

(L_2).

2 %,

two top lateral veins (L_2). The deviations from the regression for this indicator were less than 2%, showing that the method was highly accurate and might be used for determining the size of the leaves and the total leaf surface of whole vines from Storgozia variety.

The obtained regression curve from the individual length of the shoots and their leaf surface ratio had a high degree of correlation, allowing to be used for determining both the leaf surface of the main and lateral shoots as well as the total leaf surface of whole vines with high rate of accuracy.

Key words: vine, shoot, leaf, leaf surface, Storgozia variety

INTRODUCTION

Leaves as the main assimilating organ of vine represented a great interest from a research point of view. Studying and monitoring the processes of vine foliar growth during the vegetation period allowed for the application of differentiated agricultural operations depending on the specific cultivating conditions. Leaf surface was an indicator for determining the plant photosynthetic capacity, the leaf surface index and the pure productivity of photosynthesis. Furthermore, the determination of the plant leaf surface had provided better opportunities for more comprehensive study of the photosynthetic plant productivity.

A number of authors (Winkler, 1962; Slavcheva, 1983; Stoev, 1983) have pointed out that vine leaf surface has been a key factor determining the yield quantity, composition and quality, that was the main objective for grapevine growing.

According to Stoev (1966) the shoot leaf surface was highly dependent on their length and growth. The greater the shoot length was the greater was its leaf surface.

(Winkler, 1962; Slavcheva, 1983; Stoev, 1983)

Stoev (1966)

Gunashev (1972)

The investigations of Gunashev (1972) have also shown that with increasing the total length of the shoots the average number of leaves and the total leaf surface became greater. He found too a very close positive rectilinear correlation between the shoot length and the total leaf surface. Similar correlation was also established by Todorov (1978), who considered that there was a close correlation between the leaf surface of each shoot and its individual length. His findings have also demonstrated that the leaf surface, calculated per unit of shoot length for the different varieties was not the same which was explained by the different length of the internodes in the separate varieties and the varying number of leaves.

Todorov (1978),

The objective of this study was a faster (as less as possible measurements) and relatively accurate method to be found for determining the leaf surface per leaf, shoot or vine for Storgozia variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out in 2016 at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven. The Storgozia variety vines were grown at semi-high training with stem height 1 m, planting distance 2.50 1.30 m, and rootstock Berlandieri x Riparia SO4.

Storgozia variety was selected at IVE - Pleven as a result of interspecies hybridization (Buket x Villar blanc) by Y. Ivanov, V. Valchev and G. Petkov. It was approved by the State Variety Testing Commission in 1976. It is a red wine variety, medium to late ripening. It is practically resistant to downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) and has enhanced resistance to gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) and powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*). In cold-hardiness Storgozia variety is comparable to the frost resistant commercially grown varieties Cabernet Sauvignon, Muscat Ottonel, Rkatsiteli, etc. (Zankov et al., 1985).

2016

1 m,
2,50 1,30 m,
4.

(*Plasmopara viticola*),

(*Botrytis cinerea*)

(*Uncinula necator*).

(Zankov et al, 1985).

Slavcheva (1983),
Carbonneau (1976).

(
)
(Kerin et al, 2000).

100

(cm). T

(cm²).

(L₂)
(L₃).

(Barov Naydenova, 1969;
– Microsoft Excel).

150

Microsoft

Exel.

Three theoretical curves were constructed in advance for determining the leaf surface of Storgozia variety by measuring the linear parameters of the leaves.

The method proposed by Slavcheva (1983), that improved the one of Carbonneau (1976) was used. It could be considered as a non-destructive method for determining leaf surface (the leaves were not separated from the plant) and utilized when the dynamics of the leaf surface growth over time was monitored (Kerin et al., 2000). It was applied for constructing theoretical curves and finding regression equations for determining, as quickly and accurately as possible the leaf surface per leaf, respectively, per vine.

For this purpose 100 leaves of Storgozia variety were selected with the most varied sizes, from different points along the shoot length. The lengths of the leaves were pre-measured along the venation – the principal vein and the lateral ones (cm). These were the distances between the basal notch and the apex of each vein. The leaves were scanned. By means of software the leaf surface (cm²) was determined based on the number of pixels. It was also found the sum of the lengths of the two top lateral veins (L₂) and the two underside lateral veins (L₃).

The data were plotted on a coordinate system by means of which the experimental curves were constructed. The theoretical curves were obtained by regression analysis (Barov and Naydenova, 1969; Microsoft Excel).

The length of 150 shoots was measured and their leaf surface was determined. The correlation between the length of shoots and their total leaf surface was calculated. A regression curve was constructed based on this correlation by Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figures 1, 2 and 3 represented the theoretical curves obtained by non-linear regression (a second order polynomial) for the selected indicators of Storgozia variety – L_1 , L_2 and L_3 , where:

L_1 – the leaf principal vein length;

L_2 – the sum of the two top lateral veins;

L_3 – the sum of the two underside lateral veins;

The equations describing the regression curves were respectively:

$$y_1 = 1.3208x^2 - 1.5861x + 1.0443 \quad (L_1);$$

$$y_2 = 0.4791x^2 - 0.0968x + 2.789 \quad (L_2);$$

$$y_3 = 0.8901x^2 - 0.3408x + 6.8914 \quad (L_3),$$

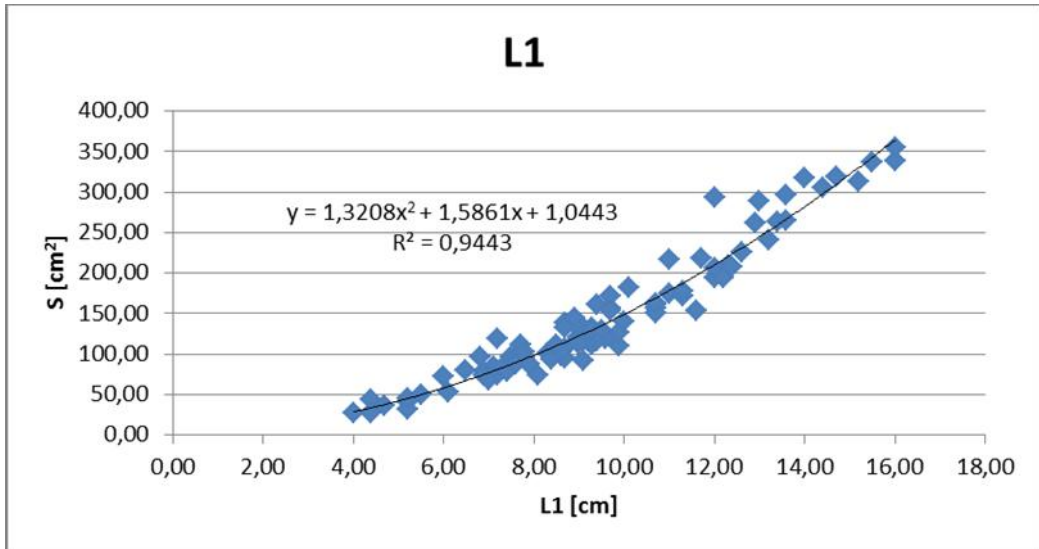
where S was the leaf surface – S (cm^2),

L_1 – the principal vein length (L_1);

L_2 – the sum of the two top lateral veins (L_2);

L_3 – the sum of the two underside lateral veins (L_3), in m.

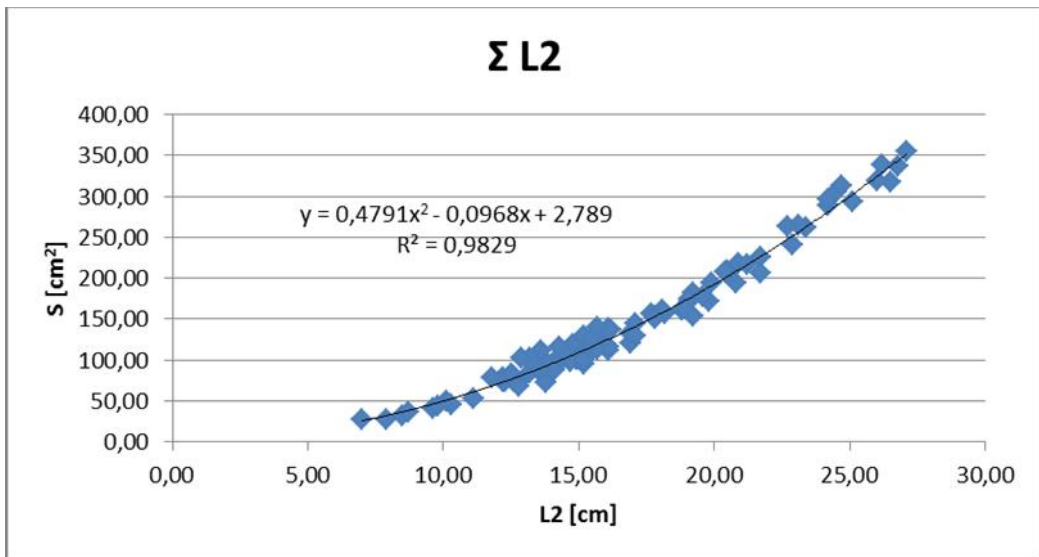
1, 2 3
()
- L_1 , L_2 L_3 , :
 L_1 -
;
 L_2 -
;
 L_3 -
.
-
: $y_1 = 1,3208x^2 - 1,5861x + 1,0443$
(L_1); $y_2 = 0,4791x^2 - 0,0968x + 2,789$ (L_2);
 $y_3 = 0,8901x^2 - 0,3408x + 6,8914$ (L_3),
- S (cm^2), -
(L_1);
(L_2);
(L_3), m.



. 1.

