratia plymuthica*,

- h exposure, but the effect being less marked than at the two higher temperatures.  
-  
S. The results showed that the bacterium *S. plymuthica* can be used as an alternative method of control of the potato cyst nematode *G. pallida*.  
-  
**Key words:** *Globodera pallida*, potato cyst nematode, temperature, *Serratia plymuthica*, biocontrol

## INTRODUCTION

( )  
(Perry and Maurice, 2013).  
-  
( ) – *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) *Globodera pallida* (Stone),  
-  
(Stirling, 1991).  
-  
(Schneider et al., 2003).

- Plant-parasitic nematodes (PPN)  
- are a serious problem for agricultural production worldwide, in turn, impacting on international trade, social and economic development (Perry and Maurice, 2013).  
-  
- To the plant-parasitic nematodes are belonged the potato cyst nematodes (PCN) *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) and *Globodera pallida* (Stone), which are damage the roots of potato plants.  
-  
- The control of these nematodes is more difficult than that of other pests because nematodes mostly inhabit the soil and attack the underground parts of the plants (Stirling, 1991). The chemical nematicides are easy to apply and show rapid effects, but in most cases, they are expensive and have begun to be withdrawn from the market in some developed countries due to concerns about public health and environmental safety (Schneider et al., 2003).  
-  
- Because of this, the search for other methods of control of these group of pests which are more environmentally friendly, become increasingly important. The ontogenesis of most PPN including PCN occurs in the soil and for this reason, they are infected by difference fungi and bacteria which are rich in soil and some of them have been shown great potential as

(Jatala, 1986; Weller 1988; Sayre and Walter, 1991; Stirling, 1991; Siddiqui and Mahmood, 1993, 1995).

(Clark, 1967).

*Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Pasteuria*, *Clostridium*, *Serratia*, *Serratia plymuthica*

*Serratia*.

(Zuckerman and Jasson, 1984; Siddiqui and Mahmood, 1999).

*plymuthica* (*in vitro*)

*G. pallida*.

2017 2018 .

### ***G. pallida***

*G. pallida* ( Pa2),

(Southey, 1986).

biocontrol agents for nematodes (Jatala, 1986; Weller 1988; Sayre and Walter, 1991; Stirling, 1991; Siddiqui and Mahmood, 1993, 1995).

Bacteria are numerically the most abundant organisms in the field soil (Clark, 1967). The bacteria which occur in soil belong to genera *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Pasteuria*, *Clostridium*, *Serratia* and others. The species *Serratia plymuthica* is rhizobacterium belong to genus *Serratia*. Most rhizobacteria impact on the plant-parasitic nematodes by means of metabolic by-products, various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), enzymes and toxins.

The effects of these compounds include the suppression of nematode reproduction, egg hatching and juvenile survival, as well as direct killing of nematodes (Zuckerman and Jasson, 1984; Siddiqui and Mahmood, 1999).

The aim of the present study is to research the possibility of the non-parasitic rhizobacterium *Serratia plymuthica* (*in vitro*) for the management against potato cyst-forming nematode *G. pallida*.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The experiments were conducted during 2017 and 2018 in a laboratory of Entomology and Nematology at Agricultural University - Plovdiv.

### ***Culture of G. pallida***

The potato cyst nematode *G. pallida* (pathotype Pa2), originally isolated from soil samples (location Samokov, Sofia 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 difusate (PRD), was used for cyst hatching. The second stage juveniles

( 2)	( ) . 2	(J <sub>2</sub> S) were collected every day and the hatching factors were renewed every time.
2	5°	The J <sub>2</sub> S were stored in a refrigerator at about 5°C in a small volume of water for maximum one week before use in the experiments.
<i>G. pallida</i>	1% - 30 min, (0.1%)	Cysts of <i>G. pallida</i> were sterilised in a 1% sodium hypochlorite solution for 30 min and J <sub>2</sub> S in streptomycin sulphate (0.1 %) for 15 min (Mountain, 1955).
2 15 min (Mountain, 1955).		All were rinsed in sterile distilled water (SDW) before use in the experiments.
( )		
<b><i>Serratia plymuthica</i></b>		<b><i>Preparation of the bacterium Serratia plymuthica</i></b>
<i>plymuthica</i> B72 (	<i>Serratia</i> )	The bacterial isolate <i>Serratia plymuthica</i> isolate B72 (Bulgarian population) was obtained from the culture collections of Maritsa Vegetable Crops Research Institute, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.
<i>Serratia plymuthica</i>	72	Bacterial isolate of the <i>Serratia plymuthica</i> isolate B72 was cultured in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth. A starter culture was prepared from the cultured isolate - bacterial inoculum was added to 2 ml of the diluted 1/10 broth.
Luria-Bertani (LB).		
2 ml	1/10	
27° 140	12	The tubes were placed in the dark in a shaker at 27°C and 140 rpm per 12 hours.
B72	<i>S. plymuthica</i> 10 µl	Test culture of <i>Serratia plymuthica</i> isolate B72 was prepared as 10 µl of starter culture was cultured in 10 ml of culture medium. The tubes were placed in the dark in a shaker incubator at 24°C and 140 rpm per 72 hours.
10 ml		
24° 140	72	
		Concentrations required for the experiments were obtained by diluting with sterilized liquid nutrient medium.
<b>B72</b>	<b><i>Serratia plymuthica</i></b>	<b><i>Effect of Serratia plymuthica isolate B72 bacterial suspension on the hatching of second-stage juveniles of G. pallida from cysts at different</i></b>

**G. pallida temperatures**

*Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 (concentration  $1.7 \times 10^7$  cells/ml) was mixed with potato dextrose agar (PDA) at 45°C while cooling. After 48 hours of bacterial growth at  $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ , five sterilized cysts (~300 eggs/cyst) of *G. pallida* were placed into petri dishes, sealed with Paraffilm and incubated into the thermostat at temperature,  $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $19 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  and  $14 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  and exposure 1, 2, 3 and 6 weeks.

The control consists of five cysts placed in a pure PDA. Each variation is in four replicates. Hatching of  $J_2$ s is observed under a stereomicroscope. After the exposure, the cysts were removed, washed with SW, and placed into clock-glasses with potato root difusate (PRD).

The number of hatched  $J_2$ s from cysts was counted for 28 days (4 weeks), and after each counting, the PRD in the clock-glasses 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:

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

**Effect of *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 bacterial suspension on mortality  $J_2$ s of *G. pallida* at different temperatures**

The bacterial suspension of *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 (concentration  $1.7 \times 10^7$  cells/ml) was mixed with PDA at 45°C while cooling. After 48 hours of bacterial growth at  $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ , sterilized 100  $J_2$  of *G. pallida* were placed into petri dishes, sealed with Paraffilm and incubated into the thermostat at temperature,  $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $19 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  and  $14 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  and exposure 72, 48



19±1°C 14±1°C 24±1°C,  
 24 72, 48 100  
 2  
 72  
 (0,2%) 24  
 2  
 SPSS. One-way ANOVA,  
 Duncan,  
 P<sub>0.05</sub>

and 24 hours.

The control consists of 100 J<sub>2</sub> placed in a pure PDA. Each variation is in four replicates. After the exposure, J<sub>2</sub> was washed, transferred to SW and their behavior was observed for 72h, than transferred to a methylene blue solution (0.2%) for 24h.

The J<sub>2</sub>s which stained in a blue were identified as a dead, the unstained as a live. The number of stained and unstained J<sub>2</sub>s were counted using a stereomicroscope

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis was carried out by 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 *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 bacterial suspension on the hatching of second-stage juveniles of *G. pallida* from cysts at different temperatures**

*Serratia plymuthica*  
 B72  
 1.7x10<sup>7</sup> /mL  
 14±1°C  
 59.50%  
*S. plymuthica*  
 B72  
 53.25%

Data on the effect of bacterial suspension (BS) *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 (concentration 1.7x10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml) on the hatching of *G. pallida* second stage juveniles are presented in Table 1. The results showed that the inhibitory effect of BS *S. plymuthica* isolate B72 is highly dependent on temperature.

Even in the lowest temperature 14±1°C with an exposure of 1 and 2 weeks inhibitory effect was reported, respectively 59.50% and 53.25%. Under these conditions, a reduction in the number of hatched J<sub>2</sub>s comparing with the control variant was reported, but the percentage of the hatched J<sub>2</sub> is relatively high and the inhibitory effect of BS *S. plymuthica* isolate B72 is low. At the same temperature but at 3 weeks and 6 weeks

3 6 ,  
29.50% 15.75% (  
1).  
-  
-

exposure, a satisfactory effect was reported, respectively 29.50% and 15.75% (Table 1). We assume that this is due to the low temperature at which the development of the bacterium is delayed.

1. *S. plymuthica* B72 (1.7 x10<sup>7</sup> /mL)  
2. *G. pallida*

4  
**Table 1. Efficacy of BS *Serratia plymuthica* isolate 72 (1.7 x 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml) on the hatching of *G. pallida* J<sub>2</sub>s. at different temperatures and exposure and 4 weeks after cyst transferred in PRD**

Exposure / weeks*	Hatching J <sub>2</sub> [%] / Temperatures					
	14±1°		19±1°		24±1°	
	B72	control	B72	control	B72	control
1	59.50d**	68.50c	13.00c	76.50b	8.25c	75.75b
2	53.25e	72.25b	8.00d	80.50a	7.00cd	81.75a
3	29.50f	74.75a	5.75d	78.25ab	5.50cd	81.25a
6	15.75g	76.25a	5.50d	80.00a	4.25d	82.50a

\* *Serratia plymuthica* 72 / exposure of BS *Serratia plymuthica*. isolate B72 on the cysts at different temperatures

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

19±1° 24±1°  
5.50% 8.25-4.25%  
( 1).

