

36
12
(
,
,
2 m,
-
.
PPV
RT-PCR
-
PPV-D, M, Rec
,
:
: PPV,
,
,
,
:
: PPV = Plum pox virus,
M = Marcus, D = Dideron,
Rec = Recombinant, RT =
, PCR =

o - were taken from naturally infected, 15-year-old plantation, 12 samples from each significant species (plum, peach and apricot) to investigate this attribute of the virus. In the orchard this three species located next to each other separated by a 2m wide road, resulted a serious chance for infection by any present virus strain.

The virus infection was verified from the leaf samples and the PPV strains were identified by conventional RT-PCR method. According to the results PPV-D, M, and Rec isolates, furthermore mixed infections were detected.

Key words: PPV, strains, host preference, plum, peach, apricot

Abbreviations: PPV = Plum pox virus, M = Marcus, D = Dideron, Rec = Recombinant, RT = reverse transcription, PCR = polymerase chain reaction

Plum pox virus (+ssRNA)
Potyviridae.

1917-1918

1932

Szirmai (1948), Husz (1950)
Klement

Németh (1963). PPV

(Pribék et al., 2001), (Salamon and Palkovics, 2002),

INTRODUCTION

Plum pox virus (+ssRNA) is a member of the *Potyviridae* family. The first symptoms of the presence were observed in 1917-1918 on plum in Bulgaria, and the first report was taken in 1932 by Atanasoff.

In Hungary the first report from the economically important stone fruits was taken by Szirmai from apricot (1948), by Husz and Klement from plum (1950) and by Németh from peach (1963). PPV infects not only stone fruits but almond (Pribék et al., 2001) and blackthorn (Salamon and Palkovics, 2002) as well, which is a natural wild host species endanger orchards as a reservoir. The importance of the reservoir

RNA extraction was performed by Spectrum Plant Total RNA Kit (Sigma-Aldrich) and GeneJet Plant RNA Purification Mini Kit (Thermo Scientific), according to the manufacturer's instruction. For cDNA preparation by RevertAid Reverse Transcriptase (Thermo Scientific) 1500 ng RNA were used. In the RT reaction (Maiss et al., 1989) the reverse primer was the M4T (Chen and Adams, 2001) located at the 3' end, at the polyA tail of the virus. To confirm the presence of PPV, and for the identification of the three most common PPV strains in Hungary the mM5, mD5, mM3 and the mD3 primers (Table 1.) were used (Šubr et al., 2004) in the PCR, targeted the recombination breakpoint located in the 3' end of the N1b gene. The results were visualised by gel electrophoresis on 1 % agarose gel. By this method the tree strain have different PCR products in length (Fig. 2.).

1.
Table 1. The primer orientations, the sequences and the targeted genomic regions

Primer (orientation)	Sequence (5'-3')	Genomic region
M4T (-)	GTTTTCCCAGTCACGACT ₍₁₅₎	polyA tail
mM5 (+)	GCTACAAAGAACTGCTGAGAG	3'N1b-5'CP
mM3 (-)	CATTTCATAAACTCCAAAAGAC	3'N1b-5'CP
mD5 (+)	TATGTCACATAAAGGCGTTCTC	3'N1b-5'CP
mD3 (-)	GACGTCCTGTCTCTGTTTG	3'N1b-5'CP

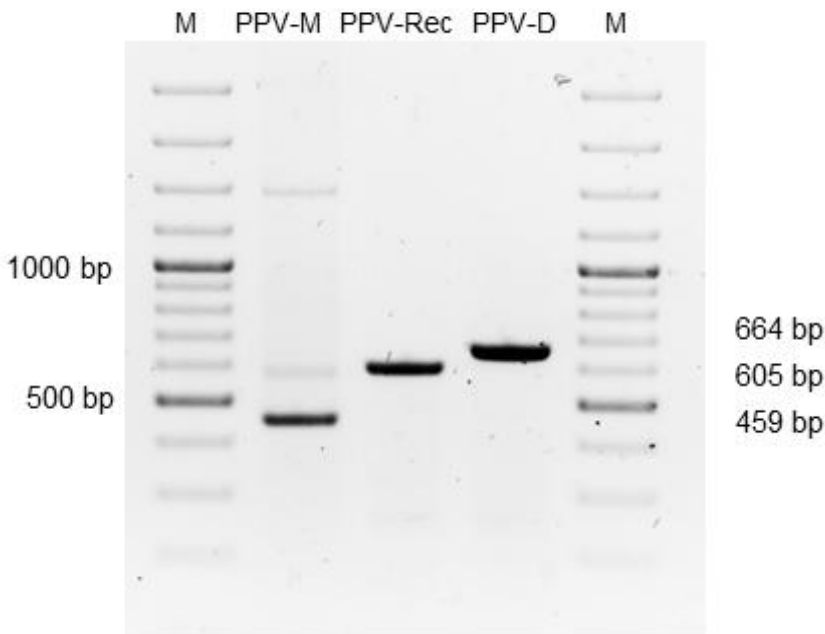
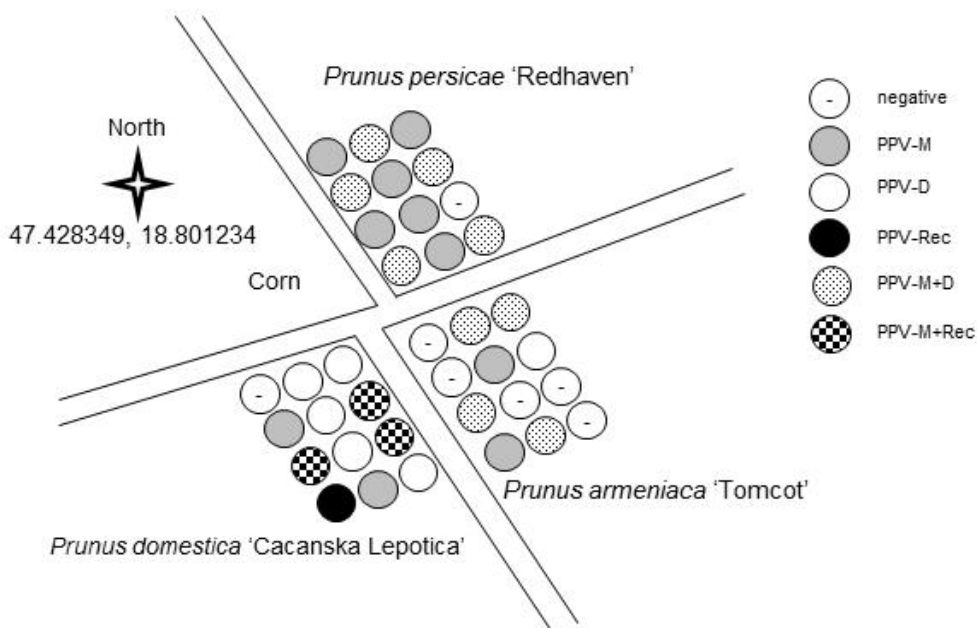


Fig. 2. The PCR product of the three strains on 1 % agarose gel

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

36
 PPV-D, PPV-M
 Rec
 (20%),
 PPV-M (28%),
 PPV-D (16.5%),
 Rec (2.5%).
 (25%),
 M+Rec (9%) (. 3).

The results of the study indicate that the *Plum pox virus* was present in the orchard on the investigated plum, peach and apricot trees. In the 36 leaf samples PPV-D, PPV-M and PPV-Rec strains were detected by conventional RT-PCR. Seven samples were negative (20%), ten was individually PPV-M infected (28%), six was PPV-D infected (16.5%) and in one case PPV-Rec infection was observed (2.5%). Nine PPV-M+D mixed infection (25%), and three PPV-M+Rec infection (9%) were identified (Fig. 3) among the trees.



