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## STUDY THE EFFECT OF SOME INSECTICIDES AGAINST THE FOLIAR FORM OF PHYLLOXERA AND THEIR SUITABILITY FOR INTEGRATED CONTROL

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### SUMMARY

This paper examines the biological activity of the insecticide products Warrant 70 WG (700 g/kg *imidacloprid*) and Nexide 015 CS (15 g/L *gamma-cyhalothrin*) and Actar 25 WG (250 g / kg *thiamethoxam*) for control of the foliar form of phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*). The highest efficiency have Warrant 70 WG (0.02% to 0.04%) and Actar 25 WG (40 g/da).

The data obtained for the effect of the active substance *imidacloprid* and *thiamethoxam* on beneficial species in vineyards showed that they are toxic to bio-agents and are not suitable for an integrated control.

**Key words:** grapevine, foliar form of phylloxera, insecticides, beneficial organisms

### INTRODUCTION

- The foliar form of phylloxera has still remained one of the most
- dangerous enemies in vine mother

70 (700 g/kg ),  
015 (15 g/L -  
) 25 (250 g/kg  
)  
(*Phylloxera vastatrix*).  
70 (0,02%  
0,04%) 25 ,  
40 g/da.

- plantations. Very often it occurs in high density and causes great damages to the rootstock material.
- It remains underdeveloped, difficultly ripens and much of it becomes unfit for grafting.

(Schvester, 1958; Schvester, 1961; Kostadinov, 1971; Kostadinov, 1995; Yvon and Leclant, 2001; Yvon and Leclant, 2003).

Unlike the root form of phylloxera, the control of the foliar form involves mainly the use of chemicals (Nachev, 1958; Schvester, 1961; Kazas, 1971; Kostadinov, 1995; Yvon and Leclant, 2001; Lyubenova, 2003).

Each year the number of insecticides for vine pests control has been changing. The widely used in the 1960s lindane and endosulfan, etc. for control of foliar form of phylloxera are now prohibited for supply and use in the European Union and Bulgaria.

([http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/Object/site\\_register/index/](http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/Object/site_register/index/))

According to the list of licensed plant protection products (PPP) for marketing and use ([http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/Object/site\\_register/index/](http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/Object/site_register/index/)) against the foliar form of phylloxera in Bulgaria only two active substances have been applied *cypermethrin* and *chlorpyrifos-ethyl*, which is insufficient.

- Very important for the final result of the enemy control including foliar form of phylloxera is the proper selection of pesticides, which is actually one of the basic principles of integrated pest

management. It determines to a large extent the results of the integrated control, which in turn requires the impact of plant protection products (PPP) on pest and on beneficial insects and mites to be assessed.

Therefore Guidance on Integrated Pest Management on Vine and Berry Crops was published (Harizanov et al., 2008). A list of the key bio-agents in vine and a classification of products according to the possibility of their application in integrated plant protection into three groups was made:

- Licensed for use in integrated production (Green List): non-toxic - causing mortality to less than 25% of useful species;
- With limited use in integrated production (Yellow List): slightly toxic - causing 26% to 50% mortality of beneficial species, moderately toxic - causing 51% to 75% mortality of beneficial species;
- Prohibited for use in integrated production (Red List): highly toxic - causing more than 75% mortality of beneficial species.

All that imposes the need of studying insecticides for control of the foliar form of phylloxera, based on active substances other than

management. It determines to a large extent the results of the integrated control, which in turn requires the impact of plant protection products (PPP) on pest and on beneficial insects and mites to be assessed.

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All that imposes the need of studying insecticides for control of the foliar form of phylloxera, based on active substances other than

- those authorized for using and
- determining their impact on key
- bio-agents in vine.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The biological activity of two neonicotinoid insecticides Warrant WG 70 and Actara 25 WG and one pyrethroid – Nexide 015 CS was investigated against the foliar form of phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*). The study was carried out at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology – Pleven in a plantation with the rootstock Berlandieri X Riparia 4. In 2011 and 2012 two insecticide were studied and in 2013 - one (Table1).

**Table 1. Tested PPP for control of the foliar form of phylloxera**

| Product       | Dose, conc./da | Active substance         | Producer     | Year of study |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Warrant 70 WG | 0,02%          | 700 g/kg                 | “ Heminova ” | 2011, 2012    |
|               | 0,04%          | 700 g/kg imidacloprid    |              |               |
| Nexide 015 CS | 0,03%          | 15 g/L                   | “ ”          | 2013          |
|               | 0,05%          | 15 g/L gamma-cyhalothrin |              |               |
| Actar 25 WG   | 20 g           | 250 g/kg                 | Syngenta     | 2013          |
|               | 40 g           | 250 g/kg thiamethoxam    |              |               |

- Two treatments were carried
- out when the first galls were found
- and 14 days thereafter. The
- product efficiency was calculated
- by Abbott’s formula (1925).

Abbott (1925).

Since the Institute does not have an insectarium for growing



## 2.

2011-2013 .

**Table 2. Results of the PPP biological test for control of the foliar form of vine phylloxera in 2011-2013**

| / Variant                   | After the first treatment |         |        |         |        |         | / After the second treatment |         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
|                             | 3                         | / 3 day | 5      | / 5 day | 7      | / 7 day | 5                            | / 5 day |
|                             | %                         | %       | %      | %       | %      | %       | %                            | %       |
|                             | % live                    |         | % live |         | % live |         | % live                       |         |
| 2011                        |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V1- ( )                     | 94,80                     | -       | 99,62  | -       | 97,44  | -       | 98,35                        | -       |
| V1 - Control (not treated)  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V2 - 70 - 0.02%             | 66,61                     | 29,74   | 51,83  | 47,97   | 43,16  | 55,71   | 21,31                        | 78,33   |
| V2 - Warrant 70 WG - 0.02%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V3 - 70 - 0.04%             | 42,57                     | 55,09   | 33,42  | 66,45   | 31,47  | 67,70   | 10,43                        | 89,40   |
| V3 - Warrant 70 WG - 0.04%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V4 - 015 - 0.03%            | 24,63                     | 74,02   | 12,25  | 87,70   | 15,13  | 84,47   | 6,70                         | 93,19   |
| V4 - Nexide 015 CS - 0.03%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V5 - 015 - 0.05%            | 18,06                     | 80,95   | 7,27   | 92,70   | 5,36   | 94,50   | 2,78                         | 97,17   |
| V5 - Nexide 015 CS - 0.05%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| 2012                        |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V1- ( )                     | 95,16                     | -       | 90,48  | -       | 93,06  | -       | 96,88                        | -       |
| V1 - Control (not treated)  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V2 - 70 - 0.02%             | 25,81                     | 72,88   | 14,71  | 83,75   | 14,29  | 84,65   | 9,09                         | 90,62   |
| V2 - Warrant 70 WG - 0.02%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V3 - 70 - 0.04%             | 19,51                     | 79,50   | 10,53  | 88,37   | 8,89   | 90,45   | 5,41                         | 94,42   |
| V3 - Warrant 70 WG - 0.04%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V4 - 015 - 0.03%            | 62,50                     | 34,32   | 50,00  | 44,74   | 41,46  | 55,44   | 21,62                        | 77,68   |
| V4 - Nexide 015 CS - 0.03%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V5 - 015 - 0.05%            | 40,43                     | 57,52   | 32,43  | 64,15   | 31,82  | 65,81   | 17,07                        | 82,38   |
| V5 - Nexide 015 CS - 0.05%  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| 2013                        |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V1- ( )                     | 95,16                     | -       | 92,13  | -       | 94,74  | -       | 96,19                        | -       |
| V1 - Control (not treated)  |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V2 - 25 - 20 g/da           | 70,48                     | 25,93   | 41,20  | 55,28   | 26,75  | 71,76   | 23,00                        | 76,09   |
| V2 - Actara 25 WG - 20 g/da |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |
| V3 - 25 - 40 g/da           | 56,65                     | 40,47   | 18,75  | 79,65   | 17,17  | 81,88   | 7,35                         | 92,36   |
| V3 - Actara 25 WG - 40 g/da |                           |         |        |         |        |         |                              |         |

25 , - The study results for Actara 25 WG showed that for the two doses the efficiency was higher after the second treatment. Better results were obtained at a dose of 40 g/da of the tested product. On the fifth day following the first treatment in the variant of 40 g/da it was found efficiency rate of 79.65% while for 20 g/da – 55.28%. The highest rate

g/da - 55,28%. -  
 (92,36%)

g/da. -  
 - 7,35%.  
 015 -

-  
 0,05%.

Botton

t al. (2004),

(Provado 200 SC,  
 40mL 100L-1),  
 (Actara 250 WG, 30g 100L-1)  
 (Decis 25 CE,  
 40mL 100L-1).

”

”

(  
 ) : *Typhlodromus pyri*, *Anthocoris nemoralis*, *Orius laevigatus*, *Chrysoperla carnea*, *Coccinella septempunctata*, *Aphidius rhopalosiphi*, *Trichogramma cacoeciae* and *Syrphus corollae* (., 2008).

(

(92.36%) was accounted on the fifth day after the second treatment at a dose of 40 g/da. It was also found the lowest rate of live larvae— 7.35% during that accounting.

For Nexide 015 CS higher results were also found after the second treatment at the higher concentration of 0.05%.

The obtained results for neonicotinoid insecticides confirmed the data of Botton et al. (2004), who had studied the effect of six products against foliar form of phylloxera and found that the most efficient were the insecticides based on *imidacloprid* (Provado 200 SC, 40mL 100L-1), *thiamethoxam* (Actara 250 WG, 30g 100L-1) and *deltamethrin* (Decis 25 CE, 40mL 100L-1).

It is known that vine pests, including foliar form of phylloxera have many natural enemies that could facilitate their biological regulation.

According to the Guidance on Integrated Pest Management on Vine and Berry Crops the main bio-agents (antagonists) in vine are: *Typhlodromus pyri*, *Anthocoris nemoralis*, *Orius laevigatus*, *Chrysoperla carnea*, *Coccinella septempunctata*, *Aphidius rhopalosiphi*, *Trichogramma cacoeciae* and *Syrphus corollae* (Harizanov et al., 2008). According to Kostadinov (unpublished data) the greatest

) -  
 (Chrysoperla carnea)  
 (Coccinella septempunctata).

3

(IOBC)  
 – Boller et al (2005),

:  
 N – ;  
 ;  
 – ;  
 T – .

density in the vineyards of IVE -  
 Pleven had common green  
 lacewing (*Chrysoperla carnea*)  
 and seven-spot lady bird  
 (*Coccinella septempunctata*).

Different classifications of  
 - chemical substances adverse  
 - effects on beneficial organisms in  
 - the above-mentioned sources are  
 adapted in Table 3 to the  
 classification of the International  
 - Organization for Biological and  
 integrated Control of harmful  
 animals and plants (IOBC) for data  
 from field trials – Boller et al  
 (2005), namely:

N – harmless or less harmful;

M – moderately harmful;

T – harmful.

The studied insecticides for  
 the control of foliar form of  
 phylloxera are based on three  
 active substances – *imidacloprid*,  
*gamma-cyhalothrin* and  
*thiamethoxam* (Table 1).

–

( 1).

3

As it could be seen from  
 Table 3 the data on the degree of  
 toxicity to certain beneficial  
 species were not always  
 unidirectional in the three sources.  
 - The active substances of the  
 - insecticide products showed  
 - different degree of toxicity to these  
 beneficial species and the different  
 stages of development of the  
 beneficial species. The harmless  
 or less harmful (N) and moderately  
 harmful (M) are suitable for  
 integrated control, as it should be

e

(N)

( )



taken into consideration that the moderately harmful are of limited use during the vegetation period.

3.

**Table 3. Effect of the tested active substances on beneficial insects in vineyards**

|                                 |         | Classification according to the main adverse effect on key bio-agents in the vineyards |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Active substance                | Source  | <i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>   | <i>Anthocoris nemoralis</i> | <i>Orius laevigatus</i> | <i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> | <i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i> | <i>Trichogramma cacoeciae</i> | <i>Syrphus corollae</i> |
| / active substance insecticides |         |  |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
| <b>/ imidacloprid</b>           |         |  |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
| Biobest                         |         | T, n, a  | T, n, a                     | T, n, a                 | T, l, a                   | a                                | T, l, a                      | T, l, a                       | -                       |
| e-phy                           | N*      | T  | T                           | M                       | T                         | T                                | T                            | T                             | -                       |
| Koppert                         |         |  |                             | n, a                    | l                         |                                  | T, n, a                      | T, a                          | -                       |
| - / <b>gamma-cyhalothrin</b>    |         |  |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
| / no data available             |         |  |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
| <b>/ thiamethoxam</b>           |         |  |                             |                         |                           |                                  |                              |                               |                         |
| Biobest                         |         | T, n, a  | T, n, a                     | -                       | -                         | T, l, a                          | T, l, a                      | -                             | -                       |
| e-phy                           | N       | -  | T                           | N                       | M                         | T                                | -                            | -                             | -                       |
| Koppert                         | M, n, a | -  | T / T, a                    | M, l                    | -                         | M, a                             | -                            | -                             | -                       |

Notes: a – adult, n – nymph, p – pupa, l – larva.

