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The Impact of the Weather Conditions on the Dynamics of CO₂ Emissions from the Soil in Seasonal and Long-term Dynamics

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Original scientific paper

Received: 15.04.2019

Accepted: 30.05.2019

Published: 05.08.2019

SUMMARY

The dynamics of the intensity of carbon dioxide flow from soil to a large extent depends on hydrothermal conditions. Changes in the temperature and humidity of the soil are influenced, on the one hand, by the air content and the diffusion rate, on the other - on the intensity of biological processes in the soil. The purpose of the work was to determine the patterns of influence of weather conditions on the ² emissions from the chernozem podzolized in conditions Left-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine in seasonal and long-term dynamics for the period of 2012-2017.

The intensity of the allocation of CO₂ was determined in ventilated non stationary

2012-2017

2

- respiratory camera using a portable gas analyzer, with averaging results throughout the day and periodicity of observations once a month. It has been established that throughout the year the carbon dioxide emissions from the soil dynamically change depending on temperature and humidity. The maximum emission falls on the spring-summer period, the minimum values inherent in the late-autumn and winter period. As a result of the study, it was found that the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions from the chernozem podzolized during the year varies from 145 to 700 ppm.

145 700 ppm.

- The difference between years of research illustrated the dependence of carbon dioxide production from soil from weather and climatic conditions. Under favorable weather conditions, with moderate moisture of the soil and a combination of high daily temperatures the production of carbon dioxide has been intensified by changes in physical and chemical processes in the soil, more active decomposition of root and fallen remains of higher plants and the general intensification of biological processes.

Key words: chernozem podzolized, CO₂ emission, long-term dynamics, hydrothermal conditions

INTRODUCTION

- Monitoring of the environment is an important trend in modern science in connection with the growing danger of man-made disasters, global climate change and other negative actions that violate the natural balance and stability of the functioning of the ecosystems of the planet.

- The timeliness of receiving monitoring information, the correctness and objectivity of its assessment depends largely on the efficiency and effectiveness of actions that prevent the development of environmental crises and disasters and

(Smagin et al., 2006).

2007).

(Stenberg et al., 2010).

» (Chestnykh et al., 2007).

CO₂

ensure their localization (Smagin et al., 2006).

The dynamics of the intensity of carbon dioxide flow from soil to a large extent depends on hydrothermal conditions. Changes in the temperature and humidity of the soil are influenced, on the one hand, by the air content and the diffusion rate, on the other - on the intensity of biological processes in the soil. Climate change observed today is not only a general increase in the temperature of the air (both globally and regionally), but also causes more frequent changes in the freezing and thawing cycles of the soil in the temperate and boreal zones as a result of a decrease in the thickness of the snow cover, as well as more frequent moisture-drying cycles in the summer.

As a result, spring-summer droughts became more frequent (Zolotokrylin et al., 2007). Studies of recent decades indicate that the above processes cause a sharp increase in CO₂ emissions and are therefore identified as a significant factor in increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (Stenberg et al., 2010).

Climate change causes modifications of greenhouse gas exchange processes, which can lead to the emergence of both positive and negative feedback in the «ecosystem-atmosphere-climate» system (Chestnykh et al., 2007). Thus, studies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change, are very relevant in finding ways to strengthen the deposition of organic carbon in the soil.

The purpose of our research was to determine the patterns of the influence of weather conditions on the emission of CO₂ in chernozem podzolized in seasonal and multi-yearly dynamics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Traditionally, adsorption methods are used to estimate the intensity of soil respiration (Machine, 2000), but unfortunately they have a number of significant drawbacks. First of all, a large number of reagents is used, which in the field conditions limits the number of repetitions or variants of the experiment.

Second, a significant active surface of the sorbent leads to the formation of the effect of "alkaline pump" and excess (overestimation) of true soil breathe indices by 25-40 %. The third major drawback is the need for immediate titration of the sample taken from the camera, which is difficult to do at night (in case of determining the daily breathing dynamics of the soil) (Siabruk, 2015).

Today there is a large variety of measuring systems that allow estimating the emission of CO₂ from the soil surface using single- and multichannel gas analyzers. Usually in soil science for this purpose gas chromatographs, equipped with two types of detectors - flame-ionization and cathetometer, for example, LCHM, Chrom-5, CPM (Voronin and Orlov, 1987).

Unfortunately, the lack of use of many of these devices has some difficulty in conducting express monitoring directly in the field.

To facilitate the operation of gas analyzers in field conditions, and to improve the reliability of the results, it is recommended to use a method of respiratory chambers. Respiratory chamber is an object with a closed space, which is used to measure the volume of gases in a fixed volume. Due to the convenience of design and operation, the use of chamber methods has become widespread.

One of the most common methods

(Machine, 2000),

25-40%.

) (Siabruk 2015).

CO₂

LCHM, Chrom-5, CPM (Voronin and Orlov, 1987).

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| CO ₂ | CO ₂ - cam-static method, | for recording CO ₂ from the soil surface is the cam-static method using an open gas meter with a respiratory chamber and a pump air system. The calculation of CO ₂ emissions is carried out by changing the CO ₂ concentration, the volume velocity of the airflow and the area under the respiratory chamber (Zvyagintseva, 1993). At one time, the chamber static method in their studies was also used by Lundegaard and Makarov. |
| | CO ₂ , (Zvyagintseva, 1993). Lundegaard Makarov. | Based on long-term research in this area, the most effective method of operational monitoring of carbon dioxide dynamics from the soil surface is the method of non-stationary chambers. |
| | J. Pumpanen, B. Longdoz W. L. Kutsch (Pumpanen et al., 2016). | This type of respiratory chambers in their research was used by J. Pumpanen, B. Longdoz and W. L. Kutsch (Pumpanen et al., 2016). Also, in order to improve the measurement conditions, modern gas chambers are equipped with fans for pressure equilibrium. Investigations of the influence of pressure as a factor of changes in the emission flow is engaged Trofimenko P. I., using the portable gas analyzer testo 535 (Trofimenko and Borisov, 2014). |
| | Trofimenko P. I., testo 535 (Trofimenko and Borisov, 2014). | Instrumental control of the intensity of the release of carbon dioxide from the surface of the soil was carried out using a portable gas analyzer "testo 535" (Siabruk, 2015, On-line materials: «Portable gas analyzers for monitoring of CO ₂ in the air»). |
| | (Siabruk, 2015, « 2 3-5 "). | Measurement was carried out 3-5 times a day with further averaging and statistical processing of the results. Simultaneously with the measurements of the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions, the physical parameters of the soil were determined. The soil temperature was determined with the help of a mercury Savinov thermometer, and the result of measurements was taken by an arithmetic mean of three consecutive measurements |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>(, 2006).</p> | <p>- (Meteorological glass thermometers. - Technical conditions, 2006).</p> |
| <p>CO₂ 2012-2016 . " “((07 ” ”) ("DP DG Grakwske") NSC ISSAR, . . : 4.1% (DSTU 4289: 2004, 2005); - 0.21% (DSTU 4726: 2007, 2008); mg/kg (DSTU 4115-2002, 2004); - 90 mg/kg (DSTU 4115- 2002, 2004).</p> | <p>Monitoring of the dynamics of CO₂ emissions during 2012-2016 years was carried out on the basis of a long-term stationary experiment "The impact of different levels of biologization of agriculture on soil fertility" (registered under No. 07 in the Register "Stationary field experiments of Ukraine") at Korotychansky (now the «DP DG Grakwske») to the experimental field of the NSC ISSAR named after O.N. Sokolovsky. Soil of the experimental field - chernozem podzolic, low-humus heavy loam on loess loam. In the arable layer of soil contains: humus by the Tyurin method 4.1% (DSTU 4289:2004, 2005); total nitrogen - 0,21% (DSTU 4726:2007, 2008); mobile phosphorus by the method of Chirikov - 111 mg/kg of soil (DSTU 4115-2002, 2004); moving potassium by the method of Chirikov - 90 mg/kg of soil (DSTU 4115-2002, 2004).</p> |
| <p>2012-2015 16-20 CO₂ (, -),</p> | <p>- Measurement was carried out during the growing season 2012-2015 on a monthly basis. In general, for the day we had a sample of 16-20 values which were subsequently averaged. From the monthly data we obtained, we were able to compute average CO₂ emissions from chernozem podzolic for each season of the year. The research was carried out within the limits of grain-growing crop rotation exclusively on winter crops (wheat and triticale), in order to minimize the influence of root respiration and to withstand the principle of a single difference.</p> |
| <p>2016 . CO₂ . . - .</p> | <p>- Starting in 2016, the study of the dynamics of CO₂ emissions from the soil was carried out in the cold season. It is common knowledge that during the winter period the soil does not stop breathing. In particular, a stable snow cover can effectively isolate the soil from atmospheric influences, thereby preventing the freezing of soil moisture</p> |

2017).

(Siabruk,

and providing conditions for biological activity (Siabruk, 2017). That is why, in view of the dramatic weather changes observed in recent years, we have decided to extend the timeframe for research from the growing season to the whole year. In the winter, experiments were conducted in a similar manner with the vegetation period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weather conditions during the years of research were very contrasting. The first year of the study (2012) was very dry: summer and autumn temperatures exceeded the average durable by about 15%. The amount of precipitation in the summer season varied and, in general, was one and a half times lower than the average multi-year indicators. In the spring (in April) the amount of precipitation was 30% lower than the average for all years of research.

(2012 .)

15%.

(30%),

2013 .

50%

2014 .

2015 .

490.7 571.3 mm

745 mm

2016 .

The high summer temperatures and low humidity in 2013 also did not contribute to the increase of microbiological activity, but in the autumn period, for the moderate warming of the soil and rainfall, which was 50% higher than the average long-term data, soil breathing was more intense. The following - 2014 and 2015 studies were characterized by moderate temperatures of atmospheric air and high enough rainfall (490.7 and 571.3 mm per year, respectively) (Weather archive in airport Khark v).

The rainfall in 2016 reached 745 mm per year, due to the very rainy spring. Such a high level of moistening at insufficiently high air temperatures did not help to increase the leakage of carbon dioxide from the soil.

The last year of the study turned out to be extreme weather conditions. The amount of precipitation for the summer period was no more than 4% of the

4%

345 mm)

2012 .,
(1).