3.
Fig. 3. The results on the experimental field

50%
 PPV-M, 42%
 PPV-M+D.
 PPV-D
 PPV-Rec
 42%
 PPV 16%
 PPV-M, 8%
 PPV-D.
 32%
 M+D, 50-50%
 PPV-M D

In case of peach samples 50% of the studied trees were infected by only PPV-M, but in eleven samples PPV-M was detected as in 42% PPV-M+D infection occurred. PPV-D isolates were not detected solo in peach trees, and PPV-Rec isolate was not detected at all.

42% of the examined apricot samples were negative to these three PPV strains. 16% of the samples were infected by PPV-M, 8% were infected by PPV-D strain individually. In case of apricot 32% of the samples contain M+D mixed infection, according to our results the PPV-M and D strains occur approximately 50-50% on the

PPV-D, 16% PPV-M 8%
 (24%) PPV-Rec.
 PPV-M+Rec.

12 , 11 PPV-M.

PPV-D

PPV-M+D.

PPV-Rec

(SharCo, 223

).

examined apricot trees. Recombinant isolate was detected neither on apricot nor on peach trees.

From plum samples one negative result was observed, and all of the three strains were identified. 40% of the plum samples were infected by PPV-D, 16% with PPV-M and 8% was PPV-Rec infected. In three cases (24%) PPV-M+Rec infection was verified.

CONCLUSIONS

Among the examined peach trees the PPV-M strain was in majority as it was expected. From 12 trees 11 were infected by this strain and the one negative sample was originated a tree which was in very bad condition. Despite the PPV-D isolates are not effectively transmittable by aphids and not too common on peach, almost the half of the studied peach samples were infected by this strain in a mixed infection with PPV-M.

Naturally PPV-Rec infected peach trees are very rare according to studies (e.g. in SharCo project from 223 recombinant isolates one originated from peach), and in connection with these results we do not manage to detect recombinant isolates in the samples.

It is hard to make conclusion in regards of apricot trees, because almost the half of the samples were negative. In the

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**(CUDRANIA TRICUSPIDATA
(CARRIÈRE.) BUR. EX LAV.)**

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**DYNAMICS OF ROOTING OF STOREHOUSEBUSH (CUDRANIA
TRICUSPIDATA (CARRIÈRE.) BUR. EX LAV.) CUTTINGS**

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SUMMARY

The rooting dynamics of hardwood and semi-hardwood cuttings from new fruit species Storehouse bush (*Cudrania tricuspidata* (Carrière.) Bur. ex Lav.) is investigated. Different conditions and auxin (IBA 1 %) to root cuttings are used for the investigation of species ability for vegetative propagation. The semi-hardwood cuttings are rooting better (53.8 %) than the hardwood cuttings (28.3 %). The highest rooting percent is obtained in variant of semi-hardwood cuttings covered with transparent foil (61.1 %). The highest callusing percent (40.0 %) is achieved in semi-hardwood cuttings treated with auxin (IBA 1 %). The semi-hardwood cuttings treated with auxin have the best formed root system.

Key words: Storehousebush, cutting, rooting, auxin

Mandarin melon berry, Silkworm thorn
 Che (*Cudrania tricuspidata* (Carrière.) Bur. ex Lav.)
 ()
 ,
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 20 °C.
 1870,
 ,
 1909.
 6-8
 ,
 (Jo et al., 2015),
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 ()
 .
 2.5 cm,
 ,
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 .
 ,

INTRODUCTION

Storehousebush, also known as: Cudrang, Mandarin melon berry, Silkworm thorn or Che (*Cudrania tricuspidata* (Carrière.) Bur. ex Lav.) is a new fruit kind which recently introduced in agriculture. It is originated from East China (Jiangxi and Shandong provinces) up to Nepalese sub-Himalayas. Although, it is originated from areas with subtropical climate, this fruit kind is an enough cold hardy to tolerate the Macedonian winter, or below – 20 °C. In Europe it was introduced in 1870, and in USA in 1909.

The tree reaches high of 6-8 meters, and with appropriate pruning this kind can be cultivated in plantations as small fruit tree or as shrub. The Storehousebush botanically belong to Moreaceae family and it is dioecious fruit species (Jo et al., 2015), which mean that, one individual tree has functionally only male or female flowers, so in the orchards should be include also a male (infertile) individuals for pollination and for fruit production. It gives abundant yields of red fruits in average diameter of 2.5 cm with taste between mulberry and fig.

In China, except the fruits, the leaves of Storehousebush are used in feeding of the silk moth. The stem and root bark from this fruit kind are used as a traditional

(Lee et al., 1996).

- medicine for curing inflammation and tumors (Lee et al., 1996).
- Many investigations confirm the inhibitory activity of the extract from tree bark over tumor cells (Chang et al., 2008).

(Chang et al., 2008).

-
-
- (Lee et

The extract helps in the curing of different kind of bone diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis (Lee et al., 2010).

al., 2010).

- The ability of one fruit kind for vegetative propagation determines its inclusion in the agriculture. The rooting of the cuttings from the fruit kinds is the simplest, the fastest and the cheapest way for production of uniform and quality rootstocks (Markovski et al., 2015).

(Markovski et al., 2015).

- There is different influence of environmental conditions and development stage on the rooting efficiency of the plant parts in different fruit kinds. In some instances, the rooting of the hardwood cuttings appears more efficient than the rooting of the softwood cuttings (Markovski et al., 2015). Propagation by hardwood cuttings is potentially the cheapest and simplest asexual method for plum stocks.

(Markovski et al., 2015).

- It requires no special equipment, the plant material is not delicate such as on softwood cuttings propagation, and can easily be stored and transported (Shandor, 2011). Cuttings from some species root readily without auxin

(Shandor, 2011).

(Avci et al., 2010).

(Leahey, 1989).

(Suarez et al., 1999).

(Malik et al., 2012).

(Mpeck et al., 2007).

5 10

137

- treatment, while cuttings from others do not root easily (Avci et al., 2010).

In other hand, the presence of leaves is essential for rooting in softwood or summer cuttings, although leaf trimming and the removal of some leaves from multi-node cuttings has been a traditional practice to minimize water stress caused by transpiration (Leahey, 1989). Many investigations suggest the great importance of the leaf presence for improving the rooting of the cuttings (Suarez et al., 1999). Even more, the presence of leaf with the stem cutting is necessary for optimal rooting as defoliation drastically reduced rooting, even when the rooting time is extended from 5 to 10 days (Malik et al., 2012).