(L_1)

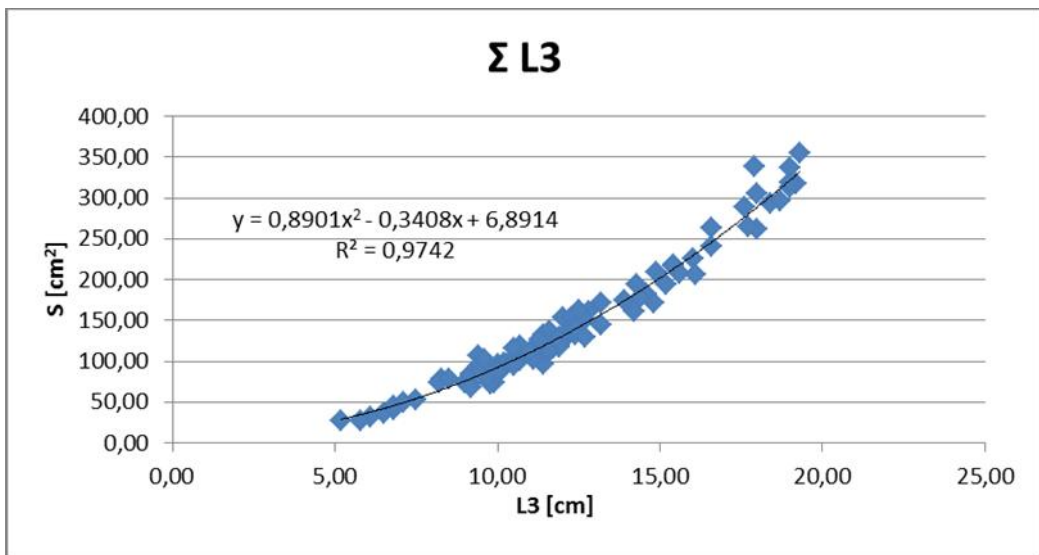
Fig. 1. Theoretical curve for determining leaf surface in accordance with the principal vein length (L_1)



. 2.

(L₂)

Fig. 2. Theoretical curve for determining leaf surface in accordance with the sum of the length of the two top lateral veins (L₂)



. 3.

(L₃)

Fig. 3. Theoretical curve for determining leaf surface in accordance with the sum of the length of the two underside lateral veins (L₃)

(L ₁), (L ₂)	(S),	-		There was non-linear correlation between the leaf surface (S), on the one hand and the principal vein length (L ₁), the sum of the length of the two top (L ₂)
--	------	---	--	---

L₃)

, or the two underside (L₃) lateral veins of
- the vine leaf, on the other hand.
-

Since the correlation ratio could not give
- an accurate picture of the existing
- relationship between the two variables, it
- was used the determination ratio (R²).

(R²).

It represented the square of the
- correlation ratio and justified the
- assumption that there was a causal
- relation between the two signs.

R² = 0,944,
94,4 %

L₁ :

The determination ratio value for
the indicator L₁ was:

R² = 0.944, meaning that 94.4% of
- the variation in the leaf surface under the
- impact of this indicator could be
- explained by the calculated nonlinear
- regression. The deviation from the
- regression (1 - R²) was 5.6%, indicating
- the impact rate of the random factors.

(1 - R²) e 5,6 %,

L₂

- R² = 0,983 98,3 %

For the indicator L₂ the
determination ratio value was slightly
higher R² = 0.983 or 98.3 % of the
- variation under the impact of this indicator
- was explained by the curvilinear
- regression. The deviation from the
- regression was less than 2%.

2 %.

L₃ e R² = 0,974,
97,4 %

The determination ratio for the
- indicator L₃ was R² = 0.974, therefore
- 97.4 % of the leaf surface variation was
- explained by the regression and 2.6 %
- was under the impact of random factors.

2,6 %

It could be seen that the indicator
- the sum of the length of the two top
- lateral veins (L₂) stood out with the
- highest accuracy. The deviations from the
- regression for this indicator were less
- than 2%, demonstrating that the method
- provided a sufficiently high precision to
- be used in determining the leaf surface
- per leaf for Storgozia variety.

(L₂).

2 %, ,

2. -
 (L_2),
 ,
 ,
 3. -
 (R^2) 6 %,
 4. -
 5. -
 () ,
 6. ,
 ,
 ú .

2. The sum of the length of the two top lateral veins (L_2) stood out with the highest accuracy from the rest of the leaf indicators for determining the leaf surface of Storgozia variety showing that the method allowed for determining both the size of the individual leaves and the leaf surface of whole vines with high accuracy.

3. For the three indicators the determination ratio values (R^2) were below 6 %, allowing all the three of them to be used for the determination of the leaf size and the total leaf surface of whole vines with sufficiently great accuracy.

4. There is a correlation between the individual shoot length and their leaf surface.

5. The obtained regression curve from the individual length of the shoots and their leaf surface ratio had a high degree of correlation, allowing to be used for determining both the leaf surface of the main and lateral shoots as well as the total leaf surface of whole vines with high rate of accuracy.

6. The advantage of these methods was that for determining the leaf surface it was not necessary defoliation of the vine, which affected adversely its strength and productive capacity.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Barov, V. and P. Naydenova**, 1969. Statistical methods in field and vegetation trials. Zemizdat, Sofia, pp. 284 (Bg).
2. **Carbonneau, A.**, 1976. Principes et méthodes de mesure de la surface foliaire. Essai de caractérisation des types de feuilles dans le genre *Vitis*. – Ann. Amél. Plantes, 26: 327-343 (Fr).
3. **Gunashev, T. G.**, 1972. Regularities in the emergence of grapevine shoots. *Ruskiy vinograd*, 4(13), 54 (Ru).
4. **Kerin, V., M. Berova, N. Stoeva, A. Vasilev and Z. Zlatev**, 2000. Handbook of Plant Physiology. Accad. Publ. house of HIA, Plovdiv, pp. 178 (Bg).
5. **Slavcheva, T.**, 1983. Theoretical curves for determining the leaf surface in some grapevine varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L.). *Gradinarska i lozarska nauka*, Sofia, XX(3), 89-91 (Bg).
6. **Stoev, K. D.**, 1966. Accumulation of sugars and increasing grapes size. S., ASN (Ru).
7. **Stoev, K. D.**, 1983. Physiology of grapes and the basis of its cultivation. vol. 2. BAS, Sofia, pp. 384 (Ru).

8. **Todorov, H.**, 1978. Some biological characteristics of the growth and fruit bearing capacity of grapevine. Plovdiv (Bg).
9. **Winkler, A. I.**, 1962. General viticulture. Berkley and Los Angeles.
10. **Zankov, Z., D. Babrikov, V. Valchev and A. Donchev**, 1985. Newly bred introduced wine grapevine varieties in Bulgaria. Scientific-Technical Unions in Bulgaria, Central guidelines of the Agricultural Association, pp. 72 (Bg).

*
* -mail: dani_desus@abv.bg

Quantitative and qualitative variations in the grapes and wine of Storgozia variety under different vine loading

Yordanka Belberova*, Tatyana Yoncheva

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

SUMMARY

<p>2014-2016 .</p> <p>19,0 %</p> <p>6 %.</p> <p>44,5 %</p> <p>8,8 2,2</p> <p>(V₁),</p> <p>(V₂).</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The study was carried out in the period 2014-2016 with the objective the impact of the different vine loading on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of grapes yield and wine of Storgozia variety to be investigated.</p> <p>The results showed that by thinning out the clusters (V₁) by 1/3 (33%) in the pea phase the yield per vine was reduced by 19,0 % compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and the average mass per 100 berries were increased by 6 % each. By raising the number of clusters about 46 % (V₂), the average yield per vine went up by 44,5 % compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and per hundred berries went down by 8,8 and 2,2 %, respectively. The highest sugar accumulating rate had the grapes from the variant with thinning out the clusters (V₁) however there was no difference between the control and the variant with the greatest number of flower clusters (V₂). There were no differences in the acid content between the control and the experimental variants per vintages.</p>
---	---	---

V₁,
 V₂,
 284,97 mg/dm³ (2,04 g/dm³ ()).

- The average GAI was the highest in V₁, indicating that the grape composition was the best for obtaining wines of optimal quality. The produced experimental wines had a similar content of SFE and titratable acids. The difference between the variants in the amount of TPC and anthocyanins was more significant as the wines of V₁ and V₂, exceeded the control for these indicators. The highest rates were accounted in the samples of V₂ – average 2.04 g/dm³ (TPC) and 284.97 mg/dm³ (anthocyanins) respectively.
Key words: vine, grapes, wine, chemical composition

INTRODUCTION

(Katerov and Donchev, 1984).
 (Pondev, 1987; Simeonov, 2013).

- The agrobiological features and the technological qualities of a variety are the best manifested only in the case of the favorable combination of the environmental conditions with the appropriate technology for its cultivation (Katerov and Donchev, 1984). One of the most important agrobiological indicators for each vine variety is the grapes yield. It reflects the genetic potential of the variety and the influence of all external factors – soil, climate and cultivation technology (Pondev, 1987; Simeonov, 2013). The specific expression of the yield is the number of clusters and their mass, which represent the actual fertility of each variety.

(Pavlov et al., 1999).

- For determining and realizing the optimal capacities of a vine cultivation technology, it should be known very well the whole complex of constant and variable factors that favor the formation of optimal quantity and quality of grape production (Pavlov et al., 1999). One of the variable factors influencing annually the yield quality is the summer pruning procedures, which consist in removing of various green vegetative and generative organs of the vine or parts of it. In their timely and proper doing, depending on the biological characteristics of the different varieties and the strength of the individual vines, they have a positive impact on the yield and grapes quality (Fisher et al.,

(Fisher et al., 1977; Katerov and Donchev, 1978; Cahoon, 1979; Rangelov and Nikov, 2005).

1977; Katerov and Donchev, 1978; Cahoon, 1979; Rangelov and Nikov, 2005).

