

***Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) –**

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***Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) – a new invasive insect pest on berry plants in the Central Balkan Mountains – first results**

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SUMMARY

Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura),
(Diptera:Drosophilidae) e

2014 .

D. suzukii

D.suzukii

2016 .

„Csalomon“ (VARL)

D.suzukii

Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura),
(Diptera:Drosophilidae) is a new insect pest in fruit crops, vines and other plant species in Europe and all over the world. It was identified for the first time in Bulgaria in the regions of Blagoevgrad, Kyustendil and Plovdiv in 2014. Because of the free movement of goods within the European Union, the danger of *D.suzukii* spreading is constantly increasing.

Some of the favourite host plants for *D.suzukii* are berry plants, such as raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and blueberry, which are traditional in the region of the Central Balkan Mountains.

Insect traps of the Hungarian company “Csalomon” (VARL) were set for monitoring *D.suzukii* at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture in Troyan in the raspberry

2011; Lee et al., 2011; Walsh et al., 2011; Cini et al., 2012; Asplen et al., 2015).

2010

0,5 , 2011 . – 1,3
(Rego et al., 2017).

D.suzukii
90
23

(*Fragaria ananassa*),
(*Prunus avium*), (*Rubus idaeus*),
(*Rubus* spp.), (*Prunus*
armeniaca), (*Prunus persica*),
(*Prunus persica* var.
nucipersica), (*Vaccinium*
spp.), (*Prunus domestica*),
(*Vitis vinifera*)

Drosophila suzukii

10° ,
20-
25 , 30
1939). (Kanzawa,

55%
- 34 %,
- 11% (Lee et
al., 2011).

(Malgashca et al., 2010).

Drosophila suzukii
7 15
(Cini et al., 2012).

2014 . -

et al., 2012; Asplen et al., 2015).

In 2010, losses of 0.5 million euros were reported in Italy for berry plants, and in 2011 – over EUR 1.3 million (Rego et al., 2017).

D.suzukii is a polyphage that attacks over 90 crops and wild plants of over 23 botanical families. Preferred host plants include strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*), sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), peach (*Prunus persica*), nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *Nucipersica*), blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), plum (*Prunus domestica*), vine (*Vitis vinifera*) and others.

Damage is caused by the larvae that feed on fruit flesh, as a result of which the fruits soften, deform and lose their commercial value. As a result, conditions for attack by secondary pathogens are created.

The development of *Drosophila suzukii* is directly related to temperature. In spring, flies are activated at an average daily temperature above 10 ° C, and they are most active in the range 20-25 ° C, but at temperatures above 30 ° C their activity decreases (Kanzawa, 1939).

Females lay their eggs in fruits by preferring the ripe to the unripe berries. Flies lay 55% of their eggs in fully ripe fruits, 34% in beginning of ripening and only 11% in green fruits (Lee et al., 2011). The larvae cannot complete their development in fermented fruits (Malgashca et al., 2010). It has been established that for one season *Drosophila suzukii* develops from 7 to 15 generations per year (Cini et al., 2012).

The spotted wing drosophila was first discovered in Bulgaria in a sweet cherry orchard in Blagoevgrad in 2014. Later, in September of that year, it was found in a plum plantation in the village of

and Ivanova, 2015). *D.suzukii* (Laginova and Ivanova, 2015).

Tephritidae

al., 2009). *Drosophilidae* (Albert et Cini et al. (2012),

Landolt et al. (2011)

- *Drosophila suzukii*

al., 2011). (Wolsh et

-

-

et al., 2015). *D.suzukii* (Karadzhova

Drosophila suzukii

90

- Tarnovlag, in the region of Kyustendil. In the region of Plovdiv, (the villages of Voyvodinovo and Kalekovets) the species was registered in October in apple and peach plantations. In November, *D.suzukii* was found in the fruit and vegetable trade market in the village of Parvenets and the town of Varna (Laginova and Ivanova, 2015).

Food lures are used to monitor the flies of *Tephritidae*. This method is also applicable to flies of *Drosophilidae* family (Albert et al., 2009). According to Cini et al. (2012), this is one of the main events in the Integrated Fruit Production.