Significant substrate and leaf area interaction on rooting percentage is observed throughout the experiment of rooting cuttings, also this affect significantly on the number of roots per cutting (Mpeck et al., 2007).

Encouraged by these and similar investigations is built in the aim, that through investigation of the different conditions and biostimulators, to find best way to effectively propagate this new fruit kind.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Cudrania tricuspidata,
2014-2015.

(4-5)
,
20 °C
80%.
20-25 cm,
6-8 mm
15
10-15 cm
1-3
15
: 1
1%
IBA (C₁₂H₁₃NO₂ ()
2 - 5 cm
;
1,
1
2
10-12
10 cm
15 10
cm.

Investigation of rooting ability
- of the hardwood and semi-
- hardwood cuttings of *Cudrania*
- *tricuspidata* in the period
2014-2015 is performed. One year
- old cuttings from young (4-5 years)
- mother trees for rooting are used
- and set in greenhouse conditions
with air temperature of 20 °C and
humidity over 80 %. The hardwood
cuttings are in average 20-25 cm
long, and 6-8 mm thick. They are
set on 15th November, while the
semi-hardwood cuttings are 10-15
cm long, with 1-3 leaves and set
on 15th September. The cuttings
- are set in two variants: 1 - treated
- with biostimulator 1 % IBA
(C₁₂H₁₃NO₂ (Indole-3-butyric acid))
- in talc carrier; 2 – covered with
transparent plastic folio – 5 cm
from the top of the cuttings; and
control. In variant 1, the cutting
basal part is treated with
biostimulator.

The control and the variant 1 are
watered with automatic misting
system, while in the variant 2
capillary mating is used.

The cuttings are protected
with proper solution of Previcur
and Benomil immediately after
cuttings set, and every 10-12 days
after that.

The cuttings are rooted in 10
cm deep river sand, on 15 x 10 cm
distance between the cuttings. The
dynamics of rooting and callusing
- percent is calculated at the cuttings

15
ANOVA
0.05
"Minitab".

random extraction every 15 days.
The data are statistically analyzed by ANOVA and Fisher's multiple comparison test at a level of 0.05 using the Minitab software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

,
,
,
(15.8%) 30th,
,
(Suárez et al., 1999).
,
,
(Malik et al., 2012).
,
(36.3 %) 60th
(1).
90th,
37.8%.
(60-

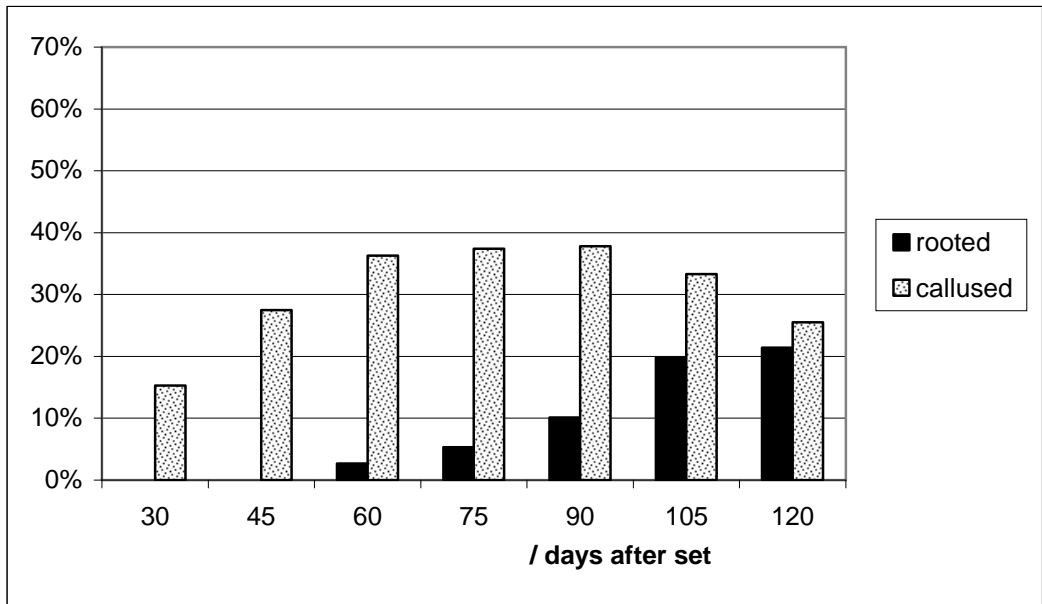
The mother trees from which are taken the cuttings are in excellent condition and health. The semi-softwood cuttings are characterized with early beginning of the callusing (15.8 %) in the 30th day, mostly in basal part of the cuttings. Presence of leaves significantly favoured callus and root formation and decreased or inhibited the outgrowth of buds to shoot in olive (Suárez et al., 1999).

In the similar investigation is recorded that the presence of leaf promoted the levels of putrescine and cuttings that did not have leaf did not show an increase in putrescine levels and did not produce roots in cuttings of bitter melon (Malik et al., 2012). In our investigation, the control shows the rapid increasing of the percent of callusing cuttings (36.3 %) up to 60th day from the set, at semi-softwood cuttings (Figure 1). The callusing percent until 90th day did not change significantly, when reaches maximum 37.8 %. The stagnation in the callusing is at the same time with the beginning of the cuttings rooting (around 60th day). After about three months from the set of the cuttings it can

be noted decreasing of the callusing cuttings percent, because most of them have been already rooted, or before removed as dried out, or rotten.

Unlike the callusing dynamic, it is recorded that the rooting of semi-hardwood cuttings is in continuous increase until the 105th day (19.8 %), and at the end it reached maximum of 21.4 %. It is interesting to note the period (until 30th day) when cuttings leaf drop, so the most of the cuttings are rooted as hardwood cuttings. Also, at the most of the control cuttings the secondary growth is appearing (Table1).

105th (19.8%)
 21.4%.
 (30th),
 (1).