CO₂

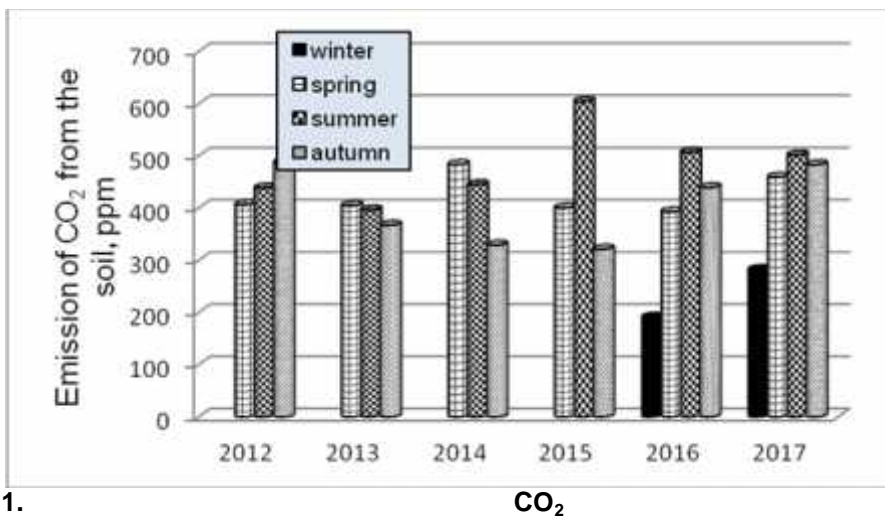
CO₂

2014 .

average multi-year data. Critically low rainfall in the year (about 345 mm) and high temperatures in the summer months suppressed the microbiological activity of the soil and lowered the processes of soil respiration.

The data determined during the growing season in 2012 show a significant difference between the intensity of soil respiration in different periods (Figure 1). Prolonged absence of precipitation led to a decrease in soil moisture in the upper layer in September and caused a decrease in the processes of breathing of the soil.

In the humid vegetation period, an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the ground air as a result of discrepancy between the rate of its formation and diffusion into the atmosphere. In autumn, the production of CO₂ by the soil decreased compared with the summer period. The reason for this was probably the inhibition of respiration due to the decrease of microbiological activity of the soil for low temperature and humidity. Similar conditions and data for CO₂ emissions were recorded in 2014.

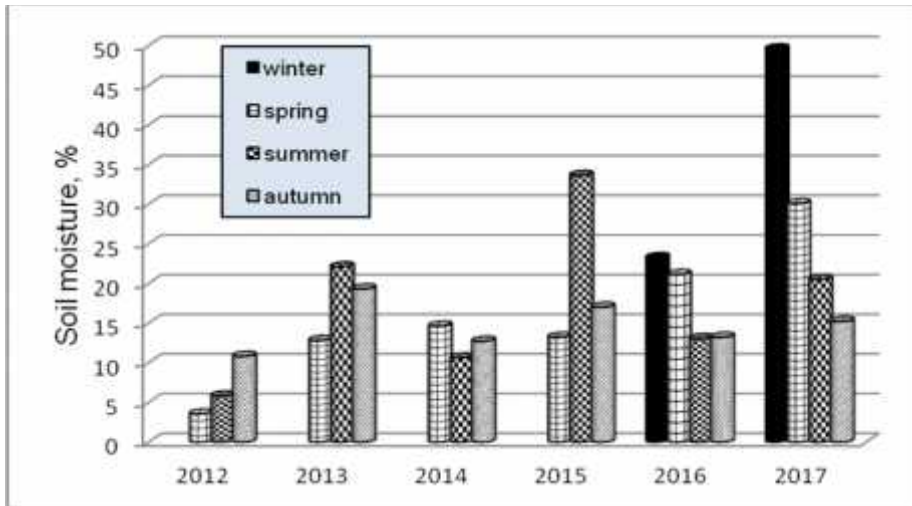


. 1.

CO₂

, 2012-2017 .

Fig. 1. The intensity of the allocation of CO₂ from chernozem podzolic in seasonal and annual dynamics, 2012-2017



2. , 2012-2017
Fig. 2. Seasonal and annual dynamics of moisture content of the arable layer of chernozem podzolic, 2012-2017

5 , 20-30%
 2015 ,,
 ,
 ,
 (Ambrosimova
 1979). 2015 2016 .
 ,
 ,
 2 20-40%
 ,

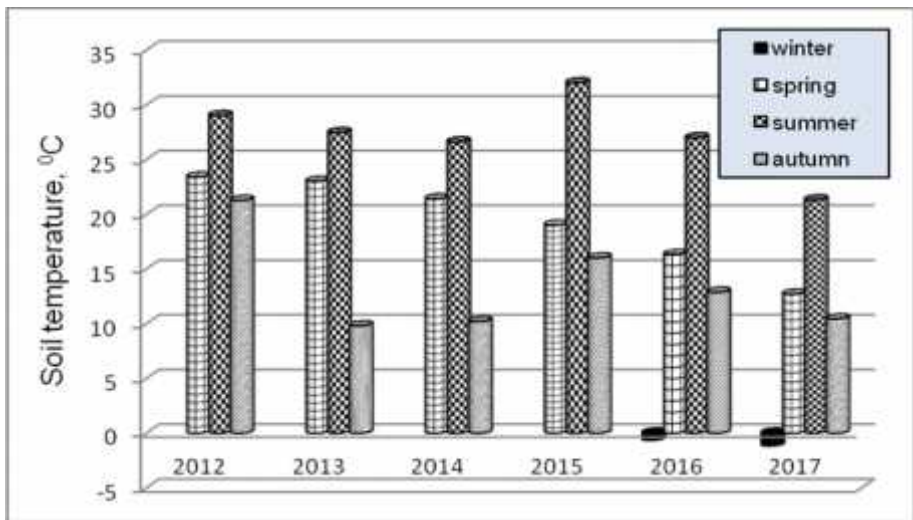
The soil is characterized by a clearly expressed dependence of the level of carbon dioxide emissions from soil moist with a maximum close to the field moisture content. The growth of emissions with an increase in humidity from 5 to 20-30 % in the summer period of 2015, due, above all, to increasing the availability of soil moisture for microorganisms and plants.

Moisturizing and raising the temperature of the soil increases not only the activity of microorganisms and the air content in the soil, but also the diffusion of gases in the soil and in the atmosphere (Ambrosimova, 1979). During 2015 and 2016, high ambient air temperatures were observed and sufficient rainfall, it contributed to the stable high emission of carbon dioxide from the soil throughout the year.

The results obtained during the winter season showed, that the contribution of the cold period to the annual CO₂ emission of soil from the soil is on average 20-40 %, and may depend on the type of agrocenosis and weather conditions of the year.

2017 .., 345 mm,
 2012-2016 .
 a
 500 ppm,

The last year of the study was characterized by extreme dry conditions. For the period from January to November 2017 fell 345 mm of precipitation, which is almost twice less than in 2012-2016. This did not contribute to the strengthening of microbiological activity of the soil and substantially depressed soil breathing. The production of carbon dioxide from chernozem podzolic did not rise above of 500 ppm, even during the warm period of the year.



3. , 2012-2017
Fig. 3. Seasonal and annual temperature dynamics of the arable layer of chernozem podzolic, 2012-2017

CONCLUSIONS

1. The intensity of the gas exchange between the soil and the surface layer of the atmosphere has a close relationship with the physical characteristics of the soil, such as temperature and moisture, and the natural factors that affect them, first of all, these are biological factors and meteorological conditions.
2. As a result of the study, a clear seasonal dynamics of carbon dioxide from chernozem podzolic was revealed, with a maximum in the spring-summer period with a gradual reduction to winter.

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 3. | , | 3. It is proved that the difference in the emission of carbon dioxide from the soil during the years of research is due to the influence of hydrothermal factors and weather conditions of the year. |
| 3. | 20-40% | CO ₂ |
| | | 3. The contribution of the cold period in the annual flow of CO ₂ emissions from the soil is on average 20-40 %, and may depend on the weather conditions of a particular year of the study. |

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Nurelle D (*Allium cepa*)

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

Comparison of Genotoxic Effect of X-ray and Insecticide Nurelle D, in Onion Roots (*Allium cepa*)

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Original scientific paper

Received: 26.05.2019

Accepted: 27.06.2019

Published: 05.08.2019

SUMMARY

o
Nurelle D.
300, 600 900 rad.
30 ml (5, 10, 15, 20,
)
8
Nurelle.

Aim of this research is to compare the genotoxic effects of x-ray and insecticide Nurelle. We treated the onion bulb in three different x-ray doses 300, 600 and 900 rad. We used, different concentrations (5, 10, 15, 20, 30 ml insecticide, diluted in 2 liters of drinking water). All the concentrations used caused inhibition to the growth of the onion root.
- The plants treated for 8 days. The length of onion root decreased as the concentration of insecticide Nurelle increased. Based on our investigation, that insecticide has negative effects on mitotic divisions in onion root tip cells.

30 ml,
300, 600 900 rad,
Nurelle 30 ml.
Nurelle.
Nurelle,
Allium cepa

At concentration of 30 ml insecticide the length of root it was zero.

While the onion bulbs treated at 300, 600 and 900 rad, did not block the growth of onion roots, such as insecticide Nurelle at 30 ml concentration.

Obtained results show that more genotoxic effect has insecticide Nurelle.

Key words: genotoxicity, x-ray, insecticide, Nurelle, root, *Allium cepa*

INTRODUCTION

The mutagenic and carcinogenic action of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides on experimental animals is well known and several studies have shown that chronic exposure to low levels of pesticides can cause mutations and/ or carcinogenicity (IARC, 1990, 1991; Yu, 2005; Bull et al., 2006).

(IARC, 1990,
1991; Yu, 2005; Bull et al., 2006).
et al., 2007)

Pesticide residues can be present in fruit and vegetables and represent a risk for human health. Several studies have shown that chronic exposure to low levels of pesticides can cause birth defects and that prenatal exposure is associated with carcinogenicity (Ferretti et al., 2007)

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.

Five different concentrations of insecticide Nurelle (5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 ml) were applied. These concentrations were prepared by dilution of insecticide in 2 liters 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 treated the onion bulb in three

Nurelle (5,
10, 15, 20 30 ml).
2
8

| | | |
|----------|----------|--|
| 900 rad. | 300, 600 | different x-ray doses 300, 600 and 900 rad. |
| 20 | () | For each concentration, 20 onions were used. |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of toxicity of insecticide Nurelle to onion roots was assessed by measurement of the root length (Table 1). The dose of 30 ml herbicide total blocking the growth of onion root.