For the active substance *gamma-cyhalothrin* there are no available data on the impact upon the main bio-agents in vine from the three sources.

*Imidacloprid* is harmless for

*Typhlodromus pyri*  
*Chrysoperla carnea*  
 E-PHY (<http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr/>).

*Typhlodromus pyri* and moderately harmful for *Chrysoperla carnea* according to data of the French official catalog E-PHY (<http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr/>). For the most part, the three sources indicate toxicity (T) of the substance, therefore *imidacloprid* is harmful for the bio-agents.

( 3). ( )  
 (T) .

*Thiamethoxam* has a different toxicity to these beneficial species and the different stages of development of a beneficial species. It could be observed that data on the degree of toxicity to a particular useful species are not unidirectional in the three sources (Table 3). *Thiamethoxam* is moderately harmful (M) for some species and forms, while harmful (T) for others. Therefore this active substance also refers to the group of toxic to beneficial insects in vineyards and is not suitable for integrated control.

70 , 0,02% 0,04%  
 25  
 40 g/da.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Warrant 70 WG applied at a concentration of 0.02% and 0.04% is highly efficient against the foliar form of vine phylloxera.

Actara 25 WG showed strong insecticidal action against the pest at a dose of 40 g/da.

The active ingredients *imidacloprid* and *thiamethoxam* are toxic to the bio-agents and are not suitable for integrated pest control in vineyards.



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## BIOLOGICAL EFFICACY OF SOME HERBICIDES IN VINE NURSERY

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### SUMMARY

The experiment was carried out at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven. It was determined the action duration of the herbicides Wing P (250 g/l pendimethalin + 212.5 g/l dimethenamid P), Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l s-metolachlor + 177.5 g/l terbuthylazine) and Stratos ultra (100 g/l cycloxdim) in the specific conditions of vine nursery. Their biological efficacy against a number of weed species typical for row crops associations was studied.

Wing P and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC control successfully the annual weeds, except, common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium* L.). This species was not sensitive to Wing P while Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC at a dose of 0.6 l/da inhibited its germination only to the thirtieth day after the treatment. Root-sprouting species, especially bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) responded weakly to the tested products. Stronger herbicidal effect and greater persistence were accounted at higher doses.

Wing P action weakened after the sixtieth day and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC maintained the soil surface clean of weeds until the ninetieth day after treatment. Stratos ultra (0.2 l/da) exhibited

(0,2 l/da)  
 (Sorghum halepense L.)  
 (Cynodon dactylon L.)  
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 33  
 500  
 ( arpe et al., 2007; arpe, 2011).  
 (Gromakovskii  
 et al., 1984; Litvinov et al., 1987;  
 , 1988;  
 , 2012).  
 (Prodanova-  
 Marina et al., 2011;  
 , 2012).  
 :  
 ,

excellent herbicidal effect against Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* L.) and not so strong however satisfactory effect on Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon* L.).  
**Key words:** vine nursery, herbicide efficacy, persistence, weeds

### INTRODUCTION

The range of herbicides registered for weed control in vineyards includes a small number of active substances, particularly suitable for fruit-bearing plants. Some authors define Stomp 33 EC and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC as products that could completely replace the triazine compounds ( arpe et al., 2007; arpe, 2011). In vine nurseries the action of napropamide, lenacil, oxyfluorfen, pendimethalin, etc. inhibiting the growth of undesired vegetation for periods of different duration has been studied (Gromakovskii et al., 1984; Litvinov et al., 1987; Chelebiev and Katerova, 1988; Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

It was found that the persistence of a number of herbicides based on some of these active substances had significantly decreased under the conditions of high soil moisture needed for the grafted vine cuttings rooting (Prodanova-Marinova et al., 2011; Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

Objective: To be investigated the efficiency and persistence of herbicides Wing P, Gardoprim Plus



90<sup>th</sup>

( /m<sup>2</sup>)  
30<sup>th</sup> , 60<sup>th</sup>

The density and species composition of weeds (pc./m<sup>2</sup>) were counted on the 30<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> day after the treatment by the quantitative method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2011-2014 .  
-  
:  
(L.) Desv./, /*Cardaria draba*  
*arvensis* L./, /*Sonchus*  
/*Convolvulus arvensis* L./,  
/*Cirsium arvense* L./,  
/*Sinapis arvensis*  
L./, /*Heliotropium*  
*europaeum* L./,  
/*Solanum nigrum* L./,  
/*Portulaca oleracea* L./,  
/*Amaranthus retroflexus* L./,  
/*Amaranthus*  
*blitoides* L./, /*Xanthium*  
*strumarium* L./,  
/*Hibiscus trionum* L./,  
/*Chenopodium album* L./,  
/*Heliantus* sp./  
( ),  
/*Coniza canadensis*  
L./, a /*Zetaria*  
*viridis* L./, / *Sorghum*  
*halepense* L./, /*Cynodon*  
*dactylon* L./.

During the period 2011-2014 the following weed species were found: whitetop /*Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv./, field sowthistle /*Sonchus arvensis* L./, field bindweed/*Convolvulus arvensis* L./, Canada thistle /*Cirsium arvense* L./, field mustard /*Sinapis arvensis* L./, European Heliotrope /*Heliotropium europaeum* L./, hound's berry /*Solanum nigrum* L./, pigweed /*Portulaca oleracea* L./, amaranth /*Amaranthus retroflexus* L./, white amaranth /*Amaranthus blitoides* L./, common cocklebur /*Xanthium strumarium* L./, flower-of-an-hour /*Hibiscus trionum* L./, lamb's quarters /*Chenopodium album* L./, sunflower /*Heliantus* sp./ (self-planted), Canadian horseweed /*Coniza canadensis* L./, green foxtail /*Zetaria viridis* L./, Johnson grass / *Sorghum halepense* L./, Bermuda-grass /*Cynodon dactylon* L./.

,  
500

Thirty days after the application, Wing P and Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC controlled efficiently the annual weeds (Table 1). Common cocklebur exhibited poor sensitivity as its plants were observed in both variants of Wing P (V1 and V2) and at the lower dose of Gardoprim Plus (V3). Wing P did not damage the

( 1).

(V1  
V2) -  
(V3).

*Heliantus* - representatives of the genus *Heliantus* and self-planted sunflowers were accounted in both variants, regardless of the dose.

The tested herbicides showed unsatisfactory action against perennial rhizome and root-sprouting species. In variants 1, 2 and 3, their density was 99% of the total, while in V4 – 100%. In the control plot the perennial weeds density represented 53% of the total weeds in the plots not cultivated by that moment.

1.

(. /m<sup>2</sup>)

**Table 1. Density of weeds species thirty days following treatment with the soil herbicides (pc./m<sup>2</sup>)**

| Weed species                      | Number of plants per 1 m <sup>2</sup> |             |             |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | V1                                    | V2          | V3          | V4          | K1          |
| <i>/ Dicotyledonous weeds</i>     |                                       |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.        | 0,3                                   | 0,03        | -           | 0,2         | 1,0         |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.    | 9,0                                   | 6,9         | 10,9        | 9,4         | 10,6        |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> L.         | 0,3                                   | 1,7         | 1,4         | 0,4         | 1,1         |
| <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.        | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 0,1         |
| <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> L.  | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 0,5         |
| <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.     | 0,5                                   | 0,4         | 0,4         | -           | 0,6         |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.      | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 1,3         |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.       | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 1,5         |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.          | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 9,1         |
| <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.  | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 0,4         |
| <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> L.    | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 1,8         |
| <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> L.        | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 0,1         |
| <i>Heliantus</i> sp.              | 0,1                                   | 0,1         | -           | -           | -           |
| <b>Total for dicotyledonous</b>   | <b>10,2</b>                           | <b>9,1</b>  | <b>12,7</b> | <b>10,0</b> | <b>28,1</b> |
| <i>/ Monocotyledonous weeds</i>   |                                       |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Zetaria viridis</i> L.         | -                                     | -           | -           | -           | 14,3        |
| <i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.       | 3,7                                   | 4,1         | 2,6         | 1,3         | 1,3         |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.        | 28,6                                  | 30,9        | 35,7        | 20,4        | 20,1        |
| <b>Total for monocotyledonous</b> | <b>32,3</b>                           | <b>35,0</b> | <b>38,3</b> | <b>21,7</b> | <b>35,7</b> |



( ,  
 ) 68  
 % ( V4) 79 % ( V2)  
 70 %  
 -  
 ( )  
 ( 2).  
 , 0,5 2  
 m<sup>2</sup>  
 ,  
 .  
 % (V1 V3) 95 % (V4). 87  
 74 %

- The relatively high total density was mainly due to field bindweed and Bermuda-grass. The monocotyledonous weeds (green foxtail, Johnson grass and Bermuda-grass) formed from 68% (for V4) to 79% (for V2) of the total weeds in the treated variants and 70% in the control.

- For the management of this problem Stratos Ultra was included in the trial – herbicide having foliar systemic action against gramineous weeds. Its action was counted thirty days following the treatment and coincided with the second counting of the results from the application of the soil herbicides (the sixtieth day after their introduction). It exhibited excellent herbicidal effect against Johnson grass (Table 2). Stratos Ultra had weaker, however satisfactory action against Bermuda-grass. From 0.5 to 2 stalks per m<sup>2</sup> had survived and allowed the plant to recover, but to density, which did not damage the grafted vine cuttings. Thirty days after the introduction of Stratos Ultra the weed composition in the treated plots had changed and dicotyledonous weeds were already up to 87% (V1 and V3) to 95% (V4). The gramineous weeds continued to dominate in the control as their density reached 74% of the total.

2.

( 0,03 /m<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 2. Density of weeds species sixty days following treatment with the soil herbicides and thirty days after spraying of Stratos Ultra (pc./m<sup>2</sup>).**

| Weed species                      | 1 m <sup>2</sup> |             |             |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | V1               | V2          | V3          | V4          | K1          |
| / Dicotyledonous weeds            |                  |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.        | 0,4              | 0,03        | -           | 0,3         | 0,7         |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.    | 10,2             | 8,3         | 12,8        | 11,1        | 8,0         |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> L.         | 0,4              | 2,2         | 1,5         | 0,7         | 1,3         |
| <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> L.  | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,5         |
| <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.     | 0,1              | 0,2         | 0,4         | 0,3         | -           |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.      | -                | -           | -           | -           | 1,4         |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.       | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,3         |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.          | 0,03             | -           | -           | -           | 2,1         |
| <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.  | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,1         |
| <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> L.    | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,6         |
| <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> L.        | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,03        |
| <i>Heliantus</i> sp.              | 0,1              | 0,1         | -           | -           | -           |
| <i>Coniza canadensis</i> L.       | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,1         |
| <b>Total for dicotyledonous</b>   | <b>11,2</b>      | <b>10,8</b> | <b>14,7</b> | <b>12,4</b> | <b>14,3</b> |
| / Monocotyledonous weeds          |                  |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Zetaria viridis</i> L.         | -                | -           | -           | -           | 1,3         |
| <i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.       | 0,1              | 0,1         | 0,1         | 0,1         | 4,4         |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.        | 1,6              | 1,3         | 2,0         | 0,5         | 35,9        |
| <b>Total for monocotyledonous</b> | <b>1,7</b>       | <b>1,4</b>  | <b>2,1</b>  | <b>0,6</b>  | <b>41,6</b> |

0,4 l/da  
(0,03 /m<sup>2</sup>),  
-  
500

- Sixty days after the treatment with the soil herbicides it was observed a slight weakening of Wing P effect. A minimum number of plants of hound's berry were counted at a dose of 0.4 l/da (0.03 pc./m<sup>2</sup>), due to the poorer sensitivity of the species to pendimethalin. Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC continued to suppress the germination of the annual weeds except for common cocklebur.

- The greatest density was recorded for field bindweed as that compensated to some extent the

- 98 %  
 (0,03 /m<sup>2</sup>)  
 500 (V4).  
 92 % (V1) 93 % (V2),  
 500  
 98 %  
 5 %  
 19 % (V1)  
 70 %.

- reduction of the rhizome weeds  
 - after the treatment with Stratos  
 Ultra. Thus the ratio of perennial  
 - weeds in the total density had  
 - remained high – 98% for all  
 variants.

- Ninety days after the  
 - treatment with the soil herbicides,  
 - the action of Wing P had been  
 significantly reduced – except  
 hound's berry it was also found  
 new germinated plants of  
 amaranth, pigweed and green  
 3). foxtail (Table 3). Minimum number  
 of pigweeds (0.03 pc./m<sup>2</sup>) were  
 reported with Gardoprim Plus Gold  
 500 SC (V4).

- The representatives of the  
 perennial species continued to  
 prevail in the total composition of  
 weeds – with Wing P – 92% (V1)  
 and 93% (V2), while with  
 Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC they  
 were 98% for both variants. As a  
 - result of the treatments performed  
 - to the control the annual species  
 weeds had decreased,  
 - representing only 5% of the total  
 density.