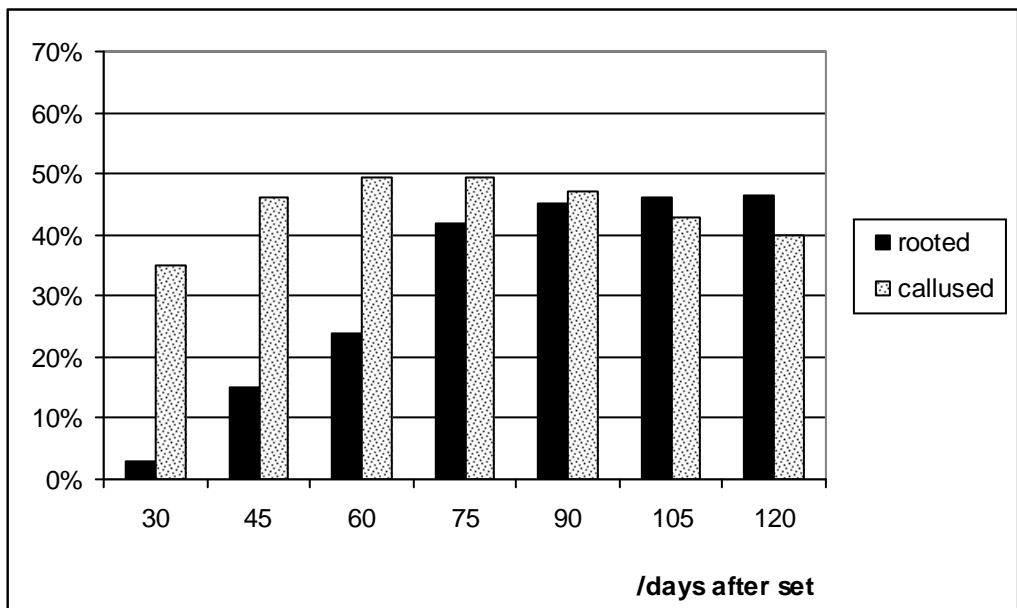
(rooted – ; callused –)

. 1. ()

Fig. 1. Callusing and rooting of semi-hardwood cuttings (control group)

75-
42.1%,
46.4%.
IBA (100
ppm),
Cudrania tricuspidata
(Kim et al,
2004).

, rapidly up to 75th day, when
- reached 42.1 %, and later the
rooting percent increase gradually
to maximum 46.4 %. Even at small
concentrations of IBA (100 ppm)
the rooting of *Cudrania*
tricuspidata showed good results
(Kim et al, 2004). The rooted
cuttings from this group of
cuttings, are characterized with the
best quality, in treatment
comparison, with statistically
- significant the bigger secondary
- growth, the largest number of
- roots, and the biggest volume of
the root system (Table 1). Also,
- statistically significant the bigger is
the rooting percent of the semi-
- hardwood cuttings treated with
auxin, compared with the control
group cuttings.



(rooted – ; callused –)

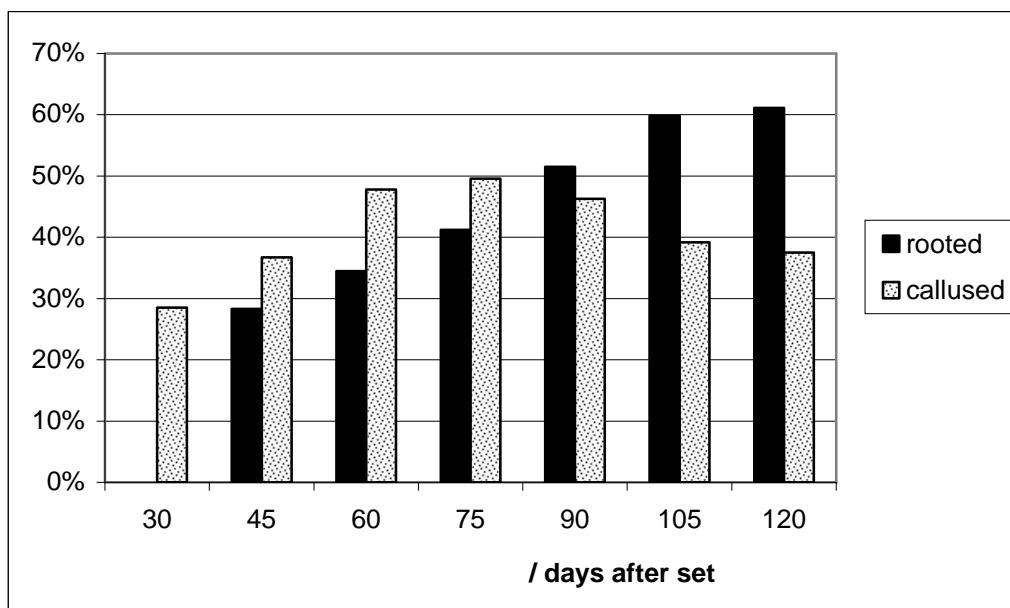
. 2.
(IBA 1%)

Fig. 2. Callusing and rooting of semi-hardwood cuttings treated with auxin (IBA 1%)

(3).
 28.5%.
 60-16%
 (120-).
 (Bona et al., 2010).
 2).
 90-3).
 (61.1%).
 (1).
 (21.4%)
 (28.3%).

- Covered with transparent foil
 - without auxin treatment, semi-
 - hardwood cuttings are
 - characterized with excellent
 - callusing and rooting (Figure 3).
 - The callusing begins intensively
 - even in the first month, when is
 - reached 28.5 %. The period of leaf
 - retention, lasts almost to the 60th
 - day and at 16 % of the cuttings to
 - the end of the investigation (120th
 - day). During cutting propagation,
 - one of the important variables that
 - influence the rooting capacity of
 - cuttings is the leaf retention (Bona
 - et al., 2010). In general, the
 - callusing is weaker compared with
 - semi-hardwood cuttings treated
 - with auxin (Figure 2). The rooting
 - of the cuttings in this group of
 - cuttings, beginning intensive, but
 - continues after the 90th day,
 - unlike the treated cuttings with
 - auxin (Figure 3).

The covered semi-hardwood
 cuttings are prominent by the
 highest percent of rooting (61.1
 %). Also, the covered cuttings are
 characterized with good quality,
 but not as good as the semi-
 hardwood cuttings treated with
 auxin (Table 1). It has been
 determined that the semi-
 hardwood cuttings covered with
 transparent foil have statistically
 significant higher rooting percent
 compared to the control (21.4 %)
 and to the hardwood cuttings
 treated with auxin (28.3 %).



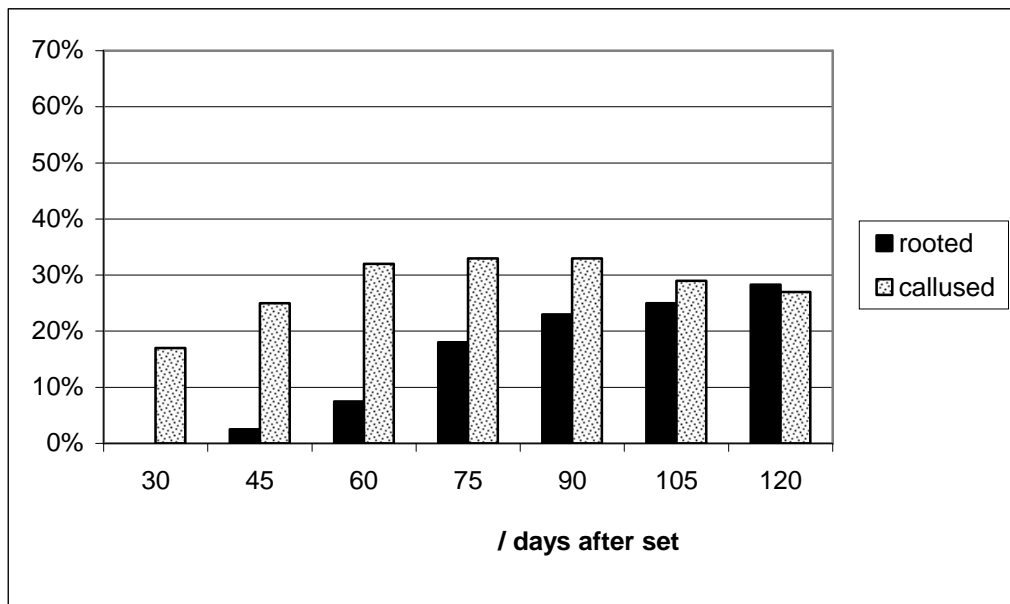
(rooted – ; callused –)

. 3.