Landolt et al. (2011) reported that the most efficient method to attract *Drosophila suzukii* is by a combination of vinegar and red wine. For a greater efficiency of the trap it is recommended to add drops of a dishwashing agent to this mixture (Wolsh et al., 2011).

On a global scale, the results of numerous monitoring studies highlight the large variation in trap efficiency, depending on the geographic region and the species surveyed.

These differences make it difficult to develop a single monitoring approach.

Future research at regional level will develop traps with high sensitivity in specific regions that reflect the actual number of *D. suzukii* (Karadzhova et al., 2015).

Drosophila suzukii is a species that is characterized by a high reproductive potential, a short life cycle, a high ecological adaptability and wide food plasticity, as it attacks over 90 cultivated and wild species, a significant part of which is also found in Bulgaria.

This is a prerequisite for its spreading in Bulgaria and in case of its massive multiplication to cause serious damage to stone fruit and berry crops.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studies were conducted at the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture in Troyan, an area where mainly berry species are grown. Experimental plots are located at 400 meters above sea level, where the average air temperature in June 2016 was 20° C, the relative humidity was 78% and rainfall was 56.9 mm. The weather data for July are 21.2 ° C, 72% relative humidity and 82.2 mm precipitation. Experimental fields are without irrigation system.

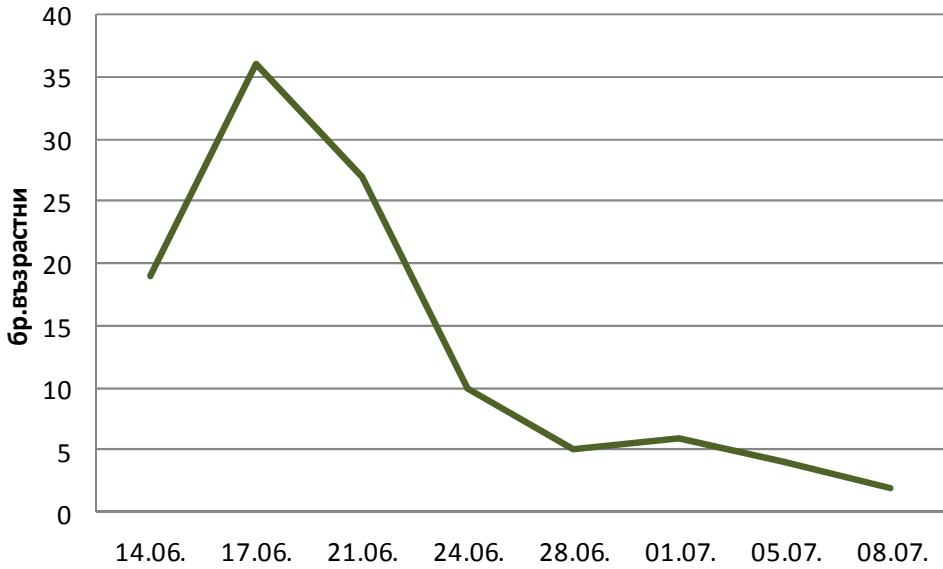
The monitoring of *Drosophila suzukii* was carried out with Hungarian "Csalomon" (VARL) insect traps, which were placed in the experimental plots with raspberry cultivars of 'Willamet' and 'Shopska Alena' and blackberry cultivar of 'Hull Thornless' and 'Black Satin'. In 2015, two rows were planted in each plot with 50 plants of each cultivar. The insect traps were placed in the middle of the rows – for raspberry on June 14 and for blackberries – July 13 2016, it was when the fruits began to ripen. Reports were made every week until the gathering of the harvest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first adults of *Drosophila suzukii* in the raspberry plantations were found on June 14 - 18 insects. The population density of the insect pest gradually began to increase with warming of weather and thereafter on June 17, they reached their peak - 36 insects. On June 21, 27 and June 24 were found 10 insects (Figure 1).