Genotoxic effect of the herbicide at dose of 5 ml per 2 liter 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 3.45 mm. The largest length of the onion root is 6 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 mm.

At dose of 10 ml herbicide/per 2 liter water the length of onion root became shorter, compared with the root of onions treated at concentration of 5 ml and with control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 10 ml herbicide/2 l is 1.7 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 5 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

At dose of 15 ml herbicide/per 2 liter 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 0.75 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 3 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

Treatment with the dose of 20 ml herbicide/per 2 liter 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/2 l is 0.65 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 3 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

The average length of onion root at control group of onions is 7.05 cm. The largest length of the onion roots is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 4 cm.

1. Nurelle D, 2 (mm),

Table 1. Results of the onion root length (mm), in different concentration of insecticide Nurelle D, diluted in 2 liter of drinking water

| Bulb | Nurelle, 2 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Length of onion root in different concentration of insecticide Nurelle D, in 2 liter of drinking water | | | | | |
| | 5 ml/2 l mm | 10 ml/2 l mm | 15 ml/2 l mm | 20 ml /2 l mm | 30 ml/2 l mm | Control, cm |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 12 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 13 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 14 | 4 | 0.5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 17 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 19 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Average length of onion root | 69 :20= 3.45 mm | 34 : 20= 1.7 mm | 15: 20= 0.75 mm | 13:20= 0.65 mm | 0 | 141cm: 20= 7.05 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 8 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 cm. The average length is 4.1 cm.

The average length of onion root at control group of onions is 7.05 cm. The largest length of the onion roots is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 4 cm.

The largest length of the onion roots at exposure 300 rad is 8 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 cm. The average length is 4.1 cm.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|---|---|
| cm, | - | 600 rad | 7 | The largest length of the onion roots at exposure 600 rad is 7 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 cm. The average length is 3.8 cm. |
| cm. | - | 3.8 cm. | 1 | |
| cm, | - | 900 rad | 5 | 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. The average length is 2.8 cm |
| cm. | - | 2.8 cm. | 1 | |
| cm. | - | 9 cm, | - | The largest length of the onion roots at control group is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 4 cm. The average length is 7 cm. |
| | 4 cm. | | 7 | |

2. , **300,**
600 900 rad
Table 2. Results of the onion root length, in three different x-ray doses 300, 600 and 900 rad

| Bulb | 300, 600 900 rad Length of onion root in three different x-ray doses 300, 600 and 900 rad | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | 300 cm | 600 cm | 900 cm | Control group, cm |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| 11 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| 13 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 18 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 19 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 20 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| Average length of onion root | 82 :20= 4.1 cm | 76 :20= 3.8 cm | 56 : 20= 2.8 cm | 140: 20= 7 cm |

CONCLUSIONS

Nurelle ,
 -
 ,
 30 ml .

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

(5, 10, 15, 20 ml)

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

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Influence of Different Forms of Fertilizers on the Quality of Onions in the Conditions of Fertigation

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Original scientific paper

Received: 16.04.2019

Accepted: 28.06.2019

Published: 05.08.2019

SUMMARY

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 equaled quantitatively on nutrients with potassium sulfate and triple superphosphate. The onion is planted in the autumn and the yield was harvested in July.

The lowest dry matter content of leaves and bulbs was observed in the treatment with orthophosphates Eurofertil and KSC as nitrogen source, respectively 10.55% and 15.98%. The highest dry matter content in leaves is the unfertilized treatment - 13.07%, and in the bulbs with 19.67% absolute dry matter is only with DuoFertil polyphosphates.

In phosphorous fertilization, the lowest dry matter content in both leaves and bulbs is in plants fertilized with

(Eurofertil) – 11.23 % 16.94

%, (Duofertil) – 18.65 %.

43.2 63.4 mg.kg,
- 91.4 121.2 mg.kg⁻¹.

(Eurofertil), -

(Duofertil), -

(Vasileva, 2015).

()

orthophosphates (Eurofertil) - 11.23% in the leaves and 16.94% in the bulbs. The highest dry matter in the leaves is the treatment without P - 12.15%, and in the bulbs - polyphosphate (Duofertil) treatment - 18.65%.

As a health indicator, the nitrate content of the onions was measured ranging between 43.2 and 63.4 mg.kg, and in the bulbs - from 91.4 to 121.2 mg.kg⁻¹.

Depending on phosphorous fertilization, the highest values in the leaves show treatments fertilized with orthophosphates (Eurofertil), and the lowest is the phosphorus-free treatment. In bulbs, the highest values of nitrates due to phosphorus fertilization are recorded in treatments fertilized with polyphosphates (Duofertil). In the other two cases the values are lower or similar.

Key words: onion quality, nitrogen fertilizers, phosphorous fertilizers, ortho and polyphosphates fertigation, dry matter, nitrates

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, as a result of the increased health culture of the population, there is an increase in the demand for quality agricultural production. In vegetable market, besides the cost of production, its quality has become one of the factors influencing the placement of production.

The quality of production for fresh consumption is determined by its appearance (colour, size, shape, absence of physiological disorders and rot), hardness, texture, dry matter and organoleptic (nutritional) properties (Vasileva, 2015).

The market valuation of vegetable production is largely reduced to metrological units (size, transportability) and little changes in biochemical

characteristics are discussed. The main compounds forming the valuable and specific taste qualities of fruits and vegetables are those that should be embedded in state quality standards. (Mitova et al., 2016)

Driven by the need for food for the ever-growing population and the desire of producers to achieve greater yield per unit area, very often the biological value and environmental impact of production remain in the background.

In order to achieve good indicators, a sustainable balance between the elements of the system is needed: soil-fertilizer-plant-yield-quality (Petkova, 2012; Babrikov et al., 2010; Yancheva et al., 2003).

Onions are widespread culture both abroad and in Bulgaria. The area of onions in Bulgaria varies from 1320 to 1499 ha. On the sown areas, the onion ranks third after tomatoes and peppers (Babrikov et al., 2010; Bachvarov et al., 1990; Shaban et al., 2014). Its consumption is year-round. As a plant with a short vegetation period the onion does not deplete soil nutrients and can successfully be grown as a forerunner crop as well as a main crop in field and vegetable crop rotation.

In terms of nutrition regime, the onion due to its shallow root system and weak absorption ability is a demanding culture. Its requirements for potassium and nitrogen feed are large (Babrikov, 2002, Genkova, 2009; Genkova, 2010). At the same time, the species peculiarities of onions do not allow fertilization with manure, but also fertilization and feeding with high nitrogen norms. The quality of the produce is deteriorating - poor quality, non-durable bulbs with thick and open necks are formed. Excessive or unbalanced fertilization in many cases causes the accumulation of nitrates in

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(Bachvarov et al., 1990).

100%

– 85%.

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

both green onions and bulbs (Bachvarov et al., 1990).

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). Interesting situation with vegetable crops could be observed, because they are more intensively fertilized and irrigated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field experiment was carried out experimental onion as experimental plant (*Alium cepa*) with pre-winter planting and courgettes (*Cucurbita pepo*) as precursor.

(*Alium cepa*)

(*Cucurbita pepo*).

– 23.3% A¹

37.2%.

10“

–10” -
(Shaban et al., 2014).

- 12 - 1

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

2- 3-
1- 4- 23-35

The soil is Alluvial meadow, slightly sandy-clayey, the predominant fraction is small sand - 23.3% in A₁ 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 "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 length of 12 meters and width 1 meter. For fertigation, AQUATRAXX 6MIL 16MM/10CM/1.14L/H tape drip hose is used, doubled in the middle, along the plot, between the 2nd and 3rd row of bulbs. 1st and 4th row are 23-35 cm from the drip hose.

1. Duofertil TOP 34 (N-P-K 5-19-10 + 19SO₃ + 0,1% B + 0,1 Zn).

2. Eurofertil Plus 36 (Physio +) (P₂O₅ - 12%, K₂O - 24%, S - 15%, B - 0.2%).

1. KSC - N- 15%, P₂O₅ - 5%, K₂O -35%, B -0.1%, Fe-0.1%, Mo-0.1%
 2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO) (N-25%, SO₃-31%, MgO-2%).

3. Ammonium nitrate - N-34%.

15 kg. P₂O₅ da⁻¹

4 kg.da⁻¹

K₂SO₄

30 kg K₂O.da⁻¹,

(10 days),

13,5 kg

N.da⁻¹,

I- 1,5 kg N.da⁻¹, III-

2,25 kg N.da⁻¹, V-

VI-

3 kg N.da⁻¹.

- 1.
2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
3. KSC
- 4.
5. Duofertil TOP 34
6. Duofertil TOP 34 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
7. Duofertil TOP 34 + KSC
8. Duofertil TOP 34+ Ammonium nitrate
9. Eurofertil Plus 36
10. Eurofertil Plus 36 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO)
11. Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC
12. Eurofertil Plus 36 + Ammonium nitrate

The following fertilizers were used:

Phosphorous:

1. Duofertil TOP 34 (N-P-K 5-19-10 + 19SO₃ + 0.1% B + 0.1 Zn). Contains polyphosphates.

2. Eurofertil Plus 36 (Physio +) (P₂O₅ - 12%, K₂O - 24%, SO₃ - 15%, B - 0.2%). Contains orthophosphates.

Nitrogen:

1. KSC for vegetables - N-15%, P₂O₅ -5%, K₂O -35%, B -0.1%, Fe-0.1%, Mo-0.1%

2. SULFAMMO (N-PRO) (N-25%, SO₃-31%, MgO-2%). Ammonium sulphate based.

3. Ammonium nitrate - N-34%.

Fertilizers were applied with an equal amount of phosphorus 150 kg. P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ prior to onion planting. The nitrogen is equilibrated with ammonium sulphate to 40 kg.ha⁻¹ before the onion is planted. The potassium leveling was performed with K₂SO₄ to 300 kg K₂O.ha⁻¹. Nitrogen fertilizers were applied repeatedly, at an equal time interval (10 days), to achieve a fertilizer rate of 135 kg N.ha⁻¹, according to the following scheme: 1st and 2nd fertilization at a rate of 15 kg N ha⁻¹, IIIrd and IVth fertilization with a rate of 22.5 kg N.ha⁻¹, Vth and VIth fertilization at a rate of 30 kg N.ha⁻¹.

