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Growth, fruit-bearing and economic efficiency of the training systems Slender Spindle, Solen and Vertical Axis, used in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' on M9 rootstock

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SUMMARY

The experimental plantation was established in the territory of the Fruit-Growing Institute in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, with geographic coordinates of 42° 9' N latitude, 24° 45' E longitude and 160 meters altitude. The study was carried out during the period 2013-2015, i.e. third-fifth vegetation of the trees, covering the first three fruiting seasons. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of the training systems Slender Spindle, Solen and Vertical Axis on growth and fruiting characteristics of the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock and grown under the conditions of Bulgaria.

The results obtained show that the average and cumulative yields per ha were higher when Vertical Axis training method was used compared to Slender Spindle and Solen training systems. That

ha. -
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: , *Malus domestica* (Borkh),

was due to the better reproductive habits of trees in that variant, as well as to the larger number of trees per ha. Vertical axis system is cost-effective in the initial fruiting period contrary to Slender Spindle and Solen training systems to the cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith'.

Under the conditions of our country, tree training to Vertical Axis method is recommended for 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' apple cultivars grafted on 9 rootstocks.

Key words: apple, *Malus domestica* (Borkh), training and pruning system, economic efficiency

INTRODUCTION

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(Gandev, Dzhuvinov, 2014).

Over the past two or three decades many new training systems for intensive apple plantations have been developed in the world. The common feature in all of them is the desire of researchers to develop a training system, which is cost effective, enables the trees to enter the fruit-bearing stage quickly and provides high yields of good quality (Gandev, Dzhuvinov, 2014).

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Wertheim (1978), e -

Various training systems have been used in the different fruit-growing countries, suitable for their soil and climatic conditions and the grown cultivars. In Bulgaria Slender Spindle training system, developed by Wertheim (1978), is still the most popular for apple production in intensive plantations. Meanwhile, there are announcements in scientific literature about the development of the training systems Vertical Axis (Lespinasse and Delort, 1986) and

(Lespinasse and Delort, 1986) (Lespinasse, 1989). (Lauri and Lespinasse, 2000; Hampson et al., 2002; Mitre et al., 2011; Ozkan et al., 2012)

Solen (Lespinasse, 1989).

- A number of literature data (Lauri and Lespinasse, 2000; Hampson et al., 2002; Mitre et al., 2011; Ozkan et al., 2012) confirm that the use of those two training systems leads to obtaining high apple fruit yields of good quality.

- The aim of the present experiment was to study growth, fruiting and economic efficiency of the training systems Slender Spindle, Solen and Vertical Axis, used in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' on M9 rootstock and grown under the conditions of Bulgaria.

2011 .
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42° 9'

, 24° 45'

MATERIAL AND METHODS
The experimental plantation was established in the spring of 2011 on the territory of the Fruit-Growing Institute in the city of Plovdiv, at 42°9' N latitude, 24°45' E longitude and an altitude of 130 m.

- Planting material without premature shoots of 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' cultivars, grafted on M9 rootstock was used in the study. The rows are north-south oriented.

- The soil is alluvial-meadow, neural in reaction. Drip irrigation installation is constructed for fertilization and irrigation, applied according to tree needs. The soil in

the experimental plantation is maintained as black fallow.

The study was carried out in the period 2013-2015, i.e. third-fifth vegetation, covering the first three fruiting seasons of the apple trees.

Due to the heavy fruit setting of the trees of 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' cultivars, chemical thinning was carried out in 2015 with the product Dirager, the active substance of which is Alfa-Naphtylacetic acid (3,3 %). The applied rate was 30 ml/da.

Three training systems were studied, forming the separate variants of the experiment.

Variants:

1. Slender Spindle
2. Solen
3. Vertical Axis.

Slender Spindle. Tree pruning was done following the adopted classical method of training the trees to that system (Wertheim, 1978). The trees were cut to 90 cm above the soil surface at planting.

During the first two vegetation seasons the shoots were bended horizontally to form the future skeletal branches. The leader was annually changed with its competitor. Pruning practices for fruit-bearing included cutting off the vigorous shoots, growing straight

<p>2.5 m – Lespinasse (1989).</p>	<p>up, and retaining those of moderate to weak growth. During the fourth winter pruning the trees were cut to 2.5 m above the soil surface.</p> <p><i>Solen.</i> The trees were trained as described by Lespinasse (1989). The trees were cut to 1.2 m above the soil surface at pruning after planting.</p>
<p>1.2 m. –</p>	<p>- At the beginning of vegetation two shoots were selected, which at a later period, in August, were tied horizontally to a wire construction along the row line.</p> <p>- Pruning for fruit-bearing was done following the long pruning method.</p>
<p>– Lespinasse and Delord (1986)</p>	<p><i>Vertical Axis.</i> Tree pruning was done according to the pruning practices recommended by Lespinasse and Delord (1986).</p> <p>- When training the trees, the leader was not cut off or replaced with its competitor. At the third and the fourth winter pruning, the shoulders thick almost as the leader, were removed.</p> <p>- Fruiting shoots were annually cut off at the curve formed after the natural bending under the fruit weight.</p>
<p>4 2 m (1250 ha), – 4 1.5 m (1667 ha).</p>	<p>The trees in Variant 1 and Variant 2 were planted at a distance of 4x2 m (1250 trees per ha) and those of Variant 3 – 4x1.5 m (1667 trees per ha). The following characteristics were</p>

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 / /, (cm²);
 (m³);
 (kg);
 (kg);
 (g);
 ha cm²/);
 ha.
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 (Steele and
 Torrie, 1980).
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 2013-2015 .
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reported: stem cross-sectional
 area /HCC/ in (cm²); canopy
 volume (m³); yield per tree (kg);
 cumulative yield per tree (kg);
 mean fruit weight (g); loading with
 fruits (number of fruits per
 cm²/HCC); yield per ha and
 cumulative yield per ha.

- Five trees randomly located
 - in the plantation were included in
 - each variant and each tree
 represented a separate replication.
 . Statistical processing was done
 following Duncan's test (Steele and
 Torrie, 1980).

An economic evaluation of
 the studied training systems was
 carried out in average for the
 period 2013-2015, using the
 planning and constructive method.
 The production factors were priced
 by the market and the production –
 at 1 BGN/kg.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data presented in Tabl 1
 - show that the studied apple tree
 training systems manifested the
 same tendency for the effect on
 the growth habits of the trees of
 - 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith'
 cultivars. It should be mentioned
 that in both studied cultivars, in all
 - the three reporting years, the stem
 cross-sectional area was smaller
 - when applying Solen training
 system (Var. 2) compared to
 Slender Spindle (Var. 1) and
 Vertical Axis (Var. 3).The smallest
 canopy volume (1.80 m³ in

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 - 1.80 m³
 2.0 m³
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 (.),
 2.5 m
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 1.

- 'Braeburn' cv. and 2.0 m³ in
 (.) 'Granny Smith' cv. was reported for
 the variant with the smallest stem
 cross-sectional area (Var. 2).
 Although the values of the stem
 cross-sectional area of the trees in
 Var. 1 and Var. 3 were similar in
 - both cultivars, the canopy volume
 of the trees in Var. 3 was
 - significantly larger compared to the
 trees in Var. 1. That is due to the
 specific technique of the Slender
 Spindle training system (Var. 1),
 - according to which the trees are
 cut to a height of 2.5 m above the
 soil surface during the fourth winter
 pruning, which leads to a reduction
 of the canopy volume in that
 variant.

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Tabl 1. Effect of the training systems on the trunk cross-sectional area and the canopy volume in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock

Training system	Trunk cross-sectional area (TCA, cm ²)			Canopy volume (m ³)
	2013	2014	2015	2015
/ 'Braeburn'				
Slender Spindle	19.5 a	23.5 a	30.2 a	2.33 b
Solen	13.0 b	15.2 b	24.6 b	1.80 c
Vertical Axis	18.4 a	23.4 a	31.6 a	3.81 a
/ 'Granny Smith'				
Slender Spindle	18.9 a	24.0 a	28.7 ab	3.6 b
Solen	12.5 b	16.5 b	19.2 b	2.0 c
Vertical Axis	20.0 a	25.0 a	32.8 a	4.5 a

Significant at P=5%

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(2013 .),

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2014 .

2.9 kg.

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2015 .

178.0 g

200.0 g

209.0 g.

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Such pruning practices are not applied in the Vertical Axis training system (Var. 3). What is more, when training the trees to that system, it is mandatory to leave the leader uncut.

Table 2 shows that in the first fruit-bearing season of the trees of 'Braeburn' cv. (2013) there is not a significant difference in the average yield per tree among the separate variants of the experiment. However, the results in the next experimental years did not show the same tendency. In 2014, as well as in 2015, the average yield per tree in Var. 2 was lower compared to that of Var. 1 and Var. 3. Obviously pruning practices applied in Solen training system (Var. 2) delay the reproductive habits of the trees. That was the reason for the yield in Var. 2 to be only 2.9 kg in 2014.

The results presented in Table 2 also show that in 2015 the mean fruit weight in Var. 3 was 178.0 g and it was significantly lower than that in Var. 1 and Var. 2, which was 200.0 g and 209.0 g, respectively.

We think that the result is due to the heavier loading of the trees with fruits in Var. 3.

The results presented in Table 3, prove that statement, as they show that in 2015 the ratio of the

2015 .
 cm² -
 /cm² 2.39 /cm²
 . 2.24 /cm²
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 . (178.0 g) 2015 .,
 - -
 (3.07 /cm²),
 , -
 (Milatovi and Durovi ,
 2012).
 (2)
 ,
 (15.3 kg) -
 . (20.9 kg) .
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number of fruits per cm² of HCC was bigger in Var. 3 – 3.07 fruits/cm² versus 2.39 fruits/cm² in Var. 1 and 2.24 fruits/cm² in Var. 2, respectively.

The lower value of the mean fruit weight in Var. 3 (178.0 g), obtained in 2015 in result of the heavier loading of the trees with fruits (3.07 fruits/cm²) does not mean lower fruit quality, because the value of the mean fruit weight is closer to the adopted standard for ‘Braeburn’ cultivar (Milatovi and Durovi , 2012).

When reporting the cumulative yield in ‘Braeburn’ cv. (Table 2), it was established that the yield from the trees in Var. 2 (15.3 kg) was significantly lower than that in Var. 1 (20.9 kg) and Var. 3 (24.8 kg). Obviously Solen training system (Var. 2) leads to obtaining lower cumulative yield per tree, compared to Slender Spindle (Var. 1) and Vertical Axis (Var. 3) training systems.