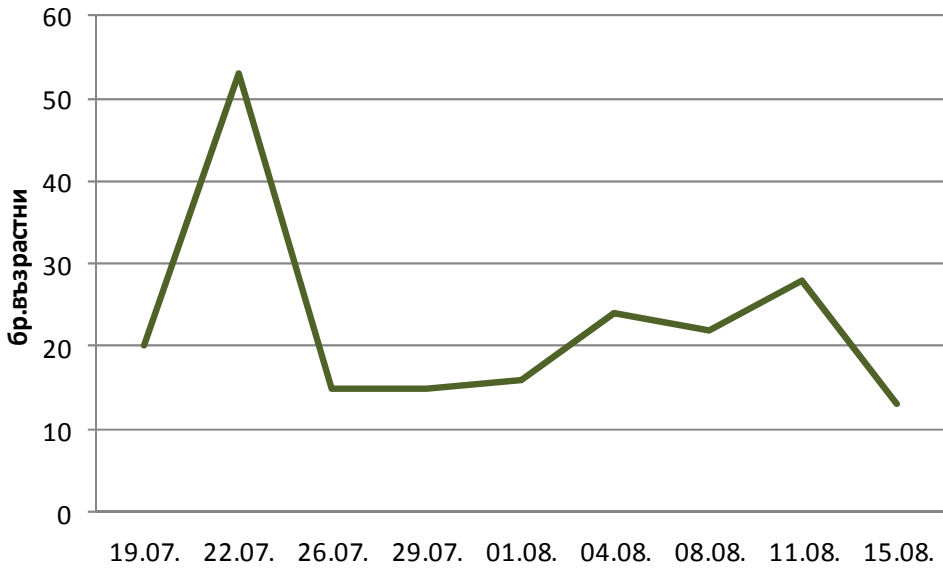
At the end of June, the density of flies decreased significantly when only 5 were registered. At the beginning of July, when the harvest was gathered, the population density of *Drosophila* decreased drastically – 2 insects.

<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	
400	2016
20°	78%,
56,9 mm.	21,2°
72%	82,2 mm
"Csalomon" (VARL),	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	" " " " " "
2015	50
14	- 13
2016	.
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	
14	- 18
17	- 36
21	27
24	- 10 (1).
5	.
- 2	.



. 1. *Drosophila suzukii*
Fig. 1. Population dynamics of *Drosophila suzukii* in raspberries

22 – 55 (19, 2). In blackberries, the first adults were registered on July 19, and the peak was on July 22 – 55 insects (Figure 2).



. 2. *Drosophila suzukii*
Fig. 2. Population dynamics of *Drosophila suzukii* in blackberries

26 15
 - 17
 (15)
 10
Drosophila
suzukii

Gradually, the number of flies registered in the insect traps begins to decrease. On July 26, 15 insects were reported and in early August – 17 insects. In mid-August (15 August), only 10 flies were registered.

The higher density of *Drosophila suzukii* in blackberries can be explained as a result of the infectious background in the area, the presence of a large number of host plants in the vicinity, and the inappropriate conduct of chemical control.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the conducted studies, the following more significant conclusions can be made:

The first adults in the insect traps of "Csalomon" set on raspberries were found on June 14, and on blackberries on July 13, the period when fruits began to ripen. During this period, the fight is difficult because of the high risk of pesticide residues that are dangerous to human health.

The host plants of *Drosophila suzukii* in our country are significant in numbers, which will contribute to its successful acclimatization.

The actual trend for triple climate warming allows *Drosophila suzukii* to spread quickly on the basis of its biological requirements and become a potential dangerous insect pest in all fruit plantations in Bulgaria.

"Csalomon"
 14
 - 13

Drosophila suzukii

Drosophila suzukii

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„BIO-ONE” –

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Effects of “BIO-ONE” bacterial fertilizer – liquid concentrate, on the development of above ground parts and root system in production of vine plant material of cv Muscat Ottonel

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SUMMARY

In the field of viticulture, the main method for improving the agronomic soil characteristic, i.e. to take measures to restore the qualities of agricultural land is via soil enriching with organic matter and mineral compounds, protection of the active microflora, improvement and regulation of food, water, air and thermal regime of soil.

The objective of that study was to provide new data for the effect of soil fertility maintaining by modern means, as the influence of BIO-ONE (Bio one, Inc. USA) microbiological product on the production of vine planting material to be determined.