Determining the yield by cluster thinning is a green pruning, which is the main means of obtaining the optimum quantity and quality of grapes yield. Left with too many cluster flowers, vine is often overloaded, which results in slower ripening, the clusters have smaller berries, watery consistency of the mesocarp, and a poor sugars and acids ratio (Jackson, 2000).

(Jackson, 2000).

Globally, a number of authors have investigated the influence of summer pruning procedures, including cluster thinning, on the yield quantity and quality of table grapes and wine vine varieties

(Katerov et al., 1978; Looney et al., 1982; Zoecklein et al., 1992; Popov, 2010; Stalev, 2013; Nedelkovski, 2016).

(Katerov et al., 1978; Looney et al., 1982; Zoecklein et al., 1992; Popov, 2010; Stalev, 2013; Nedelkovski, 2016).

According to some authors cluster thinning reduced yield but increased the average weight of clusters and berries (Licul, 1972; Reynolds, 1989; Gil – Muñoz et al., 2009; Mesi et al, 2012). According to others this procedure did not have a significant impact on yield components (Werner et al., 2005; Karoglan et al., 2011; Vranješ et al., 2012), while a third group was convinced that cluster thinning even increased the yield (Dhillon and Singh, 1949; Kondrya et al, 1973).

(Licul, 1972; Reynolds, 1989; Gil – Muñoz et al., 2009; Mesi et al., 2012).

(Werner et al., 2005; Karoglan et al., 2011; Vranješ et al., 2012),

(Dhillon and Singh, 1949; Kondrya et al., 1973).

However all of them agreed that cluster thinning improved grapes quality by raising the sugar content and reducing the total ratio of grapes acidity. Cluster thinning also contributed to the increase in the content of phenols, anthocyanins and tannins in the grape skins (Yamane et al., 2007; Soufleros et al., 2011).

(Yamane et al., 2007; Soufleros et al., 2011).

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of the different cluster loading of the vines on the quantitative and qualitative indicators of grapes and wine from Storgozia variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out during the period 2014-2016 at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven covering 3 consecutive crops. The object of the study was the interspecies red wine Storgozia variety (Buket x Vilar Blan), having increased resistance to mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*), low temperatures, grey mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) and powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*) (Ivanov et al, 1984; Zankov et al, 1985). The experiment was single-factored, in four repetitions, set in accordance with the block method of Fischer (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999). Vines were grafted to Berlandieri x Ripariya Selection Oppenheim 4 (SO4), on semi-high training system, with stem height 1 m, at planting density 2.50 1.30 m. Every year it was done pruning at spurs with individual loading of 18 eyes per vine.

After counting the flower clusters vines were divided into three variants, each one including 40 vines:

V_0 (control) – without cluster thinning, with average number of flower clusters per vine 40.33 (2014), 38.58 (2015), 35.45 (2016).

V_1 – cluster thinning, 1/3 (33.0%) of the total clusters for the variant were removed. The procedure was performed in the pea phase, respectively on June 25, 2014, June 22, 2015, June 21, 2016. Thus, on the average 27 clusters per vine were left in 2014, 22 clusters (2015), 26 clusters (2016).

V_2 – the greatest number of flower clusters, as their average number per cluster was 57.87 (2014), 88.73 (2015), 69.00 (2016).

The analysis of variance was performed in accordance with Fischer at confidence levels of the differences (Student criteria) $p = 5.0 \%$, $p = 1.0 \%$, $p = 0.1 \%$ (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

Grapes from the experimental variants were harvested upon reaching technological maturity. Grapes were

2014-2016 . -
 () - 3
 () ,
 (*Plasmopara viticola*), -
 (*Botrytis cinerea*) -
 (*Uncinula necator*) (Ivanov et al, -
 1984; Zankov et al., 1985). -
 , -
 (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).
 4 (CO4)
 1 m, 2,50
 1,30 m.
 ,
 18 .
 ,
 40 :
 V_0 () -
 40,33 (2014 .), 38,58 (2015 .),
 35,45 (2016 .).
 V_1 -
 1/3 (33,0%)
 25.06.2014 ., 22.06.2015 ., 21.06.2016
 .
 27 (2014 .), 22
 (2015 .), 26 (2016 .).
 V_2 -
 57,87
 (2014 .), 88,73 (2015 .), 69,00 (2016 .).
 ()
) $p = 5,0 \%$, $p = 1,0 \%$, $p = 0,1$
 % (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).
 -
 -
 -
 -

(20 kg
(Yankov, 1992).
Saccharomyces cerevisiae,
20 g/hl.
28 .
(Ivanov et al, 1979).

- processed in the Experimental Winery of
) IVE - Pleven, under the conditions of
micro-vinification (20 kg per variant). The
classical technology for dry red wine
making was applied (Yankov, 1992). The
grape pulp per variants was sulfated and
pure culture dry wine yeast
Saccharomyces cerevisiae was added in
the amount of 20 g/hl. The alcoholic
fermentation was carried at 28 . Upon
the process completion the young wines
were decanted, further sulfated and the
main chemical indicators were analyzed.
The grapes and wine composition was
determined by conventional methods in
the wine-making practice (Ivanov et al,
1979).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quantitative indicators of the
grapes yield from Storgozia variety for the
period 2014-2016 are presented in Table 1.

1
2014-2016 .
(V₂), -
2015 .
(V₁)
(V₀) V₂,
V₂
V₁.
2016 .
V₁ e -
V₂,
(V₀).
V₁ -
(V₂) -
(V₀)
V₁.

During the three years of the study
the variant with the highest number of
flower clusters (V₂), had higher number of
clusters per vine and higher yield per vine
compared to the other two variants.

In 2015, the variant with cluster
thinning (V₁) had proven lower yield than
the control (V₀) and V₂, due to the smaller
total number of clusters in this variant.
The average mass per cluster in V₂ was
proven to be lower than the control and V₁.

In 2016, the yield per vine for
variant V₁ was proven to be lower than
that of V₂ however there was no proven
difference in comparison with the control
(V₀). That was the result of the greater
average mass per cluster in V₁ than the
control, the difference being statistically
proven. The mass per hundred berries in
the variant with the highest number of
flower clusters (V₂) was mathematically
proven to be lower compared to the
control (V₀) and the variant with cluster
thinning V₁.

The mean values of the three years
show that by thinning out the clusters (V₁)
by 1/3 (33%) in the pea phase the yield

(V₁) 1/3 (33,0 %),
 19,0 %
 ,
 6 %.
 46 % (V₂),
 44,5 % ,
 8,8 2,2 %.
 2 -
 2014-2016 .

per vine was reduced by 19.0% compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and the average mass per hundred berries were increased by about 6%. By raising the number of clusters about 46% (V₂), the average yield per vine went up by 44.5% compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and per hundred berries went down by 8.8 and 2.2%, respectively.

Table 2 shows the analysis of variance of the yield indicators from the variants with different loading of Storgozia variety for the period 2014-2016.

1.
 2014-2016 .

Table 1. Quantitative indicators of Storgozia grape harvest for the period 2014-2016

Variant	Vintage	Yield (kg/vine)	Number of clusters per vine	Mass per cluster (g)	Mass of 100 berries (g)
V ₀	2014	5,964	43,00	140,75	207,07
	2015	4,261	29,68	146,8	218,07
	2016	3,331	33,50	98,96	196,075
	Average	4,519	35,39	128,84	207,07
V ₁	2014	5,462	36,78	150,43	219,41
	2015	2,829	20,08	142,40	233,51
	2016	2,689	22,88	118,19	205,32
	Average	3,660	26,58	137,01	219,41
V ₂	2014	8,326	58,92	115,4	193,6
	2015	6,488	52,50	127,00	218,12
	2016	4,775	43,42	109,97	196,08
	Average	6,530	51,61	117,46	202,60

2.

2014-2016 .

Table 2. Comparative dispersion analysis of yield indicators with different vine loading variants of Storgozia variety for the period 2014-2016

Indicators	Variants	/ Year								
		2014			2015			2016		
		x ⁻	Difference	Evidence	x ⁻	Difference	Evidence	x ⁻	Difference	Evidence
Yield (kg/vine)	V ₀	5,96	X	X	4,26	X	X	3,33	X	X
	V ₁	5,46	-0,502	n.s.	2,83	-1,432	(---)	2,69	-0,643	n.s.
	V ₂	8,33	2,362	(+++)	6,49	2,227	(+++)	4,78	1,444	(++)
Mass per cluster (g)	V ₀	140,75	X	X	146,79	X	X	98,96	X	X
	V ₁	150,43	9,676	n.s.	142,45	-4,339	n.s.	118,19	19,231	(++)
	V ₂	144,25	3,498	n.s.	126,96	-19,828	(-)	109,37	10,406	n.s.
Mass of 100 berries (g)	V ₀	207,07	X	X	218,07	X	X	196,08	X	X
	V ₁	219,41	12,341	n.s.	233,51	15,443	n.s.	205,32	9,24	n.s.
	V ₂	193,6	-13,471	n.s.	218,12	0,05	n.s.	196,08	-26,993	(--)
Number of clusters per vine	V ₀	43	X	X	29,68	X	X	33,5	X	X
	V ₁	36,78	-6,225	n.s.	20,08	-9,6	(--)	22,88	-10,625	(---)
	V ₂	58,92	15,917	(+++)	52,5	22,825	(+++)	43,42	9,917	(++)

GD (5,0 %); GD (1,0 %); GD (0,1 %)

3.

2014-2016 .

