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Aromatic profile of red wines from grapevine varieties grown in the conditions of Northern Bulgaria

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SUMMARY

Gas chromatographic study for determination of the aromatic composition of red wines from varieties Storgozia, Kaylashky rubin, Trapezitsa, Rubin, Bouquet and Pinot noir grown in the region of Pleven town, Central Northern Bulgaria was conducted. Twenty seven volatile aromatic compounds of the main aromatic groups – esters, aldehydes, higher alcohols, terpene alcohols were identified. The wine from Trapezitsa variety has the highest total aromatic content – 503.75 mg/dm³. The lowest total content of identified volatile compounds was found in the wine from Kaylashky rubin variety – 253.13 mg/dm³.

The aldehyde group was dominated by acetaldehyde, with the highest amount found in the wine from Storgozia variety – 86.30 mg/dm³. The ester composition of the wines was diverse, with the

27
– 503.75 mg/dm³.
– 253.13 mg/dm³.
– 86.30 mg/dm³.

85.60 mg/dm³.

281.55 mg/dm³.

(3.00 mg/dm³).

- predominance of ethyl acetate, found at the highest quantitative levels in the wine from Kaylashky rubin – 85.60 mg/dm³.

- The wine from Rubin variety showed the highest total content of higher alcohols - 281.55 mg/dm³. The terpene profile of the studied wines distinguishes the wine from Storgozia variety as the richest of terpene alcohols (3.00 mg/dm³). The terpene alcohol found in all analyzed wines was geraniol. In two of the studied wines (Trapezitsa and Kaylashky rubin), the presence of methyl alcohol was identified.

Key words: aromatic profile, esters, aldehydes, higher alcohols, terpenes, red wines, gas chromatography, methanol

INTRODUCTION

The aromatic profile of the wines is one of the main indicators determining its quality. The formation of aromatic components in wine is strongly dependent of the grapevine particularities.

There are many factors influencing the wine aroma: grape variety and its genetic potential to accumulate aromatic components; climatic conditions and geographical location of the vine growing area; the soils; conducted agro-technical activities; the degree of the grapes maturity; the technological and technical conditions of vinification; the applied practices of the grapes processing and wine-making; the metabolism of the yeast cultures used for conduction of the alcoholic fermentation and the lactic acid strains used for the malolactic fermentation; the wine aging (Ferreira et al., 1998; Rapp et al., 1998; Perestrelo et al., 2001; Perestrelo et al., 2006; Sanchez-Palomo, 2007; Skinkis et al. Et al., 2013).

The complex wine aroma is due to the considerable diversity of substances with different thresholds of aromatic perception. The main groups of

(Ferreira et al., 1998; Rapp et al., 1998; Aznar et al., 2001; Perestrelo et al., 2006; Sanchez-Palomo, 2007; Skinkis et al., 2010; Chobanova, 2012; Ivanova et al., 2013).

(Rapp and Manderey, 1986; Lambrechts and Pretorius, 2000; Chobanova, 2012; Vilanova et al., 2013).

(Tao and Li, 2009; Ivanova, 2013).

(Velkov, 1996; Lee et al., 2004).

(Chobanova, 2012).
Chobanova (2012)

200 – 500 mg/dm³,

(1996) Velkov

1 g/dm³ (1000 mg/dm³). Yankov et al. (2000) 2 – 200 mg/dm³

– 720-860 mg/dm³.

(Etievant, 1991).

compounds that form the aromatic matrix of the wines are esters, higher alcohols, aldehydes and terpene alcohols. The esters and terpene alcohols are the most important one, due to their diversity and very low thresholds of aromatic perception (Rapp and Manderey, 1986, Lambrechts and Pretorius, 2000; Chobanova, 2012, Vilanova et al., 2013,).

Considering the aromatic composition of the wines according to the aromaticity level of the groups of compounds it is claimed that the esters reflect the most significant on the aroma of the young wines and the bouquet - in the old ones. They give different aroma nuances (Tao and Li, 2009; Ivanova, 2013). The esters are products of the esterification process, which represents the interaction between alcohols and the acids of the wine (Velkov, 1996; Lee et al., 2004). The formation of esters is based on a biological and chemical mechanism, i.e. esters formed by the microorganisms of the wine at the fermentation process, and those formed by pure chemical bonding - mainly at the wine aging process (Chobanova, 2012). According to Chobanova (2012), the total content of esters in young wines ranges from 200 to 500 mg/dm³, while old wines can develop twice as much. According to Velkov (1996), the total ester content in healthy wines rarely exceeds the amount of 1 g/dm³ (1000 mg/dm³). Yankov et al. (2000) indicate a variation of 2 - 200 mg/dm³ esters in young wines, whereas for old wines, the authors indicate a significantly higher ester content of 720-860 mg/dm³. Typically the dominant ester is ethyl acetate.

Higher alcohols are group aromatic compounds having less pronounced contribution in the overall wine flavor. They are products of the yeast amino acid metabolism (Etievant, 1991).

As a distinct effect on the aroma of wines, their influence is weak, but they are precursors to the esterification process. According to Chobanova (2012), the total

Chobanova (2012) 300-600 mg/dm³.
 Velkov (1996) – 150-400 mg/dm³.
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 150 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012).
 (90%)
 10 – 110 mg/dm³ (30 - 50
 mg/dm³) (Yankov et al., 2000).
 ;
 et al., 2009). (Fenoll
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) (Lengyell, 2012).
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 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012).

content of higher alcohols in red wines is in the range of 300-600 mg/dm³. Velkov (1996) indicates a range of their variation – 150-400 mg/dm³. During the aging process, their quantity decreases at the expense of an increase in the ester content. When the concentration of higher alcohols exceeds normal, they can negatively affect the wine organoleptic characteristics.

Aldehydes are a group of volatile components with great importance for the wine aromatic matrix. They are accumulate in the wine as a product of alcoholic fermentation; by fermentative oxidation of alcohols conducted by the yeasts; in the way of non-fermentative oxidation of primary alcohols; by oxidative deamidation of amino acids and decarboxylation of ketones with quinones, with a total content in wines of up to 150 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012). A dominant aldehyde (about 90% of the total aldehyde content) is acetaldehyde. Its quantity ranges from 10 - 110 mg/dm³ (average about 30 - 50 mg/dm³) (Yankov et al., 2000).

Terpenes are aromatic components with a significant influence on the general aroma of wines, especially those obtained from the Muscat varieties (Fenoll et al., 2009). From this group, the terpenic alcohols have been identified with the highest content in wines. The main representatives are linalool (floral aroma), geraniol (aroma of rose and lemon), -terpineol (melon and coniferous bush aroma), nerol (rose aroma) and -citronellol (rose aroma, citrus) (Lengyell, 2012). This makes them extremely important for the general wine flavor. Their content in wines from Muscat varieties is average about 2 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012).

The aim of this study is to determine the aromatic profile of red wines from Storgozia, Kaylashky rubin, Trapezitsa, Rubin, Bouquet and Pinot noir varieties grown in the conditions of Central Northern Bulgaria.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Grape varieties and vinification

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e
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12375 (Roychev, 2012)
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VI-2-15 x
amurensis (Ivanov, 2016)
• -
(Ivanov et al, 2012)
• -
(Petkov, 1977; Roychev, 2012)
• -
(Petkov, 1977; Roychev, 2012)
0.3 ha
-
-
-
(Yankov, 1992) -
(50 mg/kg SO₂),
Saccharomyces cerevisiae Vitilevure CSM -
20 g/hl,
28° ,
-
-
-
Gibertiny BEE RV 10326
(Gibertiny Electronics Srl., Milano, Italy),

The study was conducted at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven in the period 2016-2017. The subjects of this research are red wines from Storgozia, Kaylashky rubin, Trapezitsa, Rubin, Bouquet and Pinot noir varieties. The first five varieties are selected in IVE, the latter being widespread introduced variety. The parental forms of the selected hybrids are as follows:

- Storgozia - Buket x Seiv Villar 12375 (Roychev, 2012)
- Kaylasky rubin - Pamid x Hybrid VI-2-15 x Gamma noir x *Vitis amurensis* (Ivanov, 2016)
- Trapezitsa – Danube gamza x Marseille early (Ivanov et al., 2012)
- Rubin - Nebiolo x Shiraz (Petkov, 1977; Roychev, 2012)
- Bouquet - Mavrud x Pinot noir (Petkov, 1977; Roychev, 2012)

The experimental vineyards on an area of 0.3 ha for each variety are grown in the Experimental Base of IVE.

The grapes were harvested at a technological maturity and were vinified in the Experimental Wine Cellar of IVE. A classic scheme for the production of dry red wines (Yankov et al., 1992) was applied – crushing and destemming, sulphitation (50 mg/kg SO₂), inoculating with pure culture dry yeasts *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Vitilevure CSM - 20 g/hl, temperature of fermentation - 28°C, separation from solids, further sulphitation, storage.

Determination of alcohol content of obtained wines

The alcohol content of the obtained wines was defined by specialized equipment with high precision – automatic distillation unit - Gibertiny BEE RV 10326 (Gibertiny Electronics Srl., Milano, Italy)

Gibertiny Densi Mat CE AM148 (Gibertiny Electronics Srl., Milano, Italy).

and Gibertiny Densi Mat CE AM 148 (Gibertiny Electronics Srl., Milano, Italy).

GC-FID
3752:2005.
(>99,0%):
1- 2-
1-
2- 3-
1-
1-
1-
1-
1-
1-
1-
2µl
Varian 3900 (Varian Analytical Instruments, Walnut Creek, California, USA) VF max MS (30m, 0.25mm ID, DF= 0.25µm), (FID). He.
- 220° ,
- 250° ,
- 35° / . 1 min,
55° 2° /min

Aromatic content determination by GC-FID

Gas chromatographic determination of the aromatic components in wine distillates was done. The content of major volatile aromatic compounds was determined on the basis of stock standard solution prepared in accordance with the IS method 3752:2005. The method describes the preparation of standard solution with one congener, but the step of preparation is followed for the preparation of a solution with more compounds. The standard solution in this study include the following compounds (purity > 99.0%): acetaldehyde, ethyl acetate, methanol, isopropyl acetate, 1-propanol, 2-butanol, propyl acetate, 2-methyl-propanol, isobutanol, 1-butanol, isobutyl acetate, ethyl butyrate, butyl acetate, 2-methyl-1-butanol, 3-methyl-1-butanol, ethyl isovalerate, 1-pentanol, pentyl acetate, 1-hexanol, ethyl hexanoate, hexyl acetate, 1-heptanol, linalool oxide, phenyl acetate, ethyl caprylate, -terpineol, nerol, -citronellol, geraniol. As an internal standard 1-octanol was used.

The 2 µl of prepared standard solution was injected in gas chromatograph Varian 3900 (Varian Analytical Instruments, Walnut Creek, California, USA) with a capillary column VF max MS (30 m, 0.25 mm ID, DF = 0.25 µm), equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID). The used carrier gas was He. Hydrogen to support combustion was supplied to the chromatograph via a hydrogen bottle. The injection is manually by microsyringe.

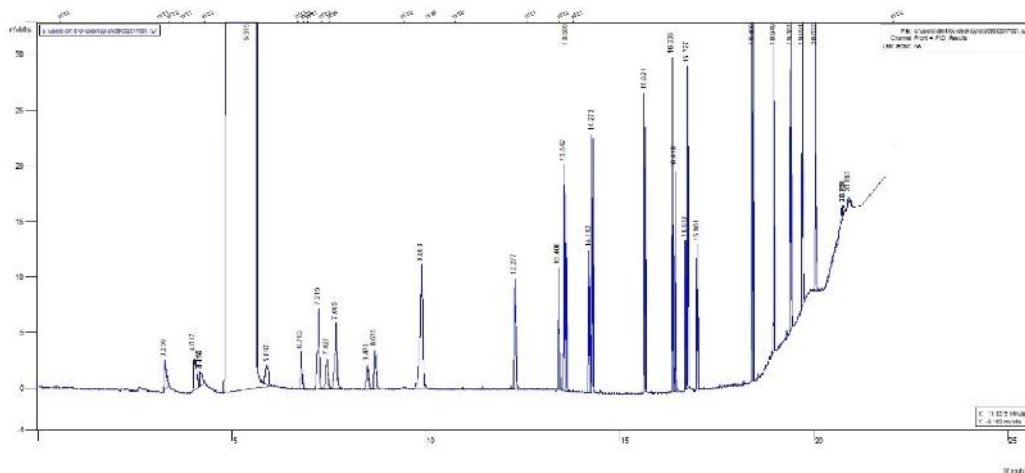
The parameters of the gas chromatographic determination were: injector temperature - 220 °C; detector temperature - 250 °C, initial oven temperature - 35 °C/retention 1 min, rise to 55 °C with step of 2 °C/min for 11 min,

11min,
15° /min 3 min.
230°
– 25.67 min.

rise to 230 °C with step of 15 °C/min for 3 min. Total time of chromatography analysis – 25,67 min.

The resulting chromatogram of the standard solution is shown in Figure 1.

1.



1.

Fig. 1. Chromatographic profile of standard solution of aromatic compounds

- After determination of the retention times of aromatic compounds in the standard solution, we proceed to the identification and quantification of the volatile aromatic substances in the wines.
- The aromatic composition was determined based on injection of wine distillates. Prepared samples were injected in an amount of 2 µl in a gas chromatograph and was carried out an identification and quantification of the aromatic substances in each of them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obtained results of the identified and quantified aromatic components in the examined wines are presented in Table 1.

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Table 1. Content of ethyl alcohol and volatile aromatic compounds in red wines from studied varieties (*ND – Not detected)

Identified compounds mg/dm ³	/ Wines					
	Rubin	Storgozia	Bouquet	Trapezitsa	Kaylashky rubin	Pinot noar
, .% (Ethanol, vol. %)	13.19	12.89	11.72	11.46	12.65	13.52
(Acetaldehyde)	27.30	86.30	42.20	53.60	45.71	24.06
(Methanol)	0.05	(ND)	0.05	74.80	82.10	0.05
1. (Higher alcohols)						
1- (1-propanol)	(ND)	(ND)	10.73	18.80	0.05	(ND)
1- (1-butanol)	(ND)	(ND)	12.50	(ND)	(ND)	0.05
2- (2-butanol)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
2- -1- (2-methyl-1-butanol)	83.30	71.30	27.00	76.60	28.20	66.46
3- -1- (3-methyl-1-butanol)	198.20	129.30	40.1	170.40	0.05	172.20
2- -1- (2-methyl-1-butanol)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	(ND)	0.05
1- (1-pentanol)	(ND)	(ND)	35.50	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
1- (1-hexanol)	0.05	(ND)	14.00	(ND)	10.56	0.05
(Total high. alc.)	281.55	200.60	139.83	265.95	38.86	238.81
2. (Esters)						
(Ethyl acetate)	24.25	52.80	8.38	42.90	85.60	43.63
(Propyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	46.20	0.05	24.20
- (Isopropyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	0.05	0.05
- (Isobutyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	52.50	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
(Butyl acetate)	0.05	141.00	(ND)	0.05	(ND)	0.05
(Ethyl butyrate)	26.70	1.90	16.90	18.90	0.05	24.20
(Ethyl hexanoate)	(ND)	5.38	(ND)	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
(Ethyl isovalerate)	(ND)	(ND)	28.50	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
(Pentyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	0.05
(Hexyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	57.70	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
(Phenyl acetate)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)	0.05
(Ethyl caprylate)	0.05	9.61	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	(ND)
(Total esters)	51.05	210.69	163.98	108.30	85.85	92.23
3. (Terpene compounds)						
- (-terpineol)	0.05	(ND)	0.62	0.05	(ND)	(ND)
(Linalool oxide) (Nerol)	(ND)	2.50	0.15	(ND)	(ND)	(ND)
- (-citronellol)	0.05	(ND)	(ND)	0.05	(ND)	0.05
(Geraniol)	0.05	0.32	0.24	0.05	(ND)	0.05
	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.95	0.61	0.61
(Total terpenes)	0.38	3.00	1.20	1.10	0.61	0.71
TOTAL VOLATILE CONTENT	360.33	500.59	347.21	503.75	253.13	355.86

FID	27	GC-	<p>In the wine samples, twenty seven volatile aromatic compounds have been identified by GC-FID.</p>
(13.52 .%),	(11.46 .%).	-	<p>The highest alcohol content was established in the wine from Pinot noir (13.52%), and the lowest was established in the wine from Trapezitsa (11.46%).</p>
- 503.75 mg/dm ³ .	-	-	<p>Comparing the total amount of volatile aromatic components, it was found that the wine from Trapezitsa variety has the highest total content of aromatic compounds – 503.75 mg/ dm³.</p>
253.13 mg/dm ³ .	-	-	<p>The lowest total amount of volatile compounds was identified in the wine from Kaylashky rubin variety – 253.13 mg/dm³.</p>
500.59 mg/dm ³ .	-	-	<p>Wine from Storgozia is arranged then that from Trapezitsa, with a total content of identified volatile aromatic compounds – 500.59 mg/dm³. The obtained results for the total content of wine aromatic compounds are typical for young wines. The data are correlated with the presented concentration ranges of the total volatile composition (up to 0.8 g/dm³) by other researchers (Ebeler, 2001; Lakatošova et al., 2013).</p>
(0.8 g/dm ³) (Ebeler, 2001; Lakatošova et al., 2013).	-	-	<p>Aldehydes are compounds with a significant contribution for the overall wine flavor. Acetaldehyde occupies the main quantitative portion of this group. It was identified in all studied wines.</p>
(86.30 mg/dm ³),	-	-	<p>The highest content of this component was established in the wine from Storgozia variety (86.30 mg/dm³) and the lowest in the wine from Pinot noir (24.06 mg/dm³).</p>
(24.06 mg/dm ³).	-	-	<p>The established amounts of acetaldehyde in the wines were in correlation with the ranges of variation of this compound, indicated by other authors (Yankov, 2000; Chobanova, 2012). The resulting concentrations of acetaldehyde indicate that the procedures of the wine sulphitation have been carried out correctly and the fermentation process has been well controlled.</p>
(Yankov et al., 2000; Chobanova, 2012).	-	-	

(210.69 mg/dm³)
 163.98 mg/dm³ 108.30
 mg/dm³, -
 (51.05 mg/dm³).
 30 - 300 mg/dm³,
 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012).
 80
 (85.60 mg/dm³).
 (8.38
 mg/dm³).
 (Velkov,
 1996; Chobanova, 2012).