The experiment was conducted

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - either by free existence in the soil or by symbiotic association between them and plants (Shaheen et al., 2007).
(Shaheen et al., 2007).		The objective of the use of liquid biofertilizers is balanced plant nutrition to be achieved (Alves et al., 2009).
2009).	Vlahova (Alves et al., Popov (2013),	According to Vlahova and Popov (2013), the use of biofertilizers is a real opportunity to realize quality and healthy food.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The significant growth in the sector of organic farming and its contribution to gain sustainable and rational use of land are one of the main reasons for the frequent comparison between organic and conventional farming, indicating the potential opportunities for organic grape growers compared to conventional producers (Popov et al. 2010).
(Popov et al., 2010).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the field of viticulture, the major way to improve the agronomic characteristics of soils, i.e. measures to be taken to restore the quality of agricultural land is by enriching the soil with organic substances and mineral compounds, preserving the active microflora, improving and regulating the nutrition, moisture, air and heat regime of the soil.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The production of vine planting material has been one of the most important trends in the wine-growing practice since the end of the 19th century. The creation of cost-effective vineyards is conditioned to a high extent by the quality of the produced initial planting material. Phytosanitary healthy and long-lasting vineyards are created with high-quality vine planting material.
19-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a tendency to improvement of the individual technological moments of this production. <p>The objective of the study was to provide data about the effect of</p>

USA)
(BIO ONE, Inc.

- maintaining soil fertility by modern means, ascertaining the influence of Bio one
- microbiotic product (BIO ONE, Inc. USA) on the production of vine planting material.

one, Inc. USA) –
100%

(*Azotobacter vinelandii*)
(*Clostridium pasteurianum*).

20 g

5,0-7,5.

„BIO-ONE”

(Pachev, 2014).

2012-2013 .

” 0,6 da

S04.

0,60 m

0,30 m.

(Todorov, 2005).

BIO-ONE,

3000 .

1000 .

()

BIO-ONE

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Description of Bio-One Fertilizer

(Bio-one, Inc. USA) – It consists of living organisms and is a 100% natural liquid concentrated microbiological product. Bacterial inoculum including two types of microorganisms: aerobic (*Azotobacter vinelandii*) and anaerobic (*Clostridium pasteurianum*). It is soil fertilizer and is applied in order the nitrogen fixation in the soil to be increased, providing 20 kg of active nitrogen per decare (da), used as in organic, also and in conventional agriculture, and pH 5.0-7.5. It helps for the absorption of residual phosphorus and potassium and retains moisture. The application of "BIO-ONE" contributes for the increase of the organic matter in the soil and at the same time prevents it from wind erosion (Pachev, 2014).

The experiment was carried out during the period 2012-2013 at the Experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik”, Ruse on an area of 0,6 da as cuttings of grafted Muscat Ottonel were used for rooting, grafted on SO4 rootstock. The grafted and stratified cuttings were rooted on raised double-row beds with a bed width of 0.60 m and a distance between the rows in the bed – about 0,30 m. The vines in the nursery for grapevine rootings were grown according to the commonly adopted technology for the production of grafted vine planting material (Todorov, 2005). The variant treated with Bio-one included about 3000 pcs grafted vines, set in three replications of 1000 pcs each and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv. Muscat Ottonel, set for rooting at the same number of replications. The treatment with Bio One microbiological product was done

at the beginning of July, after irrigation of the nursery for grapevine rootings.

The soil type is carbonate chernozem on deep loess. The soil is moderately supplied with nitrogen and phosphorus and well-stocked with potassium.

On the basis of some of the traits, specific for the quality of class grafted vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the more effective variant was searched.

To conduct the experiment a comparative study was made in two variants:

V0 – grafted and stratified cuttings without treatment

V1 – grafted and stratified cuttings treated with BIO-ONE, applied in July, after fertilizing irrigation at a given dose and concentration by the manufacturer.

Biometric measurements were taken on a sample of 18 class vines of each variant. The number of shoots and the number of stepped roots per a vine were recorded.

A mathematical processing of the experimental data was performed by the method of dispersion analysis, and the differences between the variants were determined by the test of DUNKAN, ANOVA (STATGRAPHICS Plus ver. 2.1.)