- The recovery of the  
 - gramineous weeds started during  
 - the period between the second  
 and the third counting of the  
 weeds – their density in all  
 - variants slightly increased, but it  
 - did not exceed 19% (V1) of the  
 total. At the time of the third  
 accounting in the control they were  
 70%.

3.

( pc./m<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 3. Density of weeds species ninety days following treatment with the soil herbicides and sixty days after spraying of Stratos Ultra (pc./m<sup>2</sup>).**

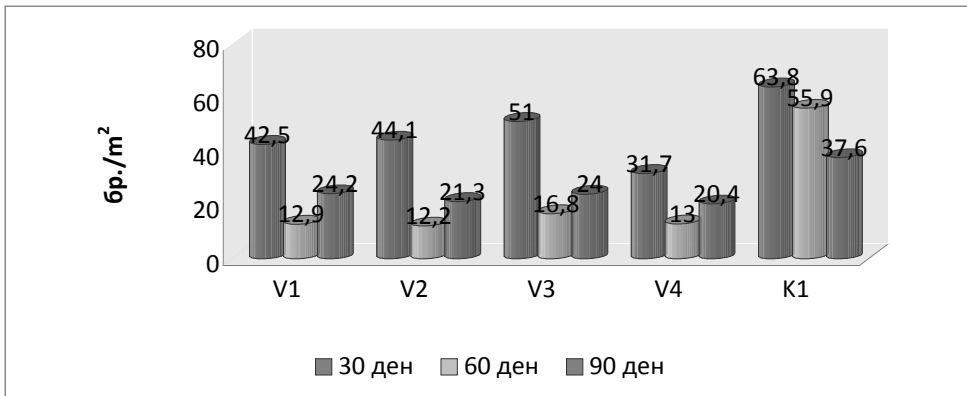
| Weed species                      | 1 m <sup>2</sup> |             |             |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | V1               | V2          | V3          | V4          | K1          |
| / Dicotyledonous weeds            |                  |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.        | 1,4              | 0,3         | -           | 0,5         | 1,2         |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.    | 16,3             | 13,5        | 17,6        | 15,1        | 7,6         |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> L.         | 1,0              | 3,3         | 2,5         | 1,3         | 0,8         |
| <i>Cardaria draba</i> (L.) Desv.  | -                | 0,1         | -           | -           | 0,03        |
| <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> L.  | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,7         |
| <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.     | 0,1              | 0,1         | 0,4         | 0,3         | -           |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.      | 0,5              | 1,2         | -           | 0,03        | 0,3         |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.       | -                | -           | -           | -           | 0,1         |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.          | 0,1              | 0,03        | -           | -           | 0,5         |
| <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.  | 0,03             | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> L.    | -                | 0,03        | -           | -           | 0,2         |
| <i>Heliantus</i> sp.              | 0,1              | 0,1         | -           | -           | -           |
| <b>Total for dicotyledonous</b>   | <b>19,5</b>      | <b>18,7</b> | <b>20,5</b> | <b>17,2</b> | <b>11,4</b> |
| / Monocotyledonous weeds          |                  |             |             |             |             |
| <i>Zetaria viridis</i> L.         | 1,2              | 0,03        | -           | -           | 0,2         |
| <i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.       | 0,7              | 0,2         | 0,5         | 0,1         | 2,9         |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.        | 2,8              | 2,4         | 3,0         | 3,1         | 23,0        |
| <b>Total for monocotyledonous</b> | <b>4,7</b>       | <b>2,6</b>  | <b>3,5</b>  | <b>3,2</b>  | <b>26,1</b> |

- Depending on the effect of the tested herbicides and the changes in the structure of weed infestation during the vegetation there were also changes in its density. The presence of perennial gramineous species in the trial plots thirty days after the application of the soil herbicides resulted in significant total density (Fig. 1). In the treated variants it reached 51 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (V3), but it did not exceed that in the control (63.8 pc./m<sup>2</sup>). The differences between the treated and untreated plots continued to increase after the

51 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (V3), (63,8 pc./m<sup>2</sup>).

39,1 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (V3)      43,9 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (V2)

application of Stratos Ultra. During the second counting they were in the range from 43.9 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (V2) to 39.1 pc./ m<sup>2</sup> (V3) and showed the high efficiency of the tested products. However the weakening effect of Wing P and the partial recovery of the gramineous species, ninety days after the first treatment with herbicides, they still exhibited good activity against weeds and the density in the control was significantly higher.



.1.  
Fig.1. Dynamics of the total density of weeds

( 1 )

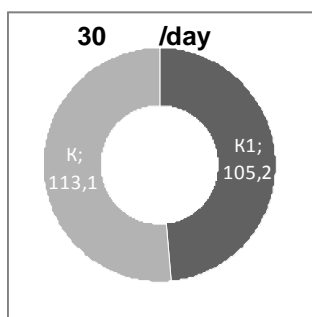
2011 . ( )

The dynamics and the structure of weed infestation in the control (C1) showed the impact of the treatments on the weeds during the study period. The additionally introduced in 2011 not weeded, untreated control (C) allowed for clarification of this matter and comparison of species diversity between the treated and untreated plots. The weeds composition in both controls was

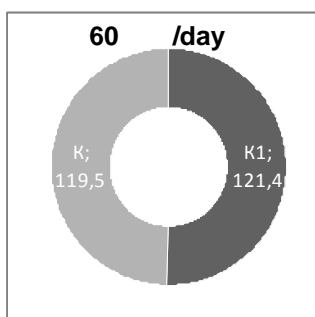
( . 2 3).

( . 4).

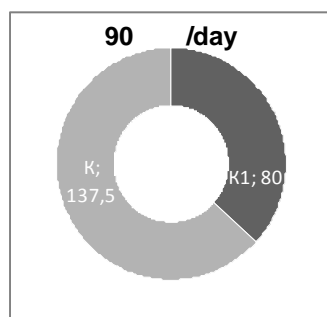
- identical and their density during the first two counts did not differ significantly (Fig. 2 and 3).
- As a result of the applied treatment a significant decrease in C1 was noted during the third count (Fig. 4). The weed infestation in C continued to grow smoothly and on the ninetieth day it reached the maximum rate.



. 2. / Fig. 2.



. 3. / Fig. 3.



. 4. / Fig. 4.

Fig. 2, 3 and 4. Dynamics of the total density of weeds in the controls

V4 –

57,9 pc./m<sup>2</sup> ( 30<sup>th</sup> ), 108,7 pc./m<sup>2</sup> ( 60<sup>th</sup> ), 120,5 pc./m<sup>2</sup> ( 90<sup>th</sup> ).

- When comparing C with the treated variants the biggest differences were found in V4 – the variant with the lowest density of weeds during the ninety days following the application of the soil herbicides. During the three counts, the untreated control that was not weeded out surpassed V4 respectively by 57.9 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (on the 30<sup>th</sup> day), 108.7 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (on the 60<sup>th</sup> day) and 120.5 pc./m<sup>2</sup> (on the 90<sup>th</sup> day).

### CONCLUSIONS

500  
0,4 0,6 l/da | Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC and Wing P at doses of 0.4 and 0.6

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <p>( )</p> <p>500</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- l/da control efficiently the annual weeds in the first sixty (Wing P) to ninety (Gardoprim Plus Gold 500 SC) days after planting the cuttings. The root-sprouting species, especially bindweed, exhibited poor sensitivity to them.</li> </ul> |
| <p>-</p> <p>-</p>      | <p>The higher doses have stronger herbicidal activity and greater persistence in the vine nursery.</p>  |
| <p>l/da</p> <p>0,2</p> | <p>Stratos Ultra in a dose of 0.2 l/da exhibited high herbicidal effect to Johnson grass and satisfactory to Bahama-grass, thus providing a favorable environment for rooting and development of grafted vine cuttings.</p>   |

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## **AGROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF INTERSPECIES TABLE GRAPEVINE VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN HILLY AND MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF BULGARIA**

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### **SUMMARY**

The agrobiological and ampelographic characteristic of the interspecies table grapevine varieties Garant, Plevenski favorit, Avgustin, Vostorg, Druzhba and Lubimets was carried out at the Experimental base of the Institute of viticulture and Enology (IVE), Pleven. The researched varieties have medium to large clusters and berries. The values of all other indicators included in the mechanical analysis are within the typical ranges for the table grape varieties. These grape varieties are with shorter period of vegetation and have increased low winter temperatures and mildew resistance. They are suitable for cultivation in all viticultural regions and in the hilly and mountain regions of Bulgaria.

**Key words:** grapevine, varieties, ampelographic description, interspecies hybridisation, mechanical and chemical analysis.



## INTRODUCTION

*Vitis vinifera* L./

Vine *Vitis vinifera* L./ is

- known for its high ecological plasticity. That explains its cultivation in all continents under various climatic and soil conditions.
- It is also recognized that vine is one of the most valuable crops for our country.

It is predetermined by the excellent environmental conditions and the gained experience in its growing.

ú.

- In recent years the problem of selection of new resistant vine varieties has become more pressing, globally and in Bulgaria, predetermined by the current need of environmental protection from chemical pollution and the increasing demands of organic grapes (Krasohina, 2008).

( , 2008).

- There is a tendency in world viticulture and enology for the production of organic grapes and wine and the vineyards to be planted in areas of higher altitudes, where the risk of damage caused by low winter temperatures is less and the fund of infectious and fungal diseases - lower.

2009).

- The Institute of Viticulture and Enology-Pleven maintains and continuously enlarges one of the richest vine gene banks in Europe (Simeonov et al., 2009). From this large number of varieties most suitable for growing in areas of

(, 2012),  
, 2012),  
, 1996),  
, 1984)  
2003; 2004).

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(

- higher altitude and suitable for  
- organic production of table grapes  
are Garant (Roychev, 2012),  
Augustine (Roychev, 2012),  
- Lubimets (Valchev, Ivanov, 1996),  
, Druzhiba (Ivanov et al., 1984) and  
Vostorg (Kostrikin, 2003; 2004).

- The *objective* of this study is  
- to make agro-biological  
- investigation of interspecies table  
- grapes varieties suitable for  
- cultivation in hilly and mountainous  
- areas of R. Bulgaria.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

5  
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- ( ),  
( ),  
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-  
*Vitis vinifera* –  
3,00/1,30 m  
,  
1994-2008 .  
(  
1990).

- The study included a total of  
- 5 table grapes interspecies  
- varieties, of which four Bulgarian  
selection – Garant (white),  
Augustine (white), Druzhiba (white),  
- Lubimets (black) and a variety  
introduced from Russia – Vostorg  
(white). The comparative study  
- was carried out in hybrid plots at  
- the Experimental Base of IVE-  
Pleven. The standard variety of  
- *Vitis vinifera* – Super ran Bolgar  
was used for control. The vines  
were planted at a row distance  
3.00/1.30 m and grown on stem  
- formation – modified Moser. The  
- varieties were studied in the period  
1994-2008 in accordance with the  
- approved methodology described  
, in volume I of Bulgarian  
Ampelography (Katerov et al.,  
- 1990).

- The ratio of developed winter  
 - eyes and fruit shoots as well as the  
 , fertility ratio per developed and fruit  
 , shoot were accounted during the  
 - vegetation season for defining the  
 - actual fertility of the studied  
 varieties. For determining the  
 - grapes mechanical properties it  
 was recorded the indicators:  
 cluster size and average mass,  
 berry size and average mass,  
 , grapes transportability (tensile  
 , strength and pressure, g) and  
 ( sugars and titratable acids content.  
 , g) The results for the indicators  
 characterizing the actual fertility  
 elements of selected clones and  
 the population were  
 mathematically processed by  
 analysis of variance (Mokreva,  
 (Mokreva, Murgova, 1996).  
 Murgova, 1996).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vine varieties differ greatly in their fertility, which may be high, medium or low.

Depending on the intended use of grapes, especially in the selection of new varieties, the essential and permanent requirement is their actual fertility to be high or at least medium.

Table 1 presents the analysis data of the studied table grapes varieties fertility elements.

1.

1994-2008 .

**Table 1. Actual fertility indexes of interspecies table grapevine varieties from the 1994-2008 period**

| / Variety                        | Developed buds %   | Fruit shoot %        | Fertility coefficient of developed shoot | Fertility coefficient of fruit shoot |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| / Garant                         | 67,73 <sup>+</sup> | 92,88 <sup>+</sup>   | 0,96 <sup>+</sup>                        | 1,55 <sup>+</sup>                    |
| / Augustine                      | 69,85 <sup>+</sup> | 92,18 <sup>+</sup>   | 1,11 <sup>+</sup>                        | 1,71 <sup>+</sup>                    |
| / Vostorg                        | 73,18 <sup>+</sup> | 88,18 <sup>+</sup>   | 0,96 <sup>+</sup>                        | 1,50 <sup>+</sup>                    |
| / Druzhba                        | 70,70 <sup>+</sup> | 65,20 <sup>n.s</sup> | 1,17 <sup>+</sup>                        | 1,79 <sup>+</sup>                    |
| / Lubimets                       | 73,69 <sup>+</sup> | 91,18 <sup>+</sup>   | 1,29 <sup>+</sup>                        | 1,71 <sup>+</sup>                    |
| <b>/Super ran Bolgar-control</b> | <b>61,35</b>       | <b>66,52</b>         | <b>0,78</b>                              | <b>1,40</b>                          |

-

- 73,69 %,

- 73,18 %.