13.00-  
At temperatures of 19±1°C and 24±1°C, a satisfactory inhibitory effect was observed for all tested exposures, respectively, 13.00-5.50% and 8.25-4.25% relative to the control (Table 1).

*plymuthica* 72

S. In all variants with an increase in the exposure of BS *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 on the cysts, the inhibitory effect increased, respectively, reducing the percentage of hatching second stage juveniles compare to the control variants.

*plymuthica* -  
( ),

S. The inhibitory effect of BS *Serratia plymuthica* is most likely due to various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which inhibit the growth of various microorganisms and nematodes (Kai et al., 2007; Dandurishvili et al., 2011). Very few researchers have tested VOCs from bacterial isolates on the nematode antagonism.

(Kai et al., 2007; Dandurishvili et al., 2011).

( )

- More of tests have been conducted

*in vitro*,  
(2),  
(Campos et al., 2010). Huang et al. (2010) found that *Bacillus megaterium* (100%) *Meloidogyne incognita* .  
**Serratia plymuthica**  
**B72**  
**G. pallida**  
14±1, 19±1, 24±1°  
*Serratia plymuthica* B72  
24, 48 72  
(P<sub>0.05</sub>). 14±1°C  
2  
19±1 24±1°C (2).

mostly *in vitro*, evaluating motility or mortality of second stage juvenile (J<sub>2</sub>), and egg-hatching resulting from VOCs exposure (Campos et. al., 2010).

Huang et al. (2010) found that *Bacillus megaterium* VOCs caused strong death (100%) of *Meloidogyne incognita* J<sub>2</sub> and strong egg-hatching inhibition.

**Effect of *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 bacterial suspension on mortality J<sub>2</sub>s of *G. pallida* different temperatures**

At all tested temperatures 14±1, 19±1 and 24±1°C exposure of J<sub>2</sub>s to *Serratia plymuthica* isolate B72 for 24, 48 and 72 h increased the number of mortality J<sub>2</sub>s (P<sub>0.05</sub>). At 14±1°C there was a significant mortality in the number of J<sub>2</sub>s at all variants of exposure compared with the control, but the effect being less marked than at 19±1 and 24±1°C (Table 2).

**2. *S. plymuthica* B72 (1.7x10<sup>7</sup> / mL) against *G. pallida***

**Table 2. Efficacy of BS *Serratia plymuthica* isolate 72 (1.7x10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml) against J<sub>2</sub>s of *G. pallida* at different temperatures and exposure**

<i>Serratia</i> sp. [h] Time of J <sub>2</sub> s exposure to <i>Serratia</i> sp. [h]	Mortality of J <sub>2</sub> [%] / Temperatures [°C]					
	14±1		19±1		24±1	
	<i>B72</i>	<i>control</i>	<i>B72</i>	<i>control</i>	<i>B72</i>	<i>control</i>
24	27.75c*	3.50d	45.00c	4.25d	64.50c	4.50d
48	32.50b	3.00d	62.50b	3.25d	83.00b	4.75d
72	38.00a	2.50d	68.25a	5.00d	88.75a	5.25d

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

19±1°C  
24±1°C  
*S. plymuthica*  
72  
*G. pallida*  
68.25% (19±1°C)

At 19±1°C and 24±1°C the effect of bacterial BS was very rapid, and at 72 hours exposure, the mortality rate for *G. pallida* increased to 68.25% (19±1°C) and 88.75% (24±1°C).

88.75% (24±1° ). 14±1°  
 ( 2).  
*S. plymuthica*  
 14±1°  
*plymuthica*  
 10 45°C (Kenneth, 2008).

- At 14±1°C mortality was significantly
- increased comparing with the control, but
- the effect was stronger at the two higher
- temperatures.
- This was probably due to the inhibited
- bacterial growth at this temperature.
- However, the efficacy of the bacterium
- compared to control variants is present
- even in low temperature variants.
- S. This is because the *Serratia* sp. belongs
- to the mesophilic microorganisms which
- developed in temperatures range from 10
- to 45°C (Kenneth, 2008).

### CONCLUSIONS

*Serratia plymuthica*  
 B72  
*in vitro*  
*G. pallida*.  
 14°C,  
*G. pallida*  
 8-10 °C.

- The present study show that the
- species *Serratia plymuthica* has a
- nematicidal efficacy *in vitro* and it has
- considerable potential as a biological
- control agent against *G. pallida*.
- The efficacy of bacterium appears
- even in lower temperature like 14°C which
- is associated with the behaviour of *G.*
- *pallida* in the soil whose development and
- harmful activity begins at a temperature of
- 8-10°C.

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## Influence of Different Forms of Fertilizers on Yield of Onion under Fertigation

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### SUMMARY

:  
Eurofertil  
KSC

Duofertil  
, Sulfamo

–

–  
KSC  
Sulfammo

DUOFERTIL, –

KSC.

The experiment with onion was carried out in the Experimental station Vrajdebna, on Alluvial soil. The following fertilizers were applied as follows: The phosphorus fertilizers Duofertil and Eurofertil were applied with the main soil treatment. Ammonium nitrate, Sulfammo and KSC were applied with fertigation. The treatments were equalled quantitatively on nutrients with potassium sulfate and triple superphosphate.

The onion is planted in the Autumn and the yield was harvested in July. Different yields were observed depending on phosphorus forms – ortho and poly-phosphates.

In Control treatment conditions, highest yields were obtained on treatment with ammonium nitrate application. KSC treatment yield is like ammonium nitrate. In same time Sulfammo yield is as low as treatment without nitrogen application.

At DUOFERTIL background the highest onion yield were obtained in treatment with KSC. Onion yield in ammonium nitrate treatment was less than the KSC treatment yield.

-

EUROFERTIL. KSC -

Sulfammo.

EUROFERTIL  
DUOFERTIL

(Parry, 1990; Mitova et al., 2016).

(Parry, 1990).

(Slavov and Alexandrov, 1996).

e

(Yancheva and Manolov, 2003; Babrikov et al., 2010; Petkova, 2012)

The highest yield of onion was obtained on KSC treatment at the background EUROFERTIL. Lower results were obtained for ammonium nitrate and Sulfammo.

The influence of singly application of orthophosphates – EUROFERTIL and polyphosphates – DUOFERTIL shows that phosphorus fertilization is increasing onion yields without applied nitrogen.

Orthophosphates are better source for phosphorus nutrition in this scheme of fertilizer application for onion growing.

**Key words:** onion, nitrogen fertilizers, phosphorous fertilizers, ortho and polyphosphates fertigation, yield

## INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, climate change associated with increasing temperatures and decreasing the amount of rainfall is being discussed by meteorologists, agronomists, breeders, and the general public (Mitova et al., 2016; Parry, 1990).

Global warming and rainfall in most of the geographic regions have a negative effect on crop productivity (Parry, 1990).

A number of authors have studied the effect of mineral fertilization to overcome the effects of different droughts over time (Slavov and Aleksandrov, 1996).

The application of inorganic fertilizers has become an integral part of the basic crop farming technology and is a key factor in obtaining high and stable yields.

Sustainable balance between elements of the system: soil - fertilizer - plant - yield - quality is needed (Yancheva and Manolov, 2003; Babrikov et al., 2010; Petkova, 2012).

These circumstances require the search and implementation of methods for more efficient use of water resources and inorganic fertilizers.

(Atanasova et al., 2007; Tzenova and Mitova, 2010; Shaban et al., 2014).

Janat, 2007.

– 70, 140, 210 280 kg

13, 27, 20 35%

Donagemma et al., 2008

$\text{NO}_3^- > \text{NH}_4^+ > \text{K}^+ > \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ .

cm.

40 cm.

3.5 cm.

Water and nitrogen are considered as the main limiting factors in the growing of vegetables in our country. The way they are used is one of the factors that strongly influence their effectiveness (Atanasova et al., 2007; Tzenova and Mitova, 2010; Shaban et al., 2014). Successful nitrogen management could optimize yield and increase profitability while minimizing environmental losses.

A comparative study on the effectiveness of drip irrigation and classical irrigation with the application of nitrogen fertilizers was carried out by Janat, 2007. Four levels of fertilization - 70, 140, 210 and 280 kg nitrogen per hectare were studied. High yields were obtained by drip irrigation, respectively 13, 27, 20 and 35% for the four fertilization levels.

The need for fertilization stems from the fact that traditional fertilizing methods are only partially effective and there is much to be desired for them. Improvement in the fertilization process is that fertilizers are applied directly to irrigation water with the irrigation system. They dissolve in the water and wherever it reaches, the fertilizers reach, too. Furthermore, so fertilizers are only applied where necessary in appropriate quantities and at the right time.