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main trait characterizing the production of vine planting material is the yield of rooted vines. It is influenced by all changes in the factors determining the normal course of rooting, growth and development of grafted cuttings.

The fertilization with BIO-ONE was carried out in July, approximately 45 days after planting of the cuttings in the nursery for grapevine rootings. During that period, the root system had to reach a length of 0,20 to 0,30 m (Tsvetanov and Kumanov, 2010), which allowed the vines fully to absorb the nutrients entering the soil.

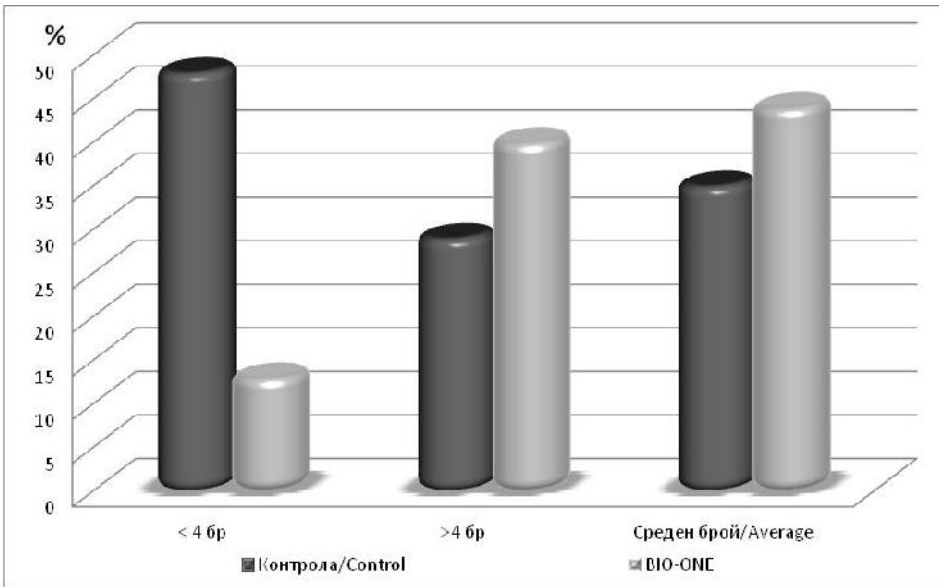
The number of shoots is important and is the basis for determination of first-

BIO-ONE

45

0,20

0,30 m (Tsvetanov and Kumanov, 2010),



. 1.

S04

Fig.1. Number of stepped up roots of first-class vines of cv Muscat Ottonel, grafted onto S04 rootstocks

2 ,
,
>4 .
,
BIO-ONE .
4
,
24,2 %,
,
<0,01.
BIO-ONE
,
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BIO-ONE
,
71,5%.
,
(<0,001).

It can be seen from Table 2 that in the treated variant, the average number of roots in vines with more than 4 pcs roots exceeded the data for that trait in the control untreated variant. The action of BIO-ONE stimulated the formation of more than 4 stepped up roots per a vine, exceeding the control variant by 24,2%, which was a prerequisite for increasing the quality of grafted vines. The established differences were found to be significant at P <0,01.

The fertilization with BIO-ONE created conditions for the absorption of the nutrients included in it and influenced on the root system of the grafted cuttings. The total number of stepped up roots, average per a vine in the variant with BIO-ONE increased, exceeding the control by 71,5%. From the mathematical processing for the total number of roots, average per a vine, a high degree of significance (P<0,001) was found.

Table 2. Traits, showing the root formation in the experiment of vines of cv Muscat Ottonel grafted onto S04 rootstock

Variants	Average number of roots in vines with more than 4 roots	Vines with more than 4 roots, %	LSD		LSD	
			Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan	Total number of roots, average per a vine	%	Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan
/ Control	5,90	100,00	a	4,11	100,00	a
BIO-ONE	7,33**	124,2	ab	7,05***	171.5	ab

*, **, ***, LSD<0,05; 0,01;0.001.