: 70,70 %

, 69,85 %

67,73 %

-

- 61,35 %.

(65,20

%) -

(66,52 %),

- 88,18

% ( ), 91,18 % ( )

92,88 % ( ).

0,96

, 1,11

, 1,17

1,29

The highest average ratio of developed winter eyes for the whole period of the study had Lubimets variety – 73,69 %, followed very closely by Vostorg variety – 73,18 %. For the rest of the varieties the values of this indicator were similar: 70,70% for Druzhba variety, 69,85% for Augustine variety and 67,73% for Garant variety. The control variety Super ran Bolgar had the lowest values of this indicator – 61,35%.

Except the varieties Druzhba (65,20%) and the control one – Super ran Bolgar (66,52%), the fruit shoots had relatively high average ratios – 88,18% (Vostorg), 91,18% (Augustine) and 92,88% (Garant).

The fertility ratio based on developed shoots for all studied varieties was relatively high as it was 0,96 for Garant and Vostorg, 1,11 for Augustine, at 1,17 – Druzhba and 1,29 – Lubimets. The average fertility ratios based on

1,50 ( ), 1,55  
 ( ), 1,71 ( )  
 ) 1,79 ( ).  
 -  
 - 0,78 1,40

- fruit shoot had high values,  
 - respectively 1,50 (Vostorg) 1,55  
 (Garant), 1,71 (Lubimets and  
 Augustine) and 1,79 (Druzhba).  
 - The lowest values for both fertility  
 - rates were obtained for the  
 control– Super ran Bolgar – 0,78  
 per developed and 1,40 per fruit  
 shoot.

- The comparative statistical  
 - analysis of the summarized data  
 for the period of the actual fertility  
 elements showed that all  
 interspecies table grapes varieties  
 were characterized by proven  
 higher values of the accounted  
 indicators compared to the control  
 variety Super ran Bolgar. The only  
 exception was Druzhba variety for  
 the indicator of fruit shoots ratio,  
 where the difference was  
 mathematically unproven.

- The fertility ratios per  
 - developed and fruit shoot had  
 higher values for the interspecies  
 table grapes varieties ensuring  
 consistent, high yields of grapes, a  
 very important agrobiological  
 feature for each vine variety.

- The mechanical and  
 - chemical analysis data for the  
 studied table grapes interspecies  
 varieties presented in table 2 and  
 3 showed that the average mass  
 per cluster was within the range  
 from 284,0 g for Druzhba variety to

284,0 g  
 465,6 g

2 3

349,9 g  
 , 341,2 g  
 290,9 g  
 -  
 274,5 g.  
 -  
 19,1/13,6 cm - ,  
 18,8/11,4 cm - , 18,6/10,8  
 cm - , 17,9/12,1 cm -  
 16,7/11,8 cm -  
 - 17,7/11,5 cm.  
 100  
 535,0 g - ,  
 495,8 g - , 462,2 g -  
 , 420,0 g - , 396,0  
 g - , 455,0 g

465,6 g for Augustine variety. For the rest varieties it was respectively 349,9 g – Garant, 341,2 g – Lubimets and 290,9 g for Vostorg. For the control variety this indicator was 274,5 g. The cluster size of the studied varieties had close values – 19,1/13,6 cm - Augustine, 18,8/11,4 cm - Vostorg, 18,6/10,8 cm – Druzhba, 17,9/12,1 cm – Garant and 16,7/11,8 cm – Lubimets. The control had an intermediate position for this indicator – 17,7/11,5 cm. The average mass per 100 berries was within the range of 535,0 g - Augustine, 495,8 g – Lubimets, 462,2 g – Garant, 420,0 g – Vostorg, 396,0 g – Druzhba compared to 455,0 g Super ran Bolgar.

2.

1994-2008 .

**Table 2. Comparative analysis of cluster and berry of interspecies table grapevine varieties from the 1994-2008 period**

| / Variety                            | Cluster weight<br>(g) | Cluster dimensions  |                     | 100<br>100- berry<br>weight<br>(g) | Berry dimensions     |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                      |                       | Length<br>(cm)      | Width<br>(cm)       |                                    | Length<br>(mm)       | Width<br>(mm)        |
| / Garant                             | 349,9 <sup>+</sup>    | 17,9 <sup>n.s</sup> | 12,1 <sup>n.s</sup> | 462,2 <sup>n.s</sup>               | 22,49 <sup>n.s</sup> | 17,91 <sup>n.s</sup> |
| / Augustine                          | 465,6 <sup>+</sup>    | 19,1 <sup>+</sup>   | 13,6 <sup>+</sup>   | 535,0 <sup>+</sup>                 | 24,85 <sup>+</sup>   | 18,33 <sup>+</sup>   |
| / Vostorg                            | 290,9 <sup>n.s</sup>  | 18,8 <sup>+</sup>   | 11,4 <sup>n.s</sup> | 420,0 <sup>n.s</sup>               | 18,40 <sup>n.s</sup> | 16,70 <sup>n.s</sup> |
| / Druzhba                            | 284,0 <sup>n.s</sup>  | 18,6 <sup>+</sup>   | 10,8 <sup>n.s</sup> | 396,0 <sup>n.s</sup>               | 18,40 <sup>n.s</sup> | 17,50 <sup>n.s</sup> |
| / Lubimets                           | 341,2 <sup>+</sup>    | 16,7 <sup>n.s</sup> | 11,8 <sup>n.s</sup> | 495,8 <sup>+</sup>                 | 21,65 <sup>n.s</sup> | 18,62 <sup>+</sup>   |
| <b>/Super ran<br/>Bolgar-control</b> | <b>274,5</b>          | <b>17,7</b>         | <b>11,5</b>         | <b>455,0</b>                       | <b>22,52</b>         | <b>16,87</b>         |

The analysis results also confirmed that they were typical table grapes varieties with specific features of the bunches and the

97,00 %  
3,0 %  
3,20 %  
97,80 %  
2,20 %  
- 96,80 %

berries. The berry ratio in a cluster was high for all varieties as it was in a very close range - from 97,80% for Augustine and Lubimets to 97,00% for Vostorg. The rachis ratio in the cluster varied from 3,0% for Vostorg to 2,20% for Lubimets and Augustine. The data about these indicators for the control variety were approximately in the same range - 96,80% berries and 3,20% rachis.

3.

1994-2008

**Table 3. Comparative mechanical and chemical analysis of cluster and berry of interspecies table grapevine varieties from the 1994-2008 period**

| / Variety             | / Mechanical analysis |                      |                     |                     |                      | Chemical analysis   |                    | Transportability     |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                       | / Cluster             |                      | / Berry             |                     |                      | Sugars              | Titratable acids   | Detachment           | Pressure              |
|                       | Rachis (%)            | Berries (%)          | Skins (%)           | Seeds (%)           | Mesocarp (%)         |                     |                    |                      |                       |
| / Garant              | 2,40 <sup>+</sup>     | 97,60 <sup>+</sup>   | 3,50 <sup>+</sup>   | 1,70 <sup>+</sup>   | 94,80 <sup>+</sup>   | 16,4 <sup>n.s</sup> | 6,00 <sup>+</sup>  | 305,6 <sup>n.s</sup> | 1425,1 <sup>+</sup>   |
| / Augustine           | 2,20 <sup>+</sup>     | 97,80 <sup>+</sup>   | 4,60 <sup>n.s</sup> | 1,90 <sup>+</sup>   | 93,50 <sup>+</sup>   | 16,9 <sup>n.s</sup> | 6,950 <sup>+</sup> | 370,8 <sup>+</sup>   | 1603,7 <sup>+</sup>   |
| / Vostorg             | 3,00 <sup>n.s</sup>   | 97,00 <sup>n.s</sup> | 5,80 <sup>+</sup>   | 3,20 <sup>n.s</sup> | 91,00 <sup>+</sup>   | 20,0 <sup>+</sup>   | 7,00 <sup>+</sup>  | 440,0 <sup>+</sup>   | 1450,0 <sup>+</sup>   |
| / Druzhba             | 2,89 <sup>+</sup>     | 97,11 <sup>+</sup>   | 5,56 <sup>+</sup>   | 3,22 <sup>n.s</sup> | 91,22 <sup>+</sup>   | 21,2 <sup>+</sup>   | 7,500 <sup>+</sup> | 300,3 <sup>n.s</sup> | 1130,0 <sup>n.s</sup> |
| / Lubimets            | 2,20 <sup>+</sup>     | 97,80 <sup>+</sup>   | 5,50 <sup>+</sup>   | 1,40 <sup>+</sup>   | 93,10 <sup>n.s</sup> | 17,9 <sup>n.s</sup> | 6,720 <sup>+</sup> | 651,7 <sup>+</sup>   | 1538,5 <sup>+</sup>   |
| <b>/Super ran</b>     | <b>3,20</b>           | <b>96,80</b>         | <b>4,42</b>         | <b>2,72</b>         | <b>92,86</b>         | <b>16,5</b>         | <b>5,500</b>       | <b>295,2</b>         | <b>1247,5</b>         |
| <b>Bolgar-control</b> |                       |                      |                     |                     |                      |                     |                    |                      |                       |

5,80 % ( ), 5,56 % ( ), 5,50 % ( ), 4,60 % ( ), 3,50 % ( ).  
3,22 % -  
, 3,20 % -  
%, 1,70 % -  
1,40 % -

The average ratio of berry skins was respectively 5,80% (Vostorg), 5,56% (Druzhba), 5,50% (Lubimets) 4,60% (Augustine) and 3,50% (Garant). The number of seeds also varied slightly as it was 3,22% - Druzhba, 3,20% - Vostorg, 1,90% - Augustine, 1,70% - Garant and 1,40% Lubimets. The fleshy part had also very close average values during the study period of the different varieties -

– 94,8 % ( ), 93,5 % ( ) 93,1 % ( ), 91,22 % ( ) 91,0 % ( ).

4,42 % ( ), 2,12 % ( ) 93,46 % ( ).

7,500 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 21,2 % – 7,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 20,00 % – 6,720 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 17,9 % – 6,950 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 16,9 % – 6,000 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 16,4 % – 5,500 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ) 16,5 % – ( ).

300,3 g/1130,0 g ( ), 305,6 g/1425,1 g ( ), 370,8 g/1603,7 g ( ), 440,0 g/1450,0 g ( ) 651,7

94,8% (Garant), 93,5% (Augustine), 93,1% (Lubimets), 91,22% (Druzhba) and 91,00% (Vostorg). For the control the indicators defining the structure of the berry were respectively 4,42% (skins), 2,12% (seeds) and 93,46% (flesh).

Sugars and titratable acids content in grapes was in direct correlation with the weather conditions during the vegetation season, especially during the period of ripening. Totally for the years of the study their average amount per varieties was 21,2% – 7,500 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Druzhba), 20,00% – 7,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Vostorg), 17,9% – 6,720 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Lubimets), 16,9% – 6,950 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Augustine), 16,4% – 6,000 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Garant) and 16,5% – 5,500 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Super ran Bolgar – control).

The amount of sugars and titratable acids for the period of the study was typical for table grapes varieties. The higher levels of titratable acidity in grapes give a pleasant feeling of freshness during its consumption.