Esters have the greatest importance for the aromatic characteristics of the wines. This is due to their diverse species composition and the considerable variety of aromatic nuances that they give.

The results obtained from the study found the highest total ester content (210.69 mg/dm³) in the wine from Storgozia variety. The wines of the Bouquet and Trapezitsa varieties are rank after it, with a total ester content of 163.98 mg/dm³ and 108.30 mg/dm³, respectively. The lowest content of esters was found in the wine from Rubin variety (51.05 mg/dm³). The ester found in all studied wines was ethyl acetate. Its concentration vary in the range of 30 - 300 mg/dm³, and in young wines it rarely exceeds 80 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012). The ester of the ethanol and acetic acid is constantly present component of wine flavor. In the present study, the highest concentration of this ester was found in the wine from Kaylashky rubin (85.60 mg/dm³). In the wine from Bouquet it was found in the lowest quantity (8.38 mg/dm³).

The obtained results for the presence of ethyl acetate in the examined red wines are correlated with the mentioned ranges of variation of this ester by other authors (Velkov, 1996; Chobanova, 2012).

Higher alcohols play an important role in the development of the wine flavor. They have a lesser influence as a separate component because of their high thresholds of aromatic perception. In contrast, however, they indirectly influence the formation of aroma and a subsequent bouquet of wines, due to the fact that they are the precursor of the esterification process. By interaction with the wine acids in the aging process, they reflect in the formation of esters with different flavors.

(281.55 mg/dm³),
 (265.95 mg/dm³).
 (38.86 mg/dm³).
 (Velkov, 1996).
 (3.00 mg/dm³),
 (1.20 mg/dm³).
 (0.95 mg/dm³),
 (0.61 mg/dm³).
 (Marinov, 2005).
 36 - 350 mg/dm³

From the studied red wines of the six varieties, the highest content of higher alcohols showed the wine from Rubin (281.55 mg/dm³), followed by the wine from Trapezitsa (265.95 mg/dm³). The lowest total content of higher alcohols was found in the wine from Kaylashky rubin (38.86 mg/dm³).

The established general content of higher alcohols in the examined wines are in correlation with the variation ranges of these components, as indicated by other authors (Velkov, 1996).

The group of terpene alcohols is an extremely important component of the aromatic wine matrix. Their total content is small, but their threshold of aromatic perception is very low. This creates the conditions for them to exert a strong influence on the general aroma of different wines.

The gas chromatographic analysis of the wines of the investigated varieties revealed the highest total terpenic content in the wine from Storgozia (3.00 mg/dm³), followed by that of the Bouquet variety (1.20 mg/dm³). Terpene alcohol, which was practically identified in all six studied wines, was geraniol. The highest amount was found in the wine from Trapezitsa (0.95 mg/dm³), followed by the wines from the Kaylashky rubin and Pinot noir varieties (0.61 mg/dm³ for both wines).

Terpenes are not fermentation products. They are components of the grape composition from where they pass into the wine. They are of major importance for the wine flavor, especially for wines produced from Muscat varieties.

The conducted study found methyl alcohol in some of the analyzed wines. Its presence is due to the presence of its precursor – pectin in fruits (Marinov, 2005). The content of methyl alcohol in red wines ranges from 36 to 350 mg/dm³ (Chobanova, 2012).

(Chobanova, 2012).

74.80 mg/dm³,
– 82.10 mg/dm³.

- The results for the presence of this component in the investigated wines revealed a presence in traces in the wines from Rubin, Bouquet and Pinot noir varieties. In the wine from Storgozia it was not identified. In the wine from Trapezitsa, the methyl alcohol was identified at 74.80 mg/dm³ and then from Kaylashky rubin - 82.10 mg/dm³. For both wines its content correlates with the variation ranges of this component in red wines.

CONCLUSIONS

The study carried out on the aromatic profile of red wines from Rubin, Storgozia, Bouquet, Trapezitsa, Kaylashky rubin and Pinot noir varieties identified 27 volatile aromatic compounds. Different compounds of the main aromatic groups have been identified - esters, aldehydes, higher alcohols, terpene alcohols.

The highest total amount of volatile aromatic compounds was found in wine from Trapezitsa variety (503.75 mg/dm³), immediately following by the wine from Storgozia variety (500.59 mg/dm³).

Some of the wines have been found to contain methyl alcohol. Its content is within the limits which is typical for red wines.

The obtained results for the aromatic profile are typical for young red wines. Various types of compounds responsible for the aromatic potential of wines have been identified.

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Comparative analysis of the maturity rate and strength of the shoot growth in the population and clones of Misket vrachanski

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SUMMARY

- Comparative study was carried out
- on the maturity rate and strength of the
- shoot growth in the population and
- selected clones of Misket vrachanski
- variety. It was found that the maturity rate
- and strength of the shoot growth in the
- population of Misket vrachanski and its
- clones varied slightly during the years of
- the study. The obtained average
- parameters of the studied agro-biological
- indicators were fully consistent with the
- known ampelographic description of this
- variety.

- There were bidirectional mathematiccally
- proven differences in the values of the
- studied agro-biological indicators between
- the population and some of the clones
- that formed separate statistical groups
- and confirmed the presence of phenotypic
- diversity, providing opportunities for
- selection. The established biometric data
- did not allow any of the clones to stand
- out as promising, but might provide
- additional information for their final
- economic features and evaluation.

Key words: grapevine, variety, clone, Misket vrachanski, maturity rate, growth strength

INTRODUCTION

Vitis vinifera L ssp. *sativa* (Katerov et al., 1990; Ivanov, 2011).

(Chernomorets, 1985; Todorov, 1988; Donchev, 1990; Braykov et al., 2012).

orientalis).

(Roychev, 2012).

(Kurtev and Donchev, 1975).

Depending on their eco-geographical origin grapevine varieties are characterized by different resistance to low temperatures. Most of the varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera* L ssp. *sativa* (cultivated vine) are sensitive to low winter temperatures (Katerov et al., 1990; Ivanov, 2011). Further to the genetic distinctness a number of diverse factors affect the varieties/clones cold resistance – the age of the vines, the training systems, vine loading with winter eyes, the duration of the cold period, agro-technical state of the vine plantation during vegetation, etc. (Chernomorets, 1985; Todorov, 1988; Donchev, 1990; Braykov et al., 2012).

Misket vrachanski is an old local variety for Bulgaria belonging to the Eastern eco-geographical group (*Pr. orientalis*). It is grown on limited areas in the regions of Vidin, Vratsa, Montana, Lom and Burgas. Because of its valuable technological features, Misket vrachanski variety should be spread to more micro-regions suitable for its cultivation and for producing of quality and specific white muscat wines (Roychev, 2012). The main agro-biological disadvantage of this variety is its high sensitivity to low winter temperatures and the damages on the winter eyes are often significant (Kurtev and Donchev, 1975). The maturation rate and strength of the shoot growth during the vegetation period affects directly the cold resistance of the variety. Misket vrachanski variety is highly sensitive to low winter temperatures and the manifestation of these indicators is important for the clone selection. They show indirectly the rate of growth completion and the complex biochemical processes that determine the subsequent stages of the vine hardening.

The objective of the study was to

determine the maturity rate and strength of the shoot growth in the population and selected clones of Misket vrachanski variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The population of the local white wine Misket vrachanski variety was used for the comparative ampelographic studies from which the candidate clones 9/5, 32/1, 32/12, 34/24 and 52/8 were selected. They were grafted to rootstock Shasla x Berlandieri 41 B and were grown on Moser training system at planting distance 3.00/1.30 m. The rows direction of the experimental plot was to the east-west. The annual loading at winter pruning was 32 winter eyes per vine (8 spurs of 2 eyes and 2 canes of 8 eyes).

For determining the vine growth strength of the studied variants of Misket vrachanski variety, by the methodology described in Volume 1 of Bulgarian Ampelography (Katerov et al., 1990) the shoot maturation and the mass of the annual mature growth were accounted. The shoot maturity rate was recorded visually in late October and early November. Each variant included 20 shoots developed from spurs. After the maturation of the canes the following parameters were determined: average length per shoot (cm) - total mature and green portion; average length per internode (cm) - 5th internode; average length of the mature part of the cane (cm); mature part ratio compared to the shoot total length; average thickness of the cane in the zone of the 5th internode (mm).

The mass of the annual mature growth (kg) was measured during the pruning by weighing the one-year canes per 24 vines of each variant (6 vines from replicate).

The results of the comparative ampelographic studies were mathematically processed by analysis of

34/24 52/8. 9/5, 32/1, 32/12, 41 3,00/1,30 m. 32 2 (8 8). 1 (Katerov et al., 1990), 20 : (m) - ; (m) - 5 ; (m); 5- (mm). (kg) 24 (6).

1996) (Mokreva and Murgova, 1996) - variance (Mokreva and Murgova, 1996) and Duncan's multiple range comparison test (Duncan, 1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental results showing the maturity and the strength of the shoot growth in the population and clones of Misket vrachanski variety were presented in Table 1 and 2.

1 2.

T 1.

2008-2011 .

Table 1. Degree of of the maturity rate maturity at the selected clones and population of the Misket vrachanski for the period 2008-2011

/ Index / Variety	Length of the mature part of the shoot, m	Mature part of the total length of the shoot, %
2008		
Misket vrachanski	121,90	95,17
Clone 9/5	117,70	94,29
Clone 32/1	121,20	95,17
Clone 32/12	119,40	94,67
Clone 34/24	117,40	94,15
Clone 52/8	120,90	95,05
2009		
Misket vrachanski	118,50	94,43
Clone 9/5	115,90	94,32
Clone 32/1	120,00	94,64
Clone 32/12	116,60	93,79
Clone 34/24	115,30	93,36
Clone 52/8	118,30	94,34
2011		
Misket vrachanski	121,80	95,23
Clone 9/5	117,90	94,40
Clone 32/1	122,50	95,34
Clone 32/12	118,90	94,81
Clone 34/24	118,10	94,76
Clone 52/8	119,90	95,23
/ Average for periode		
Misket vrachanski	120,73	94,94
Clone 9/5	117,17	94,33
Clone 32/1	121,23	95,05
Clone 32/12	118,30	94,43
Clone 34/24	116,93	94,09
Clone 52/8	119,70	94,87

2.

2008-2011 .

Table 2. Strength to the growth of the shoot at the selected clones and population of the Misket vrachanski for the period 2008-2011

/ Index / Variety	– Length of shoot - mature and green part, m	(5 th) Length of internode (5 th), m	5 th Thickness of the shoot in the 5 internode, mm	Mass of mature-year growth, g
2008				
Misket vrachanski	128,10	7,43	8,10	1,254
Clone 9/5	124,80	7,29	7,74	1,236
Clone 32/1	127,40	7,35	7,89	1,244
Clone 32/12	126,10	7,30	7,75	1,238
Clone 34/24	124,70	7,35	7,71	1,242
Clone 52/8	127,20	7,42	8,02	1,252
2009				
Misket vrachanski	125,50	7,32	7,87	1,244
Clone 9/5	122,90	7,27	7,68	1,217
Clone 32/1	126,80	7,34	7,80	1,244
Clone 32/12	124,30	7,25	7,70	1,234
Clone 34/24	123,50	7,30	7,69	1,222
Clone 52/8	125,40	7,37	7,92	1,243
2011				
Misket vrachanski	127,90	7,39	8,04	1,250
Clone 9/5	124,90	7,30	7,71	1,244
Clone 32/1	128,50	7,35	7,86	1,247
Clone 32/12	125,40	7,29	7,76	1,242
Clone 34/24	124,60	7,33	7,72	1,235
Clone 52/8	125,90	7,39	8,02	1,250
/ Average for periode				
Misket vrachanski	127,17	7,38	8,01	1,249
Clone 9/5	124,20	7,29	7,71	1,232
Clone 32/1	127,57	7,35	7,85	1,245
Clone 32/12	125,27	7,28	7,74	1,238
Clone 34/24	124,28	7,33	7,71	1,233
Clone 52/8	126,17	7,39	7,98	1,248

Their range per years varied for the separate indicators. The total average shoot length - mature and green portion in 2008 was the greatest in the population – 128,10 cm, and the smallest for clone 34/24 – 124,70 cm. That trend continued for the rest of the studied indicators.

The internode length varied from 7.43 cm - population to 7.29 cm - clone 9/5; length of the mature portion of the cane - from 121,90

Their range per years varied for the separate indicators. The total average shoot length - mature and green portion in 2008 was the greatest in the population – 128,10 cm, and the smallest for clone 34/24 – 124,70 cm. That trend continued for the rest of the studied indicators.

The internode length varied from 7.43 cm - population to 7.29 cm - clone 9/5; length of the mature portion of the cane - from 121,90 cm - population to 117.40 cm

cm - 117,40 cm -
 34/24;
 - 95,17 %, 94,15 %
 34/24,
 - 8,10 mm,
 34/24 - 7,71
 mm.
 1,254 kg
 1,236 kg 9/5.
 2009 .
 32/1,
 32/1 - 126,80 cm,
 9/5 - 122,90 cm.
 52/8 - 7,37 cm,
 32/12 - 7,25 cm.
 32/1 -
 120,00 cm - 94,64 %, 34/24
 115,30 cm 93,36 %.
 52/8 - 7,92 mm,
 9/5 - 7,68 mm,
 1,244 kg 32/1
 1,217 kg 9/5.
 2011 .
 52/8,

- clone 34/24; the share of the mature portion from the shoot total length in percentage was again the largest in the population - 95.17% compared to 94.15% for clone 34/24, even though the differences between the variants were within very small range. The greatest shoot diameter had the population – 8.10 mm, while the thinnest shoots had clone 34/24 – 7.71 mm. The mass of the annual mature growth was 1.254 kg in the population and 1.236 kg in clone 9/5.

In 2009 the variation of these indicators was not great however in all except clone 32/1 the population had greater absolute values. The shoot length was the greatest in clone 32/1 – 126.080 cm, and relatively the smallest for clone 9/5 – 122.90 cm. The length of one internode had the greatest value in clone 52/8 – 7.37 cm, and it was shorter in clone 32/12 – 7.25 cm. The mature portion of the cane was higher in clone 32/1 – 120.00 cm – 94.64%, and in clone 34/24 these indicators were 115.30 cm and 93.36%.

Thicker internodes were recorded for clone 52/8 – 7.92 mm and thinner – for clone 9/5 – 7.68 mm, however the variance was minimal. The mass of the annual mature growth was nearly equal for all variants of the study ranging from 1.244 kg for clone 32/1 and the population to 1.217 kg for 9/5.

In 2011 the studied indicators slightly changed their values per variants compared to the previous years. For the internode length, shoot thickness and mass of the annual mature growth the population had equal values with clone 52/8, while all the rest had lower rates.

The average values for the three-year period of the study confirmed the trends of change in their absolute values.

Clone 32/1 was distinguished for the relatively higher values of some of the

2011

32/1, 52/8.

2008-

32/1 52/8;

9/5 32/12;

32/1 52/8;

34/24 (3 4).

52/8

32/12 32/1.

indicators while the population exceeded or was close to the values of clone 52/8.

The comparative mathematical analysis of the maturity and the strength of the shoot growth of the studied clones and the population showed that on the average for the period 2008-2011 for the indicators shoot length the difference with the population was not demonstrated only for clone 32/1 and 52/8; for internode length – for clone 9/5 and 32/12; for the mature portion length – for clone 32/1 and 52/8; for the mature portion compared to the total shoot length - the difference was demonstrated only for clone 34/24 (Table 3 and 4). The differences between the population and clone 52/8 for the shoot thickness and for mass of the annual mature growth - for 52/8, 32/12 and 32/1 were not demonstrated. The population was superior for some indicators, while for others it had lower absolute values, however these differences - proven and unproven were in a narrow range and did not outline any significant agro-biological features.

3. Duncan

2008-2011

Table 3. Comparative analysis and the multi range comparative analysis by Duncan's method of the degree of maturity at the selected clones and population of the Misket vrachanski for the period 2008-2011

/ Index / Variety	Length of the mature part of the shoot, m		Mature part of the total length of the shoot, %	
	Ca	McamD	Ca	McamD
Misket vrachanski	120,73	120,73^a	94,94	94,94^a
Clone 9/5	117,17	117,17 ^c	94,33 ^{n.s.}	94,33 ^b
Clone 32/1	121,23 ^{n.s.}	121,23 ^a	95,05 ^{n.s.}	95,05 ^a
Clone 32/12	118,30	118,30 ^{bc}	94,43 ^{n.s.}	94,43 ^{ab}
Clone 34/24	116,93	116,93 ^c	94,09	94,09 ^b
Clone 52/8	119,70 ^{n.s.}	119,70 ^{ab}	94,87 ^{n.s.}	94,87 ^a
=0,05 / Reliability at deviation =0,05 / Comparative analysis Ca – McamD – Duncan / Multidirectional comparative analysis of method of Duncan				

4.
Duncan

2008-2011 .