In a study in soil columns, Donagemma et al., 2008 have obtained results for the movement of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium into the soil profile, depending on the watering frequency and the used fertilizer doses. The nutrient wash line decreases as follows:  $-\text{NO}_3^- > \text{NH}_4^+ > \text{K}^+ > \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ . In most cases, nitrate nitrogen is leached away from the depth of study – 60 cm. Potassium wash ranges from 20 to 40 cm. Phosphorus is retained in the 3.5 cm layer. The very low mobility of phosphorus on the soils studied indicates that this element should be applied with the main treatment of the soil, and not to wait for its



cm  
(Lefroy et al., 1995).

15-20

100%

- 85%.

(Lohry Raun, 2001; Rehm et al., 2002).

- distribution during fertigation.

- In such studies, phosphorus is leached up to 15-20 cm in columns with various undisturbed soils (Lefroy et al., 1995). Leaching nutrients on the soil profile alters their accessibility to plants.

- Nitrogen fertilizers are more inaccessible, and phosphorus moves closer to the roots of the plants at the beginning.

- It is believed that polyphosphate based fertilizers are more available for plants than those based on orthophosphates. Polyphosphates are 100% water-soluble and orthophosphates at best 85%. However, in most field studies, no differences are found (Lohry Raun, 2001; Rehm et al., 2002).

- The aim of the research is to verify the effectiveness of ortho and polyphosphates in vegetable crops in fertigation and increased mobility.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

(*Alium cepa*)

(*Cucurbita pepo*).

- 23.3% A<sup>1</sup>

37.2%.

10"

-10" (Shaban et al., 2014).

- Field experiment was carried out experimental onion as experimental plant (*Alium cepa*) with pre-winter planting and courgettes as precursor of (*Cucurbita pepo*). The soil is Alluvial meadow, slightly sandy-clayey, the predominant fraction is small sand - 23.3% in A<sub>1</sub> plowing horizon. It contains a large percentage of large particles. Significant participation is the fraction of the gravel, which is 37.2%. The humus content in soil is poor. In terms of total nitrogen supply, it is very poorly stockpiled. The soil is non-carbonate and slightly acidic. It is deficient in phosphorus and potassium.

- Onion variety is a "Plovdivski 10" and is grown only by seed onions. According to their characteristics, the bulbs of "Plovdivski-10" are flat-round and medium-sized. (Shaban et al., 2014). They are sown in four rows at a plot

– 12 m .

AQUATRAXX 6MIL 16MM/10CM/1.14L/H,

3- 23-35 cm

80%

(Gadjalska et al., 2012; 2015).

1. Duofertil TOP 34 (N-P-K 5-19-10 + 19SO<sub>3</sub> + 0,1% B + 0,1 Zn).

2. Eurofertil Plus 36 (Physio +) (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> – 12%, K<sub>2</sub>O – 24%, S<sub>3</sub> – 15%, B – 0.2%).

1. KSC – N- 15%, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 5%, K<sub>2</sub>O - 35%, B - 0.1%, Fe - 0.1%, Mo - 0.1%

2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO) (N - 25%, SO<sub>3</sub> - 31%, MgO - 2%).

3. – N-34%.

15 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> da<sup>-1</sup>

4 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>

K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

30 kg K<sub>2</sub>O.da<sup>-1</sup>.

(10 ),

13,5 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>,

I- II-

1,5 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>, III- IV-

2,25 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>, V- VI-

3 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>.

1.

2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO)

3. KSC

4.

length of 12 m. For fertigation, AQUATRAXX 6MIL 16MM/10CM/1.14L/H tape drip hose is used doubled in the middle, along the plot, between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row of bulbs. 1<sup>st</sup> and 4th row are 23-35 cm from the drip hose.

Onion plants are grown to technical maturity. The pre-irrigation humidity of the soil was maintained at 80% of the FC until the bulbs were formed (Gadjalska et al., 2012; 2015).

The following fertilizers were used:

Phosphorous:

1. Duofertil TOP 34 (N-P-K 5-19-10 + 19SO<sub>3</sub> + 0.1% B + 0.1 Zn). Contains polyphosphates.

2. Eurofertil Plus 36 (Physio +) (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 12%, K<sub>2</sub>O - 24%, SO<sub>3</sub> - 15%, B - 0.2%). Contains orthophosphates.

Nitrogen:

1. KSC for vegetables – N-15%, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 5%, K<sub>2</sub>O - 35%, B - 0.1%, Fe - 0.1%, Mo - 0.1%

2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO) (N - 25%, SO<sub>3</sub> - 31%, MgO - 2%). Ammonium sulphate based.

3. Ammonium nitrate – N-34%.

Fertilizers were applied with an equal amount of phosphorus 15 kg. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> da<sup>-1</sup> prior to onion planting. The nitrogen is equilibrated with ammonium sulphate to 4 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> before the onion is planted. The potassium leveling was performed with K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to 30 kg K<sub>2</sub>O.da<sup>-1</sup>. Nitrogen fertilizers were applied repeatedly, at an equal time interval (10 days), to achieve a fertilizer rate of 13.5 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>, according to the following scheme: 1st and 2nd fertilization at a rate of 1.5 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>, III and IV fertilization with a rate of 2,25 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>, Vth and VI fertilization at a rate of 3 kg N.da<sup>-1</sup>.

Scheme of experiment

1. Control
2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
3. KSC for vegetables
4. Ammonium nitrate

5. Duofertil TOP 34
6. Duofertil TOP 34 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
7. Duofertil TOP 34 + KSC
8. Duofertil TOP 34+
9. Eurofertil Plus 36
10. Eurofertil Plus 36 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
11. Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC
12. Eurofertil Plus 36 +

5. Duofertil TOP 34
6. Duofertil TOP 34 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
7. Duofertil TOP 34 + KSC for vegetables
8. Duofertil TOP 34+ Ammonium nitrate
9. Eurofertil Plus 36
10. Eurofertil Plus 36 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
11. Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC for vegetables
12. Eurofertil Plus 36 + Ammonium nitrate

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to ensure the optimal conditions for the development and garnishment of the plantation during the vegetation period, regular irrigation was carried out by a drip irrigation system.

Comparison of treatments without phosphorous fertilization showed the following results. The control treatment shows the lowest yields and the highest yield was with ammonium nitrate treatment (Figure 1). In the SULFAMMO (N-PRO) fertilizer treatment, the yield is approximately similar to that of the nitrogen-free treatment and the KSC fertilizer treatment approaches that of the ammonium nitrate. Generally, the yields of the four nitrogen fertilization options can be divided into two groups. The first, characterized by a relatively lower yield, includes the treatments: Control – 1491 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> and SULFAMMO (N-PRO) – 1553 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>. The second group, including treatments with higher yields, consists of KSC – 1732 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> and ammonium nitrate 1794 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.

(N-PRO) SULFAMMO (N-PRO) KSC

kg.da<sup>-1</sup> : - 1491  
 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> SULFAMMO (N-PRO) - 1553  
 KSC - 1732 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>  
 1794 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.

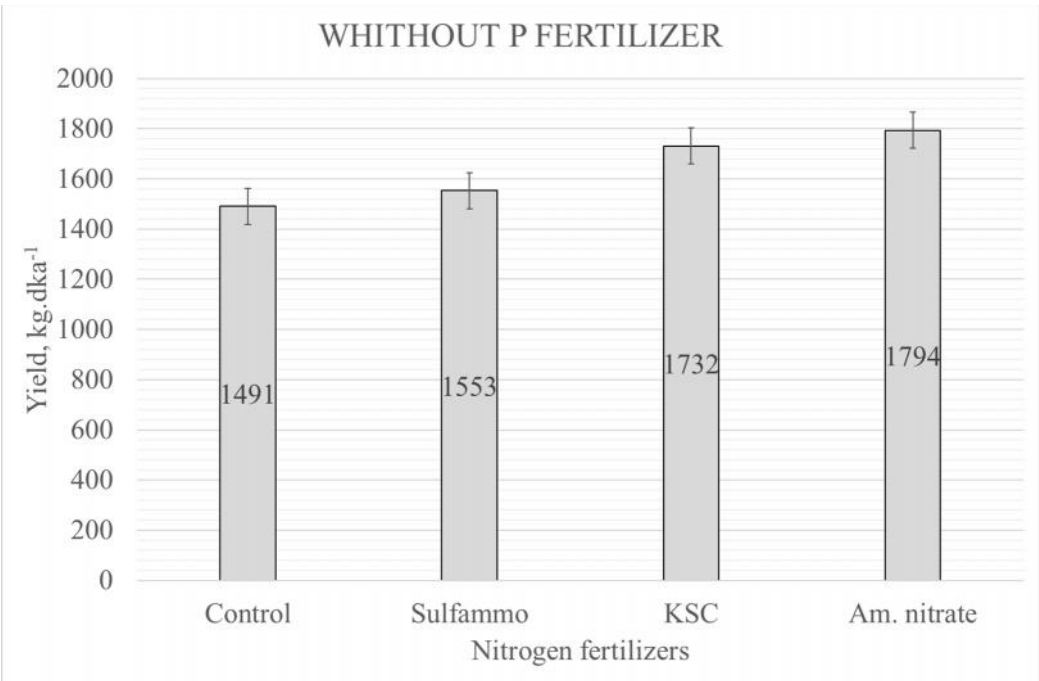
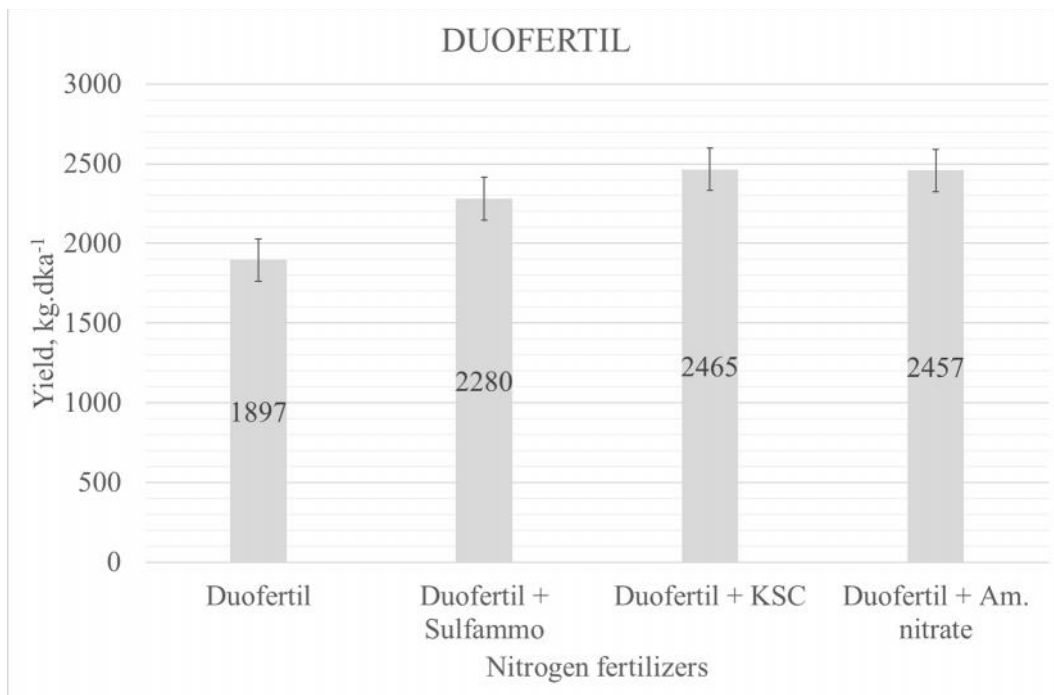