Data in the same table (Table 2) also show that in 2013 there was not a difference in the average yield per tree among the separate variants of ‘Granny Smith’ cultivar. But the results in the next experimental years did not show such tendency. Both in 2014 and in 2015 the yield per tree in Var. 3 was significantly higher than that in Var. 1 and Var. 2. In 2015, a lower value of the mean

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 2015 . 3
 cm²
 - 3.56
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 28.5 kg 19.8 kg
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fruit weight in Var. 3 was reported for that cultivar (similar to 'Braeburn' cv.), which was due to the heavier loading of the trees with fruits in that variant.

The results presented in Table 3 show that in 2015 the ratio of the number of fruits per cm² of HCC was bigger in Var. 3 – 3.56 fruits/cm², versus 2.46 fruits/cm² in Var 1. and 2.56 fruits/cm² in Var. 2, respectively.

The lower value of the mean fruit weight in Var. 3 (171.6 g), obtained in 2015 in result of the heavier loading of the trees with fruits (3.56 fruits/cm²) does not mean lower quality of fruit, because the value of the mean fruit weight is closer to the adopted standard for 'Granny Smith' cultivar (Iliev et al., 1984).

When reporting the cumulative yield in 'Granny Smith' cv. (Table 2), it was established that the yield from the trees in Var. 3 was 28.5 kg versus 19.8 kg in Var. 1 and 16.2 kg in Var. 2, respectively. Obviously Vertical Axis training system (Var. 3) used in that cultivar, leads to obtaining higher cumulative yield per tree, compared to Slender Spindle (Var. 1) and Solen (Var. 2) training systems.

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Tabl 2. Effect of the training systems on the yield, fruit weight and cumulative yield in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock

Training system	Yield and mean fruit weight (kg/tree), (g)						Cumulative yield (kg/tree)
	2013		2014		2015		
	Yield	Fruit weight	Yield	Fruit weight	Yield	Fruit weight	
/ 'Braeburn'							
Slender Spindle	1.09 a	203.3 a	5.4 ab	180.0 b	14.4 ab	200.0 a	20.9 a
/ Solen	0.85 a	182.3 a	2.9 b	197.0 a	11.5 b	209.0 a	15.3 b
Vertical Axis	1.19 a	190.0 a	6.5 a	176.1 b	17.1 a	178.0 b	24.8 a
/ 'Granny Smith'							
Slender Spindle	1.8 a	222.0 a	4.9 b	186.6 a	13.1 b	185.0 a	19.8 b
/ Solen	1.00 a	214.0 a	4.2 b	200.5 a	11.0 b	190.0 a	16.2 b
Vertical Axis	1.6 a	197.5 a	6.7 a	188.3 b	20.2 a	171.6 b	28.5 a

Significant at P=5%

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Tabl 3. Effect of the training systems on the crop load and yield efficiency in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock

Training system	Crop load (Number of fruit of cm ² /TCA)		
	2013	2014	2015
/ 'Braeburn'			
Slender Spindle	0.27 a	1.30 a	2.39 b
/ Solen	0.36 a	1.01 a	2.24 b
Vertical Axis	0.34 a	1.59 a	3.07 a
/ 'Granny Smith'			
Slender Spindle	0.41 a	1.07 c	2.46 b
/ Solen	0.37 a	1.27 b	2.56 ab
Vertical Axis	0.40 a	1.46 a	3.56 a

Significant at P=5%

4). Yield differences between the variants with different training systems used in the cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' are still more marked when calculating the average and the cumulative yield per ha (Table 4). That is due to the fact that in Var. 1 and Var. 2 the number of trees per ha is 1250, while in Var. 3 it is 1667, i.e. 33.36% higher.

4. ha

Tabl 4. Effect of the training systems on the yield per ha and the cumulative yield in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', grafted on M9 rootstock

Training system	ha Number tree per ha	Yield (t/ha)			Cumulative yield (t/ha)
		2013	2014	2015	
/ 'Braeburn'					
Slender Spindle	1250	1.36 b	6.87 b	18.00 b	26.23 b
Solen	1250	1.06 b	3.62	14.37 c	19.05 c
Vertical Axis	1667	1.98 a	10.83 a	28.50 a	41.31 a
/ 'Granny Smith'					
Slender Spindle	1250	2.25 ab	6.12 b	16.37 b	24.74 b
Solen	1250	1.25 b	5.25 b	13.75 b	20.25 b
Vertical Axis	1667	2.66 a	11.17 a	33.67 a	47.5 a

Significant at P=5%

(Robinson, 1992),

ha,

It is known (Robinson, 1992) that the first yields are a function of the number of trees per ha and by increasing the density of the plantation the yield also increases.

ha
 41.31 t/ha
 19.05 t/ha
 ha
 - 47.5 t/ha
 24.74 t/ha
 20.25 t/ha
 (5).
 4570 BGN/ha
 6630 BGN/ha
 a

- In our experiment the larger number of trees per ha resulted in obtaining a higher cumulative yield in both studied cultivars. The obtained cumulative yield of 'Braeburn' cultivar in Var. 3 was 41.31 t/ha versus 26.23 t/ha in Var. 1 and 19.05 t/ha in Var. 2, respectively. Similar results were reported for 'Granny Smith' cultivar. Again the larger number of trees per ha led to obtaining a higher yield – 47.5 t/ha in Var. 3 versus 24.74 t/ha in Var. 1 and 20.25 t/ha in Var. 2, respectively.

Vertical Axis training system proved to be cost effective in both apple cultivars already in the first years of fruit-bearing (Table 5). The resulting net income is 4570 BGN/ha in 'Braeburn' cultivar and 6630 BGN/ha in 'Granny Smith' cultivar, respectively. Apple fruit production is lower in cost than that obtained from Slender Spindle and Solen for both cultivars.

- Lower yields obtained from Slender Spindle and Solen trained trees make it impossible to cover the production costs during the first years of fruit-bearing, realizing negative net income per hectare. Those results come as a consequence of the higher tree density in the third variant, in which the yield is increased without a negative effect on fruit quality.

Tabl 5. Economics results of the training systems in the apple cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' for the period 2013-2015

Training system	ha Number tree per ha	Yield (t/ha)	Total production BGN/ha	Production costs BGN/ha	Net income BGN/ha	Cost price BGN/t
/ 'Braeburn'						
Slender Spindle	1250	8.74	8740	8800	-60	1010
Solen	1250	6.35	6350	8800	-2450	1390
Vertical Axis	1667	13.77	13770	9200	4570	670
/ 'Granny Smith'						
Slender Spindle	1250	8.25	8250	8800	-550	1070
Solen	1250	6.75	6750	8800	-2050	1300
Vertical Axis	1667	15.83	15830	9200	6630	580

CONCLUSIONS

- Growth habits of the trees of 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' cultivars grafted on M9 rootstock are affected by the choice of the training system. Slender Spindle and Vertical Axis training systems induce more vigorous growth compared to Solen;
- The cumulative yield per ha of the cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' on M9 rootstock, trained to Vertical Axis, is higher compared to that obtained when using Slender Spindle and Solen training systems;
- The Vertical Axis training system is assessed as more cost effective already in the first years

of fruit-bearing of the cultivars 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith', compared to Slender Spindle and Solen systems;

In agricultural practice, it is recommended to use Vertical Axis training system for 'Braeburn' and 'Granny Smith' cultivars, grafted on M9 rootstock.

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Some abiotic factors for dying of apple trees

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SUMMARY

- Here are presented data from a
- study of the soil profile in apple orchards
- in the region of Kostinbrod Municipality.
- The garden was created in the flat area
- where the soil is black earth resinous soil.
- Due to bad drainage the garden is
- periodically flooded by precipitations. In
- areas where there is permanent water
- retention in the period 2013-2015, the
- proportion of trees are perished, while
- others are with suppressed growth and
- signs of chlorosis. The data on the
- chemical content of the soil in the root
- tenantry zone showed an increased
- content of manganese and low content of
- phosphorus. That soil samples
- considerably differ from samples taken at
- the same time from the other apple
- orchard in the area where there is no
- dying trees. Based on the results obtained
- can be concluded that illness and death of
- apple trees are caused by asphyxia and
- manganese phytotoxicity.

2013-2015 .,

- **Key words:** manganese
- phytotoxicity, dying apples

INTRODUCTION

- The cultivation of fruit trees as a profitable plant-growing activity depends on a number of conditions. One of them is the choice of place where plants of respective fruit species must have adequate soil, suitable water, regime of light and temperature.

- The lack of such combination leads to physiological disturbances in the plant organism, which impact negatively on its growth and development, as well as the quantity and quality of fruit. The most severe consequence of the wrong choice of location for the creation of orchard is the early dying of fruit trees.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The study was conducted on a signal about the death of young trees in the apple orchard planted on 21.11.2006 in the region of Kostinbrod Municipality, Sofia District. In the garden varieties are presented Idared, Bern Rose, Gloster, Granny Smith, Jonagold, Golden Parma, Liberty, Mutsu, Florina and Chardin, grown on a rootstock MM 106.

- The lines are in direction north (deviation 30°) – South in spacing between them 6 meters. The distance between the planted trees is 5 meters. The soil is black earth resinous soil (vertisol).

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 2015 .,
 (, 2014;
 ., 2015)
 : 0-30, 30-60 60-90 cm.
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 (, 1962), 2 5,
 2 (, 1984),
 (, 1963)
 Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn
 (Trierweiler & Lindsay, 1969)..

The garden is included in a survey of orchards according to task on a research project of the Agricultural Academy.

Two inspections were carried out in April and June 2015, including visual diagnostics (Stoev and Filipov, 2014; Markov et al., 2015) and sampling of three levels of the soil profile: 0-30, 30-60 and 60-90 cm.

The samples were analyzed for: pH (Avnushkina, 1962), P₂O₅ and K₂O (Ivanov, 1984), humus (Tyurin¹ in Kononova, 1963) and metals Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn (Trierweiler & Lindsay, 1969).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anamnesis

The first developmental abnormalities of apple trees were noted during vegetation of 2014 in the east end of the orchard where in spring water was lasted from precipitation. In two field surveys conducted in April and June 2015 in the same area was found a waterlogging of the soil.

Abnormalities can be characterized as a lightening of the leaf lamina and suppressed growth of shoots. In the second half of the summer of chlorotic leaves acquire a reddish shade.