Table 3. Grapes chemical composition of the studied experimental variants of Storgozia variety for the period 2014-2016

Variant	Vintage	Date of harvest	Sugars g/dm ³	k Titratable acids g/dm ³	() Glucoacidimetric index (GAI): sugars (%)/ titratable acids (g/dm ³)	
V ₀	2014	01.10.	195,00	6,08	3,21	3,05
	2015	05.10.	214,00	5,50	3,89	3,24
	2016	12.09.	240,00	5,10	4,70	3,34
	Average		216,33	5,56	3,88	3,21
V ₁	2014	01.10.	203,00	5,85	3,47	3,06
	2015	05.10.	220,00	5,05	4,35	3,45
	2016	12.09.	237,00	5,10	4,65	3,39
	Average		220,00	5,33	4,13	3,30
V ₂	2014	01.10.	195,00	6,30	3,09	3,00
	2015	05.10.	214,00	5,13	4,17	3,37
	2016	12.09.	239,00	4,80	4,98	3,42
	Average		216,00	5,41	3,99	3,26

3.

- The chemical composition of the grapes from the experimental variants and harvests is presented in Table 3. The

220,00 g/dm³.
 (V₂).
 2016 .
)
 237,00-240,00 g/dm³,
 g/dm³.
 - ,
 - ,
 2014 . (3).
 5,33-5,56 g/dm³.
 2015 . V₀
 V₁ V₂.
 - V₁,
 .
 ,
 4.
 12,83 (V₂) – 13,02
 (V₁) . %.
 (,)
 V₁
 V₂.
 2014, - - , 2016.

data showed that the highest sugar accumulation rate was recorded in variant V₁ (with cluster thinning) – on the average 220.00 g/dm³. There was no difference in the sugar content between the control and the variant with the largest number of flower clusters (V₂). During the study period, the year 2016 had the most favorable conditions for sugars accumulation in grapes. In this vintage at the time of grapes picking (September 12) the recorded sugars rates were within the range of 237.00-240.00 g/dm³, with an acid content of 4.80-5.10 g/dm³. The GAI rates were also the highest, indicating that the raw material had an optimal chemical composition for the production of quality wines.

Grapes, 2014 harvest had the lowest sugars accumulation rates, the highest titratable acids and the lowest GAI, respectively, for the studied period (Table 3). There were no significant differences in the acid content between the control and the experimental variants per years – on the average of 5.33-5.56 g/dm³. Only in 2015, V₀ exceeded insignificantly V₁ and V₂ for this indicator. The average GAI rate for the study period was the highest in V₁, indicating that the grape composition from the variant with cluster thinning was the best for obtaining wines of optimal quality.

The obtained Storgozia wines from the studied vintages were analyzed for the main chemical indicators and their composition is presented in Table 4. The average alcohol rates of the control and the two variants were close, 12.83 (V₂) – 13.02 (V₁) vol. %. There was a correlation between the alcohol rate in the wine and the sugars content in the grapes per variants and the samples of V₁ (cluster thinning), respectively, exceeded the control and V₂ for this indicator. The lowest rates had the wines, 2014 vintage, and the highest – 2016 vintage.

4.

2014-2016 .

Table 4. Chemical composition of the experimental Storgozia wines for the period 2014-2016

Variant	Vintage	/ Indicators							
		Alcohol, vol. %	Sugars g/dm ³	Sugarfreeextractg/dm ³	Titrateacids g/dm ³	Volatile acids g/dm ³	TPC g/dm ³	Anthocyanins mg/dm ³	
V ₀	2014	12,42	4,26	22,64	4,43	0,62	1,50	256,60	3,39
	2015	12,70	2,52	23,38	5,25	0,98	2,44	237,81	3,36
	2016	13,87	1,90	23,60	4,95	0,85	1,18	258,30	3,38
	Average	13,00	2,89	23,21	4,88	0,82	1,71	250,90	3,38
V ₁	2014	12,57	1,40	24,10	4,65	0,62	1,67	279,75	3,41
	2015	13,24	1,95	23,85	4,95	0,99	2,80	259,10	3,27
	2016	13,25	1,00	23,80	4,88	0,80	1,27	295,89	3,40
	Average	13,02	1,45	23,92	4,83	0,80	1,91	278,25	3,36
V ₂	2014	12,40	1,81	22,79	4,80	0,66	1,46	242,54	3,33
	2015	12,66	2,69	22,81	5,03	0,80	2,93	275,88	3,43
	2016	13,43	3,70	24,20	4,43	0,80	1,72	336,50	3,40
	Average	12,83	2,73	23,27	4,75	0,75	2,04	284,97	3,39

The content of sugar-free extract (SFE) was an important indicator of the wines' composition influencing their taste. The average rates of the wines were similar as the experimental variants exceeded insignificantly the control: 23.21 (V₀) – 23.92 (V₁). The SFE quantity was the greatest in the samples, 2016 harvest, in the control and the variant with the highest number of flower clusters (V₂), whereas in the variant with cluster thinning (V₁) - in the samples, 2014 harvest (Table 4).

The titratable acids content of the wines was also very close as their average values were within the range of 4.75 (V₂) – 4.88 (V₀) g/dm³. The samples, 2015 vintage were distinguished for their

The content of sugar-free extract (SFE) was an important indicator of the wines' composition influencing their taste. The average rates of the wines were similar as the experimental variants exceeded insignificantly the control: 23.21 (V₀) – 23.92 (V₁). The SFE quantity was the greatest in the samples, 2016 harvest, in the control and the variant with the highest number of flower clusters (V₂), whereas in the variant with cluster thinning (V₁) - in the samples, 2014 harvest (Table 4).

The titratable acids content of the wines was also very close as their average values were within the range of 4.75 (V₂) – 4.88 (V₀) g/dm³. The samples, 2015 vintage were distinguished for their

2015 . 2015 . 2016 .
 V₂ (4).
 ()
 4 . , V₁ V₂,
 . ,
 V₂, 2,04 g/dm³
 () 284,97 mg/dm³ ().
 2015 .,
 - ,
 2016 .
 (V₁) 1/3 (33 %)
 19,0 % ,
 6 %.
 46 % (V₂), 44,5 %
 ,
 8,8 2,2 %.
 - V₁ (,)
 -
 (V₂).
 .
 -
 V₁, , -

higher acid content. In 2015 and 2016 the wines from the experimental variants did not exceed the control by the titratable acids content, whereas in 2014 the samples from V₂ had the highest acids rates (Table 4).

The content of the total phenolic compounds (TPC) and anthocyanins was of importance for the characteristics of Storgozia variety red wines. The data presented in Table 4 showed the differences between the variants. The wines obtained from V₁ and V₂ surpassed the wines from the control. The highest rates were reported in the samples of V₂, respectively 2.04 g/dm³ (TPC) and 284.97 mg/dm³ (anthocyanins). The wines of all experimental variants, 2015 vintage, were distinguished with the highest TPC content, while the highest anthocyanins ratio had the samples, 2016 vintage.

CONCLUSIONS

By thinning out the clusters (V₁) by 1/3 (33%) in the pea phase the yield per vine was reduced by 19.0% compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and the average mass per hundred berries were increased by about 6%. By raising the number of clusters about 46% (V₂), the average yield per vine went up by 44.5% compared to the control, but the average mass per cluster and per hundred berries went down by 8.8 and 2.2%, respectively.

The highest sugar content had grapes from variant V₁ (with cluster thinning), however there was no difference between the control and the variant with the greatest number of flower clusters (V₂). There were no differences in the acid content between the control and the experimental variants per vintages. The average GAI for the studied period was the highest in V₁, indicating that the grape composition was the best for obtaining wines of optimal quality.

			SFE content in the obtained wines was similar as the experimental variants exceeded the control insignificantly. The titratable acids content was also similar. The differences between the variants in the amount of TPC and anthocyanins were more significant as the wines of V ₁ and V ₂ , exceeded the control. The highest rates were accounted in the samples of V ₂ , respectively, 2.04 g/dm ³ (TPC) and 284.97 mg/dm ³ (anthocyanins).
V ₁	V ₂ ,		
	V ₂ ,	2,04	
g/dm ³ ()	284,97 mg/dm ³ ())	

/ REFERENCES

1. **Cahoon, G. A.**, 1979. Crop control in grapes. In: Proceedings of the Ohio Grape – Wine Short Course, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, OH, pp 32-8.
2. **Dhillon, A. S. and L. Singh**, 1949. The influence of thinning and ringing on the cropping and quality of grapes and the vigor of grapevines. In: Proceedings of the American Society for horticultural science. East Lansing. Mich., vol. 53.
3. **Dimova, Dand E. Marinkov**, 1999. Experiment and biometry. Acad. of the VSI, Plovdiv (Bg).
4. **Fisher, H., A. Bradt, J. Wiebe and V. Kirks**, 1977. Cluster thinning 'De Chaunac' French hybrid grapes improves vine vigor and fruit quality in Ontario. *J. Am. Soc. Hortic. Sci.*, 102: 162-5.
5. **Gil-Muñoz, R. R., J. I. Vila-López, J. I. Fernández-Fernández and A. Martínez-Cutillas**, 2009. Effects of cluster thinning on anthocyanin extractability and chromatic parameters of Syrah and Tempranillo grapes and wines. *Journal Internacional des Sciens de la Vigneet du Vin*, 43(1), 45-53.
6. **Ivanov Y., V. Valchev and G. Petkov**, 1984. Storgozia – a new vine variety. *Grading and viticulture*, Agricultural Academy, XXI(2), 84-87 (Bg).
7. **Ivanov, T., S. Gerov, A. Yankov, G. Bambalov, T. Tonchev, D. Nachkov and M. Marinov**, 1979. Practice in Wine Technology. Plovdiv, ed. "Hristo G. Danov", pp. 530 (Bg).
8. **Jackson, R. S.**, 2000. Wine science: Princioles, practice, perception. Academic Press, San Diego, Kalifornia, SAD.
9. **Karoglan, M., B. Kozinai, L. Maslov, M. Osreoak, T. Dominiko and M. Plichta**, 2001. Effect of cluster thinning on fruit composition of *Vitis vinifera* cv. Pino noar (*Vitis vinifera* L.). *Journal of Central European Agriculture*, 12 (3), 477-485.
10. **Katerov . and . Donchev**, 1978. Results of the introduction and study of grape varieties. A Collection 75 year IVE - Pleven, Publishing house Hr. Danov, Plovdiv, pp. 31-42 (Bg).
11. **Katerov, . and . Donchev**, 1984. The variety – a factor for grape quality, *Agricultural science*, 5, 73-78 (Bg).
12. **Katerov, ., I. Slavkov and B. Rangelov**, 1978. Viticulture. Publishing house Hr. Danov, Plovdiv, pp. 463 (Bg).
13. **Kondrya, S. M., E. B. Bukatar and A. A. Chernenkov**, 1973. Grape Thinning in the cv. Zemchug Saba. *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo SSSR*, 2, 19-20 (Ru).
14. **Licul, R.**, 1972. *Vinogradarstvo i dio, Ku natiskara. Sveu ili ta u Zagrebu.*
15. **Looney, N. E.**, 1981. Some growth regulator and cluster thinning effects on berry set and size, berry quality, and annual production of 'De Chaunac' grapes. *Vitis*, 20: 22-35.