Fig. 1. Influence of nitrogen fertilizers without phosphorus application on onion yields, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>

DUOFERTIL - 1897 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>, KSC 2465 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> (2). 2457 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>, KSC. 2280 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>, SULFAMMO (N-PRO)

On a phosphorus background DUOFERTIL the worst results show the nitrogen-free treatment of 1897 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>, and the highest yield in the KSC treatment 2465 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 2). In the ammonium nitrate version, 2457 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> again observed a yield close to that of KSC. The third treatment is the SULFAMMO (N-PRO) 2280 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> fertilizer treatment, but now clearly distinguishable from the nitrogen-free treatment.



2.  
**DUOFERTIL, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>**  
**Fig. 2. Influence of nitrogen fertilizers on DUOFERTIL background on onion yields, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>**

EUROFERTIL

2600 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> (

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

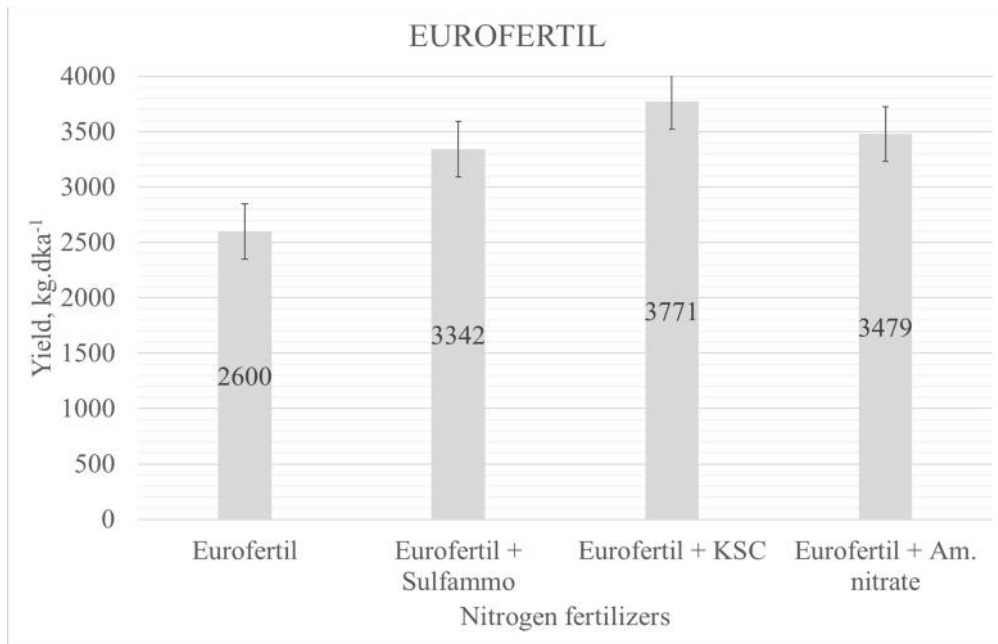
3479 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>  
 (N-PRO) 3342 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>

-

3). -  
 KSC 3771

SULFAMMO

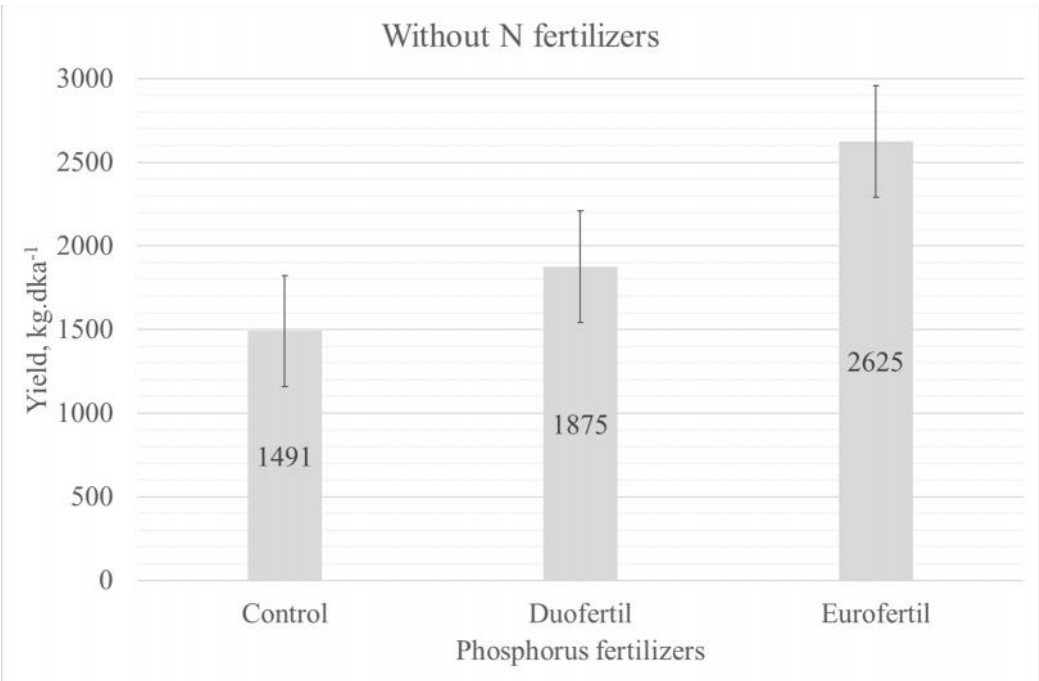
On a phosphorus background EUROFERTIL again the lowest yield was obtained in the nitrogen-free treatment – 2600 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> (Figure 3). Highest yield has KSC – 3771 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>, and the 3479 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> and SULFAMMO (N-PRO) 3342 kg.da<sup>-1</sup> ammonium nitrate treatment have similar results.



3.  
**EUROFERTIL, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>**  
**Fig. 3. Influence of nitrogen fertilizers on EUROFERTIL background on onion yields, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>**

The assessment of the impact of phosphorus fertilizers on total yields shows that in the control treatment, without phosphorous fertilization, despite the application of nitrogen fertilizers, the soil phosphorus deficiency does not allow plants to develop their full potential (Figure 4).

( 4).



4. , kg.da<sup>-1</sup>  
**Fig. 4. Influence of phosphorus fertilizers without nitrogen application on onion yields, kg.da<sup>-1</sup>**

EUROFERTIL) (DUOFERTIL  
 ,  
 -  
 EUROFERTIL  
 -  
 DUOFERTIL EUROFERTIL  
 -  
 -  
 -

The application of phosphorus fertilizers (DUOFERTIL and EUROFERTIL) significantly increased the yields compared to the control treatment. This is due to the good soil supply with organic nitrogen due to the continuous growing of grass vegetation at the place of experiment and the mineralization of the residues and in the vegetable crops.

The highest yields are obtained on the background of EUROFERTIL in the classical formulation for phosphorus fertilizers based on orthophosphates.

The lower results for DUOFERTIL vs. EUROFERTIL are due to its higher mobility in fertigation condition and its absorption by plants at the beginning of their development.

Thus, under the drip irrigation conditions, intensive phosphorus use by the plants at the beginning of the experiment did not

allow their good development after the middle of vegetation.