2014 .
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 2015 .,
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See also: ¹ <http://agrohimija.ru/agrohimicheskie-metody/438-opredelenie-gumusa-pochvy-po-metodu-iv-tyurina-chast-1.html>

2 2004 .
(2003).
(Flore Dennis, 1997).
(acid)
(lot, plot)
42°47'43.78"N / 23°10'31.13"E
42°48'08.66"N / 23°11'08.41"E,
42°47'58.69"N /
23°7'36.15"E (1).

42°47'58.69"N/23°7'36.15"E,

42°47'43.78"N/23°10'31.13"E.

42°48'08.66"N/23°11'08.41"E

- It occurs early fall of the leaf. The tree crown becomes translucent. By the end of vegetation perish individual skeletal twigs and branches. At the beginning of the following growing season there has already perished trees.

- Similar illness and perish of apples was observed by Stoev³ in 2004 in the area of village Skrut, district of Blagoevgrad. In both cases were established symptoms described by Nakova (2003). The symptoms appear after waterlogging of soil layer where the root system of trees is developed. (Flore and Dennis, 1997).

Laboratory results

The reaction of the soil is acid in plots 42°47'43.78"N / 23°10'31.13"E and 42°48'08.66"N / 23°11'08.41"E, while in 42°47'58.69"N / 23°7'36.15"E is alkaline (Table 1).

- There is an increase of the nitric content in depth of the soil layer 42°47'58.69"N/23°7'36.15"E, which differs with lower humus content.

- The poorest in phosphorus is the soil in 42°47'43.78"N/23°10'31.13"E. The content of potassium is comparatively high in 42°48'08.66"N/23°11'08.41"E and

²

³ Unpublished.

42°47'58.69"N/23°7'36.15"E,

in the surface soil layer in 42°47'58.69"N/23°7'36.15"E, which is due to the fertilizing done.

Ta 1.

Table 1. Chemical content of the soil in the regions investigated

Content of macroelements in the soil profile section						
co-ordinates	N mg/kg			2	5	K2O
42°47'58.69"N 23°7'36.15"E	2	KCl	NH4+NO3	mg / 100 g		%
depth 0- 30 cm	8.2	7.5	19.6	72.5	130.2	2.86
30-60 cm	8.2	7.5	16.1	14.0	22.5	1.27
60-90 cm	8.3	7.6	22.5	9.1	16.9	0.92
42°47'43.78"N 23°10'31.13"E	2	KCl	NH4+NO3	mg / 100 g		%
0-30 cm	7.2	6.4	19.0	0.2	29.7	3.04
30-60 cm	6.7	5.9	20.2	0.2	27.8	2.33
60-90 cm	6.4	5.6	12.7	0.2	26.4	2.58
0-30 cm	6.1	5.1	15.6	0.2	34.5	3.44
30-60 cm	6.2	5.3	16.7	0.2	27.8	2.44
60-90 cm	6.3	5.5	14.4	0.2	30.2	2.15
42°48'08.66"N 23°11'08.41"E	2	KCl	NH4+NO3	mg / 100 g		%
0-30 cm	6.8	5.9	17.3	13.3	157.3	3.82
30-60 cm	6.9	6.2	18.4	16.7	139.4	2.98
60-90 cm	6.7	5.9	15.0	48.0	190.3	2.60
/ B. Metals in the soil profile section						
co-ordinates	Mn	Zn	Cu		Fe	
42°47'58.69"N 23°7'36.15"E	mg / kg					
depth 0- 30 cm	1475	89.0	91.0		21000	
30-60 cm	1200	43.0	40.0		14000	
60-90 cm	1075	36.0	28.5		11800	
42°47'43.78"N 23°10'31.13"E	Mn	Zn	Cu		Fe	
mg / kg						
0- 30 cm	1550	62.0	38.5		37600	
30-60 cm	1775	61.0	36.0		38700	
60-90 cm	1662	61.0	36.5		38800	
0-30 cm	1412	63.0	39.5		36400	
30-60 cm	1562	60.0	35.5		37000	
60-90 cm	1437	61.0	35.0		36400	
42°48'08.66"N 23°11'08.41"E	Mn	Zn	Cu		Fe	
mg / kg						
0- 30 cm	1200	82.0	59.5		32000	
30-60 cm	950	78.0	58.0		35800	
60-90 cm	925	74.0	60.5		36700	

42°47'58.69"N / 23°07'36.15"E

42°47'43.78"N/23°10'31.13"E,

(0-30 cm).

2014).

(2003).

(

- The comparison of the data from laboratory analysis outlines the high content of manganese in the waterlogged area where trees suffer and perish. The reaction (pH) of the soil in the same plot is acidic.

- In alkaline reaction of the soil in the area 42°47'58.69 "N / 23°07'36.15" E was noted the lowest level of iron. At the same place in the surface layer is found the highest content of copper. The most uniform is the zinc content in the soil profile of the plot 42°47'43.78 "N/23°10'31.13" E, while in the other two sections, it is higher in the surface layer (0-30 cm).

Discussion

- The consequence of iron deficiency is a typical manifestation of chlorosis (chlorosis), accompanied by dry twigs (Stoev & Filipov, 2014). Such symptoms are absent in the picture of the disease described by Nakova (2003). The higher content of iron and copper in the surface layer can be explained with the use of Cu containing fungicides against pathogens and iron compounds against chlorosis.

- In the investigation into the plot with perishing trees are not found signs suggestive of anomalies in the content of copper and zinc (Stoilov, 1977; Faust &

1977; Faust & Korcak,1997).
 (, 1977).
 ,
 Mn²⁺.
 ,
 (1977), Faust & Korcak (1997).

Korcak, 1997). Lack of copper toxicity can be attributed to the
 - intensive sorption of copper from
 - the hard soil phase and tendency
 - to complex formation, and
 - therefore the activity of copper
 - ions in the soil solution remains
 - low (Stoilov, 1977).

- Waterlogging of the soil, lack
 - of aeration and increased soil
 - acidity are favorable for reduction
 - of manganese to Mn²⁺. Increasing
 - the concentration of soluble
 - manganese can reach extent,
 - toxic to fruit trees (Stoilov, 1977;
 - Faust & Korcak, 1997; Flore &
 - Dennis, 1997).

- In acidic soils manganese ions
 - exhibit toxicity to plants by
 - immediately blocking action on the
 - enzyme systems of the respiratory
 - metabolism (Nikova, 2008).

- The weakening of fruit trees
 - makes them susceptible to soil
 - pathogens that attack the root
 - system and also contribute to
 - premature death (Nakova, 2003).

(, 2008).
 ,
 (, 2003).

CONCLUSIONS

- Destruction of apple trees is a
 - consequence of unfavorable
 - circumstances as follows:

-
-

- • lack of oxygen (anoxia) in
 the soil;
- • increasing the concentration
 of soluble manganese to levels
 toxic to plants;

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- exhaustion of the plants which become susceptible to soil pathogens

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The irrigation regime effect in the vine nursery on the total length of the mature part of shoots of grafted rooted vines

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SUMMARY

2011-2015 .
: V1 – 100%
(); V2–
125% ; V3 – 75% V4 –
50% . e
4.
-
-
-
75% 50%
:
,

A field trial was carried out for studying the role of the irrigation regime on vine propagation material production in the period 2011-2015 including the following variants: V1 – 100% of the estimated irrigation rate (EIR); V2 – 125% of EIR; V3 – 75% of EIR and V4 – 50% of EIR. The object of the study was Muscat Kaylashki variety grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia CO4 rootstock. Rooting was performed in accordance with the adopted technology in IVE-Pleven with an open part of the grafted and waxed cuttings. The total length of the shoot mature part after taking the vines out of the nursery was measured.

- The results did not show a direct correlation between the total length of the mature part of the shoots and the tested irrigation regimes. The reduced water supply in the variants of 75% and 50% of EIR did not affect adversely the shoots maturation.
Key words: irrigation regime, grafted cuttings, vine nursery

INTRODUCTION

The impact of irrigation regime in nursery on the maturation of the shoots of grafted cuttings has not been sufficiently studied. This indicator is an element of the overall assessment of the biological potential of the grafted rooted vines, as the end product of the applied technology for the production of vine propagation material and the beginning of creating fruit-bearing vineyard. It has been found that the irrigation of the grafted cuttings should be done to the middle of August for ensuring better ripening of the shoots, which leads to a significant increase in the rate of first class vines (Magriso, 1965; Kalev et al., 1971; Nikov et al., 1983; Radulov, 1984; Todorov, 2005). In the literature, however, there are no available data how the imbalanced irrigation regime would impact on the overall length of the mature part of the shoots.

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of different irrigation regimes on the total length of the mature part of the shoots of grafted cuttings.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For this purpose a trial was set at the nursery for vine propagation material production at the Experimental Base of IVE-

2011, 2012, 2014	2015	Pleven in the years 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015 with Muscat Kaylashki variety grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstock with subsequent twofold waxing.
SO4	-	The grafted cuttings were planted in ridges of two rows at 15 cm depth at planting distance of 7-8 cm between the cuttings and 50 cm between the rows in the ridge.
cm	15	The distance between the ridges was 2 m.
7-8 cm	50 cm	The experiment was set in accordance with the block method in five variants and eight repetitions, as follows:
	2 m.	V125m – drip irrigation with irrigation rates recovering 125% of the crop evapotranspiration (.);
	:	V100m – drip irrigation with irrigation rates to 100 % of .;
V125m –	125 %	V75m – drip irrigation with irrigation rates to 75 % of .;
V100m –	100 %	V50m – drip irrigation with irrigation rates to 50 % of .;
V75m –	75%	Control – irrigation by the technology that has been used to the present.
V50m –	50%	A variant without irrigation was not included because in the weather conditions of Pleven vines wither in the absence of irrigation (Magriso et al., 1965).
–		Each repetition included 50 grafted cuttings, i.e. 400 grafted cuttings per variant.
.		The plants were watered by drip irrigation system with one lateral per ridge, located between the two rows of grapevines. The laterals had built-in drop-formation
,		
(.,1965).	
50	,	
400	.	
.		
,		
.		

15 cm
1.0 L h⁻¹.

mm.

156 L h⁻¹, 0.2
5.0 m.

7-10 ,
10 cm 60 cm,
ú -

V100m.

m=10.H. .(d -d)
:
m -
mm;
-
g/ m³;
-
;

units every 15 cm with flow rate of 1.0 L h⁻¹. The volume of the supplied irrigation water was controlled by means of water-meter installed at the beginning of the system. In the conditions of dry spell weather – high temperatures and low air humidity, invigorating waterings were done by means of micro-sprinkling above the plants with watering rates of 3-6 mm. Micro-sprinklers were used for this purpose with flow rate of 156 L h⁻¹ at pressure 0.2 and 5.0 m radius of operation.