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 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

: 5 20 %.
 „ -10”,
 -
 (Babrikov, 2002; Genkova, 2009; Genkova, 2010; Petrova et al., 2016).

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

Mitova et al. (2016)
 ,
 .
 - 0,63
 - (-0.78).

, 1 (-0.92) (-0.89).
 , - % .
 . -
 Eurofertil Plus
 36 + KSC , -
 10.55 % 15.98 % . - % .
 . -
 13.07 % , 19.67 % .
 . -
 (Duofertil TOP 34).

The dry matter content is an important quality indicator of bulbs and fluctuates widely: from 5 to 20%. In the peppery varieties to which "Plovdiv-10" refers, the dry matter is higher, but its content also depends on other factors – the conditions and the way of growing the plants (Babrikov, 2002; Genkova, 2009; Genkova, 2010; Petrova et al., 2016).

The dry matter content is a valuable indicator of food taste and curative importance. The literature indicates a positive relationship between dry matter in onion, the content of disaccharides and the shelf life of bulbs (Shaban et al., 2014).

A similar experiment is derived from Mitova et al. (2016) and results are presented regarding the total sugars, nitrates and absolute dry matter in the leaves and bulbs. After further processing of this data, a positive correlation between the absolute dry matter and the sugar content was found to be 0.63 and a strong negative correlation between the nitrate and sugar content (-0.78).

A strong negative correlation was also observed with the nitrate content and absolute dry matter in the leaves and bulbs, respectively (-0.92) and (-0.89).

Table 1 presents the results obtained from a study of dry matter content. It can be seen that the lowest % of absolutely dry matter in the leaves and bulbs are observed in the treatment Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC for vegetables, respectively – 10.55% and 15.98%. Highest% absolutely dry matter in the leaves was observed in the plants of the control treatment - 13.07% and in the bulbs with 19.67% absolutely dry matter is observed in the fertilizer treatment with polyphosphates but without nitrogen (Duofertil TOP 34).

1.
, %

Table 1. Dry mater content in onion leaves and bulbs, %

| | Treatments | % Dry matter | |
|----|---|--------------|-------|
| | | Leaves | Bulbs |
| 1 | Control | 13.07 | 18.49 |
| 2 | SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 11.95 | 16.51 |
| 3 | KSC for vegetables | 11.44 | 17.57 |
| 4 | Ammonium nitrate | 12.33 | 17.64 |
| 5 | Duofertil TOP 34 | 12.3 | 19.67 |
| 6 | Duofertil TOP 34 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 10.24 | 18.35 |
| 7 | Duofertil TOP 34 + KSC for vegetables | 11.1 | 18.15 |
| 8 | Duofertil TOP 34+ Ammonium nitrate | 11.16 | 18.42 |
| 9 | Eurofertil Plus 36 | 11.43 | 17.35 |
| 10 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 11.11 | 16.92 |
| 11 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC for vegetables | 10.55 | 15.98 |
| 12 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + Ammonium nitrate | 11.83 | 17.52 |

(2) 43.2
63.4 mg.kg⁻¹, 91.4
121.2 mg.kg⁻¹.
500 mg 1kg (Bachvarov
et al., 1990; Shaban et al., 2014),
NO₃⁻

An important indicator that plays a health indicator role is the nitrate content of vegetables. The measured nitrate content in onions (Table 2) varies between 43.2 and 63.4 mg.kg⁻¹ and in the bulbs is from 91.4 to 121.2 mg.kg⁻¹. Under a permitted norm for nitrate content under a revoked Bulgarian state standard of 500 mg per 1 kg of fresh mass (Bachvarov et al., 1990; Shaban et al., 2014), which is the same as for green onions and for bulbs, the established NO₃ concentrations in bulbs and the list of experience is negligible.

2.

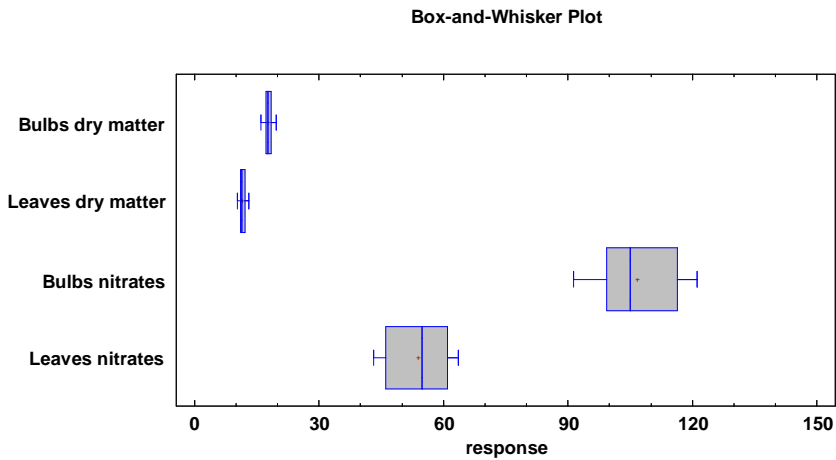
, mg.kg⁻¹

Table 2. Nitrates content in onion leaves and bulbs, mg.kg⁻¹

| | Treatments | Nitrates – mg.kg ⁻¹ | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | Leaves | Bulbs |
| 1 | Control | 43.2 | 94.8 |
| 2 | SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 54.6 | 105.4 |
| 3 | KSC for vegetables | 63.4 | 113.4 |
| 4 | Ammonium nitrate | 44.2 | 98 |
| 5 | Duofertil TOP 34 | 58.4 | 119.4 |
| 6 | Duofertil TOP 34 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 54 | 110 |
| 7 | Duofertil TOP 34 + KSC for vegetables | 55.2 | 121.2 |
| 8 | Duofertil TOP 34+ Ammonium nitrate | 45.4 | 101.8 |
| 9 | Eurofertil Plus 36 | 63.4 | 91.4 |
| 10 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + SULFAMMO (N-PRO) | 46.6 | 100.6 |
| 11 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC for vegetables | 63.6 | 119.4 |
| 12 | Eurofertil Plus 36 + Ammonium nitrate | 55 | 104.6 |

(3), (1). (-0.39) (0.097). 0,33, - 0.49.

The statistical evaluation of the dry matter content and nitrate content of the onion leaves and heads shows significant differences between the different parts of the plants (Figure 1). In the present experiment the calculated correlation in the leaves is average (-0.39) (Table 3), and in the bulbs there is no correlation (0.097). Because of absolutely dry matter on the leaves compared to the bulbs there is an average correlation 0.33, and for nitrates it is also average - 0.49.



. 1. ” “ (%)
(mg.kg⁻¹)

Fig. 1. Box and whiskers plot of dry matter content in onion bulbs and leaves (%) and nitrates content in onion bulbs and leaves (mg.kg⁻¹)

3.

Table 3. Correlations of dry matter content in onion bulbs and leaves and nitrates content in onion bulbs and leaves

| | Bulbs dry matter | Leaves dry matter | Bulbs nitrates | Leaves nitrates |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Bulbs dry matter | | 0,33 | 0,097 | -0,25 |
| Leaves dry matter | 0,33 | | -0,39 | -0,39 |
| Bulbs nitrates | 0,097 | -0,39 | | 0,49 |
| Leaves nitrates | -0,25 | -0,39 | 0,49 | |

CONCLUSIONS

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. | - | 1. Nitrogen fertilization reduces the dry matter content of onions |
| 2. TOP | Duofertil | 2. Fertilization with Duofertil TOP has increased the dry matter content under study conditions. |
| 3. - % | | 3. The lowest % absolutely dry matter content in leaves and bulbs was observed in the treatment Eurofertil Plus 36 + KSC for vegetables, respectively – 10.55% and 15.98%. |
| 36 + KSC | Eurofertil Plus | |
| 11.83 % 15.98 %. | - | |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

| | | | | |
|------------|---|------|---|---|
| 23.08.2017 | / | 01/2 | - | This work was supported by Contract No: DNTS/Austria 01/2 of 23.08.2017, from the Research Fund: "Distribution of nutrients in soil by intensive cultivation of vegetables by fertigation and optimization of the nutritional regime of crops to reduce the impact of fertilizers on the environment - OPTIMA " |
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| | | “. | | |

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Fatty Acid Composition of Rye Bread Type "Diabetic" with Additives of Linseed, Hemp and Sesame Flour

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Original scientific paper

Received: 08.05.2019

Accepted: 30.05.2019

Published: 05.08.2019

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to investigate the fatty acid composition of "diabetic" bread intended for specific health needs.

The trial was carried out with four batches of bread: a control containing rye flour, sample 1 containing rye flour and linseed flour, sample 2 with rye flour and hemp flour and sample 3 with rye flour and addition of sesame seed flour. As structurally determining component was added 2 g gluten. The fatty acid content in the mixes and the bread was determined by gas chromatographic analysis (Shimadzu 2010).

The SFA content in the four series varied from 12.50 to 14.82%. The highest amount of SFA was found in the control bread (10.61 g/100 g fat) and the lowest for sample 1 (8.08 g/100 g fat). Short-chain and medium-chain fatty acids have

” “ ,
-
.
:
, -1
, -2
-3
-
2 g .
Shimadzu-2010.
SFA
12,50% 14,82 %.
- SFA
(10,61 g/100 g),
- 1 (8,08 g/100 g
) .

(C4:0 C14:0).
 (16:0)
 (18:0).
 8,08
 g/100 g
 9,63 g/100 g
 (10,61 g/100g).
 MUFA
 -3 (36,77 g/100 g),
 -1 (22,12 g/100 g).
 (18:1cis9)
 3 (35,26 g/100 g),
 - 2 (19,00 g/100 g).
 PUFA
 -1
 (65,38 g/100 g),
 -3 (48,41 g/100 g).
 (18:2)
 e -
 (56,39 g/100 g),
 -1
 (26,02 g/100 g).
 (18:3)
 -1 (39,32 g/100 g)
), -3 (0,81 g/100 g)
 g).
 1
 (39,33g/100 g),
 -3
 (0,85 g/100 g).

not been identified (C4:0 - C14:0). Long-chain fatty acids are mainly represented by palmitic (C16:0) and stearic acid (C18:0).