## CONCLUSIONS

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | - | 1. The introduction of phosphorus fertilizers increases the yield, regardless of nitrogen fertilization                                       |
| 2. | - | 2. Nitrogen fertilizers and especially KSC have a positive impact on yield.   |
| 3. | - | 3. The combined use of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers significantly increases yield, with the best combination being KSC and EUROFERTIL. |

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## Monosan (*Allium cepa*)

	1	2	3
1	,	,	,
2	,	"	"
3	,	,	,

### Comparison of Genotoxic Effect of X-ray and Herbicide Monosan, in Onion Roots (*Allium cepa*)

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#### SUMMARY

o  
Monosan.  
900 rad  
15, 20, 30 ml  
9  
300  
10  
Monosan (5, 10,  
2 l

Aim of this research is to compare the genotoxic effects of x-ray and herbicide Monosan. We treated the onion bulb in two different x-ray doses 300 and 900 rad, for 10 second. We used, different concentrations (5, 10, 15, 20, 30 ml herbicide, diluted in 2 l of drinking water) of Monosan solutions.

All the concentrations used caused inhibition to the growth of the onion root. The plants treated for 9 days. The length of onion root decreased as the concentration of Monosan solution increased. Based on our investigation, that herbicide has negative effects on mitotic divisions in onion root tip cells.



EMF-r  
 EMF-r  
 (Akbal, 2012; Jakubowski, 2012),  
 (Sharma, 2010).

- to explore the effect on plants. Moreover, amongst the scanty publications on plants, few have reported EMF-r to enhance plant growth, whereas, others have documented the inhibitory effects of EMF-r. For example, EMF-r cause reduction in seed germination (Akbal, 2012; Jakubowski, 2012), impair root growth, early seedling growth and rhizogenesis and induce biochemical changes in plants (Sharma, 2010).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The onion bulbs used in the experiment have been prepared for treatment by cutting the old root. They were grown in a test tube at room temperature.

Monosan (5, 10, 15, 20 30 ml).  
 a 2  
 8  
 900 rad 10 300  
 20

Five different concentrations of herbicide Monosan (5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 ml) were applied. These concentrations were prepared by dilution of herbicide Monosan in 2 l of drinking water.

The treatment of onion roots has lasted for 8 days. After the treatment, the length of the onion root was measured.

We treat the onion bulb and in two different x-ray doses 300 and 900 rad, for 10 second.

For each concentration, 20 onions were used.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Monosan  
 30 ml (1).  
 (1).  
 5 ml, 2 l,  
 5 ml  
 3.1 mm. -  
 6 mm,  
 1 mm.

The results of toxicity of herbicide Monosan to onion roots was assessed by measurement of the root length (Table 1). The dose of 30 ml herbicide has very genotoxic effect by blocking the growth of onion root (Figure 1).

Genotoxic effect of the herbicide at dose of 5 ml per 2 l water, caused negative effect – Inhibition of root elongation, compared with the root of control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 5 ml herbicide is 3.1 mm. The largest length of the onion root is 6 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 mm.

1.

**Monosan, 2**

**Table 1. Results of the onion root length, in different concentration of herbicide monosan, diluted in 2 liter of drinking water**

Bulb	(mm)					/ Control
	Monosan, 2 l					
	Length of onion root (mm) in different concentration of herbicide Monosan, in 2 l of drinking water					
	5ml	10ml	15ml	20ml	30ml	
1	3	2	2	1	0	5
2	5	0	0	0.5	0	8
3	3	1	0.5	0	0	7
4	2	0	0	0.5	0	8
5	1	1	0	0	0	5
6	3	2	0	0	0	6
7	2	2	1	1	0	8
8	3	2	0.5	0	0	8
9	1	0	0	0	0	7
10	4	2	0	0	0	8
11	6	0	0	0	0	2
12	3	4	2	0	0	9
13	3	2	0	0	0	6
14	4	0.5	1	0	0	8
15	2	1	2	1	0	4
16	3	0	0.5	1	0	7
17	3	2	1	0	0	6
18	5	0	0	0	0	8
19	3	2	1	1	0	5
20	3	4	0.5	0	0	9
Average length of onion root	62 :20= 3.1 mm	27 : 20= 1.35 mm	8 : 20= 0.40 mm	6:20= 0.30 mm	0	134: 20= 6.7 cm



1. 30 ml

**Fig. 1. Onion bulbs without roots at 30 ml concentration of herbicide**

10 ml	2 l	,	At dose of 10 ml herbicide per 2 l water the length of onion root became shorter, compared with the root of onions treated at concentration of 5 ml and with
-	,	5 ml	
.	-	-	

10 ml /2 l 1.35 mm. -  
 - 0.5 mm. 4 mm,  
 15 ml  
 2 l , - , -  
 5 ml 10 ml  
 . 15 ml  
 2 l 0.40 mm. -  
 - 22 mm,  
 - 0.5 mm.  
 20 ml  
 2 l - -  
 , - -  
 - -  
 5, 10 15 ml .  
 20 ml 0.30 mm. -  
 1 mm, -  
 0.5 mm  
 ( 2).  
 - 6.7 cm. -  
 9 cm, -  
 4 cm. -  
 2 -  
 . ,  
 900 rad - 300  
 rad. 300 rad 2.6 cm,  
 300 rad 3.65 cm,  
 - ,  
 ( 6,7 cm). -  
 - 300 rad -  
 7 cm, -  
 1 cm. -  
 - 900 rad -  
 5 cm, -  
 1 cm ( 3). -  
 -  
 9 cm, -  
 2 cm.

control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 10 ml herbicide/2 l, is 1.35 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 4 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

At dose of 15 ml herbicide per 2 l water, the length of onion root became shorter, compared to the onion roots treated at concentration of 5 and 10 ml and to control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 15 ml herbicide/2 l, is 0.40 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 2 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

Treatment with the dose of 20 ml herbicide per 2 l water caused more negative effect – the length of onion root became shorter, compared to the root of onions treated at concentration of 5, 10 and 15 ml and to control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 20 ml herbicide/1 l, is 0.30 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 1 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm (Figure 2).

The average length of onion root at control group of onions is 6.7 cm. The largest length of the onion roots is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 4 cm.

At Table 2, we present the results of treatment with x-ray. As it show in table the doses of 900 rad, has more genotoxic effect than doses of 300 rad. Average length of onion root at doses 900 rad it is 2.6 cm, while at doses 300 rad it is 3.65 cm, it is two till three fold shorter than at control group (average length of onion root 6.7 cm).

The largest length of the onion roots at exposure 300 rad is 7 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 cm.

The largest length of the onion roots at exposure 900 rad is 5 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 cm (Figure 3).

The largest length of the onion roots at control group is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 2 cm.

2.  
900 rad 10

300

**Table 2. Results of the onion root length, in two different x-ray doses 300 and 900 rad for 10 second**

Bulb	(cm)		
	300 kv	900 kv	/ Control group
1	4	2	5
2	5	3	8
3	3	3	7
4	2	4	8
5	6	3	5
6	3	3	6
7	1	4	8
8	2	1	8
9	3	5	7
10	4	3	8
11	6	2	2
12	3	1	9
13	3	2	6
14	4	2	8
15	2	1	4
16	3	2	7
17	3	2	6
18	5	4	8
19	4	3	5
20	7	2	9
Average length of onion root	73 : 20=3.65 cm	52 : 20=2.6 cm	134: 20= 6.7 cm



2.  
**Fig. 2. Different length of onion roots at different concentration of herbicide**



. 3.

Fig. 3. Different length of onion roots at different exposure of x-ray

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results it can be concluded that herbicide Monosan, has more genotoxic effect, compared with x-ray, blocking the growth of the onion root in 30 ml herbicide concentrations.

The treatment of onion root in other concentration (5, 10, 15, 20 ml) has the shortest length compared with control group.

	30 ml	Monosan	-
			-
			-
(5, 10, 15, 20 ml)			-
			-

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## Influence of Earthworm Inoculation of Soil on Enzym Activity in Alfalfa Rhizosphere

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### SUMMARY

In recent years, soil inoculation with earthworms has been investigated in our country with an aim to increase soil fertility and plant productivity, and to assess the effect on soil microbiological and physical parameters. In this study, data on the effect of earthworm inoculation of Chromic Luvisol on enzyme activity in alfalfa rhizosphere are reported.

Single and mixed inoculations with endogeic, anecic and epigeic earthworms, and with nitrogen-fixing bacteria *Rhizobium meliloti* strain 116 were performed. Data showed that inoculations applied had different influence manner on enzyme activities of rhizosphere soil.

Single epigeic and endogeic earthworm inoculations had a pronounced positive effect on soil invertase activity.

Mixed inoculation with earthworms+*Rh.*

*Rhizobium meliloti* 116.

+ *Rh. meliloti*  
*Rh. meliloti*

- *melliloti* 116 and single inoculation with *Rh. meliloti* 116 tended to increase the urease activity at the first alfalfa cutting.
- 
- All single and mixed inoculations positively affected acid phosphatase activity at the end of the experiment. In general, the activity of all enzymes studied declined at the end of vegetation.

**Key words:** enzym activity, earthworm inoculation, Chromic Luvisol, alfalfa

## INTRODUCTION

- During the past decades in many countries earthworm inoculation of soil has been investigated as a mean for increasing plant production and soil fertility.

- Earthworms are dominant in soil macrofauna communities. Their activities in soil improve soil structure, water and air regime.