Table 4. Comparative analysis and multidirectional comparative analysis of method of Duncan of the strength to the growth of the shoot at the selected clones and population of the Misket vrachanski for the period 2008-2011

/ Index / Variety	-		(5 th) Length of internode (5 th), m		5 th Thickness of the shoot in the 5 internode, mm		Mass of mature-year growth, g	
	Length of shoot - mature and green part, m		Ca	Mcamd	Ca	Mcamd	Ca	Mcamd
	Ca	Mcamd	Ca	Mcamd	Ca	Mcamd	Ca	Mcamd
Misket vrachanski	127,17	127,17 ^a	7,38	7,38 ^a	8,00	8,00 ^a	1,25	1,25 ^a
Clone 9/5	124,20	124,20 ^c	7,29	7,29 ^b	7,71	7,71 ^c	1,23	1,23 ^b
Clone 32/1	127,57 ^{n.s.}	127,57 ^a	7,36 ^{n.s.}	7,36 ^{ab}	7,85	7,85 ^b	1,24 ^{n.s.}	1,24 ^{ab}
Clone 32/12	125,27	125,27 ^{bc}	7,28	7,28 ^b	7,74	7,74 ^c	1,24 ^{n.s.}	1,24 ^{ab}
Clone 34/24	124,28	124,28 ^c	7,33 ^{n.s.}	7,33 ^{ab}	7,71	7,71 ^c	1,23	1,23 ^b
Clone 52/8	126,17 ^{n.s.}	126,17 ^{ab}	7,40 ^{n.s.}	7,40 ^a	7,98 ^{n.s.}	7,98 ^a	1,25 ^{n.s.}	1,25 ^a

a, b, c - Duncan =0,05 / a, b, c – degrees of reliability according to Duncan's method at deviation =0,05
Ca – / Comparative analysis
Mcamd - Duncan / Multidirectional comparative analysis of method of Duncan

<p>Duncan</p> <p>-</p> <p>.</p> <p>-</p> <p>32/1.</p> <p>ab.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>- , b c,</p> <p>32/1</p> <p>.</p> <p>,</p> <p>- b.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>ab bc.</p> <p>-</p> <p>b,</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>.</p>	<p>The multi range comparative analysis by Duncan's method between the same indicators and clones of Misket vrachanski variety revealed in more detail the existing differences. For the shoot length of the studied variants two main groups were formed - a and c, and two transient ones ab and bc. The population was in a group only with clone 32/1. There were two groups for the internode length - a and b, with transient ab. The differences between the variants were minimal for this indicator. Three major groups of proof were outlined for the length of the mature portion of the cane - a, b and c, as the population and clone 32/1 exceeded the rest ones in value for this indicator. The diversity of the groups was less pronounced for the indicator mature portion compared to the total shoot length because there were only two major groups of variants – a and b. That showed comparatively equal capacities of the studied clones and the population for maturation and strength of the shoot growth. The shoot thickness had three groups - a, b and c, as the population</p>
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- , **b** **c**,
52/8

- **ab** **b**,

- and clone 52/8 were in a group - **a**. These
- two variants formed a group **a** also for the
- indicator mass of the annual mature
- growth, while the rest were in – **ab** and **b**,
- which meant slight diversity for this
- important agro-biological trait.

CONCLUSIONS

- The maturity and strength of the
- shoot growth of the population of Misket
- vrachanski variety and its clones varied
- slightly during the years of the study. The
- obtained average values of the studied
- agro-biological indicators were fully
- consistent with the known ampelographic
- description of this variety.

- Bidirectional mathematically proven
- differences existed in the values of the
- studied agro-biological indicators between
- the population and some of the clones
- that formed separate statistical groups
- and confirmed the presence of phenotypic
- diversity, providing opportunities for
- selection.

- The established biometric data did not
- allow any of the clones to stand out as
- promising, but might provide additional
- information for their final economic
- features and evaluation.

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Results of grapevine intra-species and interspecific hybridization at IVE-Pleven (overview)

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SUMMARY

An overview of the development, objectives and achievements of the vine selection at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven has been made. The greatest progress for the Bulgarian selection in viticulture was in the period 1950 - 1980, when 33 varieties, 2 clones and 2 rootstocks were selected and approved. The overall result of the over 90-year history of research in the field of vine selection at IVE-Pleven has been 42 varieties, 6 clones and 2 rootstocks – owned by the Institute and the maintenance of one of the Europe's largest genbanks of vine species, varieties, clones, hybrids and rootstocks. At present, the efforts of the Bulgarian breeders are aimed at preserving, improving and expanding the existing vine gene fund to support the vineyard practice with a suitable set of vine varieties meeting the increased demands of the domestic and international market for fresh grapes and quality raw material for wine production.

Key words: vine, selection, intra-species and interspecific hybridization, overview

INTRODUCTION

(Gen, 1872; Katerov et al., 1990).
Georgiev (1966) Nachev (1981)
IV-III
1884 .
(1902 .)
(Katerov et al., 1990).

Grapevine growing, grapes and wine-making in the Bulgarian lands dated back to ancient times. Grapevine originated from wild species however their cultivation had been a long process, related to the human intentional and unintentional selection of the wild vines and on this basis the creation of local varieties considered to be the beginning of vine cultivation (Gen, 1872; Katerov et al., 1990). According to Georgiev (1966) and Nachev (1981), the cultivation of the vine in our lands was completed in the 4th-3rd century B.C. and ever since these long-gone times to the present day, grapevine had been a basic crop, while viticulture one of the main means of livelihood in our country. Thus, only those varieties that had the best economic qualities had been selected, preserved and propagated over the years, as a result of which a group of local varieties was formed, including Pamid, Gamza, Dimiat, Mavrud, Muscat red, etc., that had shaped our national viticulture and wine-making to the present.

After the phylloxera invasion in 1884 and the opening in Pleven of the Experimental Station of Viticulture and Enology (1902), prerequisites were created for the development of broad and efficient research and applied works in the field of vine selection. The first comprehensive agrobiological and technological studies of various local and introduced grapevine varieties were made (Katerov et al., 1990). A scientific approach was applied to the investigations of the varieties so that the most appropriate ones for our country to be distinguished. It turned out, however, that the number of these species and varieties of vines was not enough both for the table and wine grapes production. The solution to this task was possible in two main ways - by hybridization and/or new varieties introducing.

Many varieties are known in the viticulture, which differ in their morphological signs, agrobiological features and technological qualities. Their grapes as raw material could be used in various trends - for fresh consumption and technological processing into diverse products and beverages (Ivanov, 2011).

(Ivanov, 2011).

Grapes and wine quality is directly dependent on the variety as a means of production with its specific morphological, agrobiological and technological features and the complicated complex of the external environment factors and the production conditions through which the natural resources of the soil and climate are used in the most rational possible manner. The experience of world grapevine science has shown that gender hybridization was the most reliable selection method for obtaining new varieties of table grapes and wine varieties (Sterbakov, 1974; Golodriga, 1984; Valchev 1978, 1990, Stoev 1984; Alleweldt & Possingham 1988). On the background of the constantly changing market situation of grapes and wine, the increasing agrotechnical level and the dynamically occurring climatic changes, the necessity of creating and introducing new vine varieties with valuable biological and economic qualities is an extremely prestigious and modern scientific field of great economic and social importance.

(Sterbakov, 1974; Valchev, 1978, 1990; Golodriga, 1984; Stoev, 1984; Alleweldt and Possingham 1988).

PRESENTATION

The main trend of vine selection in IVE-Pleven has been the obtaining of high-quality seedless and seeded table grapes varieties with large berries and different maturation period for the supply of fresh grapes on the domestic market and for export. In wine varieties, the aim has been to improve the agrobiological characteristics of the existing local varieties by getting their analogs having better technological qualities (Ivanov,

	(Ivanov, 2011).	-	2011).
			<u>Intra-species vine hybridization at IVE-Pleven</u>
1926			The beginning of vine selection at the Experimental Station of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven was commenced in 1926 by Stefan Ikonov, with the main aim of making local varieties better through hybridization and selection. In the period 1926 to 1944, almost all specialists from the station were involved in the selection process, but due to the amateur nature of the research, significant practical results were not achieved.
	1926-1944		
	1944		In 1944, by the Decree No. 395/26.05.1944, adopted by the XXV National Assembly, the Experimental Station of Viticulture and Enology was transformed into an Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE), which laid the beginning of an active and multi-research work for solving the problems of viticulture.
395/26.05.1944		XXV	395/26.05.1944, adopted by the XXV National Assembly, the Experimental Station of Viticulture and Enology was transformed into an Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE), which laid the beginning of an active and multi-research work for solving the problems of viticulture.
	1944-1947		Between 1944 and 1947, a large number of crosses were made, mainly among local varieties, and a hybrid gene pool of over 30,000 seedlings was created, of which the varieties Chaush x Bolgar-2 and LOS-18 (Gamza x Muscat Hamburgski) were outlined.
		30 000	
		-2	
-18 (1951		After 1951, for a relatively short period of time, the table grapes varieties Yulski Biser, Jubilee and Muscat Dunavski were created, however because of their not large enough berries they were not widely used in practice (Ivanov et al., 2007).
(Ivanov et al., 2007).			
		1961-	The scientific and scientific-applied achievements in the selection works of IVE-Pleven in the period 1961-1982 were mainly aimed at enriching the vine assortment with early-ripening, large-berried and transportable table grapes varieties. A team from the institute created the new original table grapes varieties Super ran Bolgar, Pleven, Bulgaria, Pleven 1, Muscat Plevenski, Mechta and Brestovitsa (Ivanov et al., 2007). These
1982			
		1,	
		(Ivanov	

et al., 2007).

- varieties have big clusters, large berries and excellent organoleptic qualities. They become the basis and standard varieties for the early-ripening table grapes production in Bulgaria. Simultaneously with the table grapes selection it was also worked on the creation of wine varieties, combining the fertility of the local with the quality of the best introduced wine varieties.

(Ivanov et al., 2007).

From the rich hybrid gene pool, the red wine varieties Rubin, Bouquet and Ruen and the white ones Riesling Bulgarian, Trakiiski Biser, Muscat Varnenski and Kamchia (Ivanov et al., 2007) were selected and approved. The vine-growers paid special interest in the red varieties Rubin and Bouquet and the white Muscat Varnenski. The excellent agrobiological and technological qualities of these varieties and the obtained original wines with excellent specific flavor made them one of the most desirable for planting in the appropriate vine-growing regions of the country to the present.

1990 .

- Since 1990, due to various political, economic and demographic reasons, there has been a serious crisis in viticulture and a significant decrease in the intensity of the selection activity and especially in the intra-species hybridization. From the hybrid gene pool, the rose early maturing table grapes variety Milana was selected in 2007 and approved in 2009.

2007 .

2009 .

2015 .

- In 2015, two new table grapes candidate-varieties – Vit (seedless) and Nayden were selected and submitted for testing by the Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS). They were characterized by large to very large clusters, big berries, good fertility, excellent appearance and perfect taste.

- All selected and approved throughout the years intra-species table grapes and wine vine varieties along with the valuable local varieties represent a

rich gene pool bank to meet the needs of the different production trends. Some of the selected table grapes varieties are still considered to be the "peak" in the world's selection of vines, with their valuable economic and excellent organoleptic qualities. Part of the selected wine varieties is characterized by very good agrobiological and technological qualities and the wines made from them have a unique and specific organoleptic profile.

Interspecific vine hybridization at IVE-Pleven

The creation of the "ideal" vine variety combining high quality grapes with resistance to stress factors required a lot of knowledge related to the selective-genetic features of the grapevine and the hybrid combinations (Ivanov, 2011).

The beginning of the interspecific hybridization in IVE-Pleven dated back to the 1930s, when crosses between American-European hybrids (Seybel) and some local vine varieties (Gamza, Dimiat, etc.) were performed without any success. After a certain period of standstill, in 1957 the researches in this field were resumed (Dimitrova, 2012).

With a view of the enormous importance of vine varieties resistance to stress factors, since 1963 an intensive selection activity has been developed at IVE-Pleven for creating table grapes and wine varieties with increased resistance to low winter temperatures, downy mildew, powdery mildew and gray rot. A rich gene pool has been created, that has been maintained and improved to the present. During the period 1963-1983 the white wine varieties Muscat Kaylashki, Dunavsky Lazur, Srebrostrui, Pomoriiski Biser and the red varieties Storgozia, Nikopolski Mavrud, Mizia, Trapezitsa and Plevenski Kolorit were selected and approved by the State Variety Testing Commission. Two white varieties were created - Naslada and Druzhiba, that were

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suitable both for fresh consumption and white wine making.

A bit later, the black table grapes seedless vine variety Vita (1988), the white wine variety Slava (1993) and the black table grapes variety Lyubimets (1994) were created and approved.

During the period 2000-2010, from the rich gene pool 5 new table grapes and wine varieties with increased resistance to low winter temperatures and downy mildew were selected, tested and approved by IAASA. These were the white table grapes varieties Garant and Plevenski Favorit and the wine varieties Plevenska Rosa (white, muscat), Kaylashki Rubin and Trapezitsa (red).

In 2015, a new white table grapes candidate-variety, Miro, was selected and submitted for testing by IASAS. The candidate-variety has large clusters, big berries, good fertility and increased resistance to stress factors.

The varieties approved to date obtained by interspecific hybridization are characterized by increased resistance to low winter temperatures, downy mildew and powdery mildew, intensive growth, high fertility and yield. Most of them closely match the best table grapes and wine varieties of *Vitis vinifera L.* in grape and wine quality.

Since the foundation of IVE-Pleven to date, along with the practical selection work, extensive ampelographic studies have been carried out on the rich set of hybrid progeny, giving information on the hereditary manifestation of a number of important agrobiological and economic qualities. A scientifically based methodology has been developed and a scheme for the creation of large-berried, transportable, with excellent appearance and delicate taste table grapes varieties within *Vitis vinifera L.* has been applied in the selection process.

Vitis vinifera L.

For overcoming some shortcomings of the old local varieties, a selection scheme was developed, where the use of parental varieties with distant ecological, geographic and hybrid origin was the most effective. A methodology has been developed and implemented for obtaining by means of interspecific hybridization of table grapes and wine varieties with increased resistance to stress factors (low winter temperatures, downy mildew, powdery mildew and gray rot).

The overall result of the over 90-year history of research in the field of vine selection at IVE-Pleven has been 42 varieties, 6 clones and 2 rootstocks – owned by the Institute and the maintenance of one of the Europe's largest genobanks of vine species, varieties, clones, hybrids and rootstocks.

CONCLUSIONS

In a chronologically historical perspective, the development of viticulture, including selection has a peculiar character which is based on years of rapid upsurge, moderate growth, stagnation and crisis. The greatest progress for the Bulgarian selection in viticulture was in the period 1950 - 1980, when 33 varieties, 2 clones and 2 rootstocks were selected and approved by the State Variety Testing Commission. At that time, Bulgaria twice had the first place in the world market for export of table grapes (Dimitrova et al., 2007). Since 1980, some negative trends have been observed in the development of the Bulgarian viticulture, that also affected negatively vine selection. With the political and economic changes that took place in 1989, there was a period of decline in viticulture and the slow development of viticultural science. The decade-long relationship between science and practice has been seriously affected (Abrasheva, 2002; Dimitrova, 2012).

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- In this critical moment for grapevine science, the efforts of the Bulgarian breeders are aimed at preserving,
- improving and expanding the existing vine gene fund to support the vineyard practice
- with a suitable set of vine varieties meeting the increased demands of the domestic and international market for fresh grapes and quality raw material for wine production.

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Determination of drought resistance of some vine varieties and clones cultivated under the soil and weather conditions of Pleven

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SUMMARY

- It was performed a comparative study on drought resistance of group of cultivars and clones of vines grown in soil and climatic conditions of Pleven region. It was found that during the study period there is a steady trend of change of major climatic indicators led to an increase in the total temperature sum during vegetation (°C), daily average temperatures, the absolute maximum and minimum temperatures, total rainfalls and their irregular distribution throughout the year.
- Depending on the biology of different cultivars and the nature of registered abiotic stress factor on the vine over the years, have different in nature and force negative effect on the growth and development of vines. Interspecies grapevine cultivars Garant, Plevenski favorit (table grapevine) Slava, Storgozia

and Kaylashki rubin (wine grapevine) are distinguished by considerably higher drought resistance.

The summarized results allow to assert that their increased resistance is genetically determined and is due to their interspecies origin.

Key words: vine, cultivar, clone, resistance, drought

INTRODUCTION

Globally, climate studies in recent years have shown that the planet is getting warmer and the rise in air temperatures during the 20th century was the highest compared to previous centuries in the last 1000 years (yeni et al., 1997; Golde and M. van Wensveen, 2002). 1906-2005 .

The year 2009 was among the ten warmest years, while 2000-2009 decade was warmer than the preceding two (Arndt et al., 2012).

In Bulgaria since the end of 1970th there has been a steady tendency towards warming in the last 30 years in comparison with the previous periods (Alexandrov, 2008; Alexandrov et al., 2010). Since the mid-1990th the annual rainfall tended to be higher in most regions of the country as in recent years the frequency of extreme weather and climate events has been increasing (Alexandrov et al., 2010; MEW, 2012; Petrov t al., 2014).

The different weather anomalies have the most significant impact on agriculture, natural resources, human health, etc (Orlandini et al., 2008). The impact and after-effect of global warming and various environmental disasters on plant-growing yield and productivity would vary significantly by regions (Houtan, 1996).