All studied varieties had very good transportability. Grapes tensile and pressure strength, measured in grams was respectively 300,3 g/1130,0 g (Druzhba), 305,6 g/1425,1 g (Garant), 370,8 g/1603,7 g (Augustine), 440,0 g /1450,0 g (Vostorg) and 651,7 g /1538,5 g



|                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| g/1538,5 g ( ) .               | - | (Lubimets). The lowest values of this indicator, average for the period, were measured for the control (Super ran Bolgar) – 295,2g/1247,5 g.   |
| ( ) – 295,2 g/1247,5 g.        | - | The comparative statistical analysis of the mechanical analysis average for the period between the studied interspecies table grapes varieties showed that there were significant differences in most of the investigated indicators (Table 2).  |
| ( 2).                          | - | The average mass per cluster was proven to be higher for the varieties Augustine (465,6 g), Garant (349,9 g) and Lubimets (341,2 g), compared to the control (274,5 g); the cluster length and width of the varieties Augustine (19,1/13,6 cm), Vostorg (18,8/11,4 cm) and Druzhba (18,6/10,8 cm) – control (17,7/11,5 cm); average mass per 100 berries – Augustine (535,0 g) and Lubimets (495,8 g) - control (455,0 g); the berry length and width – Augustine (24,85/18,33 mm) and only for the width Lubimets (18,62 mm) – control (22,52/16,87 mm); rachis – Augustine (2,20%), Lubimets (2,20%), Garant (2,40%) and Druzhba (2,89%) – control (3,20%); berries – Augustine (97,80%), Lubimets (97,80%), Garant (97,60%) and Druzhba (97,11%) – control (96,80%); skins – Garant (3,50%) – control (4,42%); seeds – Lubimets (1,40%), Garant (1,70%) and Augustine (1,90%) – control (2,72%); flesh – Garant (94,80%), |
| (465,6 g),                     | - |  |
| (349,9 g) (341,2 g),           | - |  |
| (274,5 g);                     | - |  |
| (19,1/13,6 cm), (18,8/11,4 cm) | - |  |
| (18,6/10,8 cm) –               | - |  |
| (17,7/11,5 cm);                | - |  |
| 100 –                          | - |  |
| (535,0 g) (495,8 g) –          | - |  |
| (455,0 g);                     | - |  |
| (24,85/18,33 mm)               | - |  |
| (18,62 mm) –                   | - |  |
| (22,52/16,87 mm);              | - |  |
| – (2,20 %),                    | - |  |
| (2,20 %), (2,40 %)             | - |  |
| (2,89 %) –                     | - |  |
| (3,20 %);                      | - |  |
| – (97,80 %),                   | - |  |
| (97,80 %),                     | - |  |
| (97,60 %) (97,11 %) –          | - |  |
| (96,80 %);                     | - |  |
| (3,50 %) –                     | - |  |
| (4,42 %);                      | - |  |
| – (1,40 %),                    | - |  |
| (1,70 %) (1,90 %)              | - |  |
| (2,72 %);                      | - |  |
| – (94,80 %),                   | - |  |

(93,50 %) – (92,86 %);  
 (21,20 %) – (20,00 %),  
 (16,50 %);  
 (370,8/1603,7 g),  
 (440,0/1450,0 g),  
 (651,7/1538,5 g)  
 (1425,1 g) –  
 (295,2/1247,5 g).

(4,42 %)  
 4  
 (5,50 %), (5,56 %)  
 (5,80 %).

(92,86 %)  
 2  
 (91,00 %)  
 (91,22 %)

6,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  
 ( ), 6,72 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ),  
 6,95 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ), 7,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  
 ( ), 7,50 g/dm<sup>3</sup> ( ),  
 – 5,50 g/dm<sup>3</sup>.

Augustine (93,50%) – control  
 (92,86%); sugars – Vostorg  
 (20,00%), Druzhba (21,20%) –  
 control (16,50%); grapes  
 transportability – Augustine  
 (370,8/1603,7 g), Vostorg  
 (440,0/1450,0 g), Lubimets  
 (651,7/1538,5 g) and only for  
 pressure strength – Garant (1425,1  
 g) – control (295,2/1247,5 g).

For the indicator ratio of  
 - berry skins it was observed  
 - inverse correlation of the values  
 and the control contained proven  
 less skins (4,42%) compared to  
 the other four studied interspecies  
 varieties Lubimets (5,50%),  
 Druzhba (5,56%) and Vostorg  
 (5,80%).

For the indicator ratio of flesh  
 - part in the berry it was also  
 - observed inverse correlation of the  
 values and the control had proven  
 higher content of flesh (92,86%)  
 compared to the other two studied  
 interspecies varieties Vostorg  
 (91,00%) and Druzhba (91,22%)

It was reported mathematically  
 proven tendency of higher levels of  
 titratable acids in grapes of the table  
 grapes interspecies varieties in  
 comparison with the standard  
 variety Super ran Bolgar. On the  
 average for the period the values  
 were respectively 6,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  
 (Garant), 6,72 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Lubimets),  
 6,95 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Augustine), 7,00 g/dm<sup>3</sup>  
 (Vostorg), 7,50 g/dm<sup>3</sup> (Druzhba),  
 and the control – 5,50 g/dm<sup>3</sup>.

The proven differences were  
 mainly between the control and

the varieties Augustine and Garant. Depending on the nature of the indicators, the values of the interspecies table grapes varieties exceeded or not those of the control, but they were always in a positive agrobiological or technological direction.

In texture and taste, the grapes of the studied interspecies table grapes varieties fully meet the standard requirements to table grapes varieties.

The studied table grapes interspecies varieties had shorter vegetation season and belonged to the group of early ripening varieties. That important agrobiological feature makes them preferable to be cultivated in areas of higher altitude.

## CONCLUSIONS

The studied varieties have shorter growing season and belong to the group of early ripening varieties, which is an important agrobiological feature giving them advantage to be cultivated in hilly and mountainous regions of Republic of Bulgaria.

The fertility ratios of the studies table grapes interspecies varieties had higher values ensuring consistent, high yields of grapes, an important agrobiological characteristic for each variety.



1, 2\*

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## ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES IN CONVENTIONAL AND ORGANIC PRODUCTION OF RASPBERRIES

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### SUMMARY

- Plant-parasitic nematodes cause significant economic damage to raspberry production. Various genera and species of nematodes have different relevances in growing raspberries. The determination of the species composition and distribution of the plant-parasitic nematodes is important for the agricultural production.

- In order to ensure plant health and potential of raspberry plantations, ecological characteristics was studied of the extracted plant-parasitic nematodes of raspberry plants in conventional and organic systems.

- The disseminated migratory root nematodes by different farming technologies had a similar species composition. In the conventional production, the species composition of nematodes was relatively homogeneous, as the number of established families was 6, while, in the organic production, the species composition of nematodes is characterized by variety, but their number was 10. The number of migratory root

- nematodes in conventional growing was significantly higher.

- **Key words:** migratory root
- nematodes, raspberry, ecological characteristics

## INTRODUCTION

Growing raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.) takes an important place in the horticulture in Europe. Most raspberry production is concentrated in the northern and central European countries. In Bulgaria raspberries are grown on various soil types under different cultivation practices.

- Phytonematodes are one of the main pests of raspberry plantations, leading to economic losses in many regions of the world as result of reduction in yield and in development raspberry bush (McElroy, 1991; Łabanowska & Cross, 2008; Peneva et al., 2011; Ravichandra, 2014).

- In heavily infected areas, the crop can be completely destroyed, and the presence of certain species of phytonematodes restricts the creation of new plantations on the infected areas (Decker & Fritzsche, 1991; Singh et al., 2013).

- Migratory root nematodes are a large heterogeneous taxonomic group of plant parasitic nematodes. They are often polyphagous and cause non-specific symptoms that can easily be related to damage caused by abiotic stress factors.

(*Rubus idaeus* L.)

(McElroy, 1991; Łabanowska & Cross, 2008; Peneva et al., 2011; Ravichandra, 2014).

(Decker & Fritzsche, 1991; Singh et al., 2013).

- The identification of the species composition of phytonematodes and their ecological characteristics are essential for production of raspberries. The aim of this study was to determine the degree of the differences between the species composition of migratory root nematodes in conventional and organic production of raspberries on a comparative evaluation of the two growing technologies.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### *Characteristics of experimental fields*

- The study was conducted in two raspberry plantations near the town Kostinbrod (GPS: 42°49'5.80"N; 23°13'30.54"E).

GPS: 42°49'5.80"N; 23°13'30.54"E).

2,50 0,50, 880  
25 m<sup>2</sup>.

- The plants are planted at a distance of 2.50 x 0.50 m or 88 plants/ha. Two growing systems were tested conventional growing and organic growing. The test plot was 25 m<sup>2</sup>. The plant health condition of the fields has been satisfactory; there were zones of reduced plant growth and plant damage. According to the meteorological data, abiotic factors, which could cause these symptoms, are excluded.

### *Sampling methods*

The period of sampling of plant and soil samples was consistent with that recommended by Knuth et al. (2003). In order to determine the increase or

Knuth et al. (2003),

0-25 cm.  
 (Townshend 1963).  
 Loof (1978), Bongers (1988) Handoo Golden (1989)  
 Baermann  
 ( )

decrease of density of the populations, the samples were taken depending on the season, during no-vegetation and vegetation period. The soil samples were taken randomly from 0-25 cm depths and then transferred in plastic bags to the laboratory.

*Extraction of the nematodes*

The methods for the extraction of the nematodes from the soil and roots and their subsequent mounting on permanent slides for identification are according to the Baermann pan method described by Townshend (1963). Species characterization and identification were based on morphology of various life stages of Loof (1978), Bongers (1988), Handoo and Golden (1989) and confirmed by the Institute for Epidemiology and Pathogen Diagnostics Muenster (Germany).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

1234  
 , 798  
 , 10 14  
 ( 1 2).  
 ( 1 2).

Processing of soil and plant samples throughout the study period were extracted total 1234 nematodes, 798 of which phytopathogenic relating to 8 families, 10 genera and 14 species (Table 1 and 2). Six genera pytonematodes were isolated from samples in conventional production of raspberries and 10 genera in organic production (Table 1 and 2).



1.

**Table 1. Species composition of phytonematodes extracted from the field in conventional growing of raspberry**

| Family          | Genus                             | Species                                       | / Cultivar |            |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------|------------|
|                 |                                   |   | Samodiva   | Bul. rubin |
| Trichodoridae   | <i>Trichodorus</i> Cobb 1913      | <i>Trichodorus primitivus</i> (de Man 1880)   | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Trichodorus cylindricus</i> Hooper 1962    | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Trichodorus similis</i> Seinhorst 1963     | +          | +          |
| Longidoridae    | <i>Paratrichodorus</i>            | <i>Paratrichodorus</i> sp.                    | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Longidorus</i> Micoletzky 1922             | +          | +          |
| Telotylenchidae | <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> Cobb 1930 | <i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i> Cobb 1913 | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Tylenchus</i> Bastian 1865                 | +          | -          |
| Pratylenchidae  | <i>Pratylenchus</i> Thorne 1949   | <i>Pratylenchus crenatus</i> Loof 1960        | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Pratylenchus neglectus</i> (Rensch 1924)   | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> (de Man 1880)   | +          | +          |
|                 |                                   | <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> (Cobb 1917)     | +          | +          |

After qualitative analysis of the population structure of nematodes, it was found that the migratory root phytonematodes predominated.

*Pratylenchus*

The species of the genus *Pratylenchus* were the dominant plant parasitic nematodes in the both growing technologies. They were found in associations of joint populations.

**Table 2. Species composition of phytonematodes extracted from the field in organic growing of raspberry**

| Family          | Genus                                 | Species  | / Cultivar |        |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------|--------|
|                 |                                       |  | Willamette | Lyulin |
| Trichodoridae   | <i>Trichodorus</i> Cobb 1913          | <i>Trichodorus similis</i> Seinhorst 1963          | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Trichodorus primitivus</i> (de Man 1880)        | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Paratrichodorus</i> Siddiqi 1974                | +          | +      |
| Longidoridae    | <i>Longidorus</i> Micoletzky 1922     | <i>Longidorus elongatus</i> (de Man 1876)          | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i> Hooper 1961           | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Paratylenchus</i> Micoletzky 1922               | +          | +      |
| Xiphinematidae  | <i>Xiphinema</i> Cobb 1913            | <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i> Dalmaso 1969               | +          | –      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i> (Micoletzky 1927) | –          | +      |
| Tylenchidae     | <i>Tylenchus</i> Bastian 1865         | <i>Tylenchus</i> sp.                               | +          | +      |
| Telotylenchidae | <i>Geocenamus</i> Thorne & Malek 1968 | <i>Geocenamus</i> sp.                              | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i> Cobb 1913      | +          | +      |
| Hoplolaimidae   | <i>Helicotylenchus</i> Steiner 1945   | <i>Helicotylenchus</i> sp.                         | +          | +      |
| Pratylenchidae  | <i>Pratylenchus</i> Thorne 1949       | <i>Pratylenchus crenatus</i> Loof 1960             | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Pratylenchus neglectus</i> (Rensch 1924)        | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> (de Man 1880)        | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> (Cobb 1917)          | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Pratylenchus thornei</i> Sher & Allen 1953      | +          | +      |
|                 |                                       | <i>Pratylenchus convallariae</i> Seinhorst 1959    | +          | +      |

In the studied samples, the species of these genera *Trichodorus*, *Paratrichodorus*, *Longidorus*, *Longidorus*, *Xiphinema*, *Paratrichodorus*,