Fig. 3. Callusing and rooting of semi-hardwood cuttings covered with transparent foil

4).
1).
45-
75-
28.3%.
(1).

Considerably decreased ability for callusing and rooting is noted at the hardwood cuttings placed in November and treated with same concentration of IBA (1%) (Figure 4). The influence of the auxin over hardwood cuttings is also decreased, so the dynamic of callusing is similar to that of the untreated with auxin semi-hardwood cuttings (Figure 1). The rooting of the cuttings beginning after 45 days and the rooted cuttings number rapidly increases until the 75th day, and at the 120th day is reached 28.3%. The rooted cuttings are characterized with poor quality (Table 1).



(rooted – ; callused –)

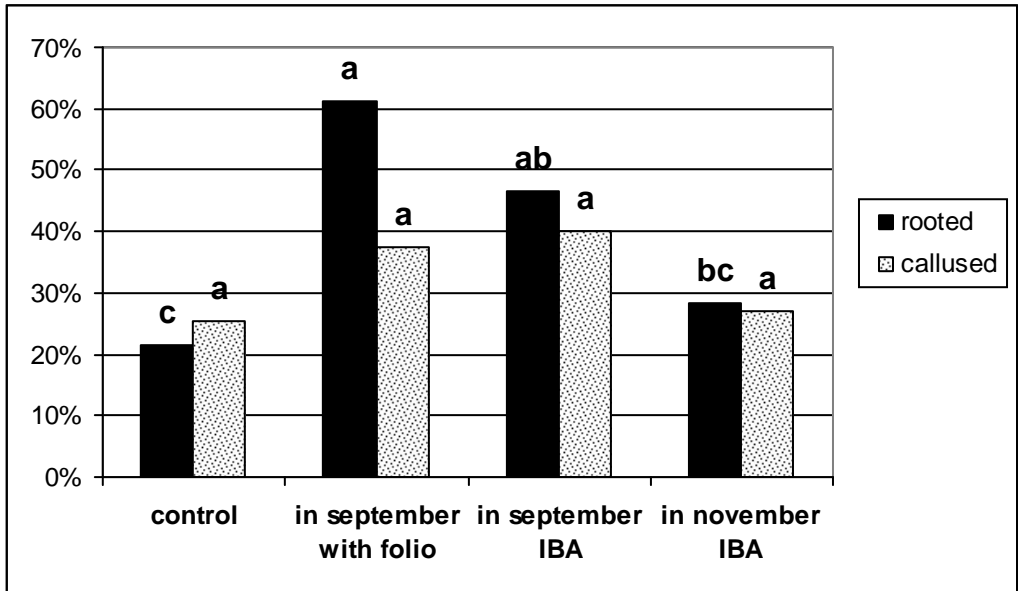
. 4.
(IBA 1%)

Fig. 4. Callusing and rooting of hardwood cuttings treated with auxin (IBA 1%)

1).

(5).

The semi-hardwood cuttings treated with auxin statistically significant differ by secondary growth of the cuttings and by root volume, compared with the other treatments. The roots number of this group of cuttings significant distinguished compared with the control (Table 1). In terms of the cuttings callusing, it is not found statistically significant difference among the treatments (Figure 5).



(rooted – ; callused –)

. 5.

Fig. 5. Comparison of callusing and rooting of the treated cuttings

CONCLUSIONS

,
Cudrania
tricuspidata (
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 -
 ,
 .
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 ,
 ,
 (IBA 1 %).

These investigations show that the new fruit kind *Cudrania tricuspidata* (Storehousebush) have high rooting ability. Rooting of the September semi-hardwood cuttings has proved significantly as more efficient, than the rooting of the hardwood cuttings, set in November. The simple method such as using of the cuttings low covering with transparent foil, which enables longer leaf retention, gives the better rooting ability of the semi-hardwood cuttings, compared with the semi-hardwood cuttings treated with auxin (IBA 1 %).

- It is recommended using of this or similar methods and chemicals for

tricuspidata,

Cudrania

-

better leaf retention of the semi-hardwood cuttings at *Cudrania tricuspidata*, because they have high influence over cuttings rooting ability.

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РАВНОМЕРНОСТ НА РАЗПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕТО НА РАЗТВОРЕНИ В ПОЛИВНАТА ВОДА СУБСТАНЦИИ ПРИ КАПКОВО НАПОЯВАНЕ

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DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY OF DISSOLVED IN THE IRRIGATION WATER SUBSTANCES UNDER DRIP IRRIGATION

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Равномерността на разпределението на внасяните с поливната вода агрохимикали чрез системата за микронапояване е решаваща за този начин на използването им, известен като химигация. Оценката ѝ е предмет на експеримент, изведен в 0.55 ha капково напоявана черешова градина. За целта в 30 точки, равномерно разпределени върху територията на поливната система, са определени дебитите на изтичане, концентрациите и количествата на инжектираните торове [нитратен (N-NO_3^-) и амониев (N-NH_4^+) азот, фосфор (PO_4^{3-}) и калий (K^+)], както и рН на поливната вода. Още една проба е взета от сондажната вода преди преминаването ѝ през торосмесителя. Равномерността на разпределение е определена чрез коефициента на Кристиансен (UC). Във втори експеримент е изследвано времето за придвижване на разтворените в поливната вода субстанции от мястото на постъпването им в капковата система до най-отдалечените точки на полето, както и

SUMMARY

The distribution uniformity of the agrochemicals applied with the irrigation water through a microirrigation system is decisive for this mode of their usage known as chemigation. The uniformity was evaluated in an experiment carried out in a 0.55 ha drip-irrigated cherry orchard. For the purpose, the dripper's discharge, the concentrations and the quantities of the injected fertilizers [nitrate (N-NO_3^-) and ammonium (N-NH_4^+) nitrogen, phosphorus (PO_4^{3-}) and potassium (K^+)], as well as the irrigation water pH were estimated/measured in 30 locations, uniformly distributed over the irrigation system territory. An additional sample was taken from the ground water in a point before the fertilization tank. The distribution uniformity was evaluated using the Christiansen's uniformity coefficient (CU). A second experiment studied the time necessary for the dissolved substances to travel from the entrance to the most distant points of the drip system, as well as their concentrations' change in these points at

изменението на концентрацията им в тези точки при стартиране и прекратяване на фертигацията. В този случай проби за анализ са вземани в началото и в двете симетрични крайни точки на системата през всеки пет минути в течение на 30 минути след старта на химигацията и 30 минути след прекратяването ѝ. Резултатите показват една много добра равномерност на разпределение ($UC = 80\div 90\%$), съответстваща на изискванията на химигацията.