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INTRODUCTION

Globally, climate studies in recent years have shown that the planet is getting warmer and the rise in air temperatures during the 20th century was the highest compared to previous centuries in the last 1000 years (yeni et al., 1997; Goldeetal., 2002). For the period 1906-2005, the average global surface air temperature has increased by 0.74°C. The year 2009 was among the ten warmest years, while 2000-2009 decade was warmer than the preceding two (Arndt et al., 2012).

In Bulgaria since the end of 1970th there has been a steady tendency towards warming in the last 30 years in comparison with the previous periods (Alexandrov, 2008; Alexandrov et al., 2010). Since the mid-1990th the annual rainfall tended to be higher in most regions of the country as in recent years the frequency of extreme weather and climate events has been increasing (Alexandrov et al., 2010; MEW, 2012; Petrov t al., 2014).

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(Orlandini et al., 2008).

(Karante, 1971).

(70 %) (Magriso, 1981).

1971). Negrul (1946; 1952) (Stoev, 1971).

(1983) Conradie (2002) Seguin

Lakso and Pool (2000)

It has been expected reduction in yield due to unfavorable extreme conditions (high and low temperatures, droughts and floods) in Africa, Southeast Asia and Southeast Europe (Orlandini et al., 2008).

Vine is one of the most drought-resistant crops, which is related to some of its morphological-anatomical and physiological features. That was the reason of the incorrect belief that the vine could successfully be grown on poor and dry soils and without irrigation (Karante, 1971). Vine cultivation in places with dry climates and high temperature stress has often led to disturbance of its water balance that ensures the optimal correlation of yield quantity and quality (Magriso, 1981). Soil moisture reduction below the optimum level for the vine (70% of the marginal soil moisture capacity) has a negative impact on the whole plant (Stoev, 1971). According to Negrul (1946; 1952) there has been a direct correlation between grape quality, temperature conditions and precipitation. The studies of Seguin (1983) and Conradie (2002) have revealed that the vine water status is the means by which the conditions of the terroir are reflected in the grapes and wine style and quality. According to Lakso and Pool (2000), the excessive water stress has greatly inhibited the grape flavor development, resulting in worse wines. Vine drought resistance is directly dependent on the soil, rootstock, variety and the applied agricultural procedures. Vine water consumption reaches its maximum while the berries grow bigger. Before that the need for water is not so high due to the underdeveloped foliage and after that because of the transpiration decrease by the older leaves. The water stress in the vine is the result of insufficient water that has a negative impact on a number of physiological and biochemical processes in the grapevine, including reduced cell division, enlargement, occlusion of leaves, decreased photosynthesis, and at worst

(Goodwin, 2002).

(LWP)

2014-2016
15 d
2,20 m
1,30 m
4
18 (1 2), 12 3
12 4 (1 2).
6
3.
6/46, 5/76,
ILV 1/11
10/27.

cell death and desiccation (Goodwin, 2002).

The objective of this study was the determination of drought resistance by measuring the leaf water potential (LWP) of some vine varieties and clones cultivated under the soil and weather conditions of Pleven.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research work was carried out during the period 2014-2016 in a trial vineyard at the Experimental Base of IVE-Pleven. The vineyard was located on an area of 15 da at a distance of 2.20 m between the rows and 1.30 m in the rows. The vines were grafted to Berlandieri x Ripariya CO4 rootstock, grown on improved Guyot training system. Vines pruning and loading was similar for all varieties of the different groups. For the table grapes varieties it was 18 eyes (1 cane with 12 eyes and 3 spurs with 2 eyes), while for the wine varieties and clones it was 20 eyes (1 cane with 12 eyes and 4 spurs with 2 eyes). The following groups of varieties were the subject of the investigation:

Table grapes varieties – Garant, Plevenski Favorit, Milana, Super ran Bolgar, Muscat Plevenski, Diana, Cardinal, Italia, Kondarev 6 and Rusalka 3.

Wine grape varieties – Plevenska Rosa, Kaylashki Rubin, Storgozia, Slava, Rubin and Gamza.

Clones of wine grape varieties – Dimiat clone 6/46, Pamid clone 5/76, Cabernet Sauvignon ILV 1/11 and Merlot Clone 10/27.

The main weather indicators were monitored and recorded annually from a meteorological cell located in the area of the experiment for the determination the ecological plasticity of all investigated varieties and clones.

For finding out the vines water need the hydrothermal coefficient (HTC) was

()
 Selyaninov (1958).
 (LWP) (PCI,
 model 600).
 12.00 13.30 h
 35°
 3 5
 Naor (1998),
 -10 bars -
 -10 -12 bars -
 12 -14 bars -
 bars - -14 -16
 bars - -16 bars -
 1.
 2012 .., 2013 ..,
 2007-2010 .
 (2014-2016 .)
 10° ,

calculated using the Selyaninov formula (1958) every year in June, July and August.

The susceptibility of the studied varieties to water stress was carried out by determining the vine leaf water potential (LWP) at noontime by means of a pressure chamber (PCI, model 600). The study was conducted annually, in July, during the beginning of the grapes ripening. The measurements were made at noon when the water potential was in a relatively static position from the daily maximum deficit.

Cloudless and non-windy days were chosen in the hours between 12.00 and 13.30 h at an air temperature not higher than 35°C. Samples of 3 leaves per 5 vines of similar growing intensity of each variety were measured. The selected leaves were fully developed, located on the sun-lit side. Water stress measurement was performed in negative bars on the Naor scale (1998), whereby under pressure to -10 bars there was no stress, from -10 to -12 bars - moderate stress, from -12 to -14 bars - medium, from -14 to -16 bars - high and over -16 bars - very high water stress. Simultaneously, a visual assessment of the drought impact on the vine status was carried out.

It was looked for leaf wilting, yellow or dead leaves, necrotic edges on the leaves, suppressed growth, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the values of the main weather indicators in the area of the Experimental Base of IVE-Pleven for the period of the study. Data for the years 2012 and 2013, as well as average data for 2007-2010 are given for comparison.

During the years of the study (2014-2016), the start date of sustained air temperature above 10°C was at the end of March, while the end of this period

7-10 - 216

3908,9°

2016 . 3930,2° 2015 .

(3872,6°), 2013 .(3944,0°)

2007-2010 . (4026,5°).

2014 ..

3759,1° 10

100 300°

(1).

was in the third ten days of October.

The period duration was on the average about 216 days, which was 7-10 days less compared to the other control years and periods. It is evident from the data in the table that was mainly due to the cooler weather in the spring and specifically in March. The total temperature rates for the vegetation period ranged from 3908.9°C in 2016 to 3930.2°C in 2015.

These values were very close to the usual for the area measured in 2012 (3872.6°C), 2013 (3944.0°C) and 2007-2010 (4026.5°C).

The exception was only the year 2014, that was the coldest of the last 10 years, respectively with 3759.1°C total temperature sum, which was by 100 to 300°C lower than the other given years and periods (Table 1).

1.

2014-2016 .

Table 1. Values of climatic indicators in the region of IVE - Pleven for the period 2014-2016

Year	Air temperature		Period $t_{>10} - t_{<10}$	t_{min}	t_{max}	Total temperature sum
	$t_{>10}$	$t_{<10}$				
	/date	/date	/days	°	°	°
2007-2010	18.03.	28.10.	224	-16,6	39,3	4026,5
2012	16.03.	29.10.	227	-28,8	38,3	3872,6
2013	19.03.	01.11.	226	-11,7	36,4	3944,0
2014	24.03.	23.10.	214	-16,7	35,4	3759,1
2015	20.03.	21.10.	217	-20,9	40,2	3930,2
2016	29.03.	26.10.	215	-21,3	39,3	3908,9

2

2015 2016

(2).

From the data in Table 2 it could be seen that higher maximum and minimum air temperature rates were recorded during the vegetation period for 2015 and 2016, with the exception of March (Table 2).

2.

(°)

2014-2016 .

Table 2. Air Temperature (°C) during the vegetation period of 2014-2016

Month	March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min
2012	24,2	-7,3	27,4	-1,6	28,4	6,2	35,4	10,0	39,0	11,4	38,3	7,4	31,8	5,6	31,1	-0,4
2013	15,9	-5,9	28,8	0,4	29,7	5,8	34,3	6,8	35,4	10,5	34,9	10,9	29,4	5,0	23,9	-3,3
2014	22,3	-2,3	22,0	2,3	26,4	2,6	31,4	6,0	32,5	10,0	35,4	8,7	27,1	3,0	21,9	0,6
2015	19,4	-3,1	27,3	-0,8	27,4	7,8	35,7	8,1	40,2	11,7	38,8	11,5	39,4	9,7	25,0	0,1
2016	23,3	-3,4	33,5	0,0	32,8	5,1	39,3	9,5	37,6	12,4	39,0	11,2	34,9	5,0	28,2	0,4

-

24,5° (2016)

25,4° (2015 . 2007-2010 .),

4° - 2013 5°

2014 . 2014 .,

30° 14,

32,5°

() 35,4° (),

14 ,

25° .

2015 .,

30° 47 (-

23; - 24), 35° - 28 (-

15; - 13).

40,2° (), 38,8° ().

2016 .,

30° 47 (-

24; - 23), 35°

14 (- 8; - 6).

37,6°

() 39,0° ().

2014 . 620,7

mm/m², 183,5 mm/m²

2013

357,1 mm/m² 2012 . (

3).

2015 . 543,4 mm/m²,

106,2 mm/m²

2013 77,3

mm/m² - 2014 . 2016 .

589,0 mm/m²,

45,6 mm/m² 2015 .

() 3).

The average monthly temperature during the warmest months of July and August was within the range from 24.5°C (2016) to 25.4°C (2015 and 2007-2010), which was 4°C higher compared to 2013 and 5°C compared to 2014. In 2014, the days with maximum air temperatures above 30°C during these months were only 14, with maximum values of 32.5°C (July) and 35.4°C (August), but there were also 14 days when the daytime temperature did not exceed 25°C. In 2015, the days with a maximum air temperature above 30°C were 47 (July – 23, August – 24), and over 35°C – 28 (July – 15, August – 13). The absolutely maximum air temperatures during the study period were 40.2°C (July) and 38.8°C (August). In 2016, the days with a maximum air temperature above 30°C were 47 (July – 24, August – 23), and those higher than 35°C were only 14 (July – 8, August – 6). The maximum air temperature during this period was 37.6°C (July) and 39.0°C (August).

The total rainfall during the 2014 vegetation period was 620.7 mm/m², which was by 183.5 mm/m² more than the rainfall in 2013 and by 357.1 mm/m² more than 2012 (Table 3). The total rainfall during the 2015 vegetation period was 543.4 mm/m² that was by 106.2 mm/m² more than the rainfall in 2013 and by 77.3 mm/m² less than 2014. In 2016 the rainfall was 589.0 mm/m², that was by 45.6 mm/m² more compared to 2015 (Table 3).

3. (mm)

2014-2016 .

Table 3. Monthly sum (mm) of rainfall during the growing period of 2014-2016

Month Year	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Sum of vegetation period
2012	5,2	53,4	111,4	47,8	0,8	10,2	23,4	11,4	263,6
2013	39,7	50,7	63,7	111,6	106,1	20,2	16,8	28,4	437,2
2014	22,0	131,0	89,0	43,0	122,0	21,0	142,7	50,0	620,7
2015	36,4	43,6	30,4	120,6	27,4	46,8	141,0	97,2	543,4
2016	123,6	81,4	90,8	97,8	10,4	55,8	47,6	81,6	589,0

From the results obtained, it could be stated that during the three years of the study there had been a constant tendency for increase and uneven quantitative precipitation distribution, with prevailing peaks in April, May, June and September.

Table 4 presents the data on the correlation between the total established water supply of the grapevine during the phenological phases of the vegetation cycle and the amount of rainfall during the vegetation periods of the three years of the study.

4.

2014-2016 .

Table 4. Hydrothermal coefficient during the vegetation period of 2014-2016

Month Year	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
2014	1,10	3,75	1,97	0,88	1,80	0,43	2,83	2,12
2015	1,36	1,34	0,57	2,17	0,35	0,63	2,36	3,58
2016	2,78	1,77	1,80	1,42	0,13	0,77	0,89	2,53

It was evident from the data that during the three years of the study (2014-2016), throughout almost all phenological phases, grapevine water supply, expressed by the hydrothermal coefficient (optimum value for the vine = 1), was very good and with some exceptions in certain months, vines did not suffer from water deficiency during the growing season. In 2014, that was August; in 2015 – May, July and August; in 2016 – July and August, when the hydrothermal coefficient rates were well below 1.

At the end of July and/or the beginning of August, recoding was made for

determination the available water content of the vines from the different varieties. The results determining the water stress rate expressed through the leaf water potential of the vines are presented in Table 5.

5.

5. (midday LWP, bar)

2014-2016

Table 5. Leaf water potential (midday LWP, bar) and visual symptoms of drought in the tested varieties in the region of Pleven for 2014-2016

/ Variety / Year	2014		2015		2016	
	Midday LWP (-bar)	Visual symptoms	Midday LWP (-bar)	Visual symptoms	Midday LWP (-bar)	Visual symptoms
<i>/ Table grape varieties</i>						
* / Garant*	6,8	①	14,7	②	10,3	①
Plevenski favorit*	7,0	①	14,7	②	12,9	②
/ Milana	9,0	①	17,2	③	18,3	④
Super early Bolgar	8,2	①	15,8	③	17,3	④
Misket plevenski	8,5	①	15,5	③	18,0	④
/ Diana	9,2	①	15,5	③	15,0	③
/ Kardinal	9,0	①	16,2	③	17,3	④
/ Italia	9,2	①	16,0	③	18,3	④
6/ Kondarev 6	9,0	①	15,7	③	17,0	④
3/Rousalka 3	8,8	①	15,2	③	17,6	④
<i>/ Wine grape varieties and clones</i>						
Plevenska rosa*	7,8	①	16,0	②	14,3	②
Kaylashki rubin*	6,8	①	12,7	①	9,3	①
* / Slava*	7,6	①	15,3	②	11,6	①
* / Storgozia*	7,2	①	14,0	②	12,5	①
/ Rubin	8,9	①	16,5	④	17,0	④
/ Gamza	8,5	①	15,8	③	14,8	③
6/46 Dimyat clone 6/46	9,0	①	17,0	④	16,0	④
/ Cabernet Sauvignon clone ILV 1/11	7,5	①	15,8	③	15,6	③
10/27 Merlot clone 10/27	9,0	①	16,2	③	15,3	③
5/76 Pamid clone 5/76	8,8	①	18,3	④	15,0	③
* - / interspecies variety						
① - / No obvious visual symptoms						
② - ; - / Slightly boat-like bending of the leaf; fading of a portion of the lower leaves						
③ - ; - / Strongly boat-like bending of the leaf; yellowing and drying of the portion of the lower leaves.						
④ - ; - / Very strong boat-like twist of the leaf; necrotic spots on part of the old leaves; yellowing and drying of the portion of the lower leaves						

2014 ,
 Naor,
 -6,8 bars ()
 -9,2 bars (),

2015 .
 (bars (),
 -14,0 bars ()
 (5/76).
 (-12,7 bars).
 6/46
 5/76.

2016 .
 Naor,
 -18,3 bars ()
 -15,0 bars (),

Due to the cold and rainy weather throughout almost the entire growing season of 2014 it was found that in all studied varieties and clones no water stress was reported. According to the Naor scale, the values for the different varieties varied from -6.8 bars (Garant and Kaylashki Rubin) to -9.2 bars (Diana and Italia) corresponding to water availability in the grapevine.

The extremely high air temperatures in July and August of 2015 created conditions for water stress in all investigated varieties and clones. The study found out that the rates of the table grapes varieties ranged from -14.7 bars (Plevenski Favorit and Garant) to -17.2 bars (Milana), corresponding to high and very high water stress. The same tendency was also observed for the wine varieties and clones where the measured leaf water potential was within the range from -14.0 bars (Storgozia) to -18.3 bars (Pamid 5/76).

Only for the interspecific variety Kaylashki Rubin it was recorded moderate water stress (-12.7 bars). Visual symptoms of water deficit were observed to varying degrees in all varieties and clones, except Kaylashki Rubin because of the high average daily temperatures. The most pronounced symptoms of moisture deficiency, characterized by strong boat-like rolling of the leaf blades, yellowing and wilting of some of the old leaves were noticed in the table grapes varieties Milana, Muscat Plevenski, Cardinal and Italia and the wine varieties Rubin, Dimiat 6/46 and Pamid 5/76.

The prolonged drought in the summer of 2016 contributed to the water stress in most of the studied varieties and clones. According to the Naor scale, the rates of the different intra-species table grapes varieties ranged from -15.0 bars (Diana) to -18.3 bars (Milana and Italia), corresponding to high and very high

10,3 bars

) -12,9 bars

-9,3 bars

17,0 bars.

() -14,3 bars (

-11,6 bars

-14,8 bars

-17,0 bars

bars). 2016 .,

6/46.

2015

water stress. In the interspecific varieties, these rates were respectively -10.3 bars for Garant variety and -12.9 bars for Plevenski Favorit corresponding to mild and medium water stress.

The same trend was observed in the wine varieties and clones where the measured leaf water potential was within the range from -9.3 bars to 17.0 bars. For the interspecific varieties, it was -11.6 bars (Slava) to -14.3 bars (Plevenska Rosa) corresponding to mild and medium water stress. For the intra-species varieties and clones, the results revealed high and very high water stress under the trial conditions, from -14.8 bars for Gamza to -17.0 bars for Rubin variety. Only for the interspecific red wine variety Kaylashki Rubin it was not reported water stress (-9.3 bars).

(-9,3

Visual symptoms of water deficit were observed also to varying degrees in the year 2016 in all varieties and clones, except Kaylashki Rubin. Very strongly manifested symptoms of moisture deficiency were monitored in the table grapes varieties Milana, Muscat Plevenski and Italia and the wine varieties Rubin and Dimiat 6/46.