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Xiphinema</i> ,<br><i>Helicotylenchus</i> ,<br><i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> | <i>Paratylenchus</i> ,<br><i>Geocenamus</i> ,<br><i>Tylenchus</i> , | <i>Paratylenchus</i> , <i>Helicotylenchus</i> ,<br><i>Geocenamus</i> , <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i><br>and <i>Tylenchus</i> were extracted too,<br>which occur in different<br>frequencies in separate or mixed<br>populations during the research<br>time period.                                  |
| <i>Helicotylenchus</i>  | <i>Geocenamus</i>   | Species of the genus<br><i>Helicotylenchus</i> and <i>Geocenamus</i><br>were isolated only from soil<br>samples in the organic production.   |
| <i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i>                                       |   | <i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i><br>was established in both<br>experimental fields. <i>Paratylenchus</i><br>spp., <i>Trichodorus</i> spp. and<br><i>Longidorus</i> spp. were isolated<br>from soil samples in the organic<br>production.  |
| <i>Paratylenchus</i> spp.,<br><i>Trichodorus</i> spp.<br>spp.             | <i>Longidorus</i><br>spp.   |  |
|   | –   |  |
| <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i>   |   | <i>Xiphinema rivesi</i> was found<br>in only one soil sample from the<br>field of organic production in<br>cultivar Wilamet; <i>Xiphinema</i><br><i>diversicaudatum</i> was isolated<br>from cultivar Lyulin.  |
| <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>  |   |  |
| <i>Tylenchus</i> sp.  |   | <i>Tylenchus</i> sp. was isolated<br>from soil with conventional<br>growing system, cultivar<br>Samodiva, and in the organic<br>growing system, in both cultivars<br>Wilamet and Lyulin.   |
|   | 3   | Our and literature data<br>(Kalatan-Gateva, 1999; Choleva,<br>2002; Bileva, 2012) in Table 3 is<br>summarized the information about<br>the host plants and ecological<br>characteristic of certain species<br>extracted from the experimental<br>fields and their distribution in<br>Bulgaria. |

### 3: E

**Table 3: Ecological characteristics of the extracted migratory phytonematodes**

| Species                             | Ecological characteristics   | Damage   | Host plants  | Distribution in Bulgaria  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Trichodorus primitivus</i>       | root ectoparasitic           | fed on epidermal cells; shortening the roots; carrier of the virus       | ; <i>Ribes nigrum</i> L, ; tobacco; <i>Ribes nigrum</i> L; lucerne; cucumber; sugar beet | v. Dolna Banya, Sofia   |
| <i>Longidorus attenuatus</i>        | root ectoparasitic           | NEPO - TBRV.   | sugar beet; raspberries; grape vine; tomatoes; dianthus                                  | Plovdiv, Burgas, Blagoevgrad, Kostinbrod                              |
| <i>Longidorus elongatus</i>         | root ectoparasitic           | (TBRV); Tomato black ring virus(TBRV); Tomato black ring virus           | <i>Populus</i> sp.; <i>Populus</i> sp.; tobacco; grape vine;                             | Harmanli, Petrich, Blagoevgrad, Pazardjik, Burgas, Russe              |
| <i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i>    | root ectoparasitic           | (AMV); (RRSV) arabis mosaic virus (AMV); raspberry ringspot virus (RRSV) | cherries; cucumbers; grape vine; raspberry; celery                                       | Pazardzhik. v. Dolna Banya, Sofia                                     |
| <i>Tylenchus davainei</i>           | root ectoparasitic           | not expressed pathogenicity.   | wheat; tomatoes; potatoes; pepper  | Vitosha, Balkan Mountains, Rila, the Rhodopes, Varna, Haskovo         |
| <i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i> | feed on cells of root tips   | reducing the root system   | tobacco; apple; common hop   | /Blagoevgrad, Plovdiv, Petrich and Gotse Delchev, Samokov, Kostinbrod |
| <i>Pratylenchus crenatus</i>        | migratory root-endoparasitic |  | tobacco  | Petrich   |

|                               |                              |   |  |   |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Pratylenchus neglectus</i> | migratory root-endoparasitic |   | ; <i>Rosa gallica</i> L. tobacco; apple; peach; <i>Rosa gallica</i> Kulata, Sofia L. | Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Kulata, Sofia         |
|                               |                              | At the beginning is ectoparasitic and then is endoparasitic; attacking the root hairs; reducing the root system |  |   |
| <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> | migratory root-endoparasitic | Causes severe necrosis and decay of the root tissue.  | <i>piperita</i> L. tobacco, strawberry, dianthus, <i>Mentha piperita</i> L.          | Blagoevgrad, Sofia, Kazanlak                |
| <i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> | migratory root-endoparasitic | Localized in the roots, tubers and stem of potatoes.  | wheat, tomato, strawberry, tobacco   | Haskovo, Stara Zagora, Petrich, Blagoevgrad |
| <i>Pratylenchus thornei</i>   | migratory root-endoparasitic | Damage the young succulent roots.   | tobacco, peach, walnut   | Blagoevgrad, Kazanlak                       |

*Xiphinema* spp., (Bélair, 1991; Martin, 2013). Kondakova Tsolova (1993) NEPO Longidorus *Xiphinema*, ( )

There is evidence that the decrease of the production and the yield of raspberries due to widespread of the root ectoparasitic nematodes *Xiphinema* spp, which were identified as carriers of viruses (Bélair, 1991; Martin, 2013). Kondakova and Tsolova (1993) proved the transmission of NEPO viruses raspberry ringspot by nematodes of the genus *Longidorus* and *Xiphinema* isolated from the rhizosphere of infected raspberry plants. Reports are scarce in the literature on the harmful activities

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>,<br/><i>Helicotylenchus</i>, <i>Tylenchus</i></p> <p>Bélaïr Khanizadeh (1994),</p>                               | <p>(pathogenicity) of ectoparasitic genera <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>, <i>Helicotylenchus</i>, <i>Tylenchus</i> in the raspberry. The authors Bélaïr and Khanizadeh (1994) examined the distribution of these species in raspberry and strawberry plantations.</p>   |
| <p><i>Paratylenchus</i> sp.</p>   | <p>The species were established only in the strawberry plantation. There is no available information on the harmful activity of <i>Paratylenchus</i> sp. in berries.</p>  |
| <p><i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.</p> <p>(Vrain &amp; Rousselle; 1980, Vrain &amp; Dupré, 1982). Kimpinski (1985), Bélaïr (1991) Moore (2010)</p> | <p><i>Pratylenchus</i> spp. is higher in regions with extensive agriculture (Vrain &amp; Rousselle, 1980; Vrain &amp; Dupré, 1982). Kimpinski (1985), Bélaïr (1991), Zasada and Moore (2010) demonstrated that the significant increase in population density of <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp. requires soil treatment in raspberry fields with nematicides.</p> |
| <p><i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i></p>  | <p>The root lesion nematode, <i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>, is a production-limiting pest in red raspberry, <i>Rubus idaeus</i>. Although the species of <i>P. penetrans</i> was established, its presence in both fields was sporadic.</p>   |
| <p><i>P. penetrans</i></p>  | <p>The implemented investigation in the conventional and the organic production of red raspberries on basis of a comparative assessment of the species composition of phytoneematodes under the specific conditions of the both technologies has the overall aim to help build strategies for plant</p>   |

- protection and their application
- and to ensure the plant health and
- the potential of raspberry plantation in the different ways of growing.

It will be provided an empirical and theoretical basis for assessment of the damage and for determination of the importance of these nematodes in red raspberry production. The forthcoming studies shall determine the effect of these species on the yield and their importance in organic production of raspberries.

### CONCLUSIONS

- The species composition of the extracted phytonematodes was represented mainly by migratory root nematodes. In conventional growing technology, 6 genera of the nematodes were found, and in the organic growing technology -10 genera.

- Species of the genera *Trichodorus*, *Xiphinema* and *Longidorus* were identified, which are potential carriers of virus diseases.

- The migratory root endoparasitic species of the genus *Pratylenchus* were dominant in both ways of growing raspberries.

*Trichodorus*,  
*Xiphinema* *Longidorus*,

*Pratylenchus*

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## GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVE MANIFESTATIONS OF LAPINS SWEET CHERRY CULTIVAR ON DIFFERENT ROOTSTOCKS

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### SUMMARY

2008-2014 .  
 CA 6P, Alkavo 2, F 12/1, Gisela 5,  
 Gisela 6 MaxMa 14  
 Lapins.  
 2008 .  
 4.0 3.0 m  
 7 -  
 ( )  
 Alkavo 2  
 MaxMa 14, -  
 Gisela 5 Gisela 6.  
 CA 6P.  
 14, Gisela 5 Gisela 6  
 2-3 -  
 Alkavo  
 Gisela 5  
 2 CA 6P, -  
 Gisela 6.

During the period 2008-2014 the influence of rootstocks CA 6P, Alkavo 2, F 12/1, Gisela 5, Gisela 6 and Max a 14 on growth and productive manifestations of cherry cultivar Lapins have been studied. The trees were planted in the spring of 2008 at distances of 4.0 x 3.0 m, trained as free growing crowns.

At the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> year the strongest growth (based on the cross section of the trunk and size of the crowns) were the trees grafted on Alkavo 2 and MaxMa 14, and with the lowest growth were on Gisela 5 and Gisela 6. Formation of root suckers was observed only in CAB 6P. The trees grafted n Maxma 14, Gisela 5 and Gisela 6 bloomed 2-3 days earlier than others. The average yields per tree were the highest on Alkavo 2 and CAB 6P and the lowest on Gisela 5 and Gisela 6. The biometric parameters of the fruit were not significantly affected by the studied rootstocks.

**Key words:** *Prunus avium*, rootstock, flowering, yield, fruit size

## INTRODUCTION

The choice of rootstocks for cherry cultivars depends on several factors such as: used cultivar, soil and climatic conditions, groundwater level, the training system and others.

The most widely used rootstocks in Bulgaria are still *Prunus mahaleb* and *Prunus avium* seedling in which a main flaw is relatively large size that induce of the cherry trees grafted onto them.

To increase the productivity of labor in the harvest of cherries must be used trees with smaller sizes in the plantations, allowing the fruit to be harvested from the ground. Such trees allow increasing the tree density per unit area which is one of the main factors for the intensification of the cherry production.

This necessitated the world selection to focus on creating of cherry rootstocks with weaker growth such as Gisela, CAB, MaxMa Delbard, Weirroot, P-HL series and others.

Many of these rootstocks were studied in different soil and climatic conditions in many countries (Ctelik et al., 2004; Hisendegen, 2004; Ruisa and Rubauskis, 2004; Whiting et al., 2005; Sitarek and Bartosiewicz, 2012; Fajt et al.,

Gisela, MaxMa  
Delbard, Weirroot, P-HL

(Ctelik et al., 2004;  
Hisendegen, 2004; Ruisa and  
Rubauskis, 2004; Whiting et al.,  
2005; Sitarek and Bartosiewicz,

2012; Fajt et al., 2014), (Lichev, 2001; Lichev and Lankes, 2004; Sotirov, 2008, 2009).

2014), including in Bulgaria (Lichev, 2001; Lichev and Lankes, 2004; Sotirov, 2008, 2009).

The aim of this research was to compare the influence of six clonal rootstocks on growth and productive characteristics of Lapins sweet cherry cultivar.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

2008-2014 .  
 CA 6P,  
 Alkavo 2, F 12/1, Gisela 5, Gisela 6 MaxMa 14.

The studies were conducted during the period 2008-2014 at the Institute of Agriculture-Kyustendil. The subject was cherry cultivar Lapins grafted on rootstocks CA 6P, Alkavo 2, F 12/1, Gisela 5, Gisela 6 and MaxMa 14. Each cultivar-rootstock combination was represented with five trees, each of which was separately recorded as a replicate. The trees were planted in the spring of 2008 at distances of 4.0 x 3.0 m.

5 ,  
 4.0 3.0 m.  
 ( 5.0-5.2  
 KCL).

The soil in the plantation is Chromic Luvisols, slightly sandy-loamy with a slight acid reaction (pH 5.0-5.2 in KCL). The distances between rows were kept weed free by cultivation regularly and in the rows strips was treated with the herbicide (Roundup).

( ).  
 80 cm.

The trees were trained as free-growing crowns with 80 cm height of the trunk. Irrigation was applied in July and August by sprinkling.

The establishment of the experimental orchard and reporting of the measured parameters were

(, 1979).

:

( 30 m ),

30

(cm<sup>2</sup>),

(m<sup>3</sup>);

(m<sup>2</sup>);

(kg/ );

(kg/cm<sup>2</sup>

),

(kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

(ANOVA)

0.05%.

by methodology for the study of plant resources in fruit plants (Nedev et al., 1979).

- The following indicators were recorded: trunk diameter (30 cm above the graft site), height and width of the crowns, number root suckers, yield per each experimental tree, weight and sizes of the fruit, the stones and the stalk of 30 fruit from each cultivar-rootstock combinations.

- Based on the collected data we calculated: trunk cross-sectional area (cm<sup>2</sup>), crown volume (m<sup>3</sup>); crown projection area (m<sup>2</sup>); average and cumulative yields (kg/tree); yield efficiency (kg/cm<sup>2</sup> of the trunk cross-sectional area); yield per unit volume of the crown (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

- Phenological observations were carried out on phases of flowering.

- The results were statistically processed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the means were separated by Duncan's multiple range test at p 0.05%.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rootstocks tested had a significant impact on the growth characteristics of the cultivar Lapins. During the 4<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> year the trees on MaxMa14 and Alkavo 2 rootstocks had the fastest growth of trunk cross-sectional area (Fig. 1).