- They accelerate residue decomposition, take part in element cycling and improve nutrient availability to plants (Lee and Foster, 1991; Lavelle et al, 2004; Six et al, 2004).

(Lee and Foster, 1991; Lavelle et al, 2004; Six et al, 2004).

- Earthworms are well known vectors of microorganisms. As such, they facilitate the distribution of many microbial species, *Rhizobium spp.* being among them (Madsen and Alexander, 1982; Doube et al., 1994a). Higher soil enzyme activity (protease, urease, invertase and phosphatase) was found in the soil with earthworms than in the soil without added earthworms (Tao et al, 2009).

*Rhizobium spp.* (Madsen and Alexander, 1982; Doube et al., 1994a).

(Tao et al, 2009).

- Soil inoculation with earthworms is appropriate for biological agriculture systems aiming to provide healthy and environmentally friendly plant production (Thompson, 1993; Doube et al., 1994b).

(Thompson, 1993; Doube et al, 1994b).

(Valchovski et al., 2018).

- In our country, the experimentation  
- with this method started recently. We  
- published data on the influence of  
- earthworm inoculation on the yield of  
- alfalfa (Valchovski et al., 2018). In parallel  
- with the main aim, we planned to study  
- the influence of inoculation with different  
- types of earthworms on enzyme activity of  
- alfalfa rhizosphere which was the subject  
- of this investigation.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The experiment was conducted on  
- Cromic-Vertic Luvisol collected from 0-20  
- cm layer of the experimental field of  
- Chelopechene village near Sofia.  
- Agrochemical characteristics of the soil  
- was, as follows: humus content - 1.61 %;  
- mineral nitrogen - 8.6 mg/kg; P (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) –  
- 13.5 mg/100 g; K (K<sub>2</sub>O) – 23.0 mg/100g;  
- pH (H<sub>2</sub>O) – 6.1.

- The experiment was conducted on  
- Cromic-Vertic Luvisol collected from 0-20  
- cm layer of the experimental field of  
- Chelopechene village near Sofia.  
- Agrochemical characteristics of the soil  
- was, as follows: humus content - 1.61 %,  
- mineral nitrogen - 8.6 mg/kg; available  
- phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) - 13.5 mg/100 g;  
- available potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O) - 23.0  
- mg/100g; and soil reaction pH (H<sub>2</sub>O) -  
- 6.1. In the treatments, different types of  
- earthworms picked from local soils of  
- Sofia region were used. The test-plant  
- was the Bulgarian “Pleven 6” alfalfa  
- (*Medicago sativa*) variety. Plants were  
- grown in 10 L pots with tree replicates per  
- variant. The experiment was carried out  
- according to the following scheme: 1)  
- control without inoculation, 2) single  
- inoculation with endogeic earthworms, 3)  
- single inoculation with anecic earthworms,  
- 4) single inoculation with epigeic  
- earthworms, 5) mixed inoculation with the  
- three groups of earthworms, 6) mixed  
- inoculation with the three groups of  
- earthworms + symbiotic nitrogen-fixing  
- bacteria *Rhizobium meliloti* strain 116, 7)  
- single inoculation with *Rhizobium meliloti*  
- 116. For better earthworm life, 2%  
- manure was introduced in the soil. Pots  
- were watered daily up-to 60-70% of  
- water-holding capacity.

- The test-plant was the Bulgarian “Pleven 6” alfalfa  
- (*Medicago sativa*), “  
- 6”.  
- 10 l 3  
- : 1.  
- ; 2.  
- e  
- ; 3.  
- ; 4.  
- ; 5.  
- ; 6.  
- *Rh.*  
- *Rh. meliloti*  
- *melliloti* 116; 7.  
- 116.  
- 2 %  
- 60-70%

- The influence of different types of  
- inoculation on the activity of invertase,  
- urease and acid phosphatase in  
- rhizosphere soil at the first and fourth  
- alfalfa cuttings was investigated. The

Hoffman-Teicher (1961);

(Ampova and Paskaleva, 1970)

Bremner (1969).

ANOVA (LSD-

N P.

Hoffman

Tabatabai and

-

<0.05).

enzymes studied play a key role in the transformation of the three main biogenic elements – carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus. Enzyme assays were based on soil incubation with appropriate substrate, and after incubation the enzyme reaction products were determined colorimetrically. The following methods were used: for invertase activity – Hoffman and Teicher (1961), for urease activity – modification of Hoffman' method (Ampova and Paskaleva, 1970), for phosphatase activity – Tabatabai and Bremner (1969).

Data were processed through ANOVA (LSD-test at  $p < 0.05$ ).

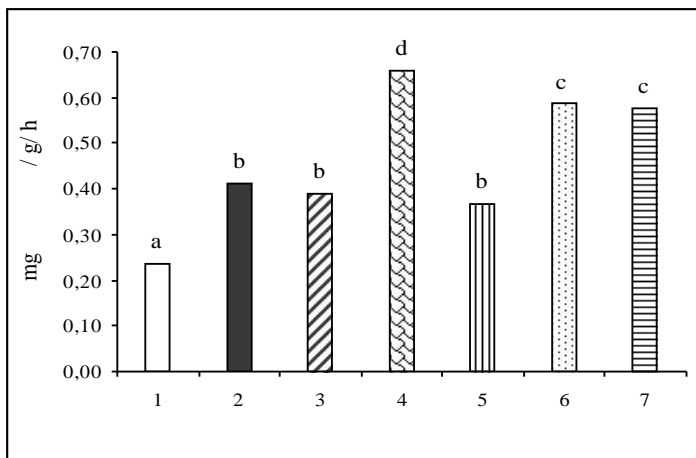
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At the first alfalfa cutting, invertase activity significantly increased in all treatments (Figure 1). The activity was the highest in the single epigeic earthworm inoculation, in the mixed inoculation earthworms+ *Rh. melliloti* 116 and in the single inoculation with *Rh. melliloti* 116.

116

*Rh. melliloti* 116.

*Rh. melliloti*



. 1.

: 1)

; 2)

; 3)

; 4)

; 5)

; 6)

+ *Rh. melliloti* 116, 7) *Rh. melliloti* 116.

Fig. 1. Invertase activity in alfalfa rhizosphere at the first cutting. Variants: 1) control, 2) endogeic earthworms, 3) anecic earthworms, 4) epigeic earthworms, 5) the three groups of earthworms, 6) the three groups of earthworms + *Rhizobium meliloti*, 7) *Rhizobium meliloti* 116

At the fourth cutting, lower values of invertase activity comparing to those at the first cutting were registered. In some treatments (single inoculations with epigeic and endogeic earthworms) the activity was higher than the control (Figure 2). Such a decrease at the end of the experiment was probably related to the reduction of available carbon sources for microorganisms.

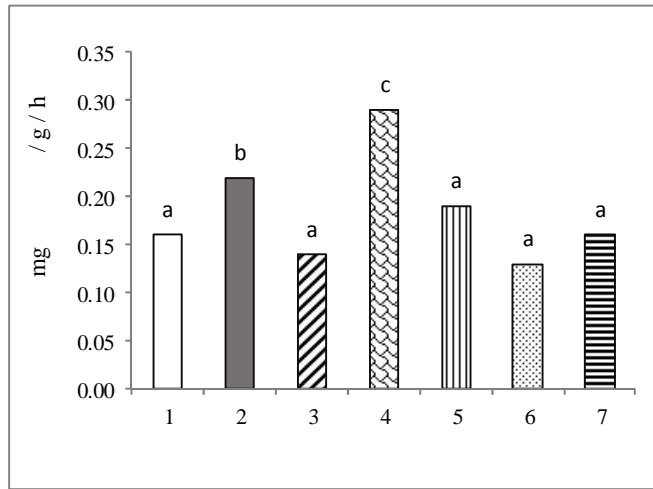
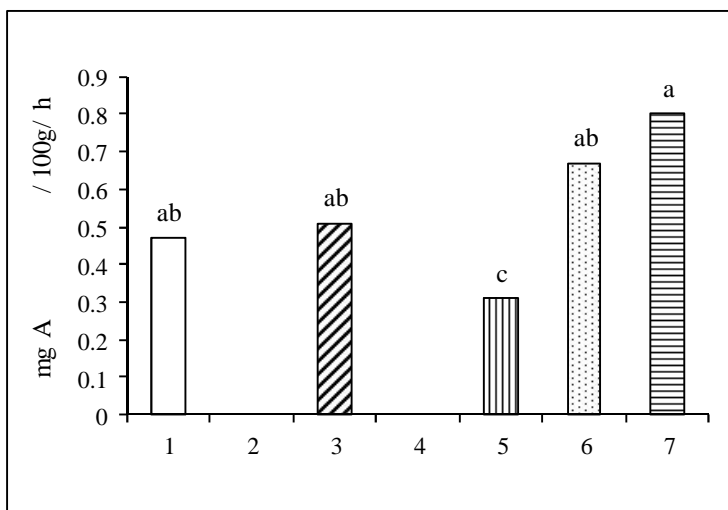


Fig. 2. Invertase activity in alfalfa rhizosphere at the fourth cutting. Variants: 1) control, 2) endogeic earthworms, 3) anecic earthworms, 4) epigeic earthworms, 5) the three groups of earthworms, 6) the three groups of earthworms + *Rhizobium meliloti*, 7) *Rhizobium meliloti*

The urease activity tended to increase in the mixed inoculation with earthworms+ *Rh. meliloti* 116 (var.6) and in the single inoculation with *Rh. meliloti* 116 (var. 7) at the first alfalfa cutting (Figure 3). This was probably related to metabolic activity of nitrogen fixing bacteria. The single inoculations with endogeic and epigeic earthworms and

the mixed inoculation with the three earthworm groups resulted in a decrease of urease activity. The activity in anecic earthworm treatment was close to that in the control. At the end of the experiment (fourth alfalfa cutting) urease activity was too low. Results obtained showed that the effect on urease activity was better pronounced at the first alfalfa cutting and that it highly varied among the types of earthworm inoculations.