Generally, the intensity of the drought effects as a stress factor and its adverse impact on the grapevine growth and development was the most pronounced in the year 2015.

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the entire period of the study there has been a permanent trend of changing in the main weather indicators leading to an increase of the total temperature during the vegetation period (°C), the average daily temperatures, the absolute maximum and minimum temperatures and the total rainfall sum during the growing season and their uneven distribution during the year.

Depending on the genetics and biology of the separate varieties, the specific weather conditions and the recorded stressful conditions for the vineyard during the different years, had an adverse impact of various nature and strength on the vine growth and development.

The interspecific vine varieties Garant, Plevenski Favorit (table grapes), Slava, Storgozia and Kaylashki Rubin (wine) were distinguished by considerably higher drought resistance. The summarized data suggested that their increased resistance was genetically determined and was due to their interspecific origin.

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Economic efficiency of foliar fertilization in vine nursery

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SUMMARY

Foliar fertilization, as a component of the overall mineral nutrition system, is an important element of the technological process for vine propagating material production. In practice, a wide variety of organic, organic-mineral and mineral foliar fertilizers are available. The choice of the appropriate form and fertilization rate is based on the assessment of the economic efficiency. This study was carried out in the period 2014-2016 on the area of the Experimental Base of IVE - Pleven. The rooted cuttings were of Muscat Kaylashki variety, grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia/CO4 rootstock. The following variants were studied: V1 – Ka-Bor (0.050 l/da), V2 – Aminobest (0.030 l/da), V3 – Alga-300 (0.120 l/da), K – untreated control. The foliar fertilizers were introduced twice during the vegetation of the grafted rooted cuttings. The results obtained from the comparative economic analysis of the different forms and doses of the foliar fertilizers definitely confirmed the positive impact of this technological procedure on the economic effect for vine propagating material production. The highest values of the economic indicators

(V2),
 74,9% 73,6%.
 20,2% 19,6%

(V1)

were realized with the application of Ka-Bor and Aminobest foliar fertilizers, where the rate of profitability was respectively 74.9% and 73.6%. The cost price per unit of production was reduced respectively by 20.2% and 19.6% in both variants of foliar fertilization compared to the untreated control.

Key words: vine propagating material, foliar fertilization, cost efficiency

INTRODUCTION

The development of vine propagation material production in the country has been marked by negative trends for decades. According to official data, the standard grafted rooted vines produced in 2015 were 1 275.3 thousand, almost twice below the level of production in 2008 (IASAS, 2009, 2016).

The main factors having a restrictive impact on the production, on the one hand, were the reduced inputs in viticulture – the establishment of a vineyard is a costly investment with a long return period, as well as the lower price of the imported planting material, on the other hand.

Under the very competitive conditions, the Bulgarian nurserymen faced the challenge of innovative technological innovation to increase the economic efficiency, respectively the competitiveness of production (Dimitrova et al., 2009).

Raising the vine propagation material yield, as a determining factor for the economic efficiency of the production activity, is related to the use of high-efficient pesticides. That concerns especially the fertilizers, and mainly those that could be applied by spraying the above-ground vegetative parts of the plants.

The treatment with them might efficiently

1 275,3
 2008 . (IASAS, 2009, 2016).
 2009).

2015

(Dimitrova et al.,

correct the deficiency of micro- and macro-nutrients, positively affect the plant resistance to various pathogens, help overcome chlorosis and the negative herbicidal effect (Vasquez and Fidelibus, 2006; Eman A. Abd El Moniem and Abd-Allah, 2008; Tityanov et al., 2011). Vine foliar fertilization, applied during the proper stage and dose could significantly increase yield, the average cluster weight and sugar content. The biological foliar fertilizers based on algae suspensions in combination with Ca improve the yield and quality of Italy table grape variety and must indicators of Sauvignon Blanc and Merlot varieties, especially under climatic stress conditions (Colapietra and Alexander, 2005, Lasa et al., 2012).

Ca

Sauvignon Blanc Merlot, (Colapietra and Alexander, 2005; Lasa et al., 2012),

The effects of a number of foliar fertilizers rich in micronutrients and natural growth regulators on the biological characteristics of grafted vine cuttings and young vines have been studied in recent years. Immunocytophyte beneficial effect on the rooting of cuttings of Bolgar variety grafted to Rupertris du Lo rootstock have been proven (Dimitrova et al., 2010). The foliar fertilization with products from the Bural range increases the yield of standard rooted vines of Bolgar and Muscat Plevenski varieties and successfully counteracts the phytotoxic effect caused by the herbicide Lumax 538 SC (Prodanova-Marinoва, 2016; Prodanova-Marinoва, 2016^a). Different efficacy in the vine nursery was shown by MaxGrow, Soft – Gard, Ka – bor, Alga – 300, Aminobest and Biobest (Pachev et al., 2016).

(Dimitrova et al., 2010).

538
 (Prodanova-Marinoва, 2016, Prodanova-Marinoва, 2016).

MaxGrow, Soft – gard, – bor, Alga – 300, Aminobest Biobest (Pachev et al., 2016).

The application of foliar fertilization, as a technological step in the production process in the nurseries, requires economic justification. The objective of the study was to determine the economic efficiency of using different forms and norms of foliar fertilization in the production of vine propagation material.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out during the period 2014 – 2016 at the Experimental base of IVE – Pleven. Muscat Kaylashki variety cuttings grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia/CO4 rootstock were waxed, stratified, rooted and fertilized with N, P and K in accordance with the technology adopted at IVE (Dimitrova et al., 2007; Dimitrova et al., 2008). The treatment with the foliar fertilizers Ka-bor, Aminobest and Alga-300 was performed twice during the rooted cuttings vegetation period (on the 30th and 60th day after the rooting of the grafted cuttings). The trial variants were:

- V1 – Ka-bor (0.050 l/da);
- V2 – Aminobest (0.030 l/da);
- V3 - Alga – 300 (0.120 l/da);
- control, not treated with foliar fertilizers.

The trial was set in four replicates. The data on the yield of the standard rooted vines were processed by analysis of variance (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999). The average data for this indicator were taken so that the impact of differences in the climatic conditions of the year could be isolated. The theoretical yield per unit of an area was calculated based on the rate of standard grafted rooted vines on the average for the three years.

The economic assessment was based on a system of natural and value indicators – yield ($\text{pc}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), total output ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), production costs ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), net income ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), cost price ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), rate of profitability (%) (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Kirovsky, 2012).

The indicators additional yield ($\text{pc}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), additional total output ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$), additional net income ($\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$) and fertilizing cost efficiency coefficient (BGN) were used for the comparative assessment of the economic effect of the individual variants of foliar fertilizing of the

2014-2016 .
 ,
 , / 4 -
 ,
 N, P K ,
 (Dimitrova et al., 2007;
 Dimitrova et al., 2008).
 - 300 - ,
 ()
 ;
 V1 - - (0,050 l/da);
 V2 – (0,030 l/da);
 V3 - – 300 (0,120 l/da);
 - ,
 .
 (Dimova and
 Marinkov, 1999).
 ,
 .
 - (.ha⁻¹
),
 (BGN.ha⁻¹),
 (BGN.ha⁻¹),
 (BGN.ha⁻¹),
 (BGN. ⁻¹), (%)
 (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Kirovsky,
 2012).
 (.ha⁻¹),
 (BGN.ha⁻¹),
 (BGN.ha⁻¹)
 (BGN)

(Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Radomirska, 2011; Manolova et al., 2015).

(Nikolov, 1997,anchev and Doichinova, 2005).

2016

2,28

1

(1).

rooted vine cutting (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Radomirska, 2011; Manolova et al., 2015).

The additional yield was calculated as the difference between the rates of the indicator obtained from each of the tested variants compared to the untreated control. The fertilization costs included the sum of the inputs for the purchase and applying the foliar fertilizers, as well as the costs for harvesting the additional production.

The additional total output represented the value estimate of the additional yield obtained as a result of the fertilization at current market prices. The additional net income was calculated as the difference between the additional total output and the costs of fertilization.

Detailed technological charts of the trial were drawn up on the basis of the accounting-constructive method of calculation (Nikolov, 1997,anchev and Doichinova, 2005). The material inputs were assessed at the current market prices by November 2016, and the labor – by norms and rates used in IVE - Pleven. The total amount of the production costs included only the direct costs, excluding those for the production organization and management. The value assessment of the premium grafted rooted vines was carried out at an average realization price of BGN 2.28 per 1 piece, according to the National Statistical Institute.

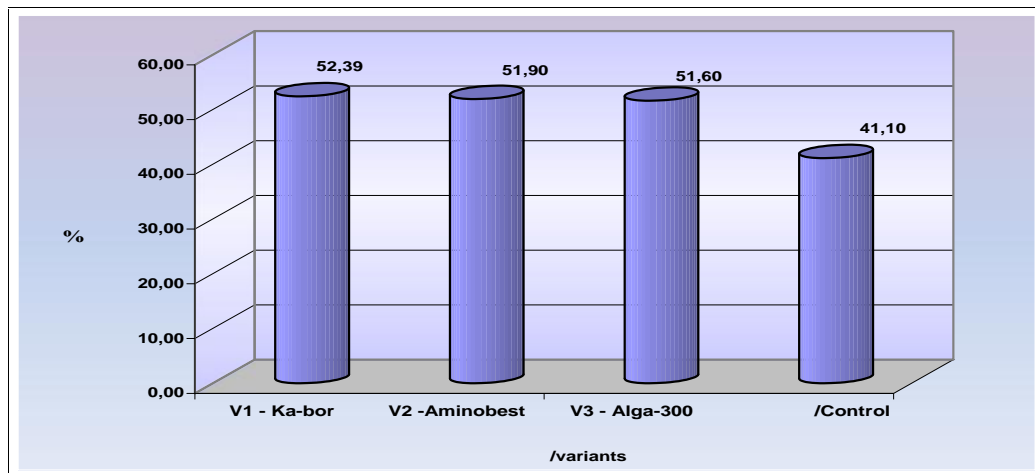
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data about the main resultant indicator of the production activity – the rate of standard grafted rooted vines, clearly demonstrated the better economic results obtained with foliar fertilization compared to the untreated control (Figure 1).

The rate was the highest in the variant of

- (V1) – 52,39%.
 - (V2) – 51,90%.
 (V3), – 51,60%.
 51,9% 51,6%.

the foliar fertilizer Ka-bor (V1) – 52.39%. In the other two variants of foliar fertilization - Aminobest (V2) and Alga-300 (V3), the rate of the premium vines had very close values, 51.9% and 51.6%, respectively.



. 1.

Fig. 1. Obtained rate of standard grafted rooted vines per variants on the average for the three years of the trail, %

V1 (-)

13 548 .ha⁻¹

(1).

(K),

(V2) 12 960 .ha⁻¹,

-300 (V3) – 12 600 .ha⁻¹.

(GD (5,0%) = 4,735;

GD (1,0%) = 7,174; GD (0,1%) = 11,532).

The recalculated theoretical average yield per unit of an area of the leading variant in terms of standard grafted rooted vines - V1 (Ka-bor) marked an increase compared to the untreated variant, amounting to 13 548 pc.h⁻¹ (Table 1).

With the foliar fertilizer Aminobest (V2) the rate of this indicator exceeded the control (K) with 12 960 pc.ha⁻¹, while for Alga-300 (V3) with 12 600 pc.ha⁻¹. The analysis of variance of standard rooted vines yield showed a good support of the differences compared to the control for all three treated variants (GD(5.0%) = 4.735; GD(1.0%) = 7.174; GD(0.1%) = 11.532).

Following the average yield dynamics as the determinant of the total output rate, the sum of the indicator was the highest in the variant of Ka-bor (V1)

(V1),
0,9% 1,5% 27,5%
(V2) -300 (V3)
26,3% 25,5%.

foliar fertilization, exceeding the control rate by 27.5% and respectively by 0.9%, and 1.5% accounted in the variants of Aminobest (V2) and Alga-300 (V3) fertilization. The total output obtained in the latter two variants increased respectively by 26.3% and 25.5% compared to the variant without foliar fertilization.

T 1.

Table 1. Economic results of the application of foliar fertilization in vine nursery

/Indicators	/Variants			
	V1 - Ka bor	V2 Aminobest	V3 -300 Alga - 300	Control
Average yield, pcs. per ha	62868	62280	61920	49320
Total output, BGN.ha ⁻¹	143339	141998	141178	112450
Production costs, BGN.ha ⁻¹ , including	81963	81810	82151	80797
foliar fertilization costs	454	329	689	0
Net income, BGN.ha ⁻¹	61376	60188	59027	31653
Cost price, BGN per pc.	1,30	1,31	1,33	1,64
Rate of profitability, %	74,9	73,6	71,9	39,2

-300 (V3),
109,4%
51,8% (V2)
(V1),
1,4% V1 - - , 1,3% V2 -
1,7% V3 - -300.

The foliar nutrition as a technological procedure in the vine nursery had been related to the additional costs of purchase and applying the foliar fertilizer and harvesting the additional production obtained under its positive impact. The costs of getting and introducing the preparation were the highest in the variant of Alga-300 (V3), exceeding by 109.4% the amount of the required input for the foliar fertilizer Aminobest (V2) and by 51.8% in the variant of treatment with Ka-bor (V1), due to the higher market price of the product. The increase of the total production costs compared to the non-fertilized variant was as follows: by 1.4% for the leaf fertilizer V1 – Ka-bor, by 1.3% for V2 – Aminobest and by 1.7% for V3 – Alga-300.

The faster rate of productivity growth per unit of an area compared to

(V1) – 61 376 BGN.ha⁻¹.
 93,9%.
 -300 (V3) (V2)
 86,5%. 90,1%
 V2 – 1161 BGN.ha⁻¹
 (V1),
 91,1%.
 - 1,30 BGN
 () 87,8%
 (V2) 83,4%
 -300 (V3).

- the growth of the production costs
 - determined the increased net income, as
 - the highest amount was obtained in the
 - variant of Ka-bor foliar fertilizer (V1) - 61
 - 376 BGN.ha⁻¹. The raise compared to the
 - control variant was 93.9%. The sum of
 - the indicator for Aminobest (V2) and
 - Alga-300 (V3) exceeded that of the
 - untreated variant by 90.1% and 86.5%,
 - respectively. The difference between the
 - net incomes from the latter two variants
 - was 1161 BGN.ha⁻¹ in favor of V2 -
 - Aminobest.

The rate of profitability, as an integral indicator of the foliar fertilization economic effect, was the highest in Ka-bor variant (V1), as the increase of the resultant indicator compared to the control variant was 91.1%. In the same variant, the cost price per vine was the lowest – BGN 1.30 per piece. The increase of the production profitability as a result of the foliar fertilization compared to the control (K) was 87.8% for Aminobest (V2) and 83.4% for Alga-300 (V3).

T 2.

Table 2. Economic efficiency of foliar fertilization in vine nursery

/ Indicators	/ Variants			
	V1 - a-bor	V2 Aminobest	V3 -300 Alga - 300	- Control
Additional yield, pcs.ha ⁻¹	13548	12960	12600	0
Additional total output, BGN.ha ⁻¹	30889	29549	28728	0
BGN.ha ⁻¹ Additional costs for application of the foliar fertilizers and for harvesting of the additional production, BGN.ha ⁻¹	1166	1014	1354	0
Additional net income, BGN.ha ⁻¹	29723	28535	27374	0
, BGN.ha ⁻¹ Cost efficiency coefficient, BGN.ha ⁻¹	25,49	28,14	20,22	0

- The comparative analysis data
 - from the three variants of foliar
 - fertilization outlined the highest rates of

Ka- (V1) (2).
 4,5%
 (V2) 7,5% - 300 (V3).
 1340 BGN.ha⁻¹ 2161 BGN.ha⁻¹.
 - (V1) - , -
 4,2% V2 – 8,6%
 V3 – -300.
 ,
 . -
 (V2), 1 BGN
 -
 28,14 BGN
 .
 - (V1) 10,4%
 26,1%
 -300 (V3).

- the additional yield of standard grafted rooted vines, respectively of the additional total output per unit of an area from the application of Ka-bor (V1) (Table 2).

The natural indicator rates increased by 4.5% compared to Aminobest (V2) and 7.5% versus Alga - 300 (V3). The rise in the amount of the additional total output was 1340 BGN.ha⁻¹ and 2161 BGN.ha⁻¹, respectively.

The additional net income generated as a result of the use of Ka – bor foliar fertilizer (V1) was higher than the other two variants. The excess was 4.2% in comparison with V2 – Aminobest and 8.6% versus V3 – Alga-300.

The comparative assessment of the foliar fertilization variants in the vine nursery was based on the indicator of the fertilizer cost efficiency coefficient calculated as the ratio between the additional profit and the application costs of the foliar fertilizers and the additional harvesting of the obtained production.

The most cost-effective variant was the one of Aminobest (V2) where BGN 1 invested for the nutrition of the rooted cuttings generated BGN 28.14 additional profit.

The cost efficiency ratio for this variant exceeded the obtained rates for the rest variants of foliar fertilization by 10.4%, respectively, compared to Ka-bor (V1) and by 26.1% compared to Alga-300 (V3).

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from the comparative economic analysis of the different forms and doses of the foliar fertilizers definitely confirmed the positive

	(V1)	(V2),	
		74,9%	73,6%.
			20,2%
19,6%			
		(V2),	
e		28,14 BGN	
V1 –	–	V3 –	-300.

- impact of this technological procedure on
- the economic effect for vine propagating
- material production.