4 -7

14 Alkavo 2

6 ( . 1).  
 Gisela 6  
 -  
 Gisela 5,  
 .  
 7  
 -  
 14,  
 CA 6P. Alkavo 2  
 F12/1,  
 50,2%, 31,9% 6 %.  
 - Gisela 5 Gisela 6,  
 27,7 24,3%, F12/1  
 51,9 49,6 %  
 14.  
 F 12/1 14  
 ( 0.05%).

To the end of 6<sup>th</sup> year the trees on Gisela 6 had thinner stems than those of Gisela 5, but the next year the result was already changed. At the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> year after planting the trees on MaxMa 14 had the greatest trunk cross-sectional area, followed by Alkavo 2 and CAB 6P.

These rootstocks were exceeded the control F 12/1 with 50.2%, 31.9% and 6%, respectively. Thickening of the stem was the least on Gisela 5 and Gisela 6, which reduced the cross-section of trunk of the trees respectively with 27.7% and 24.3%, compared to F 12/1, and with 51.9% and 49.6%, compared to 14 MaxMa 14. The only statistically proven difference was between F 12/1 and MaxMa14 (p 0.05%).

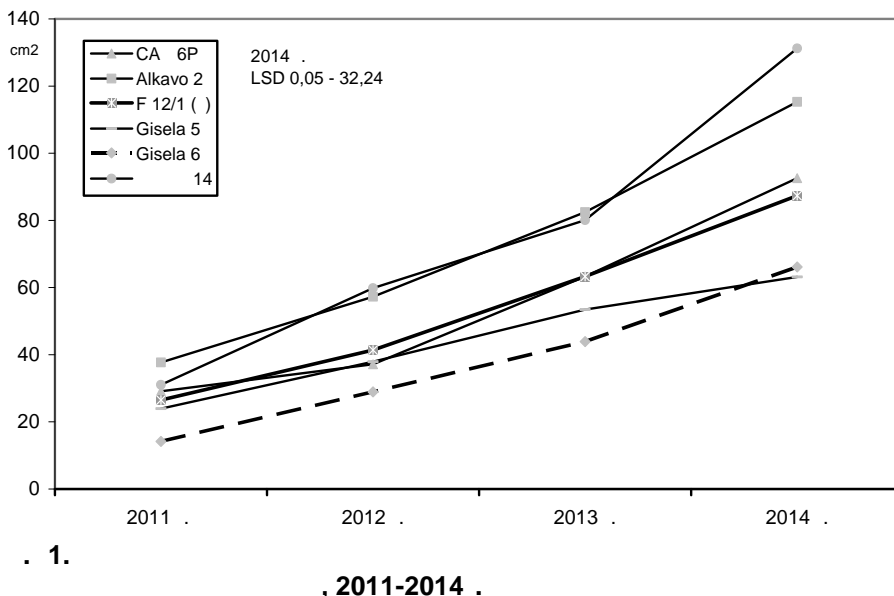


Fig. 1. Rootstock effect on trunk cross-sectional area ( m<sup>2</sup>) of Lapins sweet cherry, 2011-2014.

( ) , ( ) 1.).  
 - Gisela 5, -  
 6. Gisela  
 45,9 39,7%, F 12/1  
 ( )  
 0.001% Gisela 5  
 0.01% Gisela 6). lkavo 2  
 - ,  
 14.  
 21 14,9 % -  
 F 12/1,  
 .  
 CA 6P  
 - 10,6 % -  
 , F12/1.  
 .  
 1.

In the dimensions of the crowns (height, width, volume, and projection area) also were found certain significant differences among the rootstocks (Table 1). The trees on Gisela 5 had the smallest size, whose values were not significantly different from those on Gisela 6. These two rootstocks reduced the crown volume of trees with 45.9% and 39.7% respectively, compared to F 12/1 and the differences were proven (at p 0.001% for Gisela 5 and at p 0.01% for Gisela 6). The strongest growth was induced by Alkavo 2, followed by MaxMa14. Their crown volumes were respectively 21% and 14.9% greater than that of F 12/1, without any substantial difference between them. CAB 6P occupied the middle position – with 10.6% smaller crown volume compared to F 12/1. The trend was similar in term of horizontal projection area of the trees.

**Table 1. Rootstock effect on crown dimensions of Lapins sweet cherry trees at the end of 7<sup>th</sup> growing season**

| Rootstock  | K / Crown |          |                        |                                 |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
|            | height, m | width, m | volume, m <sup>3</sup> | Projection area, m <sup>2</sup> |
| CA 6P      | 3,30      | 2,89     | 7,21 b                 | 6,56                            |
| Alkav 2    | 3,57      | 3,23     | 9,75 c                 | 8,19                            |
| Gisela 5   | 2,94      | 2,38     | 4,36***                | 4,45                            |
| Gisela 6   | 3,12      | 2,44     | 4,86**                 | 4,67                            |
| 14         | 3,73      | 3,08     | 9,26 bc                | 7,45                            |
| F 12/1 ( ) | 3,49      | 2,97     | 8,06 bc                | 6,92                            |
| LSD 0.05   |           |          | 2,15                   |                                 |
| 0.01       |           |          | 2,93                   |                                 |
| 0.001      |           |          | 3,97                   |                                 |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>CA 6P,<br/>( 1.5 m )<br/>5,8 14,8<br/>.</p>                                   | <p>Formation of root suckers were found only for CAB 6P, where over the years in the row strips (about 1.5 m width) were observed from 5.8 to 14.8 number per tree. Other authors indicate also this rootstock as prone to form suckers (De Salvador et al., 2005).</p>   |
| <p>(De Salvador et al., 2005).<br/><br/>F 12/1<br/>14,<br/>Lapins,<br/>2014.</p> | <p>Our results did not confirm the formation of suckers in the rootstocks F 12/1 and MaxMa 14 grafted with cultivar Lapins, established by Fajt et al., 2014.</p>   |
| <p>,<br/><br/>14, Gisela 5 Gisela 6<br/>-<br/>2-3 ,</p>                          | <p>From the phenological observations was established that apart from the weather conditions during the years the blooming of the scion also was affected to some extent by the rootstock used. MaxMa 14, Gisela 5 and Gisela 6 were induced earlier flowering with 2-3 days, compared with the other three rootstocks.</p>   |
| <p>.<br/><br/>6 -7<br/><br/>Alkavo 2 CA 6P,<br/>Gisela 5<br/>( 2).</p>           | <p>The trees from all cultivar-rootstock combinations started to bear fruit in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year after planting, but this and the next two years the crop was damage by late spring frost. For the period 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> years the highest average and cumulative yields were obtained from the trees grafted on Alkavo 2 CA 6P, and the lowest on Gisela 5 (Table 2).</p> |
| <p>Gisela 6,<br/>Gisela 5. -</p>   | <p>Relatively low were the yields from the trees on Gisela 6, which were almost the same as on Gisela 5. Higher productivity on Alkavo 2</p>  |



Alkavo 2 CA 6P,  
(kg/cm<sup>2</sup>  
).  
14.

and CAB 6P, compared to other rootstocks was confirmed by the coefficients of productivity (kg / cm<sup>2</sup> of trunk cross-sectional area and per unit crown volume (kg / m<sup>3</sup>). The lowest values of these coefficients were for MaxMa14. The differences between the different variants were small and non-essential.

2.

2013-2014 .

**Table 2. Rootstock effects on productive manifestations of Lapins sweet cherry trees, average for 2013-2014**

| Rootstock  | kg/                      | Cumulative yield |  |  |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|
|            | Average yield<br>kg/tree | kg/<br>kg/tree   | kg/cm <sup>2</sup><br>kg/cm <sup>2</sup> of TCSA | kg/m <sup>3</sup><br>kg/m <sup>3</sup> of crown volume |
| CA 6P      | 13,6 bc                  | 27,2 bc          | 0,29 b   | 3,8 b  |
| Alkav 2    | 15,9* c                  | 31,8* c          | 0,27 b   | 3,3 ab   |
| Gisela 5   | 6,1 a                    | 12,2 a           | 0,19 ab  | 2,8 a  |
| Gisela 6   | 6,6 a                    | 13,2 a           | 0,20 ab  | 2,7 a  |
| 14         | 10,1 ab                  | 20,2 ab          | 0,15 a   | 2,2 a  |
| F 12/1 ( ) | 10,8 abc                 | 21,5 ab          | 0,24 ab  | 2,7 a  |
| LSD 0.05   | 5,33                     | 10,03            | 0,10   | 1,33   |

7,03 8,21 g.  
Alkavo 2, CA 6P Gisela 5. ( 3).  
(0,24-0,31g)  
mm),

The average fruit weight over the two years varied from 7,03 to 8,21 g. The largest fruit were obtained from the trees on Alkavo 2, and the smallest on CAB 6P and Gisela 5 (Table 3). The weight of the stones of the fruit (0,24-0,31g) and the length of the stalks (44.29-47,33 mm) were also in very small range, which showed that the influence of the rootstock was insignificant in terms of these biometric parameters.

**Table 3. Biometric data for the fruit, average for 2013-2014**

| Rootstock  | Fruit weight, g | Stone weight, g | Length of the fruit stalk, mm |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| CA 6P      | 7,03            | 0,24            | 44,29                         |
| Alkav 2    | 8,21            | 0,28            | 45,54                         |
| Gisela 5   | 7,25            | 0,29            | 45,55                         |
| Gisela 6   | 8,08            | 0,31            | 47,33                         |
| 14         | 7,79            | 0,26            | 44,85                         |
| F 12/1 ( ) | 7,79            | 0,27            | 46,77                         |

### CONCLUSIONS

The tested rootstocks had significant effect on the growth characteristics of the cultivar Lapins. Gisela 5 and Gisela 6 showed weak and MaxMa14 and Alkavo 2 strong growth, expressed by trunk cross-sectional area and the size of the trees, in comparison with F 12/1.

A high number of suckers was observed with CAB 6P.

MaxMa 14, Gisela 5 and Gisela 6 induced earlier flowering of the trees of cultivar Lapins, compared to the others rootstocks.

The highest yields were obtained from trees grafted on Alkavo 2 and CAB 6P, and the lowest on Gisela 5 and Gisela 6.

The biometric parameters of the fruit were not affected significantly by the rootstock.

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## EFFECT OF ULTRAFILTRATION ON THE APPLE JUICE COLOUR

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### SUMMARY

The effect of ultrafiltration at volume reduction ratio 2, 4 and 6 with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN and UF25-PAN on the color of apple juice was investigated.

The browning index ( $A_{420}$ ) was determined in order to evaluate the contribution of the brown pigments to the juice color. It was found that both the concentration and retention coefficients of brown pigments increased with increasing volume reduction ratio of the apple juice during ultrafiltration with the three studied membranes.

The highest values of the concentration and retention coefficients of the brown pigments were obtained during ultrafiltration with a membrane UF1-PAN.

**Key words:** apple juice, ultrafiltration, browning index

## INTRODUCTION

- Different processes like
- filtration, centrifugation, distillation, extraction, etc. have been used
- long ago for separation, concentration and purification of
- liquids. In recent decades one of the most versatile and promising
- processes for separation, concentration and purification are
- the processes using semi-permeable membranes, called
- membrane processes. They have
- numerous advantages in
- comparison with classical
- methods: ecological effects, lower
- power consumption, increasing the
- yield and quality of the final
- product, reducing the production
- costs, realization of the process at
- room temperature in order to
- process sensitive products and
- keeping natural properties of the
- product (Brans et al., 2004; Tsibranska and Saykova, 2013).

(Brans et al., 2004; Tsibranska and Saykova, 2013).

- Separation of specific
- components of fruit juices, milk, wine, etc. is carried out by using
- membranes with different pore size (Atra et al., 2005; Diaz-Reinoso et al., 2010; Wei et al., 2007).

(Atra et al., 2005; Diaz-Reinoso et al., 2010; Wei et al., 2007).

- The potential use of
- membrane separation of bioactive
- compounds such as polyphenols
- from aqueous medium or organic
- solutions is an area of increasing
- interest in recent years (Akin et al.,

al., 2012). (Akin et 2012).

As non-enzymatic browning significantly affects the quality of the heat treated apple juice, monitoring of the color changes is essential for quality control during processing (Zhu et al., 2009).

et al., 2009). (Zhu - One of the most commonly used approaches to evaluate the brown pigments formation is the spectrophotometric method, based on absorbance measurement at a wavelength of 420 nm (Askar and Treptow, 1993).

(Askar and Treptow, 1993). 420 nm

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN and UF25-PAN on the color changes of apple juice.

10- 25- 1-

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### *Apple juice*

Depectinized apple concentrate was provided by Krichimfrukt LTD (Krichim, Bulgaria). The depectinized apple concentrate was diluted with distilled water to 11.2 °Brix. To achieve the necessary clarity (T 90%), the juice was filtered sequentially through conventional filter paper and filter paper FILTRAK 390 (Spezialpapierfabrik Niederschag, Niederschag, Germany).

” - “ ( ).

°Brix. (T 90 %)

FILTRAK 390 (Spezialpapierfabrik Niederschag, Niederschag, Germany).