Palmate acid varied from 8.08 g/100 g fat in the bread with addition of linseed flour and reaches values up to 9.63 g/100 g fat of bread with added hemp flour, compared to the control (10.61 g/100g fat).

Highest quantities of MUFA were found in sample-3 (36.77 g/100 g fat), and the lowest for sample-1 (22.12 g/100 g of fat). Significant differences were found in the content of oleic acid (C18: 1cis9) in the four mixtures. The highest content was in sample-3 (35,26 g/100 g fat) and the lowest for sample -2 (19,00 g/100 g fat).

In the PUFA spectrum, the highest quantity in sample-1 (65.38 g/100 g fat) was found and the lowest in the sample-3 (48.41 g/100 g fat). The content of the linoleic (C18:2) acid was highest in the control (56.39 g/100 g fat), respectively the lowest for sample-1 (26.02 g/100 g fat).

The highest content of linoleic (C18: 3) acid is in sample-1 (39.32 g/100 g fat) and in sample-3 was lowest (0.81 g/100 g fat).

With respect to -3, the highest amount was found in sample-1 with addition of linseed flour (39.33g/100 g fat) and the lowest in sample-3 with addition of hemp flour (0.85g/100 g fat).

The use of rye flour with the addition of linseed, hemp and sesame flour leads to the development of bread-type "diabetic" with very good bakery qualities. This bread is free of GMOs, preservatives and dyes. It can be consumed for prophylactic purposes and is intended for people suffering from diabetes, cardiovascular disease and obstruction.

Key words: fatty acid composition, „diabetic“-bread, cardiovascular disease

INTRODUCTION

Flax seed (*Linum usitatissimum*) is remarkable because it contains high content of omega-3 fatty acids, fiber and other unique plant compounds, for example lignans. It is great for the health of the heart and the digestive system to strengthen the immune system and also for hair. It may even lower the level of cholesterol and possibly blood pressure in some people.

In 100 g of linseed contain 42 g of fat, 29 g of carbohydrate and 18 g of protein. Flaxseed is the richest known dietary source of lignans (Corredu et al., 2015).

Sesamum Indusum is a rich source of most of the vitamins and minerals needed to maintain good physical health - honey, manganese, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, phosphorus, vitamin B1, vitamin E and tryptophan.

Each of them has beneficial effects on one or another organ – for example, copper relieves pain and inflammation, magnesium takes care of the heart and respiratory systems, calcium and zinc strengthen the bone and protect against osteoporosis. Tryptophan is an amino acid important for protein synthesis. 100 grams of the product contains 74% of the daily copper dose, 31% of magnesium and 35% of the amount of calcium needed by the body.

In addition, sesame seeds contain 2 extremely important substances belonging to the group of lignans (which are contained in linseed and which have strengthening, anticancer, antifungal and antiviral properties) - sesamine and sazamolín. They keep the cholesterol level low (Souza et al., 2018).

Flax seed (*Linum usitatissimum*) is remarkable because it contains high content of omega-3 fatty acids, fiber and other unique plant compounds, for example lignans. It is great for the health of the heart and the digestive system to strengthen the immune system and also for hair. It may even lower the level of cholesterol and possibly blood pressure in some people.

In 100 g of linseed contain 42 g of fat, 29 g of carbohydrate and 18 g of protein. Flaxseed is the richest known dietary source of lignans (Corredu et al., 2015).

Sesamum Indicum is a rich source of most of the vitamins and minerals needed to maintain good physical health - honey, manganese, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron, phosphorus, vitamin B1, vitamin E and tryptophan.

Each of them has beneficial effects on one or another organ – for example, copper relieves pain and inflammation, magnesium takes care of the heart and respiratory systems, calcium and zinc strengthen the bone and protect against osteoporosis. Tryptophan is an amino acid important for protein synthesis. 100 grams of the product contains 74% of the daily copper dose, 31% of magnesium and 35% of the amount of calcium needed by the body.

In addition, sesame seeds contain 2 extremely important substances belonging to the group of lignans (which are contained in linseed and which have strengthening, anticancer, antifungal and antiviral properties) - sesamine and sazamolín. They keep the cholesterol level low (Souza et al., 2018).

100 g
 , 13 g
 (Korn, 2018).

(*Cannabis*)

100g
 - 12 g
 , 30
 , 6 g
 254 kcal/100 g
 (Zajac et al., 2019).

ú

(Vangelov, 1999; Ayalew et al., 2006).

(Krachanova, 2000; Asp Nils-G et al., 1983).

The health benefits of sesame seeds include its protective properties of free radicals (believed to be responsible for the development of cancer cells) and the content of phytosterols that care for the heart and the immune system. In 100 g of sesame seeds, there are almost 19 g of protein, 13 g of carbohydrates and 48 g of fat (Korn, 2018).

Cannabis has the highest content of vitamin E. It is a vitamin that helps improve skin, stimulates physical endurance and fitness, plays an important role in shaping the immune system and the reproductive system, has a beneficial effect on the functioning of the organs of vision and the functional state of the cardiovascular and nervous system. The 100g product contains: 12 g of fat, 30 g of protein, 6 g of carbohydrates. The energy value is 254 kcal/100 g of product. Already in antiquity in China are described for the first time in scientific treatises the unique beneficial properties of hemp (Zajac et al., 2019).

Each grain has its characteristic qualities and composition. Its use in bread-making is accompanied by the knowledge of these qualities and composition and the finding of a suitable technological regime with a view to obtaining bread with desirable health and organoleptic qualities (Vangelov, 1999, Ayalew et al., 2006). The production of bread with functional ingredients such as soluble and insoluble fiber, -glucans, unsaturated fatty acids, minerals and vitamins can play a positive role in the health of the mass consumer if these foods are produced in the required quality and at an affordable price (Krachanova, 2000; Asp et al., 1983).

Contemporary statistical research has shown a steadily increasing incidence of obesity, diabetes, oncological and cardiovascular disease.

This requires the production of healthy

(Antonova et al., 2003).

(Haralampiev et al., 1970).

(HDC)

(

foods that have a preventive effect on these diseases (Antonova et al., 2003).

The qualitative and quantitative content of mineral salts in water affects the quality of the dough. When mineral water (soft) water is poured, the dough is spilled, and in rich mineral salts the gluten of the dough is tightened. (Haralampiev et al., 1970).

Bread is of high biological value - it does not contain GMOs, preservatives, flavorings and colorants. The bread, characterized as high-protein type "diabetic" and high-energy, is characterized by enriched content of biologically active substances: -glucans, omega-6 fatty acids, micro- and macroelements such as potassium, calcium, manganese, selenium, magnesium and B vitamins. The mix of the imported flour also provides indispensable amino acids: lysine, tryptophan, histidine, phenylalanine, leucine, isoleucine, threonine, methionine, valine and arginine. Achieved technological characteristics define it as suitable for prophylactic nutrition as well as for consumers suffering from diabetes, food, cardiovascular and other diseases.

The expected therapeutic effects due to the increased content of biologically active substances in the bread are:

- Reduction of low-density cholesterol (LDL) without affecting high-density cholesterol (HDC) and triglycerides (cardiovascular disease)
- Increasing glucose tolerance of the body (Type 2 diabetes)
- Increasing anti-tumor immunity and radioprotection (Oncological diseases)
- Weight reduction (Obesity)
- Antioxidant effect (Free radicals release)

• Enhancement of the immune system against bacteria and parasitic infections
 - The study included three variants for the production of protein-enriched "diabetic" bread.

(15612-83). (Lim et al., 2009).

Bligh & Dyer (Can. J. Biochem. Physiol., 1959), /FAME/ Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan),

Shimadzu - 2010. 30 ml 38 ° 10 20 36 ° , 30 80 50 200 °

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Analytical methods used:

Organoleptic assessment

Organoleptic evaluation of the raw materials – appearance, colour, taste, aroma (BDS15612-83). The breads developed were organoleptically evaluated on the 9th Bald Hedonic Scale (Lim et al., 2009).

Biochemical methods

Determination of fatty acid composition

Extraction of total lipids in the flour and the bread was made by the method of Bligh & Dyer (Can. J. Biochem. Physiol., 1959), such as methyl esters of fatty acids /FAME/ analyzed using a gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a flame ionisation detector and an automatic injection system.

The assay was performed with four sets of bread: Control containing rye flour, sample 1 containing rye flour with the addition of linseed meal, proba2 featuring rye flour and supplemented with hemp flour and sample 3, with the participation of rye flour and addition of sesame flour. 2 g of gluten are added as a structurally determining additive. It is determined the fatty acid content of the four mixes and the bread by means of gas chromatographic analysis (Shimadzu 2010).

Pre-conditioning of dried rye kernel and dry gluten was made by pouring with 30 ml of water at 38 °C and allowed to dissolve for 10 minutes. The fermentation is carried out in a thermostat for 20 minutes at 36 °C, mixing and fermentation for 30 minutes. The final fermentation is 80 minutes. Baking is done for 50 minutes at 200 °C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fatty acid profile of the input flour is shown in Table 1.

1.

1.

(g/100 g)

Table 1. Fatty acid composition of the output flours (g/100 g fat)

| Fatty acid composition | Rye flour | Linseed flour | Hemp flour | Sesame flour |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| SFA | | | | |
| C-16:0 | 16,28 | 6,54 | 6,17 | 8,89 |
| C-18:0 | 0,83 | 5,81 | 2,07 | 5,18 |
| MUFA | | | | |
| C-16:1t9 | 0,18 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 |
| C-16:1c9 | 0,24 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,12 |
| C-18:1c9 | 16,85 | 26,08 | 7,44 | 38,73 |
| PUFA | | | | |
| C-18:2 | 56,38 | 14,19 | 57,72 | 44,81 |
| aC-18:3 | 4,95 | 45,38 | 18,23 | 0,32 |
| | | | | |
| SFA | 18,15 | 13,08 | 9,64 | 14,85 |
| MUFA | 20,36 | 27,30 | 8,95 | 39,96 |
| PUFA | 61,49 | 59,62 | 81,40 | 45,19 |
| C-18:1cis-FA | 0,97 | 0,25 | 0,83 | 0,23 |
| n-3 | 5,01 | 45,38 | 19,62 | 0,36 |
| n-6 | 56,48 | 14,21 | 61,77 | 44,83 |
| n-6/ n-3 | 11,27 | 0,31 | 3,15 | 122,83 |

- SFA
 - (18,15 g/100g fat),
 - 2 (9,64 g/100g fat).
 - (C 4:0
 C 14:0).
 - (C 16:0),
 - 2,5 times lower in
 - linseed, hemp, sesame and sunflower
 - meal than in rye.
 - MUFA
 - (39,96 g/100g fat)

With regard to SFA, the highest amount of rye flour (18.15 g/100g fat), respectively 2 times the lowest in hemp flour (9.64 g/100g fat), was found.