- The highest values of the economic indicators were realized with the application of Ka-Bor (V1) and Aminobest (V2) foliar fertilizers, where the rate of profitability was respectively 74.9% and 73.6%. The cost price per unit of production was reduced respectively by 20.2% and 19.6% in both variants of foliar fertilization compared to the untreated control.

- The rates of the fertilizing costs efficiency coefficient and harvesting of the additional production determined as the most cost-effective variant the one of Aminobest (V2) foliar fertilizer where BGN 1 costs generated BGN 28.14 additional net income, followed by V1 – Ka-bor and V3 – Alga-300.

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RootMost

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Economic results from the application of RootMost organic fertilizer in the production of vine propagation material

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Institute of Viticulture and Enology, 1 Kala Tepe Str., 5800 Pleven, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

<p>RootMost</p> <p>2014-2016</p> <p>4.</p> <p>()</p> <p>8 L/ha.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>An economic analysis of the results obtained from the application of the RootMost organic fertilizer in the production of vine propagation material was made for determining the economic effect. The research was based on the data from an experiment carried out in the nursery of the Experimental Base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology – Pleven in the period 2014-2016. The rooted cuttings were from Merlot red wine variety and Muscat Vrachanski – white wine variety grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstock. The growth stimulator was introduced twice with the irrigation water (fertigation) through the drip irrigation system at a dose of 8 L/ha. The rates of the economic indicators in the treated variant were compared versus the untreated control for each of both varieties. The comparative analysis based on the rates of the natural resultant indicator, the percentage of standard grafted rooted vines, on the average for the three years of the experiment, definitely confirmed the positive impact of the tested preparation for both varieties.</p>
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44,4%

27,3%.

235,8%

28,6%.

RootMost

139,3%

19,1%.

The theoretical yield, converted per unit of an area, in the treated variant with rooted cuttings of Merlot variety, exceeded by 44.4% the rate found for this indicator in the untreated control and for the cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety the increase was 27.3%. In Merlot variety, the rate of profitability for the treated variant was 235.8% higher compared to the control, and the cost price per unit of output dropped down by 28.6%. The rate of return per unit of input in the variant with fertilizing the grafted rooted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety with RootMost grew by 139.3% compared to the non-fertilized variant, while the cost price per standard grafted rooted vine decreased by 19.1%.

Key words: vine propagation material, nursery, fertigation, economic effect

INTRODUCTION

The production of vine propagation material has been the basis ensuring the sustainable development of the vine-growing in the country, preserving the national identity of the sector. In the conditions of a highly competitive environment, the maintenance of economically viable production of grafted rooted vines has raised the issue of optimizing the composite technological process that was influenced by a complex of biological and ecological factors (Dimitrova et al., 2000; Dimitrova et al., 2003; Dimitrova et al., 2009). The proper determination of an optimal technological variant for the production of vine propagation material should be based on the results of the economic assessment of the proposed improvements in the technological phases of the production process.

The need to improve the production technology of vine propagation material has been the objective of numerous studies of stimulants. Methods for their application have been developed both for

(Dimitrova et al., 2000; Dimitrova et al., 2003; Dimitrova et al., 2009).

in vitro
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 (Radulov et al., 1989; Ivanova and Nikolov, 1996; Doroschenko and Zhucowa, 2014).
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 (Dimitrova et al., 2010; Tsvetanov et al., 2014).
 300, , ,
 (Titova, 2014; Pachev et al., 2016; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).
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 (Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).
 ,
 (Kirovsky, 2014; Titova, 2014).
 RootMost

their *in vitro* multiplication (by addition to the culture medium) and in grafting (by treatment of the cuttings). Thus an improvement in the morphogenesis and regeneration of the plants has been achieved and their adaptability has been enhanced; conditions for better callus formation in the stratification of the cuttings has been created; root formation and development of the rhizogenic zone has been stimulated; the growth has been stimulated and the leaves development on the shoots has been facilitated (Radulov et al., 1989; Ivanova and Nikolov, 1996; Doroschenko and Zhucowa, 2014).

It has been found that rooting and grafted cuttings growth were positively influenced by immunocytophyte, humustim, etc. (Dimitrova et al., 2010; Tsvetanov et al., 2014). A number of micro-fertilizers – Ka-Bor, Aminobest, Alga-300, Burall, Albit, applied during vegetation, have improved the propagation material quality and increased the yield of standard vines (Titova, 2014; Pachev et al., 2016; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016). Applied through the irrigation water during vegetation, RootMost has resulted in an increase in the yield of standard propagation material. The vines obtained after treatment with the growth stimulator have developed shoots of greater length and diameter (Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).

The use of complex preparations, having the properties of growth regulators, micro-fertilizers and anti-depressants allowed the losses in the production of vine propagation material to be reduced, the yields of standard vines to be increased and a good economic effect to be achieved (Kirovsky, 2014; Titova, 2014).

The objective of the study was to determine the economic efficiency of applying RootMost leaf fertilizer in the production of vine propagation material.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2016	2014-	The trial was carried out in the period 2014-2016 in the vine nursery of IVE - Pleven. Cuttings of Merlot (red wine variety) and Muscat Vrachanski (white wine variety), grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4 rootstock were used. During the vegetation they were grown in accordance with the technology adopted by IVE-Pleven. RootMost is a product developed on the basis of algae extract and contains the main nutrients N, P and K as well as alginic acid, cytokinins and other biologically active substances. It was introduced with the irrigation water (fertigation) through the drip irrigation system at a dose of 8 L/ha. The growth stimulator was applied twice, approximately sixty and eighty days after the transplanting of the cuttings in the nursery. A treated variant and untreated control was compared set for each of both varieties.
4.		
RootMost		
N, P K,		
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	8 L/ha.	
Marinkova, 1999).	(Dimov and	The data on the yield were processed by analysis of variance (Dimov and Marinkova, 1999). The average data for this indicator were taken for the three years of the trial so that the effect of the accidental factors could be eliminated. The theoretical yield was calculated based on the rate of standard grafted rooted vines per hectare.
(Nikolov, 1997,anchev and Doichinova, 2005).		Detailed technological charts for each variant of the trial were worked out using the accounting-constructive methodology (Nikolov, 1997,anchev and Doichinova, 2005). The cost of the material inputs were assessed at the current market prices by November 2016. The labour costs were calculated in accordance with the norms and rates used at the time in IVE – Pleven. The amount of the production costs included only the direct costs, excluding those for the production organization and management. The output of standard grafted rooted vines was carried out at an average realization price of BGN 2.28 per 1 piece, according to the official data of the National Statistical Institute.
2016		
	2,28	1

$(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{pc}^{-1})$,
 $(\%)$ (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Kirovsky, 2012).

RootMost e
 (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005, Radomirska, 2011, Manolova et al., 2015):
 $(\text{pc} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$ –

$= Y_1 - Y_0$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$ –

$= \dots$,
 $(\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1})$ –

(P)
 $= -(P + \dots)$

(BGN) –
 (P)
 $= \dots / (P + \dots)$

1

The economic analysis was performed on the basis of the following complex of indicators: yield ($\text{pc} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$), total output ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$), production costs ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$), net income ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$), cost price ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{pc}^{-1}$), rate of profitability (%) (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005; Kirovsky, 2012).

The economic effect of RootMost organic fertilizer application was found by means of the indicators (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005, Radomirska, 2011, Manolova et al., 2015):

- additional yield ($\text{pc} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$) – reflected the output growth compared to the untreated variant.

$Y = Y_1 - Y_0$, where Y_1 and Y_0 is respectively the average yield for the three years in the fertilized variant and the non-fertilized control.

- additional total output ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$) – the value of the additional yield.

$TO = Y \cdot P$, where P is the average realization price of the producer.

- additional net income ($\text{BGN} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$) – the difference between the value of the yield growth (TO), obtained as a result of fertilization and the sum of the fertilizing costs (C_{FER}) and harvesting the additional output (C_{HARV}).

$$Ni = TO - (C_{\text{FER}} + C_{\text{HARV}})$$

- cost effectiveness of fertilization costs (BGN) – the ratio between the additional net income (Ni) and the amount of the fertilization costs (C_{FER}) and harvesting the additional output (C_{HARV}).

$$CE_{\text{FER}} = Ni / (C_{\text{FER}} + C_{\text{HARV}})$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data illustrated in Figure 1 demonstrated the increase in the obtained rate of standard vine propagation material as a result of the fertigation. The higher rate of the indicator in the treated variants compared to the non-fertilized ones for both varieties clearly showed the positive correlation between the main resultant

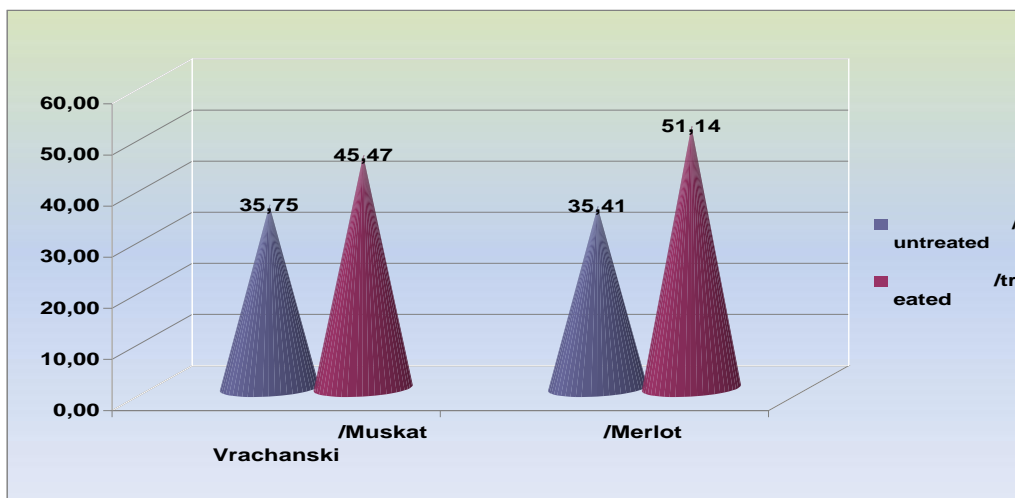
RootMost. -

- 51,14%.

35,75%
35,41%

GD(5,0%) = 8,153; GD(1,0%) = 18,806;
GD(0,1%) = 59,871)
(GD(5,0%) = 5,039; GD(1,0%) =
11,621; GD(0,1%) = 36,999).

indicator of the economic activity and the application of the growth stimulator RootMost. The highest rate of standard grafted rooted vines was obtained in the variant of fertilizing the grafted cuttings of Merlot variety – 51.14%. The rate of the indicator for the untreated variants of both varieties was very close, respectively 35.75% for Muscat Vrachanski and 35.41% for Merlot, an evidence of the positive effect of the fertigation in the vine nursery. The analysis of variance results revealed that the differences compared to the control were statistically proven for both varieties – Merlot (at GD(5.0%) = 8.153; GD(1.0%) = 18.806; GD(0.1%) = 59.871) and Muscat Vrachanski (at GD(5.0%) = 5.039; GD(1.0%) = 11.621; GD(0.1%) = 36.999).



. 1.

, %

Fig. 1. Obtained rate of standard grafted rooted vines per variants of fertigation on the average for the three year period of the trial, %

RootMost

11 664 .ha⁻¹

(1).

The average yield obtained from the treated variant of the rooted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety with RootMost variety exceeded the untreated variant by 11 664 pc.ha⁻¹ (Table 1). The comparison of the indicator rate obtained with the treatment of the rooted cuttings of Merlot variety showed an increase of

.ha⁻¹ 18 876 | 18 876 pc.ha⁻¹ per hectare in favor of the treated variant.

T 1.

RootMost ()

Table 1. Economic results from the application of the organic fertilizer RootMost in vine nursery (fertigation)

/ Indicators	/ Variants			
	Muskat Vrachanski		Merlot	
	untreated	treated	untreated	treated
Average yield, pcs. per ha	42900	54564	42492	61368
Total output, BGN.ha ⁻¹	97812	124406	96882	139919
Production costs, BGN.ha ⁻¹ , including	80797	82674	80438	83033
fertilization costs	-	1600	-	1600
Net income, BGN.ha ⁻¹	17015	41732	16444	56886
Cost price, BGN per pc.	1,88	1,52	1,89	1,35
Rate of profitability, %	21,1	50,5	20,4	68,5

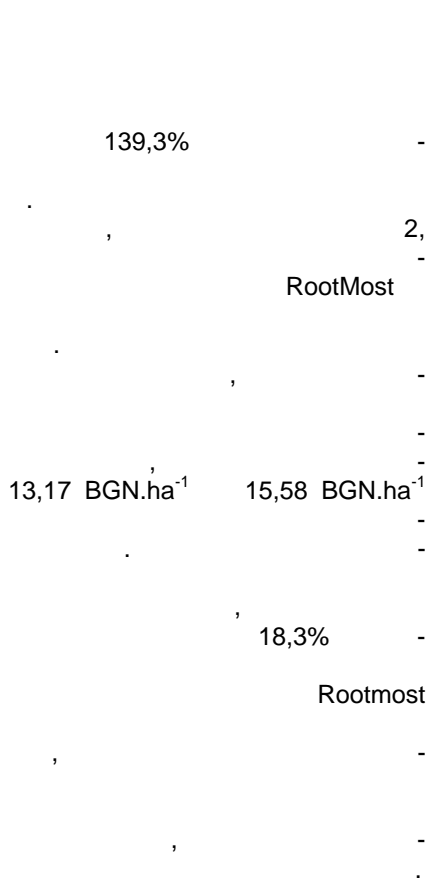
Reflecting the dynamics of the actual yield, the total output in the variants with fertigation exceeded the control variants respectively by 27.2% for Muscat Vrachanski variety by 44.4% for Merlot variety.

The additional inputs for the purchase of the organic fertilizer and harvesting the additional output increased the amount of the production costs for the fertilized variants compared to the untreated control. The difference in the total amount between the treated and untreated variants was more pronounced in the rooted cuttings from Merlot variety, where the established excess was 2595 BGN.ha⁻¹ (3,2%).

1877 BGN.ha⁻¹ (2,3%).

Reflecting the dynamics of the actual yield, the total output in the variants with fertigation exceeded the control variants respectively by 27.2% for Muscat Vrachanski variety by 44.4% for Merlot variety.

The additional inputs for the purchase of the organic fertilizer and harvesting the additional output increased the amount of the production costs for the fertilized variants compared to the untreated control. The difference in the total amount between the treated and untreated variants was more pronounced in the rooted cuttings from Merlot variety, where the established excess was 2595 BGN.ha⁻¹ (3.2%). In the similar variants tested in the nursery with cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety, the amount of the production costs increased by 1877 BGN.ha⁻¹ (by 2.3%). The greater difference in the production cost of the fertilization variant compared to the non-fertilized variant of Merlot variety towards



control variant was by 235.8%. The application of the organic fertilizer to the rooted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety increased the return of the inputs in the production process by 139.3% on the basis of the comparison between the treated and the untreated variant.

The data presented in Table 2, demonstrated the efficiency of the cost of fertilization with RootMost and harvesting the additional output. The cost efficiency coefficient indicated that one BGN additionally invested for the application of fertigation in the vine nursery generated profitability from 13.17 BGN.ha⁻¹ to 15.58 BGN.ha⁻¹ in the rooted cuttings from both studied varieties. The excess of the cost of fertilization efficiency ratio obtained for Merlot variety was 18.3% higher than the rate of the indicator for the variant of RootMost application in the rooted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety, that might be explained again with the manifestation of the varietal specifics in the whole complex of technological phases that determined the production of vine propagation material.

T 2.

RootMost

Table 2. Economic effect from the application of the organic fertilizer RootMost in vine nursery

/ Indicators	/ Variants			
	Muskat Vrachanski		Merlot	
	untreated	treated	untreated	treated
Additional yield (Y), pcs.ha ⁻¹	0	11664	0	18876
Additional total output (TO), BGN.ha ⁻¹	0	26594	0	43037
Additional costs for application of the organic fertilizer (C _{FER}) and for harvesting (C _{HARV}) of the additional production, BGN.ha ⁻¹	0	1877	0	2595
Additional net income (Ni), BGN.ha ⁻¹	0	24717	0	40442
Cost efficiency coefficient (CE _{FER}), BGN.ha ⁻¹	0	13,17	0	15,58

CONCLUSIONS

RootMost,

44,4%
27,2%
145,3%
245,9%
139,3% 235,8%
19,1% 28,6%

RootMost

13,17 BGN
15,58 BGN

- The application of the organic fertilizer RootMost, introduced with the irrigation water had a positive effect on the economic results of the production activity. The yield of standard grafted rooted vines in the treated variant with grafted cuttings of Merlot variety increased by 44.4% compared to the untreated variant. In the variant of the growth stimulator application to the rooted grafted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety the yield increased by 27.2% compared to the untreated control.

- As a result of the increased yield per unit of an area, the values of the economic indicators for the treated variants for both varieties exceeded the obtained values for the untreated rooted cuttings. The net income increased by 145.3% in the fertilization variant of the cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety and by 245.9% in the variant of treatment of the rooted cuttings of Merlot variety in comparison with the similar untreated variants.

- The rate of profitability rate for both variants increased by 139.3% and 235.8% respectively and the cost price per standard grafted rooted vine decreased by 19.1% and 28.6%, respectively.

- The investment of one additional BGN for the application of RootMost in the production of vine propagation material generated a profit amounting to BGN 13.17 when from the treated grafted rooted cuttings of Muscat Vrachanski variety and BGN 15.58 from the treated cuttings of Merlot variety.

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Economic analysis of the results from the application of weed control chemicals in vine nursery

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SUMMARY

The economic analysis of the results of application of weed control chemicals in the process of grafted rooted vines production aimed to outline the most economically feasible variants for future use in practice.