16. **Mesi , J., B. Svitlica and S. Zrinš ak**, 2012. The influence of cluster thinning on yield and quality of grape varieties Muscat (*Vitisvinifera* L.). In: Proceedings 47th Croatian and 7th International Symposium on Agriculture, Opatija, Croatia, 13-17 February 2012.
17. **Nedelkovski, D**, 2016. Influence of some summer rescue operations on the potential fertility of the buds of the variety Vranets, *Viticulture and enology*, 3, 8-12 (Bg).
18. **Pavlov, ., S. Marinov, . Georgiev and . Slavcheva**,1999. Technologies for production of high quality table grapes, *Agricultural science*, 1, 15-17 (Bg).
19. **Pondev, K.**, 1987. Influence of some summer pruning on the yield and quality of the grapes in the variety Ratcali. *Plant Breeding Sciences*, No 5, 94-98 (Bg).
20. **Popov, .**, 2010. Viticulture, Publishing house FU - Sofia, p. 475 (Bg).
21. **Rangelov, B. and M. Nikov**, 2005. Viticulture, Publishing. Matkom, Sofia, pp 380 (Bg).
22. **Reynolds, A. G.**, 1989. "Riesling" grapes respond to cluster thinning and shoot density manipulation. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, 114(3), 364-368.
23. **Simeonov I.**, 2013. Comparative evaluation of yield indices in clones of the cultivar Misket vrchanski, *Agricultural science*, 46(3-4), 39-45 (Bg).
24. **Soufleros, E. H., K. Stavridou and V. Dagkli**, 2011. The effect of cluster thinning on phenolic maturity of *Vitis vinifera* cv. Xinomavro grapes. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, 45(3), 171-179.
25. **Stalev, B.**, 2013. Comparative study of organic and conventional production of table grapes in the region of vill. Naiden Gerovo, Plovdiv district. Autoreferat, AU - Plovdiv, pp. 50 (Bg).
26. **Vranješ, T., M. Osre ak, M. Karoglan and B. Kozina**, 2012. Cluster and b rry thinning impact on the quality of table grape cultivars Black magic and Victoria. *Glasnik Zaštite Bilja*, vol. 35, 4, pp. 88-94.
27. **Werner, J., P. Teszlák and P. Kozma**, 2005. The effect cluster thinning on the grape quality and biological characteristics of grapevine cultivar Hárslevel . In: Conference Title XIV International GESCO Viticulture Congress, Geinheim, Germany, 23-27 August, 2005, pp. 697-701.
28. **Yamane, T., J. Kato and K. Shibayama**, 2007. Coloration of Aki Queen grapes in different production areas and improvement of coloration by girdling and cluster thinning. *Horticultural Research (Japan)*, 6(3), 441-447.
29. **Yankov, A.**, 1992. Wine - making Technology. Sofia, Zemizdat, pp. 355 (Bg).
30. **Zankov, Z., D. Babrikov, V. Valchev and A. Donchev**, 1985. Newly created and introduced vine sortologists in Bulgaria. Scientific-Technical Unions in Bulgaria, Central Agriculture and Agriculture Association, pp. 72 (Bg).

*E-mail: zdravkonakov@gmail.com

Comparative study of the yield and quality of selected clones of Gamza variety

Zdravko Nakov*, Miroslav Ivanov, Iliyan Simeonov

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

SUMMARY

1992
(
6
5, 3-4-4, 52-9-5).
2-17-5 3-4-4)
52-9-5)
2016 . 52-9-5,

After year 1992 at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Plevna (Bulgaria), a study of the intravarietal diversity of the Gamza variety was conducted. Six clones (clone 1-2-3, clone 2-17-5, clone 3-4-4, clone 52-6-5, clone 52-9-4 and clone 52-9-5) were selected by the clones selection method. Significant differences in the indicators of grape yield and grape quality were established. On the first group of clones (clone 1-2-3, clone 2-17-5 and clone 3-4-4), the values of average grape mass and average yield of the vine were close or slightly higher than those of the Gamza variety population. The second group of clones (clone 52-6-5, clone 52-9-4 and clone 52-9-5) have a higher average grape mass, higher mean yield from the vine. The examined clones have good sugar accumulation capacity, with sufficient titratable acids quantity. As a result from the conducted multi-annual surveys, in 2016, a clone Gamza 52-9-5, was launched and proposed for testing by the Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Approbation and Seed Control for distinctibility, homogeneity and stability.

Key words: grapevine, clone, yield, sugars, titratable acids.

INTRODUCTION

Gamza is a late ripening red wine variety. According to some authors, it had come from Albania or Asia Minor (Zelenin and Mishtenko, 1965), while others considered its origin was from Albania (Viala and Vermorel, 1905). Sirakov (1922) and Katerov and Kostov (1964) had described it as one of the oldest local varieties grown on the Bulgarian lands since ancient times. Gamza variety had a limited area of distribution - Central and Western North Bulgaria (Stoev et al., 1960).

Under the impact of various stress factors during its long period of cultivation, significant mutations affecting the individual organs of the plant have occurred in the variety population. For the first time Nedelchev (1938) had observed that this variety had two variations: Plevenska Gamza and a negative one – Green Gamza, where the berries did not ripen simultaneously and many of them remained green. Later, Tsankov (1964) found that in some vines a high rate of the inflorescences were functionally female resulting in intensive putting forth catkins and thus very low yield.

Extensive research of the intravarietal diversity of Gamza variety was undertaken at the end of the 20th century at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology in Pleven (Nakov et al., 2004). A great range of variations, different in size, shape and cluster compactness, berry size, skin colouring, rate of putting forth catkins and millerandage, sugar-accumulating intensity and grape maturity, have been found during the research. From the studied variations, 6 clones were selected by the clonal selection method, object of this research.

(Zelenin and Mishtenko, 1965),
– (Viala and Vermorel, 1905). Sirakov (1922)
Katerov and Kostov (1964)

(Stoev et al., 1960).

(1938) Nedelchev

Tsankov (1964)

et al., 2004). (Nakov

- The purpose of this study was a comparative investigation of the yield and grape quality indicators of selected clones of Gamza variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The comparative study was carried out during the period 2014 – 2016 at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology – Pleven. Its object were 6 newly-selected clones of Gamza variety (Gamza 1-2-3, Gamza 2-17-5, Gamza 3-4-4, Gamza 52-6-5, Gamza 52-9-4 and Gamza 52-9-5). The variety population was used as control. Thirty-five certified vines from each clone and the control were planted at a distance 2.20/1.30 m (350 vines/da). The vines were grafted to Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstock and were grown at improved single Guyot training system.

- Mixed pruning was performed each year with equal winter eyes loading per vine – 18 eyes (3 spurs x 2 eyes and 1 cane x 12 eyes).

The comparative study was performed in line with the approved methodology for clonal selection in the country (Katerov et al., 1990). During the grape ripening phase, the dynamics of sugar accumulation were monitored. Grapes were harvested upon reaching the technological maturity and the yield indicators (average mass per cluster and average yield per vine) as well as grapes quality (sugars and titratable acids content) were recorded.

- The data were statistically processed by analysis of variance at confidence rates of the differences (Student criteria) $p = 5.0 \%$, $p = 1.0 \%$, $p = 0.1 \%$ (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- During the grape ripening phase of the selected clones and the population of Gamza variety, the dynamics of sugar

2014-2016 .
 - 6
 (1-2-3, 52-6-5, 52-9-4, 52-9-5).
 3, 2-17-5, 3-4-4, 52-6-5, 52-9-4
 35
 2,20/1,30 m (350 vines/da).
 4
 18 (3 2 1
 12).
 (Katerov et al., 1990).
 ” ”
 ()
 ()
 ()
 p = 5,0 %, p = 1,0 %, p = 0,1 % (Dimova and Marinkov, 1999).

	-		
	(12.09).		
	08-09.09.	(2014 .)	
15-16.09.	(2016 .)		
1.			
	-		
kg	371,0 g	390,0 g	
52-9-4,	-	6,780 kg	7,200
	52-9-5,		
kg.	340,0 g	384,0 g,	
	-	6,060 kg	6,900
	3-4-4		
		-	
282,0 g,		-	254,0 g
	-	4,064 kg	5,331 kg.
	2-17-5 -	251,0 g	339,0 g,
	52-6-5 -	280,0 g	336,0 g
	-	247,0 g	309,0 g.
7,200 kg	52-9-5 -	6,780 kg	
6,910 kg.	52-9-4 -	6,060 kg	
1 kg:	4,090 kg	5,000 kg	
(),	5,336 kg	

accumulation and the time of reaching technological maturity were monitored. The grape technological maturity of the clones and the control occurred almost simultaneously – by mid-September (September, 12). Depending on the weather conditions of the year, it varied from 08-09 September (2014) to 15-16 September (2016).