Ключови думи: химигация, азот, фосфор, калий, рН, инерционност на системата

УВОД

Освен предимствата си при осигуряване на благоприятен воден режим за културните растения, системите за микронапояване предоставят възможност за внасяне с поливната вода на някои от използваните в растениевъдството химикали. Тази практика е известна под термина "химигация" и може да включва внасянето на торове, хербициди, инсектициди, фумиганти, нематоциди, почвени подобрители и други субстанции (Aitken, 1985; Burt et al., 1995; Haydock et al., 2006; Neilsen et al., 2000; Waterman, 2001; Ajwa et al., 2002; Burt, 2003; Morales-Sillero et al., 2008; Tognetti et al., 2008).

Технически въпросът с внасянето на химични агенти с поливната вода при микронапояване е решен на едно високо ниво като са разработени цяла гама от средства за смесване, инжектиране и дозиране (Burt, 1995; Rolston et al., 1986). Не така

both the start and the cessation of chemigation. In that case samples were taken at the entrance and at the two symmetrical most distant points of the system, at time intervals of five minutes for periods of 30 minutes following the start and the cessation of chemigation.

The results show a very good distribution uniformity ($UC = 80\div 90\%$), which corresponds to the chemigation requirements.

Key words: chemigation, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, pH, lag of the system

INTRODUCTION

Besides the advantage of providing favourable water regime to crops, the microirrigation systems can be used for application of some chemicals, used in crop production.

This practice is known as "chemigation" and can include the application of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, fumigants, nematicides, soil amendments, and other substances (Aitken, 1985; Burt et al., 1995; Haydock et al., 2006; Neilsen et al., 2000; Waterman, 2001; Ajwa et al., 2002; Burt, 2003; Morales-Sillero et al., 2008; Tognetti et al., 2008).

The application of chemical agents with the irrigation water is developed to a high technical level. There is a gamma of devices for mixing, injecting and dosing (Burt, 1995; Rolston et al., 1986).

From technological point of view,

стоят нещата обаче от технологична гледна точка, където изследванията са малко, а информацията за сроковете и дозите на внасяне, придвижването на агрохимикалите в почвата, динамиката на усвояването им от растенията и времето за разграждането им е недостатъчна. Важна за подобряване технологията на химигация е също темата за придвижването и равномерността на разпределението на разтворените в поливната вода субстанции в рамките на системата за микронапоояване, на която е посветена настоящата публикация.

МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДИ

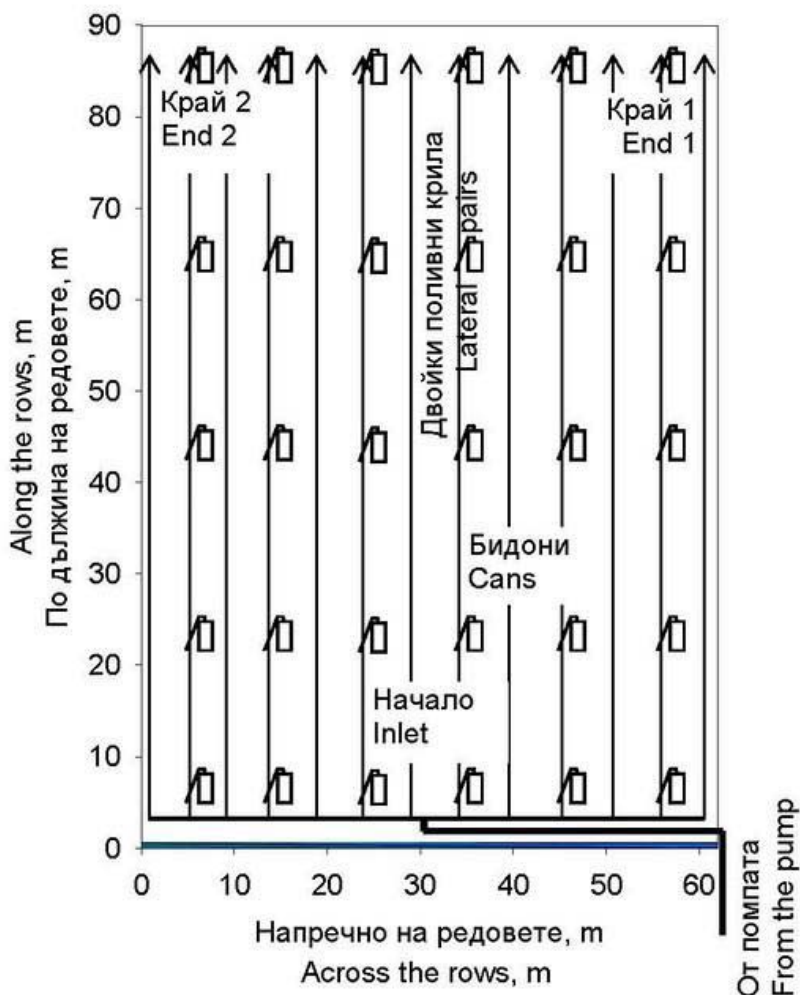
Равномерността на разпределението на внасяните с поливната вода агрохимикали в системата за микронапоояване е изследвана през 2015 г., по време на фертигация със сложния тор "Кристалон" на YARA. За целта в 30 точки, равномерно разпределени върху територията на 0.55 ha овощна градина, върху поливните крила са монтирани микро-тръбички с дебит 4 l s^{-1} като изтичащият през тях воден разтвор е събиран в пластмасови бидони в продължение на целия цикъл на фертигацията (Фиг. 1). Още една проба е взета от сондажната вода преди преминаването ѝ през торосмесителя. Торосмесителят е от типа с непрекъснато разреждане.

however, the investigations are rare and the information is scarce concerning the timing and the application doses, the agrochemicals' migration and localization in the soil, the dynamics of their absorption by plants, and the time for their decomposition. Another issue, important for the improvement of chemigation technology, is the transportation and the distribution uniformity of dissolved substances throughout the system of microirrigation, and this is the objective dealt with in the present publication.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The distribution uniformity of dissolved agrochemicals in a system of microirrigation was studied in 2015, during a fertigation event with the complex fertilizers "Kristalon" of YARA. For the purpose, microtubings with discharge of 4 l s^{-1} were mounted onto drip laterals in 30 locations uniformly distributed over the territory of a 0.55 ha orchard.

The running out solution was collected in plastic cans during the whole span of the fertigation, (Fig. 1). An additional sample was taken from the well-water before it passed through a differential fertilization tank.