(a,b,c . .),

P<0.05

*, **, ***, at LSD <0.05; 0.01; 0.001. All non-star variants have no significant difference with the untreated variant. The values in a column, followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.), differ significantly in P <0.05

CONCLUSIONS

- The development of the root and above-ground parts of the grafts of cv Muscat Ottonel showed that in the variant with Bio-one, more highly developed first-class vines were obtained.

- On average, over the entire study period, in the above-shown variant, the plants were characterized with a higher average number of stepped up roots and a higher number of shoots.

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(*Vitis Vinifera* L.)

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Statistical assessment of the influence of Ferkal rootstock on some technological characteristics of Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar table vine cultivars (*Vitis Vinifera* L.)

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SUMMARY

The influence of rootstock is of significant importance for growth vigour and technological characteristics of vine agrobilologic traits. The study included two dessert vine varieties – Misket rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on two different rootstocks - Berlandieri x Riparia, selection Oppenheim 4, better known as SO4 (widely spread in practice, accepted for control) and Ferkal. The experiment was conducted at the experimental vineyards of IASS “Obraztsov chiflik” - Ruse, in four replications, 11 plants each, wherein class vines were used, uniform in vegetation development.

In both vine cultivars, the values of 12 technological characteristics were

12
(Student),
F (Fisher)
-
33,3 % 45 %
- 8,3 % 25 %
:
,
,
, *Vitis vinifera* L.

- registered. Data obtained were
- statistically analyzed using the parametric
- evaluation criteria F - Fisher and t –
Student, in order the influence of Ferkal
rootstock on the technological
characteristics of both vine cultivars to be
assessed more precisely.

- The percentage ratios in the
- available significant differences using both
- criteria differed significantly for both
- dessert varieties. By applying Fisher
- criterion, 33,3% and 45%, for Super ran
- Bolgar and Misket Rusenski,
- respectively, significant differences were
- registered. By the criterion of Student for
(t) – comparative evaluation (t) - the
- percentage ratios were considerably lower
- – 8,3% and 25%, for Super ran Bolgar
- and Misket Rusenski respectively. Some
- of the studied technological
- characteristics of both dessert vine
- varieties showed high degrees of
- variability, and that was the reason both
- statistical criteria to be used.

Key words: criteria for statistical
evaluation, technological characteristics,
Vitis vinifera L.

INTRODUCTION

(Nicolic et al., 2000; Garcia et al., 2001a; Garcia et al., 2001b; Dyakova et al., 2016).

(Hardie and Considine, 1976).

(Winkler, 1958; Gawel et al., 2000; Walker et al., 2000).

- The influence of the rootstocks on
- the technological traits of grapes was
indirect (Nicolic et al., 2000; Garcia et al.,
2001a; Garcia et al., 2001b Dyakova et
al., 2016).

- A number of authors reported the
- influence of the rootstock on the nutrition
- regime of vine plants, and therefore on
the biosynthesis of anthocyanins (Hardie
and Considine, 1976). That affected both -
the growth and the structure, also and
color of grape berries (Winkler, 1958;
Gawel et al., 2000; Walker et al., 2000,
etc.).

- The chemical composition of
- grapes is crucial for its quality. Numerous
- studies on the chemical composition
- showed that it is very complex and it
- includes different groups of compounds –
- sugars, organic acids, nitrogen and pectin
- substances, anthocyanins, tannins,

polyphenols, aromatic substances, ferments, vitamins, etc. (Katerov et al., 1990).

Boselli et al (1992) and Boselli and Volpe (1993) examined the impact of Teleki 5C, 1103 P, Kober_5BB, Chasselas 41B, SO4, etc. rootstocks on the pH and the concentration of K and organic acids in the juice of grapes of Chardonnay variety, 130 SMA clone. SO4 and Kober 5BB rootstocks induced the highest values of K and pH, while in the variants with 1103 P and Teleki 5C were the lowest. The authors found a positive correlation between the pH and the content of K in the grape juice.

The study of Hristov et al.,(1998) and Popov and Hristov (2008) about the influence of Ferkal and Chasselas X Berlandieri 41B on Bolgar, Muscat Ottonel, Super ran Bolgar, Pleven, Druzhiba and Naslada rootstocks, showed insignificant differences in the examined elements of the chemical composition and tasting evaluation of grapes and wine (in table and wine varieties - Naslada and Druzhiba).