This study was carried out in the period 2014-2016 on the area of the Experimental Base of IVE - Pleven. The rooted cuttings were from the red wine grape variety Merlot. The herbicides were applied immediately after planting with a backpack sprayer. The following variants were studied: V1 - Dual Gold 960 SC (3 L/ha), V2 - Gardoprim plus Gold (4 L/ha), V3 - Wing P (4 L/ha), K - untreated weeded out control. The highest economic effect from the application of soil herbicides in growing rooted cuttings was obtained with the variant of Wing P (V3). The net income generated in this variant increased by 47,8% compared to the control. The rate of profitability went up by 49,4% and the cost price per standard grafted vine decreased by 15,3%.

Key words: vine propagating

2014-2016

V1 - 960 (3 l/ha),
V2 - (4 l/ha), K -
(V3).
47,8%
15,3%.

49,4%

material, herbicides, comparative economic assessment

INTRODUCTION

The application of the chemical weed control method enables the reduction of the labor-intensive operations in the production of vine planting material that is especially important under the projection of the increasingly pronounced tendency of rural depopulation and tangible labor shortages. Studies on the effectiveness and selectivity of a number of herbicides have been carried out since the middle of the 20th century. After the triazine herbicides were no longer in use in the vineyards and the vine nurseries, many trials have been undertaken to study the effect of various active substances on the vegetative manifestations of the grafted cuttings and young vines. The action of lenacil, napropamid, oxyfluorfen, pendimethalin and other active substances with different persistence and herbicidal effect was tested. The proper doses for their application have been established (Gromakovskii et al., 1984, Litvinov et al., 1987, Chelebiev and Katerova, 1988, Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

(Gromakovskii et al., 1984, Litvinov et al., 1987, Chelebiev and Katerova, 1988, Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

500

(arpe et al., 2007).

960

(Prodanova-Marinova, 2012, Prodanova-Marinova, 2015).

Gardoprim plus Gold 500 SC herbicide has been recommended as an efficient substitute for simazine in the vineyards (arpe et al., 2007). Its action, along with Wing P and Dual Gold 960 EC, has also been studied in the nursery of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology, Pleven (Prodanova-Marinova, 2012, Prodanova-Marinova, 2015). The positive results obtained from their application in the production of vine propagation material from Muscat Kaylashki variety were the reason for carrying out such a study with other varieties with different technological features. At present, there is no information about similar studies, conducted in Bulgaria.

The economic effect has been the

(Marinov, 1990, Dimitrova et al., 2009, Vachevska et al., 2009).

(Dimitrova and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

2014-2016 .

4. 960 (960 g/l

s- 500 (312,5 g/l s- + 177,5 g/l (250 g/l

) + 212,5 g/l

)

400 l/ha.

V1 - 960 3 l/ha;

V2 - 500 4 l/ha;

V3 - 4 l/ha;

-

leading criterion for the producer in choosing the complex of technological practices that made up the composite process of vine propagation material production (Marinov, 1990, Dimitrova et al., 2009, Vachevska et al., 2009). The replacement of the manual labor by using herbicides in the growing of rooted vine cuttings has ensured an increase in the economic output of the production activities (Dimitrova and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012). The choice of a suitable herbicide, that would contribute to enhance the entrepreneurial interest of the nurserymen, requires economic justification. Therefore, the objective of this study was to establish the most effective economic option based on a comparative economic analysis of the results obtained from the application of chemicals for weed control in a vine nursery.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out during the period 2014-2016 at the Experimental base of IVE - Pleven. During the various years the nurseries were located on areas with similar soil type – leached chernozem. The cuttings of the red wine variety Merlot were grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4 rootstock.

The treatment with the herbicides Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l *s-metolachlor*), Gardopram plus Gold 500 SC (312.5 g/l *s-metolachlor* + 177.5 g/l *terbuthylazine*) and Wing P (250 g/l *pendimethalin* + 212.5 g/l *dimethenamid PI*) was performed once with a backpack sprayer at a working solution rate of 400 L/ha.

The trial variants were:

V1 – Dual Gold 960 C (dose 3 L/ha);
 V2 – Gardoprim plus Gold 500 SC (dose 4 L/ha);
 V3 – Wing P (dose 4 L/ha);
 – untreated, manually weeded out control.

At the end of the vegetation period,

Marinkov, 1999).

(Dimova and

the yield of standard rooted vines was reported. The data were processed by analysis of variance (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999). The average data on the ratio of premium vines during the three-year study period were analyzed so that the impact of differences in the climatic conditions of the year could be isolated. The indicator rates were used to recalculate the average yield of standard grafted vines per hectare.

, ha^{-1} (

); , $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (

); , $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$

(

); , $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (

);

, $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (

);

, % (

) (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005, Kirovsky, 2012).

The economic analysis was performed based on the indicators: average yield, $\text{pc}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (number of premium grafted rooted vines per unit area); total output, $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (the value expression of the quantity of the premium vine propagation material obtained); production costs, $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (the total amount of material and labor costs for the cultivation of 1 ha of nursery); net income, $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (the difference between the total output and the production costs); cost price, $\text{BGN}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}$ (the production costs and the output quantity ratio); rate of profitability, % (net income and production costs ratio) (Mihaylov and Zapryanov, 2005, Kirovsky, 2012).

(Nikolov, 1997, Anchev and Doichinova, 2005).

2016 ..

2,28 1 ..

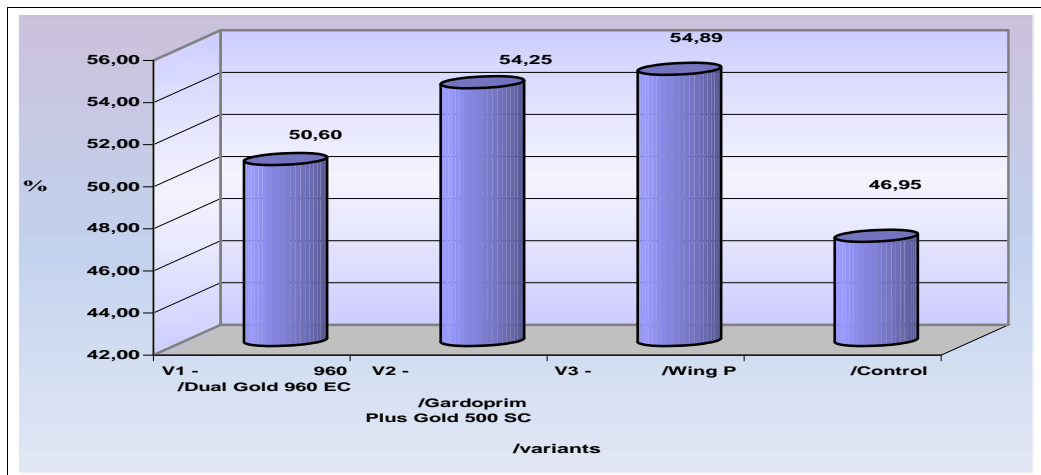
The accounting-constructive method of calculation was applied for determining the production costs under which detailed technological charts were drawn up (Nikolov, 1997, Anchev and Doichinova, 2005). The material inputs were assessed at the current market prices by November 2016, and the labor - by norms and rates used in IVE – Pleven. The total amount of the production costs included only the direct costs, excluding those for the production organization and management. The value assessment of the standard grafted rooted vines was carried out at an average realization price of BGN 2.28 per 1 piece, according to the National Statistical Institute.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rate of standard grafted rooted vines was the major resultant indicator of the production activity as under equal price conditions, its values were decisive for the level of the economic efficiency per variants.

The data illustrated in Figure 1 showed that the obtained rate of standard vine propagation material on the average for the three-year period of the study in all variants of chemical weed control in the nursery exceeded the manually weeded out control – 46.95%.

The highest rates of the indicator were obtained in the Wing P (V3) and Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) herbicide treatment variants, as the difference between the two variants was minimal, followed by the Dual Gold (V1) variant.



. 1.

Fig. 1. Obtained rate of standard grafted rooted vines per variants on the average for the three years of the trail, %

(V3)

The recalculated theoretical average yield per unit area with the application of the soil herbicides Wing P (V3) was the highest exceeding the rate of this indicator in the control variant with 9528 pc.ha⁻¹ (Table

9528 .ha⁻¹ (1).
 (V2)
 960 (V1), 768 .ha⁻¹ 5148 .ha⁻¹.
 15,5% 7,8%.
 ($GD(5,0\%) = 8,821$;
 $GD(1,0\%) = 13,363$; $GD(0,1\%) = 21,480$).

e
 V1
 960 (1083 BGN.ha⁻¹).

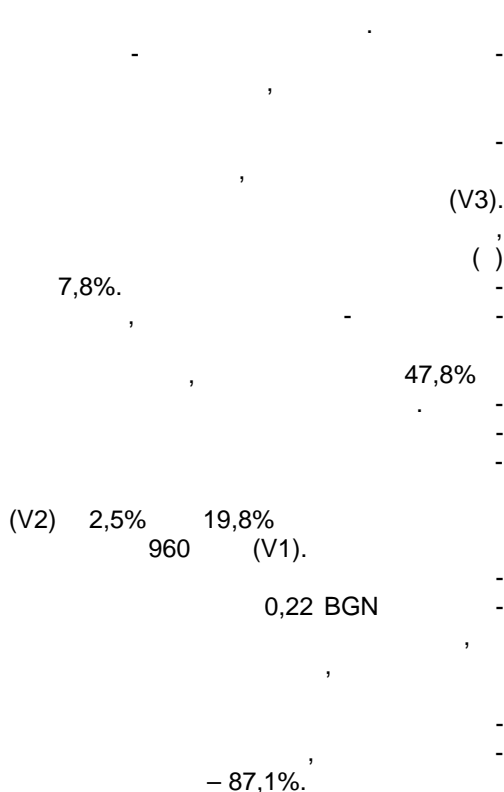
(), 72,6%
 21,9% V2 -
 V3 - ,

(V3) (V2)
 903
 BGN.ha⁻¹ 943 BGN.ha⁻¹.

1). Compared to the other two variants of application of soil herbicides - Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) and Dual Gold 960 SC (V1), the increase was of 768 pc.ha⁻¹ and 5148 pc.ha⁻¹ respectively. In the last two variants, the excess of obtained standard grafted rooted vines compared to the control variant was 15.5% and 7.8%, respectively. In the analysis of variance of the obtained yield of standard grafted rooted vines, the differences between the treated variants and the manually weeded out control were not proven (at $GD(5.0\%) = 8.821$; $GD(1.0\%) = 13.363$; $GD(0.1\%) = 21,480$).

The total production costs, the next major component having an impact on the economic effect rate, in all variants of application of chemical weed control preparations was lower compared to the control variant, as the decrease was the highest in V1 - Dual Gold 960 SC (with 1083 BGN.ha⁻¹). That was due both to the savings of manual labour for maintaining the soil surface weed-free and the lower yields than those obtained with the other two variants of the tested herbicides. The amount of the weed control costs (including purchase and application costs) in this variant fell by 72.6% compared to the control variant, however it exceeded by 21.9% the accounted costs for V2 - Gardoprim plus Gold and V3 - Wing P as a consequence of the higher purchase price of the preparation. The reduction of the total production costs when applying Wing P (V3) and Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) herbicides compared to the triple weeded out control amounted to 903 BGN.ha⁻¹ and 943 BGN.ha⁻¹, respectively.

The complex impact of labour resource saving and the increased rate of standard vine propagation material determined the use of chemical agents against weed vegetation as an important link in technology of vine propagation material production.



The highest rates of the economic indicators obtained as a result of the application of weed control chemicals in the nursery were found with the treatment of Wing P (V3) herbicide. The total output exceeded the amount achieved with the manual weeding out (K) by 7.8%. The increase in the net income as a result of the higher average yield and the achieved manual labour saving was 47.8% compared to the control variant.

The value of this indicator was higher than the one obtained with the preparation Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) by 2.5% and by 19.8% compared to Dual Gold 960 SC (V1). The achieved decrease of the cost price per vine was BGN 0.22 compared to the variant of manual weeding and the rate of profitability, as the main indicator for assessing the economic efficiency of the application of the technological practice, marked the highest rate – 87.1%.

T 1.

Table 1. Economic results of the application of different variants for weed control to thegrapevine nursery

/ Indicators	/ Variants			
	V1 - Dual Gold 960 SC	V2 - Gardoprim plus Gold	V3 - Wing P	- Control
Average yield, pcs. per ha ⁻¹	60720	65100	65868	56340
Total output, BGN.ha ⁻¹	138442	148428	150179	128455
Production costs, BGN.ha ⁻¹ , including	80082	80222	80262	81165
Weed control costs, BGN.ha ⁻¹	496	407	406	1813
Net income, BGN.ha ⁻¹	58360	68206	69917	47290
Cost price, BGN per pc.	1,32	1,23	1,22	1,44
Rate of profitability, %	72,9	85,0	87,1	58,3

A high rate of the total output was also obtained in the variant of chemical weed control in the nursery with the application of the herbicide Gardoprim

BGN.ha⁻¹ (15,5% (V2) – 148 428
 V1 - 7,2% 960). -
 44,2%, 45,8%. -
 1,23 BGN 1 . – 14,6% -
 960 (V1), -
 (7,8 %) -
 23,4%, - 25,0%. -
 0,12 BGN. .⁻¹ -
 2007-2009 . -
 3 l/ha 960 -
 8 l/ha, 2 33 6 l/ha
 80 2 l/ha 3 l/ha
 and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012). -
 (V2) (V3), -
 960 (V1) -

plus Gold (V2) - 148 428 BGN.ha⁻¹ (by 15.5% more than the obtained in the control and 7.2% in V1 - Dual Gold 960 SC).

The increase of the generated net income compared to the manual weeding variant was 44.2% and the rate of profitability went up by 45.8%. The calculated as a result of the ratio between the input production costs and the obtained cost price of the average yield per unit of production amounted to BGN 1.23 per 1 pc. – by 14.6% lower than the control variant.

The application of the soil herbicide Dual Gold 960 SC (V1) as a chemical weed control in the growing of grafted cuttings in the nursery also provided a higher total output (by 7.8%) compared to the manually weeded out control, as a result of the increase rate of standard vine propagation material, respectively the average yield obtained.

The net income grew by 23.4% while the rate of profitability by 25.0%. The cost price per standard grafted rooted vine decreased by 0.12 BGN.pc.⁻¹ compared to the control variant.

The obtained economic results from a study carried out during the 2007-2009 period with grafted cuttings from Muscat Kaylashki variety outlined the application of the soil herbicide Dual Gold 960 SC at a dose of 3 L/ha as the option with the highest economic efficiency compared to the herbicides Stomp 33 C in doses of 6 L/ha and 8 L/ha, Goal 2 at doses of 2 L/ha and 3 L/ha and Venzar 80 WP at a dose of 3 kg/ha (Dimitrova and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012). Under the conditions of the present experiment, due to the lower rate of standard vine propagation material and, at the same time, the higher costs for weed control compared to the other two herbicides - Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) and Wing P (V3), in the variant of treatment with Dual Gold 960 SC (V1) the net income

	14,4%	16,5%	-
0,09 BGN			V2 -
		0,10 BGN	
	V3 -	.	
	(V3).		
	47,8%		
	49,4%,		
		15,3%.	
960	- ()	V1 -	
		(V2),	
(V3).			
44,2%			
		17,1%.	

dropped down by 14.4% and 16.5%, respectively. The cost price per unit output increased by BGN 0.09 compared to V2 - Gardoprim plus Gold and by BGN 0.10 compared to V3 - Wing P.

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from the comparative economic analysis of different variants of weed control in the nursery showed that for all tested soil herbicides the rates of the economic indicators exceeded those found in the manual weeding variant.

The variant of treatment with Wing P (V3) herbicide was distinguished for the highest economic efficiency resulting from the application of chemical weed control agents in the growing of rooted cuttings of the red wine variety Merlot. The net income generated in this variant marked an increase of 47.8% compared to the control. The rate of profitability increased by 49.4% while the cost price per standard grafted rooted vine fell by 15.3%.

With a higher economic efficiency compared to the other two variants - K (control) and V1 - Dual Gold 960 SC was the variant of treatment with Gardoprim plus Gold (V2) herbicide, where the values of the economic indicators were very close to those obtained with Wing P (V3) variant. The net income in this variant marked an increase of 44.2% compared to the control and the decrease of the cost price per unit output was 17.1%.

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960

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960

s-) 960 (960 g/l

10 12

(Fetvadžieva et al., 1986; Tonev, 2000; Tonev et al., 2007).

s- (Sorokina et al., 2011; Šermesic et al., 2013; Kalinova et al., 2014; Hristeva et al., 2015).

(Rankova and Kumanov, 2006; Churkova and Bozhanska, 2016)

960

(Manolova and Rankova, 2007).

investigated varieties to the Dual Gold 960 EC during their rooting might be reproduced by other representatives of those groups.

Key words: vine propagation material, Dual Gold 960 EC, cluster analysis

INTRODUCTION

Dual Gold 960 EC (960 g/l s-metolachlor) is a selective, soil, systemic herbicide. It is absorbed mainly by the germs and not so much by the roots. It suppresses the growth of the sensitive weeds in the early stages of germination as by blocking the mitosis it inhibits the cell division. It destroys the annual gramineous weeds – common barnyardgrass, *Setaria* species, hairy crabgrass, Johnson grass from seeds, etc. It is toxic for some annual dicotyledons – amaranth, white amaranth, white orache, pigweed, chickweed, veronica, shepherd's purse, etc. Its soil persistence lasts from 10 to 12 weeks (Fetvadžieva et al., 1986; Tonev, 2000; Tonev et al., 2007). Dual Gold 960 EC is used for weed control in a wide range of crops. The herbicidal effect of s-metolachlor has been studied in soy, maize, potatoes, tobacco (Sorokina et al., 2011; Šermesic et al., 2013; Kalinova et al., 2014; Hristeva et al., 2015). It has been found that fodder and fruit crops could be treated efficiently (Rankova and Kumanov, 2006; Churkova and Bozhanska, 2016).