The soil moisture was controlled by soil samples taken in intervals of 7 to 10 days, at 10 cm to 60 cm depth, as it was determined by the weight-thermostatic method. The soil samples were taken with manual drill in three repetitions from variant V100m.

After each soil sampling watering was performed to restore soil moisture to the limit field soil water capacity (LFSWC). The amount of the watering was calculated by the formula:

$$m=10.H. .(d^{LFSWC}-d^{moisture})$$

where:

m – the irrigation rate in ³/d ;

– soil specific weight in g/ m³;

– depth of the active soil layer, calculated by the empirical formula derived from data on the increased depth of the roots as a function of time from transplanting the grafted cuttings in the nursery;

$$= (0,001t^2 + 0,053t + 0,034)\sin 45^\circ +$$

(, 2011)
: -
(m); t -

(.); -

(m),
 $\sin 45^\circ$ - ,

d -
%.

d -
%

(, 1999).

$$= (0.001t^2 + 0.053t + 0.034)\sin 45^\circ +$$

(Tsvetanov, 2011)

Where: - depth of the active soil volume (m); t - time from transplanting the grafted cuttings in the nursery (number of days); - planting depth of the cuttings in soil (m). In this case = 15 m; $\sin 45^\circ$ - angle at which the roots were growing the soil.

d^{LFSWC} - limit field soil water capacity in weight %.

d^{moisture} - soil moisture in weight % at the time of taking the soil sample.

The obtained results were statistically processed by analysis of variance of data from single-factor field trials set in accordance with the block method of Fischer (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2011

- From the average length of mature annual growth per vine measured in 2011 it could be seen (fig. 1) that the chosen for optimal variant with 100% of the estimated irrigation rate was 1) with proven better ripening of the shoots compared to the variants with 50% m and 75% m; 2) with proven poorer maturing than the control variant; and 3) did not differ statistically from the variant with 125% m, (table 1).

(. 1),

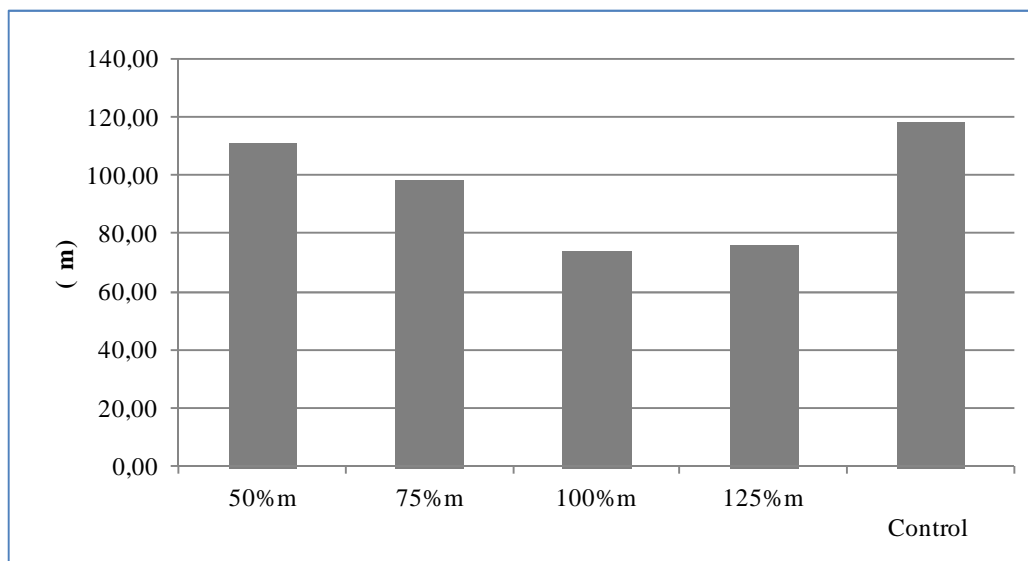
100%

1) -

50% m 75% m; 2)

- ; 3)

125% m, (1).



1. 2011
Fig. 1. Mature part total length of the shoots in 2011

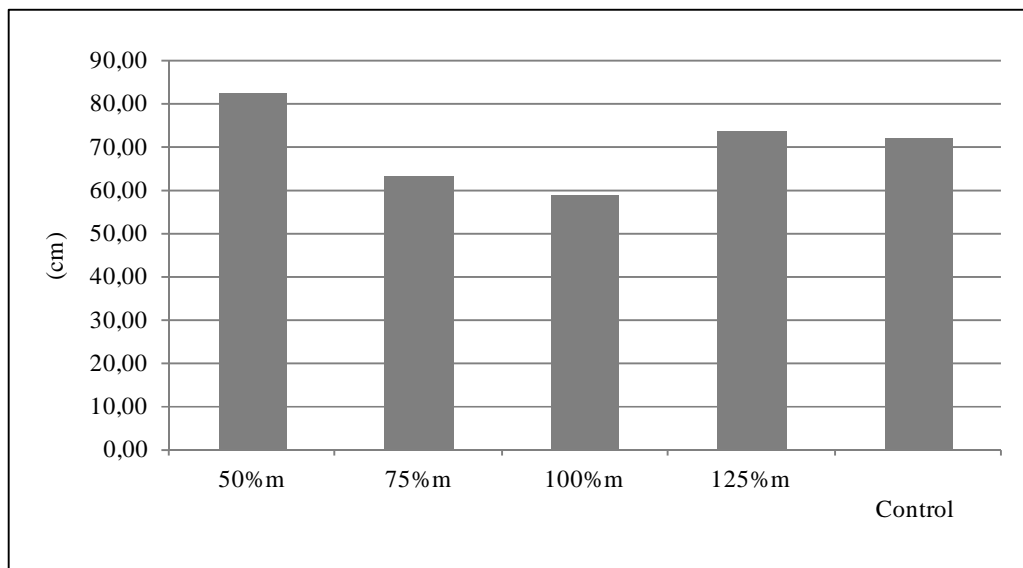
1. 2011
Table 1. Proving the differences in the mature part total length of shoots in 2011

Variants	Mean value	/Control		125% m		100% m		75% m		50% m	
		difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven
Control	118.39	x	x	42.25	+++	44.44	+++	20.00	++	7.39	n.s
125% m	76.14	-42.25	---	x	x	2.19	n.s	-22.25	--	-34.86	---
100% m	73.95	-44.44	---	-2.19	n.s	x	x	-24.44	---	-37.05	---
75% m	98.39	-20.00	--	22.25	++	24.44	+++	x	x	-12.61	n.s
50% m	111.00	-7.39	n.s	34.86	+++	37.05	+++	12.61	n.s	x	x

5% - (+) (-); 1% - (++) (--); 0.1% - (+++) (---); <5% - (n.s).

2012
 (. 2
 2), ,

In the average length of mature annual growth per vine measured in 2012 there was not proven difference between the variants of the trial (fig. 2 and table 2) revealing that the irrigation regime did not have an impact on the studied indicator.



2. 2012
Fig. 2. Mature part total length of the shoots in 2012

2. 2012
Table 2. Proving the differences in the mature part total length of shoots in 2012

Variants	Mean value	/Control		125% m		100% m		75% m		50% m	
		difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven
Control	71.92	x	x	-1.52	n.s	13.33	n.s	8.64	n.s	-10.24	n.s
125% m	73.45	1.52	n.s	x	x	14.86	n.s	10.17	n.s	-8.72	n.s
100% m	58.58	-13.33	n.s	-14.86	n.s	x	x	-4.69	n.s	-23.58	n.s
75% m	63.28	-8.64	n.s	-10.17	n.s	4.69	n.s	x	x	-18.89	n.s
50% m	82.17	10.24	n.s	8.72	n.s	23.58	n.s	18.89	n.s	x	x

5% - (+) (-); 1% - (++) (--); 0.1% - (+++) (---); <5% - (n.s).

2014
 100% m
 125% m

In the average length of mature annual growth per vine measured in 2014 there was not proven difference between the variant with 100% m compared to the rest of the variants. However the variant with 125% m and the control had proven greater length

50% m 75% m (. 3
3).

of the total annual growth in comparison with the variants with 50% m and 75% m (fig. 3 and table 3).

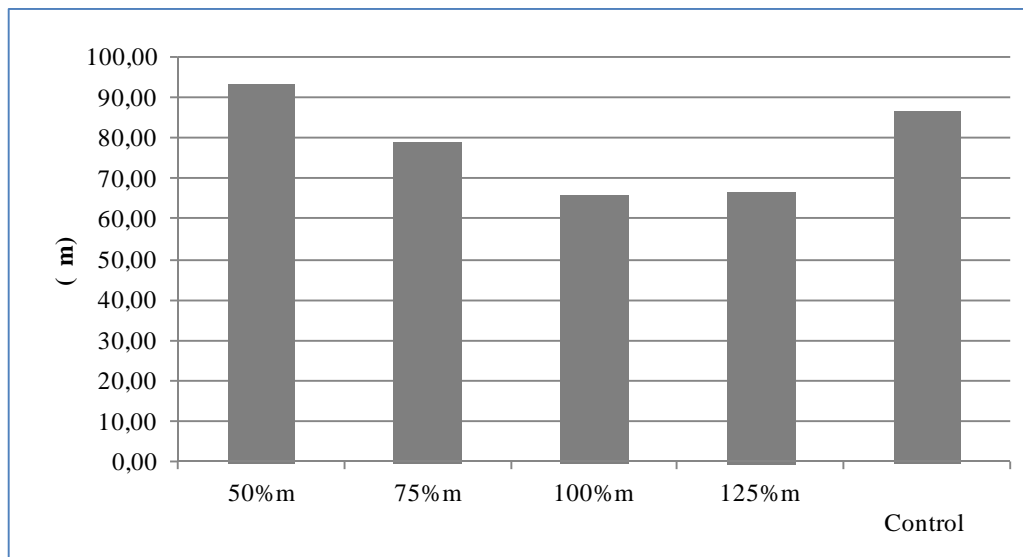


Fig. 3. Mature part total length of the shoots in 2014

3.