Besides the mechanical composition and chemical composition of the table varieties, the appearance of cluster and berry resistance to pressure and resistance to pick up from the stalk are of great importance. The last properties are directly related to grape cracking and rot of grapes and indirectly to its transportability, storeability and organoleptic qualities.

In experiments with permanent crops conducted under field conditions, the value of the data is determined by the degree of accuracy. For this reason, one of the requirements is to obtain data with the highest possible accuracy, respectively the differences as small as possible between the variants tested to be determined and statistically significant because only of such results correct conclusions could be made also and recommendations for practice. The impact

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(Shanin, 1977).

(Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006).

Pandeliev et al., 2006).

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(Todorov, 2005;

4 (SO4),

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of accidental causes of variation of data of the experiment, i.e. the error is defined as the data is subjected to statistical processing (Shanin, 1977).

- The choice of statistical evaluation
- criterion is an important stage of research
- in agricultural studies.

The objective of the study is two statistical criteria to be applied for mathematical processing of data, reported by 12 technological traits of two dessert vine varieties - Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar, grafted on two different rootstocks in order a higher level accuracy of results to be reached.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two early ripening seed table vine varieties – Misket Rusenski and Super ran Bolgar were the object of the study. *Super ran Bolgar* variety was created at the Institute of viticulture and nology in Pleven in 1961 via crossing of Italia and Yantur varieties (Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006). *Misket rusenski* variety was created at IASS „Obraztsov chiflik“ via crossing of Misket hamburgski and Kardinal (Todorov, 2005; Pandeliev et al., 2006).

Every variety is grafted on two rootstocks — *Ferkal* and *Berlandieri x Riparia SO4* (SO4) which is accepted for control in the researches.

The study was conducted at the Experimental vineyard of IASS «Obraztsov chiflik» - Rousse in four replications, 11 plants in every replication. The vine planting was conducted at the distance of 2,0 m/1,4 m on hilly areas, facing South, about 1 km from Danube river. Soil type was carbonate chernozem on deep loess.

The formation was half standard Guyot, stem height being 0,60 m and vine loads

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2
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(Ivanov, 1981),

(g); % : 100
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100 ;

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%,
0,1 n NaOH, – (g/l).

(g) ()
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100

19 winter buds, by average, realized in 5 spurs of 2 buds each and 1 fruiting cane of 9 buds. Loads were equal in both varieties, because they were high yielding.

The technological traits tested were combined in three groups, as their measurement was accomplished as follows:

Mechanical composition of grapes

It characterized the varieties mainly in terms of the ratio of the individual structural units (rachises, skins, seeds and mesocarp) in the construction and structure of the cluster. The parameters were determined according to the conventional methods of Prostoserdov (after Ivanov, 1981), who proposed the mechanical composition of grapes to be characterized with the parameters of the construction and structure of the cluster and the berry.

The group of those parameters included: weight of grape cluster and of 100 berries (g); % of berries in the cluster (by weight); % of mesocarp, seeds and skin in the berry (by weight); number and weight of seeds in 100 berries.

Chemical composition of grapes

The content of sugars and acids defined the technological maturity of grapes. The beginning of that phase was found through periodical preliminary measurements of sugars with handheld refractometer in three days.

The content of sugars was determined by the areometer of Dujardin, in %, and the total acids – via titration with 0,1n NaOH, in promiles (g/l).

Transportability of grapes

Theoretically-experimentally it was determined via measurement of the resistance of the ripe berry to pressure (g) (up to cracking of skin) and to picking up from the stalk (g). The endurance of the berry to the both resistances mentioned above, was measured by specialized equipments of three samples of 100 berries each replication.

Two parametrical criteria - Student

Student (t - test) Fisher (F),
 SPSS 19
 (Mencher and Zemshman,
 1986; Zaprqnov and Dimova, 1995).

(t - test) and Fisher (F) were used in the statistical processing, as for the purpose SPSS 19 was used for analysis of the data obtained. Standart formulas were used for calculating the criteria (Mencher and Zemshman, 1986; Zaprqnov and Dimova, 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When using Ferkal rootstock, it is noted that in more than the half of the studied technological characteristics, significant differences were not found in both varieties to S04 rootstock, therefore both rootstocks had similar effects on those characteristics.