. 3.

: 1) ; 2)

; 4)

; 6)

; 3)

; 5)

. + *Rh. melliloti* 116, 7) *Rh.*

*melliloti* 116.

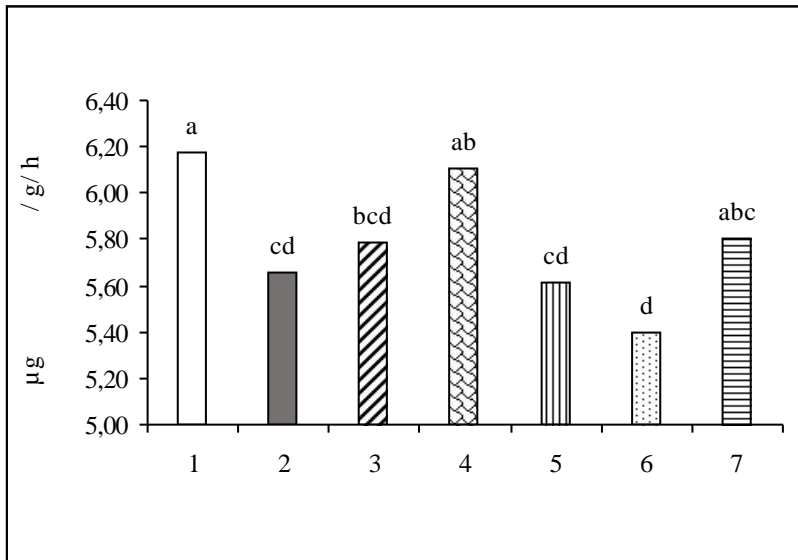
Fig. 3. Urease activity in alfalfa rhizosphere at the first cutting. Variants: 1) control, 2) endogeic earthworms, 3) anecic earthworms, 4) epigeic earthworms, 5) the three groups of earthworms, 6) the three groups of earthworms + *Rhizobium melliloti*, 7) *Rhizobium melliloti*

( 4).

- Data on acid phosphatase activity  
 - showed a decreasing trend in inoculated  
 - variants at the first cutting (Figure 4).  
 - Close to the control values were found in  
 - single inoculations with epigeic  
 - earthworms and nitrogen fixing bacteria.  
 - Significant differences with the control for  
 - single inoculations with anecic and  
 - endogeic earthworms and for mixed  
 - inoculation with the three groups were

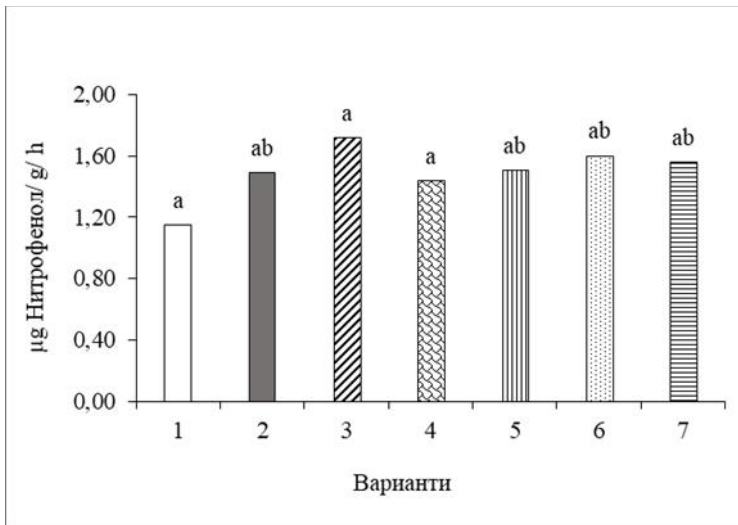
Aira and Domingues (2011),

found. As the other two enzymes, phosphatase activity changed with the cutting stages. At the fourth cutting, phosphatase activity lowered by absolute value comparing to the first cutting, but all inoculated variants had positive influence compared to the control (Figure 5). Anecic earthworms produced the highest increment of phosphatase activity. Similar study was made by Aira and Domingues (2011). They investigated the influence of three different earthworm types in manure amended soil and found that soil phosphatase activity dynamically changed with the time.



4. ; 1) ; 2) ; 3) ; 4) ; 5) ; 6) ; 7) *Rh. melliloti* 116; 7) *Rh. melliloti* 116.  
 Fig. 4. Acid phosphatase activity in alfalfa rhizosphere at the first cutting. Variants: 1) control, 2) endogeic earthworms, 3) anecic earthworms, 4) epigeic earthworms, 5) the three groups of earthworms, 6) the three groups of earthworms + *Rhizobium meliloti*, 7) *Rhizobium meliloti*





5.

; 3) ; 4) ; 5) ; 6) ; 7) +

*Rh. meliloti* 116; 7) *Rh. meliloti* 116.

Fig. 5. Acid phosphatase activity in alfalfa rhizosphere at the fourth cutting. Variants: 1) control, 2) endogeic earthworms, 3) anecic earthworms, 4) epigeic earthworms, 5) the three groups of earthworms, 6) the three groups of earthworms + *Rhizobium meliloti*, 7) *Rhizobium meliloti*

Ross and Cairns (1982)

13

Ross and Cairns (1982) studied the influence of earthworms on enzyme activity of ryegrass for a period of 13 months. They found that soil urease and phosphatase activities diminished during the experimental period, while invertase activity increased during the time. As a whole, earthworm inoculation stimulated the enzyme activities. Authors concluded that earthworms stimulate soil biochemical processes and contribute to increasing pasture production.

Data obtained in our study showed that the activity of enzymes studied in alfalfa rhizosphere change dynamically under the influence of inoculations and experimental stages. As a whole, the inoculation with earthworms and nitrogen-fixing bacteria have positive influence on the invertase activity in alfalfa rhizosphere, more pronounced in the first stage.

- Urease activity highly varied among different types of inoculation and the effect was better pronounced at the first alfalfa cutting. The effect on acid phosphatase activity was positive at the end of vegetation.

The activity of the three enzymes lowered at the end of experiment. It is known that enzyme activity is a dynamic soil indicator which has sensitive response to changes in soil environment. In the rhizosphere, except soil microorganisms, roots produce soil enzymes, as well. The low enzyme activity in the controls and in inoculated variants was probably due to reduced physiological activity and enzyme production of roots at the end of vegetation.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the pot experiment with alfalfa on Chromic-Vertic Luvisol, the single inoculations with endogeic and epigeic earthworms had a pronounced positive effect on invertase activity in the rhizosphere at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. The effect of inoculations on urease activity was better pronounced at the first alfalfa cutting and it highly varied among different treatments. In the mixed inoculation with earthworms+ *Rh. melliloti* 116 and in the single inoculation with *Rh. melliloti* 116 urease activity tended to increase, while in the single inoculations with endogeic and epigeic earthworms and in the mixed inoculation with the three earthworm groups it significantly decreased.

All single and mixed inoculations positively affected acid phosphatase activity at the end of the vegetation, with anecic species giving the highest increment. In general, the activity of all enzymes studied declined at the end of vegetation.

*melliloti* 116

*Rh. melliloti* 116

e

+ *Rh.*

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## Technological Indicators for Obtaining a Confectionery Product Linzer for Specific Health Needs

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### SUMMARY

The innovative product developed is based on gluten-free flours (rice, almond) dry extract of spirulina (*Spirulina Platensis* – 30% phycocyanin), auxiliary raw materials (cow butter, raspberry, powdered sugar, etc.) and hydrocolloid assortment of confectionery products in the country.

The aim of the study is to develop a formula and a new technology for obtaining a 'linger' confectionery product designed for specific health needs.

The physico-chemical and mineral composition of the raw materials has been studied and experimental laboratory firing of the product has been carried out. The pasta confectionery product is enriched with phycocyanins, trace- and macroelements, proteins and fats. The low protein content in rice flour (6.72%) is compensated by the addition of almond flour (21.20%). With regard to the fat in almond meal (51.40%) and its inclusion at

(51,40%),  
)

(28,64%)

(500 kcal/100 g  
) 28,64% , 9,09%  
, 12,79% 43,04%

(0,92%

the expense of rice flour (0.92% fat) leads to an increase in the fat content of the dough.

- The amount of fat input (28.64%) increased the doughiness of the dough and gives it the necessary friability. The energy value of the finished product (500 kcal / 100 g product) contains 28.64% fat, 9.09% protein, 12.79% fiber and 43.04% non-extractable substances.

The study for the preparation of a lincer had shown that the product had a good porosity of the medium, characterized by a pleasant taste, specific smell and aroma characteristic of the raw materials used.