2014

Table 3. Proving the differences in the mature part total length of shoots in 2014

Variants	Mean value	/Control		125% m		100% m		75% m		50% m	
		difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven
Control	86.39	x	x	19.86	+	20.69	+	7.33	n.s	-6.75	n.s
125% m	66.53	-19.86	-	x	x	0.83	n.s	-12.52	n.s	-26.61	--
100% m	65.69	-20.69	-	-0.83	n.s	x	x	-13.36	n.s	-27.44	--
75% m	79.05	-7.33	n.s	12.52	n.s	13.36	n.s	x	x	-14.08	n.s
50% m	93.14	6.75	n.s	26.61	++	27.44	++	14.08	n.s	x	x

5% - (+) (-); 1% - (++) (--); 0.1% - (+++) (---); <5% - (n.s).

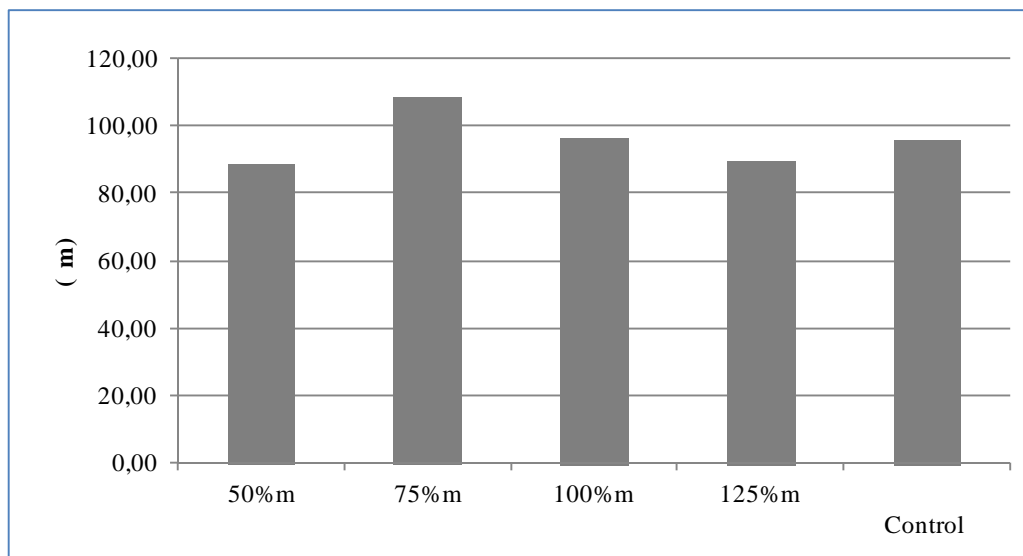
2015 .

(. 4

4).

In the average length of mature annual growth per vine measured in 2015 it could be seen that there was not proven difference between the variants of the trial (fig. 4 and table 4). The results revealed that the irrigation

regime did not have an impact on the total length of the shoots mature part.



4. 2015
Fig. 4. Mature part total length of the shoots in 2015

4.

2015

Table 4. Proving the differences in the mature part total length of shoots in 2015

Variants	Mean value	/Control		125% m		100% m		75% m		50% m	
		difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven	difference	proven
Control	95,61	x	x	5,998	n.s	-0,890	n.s	-12,502	n.s	7,333	n.s
125% m	89,61	-5,998	n.s	x	x	-6,888	n.s	-18,500	n.s	1,335	n.s
100% m	96,50	0,890	n.s	6,888	n.s	x	x	-11,612	n.s	8,223	n.s
75% m	108,11	12,502	n.s	18,500	n.s	11,612	n.s	x	x	19,835	n.s
50% m	88,28	-7,333	n.s	-1,335	n.s	-8,223	n.s	-19,835	n.s	x	x

5% - (+) (-); 1% - (++) (--); 0.1% - (+++) (---); <5% - (n.s).

CONCLUSIONS

From the four-year data on the average total length of mature growth it could be concluded that there was no uniform statistically

- proven difference between the
- variants of the trial on the shoot maturation that led to the supposition that the tested
- irrigation regimes did not have an
- impact on the mature part total length of the shoots of the grafted and rooted vines.

It should be pointed that during the four years of the trial all variants had covered the requirements for first-class vine propagation material with a minimum of 15 cm mature part of the main shoot.

15

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Comparative phenological observations on the new introduced table grapevine cultivars for the Kyustendil region of Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

It was done relatively phenological research of table grapevine cultivars (*Vitis vinifera* L) introduced from IASS-"Obraztsov chiflik", Rousse – Misket russenski, Prista and Ryahovo. The research was conducted in experimental vine plantation at the Institute of Agriculture-Kyustendil over the period 2013-2015. It was found that no significant differences in average time of occurrence, full expression and end of different phenophases and periods of vegetation between cultivars Misket russenski, Prista and control – Super early Bolgar. The comparative statistical analysis showed differences between Ryahovo cultivar and control at all phenophases and periods, with the exception of budding, flowering and length of time required for these two phases.

According to the duration of period of budding to ripeness of the grapes in the region of Kyustendil, studied cultivars belong to the following groups: an early ripening – Misket russenski and Prista

- and middle ripening – Ryahovo. In all years of study beginning, full expression and end of different phenophases and the duration of separate periods of vegetation at investigated cultivars are directly depending on the specific climatic conditions.

Key words: phenological observations, introduced table grapevine cultivars, comparative characteristic

INTRODUCTION

The vine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is a species with large ecological plasticity and is one of the main crops in Bulgaria.

From ancient times until today our country has established as an area suitable for the production of table grapes (Nakov at al., 2007). A precondition for this is the excellent soil and climatic conditions, which are especially favorable for grape production (Pandeliev at al., 2012).

According Davitaya (1959), at the introduction of a grapevine cultivar is necessary to have available for the following conditions:

- to know the bioclimatic characteristics of culture, i.e. dependency on climate indicated with relevant objective indicators;

- to know the changes in the values of these indicators in the studied area;
- if not available these values, it is necessary to compare the similarity of climate between the

- two regions - from where the cultivar was take and where to introduce it.

Phenological observations are very important part of agro biological characteristics of each grapevine cultivar and/or clone. The terms of the occurrence of the separate phenophases and duration of periods formed between them, directly influence on the technology of cultivation and distribution of micro-regions (Simeonov, 2012; Simeonov et al., 2014). The main factors influencing on the beginning and duration of phenophases are soil and climatic conditions of the area of cultivation.

The temperature of the soil and air and other major elements of climate have a significant impact on the dynamics and duration of the separate phenophases during the vegetation period (Makarov, 1972).

It is necessary between the cultivar and the environment to have balance and vine plant to be placed in the best possible conditions for their development (Stoev et al., 1964). Only an optimal combination between environmental conditions and biological characteristics of the individual cultivar (clone) it can manifest its valuable agricultural qualities (Davitaya, 1959; Katerov, Donchev, 1984).

- The area along the middle reaches of the river Struma, where

95 %

is located Kyustendil valley, has an ancient history and suitable conditions for the development of the vine. Currently over 95% of the area of vineyards is planted by wine cultivar Pamid. Table grapevine cultivars are represented mainly by cultivar Bolgar. Favorable ecological conditions for growing of vine culture and increasingly high requirements of consumers require research and the introduction of quality large-fruited table grapevine cultivars.

The purpose of this research is to make a comparative phenological characteristic of new introduced table grapevine cultivars at the Kyustendil region of Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research was conducted in experimental vine plantation at the Institute of Agriculture-Kyustendil over the period 2013-2015. The soil in the test area is highly leached, medium sandy-loam, weakly to moderately stony cinnamon forest soils (*Chromic Luvisols*) with a neutral pH.

The object of research is table grapevine cultivars – Misket russenski, Prista and Ryahovo, created in the IASS-"Obraztsov chiflik", Rousse. For comparative variant is used early repining cultivar (standard). Super early Bolgar. The vines are planted in

2013-2015

Luvisols)

2009

O4
 2,50 m
 1,25 m
 x
 - 18
 1 12
 3 2
 1 (, 1990).
 LSD-
 P<0,05
 (, 2007).

the spring of 2009 at 2,50 m distance between rows and 1,25 m inside the lines. They are grafted onto rootstock Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 and formed by the system ground Gyuyo. The rows are oriented in an east-west accordingly with prevailing in the area southwest and west winds. The load during the research was the same in all cultivars - 18 buds (winter eyes) of the vine (realized by 1 fruit-stick with 12 buds and 3 knots with 2 buds). The research of vine cultivars was done in methodology established in Bulgarian ampelography, Volume 1 (Katerov et al., 1990).

The experimental results were processed by the method of dispersion analysis, using the LSD-test for proving statistical significance of the differences between the control and variants. The assessment was done at significance level $P < 0,05$ (Maneva, 2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For characterizing climate of the region during the period of study were followed major climatic indicators and their influence on phenological events in studied table grape vine cultivars.

2013
 (-19,5°),

The data show that with the exception of 2013 (-19,5°C) absolute minimum air temperature during the full rest of the vines are

12 , - 20
 10°
 191
 3370° ,
 (1).
 2014
 (3190°)
 -
 - 2013 2015 .
 ,
 ,
 20,3° ,
 22,2° .
 2014
 ,,
 1,1° .

- not reduced to dangerously for vine critical values. Because of
- vines are grown scoop damages of
- buds of tested table grape are not accounted.

The average starting date of sustainable hold of air temperature above 10°C is April 12 and the final– October 20. The duration of the period between the two dates is 191 days. Average for the period of study the total amount temperature is 3370°C, which is a prerequisite for successful cultivation of early and middle ripening cultivars (Table 1).

Only in 2014 this value (3190°C) is significantly lower as compared to the average of this indicator and the others two years of study - 2013 and 2015.

This has a direct impact on the timing of beginning, full expression and ending of separate phenophases and duration of individual periods of vegetation in all tested cultivars.

Important for growth, development, productivity and quality of the grapes is the average air temperature in July and August. During the study period average temperature value for July is 20,3°C and in August 22,2°C. The exception is again 2014, when the average temperature for August is lower about 1,1°C.

This has a direct impact on the

duration of ripening of the grapes, which is late this year.

- The summary results show that, experienced vines have developed under suitable climatic conditions in all years of study.
- Agroecological conditions are suitable for the cultivation and harvest of early and middle ripening table grapevine cultivars in Kyustendil region of Bulgaria.

1.

2012-2015 .