There are no short-chain and medium-chain fatty acids (C 4:0 to C 14:0). The only representative is palmate acid (C 16:0), which is 2.5 times lower in linseed, hemp, sesame and sunflower meal than in rye.

In terms of MUFA, the highest amount is in the sesame flour (39.96 g/100g fat) and 4.5 times lower in hemp flour (8.95

), 4,5 - (8,95 g/100g).
 (18:1) -
 - (38,73 g/100g) -
), - 5
 (7,44 g/100g).
 18:2) - - (57,72 g/100g)
 ú - 4
 - (14,19 g/100g).
 (18:3) - -
 (45,38 g/100g),
 (0,05 g/100g PUFA) - (81,40 g/100g), 1,8
 (45,19 g/100g) -
 -3 - -
 (45,38 g/100g),
 9 -
 (5,01 g/100g).
 -6 -
 (61,77 g/100g) 4
 - (14,21 g/100g).
 -6/ -3, -
 912,85, -
 - 0,31,
 -6/ -3
 0,31, 36 -
 - 11,27.
 -6/ -3
 3,15, 3,6 -
 - 11,27.
 (g/100g))
 2.

g/100g fat).

The content of oleic (C 18:1) acid is also highest in the sesame flour (38.73 g/100g of fat), respectively 5 times the quantity of hemp flour (7.44 g/100g fat).

With respect to the content of linoleic (C18:2) acid, the highest content is in hemp flour (57.72 g/100g fat), 4 times less is the amount of flax flour (14.19 g/100g fat).

Other flours occupy an intermediate place. With regard to the content of linoleic acid (C18:3), the highest content is found in flax flour (45.38 g/100g fat), and in sunflower flour is the lowest (0.05 g/100g of fat).

In terms of PUFA, the highest amount of hemp flour (81.40 g/100g fat) and 1.8 times lower for sesame flour (45.19 g/100g of fat) is highest.

In terms of -3, the highest amount of flax flour (45.38 g/100 g of fat) and 9 times lower in rye flour (5.01 g/100 g of fat) is the highest.

Other flours occupy an intermediate place. In terms of -6, the highest amount is in hemp flour (61.77 g/100g fat), and flax flour is 4 times lower (14.21 g/100g fat).

In terms of -6/ -3, the highest amount of sunflower meal is 912.85, and the lowest for flax flour - 0.31, which is only found in fish.

The -6/ -3 ratio of flax flour is 0.31, which is 36 times lower than that of rye flour - 11.27. The -6/ -3 ratio for hemp flour is 3.15, which is 3.6 times less than that for rye flour - 11.27.

The fatty acid composition of the bread (g/100g of fat) is reported in Table 2.

Table 2. Fatty acid composition of the protein-enriched bread (g / 100 g fat)

| Fatty acid composition | (+2 g control (rye flour +2 g gluten) | (+ sample 1 (rye flour +linseed flour) | (+ sample 2 (rye flour +hemp flour) | (+ sample 3 (rye flour + sesame flour) |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| SFA | | | | |
| C-16:0 | 10,61 | 8,08 | 9,63 | 9,37 |
| C-18:0 | 2,50 | 3,71 | 2,49 | 4,52 |
| MUFA | | | | |
| C-16:1c9 | 0,75 | 0,33 | 0,63 | 0,31 |
| C-18:1c9 | 24,49 | 20,48 | 19,00 | 35,26 |
| C-18:1c11 | 1,04 | 1,13 | 1,00 | 0,99 |
| C-20:1c11 | 0,62 | 0,77 | 0,52 | 0,51 |
| PUFA | | | | |
| C-18:2 | 56,39 | 26,02 | 55,05 | 47,49 |
| aC-18:3 | 2,08 | 39,32 | 8,57 | 0,81 |
| SFA | 14,35 | 12,50 | 13,49 | 14,82 |
| MUFA | 27,01 | 22,12 | 21,36 | 36,77 |
| PUFA | 58,64 | 65,38 | 65,15 | 48,41 |
| C-18:1cis-FA | 0,43 | 0,39 | 0,51 | 0,27 |
| n-3 | 2,10 | 39,33 | 8,95 | 0,85 |
| n-6 | 56,44 | 26,05 | 56,14 | 47,53 |
| n-6/ n-3 | 26,92 | 0,66 | 6,27 | 56,07 |

g/100g),
1 (12,50 g/100g).

(C4:0 C14:0).
(16:0),
2,53 - -1 (8,08
g/100g),
(10,61 g/100g
MUFA -
3 (36,77 g/100g
2 (21,36 g/100g
).
(18:1) - -
3 (35,26
g/100g), -
1,8 2

With respect to SFA, the highest is the quantity in sample 3 (14.82 g/100g fat), and the lowest for sample 1 (12.50 g/100g of fat). There are no short-chain and medium-chain fatty acids (C4:0 to C14:0). The palmitate acid level (C16:0) is 2.53 points lower in sample-1 (8.08 g/100g fat) compared to the control (10.61 g/100g fat).

For MUFA, the highest amount in sample 3 (36.77 g/100g fat) was highest, and 1.7 times lower for sample 2 (21.36 g/100g fat). For the oleic acid content (C18:1), the highest content was found in sample 3 (35.26 g/100g fat), respectively the lowest of 1.8 times the quantity in sample 2 (19.00 g/100g fat).

(19,00 g/100g).

(18:2) - -
 (56,39 g/100g
), - 2,16
 1 (26,02
 g/100g). -
 (18:3)
 -
 2 (39,32 g/100g
), 3 -
 48,5 (0,81 g/100g).
 PUFA -
 1 (65,38 g/100g
), - 1,35
 3 (48,41 g/100g). -
 -3
 1 (39,33g/100g), 46,3
 - 3 (0,85 g/100g
). -
 -6 -
 (56,44 g/100g), 2,16
 - 1 (26,05 g/100g
). -6/ -3
 - 3
 (56,07), - 85 -
 1 (0,66). -
 -
 -6/ -3
 26,92 41 -
 1 - 0,66 (+).

With respect to the content of the highest content of linoleic (C18:2) acid, the control (56.39 g/100g fat), respectively, is 2.16 times lower than sample 1 (26.02 g/100g fat).

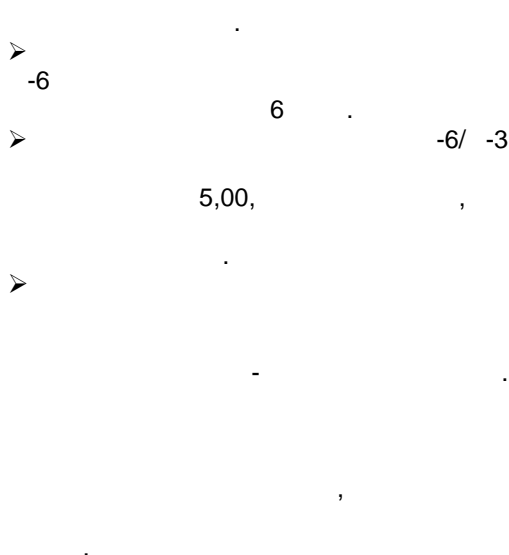
Concerning the content of linoleic acid (C18:3) at the highest content, it was found in sample 2 (39.32 g/100g of fat) and in sample 3 was 48.5 times lower (0.81 g/100g fat).

With respect to PUFA, the highest amount in sample 1 (65.38 g/100g fat) is highest, and 1.35 times lower for sample 3 (48.41 g/100g fat). Highest is the amount of -3 in sample 1 (39.33g/100g fat) and 46.3 times the lowest in sample 3 (0.85g/100g fat).

With respect to -6, the highest amount in the control (56.44 g/100g fat) and 2.16 times the lowest in sample 1 (26.05 g/100g fat). With respect to -6/ -3, the ratio of sample 3 (56.07 g/100 g fat) is highest, and the lowest by 85 times less for sample 1-0.66. Compared to the control, where rye flour without high-protein flour is added, the -6/ -3 ratio is 26.92 and is 41 times higher than sample 1 - 0.66 (rye + linseed flour).

CONCLUSIONS

- Incorporation of high protein flour into rye leads to an increase in fat and protein content, as well as an energy value at the expense of the carbohydrate component, which determines them as healthy and beneficial to the human body.
- The amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the breads obtained increased significantly (4 to 6 times) compared to the control of protein-enriched loaves of flax and hemp flour.
- Experimentally, the omega-3 fatty acid content of hemp flour increased 4 times, and in flax flour 19 times the



control.

➤ The amount of essential omega-6 fatty acids in flax flour is increased 6 times.

➤ The -6/ -3 fatty acids ratios in these breads are below 5,00, which means that products have a low risk factor for human health.

➤ The development of new long-lasting breads has increased the possibilities of dietary and prophylactic-curative nutrition. Incorporating the developed bread types into the daily diet of humans creates conditions for reducing the risk of various diseases as well as maintaining good health status.

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State of the Industrial Property Objects and Applicant Activities in Bulgaria

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Original scientific paper

Received: 18.06.2019

Accepted: 11.07.2019

Published: 05.08.2019

SUMMARY

The article presents the results of a study aimed at assessing the state of industrial property in Bulgaria and related applicant activity.

- The institutional framework (structures and legal framework) for the development of industrial property and applicant activity has been analyzed. The legal aspects related to the protection of intellectual property have been reviewed, which in Bulgaria are extremely complex and sometimes controversial.

- The study presents perspectives on the extent to which applicant activity has developed in Bulgaria, what are the main barriers to it, what are the ways to increase applicant activity in the short and long term.

Key words: intellectual property, industrial property, patent, applicant activity

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JEL: M21

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the industrial revolution and the rapid development of science and technology, intellectual property stands out as a new type of property, with a very dynamic intercompany transfer. The issue of ownership of the products of creative work of human, new technical solutions and inventions requires a timely solution to avoid conflicts of interest between producers and innovators.