The assortment is designed for people with specific health needs - patients with celiac disease, active sportsmen and prophylactics.

**Key words:** gluten-free flours, celiac, lincer, spirulina

## INTRODUCTION

A major problem that is directly related to human nutrition when using traditional cereals is gluten intolerance. Glutteny Enteropathy (GE), also known as celiac disease, is a chronic disease affecting children and adults at all ages, slightly more frequent in women than in men, with the target organ in the small intestine.

Gluten is composed of the proteins of gliadin and glutenin which are related to starch in the endosperm of certain cereal crops (Atanassova et al., 1977, Vangelov, 1999, Krachanova, 2000, Karadjov et al. 2007). They have different molecular masses and physical properties.

These two proteins make up about 80% of the protein content in the wheat grain and are the main cause of the development of gluten enteropathy. PE patients do not tolerate a gliadin-alcohol-soluble gluten

(Atanasova et al., 1977; Vangelov, 1999; rachanova, 2000; radjov, 2007).

80%

( zmina, 1971; Grishin et al.,1974; zakov et al. 1980).

( strovskii, 1959; Lenindger, 1985; rachanova, 2000).

( strovskii, 1959; Genadiev et al., 1968; Lenindger , 1985).

( strovskii, 1959; Haralampiev et al.,1970; Lenindger, 1985).

(Radoev, 1962; Asp et al., 1983; ntonova et al., 2003; Ayalew et al., 2006).

fraction. The only effective way to avoid symptoms is to apply selected diets in which wheat, rye, barley and some other cereals that may damage the intestinal mucosa are absent ( zmina, 1971; Grishin et al.,1974; zakov et al. 1980).

The technology of gluten-free bakery products is based on the use of corn, rice, soy and buckwheat meal as well as the use of starches of different botanical origin ( strovskii, 1959; Lenindger, 1985; rachanova, 2000).

Polysaccharides and hydrocolloids such as xanthan, cellulose, pectins, glucans, guar gum and their mixtures are used as structuring components for gluten-free textures and their formation ( strovskii, 1959; Genadiev et al., 1968; Lenindger , 1985).

Hydrocolloids are hydrophilic polymers, which usually contain many hydroxyl groups and may be polyelectrolytes. They improve the stability of the dough, the mold resistance, and the production of bread with a higher specific volume ( strovskii, 1959; Haralampiev et al.,1970; Lenindge , 1985).

When guar gum, pectin, xanthan gum and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose are added, bread is obtained with a softer medium and there is a slowing of the brewing of the bread.

The chemical composition of gluten-free foods has a lower nutritional value than traditional ones. This necessitates research on the use of dietary and dietary supplements for the production of dietetic bread (Radoev, 1962; Asp et al., 1983; ntonova et al., 2003; Ayalew et al., 2006) .

The purpose of the study is to establish a formula formulation and innovative technology for making a confectionery liner by using suitable gluten-free flours and a selected hydrocolloid.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

For obtaining lincer confectionery product, gluten-free flours were used: rice and almonds. Additional ingredients are added – powdered sugar and corn starch. According to the Ordinance No 8 of the Ministry of Health on requirements for the use of food additives, hydrocolloid – E412-guar gum is included.

The amount of gluten is determined by competitive enzyme immunoassay-R5 ELISA RIDASCREEN (AOAC-OMA, 2012). Laboratory firing of the product was done.

The innovative product is a pastry product – enriched with phycocyanins based on rice flour, almond flour, spirulina (Spirulina Platensis 30% phycocyanin dry extract), additional raw materials and hydrocolloid, which enrich the assortment of pastry products in the country.

Mix the oil dill paste from the flour and other ingredients by the single-step blending method. The finished dough is more plastic.

The spent chemical baking agent (baking powder) increases the dough's porosity. It is rolled with a 4-5 mm thick grinder and stays for 1 hour in a refrigerator to cure the oil. It is formed into balls and is prepared in sunflower oil-soaked baking molds. Since the dough is gluten-free and spills during baking, the use of molds is necessary.

The roasting is carried out for 5 minutes at 180 ° C.

The amount of fat input (28.64%) increases the doughiness of the dough and gives it the necessary friability. The energy value (500 kcal / 100 g product) is high based on the high fat content (28.64%) and the non-nitrogenous extracts (43.04%). The moisture content is relatively low (4.35%), as the raw materials involved in the dough are damp

412-  
-R5 ELISA RIDASCREEN  
(AOAC-OMA, 2012).  
Spirulina Platensis 30 %  
(  
)  
4-5 mm  
1  
5  
180 °  
(28,64%)  
kcal/100 g )  
(28,64%)  
(43,04%).  
(4,35%),

dry components – this plays an important role in the baking time of the finished assortment, which is reduced from 12 to 5 minutes.

This saves electricity, as well as time to prepare the product. The incorporation of all products in a single-phase incubation method also plays an important role in the time it takes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The chemical composition of the flours used is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Physico-chemical composition of flours**

Type of flours	Moisture % (x±sd)	Acid % (x±sd)	Fat % (x±sd)	Proteins % (x±sd)	Fibers % (x±sd)	Ash % (x±sd)	Gluten mg/kg (x±sd)	Carbo-hydrates % (x±sd)	cal/100 g Energy cal/100 g product
Rice flour	11.90±0.02	0.6±0.01	0.92±0.01	6.72±0.02	1.40±0.01	1.00±0.02	14.5±0.05	78.06±0.02	359
Almond flour	4.04±0.01	1.5±0.01	51.40±0.02	21.20±0.02	11.15±0.01	3.23±0.02	11.2±0.05	8.98±0.01	614

The proteins with higher content, almond meal (21.20%) and lower content of rice flour (6.72%). The higher fat content, the almond meal (51.40%) and the lower flour content (0.92%). In terms of moisture with higher moisture, the rice flour (11.90%) and, respectively, with lower moisture is the almond meal (4.04%). In terms of acidity with higher acidity, almond meal (1.5 ° H) and lower rice flour (0,6 ° H).

In terms of fibers with higher content, almond meal (11.15%) and lower content of rice flour (1.40%). With regard to the non-insulating extracts with higher content of rice flour (78.06%) and with lower content of almond meal (8.98%).

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2.

**Table 2. Macro- and trace elements content in flours**

Type of flours	Macro elements, mg/kg					Trace elements, mg/kg			
	Ca	K	Mg	Na		Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn
Rice flour	114.25	2743.30	400.67	2.46	9.63	5.18	76.77	111.45	70.37
Almond flour	275.49	6174.95	2954.66	543.21	7.09	12.93	57.32	28.04	56.61

, Mg, Na

With regard to the macroelements Ca, Mg, Na and K with higher content of almond flour, and respectively with lower content of rice flour. With regard to the Mn and Zn micronutrients, the rice content of the flour is higher and the lower the content of almond flour.

**Enriched product of proteins and fats – lincer "SPIRULINA"**

3.

**Table 3. Dough formulation**

/ basic raw material	/ structuring elements
rice / flour - 40% / almond meal -15% / corn starch - 5% / baculus - 0.5% / vanilla - 0.5% / salt - 0.5% cow butter - 28% Spirulina Platensis (30 %)- 5% Spirulina Platensis (30% phycoceanin) -5% - 5% lyophilized fruit banana - 5%	/ Guar gum 0.5%

30 ml

10

38 °

Technological preparation  
 Preconditioning was done by pouring the hydrocolloid with 30 ml of water at 38 ° C, staying 10 minutes to hydrate. Mix the oil dill paste from the flour and other ingredients by the single-step blending method.

( )

4-5 mm

1

The finished dough is more plastic. The spent chemical baking agent (baking powder) increases the dough's porosity. It is rolled with a 4-5 mm thick grinder and stays for 1 hour in a refrigerator to cure the oil. It is formed into balls and is prepared in sunflower oil-soaked baking molds.

Since the dough is gluten-free and spills

180 °  
5,83g.

5

during baking, the use of molds is necessary.

The roasting is carried out for 5 minutes at 180 °C. The weight of a lincer is 5.83g on average.

A microbiological analysis has been carried out, showing that no mold is found. The shelf life is 3 months.

### Appearance and characteristic of the product



. 1.

**Fig. 1. Appearance of the product**

The finished product has the right round shape and is well baked. It is characterized by its high friability due to the content of many sugars and fats, the low moisture content and the peculiarities of the technological process. It is characterized by a sweet taste and aroma, characteristic of the input raw materials. The color of the dough is two-color – in cream and dark green color, which is characteristic of the amount of *Spirulina Platensis* dry concentrate.

*Spirulina Platensis*.



## 6.

**Table 6. Microbiological analysis of lincer**

Sample type	Test item	Methods	E Unit of magnitude	Results of the test	Conditions of examination
"lincer „SPIRULINA“	molds	ISO 21527-2:2011	cfu/g	They are not established	=25±1

Was made a microbiological analysis of the product, no was found molds.

With innovative technology, the expiration date is extended to 3 months, as opposed to traditional technology, which is 2 months.

### CONCLUSIONS

The innovative "SPIRULINA" lincer product is gluten-free, GMO-free, preservative-free and non-artificial coloring agents enriched in phycoceainin, -3 and omega-6 fatty acids, vitamins E, B1, B6, proteins and fats.

The product has significant health benefits as well as no side effects. It is used in the confectionery industry. This product has a positive effect on the immune, secretory and circulatory systems of the human body.

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