Table 1. Parameters of climatic conditions for the period 2012-2015

Kyustendil, year	t° >10°		Duration of the period in days	Temperaturesum >10°C	Average temperature for July	Average temperature for August	Absolute minimum temperature, °	Precipitation in June, July and August VI, VII VIII
	Average start date	Average end date						
<i>/ ultiannual norm</i>								
1956-2012	08.04	23.10	198	3394	20,9	-	-16,7	148,0
<i>/ Investigated period</i>								
2013	11.04	18.10	191	3376	20,9	22,5	-19,5	155,8
2014	12.04	19.10	189	3190	20,6	21,3	-11,5	190,9
2015	13.04	21.10	192	3543	19,4	22,8	-14,3	73,6
/ verage	12.04	20.10	191	3370	20,3	22,2	-15,1	140,1

It was established the terms of the passing of separate phenophases from annual cycle of development of the studied cultivars. The data shows that phenological phase "budding",

” , - depending on the climatic conditions of the year and starting from 13th to April 24th . The established starting of this phenophase over the years is from 2 to 9 days after sustainable hold of air temperature over 10°C.

9 -

10° . -

6 9 7 , - The average duration of passage of this phenophase is 7 days, varying from 6 to 9 days in different years (Table 2).

(2).

2.

2013-2015 .

Table 2. Phenological observations in introduced table grape cultivars from 2013-2015 period

Cultivar	Year	Development of buds (start)	Flowering			(Softening of berries)			Consumptive ripeness
			Start	Mass	Final	Start	Mass	Final	
Misket russenski	2013	14.04.	01.06.	03.06.	07.06.	14.07.	18.07.	22.07.	14.08.
	2014	19.04.	13.06.	16.06.	20.06.	20.07.	23.07.	26.07.	26.08.
	2015	22.04.	06.06.	09.06.	11.06.	19.07.	23.07.	26.07.	18.08.
	Average	18.04.	06.06.	08.06.	13.06.	17.07.	21.07.	24.07.	20.08.
Prista	2013	13.04.	02.06.	05.06.	08.06.	21.07.	25.07.	28.07.	19.08.
	2014	20.04.	13.06.	17.06.	22.06.	26.07.	30.07.	02.08.	28.08.
	2015	21.04.	05.06.	08.06.	10.06.	24.07.	28.07.	01.08.	23.08.
	Average	18.04.	08.06.	11.06.	15.06.	23.07.	28.07.	01.08.	23.08.
Ryahovo	2013	13.04.	01.06.	03.06.	07.06.	22.07.	26.07.	29.07.	23.08.
	2014	19.04.	15.06.	18.06.	21.06.	07.08.	12.08.	17.08.	12.09.
	2015	23.04.	06.06.	09.06.	11.06.	28.07.	31.07.	04.08.	02.09.
	Average	19.04.	08.06.	11.06.	14.06.	31.07.	04.08.	08.08.	03.09.
Super early Bolgar (st.)	2013	14.04.	01.06.	03.06.	07.06.	19.07.	23.07.	26.07.	17.08.
	2014	20.04.	12.06.	15.06.	18.06.	25.07.	28.07.	31.07.	27.08.
	2015	24.04.	05.06.	08.06.	10.06.	17.07.	20.07.	24.07.	19.08.
	Average	19.04.	06.06.	10.06.	13.06.	21.07.	24.08.	28.07.	23.08.

12 01 15 01 2014 6-7 -3-4 (17-25.07.) (21-26.07.) (22.07.-07.08.) 5 16 2013, 2014 7-9 3-4

- The average beginning of
 - flowering occurs during the first
 - ten days of June. It is established
 - inessential differences between
 - investigated cultivars. The earliest
 flowering begins in Super early Bolgar from 01 to 12 June, and at the latest in cultivar Ryahovo from 01 to 15 June. Later beginning of this phenophase is occurred again only in 2014, when the daily average temperature is significantly lower than normal for this region. The duration of phenophase is on average 6-7 days with the difference between the start and full expression 3-4 days.

The beginning of ripening of the grapes (softening of the berries in white cultivars and the whites of the berries in red cultivars) is started the earliest in Misket russenski (14-20.07), followed by Super early Bolgar (17-25.07) and Prista (21-26.07). Under the agro ecological conditions of Kyustendil region relatively later this phenophase starts at cultivar Ryahovo (22.07-07.08). Depending on the climatic conditions of the concrete year this phenophase varies between 5 to 16 days and at the earliest it started in 2013, and at the latest in 2014.

The dynamics of flow indicates that this phenophase is taken time 7-9 days with a difference between the start and full expression 3-4 days.

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 ,
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 ,
 -
 (14-
 26.08.)
 (17-
 27.08.),
 (19-
 28.08.).
 (23.08-12.09.).
 8 20 ,
 (2).
 ,
 :
 -
 -
 .
 ()
 (123) ,
 (124) (127
).
 - 137 (3).

Under the ecological
 - conditions of the region all tested
 - cultivars ripen, acquiring
 characteristic of the cultivars -
 size, flavor and aroma. The results
 of the study show that the earliest
 and almost simultaneously is
 occurred the consummative
 ripeness in cultivars Misket
 russenski (14-26.08) and Super
 early Bolgar (17-27.08), followed
 by Prista (19-28.08). The cultivar
 Ryahovo is ripen from late August
 until the first decade of September
 (23.08-12.09). During different
 years of study time of this
 phenophase varies from 8 to 20
 days, as the earliest it is
 established in 2013 (Table 2).

According to the period of
 ripening of grape in the region of
 Kyustendil, the studied cultivars
 refer to two groups: Early-
 ripening– Misket russenski and
 Prista and middle-ripening –
 Ryahovo. The cultivar Misket
 russenski is with the shortest
 period from budding to
 consummative ripeness of the
 grapes (average during the period
 of study) – 123 days, followed by
 standard Super early Bolgar (124
 days) and Prista (127 days). The
 cultivar Ryahovo is with the
 longest duration of vegetation
 period 137 days (Table 3).

Table 3. Comparative analysis of phenological observations in introduced table grape varieties from 2013-2015 period

/Cultivar	Budding	Flowering	Softening of berries	Budding- Flowering	Flowering - Softening of berries	Softening of berries – Consumptive ripeness	Budding - Consumptive ripeness
	/days	/days	/days	/days	/days	/days	/days
Super early Bolgar (st.)	7,00	6.33	7.33	49.00	45.33	29.67	124.00
Misket russenski	6.95 ^{n.s.}	6.33 ^{n.s.}	7.11 ^{n.s.}	48.33 ^{n.s.}	44.67 ^{n.s.}	30.33 ^{n.s.}	123.33 ^{n.s.}
Prista	7,12 ^{n.s.}	7.00 ^{n.s.}	7.67 ^{n.s.}	50.67 ^{n.s.}	46.00 ^{n.s.}	30.66 ^{n.s.}	127.33 ^{n.s.}
Ryahovo	7,05 ^{n.s.}	6.07 ^{n.s.}	9.00 [*]	50.33 ^{n.s.}	53.33 [*]	33.67 [*]	137.33 [*]

=0,05 / Reliability at deviation =0,05

- The comparative mathematical assessment between phenological indicators of studied table grapes showed no significant differences at the beginning, full expression and the end of all phenophases and duration of individual periods of vegetation between cultivars Misket russenski, Prista and control – Super early Bolgar.
- The comparative statistical analysis showed differences between the cultivar Ryahovo and control at all times and phenophases except phenophase

(3).

- budding, blossoming and the length of time required for these two phases (Table 3).

CONCLUSIONS

- The climatic conditions in Kyustendil region of Bulgaria are suitable for the cultivation and harvest of early and middle ripening table grapevine cultivars. Due to frequent decrease of low winter temperatures to critical values, cultivation of vines in the flat part of the region should be ground with annually scoop in winter.

- The beginning, full expression and the end of all phenophases and duration of individual periods of vegetation in the studied introduced table cultivars are directly dependent on the specific climatic conditions.

- There are no significant differences in average time of occurrence, the full expression and the end of individual phenophases and periods of vegetation between cultivars Misket russenski, Prista and control - Super early Bolgar. The comparative statistical analysis showed differences between the cultivar Ryahovo and control at all times and phenophases except phenophase budding, blossoming and the length of time required for these two phases.

According to duration of the

period from budding to consummative ripeness of the grapes in the region of Kyustendil, the studied cultivars refer to the groups: Early-ripening - Misket russenski and Prista (the last decade of August) and middle-ripening - Ryahovo (first decade of September).

period from budding to consummative ripeness of the grapes in the region of Kyustendil, the studied cultivars refer to the groups: Early-ripening - Misket russenski and Prista (the last decade of August) and middle-ripening - Ryahovo (first decade of September).

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Adaptability of Paulownia for industrial breeding conditions in Northeast Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

The distribution of fast-growing species in Bulgaria and especially the development of industrial forestry farming based on these species would have both social and economic importance to the country. Proof of this is the growing interest in the species Paulownia.

In a rapidly evolving world this plant is known as the "Tree of the Future." Its qualities distinguish it from other traditionally used species.

It characterizes with extremely rapid growth up to 1 m³ for 7 to 8 years. For 8 to 15 years forms light and strong wood.

In our country there are several plantations for industrial production. Studied plantations are located in the territory of Dulov. The soil was determined as Haplic Chernozems. The scheme of planting was determined according to the requirements of the culture. The development of the trees was

8,9 m 2014 .
- 0.42 m.

- traced over a period of three years. The analysis of the collected biometric data shows an average growth in height of 8.9 m for 2014.

The average increase of the circumference of the trunk was even for the first two years and twice for the third year – 0.42 m.

The results reported here show that industrial breeding of Paulownia is possible under the conditions of Northeastern Bulgaria, as the species is resistant to various climatic and soil conditions and this allows its use in timber sector.

Key words: Paulownia, industrial production, growth

INTRODUCTION

Forests have an important role in the process of the formation of the climate and its changes. In many countries an intensive research on climate change has begun fluctuations in yields, crop adaptation and condition of plant resources, especially in semi-arid and arid areas (Strategic Plan for Forest Development).

The spread of fast-growing species in Bulgaria and especially the development of industrial forestry farming based on these species would have both social and economic importance to the country.

In recent years, the total amount of forest areas in the country is steadily increasing at the end of 2013. It amounted to 4,180,121 ha,

2013 .
4 180 121 ha,

37,7 %

or 37.7% of the country.

”
.
”
.
0.7 1 m³ 7-8
Wu, 1996, „
8 m
5
,
,
(2010)
.
0,57 m.
0,67 m,
1,19 m.

- In a rapidly evolving world Paulownia is known as the "Tree of the future." Growing interest in the species is due to some of its qualities that set it apart from the traditionally used wood species. It characterizes by extremely rapid growth by 0.7 to 1 m³ for 7-8 years.