The harvesting and accounting the yield and the grapes quality indicators was done at technological maturity. The data are presented in Table 1.

Over the years, significant variations in the rates of the individual yield indicators and the grapes quality were found that were mainly due to the specific climatic conditions.

The highest and the least varied rates of the average mass per cluster – from 371.0 g to 390.0 g and the yield per vine – from 6.780 kg to 7.200 kg were obtained for Gamza 52-9-5, followed by Gamza 52-9-4, where the mass per cluster was within the range from 340.0 g to 384.0 g, and the yield per vine - from 6.060 kg to 6.900 kg. In Gamza 3-4-4 the average mass per cluster was the smallest and the rates were close – from 254.0 g to 282.0 g, however the yield per vine varied broadly from 4.064 kg to 5.331 kg.

In the variety population and the other clones, the average mass per cluster varied considerably. The rates of Gamza 2-17-5 – from 251.0 g to 339.0 g, Gamza 52-6-5 – from 280.0 g to 336.0 g, and the control – 247.0 g to 309.0 g were recorded in the widest range. Regarding the average yield per vine, it was found that the least varied rates had Gamza 52-9-5 – from 6.780 kg to 7.200 kg and Gamza 52-9-4 – from 6.060 kg to 6.910 kg. For the control and the other clones the difference in the yield per years was about and over 1 kg: from 4.090 kg to 5.000 kg (the variety population), from 5.336 kg to 6.305 kg (Gamza 1-2-3), from

6,305 kg (1-2-3),	4,064 kg	4.064 kg to 5.331 kg (Gamza 3-4-4), from 5.684 kg to 7.056 kg (Gamza 52-6-5) and from 3.765 kg to 5.580 kg (Gamza 2-17-5).
5,331 kg (3-4-4),	5,684 kg	
7,056 kg (52-6-5)	3,765 kg	
5,580 kg (2-17-5).		

1.
2014-2016 .

Table 1. Yield and quality of selected clones of the Gamza variety for the period 2014-2016

Index / Clon	Year	Average weight per cluster, g	Yield per vine, kg	Sugars, %	Titrate acids, g/dm ³
population	2014	286.0	4.090	19.40	6.150
	2015	247.0	4.200	17.60	5.300
	2016	309.0	5.000	20.80	5.450
	average	280.7	4.430	19.27	5.633
1-2-3	2014	339.0	6.305	18.80	6.150
	2015	266.0	5.666	17.00	5.000
	2016	290.0	5.336	19.20	5.600
	average	298.3^{n.s}	5.770*	18.33*	5.583^{n.s}
2-17-5	2014	310.0	5.580	19.60	6.250
	2015	251.0	3.765	17.30	5.225
	2016	212.0	4.380	21.10	5.675
	average	277.7^{n.s}	4.575^{n.s}	19.33^{n.s}	5.717^{n.s}
3-4-4	2014	254.0	4.064	18.60	7.800
	2015	272.0	5.331	18.60	5.900
	2016	282.0	4.512	21.30	5.525
	average	269.3^{n.s}	4.663^{n.s}	19.50^{n.s}	6.408*
52-6-5	2014	280.0	5.684	19.30	7.800
	2015	336.0	7.056	19.20	6.050
	2016	310.0	6.200	21.60	5.375
	average	308.7*	6.313*	20.03*	6.408*
52-9-4	2014	341.0	6.060	19.10	6.300
	2015	289.0	6.088	19.70	5.750
	2016	384.0	6.910	21.60	5.600
	average	338.0*	6.349*	20.13*	5.883^{n.s}
52-9-5	2014	370.0	6.820	19.70	6.250
	2015	389.0	6.780	17.60	5.375
	2016	390.0	7.200	21.80	5.450
	average	383.0*	6.933*	20.37*	5.692^{n.s}

2014			
18,60 %	1-2-3 – 18,80 %		3-4-4 –
19,70 %	(19,10 % (52-9-4)		19,40 %
3-4-4	6,150 g/dm ³		
2015	1-2-3 7,800 g/dm ³		52-6-5.
5,000	– 19,70 %	1-2-3	–
	g/dm ³ ,		52-9-4
5,300 g/dm ³	19,70 %		5,750 g/dm ³
		17,60 %	
			(
	2016		
(19,20 % (1-2-3)		21,80 %
	52-9-5) 20,80 %		
9-5	5,450 g/dm ³		52-
	2-17-5.		5,675 g/dm ³
	(1-2-3,		3
	3-4-4)		2-17-5

A significant difference was also observed in the amount of sugars and titratable acids in grapes per vintages. The grapes from the year 2014 were characterized by good sugar content and higher titratable acidity. Grape must analysis showed that the lowest sugars had Gamza 1-2-3 – 18.80% and Gamza 3-4-4 – 18.60%. In the rest of the clones, they ranged from 19.10% (Gamza 52-9-4) to 19.70% (Gamza 52-9-5), and 19.40% of the control. The titratable acids were within the range from 6.150 g/dm³ for the control and Gamza 1-2-3 to 7.800 g/dm³ for Gamza 3-4-4 and Gamza 52-6-5. The grapes, the 2015 vintage, had also insufficient amount of sugars and low titratable acidity. Gamza 1-2-3 had the lowest sugars – 19.70% and titratable acids – 5.000 g/dm³ and Gamza 52-9-4 had the highest content – 19.70% sugars and 5.750 g/dm³ titratable acids. The grapes from the variety population had 17.60% sugars and 5.300 g/dm³ titratable acids. The frequent and heavy rainfall in September of both years favored the development of fungal diseases (*Botrytis cinerea*), that necessitated earlier harvesting and accounting of grapes yield and quality.

In 2016, the onset of the grape ripening phase was earlier than usual for the region of Pleven and the variety. The high temperatures in August and early September favoured the more intensive sugar-accumulating. Despite the high yield, the sugars content of the studied clones ranged from 19.20% (Gamza 1-2-3) to 21.80% (Gamza 52-9-5) and 20.80% of the variety population. The amount of titratable acids was from 5.450 g/dm³ for Gamza 52-9-5 and the control to 5.675 g/dm³ for Gamza 2-17-5.

The comparative statistical analysis of the data showed that in 3 of the clones (Gamza 1-2-3, Gamza 2-17-5 and Gamza 3-4-4) there was no proven difference in the average mass per cluster and the average yield per vine

280,7 g, 1-2-3), 277,7 g
 : 298,3 g (2-17-5) 269,3 g (3-4-4).
 4,430 kg
 5,336 kg, 4,575
 kg 4,512 kg
 3
 308,7 g 52-6-5,
 369,0 g 52-9-4 383,0 g
 52-9-5,
 - 6,313 kg, 6,349 kg 6,933 kg.
 - 19,33 %
 (2-17-5) 19,50 % (3-4-4) 19,27 %
 1-2-3,
 - 20,03 % (
 52-6-5) 20,37 % (52-9-5),
 3-
 4-4 52-6-5 - 6,408 g/dm³,
 5,633 g/dm³
 5,583 g/dm³
 1-2-3 5,883 g/dm³
 52-9-4.

compared to the control. The average mass per cluster of the population was 280.7 g, and of the clones: 298.3 g (Gamza 1-2-3), 277.7 g (Gamza 2-17-5) and 269.3 g (Gamza 3-4-4). The average yield per vine was 4.430 kg for the control and 5.336 kg, 4.575 kg and 4.512 kg for the clones, respectively. For the other 3 clones, the productivity rates were higher. The average mass per cluster was 308.7 g for Gamza 52-6-5, 369.0 g for Gamza 52-9-4 and 383.0 g for Gamza 52-9-5, while the average yield per vine - 6.313 kg, 6.349 kg and 6.933 kg.

Regarding the grapes quality indicators, there was no proven difference in the sugar rates of the clones from the first group - from 19.33% (2-17-5) to 19.50% (3-4-4) with 19.27% of the variety population. The exception was clone 1-2-3, where the difference compared to the population was proven but it was negative. In the second group of clones the amount of sugars has been proven to be higher - from 20.03% (Gamza 52-6-5) to 20.37% (Gamza 52-9-5), due to their better sugar-accumulating capacity. Only Gamza 3-4-4 and Gamza 52-6-5 - 6.408 g/dm³ were distinguished with mathematically proven higher titratable acidity, compared to 5.633 g/dm³ of the variety population. The titratable acids of the rest of the clones were in the range from 5.583 g/dm³ of Gamza 1-2-3 to 5.883 g/dm³ of Gamza 52-9-4.

CONCLUSIONS

1.

1. The comparative study showed a significant difference in the yield and grape quality of the selected clones, that could be divided into the following groups:

- clones where the average mass per cluster and yield per vine were insignificantly higher than those of the variety population and having unsatisfactory sugar-accumulating capacity - Gamza 1-2-3;

- clones where the average mass per cluster and yield per vine were close

2-17-5	3-4-4;	-	to the variety population and having good sugar-accumulating capacity - Gamza 2-17-5 and Gamza 3-4-4;
-		-	- clones with significantly higher average mass per cluster, higher yield per vine and more intense sugar accumulation – Gamza 52-6-5, Gamza 52-9-4 and Gamza 52-9-5.
52-9-4	52-9-5.	52-6-5,	
2.			2. Based on the results obtained from the comparative study, Gamza clone 52-9-5 was outlined and proposed in 2016 to be tested by the Executive Agency of Plant Variety Testing, Approbation and Seed Control for distinctiveness, uniformity and stability.
2016	52-9-5	-	
		-	
		-	
		-	

/ REFERENCES

1. **Dimova, D and E. Marinkov**, 1999. Experiment and biometry. Acad. of the VSI, Plovdiv (Bg).
2. **Katerov, . and P. stov**, 1964. Catalog of varieties of vines in Bulgaria, S., Zemizdat, pp. 196 (Bg).
3. **Katerov, . et al.**, 1990. Bulgarian Ampelography. Clonal and sanitary selection. Publishing House of the BAS, pp. 195-200 (Bg).
4. **Nakov, Z., M. Ivanov and I. Simeonov**, 2004. Study on the intravarietal diversity in Gamza variety. In: Symposium proceedings, II Balkan symposium of viticulture and enology, Pleven, 08-10.09.2004, pp. 196-200.
5. **Nedelchev, N.**, 1938. Ampelographia. S., Printing press, pp. 223 (Bg).
6. **Sirakov, G.**, 1922. Description of one of the best-quality local grapes, Gorna Oryahovitsa, pr. "P. Grigoriev and co", pp. 24 (Bg).
7. **Stoev, . et al.**, 1960. Regionalization of viticulture in Bulgaria. In: Science. Tr. SRIVE-Pleven, v. ., S., Zemizdat, pp. 110 (Bg).
8. **Tsankov, B.**, 1964. Incomplete variations of the varieties Bolgar and Gamza. Science. Tr. VSI "V. Kolarov "- Plovdiv, 13(2), 47-54 (Bg).
9. **Viala, P. and V. Vermorel**, 1905. Ampelografie. vol. 6, Paris, Masson, pp. 476 (Fr).
10. **Zelenin, I and I. Mishtenko**, 1965. Kadarka. In: Ampelographia USSR, v. 2, Uncommon varieties of grapes, Pishtepromizdat, pp. 10-13 (Ru).