The problem of the protection and use of intellectual property is a priority for both individual states and a number of international treaties and agreements. They are constantly improving the legal system for the protection of intellectual property.

The legal regulation of intellectual property objects dates back to the seventeenth century, with two groups of prerequisites:

- Legal prerequisites - most of the industrially developed countries passed patent laws at that time - 1624 (Statute of Monopolies - Great Britain), 1790 (United States Patent Law), 1791 (French Patent Law), 1870 (Patent Law of Russia), 1877. (German Patent Law) and others.

Most European countries by the end of the nineteenth century adopted laws in the field of inventions and other areas of intellectual property.

- Economic prerequisites - they began with the end of the free competition phase and the emergence of monopolistic competition in the market. In order to secure a competitive position and increase the market share, economic operators need to implement and take advantage of significant competitive advantages. Such an advantage is the use of the latest scientific and technological developments. They are

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10 %

90 % .

subject to a patent monopoly (exclusive right)

The factors that stimulate the development of licensed trade are:

- Separation of research into an independent business sector;
- Continuous increase in research costs, which makes it practically impossible to carry out research in all areas of human knowledge.

Only China, the USA and Russia can afford to carry out research in almost all areas.

- There is a high uncertainty of the end results and the risk of failure in research, which is usually around 90%. Of the remaining 10%, only half of them find a realization of the end product.

The main task of the present research is to collect information about the situation in Bulgaria from the point of view of the industrial property objects.

The main objective was to study the statute of industrial property objects and applicant activity in Bulgaria and to outline the prospects for their development on this basis. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to collect and analyze information in several directions.

First, to get a representative picture of the situation in terms of what the institutional framework of the process is and what the level of competence of the main participants in the trade in licensed products is. **Secondly**, the research should cover the intellectual property objects of scientific and technical nature, namely: patent inventions, utility models, industrial design, geographical names, trademarks and various plant and animal varieties.

Thirdly, it is necessary to study the

- place that Bulgaria occupies in the global market for licenses. Here the problems in the development and sale of various technologies should be clarified and measures should be proposed to address them.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The lines of interest outlined here
- also define the main research objectives:

1.

- **Task 1:** To evaluate the institutional framework in Bulgaria in terms of intellectual property. The evaluation has two aspects: which organizations and agencies are directly or indirectly involved in the protection of intellectual property, in particular industrial property, and what is the relative number of staff working there.

Next, it is necessary to obtain information on its level of competence.

2.

- **Task 2:** To gather information about patent inventions, utility models, industrial design, geographical concepts, trademarks and selection of new plant cultivars and animal breeds by years in Bulgaria. Based on an assessment of their condition, the main problems and directions for their development could be identified.

3.

- **Task 3:** To evaluate the place that Bulgaria occupies in the world according to the patenting activity.

- The development of processes related to the protection of intellectual property requires the involvement of entities that have different roles and motivations. In order to get a representative picture, it is necessary to follow different perspectives. For this reason, the present study is aimed at **three separate groups of entities**, representatives of different stakeholders - government institutions (patent office, agencies, commissions, etc.).

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | | - | Historical overview of the development of intellectual property |
| | | - | There were sufficient differences in national patent laws that made it difficult for applicants to patent abroad. |
| 20.03.1883 | „ | - | An international agreement on the unification of the basic provisions of national patent laws was adopted on March 20, 1883 and is called the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property", which initiated the establishment of the World Patent System (Borisov, 1999). |
| 1999). | „ | - | The Paris Convention officially introduces the concept of "industrial property", including the following objects: |
| | „ | - | patents of inventions, utility models, |
| | „ | - | industrial designs, trademarks of services, |
| | „ | - | trade name, appellations of origin of the products, indications of origin, |
| | „ | - | prosecution of bad faith competition. |
| | 09.09.1886 | - | Three years later, on September 9, 1886, in the city of Bern, Switzerland, the protection of intellectual products in the field of literature, art and science was regulated (Berne Convention for the Protection of Works of Literature and Art) (Borisov, 2003). |
| | (| - | |
| |) (Borisov, 2003). | - | |
| „ | „ (authors right) | - | The common terms in it are 'authors right' and 'copyright'. The generic term here is "literary and artistic property" |
| „ | „ (copyright). | - | On 14 July 1967, in Stockholm, Sweden, a convention was signed for the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with its headquarters in Geneva, which became one of the 16 specialized UN organizations (Bozhinova, 2005). The formalization and international recognition of intellectual property is being observed. |
| | „ | - | |
| | 14.07.1967 | - | |
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| |) | - | |
| | 16- | - | |
| 2005). | (Bozhinova, | - | |
| | | - | |
| | „ | - | The Stockholm Agreement gives a wider scope to the concept of "intellectual property". As a result of the formalization of intellectual property as a new type of property and its legal regulation, |

- и - conditions for licensing trade with its objects are created.

The historical approach allows us to identify the main stages in the development of licensed trade worldwide, namely:

Stage One: Up to the beginning of the twentieth century, license agreements were mostly random in nature, so quantitative trends could not be identified. From the beginning of the twentieth century to the end of World War II - there were certain quantitative trends associated with the increase in the volume of licensing agreements.

Stage two: From the 1950s to the 1980s - a period of rapid development of licensing trade, at which the rate of increase in turnover of concluded transactions exceeded 2-3 times the growth rate of international trade as a whole.

Stage three: From the 1980s onwards - the qualitative characteristics of licensing activity has changed as compared to the previous stages, as follows:

- • the licensing activity develops on the basis of agreements between the research units and becomes a well-planned production policy;
- • licensed trade is about objects that are more a product of basic research than products that have entered the production and marketing phase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Institutional framework of intellectual property in Bulgaria

In order to evaluate the institutional framework and to obtain representative information on the availability of sufficient organizations involved in intellectual

¹ Патентно ведомство на Република България – Статистически доклади 2013 и 2014 год.

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property protection, the available accessible information (public reports, press releases, websites, etc.) was examined. It has been established that there is a service in Bulgaria that examines applications for inventions and issues patents, since 1921, when our first patent law was passed.

Until 1948, it was a Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, and since 1948 the Institute for Rationalization (INRA) was established, transformed in 1962 into the Institute for Inventions and Rationalization (IIR). In 1993, according to the current Patents Act, this institute was renamed the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria with a seat in the city of Sofia.

The Patent Office is a modern state institution whose mission is to work for the implementation of a modern system for the protection of industrial property². The Patent Office publishes the Official Bulletin, a monthly publication that has been published on the Office’s website since 2009. It also maintains Central Patent Library.

Bulgaria is an equal member of the European Patent Organization (EPO), of which 38 countries are members and respectively of the Administrative Board and the Budget Committee of the European Patent Office, of which the Office regularly participates. Bulgarian Patent Office works closely with the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) based in Alicante, Spain and the European Patent Academy (EPA).

In addition to the Patent Office, there are other organizations in Bulgaria (Commission for Protection of Competition /CPC/, Council for Intellectual Property Protection /CIPP/, Standing Interagency Advisory Committee on Geographical Indications and Traditionally Specific Foods, etc.) specific tasks in the

¹Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2013 and 2014

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“ ”, Bulgarian association of textile and clothing /BATEC/.

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field of intellectual property protection and licensing.

In addition to state structures, there are 6 NGOs and associations involved in the process. Four of them are national, and one is regional (Association for the Development of Intellectual Property, Intellectual Property Center of the Bulgarian Industrial Association, Evrika Foundation, Electronic Frontier Foundation, Law and Society Foundation, Bulgarian association of textile and clothing /BATEC/

The information presented above justifies the following more important conclusions regarding the results:

1. There are various structures and organizations in Bulgaria with a large number of staff working in the field of intellectual property protection.

2. The analysis of the activities of the various organizations shows that the state structures are mainly engaged in control, regime-registration and legal-protection functions, while NGOs and associations are engaged in consultative and explanatory work.

3. The heterogeneous nature of the activities and the specificity of the work define the state institutions as the main factor governing the protection of intellectual property and applicant activity.

Analysis of the state of industrial property in Bulgaria

After a long rework and preparation in 2014, in mid-2015, "Draft Law on Industrial Property Representatives" was submitted to the office administration of the National Assembly by the experts of the Patent Office.

The collection of information on licensed trade in Bulgaria began with the gathering of information from the annual

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|--|
| | | | |
| 1. | 2014 | 2013 | |
| | 467 | 670 | |
| | | 173 | |
| 14,35 % (| | 1). | |
| | | | |
| 2013 | 58 | 2014 | |
| 2. | 2014 | 2013 | |
| | | 297 | |
| 2013 | 63 | | |
| | | 234 | |
| 21 %. | 220 | | |
| | 14 - | | |
| | | 6 | |
| () | | | |
| | | (), | |
| | | () | |
| | () / | 2/. | |

- reports of the Patent Office. For this purpose, the data were concentrated by priority in seven tables, namely:

1. Patents and utility models

In 2014, the Office received 467 patent applications for inventions and utility model registrations. Compared to 2013, when there were 670 applications, a decrease of 173 applications or 14.35% was observed (Table 1). In general, there was a decrease in applicant activity compared to the previous year in both types of applications. With regard to applications from abroad, the situation remains worrying and unchanged, as the share of submitted applications remained very small for both objects - 48 in 2013 and 58 in 2014.

2. Patents

In 2014, there were 234 applications for patent inventions for invention filed in the Patent Office against 297 in 2013, or 63 less. The decrease was about 20%. Of these, 220 were Bulgarian applicants and 14 were foreign applicants. Six applications were also submitted according under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The structure of the applications submitted by Bulgarian applicants showed that the number of applications from physical person (PP) exceeded significantly the number of the applications submitted by juridical person (JP), the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS) and the universities (U) /See Table 2/.

Table 1. Applications for inventions and utility model for 2013-2014 in different spheres and applicants

| Sphere | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | |
|---|------------|---------|----------------|---------|------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Inventions | | Utility models | | Inventions | | Utility models | |
| | BG | Foreign | BG | Foreign | BG | Foreign | BG | Foreign |
| Chemistry, pharmacy | 68 | 8 | 69 | 1 | 61 | 4 | 59 | 0 |
| / Electrical engineering, electronics | 79 | 1 | 117 | 5 | 54 | 7 | 68 | 2 |
| mechanical engineering | 136 | 5 | 177 | 4 | 103 | 5 | 93 | 11 |
| / Total | 283 | 14 | 363 | 10 | 218 | 16 | 220 | 13 |
| / Bulgarian and foreign applicants in total | 297 | | 373 | | 234 | | 233 | |

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

(),

2014 .