- According to Wu, 1996, "the trees reach a height of 8 m for five years and are used in construction, furniture industry and for making musical instruments and others."

- Gyuleva (2010) provides data for Bulgaria for the first year of planting of the crop in different regions of the country. For the territory of Svilengrad it was marked an average height of 0,57 m. The region of Karlovo is 0,67 m, and for the Lukovit is 1,19 m. These data are rather unfavorable and the cause that was marked was the absence of regular watering. In the country there are no detailed studies on the potential of Paulownia for the development of industrial plantation. There are several plantations made under different conditions, which makes it possible to trace the adaptation capabilities of the specie according to different soil and climatic conditions of the country.

(2009)

Kalmukov (2009) consider Paulownia suitable for the

establishment of crops for biomass production and for large timber. He stressed that the choice of initial density depends on the purpose of the plantation.

The objective of this work is to establish the adaptation potential of Paulownia for industrial production for the conditions of Northeastern Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

On the territory of Dulovo was made a soil profile to determine the mechanical composition and agrochemical indicators. Soil is defined as Haplic Chernozems, medium sandy-clay.

1. %
Table 1. Mechanical composition in % to the air-dry state
 mm / Particle size in mm

Sampling depth /cm/	Hygroscopic moisture %	Sum >1	1-0.25	0.25-0.05	0.05-0.01	0.01-0.005	0.005-0.001	<0.001	Sum <0.01
Ak 0-30 cm	7,87	0,0	11,4	19,3	31,6	12,1	2,0	23,6	37,7
Ak _{fallow land} 0-30 cm									
Bk 40-50 cm	3,82	0,0	4,1	28,6	30,7	8,7	10,0	17,9	36,6
k 61-71 cm	5,34	0,0	3,2	16,1	34,3	16,4	6,4	23,6	46,4

2.
Table 2. Agrochemical analysis

Sampling depth /cm/	N- NH ₄ +NO ₃		P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Humus	Carbonates
	H ₂ O	KCl	mg/kg	mg/100g	%	
Ak 0-30 cm	7,9	7,0	25,3	6,7	19,5	12.48
Ak _{fallow land} 0-30 cm						
Bk 40-50 cm	7,8	6,9	16,7	9,3	17,8	10.08
k 61-71 cm	6,9	6,0	14,4	4,9	15,3	4.46

() Humus accumulation (A)
 44 cm, | horizon is 44 cm depth, with dark

,
 .
 .
 - (37,7 %
).
 (0,05 0,01 mm).
 %, 1,89
 - 25,3 mg/kg.
 - 6,7 mg/kg,
 - 19,5
 mg/kg,
 pH KCl 7,0,
 / /
 2012-2014 .
 2013 . - 13,1 ° .

brown, loose and grainy structure.

After it there is pronounced transitional horizon.

Mechanical composition is characterized as medium sandy-loam (37.7% physical clay in the surface horizon). Of the remaining factions prevalent are those of the coarse silt (particles with dimensions 0,05 to 0,01 mm).

The content of humus in the surface horizon is 1.89%, making it a low humus soil. In nitrogen the soil is poorly stocked – 25,3 mg/kg.

In phosphorus content is average stock – 6,7 mg/kg, for the potassium content - 19,5 mg/kg, is well stocked. The soil reaction is slightly alkaline – pH in KCl 7,0, and carbonates are established from surface due to industrial activity.

As to climate the area of the town falls within the climatic region of the Danube lowlands of North Bulgarian temperate continental climate subregion of the European continental /moderate/ climatic region.

To characterize the climatic conditions are used data for the period 2012-2014. Average annual temperature is relatively close for three years.

The highest value was reported for

2012 .
 -
 . 2013 . 2014 .
 .
 . 2012 .
 - 27,2 ° .

2013 – 13,1 °C. For 2012 were reported negative monthly values of temperatures – in December and February. During 2013 and 2014 are not registered zero temperatures. Summer months for the three years are at higher values. In 2012 for July was registered the highest temperature – 27,2 °C.

- It could be said that the reported higher average monthly temperatures allowed the development of plants in the spring and summer months of the year. They enable plants to adapt to the soil and climatic conditions. Relatively favorable winter temperatures do not allow strong frost.

- Rainfall is important for the growth of plants.



- 789 mm 813 mm.

- High levels of annual rainfall were reported – from 789 mm to 813 mm. Most rainfall in 2012 was

- 2012 .
 . - 163 mm.
 100
 mm - ,
 2013 .
 - 177 mm. 2014 .
 -
 100 mm - ,
 .
 , -
 .
 2012 .
 (,
) - (117 mm),
 2013 . 2014 . -
 -
 . 2013 . 328 mm,
 -
 , 2014 . 172 mm.

reported for the month of May – 163 mm. There were registered three months with amount of above 100 mm - January, February and May. 2013 rainfall in July and October values are identical – 177 mm. For 2014 were registered again three months with amount of rainfall above 100 mm – May, June and December. It is important to note that during the growing period, the amount of precipitation is sufficient.

With the exception of 2012 when the summer rains (June, July and August) are less (117 mm), in 2013 and 2014, their numbers were relatively high. In 2013 was 328 mm, which is the highest for the three studied years and in 2014 was 172 mm. These amounts provide the necessary moisture for development of plants during the warmer months of the year.

3x3 m .
 2009 .,

- Plantations in Dulovo were planted in 2009, using a scheme of planting 3x3 m chessboard. This scheme is popular for growing trees for timber.

- If it is needed after the growth of plants the trees can be trimmed in order to provide more space and more access to sunlight.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The observations were for the period of 2012 till 2014. The average data for the plant height are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Average plant height (m) and circumference of the trunk (m), Dulovo town for 2012, 2013 and 2014

/ Year	2012	2013	2014
/ Height (m)	10	7.1	8.9
/ Circumference (m)	0.22	0.23	0.42

The table shows the average increase in height for individual years. It is noticeable that in 2012 were registered an average growth of 10,0 m. The reason for the lower growth in 2013 and 2014 was done pruning of trees at the end of 2012. However, measurements for 2013 show an average increase of 7,1 m, and in 2014 - 8.9 m, which is indicative for the rapid development of the plants.

Table 3 also shows the average increase in the circumference of the trunk during the reference period. The increase is even for the observed period, nearby values for 2012 and 2013 are due to the pruning of trees at the end of 2012. It is positive the almost twice growth in 2014.

For the period from planting (2009) of the plants till 2012 there has been no pruning of the trees,

causing a greater increase (Fig. 1). Despite the slight increase in plant height in 2013 and 2014, the growth of the trunk and the crown is relatively even.

The least growth in height of the crown was reported in 2012 – 1.51 m. For 2013 was 2.95 m at an average height of 7,07 m and average height of the trunk of 5.47 m, and in 2014 was 3.1 m with average height of 8,9 m and height of the trunk 5.9 m.

It is important to note that although the pruning the plants grew up to an average 8,9 m height.

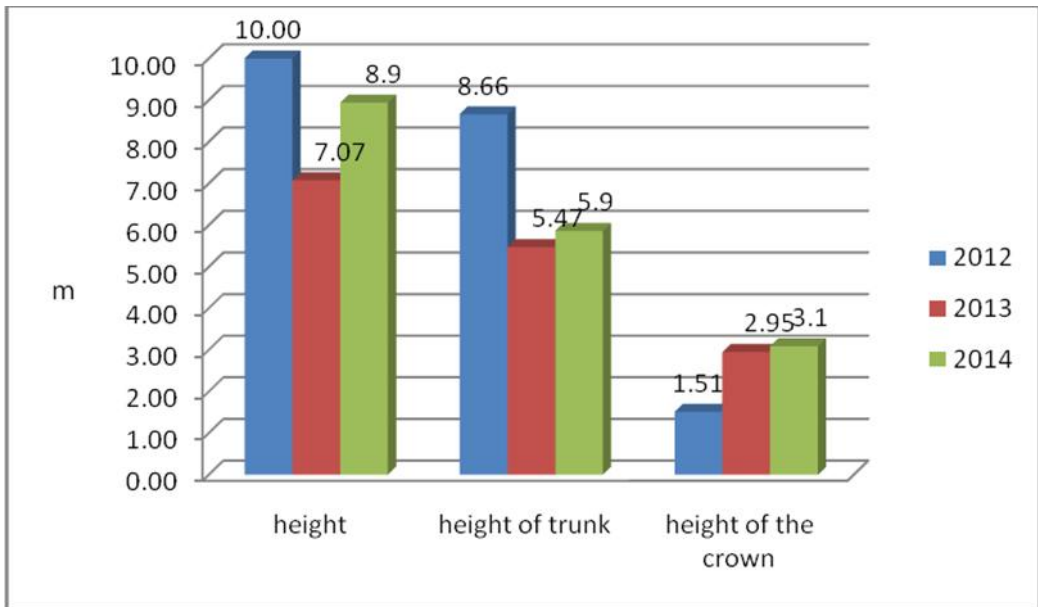


Fig. 1. Average growth of plants (m) from Dulovo for 2012, 2013 and 2014

CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the collected biometric data can be deduced that plants from plantations in Dulovo grew in height by an average of 8,9 m in 2014. Although committed pruning in 2012 the plants show good values increase in height and circumference of the trunk. The data shown in the text above shows that the species Paulownia has the potential to be used for industrial production.

Subject to the requirements in terms of soil and climate plants can grow rapidly.

The used planting scheme is important for obtaining the highest growth and allowing the growth of healthy trees and hence obtaining quality wood.

Farming industry of Paulownia is possible under the conditions of Northeastern Bulgaria, as the species is resistant to various climatic and soil conditions and this allows its use in timber sector.

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2014-2023 .”

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Paulownia spp.

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Ability to grow Paulownia spp. on reclaimed areas

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SUMMARY

In Bulgaria there are damaged areas subject to reclamation. The article discussed the developments of the species Paulownia on reclaimed areas on the territory of Lulin (Pernik). Soil samples were collected and analyzed. The biometric development of the species were traced over a period of two years.

The results indicate the potential for cultivation of Paulownia in soil and climatic conditions on the territory of Lulin. For 2013, the average increase in height is 0,72 m, and 2014 is 0,24 m.

It is important to be said that at the end of the first year after planting the trees have been cut off, which aimed to ensure faster growth of plants during next year. The favorable characteristics of Antrosols make it suitable to build plantation.