E-mail: tolj_74@abv.bg

Comparative study of Rubin variety affinity to different rootstock in the nursery

Anatoli Iliev

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

SUMMARY

CO4 –

53

46,1%,

4 – 41,4%.

et al., 1990)

(110

110

(Katerov

- A comparative study was carried
- out of Rubin variety affinity to the
- rootstocks Berlandieri Riparia SO4 –
- basic for the country (control), Berlandieri
- x Rupestris 110 Richter, Riparia x
- (Cordifolia x Rupestris) 44-53 Maleg and
- Ferkal. The regeneration stages of the
- grafted cuttings after stratification were
- reported – callus induction at the location
- of the graft and the rootstock base, the
- root formation capacity and the cutting
- buds development. The dynamics of
- germination, growth and ripening of the
- grafted vines were monitored. The
- difference in yield of the standard rooted
- vines was reported. The highest rate of
- standard vines was obtained with the
- combination of 110 Richter rootstock –
- 46.1%, and the lowest rate with CO4
- rootstock – 41.4%.

Key words: variety, rootstock,
affinity, nursery, grafting, callus, vines

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary viticulture (Katerov et al., 1990) shall be impossible without the availability of phylloxera resistant rootstocks suitable for the various weather

and soil conditions and for the individual grapevine varieties. Their use in practice was necessitated after the penetration of phylloxera in the European vineyards, grown on their own root, which for a short time had destroyed them. Throughout Europe, including Bulgaria (where the phylloxera was first discovered in 1884 in Vidin), grapevine growing became possible after the grafting of the cultivars to rootstocks resistant to the root phylloxera.

The choice of the rootstock and the cutting, according to Lelakis (1960) should be the result of observing three combinations: soil-rootstock, rootstock-cutting and cutting-climate. That means when selecting a rootstock it should be considered its interaction with the soil and the cutting, while of the cutting – its interaction with the rootstock and the climate.

The behavior of the individual components during grafting has been the subject of numerous studies and it was related to the interdependent influence between the rootstock and the cutting, determining the physiological functioning of both genotypes, as it has been difficult to be pointed which one has played a more important role (Lilov, 1976; Pouget and Delas, 1982; Becher, 1984).

and soil conditions and for the individual grapevine varieties. Their use in practice was necessitated after the penetration of phylloxera in the European vineyards, grown on their own root, which for a short time had destroyed them. Throughout Europe, including Bulgaria (where the phylloxera was first discovered in 1884 in Vidin), grapevine growing became possible after the grafting of the cultivars to rootstocks resistant to the root phylloxera.

The choice of the rootstock and the cutting, according to Lelakis (1960) should be the result of observing three combinations: soil-rootstock, rootstock-cutting and cutting-climate. That means when selecting a rootstock it should be considered its interaction with the soil and the cutting, while of the cutting – its interaction with the rootstock and the climate.

The behavior of the individual components during grafting has been the subject of numerous studies and it was related to the interdependent influence between the rootstock and the cutting, determining the physiological functioning of both genotypes, as it has been difficult to be pointed which one has played a more important role (Lilov, 1976; Pouget and Delas, 1982; Becher, 1984).

Since affinity could not yet be predicted based on the current level of knowledge, the selection of the rootstocks for certain regions for the respective grapevine varieties might be solved only by the direct experiment. Therefore, prior to any recommendation and use of the rootstock, a local study is required because the obtained results are not consistent for the different regions of Europe

The objective of this study was to investigate Rubin variety affinity to some types of rootstocks that have not been studied so far, by obtaining a biologically valuable, viable and productive grapevine.

2011-2013

Rihter;

1.

1.1.

1.2.

2.

2.1.

2.2.

2.3.

3.

*

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The trial was carried out during the period 2011-2013 in the vine nursery of the Experimental base of IVE - Pleven. The study was conducted with Rubin variety grafted to the following rootstocks:

American-American hybrids:

- Berlandieri Riparia CO4 – control (basic for the country);

- Berlandieri x Rupestris 110

Richter

- Riparia x Rupestris x Cordifolia

44-53 Malegue;

European-American hybrids:

- Ferkal (/Berlandieri Colombar/ /Cabernet Sauvignon Berlandieri/);

Grafting was performed on a table, by machine. The stratification of the grafted cuttings was done by the classical technology in sawdust under constant monitoring of the stratification conditions – temperature at the place of grafting, air temperature and humidity.

The grafted cuttings were rooted by bed-lining technology.

The following indicators were recorded during the period of the study:

1. Investigations of the regeneration processes after the stratification of the grafted variants:

1.1. Callus induction at the site of grafting and the base of the rootstock;

1.2. Root-formation capacity of the rootstock;

2. Investigations of the vegetative manifestations of the individual variants in the nursery;

2.1. Dynamics of germination;

2.2. Dynamics of shoot growth;

2.3. Dynamics of shoot maturing;

3. Yield of standard vines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

* *Degree of callus induction during the stratification of the grafted cuttings*

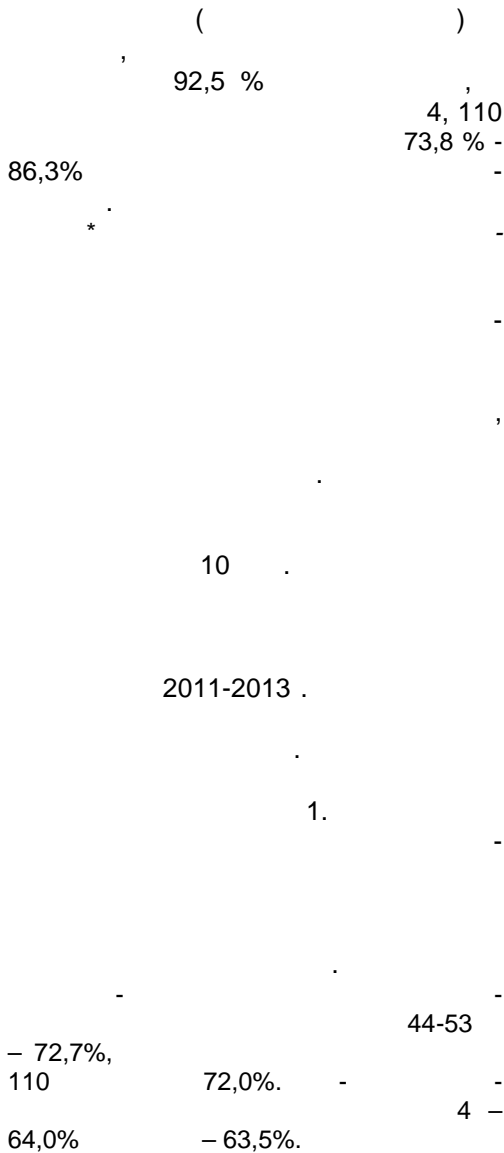
For all variety/rootstock combinations,

1.

– 2011-2013 .

Table 1. Callus induction and root-formation after stratification – 2011-2013

Variant	Year	/ At the graft					/ Buds		/ At the base					With roots	Without roots	Number of roots
		0	1/3	1/2	2/3	Full	Deve loped	Undeve loped	0	1/3	1/2	2/3	Full			
Rubin S 4	2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	72.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	0.11
	2012	1.25	17.5	10.0	32.5	38.75	81.25	18.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.75	91.25	11.25	92.5	0.19 pc.
	2013	5.0	7.5	12.5	17.5	57.5	67.5	32.5	22.5	20.0	5.0	22.5	30.0	65.0	35.0	1.20 pc.
/Average %		2,1	8.3	7.5	17.5	64.6	73.8	26.3	7.5	6.7	1.7	10.4	73.8	27.1	74.2	0.5
Rubin 110R	2011	1.25	17.5	10.0	32.5	38.75	81.25	18.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.75	91.25	11.25	92.5	0.19 pc.
	2012	0.0	2.5	2.5	17.5	77.5	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	57.5	42.5	2.23 pc.
	2013	0.0	0.0	7.5	22.5	70.0	97.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	5.0	25.0	60.0	52.5	35.0	2.33
/Average %		0,4	6.7	6.7	24.2	62.1	86.3	13.8	0.8	2.5	1.7	12.9	82.1	40.4	56.7	1.6
Rubin 44-53M	2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	55.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	1.25	3.75	95.0	83.75	16.25	3.25 pc.
	2012	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	95.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	92.5	7.5	4.58 pc.
	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	2.5	4.60 pc.
/Average %		0,0	0.8	0.0	1.7	97.5	74.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	97.5	91.3	8.8	4.1
Rubin Ferkal	2011	0.0	8.75	6.25	23.75	61.25	85.0	15.0	1.25	2.5	3.75	37.5	55.0	95.0	5.0	5.28
	2012	0.0	7.5	12.5	30.0	50.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	0.0	6.8
	2013	0.0	7.5	2.5	7.5	82.5	97.5	2.5	7.5	7.5	5.0	12.5	67.5	100.0	0.0	5.53
/Average %		0,0	7.9	7.1	20.4	64.6	92.5	7.5	2.9	3.3	2.9	18.3	72.5	98.3	1.7	5.9



1.
Fig. 1. Dynamics of germination

When accounting the indicator developed buds (germinated shoots) it was found that the variant with Ferkal rootstock had 92.5% developed buds while the other three variants with SO4, 110 Richter and Ferkal were within the range 73.8% - 86.3% developed buds after the stratification.