Фиг. 1. Схема на опитния участък за определяне равномерността на разпределение
 Fig. 1. Experimental setup for distribution uniformity estimation

Събраните проби са анализирани за съдържание на нитратен ($N-NO_3^-$) и амониев ($N-NH_4^+$) азот, фосфор (PO_4^{3-}) и калий (K^+), както и за pH. Едновременно със събирането на пробите е измерен и дебитът на микроотръбичките. От установените кон-

The collected samples were analyzed for content of nitrate ($N-NO_3^-$) and ammonium ($N-NH_4^+$) nitrogen, phosphorus (PO_4^{3-}) and potassium (K^+), as well as for pH. The discharge of microtubes was measured in the same time with the samples collection. The

центрации на минералните елементи и дебита на изтичане са изчислени подадените количества от всеки минерален елемент, след което определените стойности са редуцирани с количествата в сондажната вода. Равномерността на разпределение е определена чрез коефициента на Кристиянсен:

$$UC = \frac{\sum_i^n |x_{av} - x_i|}{nx_{av}} 100, \%$$

където x_{av} е средното аритметично от всички измервания, а x_i е поредното измерване.

Във втори експеримент е изследвано времето за придвижване на разтворените в поливната вода субстанции от мястото на постъпването им в капковата система до най-отдалечените точки на полето, както и изменението в концентрацията им при стартиране и прекратяване на фертигацията. За целта проби за анализ са вземани в началото и в двата симетрични края на системата през всеки пет минути в течение на 30 минути след старта на фертигацията и още 30 минути след прекратяването ѝ на тридесетата минута от началото на експеримента. Като индикатори са използвани съдържанието в поливната вода на нитрати ($N-NO_3^-$), фосфор (PO_4^{3-}) и калий (K^+), както и рН стойностите.

applied quantities of each mineral element were calculated from its estimated concentrations in the irrigation water and the measured discharge. Then the obtained values were reduced with the element's quantities in the well-water. The distribution uniformity was evaluated using the Christiansen's coefficient:

where x_{av} is the average of all measurements, and x_i is the i -th measurement.

A second experiment studied the time needed for the dissolved in the irrigation water substances to travel from the inlet to the endmost points of the drip block, as well as the change of their concentrations in the sampling locations with the time after starting and holding the fertigation.

In that case, water samples were taken every five minutes in a period of 30 min from the start till the termination of the fertigation, and for another 30 min after the fertilizer injection had been terminated.

The content of nitrate ($N-NO_3^-$) and ammonium ($N-NH_4^+$) nitrogen, phosphorus (PO_4^{3-}) and potassium (K^+), as well as the pH values were used as indicators.

РЕЗУЛТАТИ И ОБСЪЖДАНЕ

Резултатите относно равномерността на разпределение на разтворените в поливната вода различни субстанции, изразена чрез коефициента на равномерност на Кристиансен, са представени в Таблица 1. Стойностите на коефициента варират от 80% до 97% и доказват една много добра равномерност на разпределение, съответстваща на целите на химигацията.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Christiansen's coefficient values representing distribution uniformity of the substances dissolved in irrigation water are given in Table 1.

The obtained values of 80% to 97% prove very good distribution uniformity, corresponding to the requirements of chemigation.

Таблица 1. Стойности на коефициента на равномерност на Кристиансен (CU) по отношение на концентрацията в поливната вода и внесеното количество от изследваните субстанции за един цикъл на фертигация
Table 1. Christiansen's coefficient values regarding the concentrations in irrigation water and the applied quantities of the studied substances for a fertigation cycle

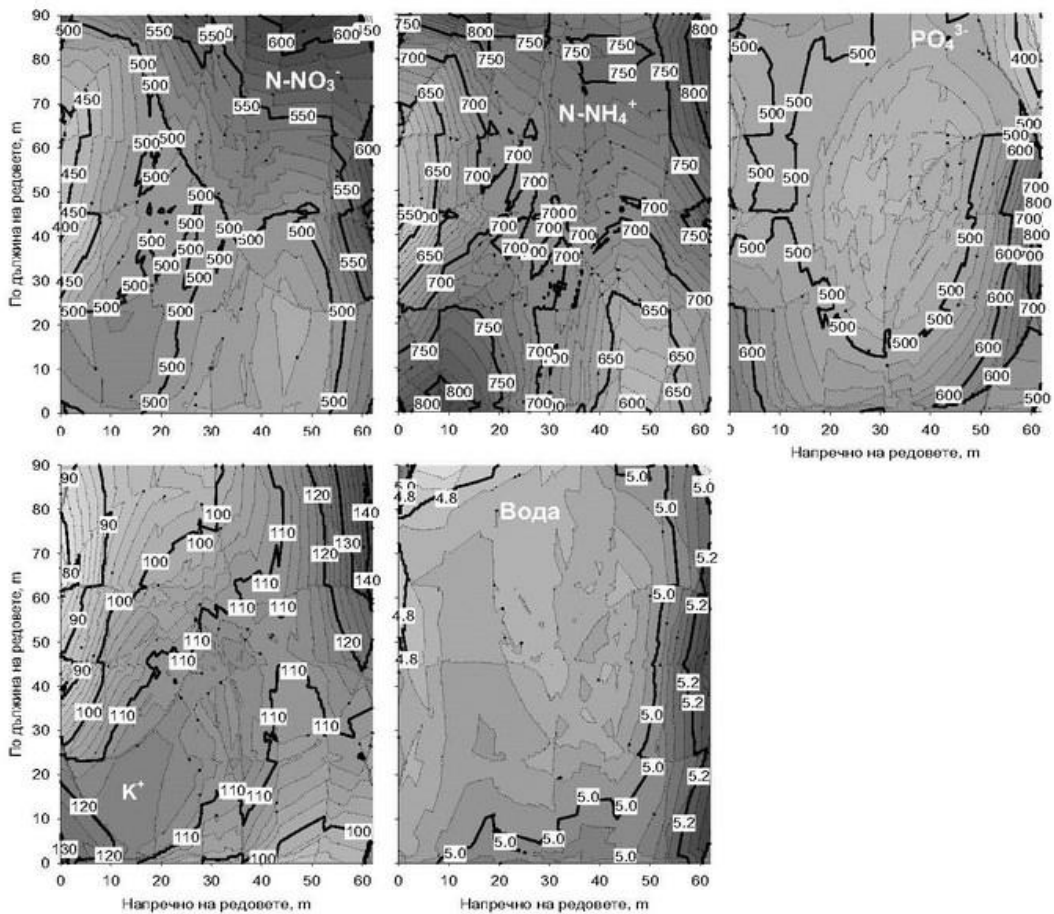
Показатели Indices	Стойности на коефициента на равномерност на Кристиансен, % Christiansen's coefficient values, %					
	N-NO ₃ ⁻	N-NH ₄ ⁺	PO ₄ ³⁻	K ⁺	pH	Вода Water
Концентрация Concentration	89.5	87.4	80.0	86.7	97.1	-
Количество Quantity	88.5	87.2	79.8	85.9	-	96.5

Разпределението на подадените количества торове и вода върху територията на овощната градина за изследвания цикъл на фертигация е показано на Фиг. 2.