( )  
 10- 25-  
 1, 10 25 Da.  
 -  
 : 1 -  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 10 - ; 25 -  
 10 min, : 1  
 10 - 60° ; 25 -  
 80° .  
 ( 6 L)  
 , . 1.  
 :  
 cm<sup>2</sup>; 1250  
 ( 15 )  
 330 dm<sup>3</sup>/h;  
 -  
 (0-15  
 ),  
 ;

*Membranes*

- Polyacrylonitrilic (PAN)  
 1- membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN  
 and UF25-PAN with a molecular  
 weight cut-off of 1, 10 and 25 kDa,  
 respectively, were used.  
 Membranes were obtained by dry-  
 wet phase-inversion method from  
 polymer solutions prepared with  
 the following solvents: UF1 -  
 dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and  
 dimethyl formamide (DMF) at a  
 ratio 1:1; UF10 - DMSO; UF25 -  
 DMF. The membranes were  
 thermally treated in an aqueous  
 medium for 10 min, as follows:  
 UF1 and UF10 - at 60°C; UF25 -  
 at 80°C.

*Ultrafiltration*

The obtained apple juice  
 (initial volume 6 L) was subjected  
 to ultrafiltration using laboratory  
 equipment with a replaceable plate  
 and frame membrane module  
 presented in Fig. 1. This system  
 was fitted with: plate and frame  
 membrane module with membrane  
 surface are 1250 cm<sup>2</sup>;  
 threeplunger high-pressure pump  
 (max 15 MPa) with a mass flow  
 rate of 330 dm<sup>3</sup>/h; pipeline system  
 with two manometers (0-15 MPa)  
 for measuring the inlet and outlet  
 pressure; working pressure  
 regulating valve.

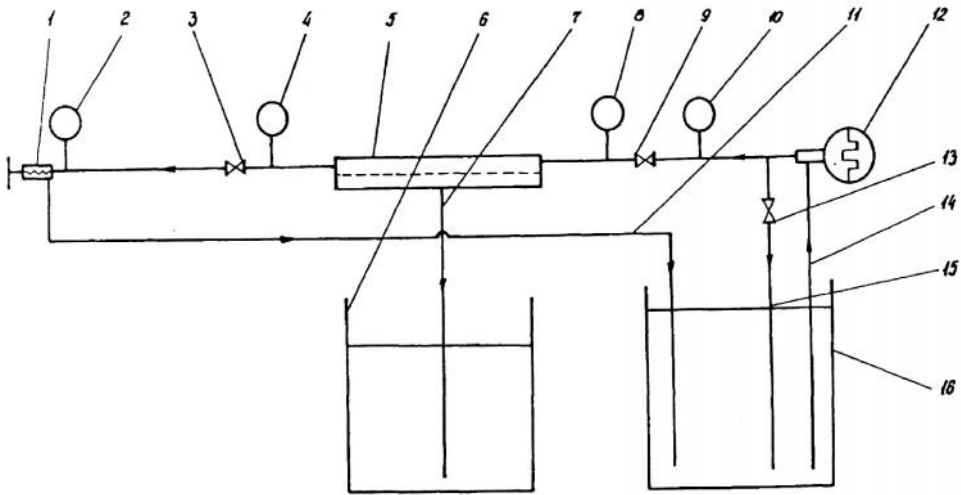


Fig. 1. Scheme of the laboratory equipment with a replaceable plate and frame membrane module: 1 - valve; 2 - manometer (0–5 MPa); 3 - valve; 4 - manometer (0–0.6 MPa); 5 - replaceable plate and frame membrane module; 6 - tank; 7 - pipeline; 8 - manometer (0–0.8 MPa); 9 - valve; 10 - manometer (0–15 MPa); 11 - pipeline; 12 - pump; 13 - valve; 14 - pipeline; 15 - pipeline; 16 - tank.

Experiments were carried out under the following operating conditions: volume reduction ratio (VRR) – 2, 4 and 6; working temperature – 20 °C; pressure 0.4 MPa.

Determination of the browning index

Browning index ( $A_{420}$ ) was determined in accordance with the method described in Askar and Treptow (1993). Measurements were performed with a Helios Omega UV-Vis spectrophotometer equipped with VISION/lite software (all from Thermo Fisher Scientific, Madison, WI, USA) using 1 cm

Experiments were carried out under the following operating conditions: volume reduction ratio (VRR) – 2, 4 and 6; working temperature – 20 °C; pressure 0.4 MPa.



Scientific, Madison, WI, USA),

path length cuvettes.

1 cm.

- *Determination of the*
- *ultrafiltration process*
- *characteristics*

(CR, %)  
e  
:

The retention coefficient (CR, %) of the brown pigments was calculated according to the following equation:

$$CR = \left(1 - \frac{C_P}{C_R}\right) \cdot 100, \quad (1)$$

$C_P$   $C_R$   
,  
( )  
( ).

where  $C_P$  and  $C_R$  are the browning indices of the filtrate (permeate) and the concentrate (retentate), respectively.

(CC)

- The concentration coefficient (CC) of the brown pigments was calculated using the following equation:

$$CC = \frac{C_R}{C_o}, \quad (2)$$

$C_R$   $C_o$   
,  
( )  
.

where  $C_R$  and  $C_o$  are the browning indices of the concentrate (retentate) and the initial solution, respectively.

- All determinations were performed in triplicate.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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1- 2, 4 6  
, 10-  
, 25-  
1.  
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The results obtained for the browning index of the apple juice, the permeate and the retentate at volume reduction ratio 2, 4 and 6 for membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN, UF25-PAN are shown in Table 1. The table shows that the browning index increases with the increase of volume reduction ratio

- with all three investigated
- membranes.

1.

( 1- , 10- , 25- )

**Table 1. Changes of the browning index of apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes with different molecular weight cut-off (UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN, UF25-PAN)**

| Sample                            | Browning index |                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                   | 1-<br>UF1-PAN  | 10-<br>UF10-PAN | 25-<br>UF25-PAN |
| Initial solution                  | 0.165 ± 0.007  | 0.157 ± 0.007   | 0.173 ± 0.008   |
| Permeate                          | 0.111 ± 0.005  | 0.119 ± 0.005   | 0.123 ± 0.006   |
| Retentate at VRR <sup>a</sup> = 2 | 0.246 ± 0.011  | 0.294 ± 0.013   | 0.217 ± 0.010   |
| Retentate at VRR = 4              | 0.397 ± 0.018  | 0.379 ± 0.017   | 0.286 ± 0.013   |
| Retentate at VRR = 6              | 0.589 ± 0.027  | 0.515 ± 0.023   | 0.434 ± 0.020   |

<sup>a</sup> VRR –

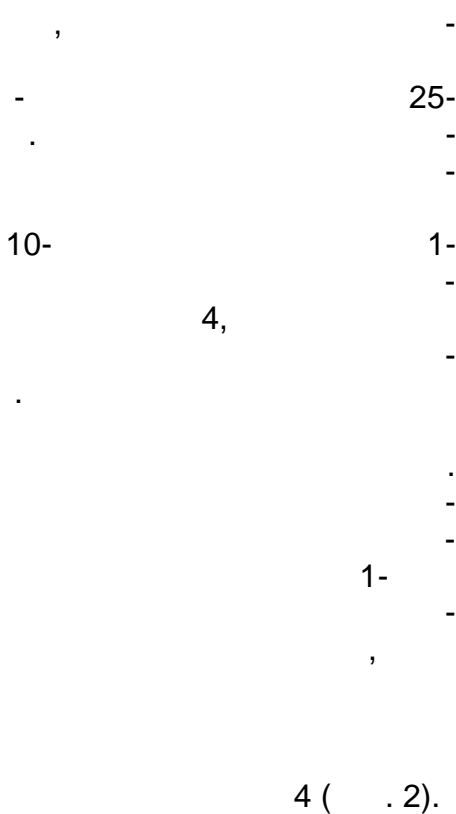
<sup>a</sup> VRR – volume reduction ratio

1- , 10- , 25- . 2. ,

Diaz-Reinoso et al. (2011)

(*Castanea sativa*).

The dependence of the concentration coefficient of the brown pigments from the volume reduction ratio of apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN, UF25-PAN is presented in Fig. 2. It shows that the concentration coefficient increases with the increase in volume reduction ratio with all three investigated membranes. Similar results are obtained by Diaz-Reinoso et al. (2011) during ultrafiltration of extract of chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Comparing the three membranes, it can be seen that the concentration coefficients



are the lowest for the membrane UF25-PAN.

The results for the other two membranes show higher values for membrane UF10-PAN compared with UF1-PAN until volume reduction ratio 4, then a reverse trend is observed.

This may be due to the flow mechanism of the ultrafiltration process. The increase in the concentration of the substances on the surface of the membrane UF1-PAN leads to the increase in the concentration polarization, wherein the selectivity of the membrane is improved after reaching a volume reduction ratio of 4 (Fig. 2).

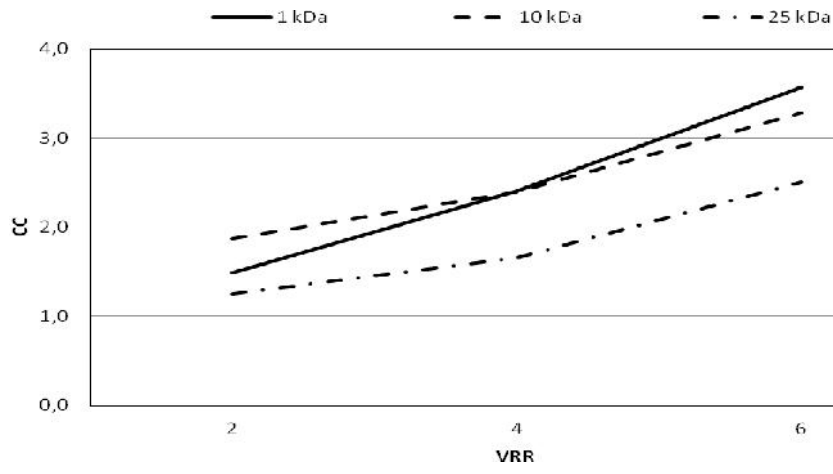


Fig. 2. Dependencies of the concentration coefficient (CC) of brown pigments on the volume reduction ratio (VRR) of apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN and UF25-PAN

25-  
. 3.  
1- , 10-  
,  
-  
25-  
-  
-  
1-  
10-  
3.  
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Tylkowski et al. (2011),  
,  
(Sideretis ssp. L.),

The dependence of the retention coefficient of the brown pigments from the volume reduction ratio of apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN, UF25-PAN is presented in Fig. 3. It shows that the retention coefficient increases with the increase in volume reduction ratio for all three investigated membranes. Comparing the three membranes, it can be seen that the lowest values of retention coefficient were obtained for a membrane UF25-PAN. The results for the retention coefficient of the other two membranes show higher values for membrane UF1-PAN compared with UF10-PAN when the volume reduction ratio increases over 3.

The figure also shows that the retention coefficient increases with the decrease in molecular weight cut-off of the membranes. These results are comparable to the results of Tylkowski et al. (2011), showing that the retention coefficient increases with the reduction of molecular weight cut-off of the membranes during ultrafiltration of the extract of "Mursalitza" tea (*Sideretis* ssp. *L.*), typical for the region of Balkans.

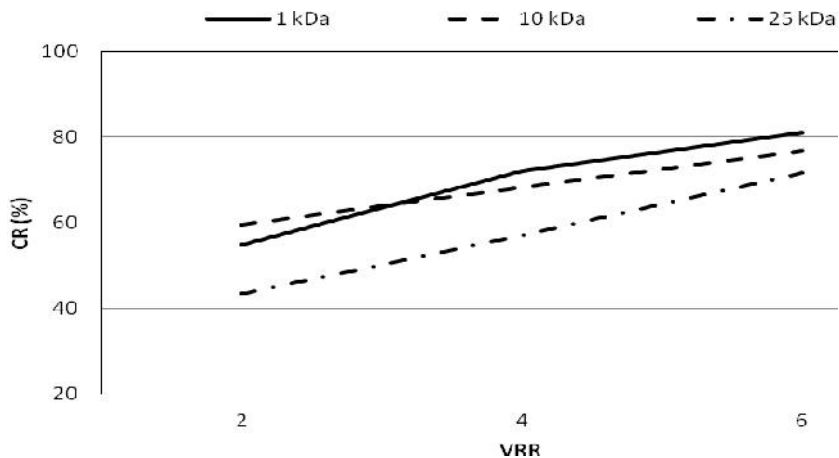


Fig. 3. Dependencies of the retention coefficient (CR) of brown pigments on the volume reduction ratio (VRR) of apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN and UF25-PAN

### CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained show that the concentration and retention coefficients of brown pigments increased with increasing volume reduction ratio of the apple juice during ultrafiltration with membranes UF1-PAN, UF10-PAN and UF25-PAN.

The highest values of the concentration and retention coefficients of brown pigments were obtained during ultrafiltration with a membrane UF1-PAN.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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