**Impact level of the rootstocks on the vegetative processes of the grafter varieties per combinations*

The impact of the rootstocks on the vegetative manifestations of the grafted varieties was studied by taking into account the dynamics of germination, growth and ripening of the shoots during vegetation.

The shoots germination of the grafted variants was reported in dynamics each 10 days. The germinated shoots per replications were counted for all variants in the trial, and then the average results were calculated for the period 2011-2013 and turned as a percentage of the number of the rooted grafted cuttings. The results for this indicator are presented in Figure 1.

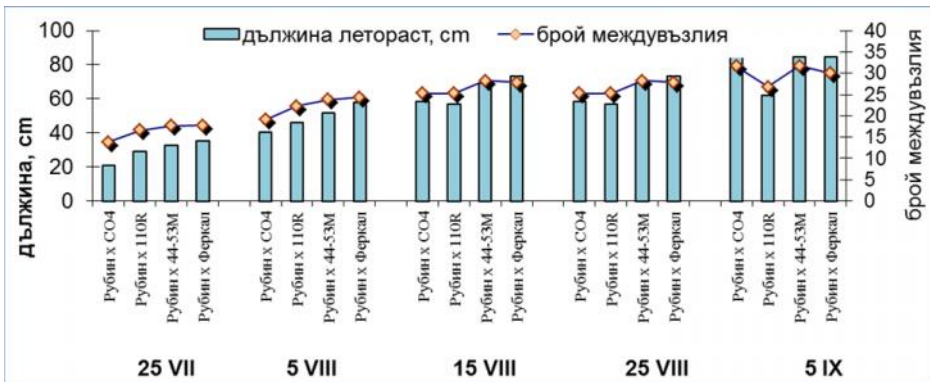
The reported data showed a fairly good germination in all variants despite the very large differences in the results over the years of the study.

Better germination rate was observed in the variants of 44-53 M rootstock – 72.7%, followed by 110 Richter – 72.0%. The lowest germination rate was reported for SO4 rootstock – 64.0% and Ferkal – 63.5%.

2)

89,6 cm
 4 – 89,7 cm, 44-53
 – 85,2 cm
 – 68,4 cm
 110
 110
 28,7
 – 32,0

The highest, almost equal, results were recorded for SO4 – 89.7 cm, 44-53 M – 89.6 cm and Ferkal – 85.2 cm length of the principal shoot, while the lowest for 110 Richter – 68.4 cm length of the principal shoot when monitoring the growth dynamics of the rooted vines (Figure 2) in the nursery. There was no significant difference with regard to the number of internodes. The highest number of internodes had the variant of Ferkal – 32.0, and the smallest again had the variant with the smallest growth 110 Richter – 28.7.

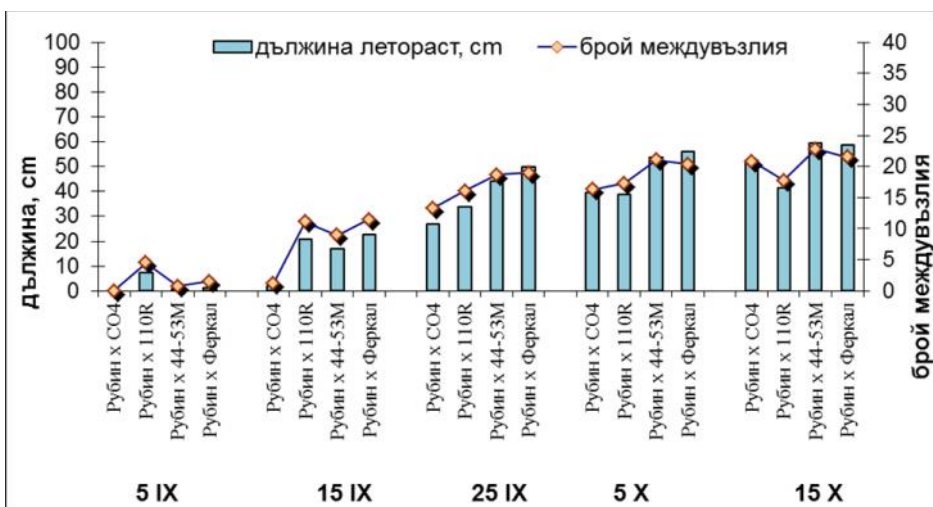


. 2.

Fig. 2. Dynamics of growing of Rubini variety

1,5 cm – 54,4 cm
 55,9 cm
 44-53
 – 19,3
 20,9
 44-53
 110
 – 43,6
 cm
 17,9

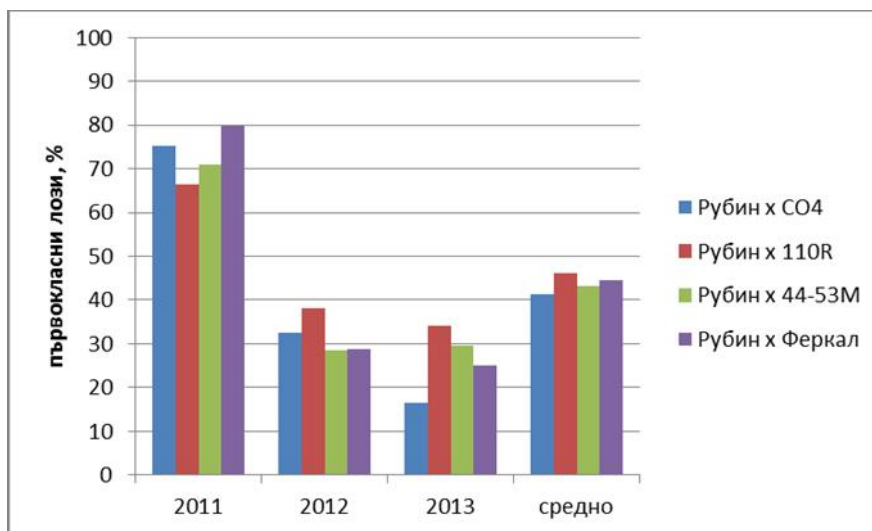
While following the dynamics of ripening (Figure 3) of the principal shoot of the rooted vines, three of the variants were within very close ranges. The difference was only 1.5 cm – from 54.4 cm of the vines grafted to Ferkal rootstock to 55.9 cm for those grafted to 44-53 M rootstock. The same trend was also observed when counting the number of mature internodes – 19.3 for the variant of Ferkal up to 20.9 for 44-53 M rootstock. The lowest rate was found for 110 Richter rootstock – 43.6 cm length and 17.9 internodes. The results obtained for the ripening of the different variants were almost uniform per years.



3.
Fig. 3. Dynamics of ripening of Rubín variety

*
 (4).
 110 – 46,1%.
 4 – 41,4%.

**Impact of vine rootstocks on the yield of standard vines*
 The yield of premium vines according to the requirements set forth in the Seed and Propagating Material Act on the average for the period of the study was satisfactory (Figure 4). The highest rate in total was obtained for the variant grafted to 110 Richter rootstock – 46.1%. The lowest percentage of premium vines was reported for grafting to SO4 rootstock – 41.4%.



4.
Fig. 4. Yield of premium vines

1.	-	-
	44-53	- 97,5%.
		-
		- 97,5%.
2.		44-53
		-
		.
	98,3%, 44-53	- 91,3%.
3.	-	-
		-
	110	- 46,1%.

CONCLUSIONS

4. The best callus induction in the zone of the graft was obtained with 44-53 M rootstock – 97.5%. At the base of the rootstock cutting the same rootstock again had the highest rates – 97.5%.

5. 44-53 M and Ferkal rootstocks induced the highest root formation capacity after the stratification process, Ferkal – 98.3%, and 44-53 M – 91.3%.

6. The highest rate of premium vines was obtained for grafting to 110 Richter rootstock – 46.1%.

/ REFERENCES

1. **Becher, H.**, 1984. Ergebnisse langjahriger Prufungen von Unterlagsreben. *Der dt. Weinbau*, 5, 261-265.
2. **Katerov, K.**, **Donchev, .** **Kondarev, G.** **Getov, .** **Nachev, .** **Hershkovich, V.** **Valchev, .** **Markova, D.** **Braykov, .** **Todorov, .** **Mamarov, Y.** **Ivanov, Z.** **Zankov, .** **Cankov, L.** **Radulov, .** **Ivanov and .** **Jekova,** 1990. Bulgarian Ampelography. vol. I, General Ampelography, Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (g).
3. **Lelakis, P.**, 1960. Le choix du porte-greffe et du greffon au cours de la reconstitution des vignobles grecs attaques par le phylloxera, *Bull. de l'OIV*, v. 33-352, pp. 120.
4. **Lilov, D.**, 1979. Biological bases of grapevine affinity. BAS, IFR "M. Popov" - Sofia, pp. 78 (Bg).
5. **Pouget, R. and J., Delas**, 1982, Interaction entre le greffon et le portegreffe chez la vigne. Application de la methode des greffages reciproques 1 esule de la nutrition minerale. *Agronomie*, 2, 231-242.