Трябва да се отбележи обаче, че в крайната оценка на равномерността на разпределение се включват също така производствената и хидравличната неравномерност, както и грешката на химичния анализ.

The distribution of the applied fertilizer and water quantities over the orchard territory during the studied fertigation cycle is shown on Fig. 2.

It has to be noted, however, that the final estimates of the distribution uniformity comprise also the production and the hydraulic non-uniformity, as well as the errors of the chemical-analysis methods.



Фиг. 2. Разпределение на количествата (mg) на разтворени в поливната вода субстанции и на подадените водни обеми (dm^3) върху територията на овощната градина

Fig. 2. Distribution of the quantities (mg) of dissolved in irrigation water substances and of the applied water volumes (dm^3) over the orchard territory

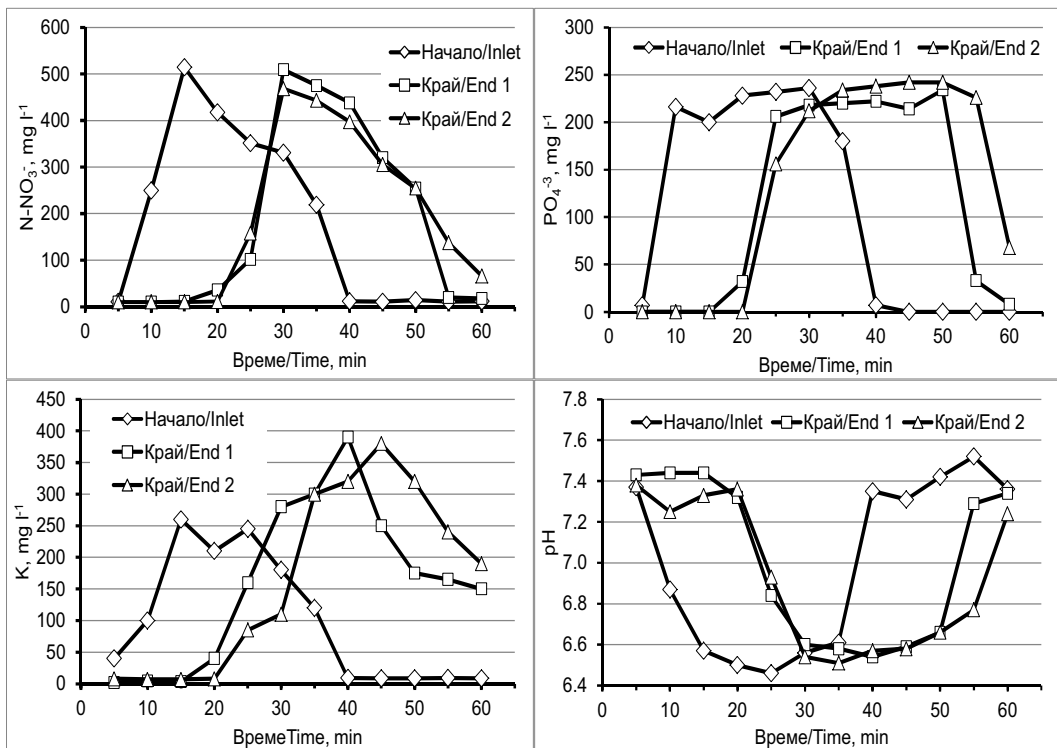
Измененията в концентрациите на торовете в поливната вода и в стойностите на рН на поливната вода, измерени в началото на поливната батерия и в двете ѝ най-отдалечени точки са онагледени на Фигура 3. Като правило всички изследвани субстанции са достигнали крайните точки с 15-минутно закъс-

The alterations of the fertilizer concentrations and the pH values in the irrigation water, measured at the inlet and at the utmost parts of the drip-irrigation block, are illustrated on Fig. 3.

Generally, all studied substances reached the endmost points with a 15-minute delay as compared to

нение по отношение на входа в поливната батерия. Същото време е било необходимо и за промиването на системата. В началната точка на поливната батерия нитратите достигат най-висока концентрация на 15-та минута от началото на фертигацията, след което започва разреждането им, а веднага след прекратяване на фертигацията на 30-та минута – и промиването им.

the irrigation-block inlet. The same space of time was needed to flush the system. At the inlet of the irrigation block, the nitrates reached their highest concentration 15 minutes after the start of fertigation. That was immediately followed by progressive dilution and, respectively, by system flushing immediately after the fertigation termination at the 30-th minute.



Фиг. 3. Изменения в концентрациите на разтворени в поливната вода субстанции и в стойностите на pH на поливната вода, измерени в началото на поливната батерия и в двете ѝ най-отдалечени точки

Fig. 3. Changes in the concentrations of dissolved in irrigation water substances and in the irrigation water pH measured at the inlet and at the both endmost points of the drip block

Вероятно това е следствие от високата разтворимост на

Probably, this pattern was determined by the high solubility of

нитратния азот, в резултат на която той бива изнесен от торосмесителя по-бързо от другите минерални елементи. Подобни резултати са съобщени и от Do Bomfim et al. (2013).

Фосфорът от друга страна поддържа постоянна концентрация в поливната вода във фазата на инжектирането му и бързо бива промит след прекратяване на фертигацията, т.е. неговото придвижване в капковата система е по-компактно.

Калият е заел междинно положение, което съответства на неговата умерена разтворимост и подвижност както във вода, така и в почвата.

Фертигацията е понижила рН на поливната вода с 0.8 до 1.0 единица като тенденцията на изменението ѝ е следвала тази на инжектираните торове.

ИЗВОДИ

Получените резултати доказват една много добра равномерност на разпределение на разтворените в поливната вода субстанции, съответстваща на целите на химигацията.

Като правило всички изследвани субстанции са достигнали крайните точки на поливната батерия с 15-минутно закъснение по отношение на входа в поливната батерия.

Придвижването и изменението в концентрациите на изследваните субстанции в рамките на системата за микропоя-

the nitrate nitrogen, which was washed out of the fertilization tank faster than the other mineral elements. Similar results were reported also by Do Bomfim et al. (2013).

On the other hand, phosphorus maintained constant concentration in the irrigation water during the injection phase and was rapidly flushed after the fertigation termination, i.e. its transportation through the drip-irrigation system was more compact.

The pattern of potassium behavior was intermediate, which corresponds to its moderate solubility and mobility in both water and soil.

Fertigation lowered the irrigation-water pH values by 0.8 to 1.0 and its alteration trend followed that of the injected fertilizers.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the obtained results, the distribution uniformity of the dissolved in irrigation water substances is very good and agrees with the chemigation requirements.

Generally, all studied substances reached the endmost points of the drip-irrigation block with a 15-minute delay as compared to the irrigation-block inlet.

The travel and the concentration alterations of the studied substances throughout the drip irrigation system manifested

ване се проявява с известна специфика, обусловена от тяхната разтворимост в поливната вода.

themselves with some specifics determined by their solubility in the irrigation water.

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