Key words: Antrosols, reclamation, Paulownia

INTRODUCTION

According to the way the formation of soil fertility has been

accepted conditionally there are three types: natural, anthropogenic and effective (economic) (Gyurov, 2001). Relevant to the article is anthropogenic fertility.

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Soil remediation is a long and complicated process. Reclamation is technogenic holistic approach to sustainable management of degraded areas resulting from natural or anthropogenic activities (STROITELI-Magazine).

For the proper functioning of the environment it is important to be restored the natural appearance of the place where were mined minerals or other activities were made. Banov (2014) states that the affected area of the mining and processing industries are generally 24,113.4 ha.

Reclaimed areas are only 8,252.9 ha.

The use of appropriate plants can improve soil quality, while at the same time have great economic importance.

By planting suitable species it can be increased the proportion of reclaimed land, and thus the cultivated. Paulownia is specie that did not requires much care.

This makes it suitable for planting on reclaimed land. Throughout the

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- This makes it suitable for planting on reclaimed land. Throughout the

country there are plantations of the species under different soil and climatic conditions. There are no observations for its development on anthropogenic soil. This necessitates extensive research to identify opportunities to grow and develop.

The object of this work is to trace the development of paulownia on reclaimed land on anthropogenic soil.

To achieve the target the growth of Paulownia was traced on the territory of Lyulin (Pernik). It was traced the state of soil and the development of the trees.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To determine the morphology, composition and properties of soil is made soil profile and taken soil samples to establish that soil is anthropogenic soil, light loam (Table 1 and 2).

1. Mechanical composition in % to the air-dry state
mm / Particle size in mm

Sampling depth /cm/	Sum >1	1-0.25	0.25-0.05	0.05-0.01	0.01-0.005	0.005-0.001	<0.001	Sum <0.01
k . . 0-30 cm	0,0	14,29	8,59	11,68	19,27	19,53	26,64	65,44
k . . 40-50 cm	0,0	37,16	12,09	9,72	13,77	12,42	14,84	41,03
"k . . 70-80 cm	0,0	18,03	11,44	10,39	19,20	16,66	24,28	60,14
k . . 100-110 cm	0,0	11,64	16,63	22,45	18,47	13,10	17,71	49,28

2.

Table 2. Agrochemical analysis

Sampling depth (cm)	N-NH ₄ +NO ₃		P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Humus	Carbonates	
	H ₂ O	KCl	mg/kg	mg/100g	%	%	
k . . 0-30 cm	8,1	7,5	37,7	4,5	23,6	6,12	13,12
k . . 40-50 cm	8,1	7,6	35,4	2,5	18,9	6,27	14,12
"k . . 70-80 cm	8,3	7,6	43,5	3,5	24,2	5,42	16,28
k . . 100-110 cm	8,2	7,2	16,8	3,5	17,8	3,08	3,20

- Mechanical composition soil is slightly clayey (65.44% physical clay in the surface horizon). The other prevalent fractions is that of illus (particles <0,001 mm).

(65,44 %).

(< 0,001 mm).

6,12 %.

mg/kg.

- 37,7

- 4,5 mg/kg,

- 23,6 mg/kg,

(pH Cl 7,5),

-

-

The humus content in the surface horizon characterized it as humus soil – 6.12%. In nitrogen soil is poorly stocked – 37,7 mg/kg. In phosphorus content is poorly stocked – 4,5 mg/kg, but potassium content – 23,6 mg/kg, well stocked. The soil reaction slightly alkaline (pH in KCl 7.5) and carbonates are established over the entire depth of the soil profile.

3.

2012-2014 .

Table 3. Average monthly and annual air temperature in ° C 2012-2014

Station	Mounts												Average annual temperature, °C
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Pernik	-2.2	0.2	3.7	10.5	14.2	20.2	19.2	19.1	17.2	12.3	6.5	-1.5	10
2012	-2.2	0.2	3.7	10.5	14.2	20.2	19.2	19.1	17.2	12.3	6.5	-1.5	10
2013	0.5	2.3	4.5	11	16.5	18.2	19.8	21.2	15.2	9.8	6.4	-0.2	10.4
2014	0.5	5.2	7.3	10.1	13.7	17.4	19.5	20	14.5	9.6	5.8	1.2	10.4

3

Table 3 shows a relatively even annual average

10,4 ° C . 2012 . 10,0 ° C .
 -1,5 ° C .
 -2,2 ° C . 2013 .
 -0,2 ° C . 2014 .
 2012 .
 -20,2 ° C , 2013 .
 -21,2 ° C , 2014 .
 -20 ° C .

temperatures that range from 10,0 to 10,4 ° C. 2012 impresses the months December and January, which are sub-zero temperatures – respectively -1,5 ° C and -2,2 ° C.

For 2013 only December with negative values – -0,2 ° C. In 2014 there are no reported negative monthly temperatures. The highest temperature was recorded in 2012. In June – 20,2 ° C, for 2013 in August – 21,2 ° C, while in 2014 stands again August – 20 ° C.

4. 2012-2014 .
Table 4. Annual and monthly rainfall for the period 2012-2014

Station	Mounts												Annual rainfall mm
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Pernik	82	40	8	54	68	35	16	5	42	35	12	43	440
2012 .	82	40	8	54	68	35	16	5	42	35	12	43	440
2013 .	42	71	61	39	15	30	24	9	40	53	41	8	433
2014 .	28	98	56	98	78	65	61	74	79	64	45	62	808

2012 . 2013 .
 2014 .
 - 808
 mm (4).
 98 mm.
 - 28 62 mm.

Annual rainfall for 2012 and 2013 are similar. 2014 annual amount is much larger – 808 mm (Table 4). The greatest amount was measured in February and April – 98 mm. With the least amount measured are November, December and January – from 28 to 62 mm.

Examined soil and climatic conditions indicate that the area has potential for growing species. It is important to mention the quality of the soil. It falls into the group of humus soils. This is important for proper and rapid

growth of plants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Biometric measurements on the territory of Lyulin are carried out twice a year. In 2013 were measured the plants in July and October. At the end of the year the plants were cut in order to faster growth next year. In 2014 were measured August and November.

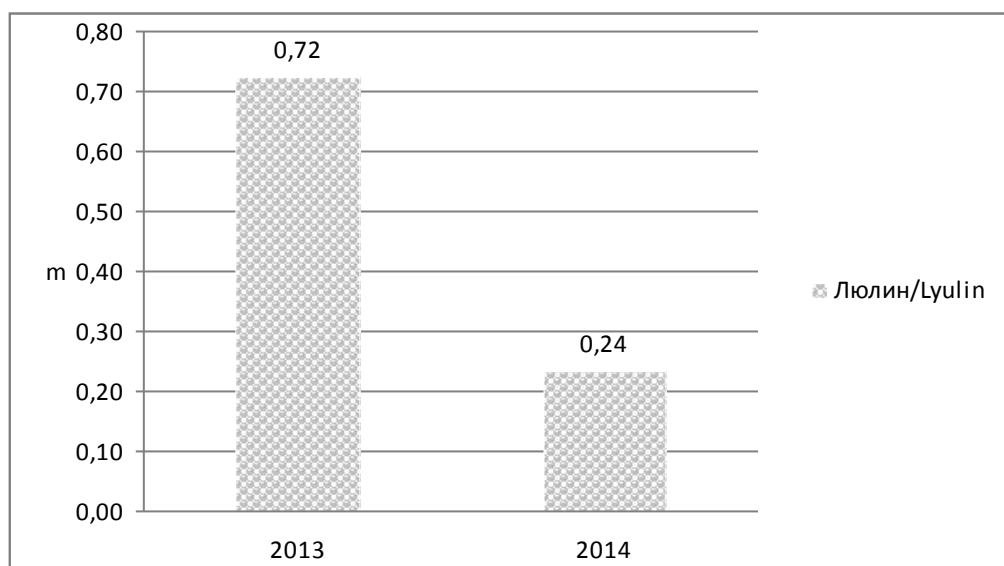


Fig. 1. Average growth of plants with Lyulin 2013 and 2014

The graph shows a relatively large difference in growth. For 2013, it is 0,72 m. For 2014 growth is only 0,24 m (Figure 1). This may be due to climatic conditions. It is important to mention pruning done by the end of 2013.



2.
Fig. 2. Development of plant height in Lyulin

5. 2013
Table 5. Average increase in length and width in Lyulin, 2013 and 2014

Year	/ Length (m)		/ Width (m)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Average growth	0.93	0.81	0.79	0.86

- There is a slightly greater increase in length as opposed to the width. The greatest increase was measured on 09.07.2013 – 0,93 m. The least increase in width was on 07.09.2013 – 0,79 m. In 2014 data are relatively even.
 - On 21.08.2014 was reported an average increase in length of 0,81

0,81 m, while the average increase in width was 0,86 m (Table 5).

0,86 m (5.).

2013 . 8 .

2014 . 5 .

2013 .

m, while the average increase in width was 0,86 m (Table 5).

The number of leaves depends on soil and climatic conditions during the vegetation period (Figure 2). Analysis of data growth shows that the average increase for 2013 was by 8 leaves.

In 2014, growth was 5 leaves. There is a faster dying of lower leaves since 2013. There has been found that the leaves of the species are highly susceptible to sudden changes in temperature, as well as to the onset of frost.

They blacken and fall off.

CONCLUSIONS

In terms of climate the territory is characterized by favorable values for temperature. With the exception of the winter months December and January, the temperature hasn't fallen below 0 ° C. Rainfall is also satisfactory.

Impressed in 2014 with an average annual rainfall 808 mm, and this could be a reason for the slight increase in height.

The average increase in plant height showed significant differences for two years, but it is important to take into account the cut at the end of the first year of planting.

0 ° .

2014 .

808 mm,

2013 . 0,24 m 0,72 m 2014 . -
 . - .
 . , .
 - 2014
 . 2013 .
 - 2013 .
 - 8 .
 2014 . -
 , .
 , .
 .

Plants were grown an average of 0,72 m for 2013 and 0,24 m in 2014. The average increase in length and width is more evenly. As opposed to the height, width and length was noticed a better growth in 2014 compared to that in 2013. In terms of number of leaves growth for 2013 is again better – an average of 8 leaves.

For 2014 the number was smaller, but the reason for this may be a large amount of rainfall, which hampers their growth.

It could be said that after analyzing data collected the species has the potential to be grown on reclaimed land. The qualities of anthropogenic soil are of great importance for its development. An important condition is the availability of nutrients to meet the needs of plants.

1. .
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