The opportunity of applying Dual Gold 960 EC in the production of propagating material from fruit, forest and ornamental crops has been an issue of interest. It was proven that its use for weed control in the production of seedlings from mahaleb cherry had high economic efficiency (Manolova and Rankova, 2007). Metolachlor exercised adequate weed control and did not inhibit the crop plants in the cultivation of mango

(Sancho-Mora et al., 1991).

(Satyawati et al., 1991).

960

(Dimitrova and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012; Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

propagation material (Sancho-Mora et al., 1991).

High efficacy has been reported in field studies in nurseries for forest and ornamental crops (Satyawati et al., 1991).

There have been studies at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology, Pleven on the impact of Dual Gold 960 EC on grafted vine cuttings of Muscat Kaylashki variety and its influence on the propagating material quantity and quality. The herbicide did not cause phytotoxicity in this variety and its application resulted in a high economic effect (Dimitrova and Prodanova-Marinova, 2012; Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of s-metolachlor on a greater number of varieties of different classification groups in the production of vine propagating material as well as to verify the possibility of predicting this response in other varieties from the same groups.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the period 2013 – 2016 at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven the impact of the herbicide Dual Gold EC (960 g/l s-metolachlor) on grafted vine cuttings from six varieties during their rooting was studied. The varieties included in the trial were grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia Openhaim selection (CO4) rootstock and belonged to different classification groups:

- with increased resistance to mildew and low winter temperatures – Storgozia (*Bouquet x Villard Blanc*) Naslada (*Muscat Hamburgski x Villard Blanc*);
- for table grapes production – Mechta (*hybrid 29/12 (Dimiat x Pearl of Csaba x Italy)*) and Muscat Plevenski (*Muscat Hamburgski x Pearl of Csaba*);

2013-2016

() -

(960 g/l s-)

X
4 (4)

-
()
();
- (29/12 ()
()
);

(Ivanov et al. (2004).
 960 (V1 - , V2 -
 , V3 - , V4 -
 , V5 - , V6 -
)
 (1 - , 2 -
 3 - , 4 - , 5 -
 , 6 -).
 0,3 l/da.
 :
 (%);
 (%); ;
 (cm)
 (g).
 (Duran
 and Odelle, 1977; Ward, 1963),
 SPSS – 19.

- for wine grapes production – Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon (cosmopolitan old French varieties).

The origin of the varieties is given by Ivanov et al. (2004).

The trial was single-factor set by the long plots method and included a variant with application of Dual Gold 960 EC (V1 – Storgozia, V2 – Naslada, V3 – Mechta, V4 – Muscat Plevenski, V5 – Merlot, V6 - Cabernet Sauvignon) and manually weeded, not treated control (K1 – Storgozia, K2 – Naslada, K3 – Mechta, K4 – Muscat Plevenski, K5 – Merlot, K6 - Cabernet Sauvignon).

The nurseries were located on leached chernozem soil. The herbicide treatment was performed right after the cuttings transplantation in the nursery immediately before the spray irrigation. The experimental plots were treated at a dose of 0.3 l/da.

The following indicators were recorded: dynamics of grafted cuttings germination (%); yield of rooted vines (%); number of roots; length of the mature growth (cm) and mass of the mature growth (g).

The grouping of the studied variants was done through hierarchical cluster analysis. The method of linkage between the groups (Duran and Odelle, 1977; Ward, 1963) was used and the data were processed with SPSS-19.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data from this trial were fully consistent with the results obtained in the previous studies (Prodanova-Marinova, 2012). Introduced only once, immediately after the grafted cuttings transplantation, Dual Gold 960 EC did not affect adversely their vegetative development.

Despite the lower germination rate observed in the first ten days after the treatment, the process activity increased and fifty days later the controls of

(Prodanova-Marinova, 2012).

960

- Storgozia, Naslada, Mechta, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon varieties had lower rates for this indicator compared to the variants with the applied herbicide (Table 1).

1.

960 (2013-2016 .)

Table 1. Germination rate of grafted cuttings after treatment of the nursery with Dual Gold 960 EC (on the average for the period 2013-2016)

Varieties	/ Germination rate							
	I				V			
	I ten days				V ten days			
	Treated variants		Controls		Treated variants		Controls	
	V	%	K	%	V	%	K	%
/ Storgozia	V1	63,20	K1	66,85	V1	89,64	K1	83,98
/ Naslada	V2	55,73	K2	62,78	V2	86,33	K2	80,87
/ Mechta	V3	50,59	K3	46,69	V3	80,54	K3	68,20
	V4	58,44	K4	68,00	V4	84,75	K4	87,09
Muscat Plevenski								
/ Merlot	V5	59,97	K5	68,23	V5	84,02	K5	78,59
	V6	49,30	K6	50,41	V6	73,14	K6	70,57
Cabernet Sauvignon								

(4) 2,34 %
 -
 (49,30%) (50,59%).
 - (46,69%),
 (50,41%), . . 960
 -
 .
 960 0,3 l/da
 (- V4, - V5
 - V6)

The exception was only for Muscat Plevenski, where in the control (K4) it was reported 2.34% more germinated cuttings. The lowest rate of germinated cuttings was observed for Cabernet Sauvignon (49.30%) and Mechta (50.59%). A similar rate was also recorded in the controls - for Mechta (46.69%), and for Cabernet Sauvignon (50.41%), i.e. Dual Gold 960 EC was not the cause for the poorer viability of the buds in these varieties.

The effect of the tested herbicide on the yield of propagation material from the varieties included in the study was analogous. The application of Dual Gold 960 EC at a dose of 0.3 l/da did not affect adversely its quantity and quality. For three varieties (Muscat Plevenski - V4, Merlot - V5 and Cabernet Sauvignon - V6), the rate of standard rooted vines of the treated variants was actually equal to the one of the controls and for the other

(- V1, - V2
 - V3) (1).
 - 51,34 % (V1)
 48,21 % (1) 20,83
 % (3) 28,93 % (V3)

three (Storgozia - V1, Naslada - V2 and Mechta - V3) it was higher (Figure 1). The yield of propagating material varied depending on the variety – from 51.34% (V1) and 48.21% (K1) for Storgozia to 20.83% (K3) and 28.93% (V3) for Mechta.

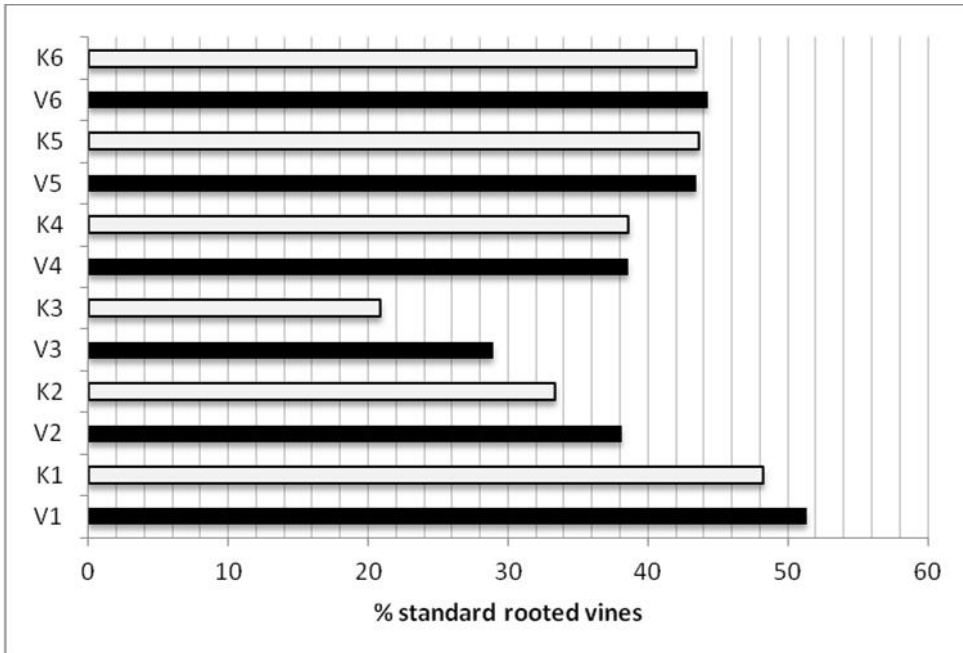


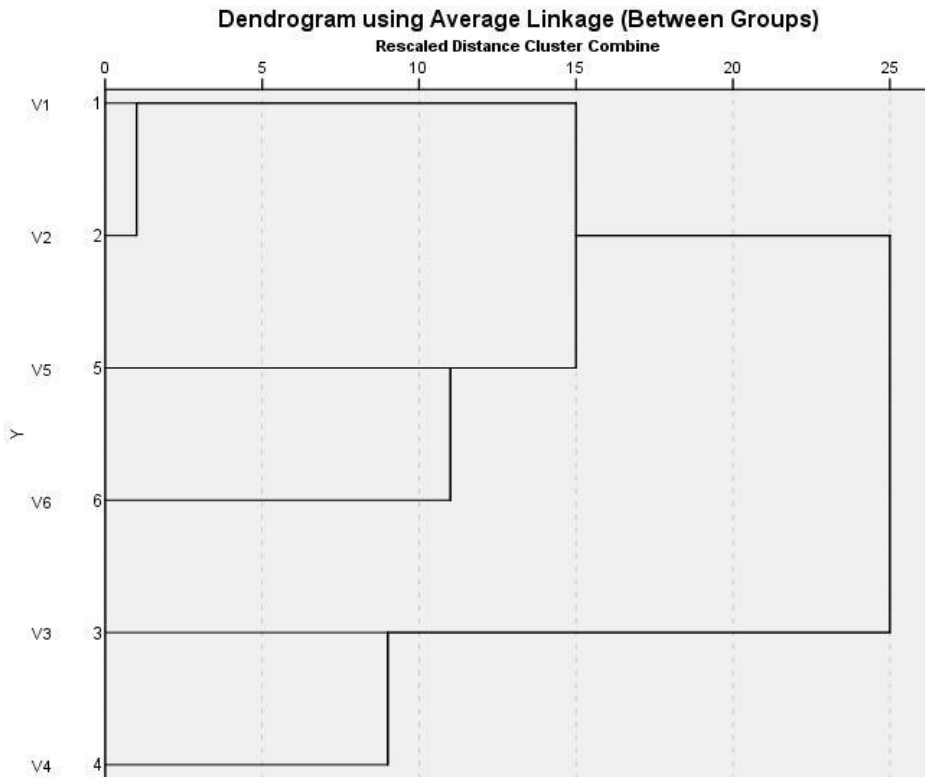
Fig. 1. Yield of standard rooted vines on the average for the period 2013-2016

. 1.
 (1)
 (2).
 (V1, V2, V5, V6)
 () V1
 V2.

In the cluster analysis of the quantity and quality of the propagation material from the treated variants, a grouping was outlined emphasizing the biological differences of the varieties. Dendrogram 1 shows a division into two clusters (Figure 2).

The first one included the four wine varieties (V1, V2, V5, V6) and was divided into two subclusters, differentiated according to the characteristics of the studied propagation material. The first subcluster was formed by the two varieties with increased resistance to mildew and low winter temperatures (Storgozia and Naslada) and comprised V1 and V2. The second

(V5) (V6) – subcluster consisted of Merlot (V5) and Cabernet Sauvignon (V6) - the red wine varieties of French origin. The treated variants (V3 and V4) of the table grapes varieties Mechta and Muscat Plevenski formed the second cluster. The results of the analysis revealed that the response of the tested varieties to Dual Gold 960 EC was determined by the group to which they belong, depending on their biological and technological characteristics.



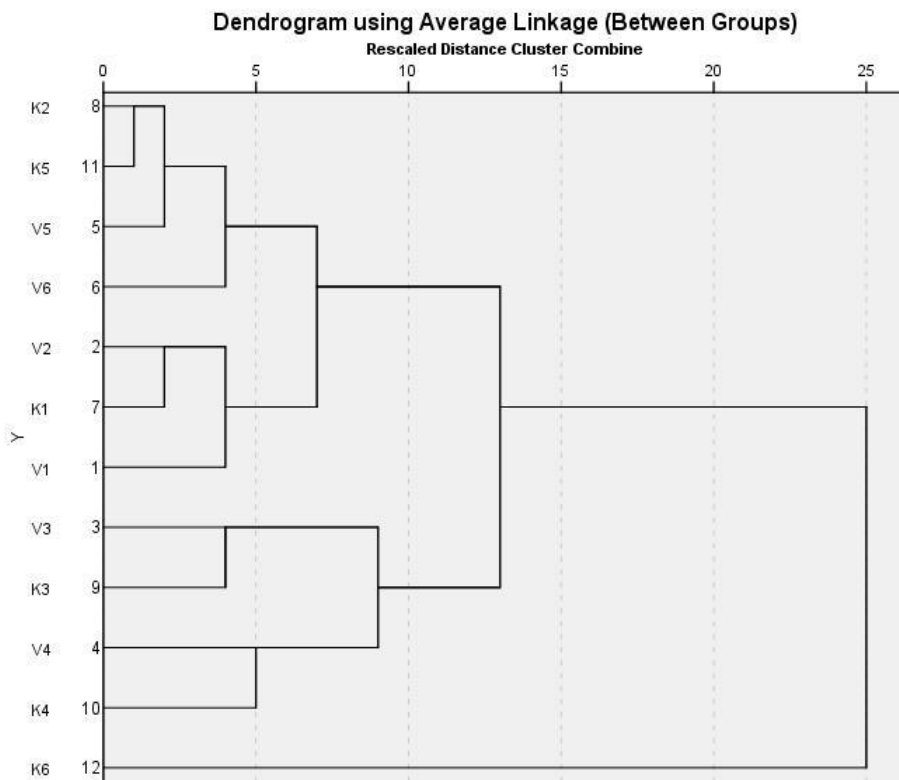
2. 2013-2016 .

Fig. 2. Hierarchical cluster analysis. Dendrogram based on the average distances between the groups for the period 2013-2016

2 (3). The extent to which this response was due to the increased susceptibility to the herbicide could be judged by dendrogram 2 (Figure 3). It analyzed the correlations of the varieties not only in the treated variants but also in the untreated controls. The comparison of the

(2), (V5 5)
 (V6). (V2)
 (V1 1)
 V5 5) (V1 1,
 (V2) (2)
 (6)
 V6 –

Euclidean distances between the groups
 - allowed for an assessment of the linkage
 - ratio between the varieties per yield and
 biometric indices and the identification of
 - the differences resulted from the
 - undesirable herbicidal activity.
 2 Dendrogram 2 included two clusters,
 each with two subclusters. The grouping
 repeated to a great extent that from
 1. dendrogram 1. The first cluster was again
 made up of varieties for wine grapes
 production (Storgozia, Naslada, Merlot
 and Cabernet Sauvignon).
 Their distribution in the individual
 subclusters showed the closeness of the
 treated variants to the controls and did
 not justify the assumption that the
 application of Dual Gold 960 EC resulted
 in some specific response expressed in
 the analyzed indicators. One of the
 subclusters included Naslada (K2), Merlot
 (V5 and K5) and Cabernet Sauvignon
 (V6). Naslada (V2) and Storgozia (V1 and
 K1) formed the second subcluster. The
 closeness between the treated variants
 and the controls (V1 and K1, V5 and K5)
 was indicative of the lack of susceptibility
 to the herbicide in these varieties. The
 treated variant (V2) and the control (K2)
 of Naslada variety were located in the two
 subclusters of the first cluster, but their
 remoteness was the result of the higher
 rates of the indicators – length of the
 mature growth, mass of the mature
 growth and the yield of standard rooted
 vines, measured in the treated variant.
 Similar were the reasons for the
 remoteness of the control (K6) from all
 other members in the grouping, and
 especially from V6 – the treated variant of
 Cabernet Sauvignon.



3. Hierarchical cluster analysis. Dendrogram based on the average distances between the groups for the period 2013-2016

(V3 3)
 (V4 4)
 960
 960
 0,3 l/da

The second cluster consisted entirely of the table grapes varieties Mechta and Muscat Plevenski. The grouping of both varieties in two distinct subclusters – Mechta (V3 and K3) in one and Muscat Plevenski (V4 and K4) in the other one showed a uniformity in the growth and development of the grafted cuttings from the treated variants and the controls. The analysis of the Euclidean distances between the groups showed that there was not a negative response of these varieties to Dual Gold 960 EC at the applied dose.

CONCLUSIONS

The herbicide Dual Gold 960 EC at a dose of treatment 0.3 l/da did not inhibit the growth of the grafted cuttings of

Storgozia, Naslada, Mechta, Muscat Plevenski, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon varieties and did not reduce the rate of germination.

- The single application of the herbicide immediately after the grafted cuttings transplanted in the nursery did not reduce the yield of standard rooted vines from the tested varieties – for Muscat Plevenski, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon, it was actually equal with the controls, while for Storgozia, Naslada and Mechta it was higher.

- The grouping through cluster analysis based on the quantity and quality of the obtained propagation material was a consequence of the biological and physiological similarities between the varieties due to their origin and their specific technological characteristics. The distinction of the clusters showed that there was no negative effect from the treatment with Dual Gold 960 EC and gave reason to believe that similar response could be replicated by other representatives of the pointed groups.

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