- 46 %,

- 28 %

- 26 %.

” / ” 1/.

- This means that the economic activity of the enterprises (firms), which also results in the applicant activity, remained low. The share of foreign inventors of an invention patent was insignificant. The largest share was in the applications for inventions by Bulgarian applicants in 2014 in the field of mechanical engineering - 46%, followed by electronics - 28% and in the field of chemistry - 26%. This ratio shows that information and communication technologies have low innovation potential for the country, insofar as it can be related to patent activity. The applications in this area are an insignificant part of the applications in the 'electronics and electrical engineering group' (See Table 1).

2.
2006-2014

Table 2. Applications for inventions by Bulgarian applicants in the period of 2006-2014

| /Applicants | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BAS and universities | 18 | 17 | 17 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 28 | 29 |
| Juridical person | 73 | 42 | 104 | 69 | 49 | 80 | 72 | 90 | 73 |
| Physical person | 190 | 165 | 171 | 92 | 163 | 155 | 148 | 165 | 132 |

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

3.
2014
233
2013
13
(3).
140
38 %.

3. Utility models

Applications for registration of utility models submitted in 2014 amounted to 233 versus 373 in 2013, of which 220 were from Bulgarian and 13 from foreign applicants (Table 3). Two of the applications were submitted under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. There was a decrease of 140 applications within 38%. This was a serious decrease in the applicant activity with respect to this intellectual property object.

3. **2006-2014**
Table 3. Applications for utility models submitted in the period of 2006-2014

| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 133 | 224 | 147 | 178 | 178 | 217 | 201 | 373 | 233 |

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

2013
()
2013
" "
" 2007-2013

It should be borne in mind that to a large extent the high applicant activity in 2013 is the result of the possibility for companies (enterprises) to apply for projects related to the acquisition of intellectual property rights for innovation in May 2013 opening procedure "Implementation of innovations in enterprises" under Operational program "Development of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy" 2007-2013.
The ratio of applications in different domains is similar to that of patent applications, which confirms the above

4. 2014 244
70 -
22%
(4). 233
21

conclusion.

4. Industrial design

In 2014, 244 applications for registration of industrial design were received, which is 70 less than the previous year or 22% (Table 4). Of these, 233 were nationally and 21 under the Hague Agreement.

4. 2006-2014 .

Table 4. Applications for industrial design according to the National order in the period of 2006-2014

| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 462 | 371 | 280 | 295 | 202 | 208 | 251 | 314 | 244 |

2014

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

5.

2014

6

4

24

13

2

6.

21

2014

As with applications for inventions and utility models, application activity for industrial design applications showed a marked downward trend in 2014.

5. Geographical indications and appellations of origin

In 2014, 6 national applications for registration of a geographical indication user were filed with the Patent Office and 4 of them were issued decisions on the registration of a user.

During the period, 24 international registrations of designations of origin were submitted under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.

Decisions were issued on 13 of them, as 2 appellations of origin were not allowed to function on the territory of Bulgaria.

6. New varieties of plants and animal breeds

The Office received 21 applications for new plant varieties in 2014, with no applications for new animal breeds (Table 5). Compared to 2013, the number of

2013 (5). -
 17
 , (),
 -
 ().

applications is 17 less. Substantial examination for new plant varieties is carried out by the Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS) and for animal breeds by the Executive Agency for Selection and Reproduction in Animal Breeding (EASRAB).

**5.
 2006-2014 .**

Table 5. Applications for new plant varieties and animal breeds in the period of 2006-2014

| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 55 | 78 | 47 | 64 | 85 | 33 | 20 | 38 | 21 |

2014

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

2010
 ,
 2012
 26 , 20
 , 1 ,
 5
 7.
 2014
 4554
 4215 339 ,
 (6).
 1771 ()
 1704 -

All protection activities following substantive examination are essentially performed by the Patent Office, based on the decisions of the reports of the mentioned executive agencies. These data show a decrease in the applicant activity to the lowest level since 2010, which reached in 2012. Decisions were issued on 26 applications, 20 of them were decided to issue certificates, 1 application was refused and 5 were terminated.

7. Trademarks

In 2014, the Patent Office received 4,554 applications for national trademark registration, of which 4215 were from Bulgarian and 339 were from foreign applicants (Table 6). 1771 international registrations have been submitted to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria pursuant to the Madrid Agreement (MA) and the Protocol thereto. 1704 final decisions on international registrations and territorial extensions were issued.

6.

Table 6. Decisions to applications for registrations of trademarks

| Type of decision | Under the national order | Under MA and the Protocol | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| / Registered | 2883 | 1670 | 4554 |
| Refusals / Terminated/ | 1227 | 34 | 1261 |
| / Total | 4110 | 1704 | 5814 |
| Decisions on the oppositions | 398 | 30 | 428 |
| Decisions in total | 4508 | 1734 | 6242 |

2014

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

34
428
215
, 63
, 141
9
9%
2
%
2,8 %
2014
5814
pple Samsung

There were 34 denials to decisions under the MA and the Protocol. There were 428 decisions for oppositions, 215 of which were for total or partial refusal of a trademark, 63 for rejection of the opposition, 141 for termination of proceedings and 9 for the re-opening of the case.

The oppositions filed are for 9% of the applied trademarks by national order and against 2% of the international registrations, in which Bulgaria is indicated as a country. Refusals represent 2.8% of the decisions. In 2014, 5814 final decisions were taken on applications for registration of trademarks by national order and on international registrations and territorial extensions.

Bulgaria's place on the world map in the field of patenting

The third research task is to evaluate the place occupied by the Republic of Bulgaria in the global license market and identify ways and measures to improve it.

The endless patent war on a global scale continues with another round between Apple and Samsung in the smartphone market, for example, but this

³ Европейско патентно ведомство [www. European-patent-office.org./espacenet/info/acces.htm](http://www.European-patent-office.org./espacenet/info/acces.htm)

IBM 6788
 Samsung 4652
 Google 2566 Apple 1775
 (Penchev, 2015).
 2014 326033.
 900
 670
 2013
 2014
 - 467.
 (),
 2013 2570000.
 800000
 500000,
 2013
 53
 2014 58
 2020
 14
 10000
 7
 2009-2014

would give us only a brief idea of how large the patented invention industry is. The leader among technology giants is IBM with 6788 patents annually, followed by Samsung with 4652 patents, Google with 2566 patents and Apple with 1775 patents (Penchev, 2015).

In 2014, US patents were issued at 326033. That makes 900 patents a day or about one patent every two minutes. For comparison, in Bulgaria, for the whole of 2013, 670 patents and utility models were submitted, and for 2014 the result is even fewer patents and utility models - 467.

According to the World Intellectual Property Organization⁴ (WIPO), there were 2570000 applications submitted in 2013. The world leader is China with 800,000 patent applications, followed by the United States with 500,000, Japan and South Korea. The European Patent Office ranks fifth.

In 2013, Bulgaria ranks 53rd in the world in patent applications, and in 2014 it ranks 58th in the world.

China is aiming to triple its number of patents by 2020. Its aim is to obtain 14 invention patents for every 10,000 people in its population.

Revenues from state fees for intellectual property in Bulgaria for the period 2009-2014 are presented in Table 7.

²European patent office [www. European-patent-office.org./espacenet/info/acces.htm](http://www.European-patent-office.org./espacenet/info/acces.htm)

Table 7. Revenues by state fees, according to industrial property objects for 2009-2014 in thousand leva

| Industrial property objects | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| – / Trade-marks – registration according to the national order | 4085 | 3573 | 3210 | 3929 | 4136 | 3585 |
| – ()/Trademarks – MR under MA and the Protocol (Bulgarian applicants) | 76 | 65 | 68 | 95 | 79 | 74 |
| – () / Trademarks – MR under MA and the Protocol (foreign applicants) | | | | | | 1401 |
| SPC, Patents, utility models SPC, certificates | 1939 | 1774 | 1782 | 1634 | 1666 | 1539 |
| European patents | 1097 | 1415 | 1946 | 2149 | 2568 | 2979 |
| – () / Industrial design – according to the national order and the Hague Agreement (Bulgarian applicants) | 230 | 194 | 199 | 194 | 213 | 198 |
| – () / Industrial design – the Hague Agreement (foreign applicants) | | | | | | 11 |
| Plant varieties and animal breeds | 79 | 71 | 75 | 68 | 80 | 98 |
| / Total | 8693 | 8439 | 8703 | 9469 | 10200 | 9885 |

2014

Source: Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria - Statistical reports for 2014

400

240

520

3150

20

12450

By comparison, US businesses pay an average of \$ 400 in initial patent protection fees, plus another \$ 240 if successful.

In Bulgaria the whole procedure costs BGN 520 in state fees. Twenty years is the term of protection afforded by the patent. It shall commence at the moment the patent application is submitted. Maintaining a patent is not cheap. About BGN 3,150 is the amount that must be paid to keep the patent alive for a maximum period of 20 years. For the Republic of Bulgaria this amount is 12450 BGN.

The results obtained allow us to formulate the following main conclusions regarding the third research problem:

- Bulgaria has an unenviable position on the world patent market.

- , , ,
 - . , ,
- 7.
- • Compared to world leaders, our share of patent protection is relatively small, but important for some industries.
 - • Revenues from state fees for intellectual property are a significant item in the formation of the republican budget, which is evident from the data in Table 7.

CONCLUSIONS

1. , , ,
 2. . ()
 3. , ,
 4. , , ,
 5. .
- 1. The data, although not sufficiently representative, confirmed all three research hypotheses.
 - 2. In Bulgaria, there is a necessary institutional framework (structures and legal framework) for the development of industrial property and applicant activity.
 - 3. The main efforts in the short and long term should be directed to the protection of intellectual property and to increasing the interest of legal entities, higher education institutions and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in increasing the activity of patents and utility models.
 - 4. At present, the legal aspects related to the protection of intellectual property are extremely complex and sometimes contradictory. Even with the leaders of licensing, there are controversies and many questions are not answered.
 - 5. Industrial property objects are a prerequisite for the development of licensed trade.

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