The percentage ratio of the available evidence when using both criteria differed significantly for both dessert varieties. By applying Fisher criteria, 33,3% and 45% significant differences were reported for Super Ran Bolgar and Musket Rusenski, respectively (Tables 1 and 2). Applying the second comparative assessment criterion (t) - the percentages were significantly lower – 8,3% and 25% respectively for Super ran Bolgar and Musket Rusenski. Some of the studied technological characteristics for both varieties showed a high level of variability, which required the use of two statistical criteria for analysis.

In assessment the results by Student criterion for cv Super Ran Bolgar standed out the difference for the trait “% skin of berry mass” and the trait – “mass of 100 seeds” for cv Musket Rusenski, at probability = 5%. Applying the second criterion (F) for statistical assessment of the results, there were significant differences compared to the control but at higher probability. For cv Super Ran Bolgar, that was the trait “mass of 100 berries”, and for cv Musket Rusenski – “mass of 100 seeds”.

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 33,3 % 45 %
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 (t) –
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 % 25 %
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1.

Student (t) Fisher (F)

<0.05; 0.01 0.001

Table 1. Comparative assessment of cv Misket Rusenski by technological characteristics via criteria Student (t) and Fisher (F) at levels of significance <0.05; 0.01 0.001, respectively

/ Characteristics	/ Misket Rusenski							
	SO4 SO4 rootstock, control		Ferkal rootstock		t t exp	Confidence	F F exp	Confidence
	\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S				
Mass of the cluster, 10 ⁻³ kg	338,35	75,62	279,64	49,73	3,3	--	1,86	338,35
Mass of 100 berries, 10 ⁻³ kg	548,14	48,48	500,04	103,9	2,2	-	1,53	548,14
% berries in cluster	97,12	0,62	97,4	0,58	1,69	ns	1,05	97,12
% mesocarp of berry mass	92,97	1,35	93,05	1,54	0,14	ns	1,23	92,97
% seeds of berry mass	2,24	0,4	2,32	0,5	0,68	ns	3,8	2,24
% skin of berry mass	4,80	1,6	4,63	1,15	0,36	ns	1,97	4,80
Number of seeds in 100 berries	270,4	84,36	259,6	32,5	0,6	ns	6,1	270,4
Mass of 100 seeds, 10 ⁻³ kg	5,09	0,77	5,6	1,01	2,06	+	4,32	5,09
Content of sugars, %	15,74	1,69	16,03	1,8	0,58	ns	1,16	15,74
Content of total acids, 10 ⁻³ kg / l	5,99	1,73	5,91	0,8	0,2	ns	1,32	5,99
Berry endurance to pressure, 10 ⁻³ kg	1442,85	302,68	1313,3	180	1,86	ns	1,1	1442,85
Berry resistance to pick up from the stalk, 10 ⁻³ kg	372,92	88,35	363,9	79,5	0,39	ns	1,6	372,92

In critical values of the criterion:

t_{5%} = 2,005
t_{1%} = 2,670
t_{0,1%} = 3,480

F_{p 5%} = 1,88
F_{p 1%} = 2,47
F_{p 0,1%} = 3,41

From the analysis we can summarize that Ferkal rootstock influenced positively and significantly on the mass of 100 berries in the cluster, which would lead to a significant increase of the productivity of that variety.

2.

Student (t) Fisher (F)

<0.05; 0.01 0.001

Table 2. Comparative assessment of cv Super ran Bolgar by technological traits via criteria Student (t) and Fisher (F) at levels of significance <0.05; 0.01 0.001, respectively

/ Characteristics	/ Super ran Bolgar							
	SO4 rootstock, control		Ferkal rootstock		t _{exp}	confidence	F _{exp}	confidence
	\bar{x}	S	\bar{x}	S				
Mass of the cluster, 10 ⁻³ kg	372,44	75,12	345,2	47,6	1,5	ns	1,1	ns
Mass of 100 berries, 10 ⁻³ kg	536,33	69,46	552,2	75,2	0,77	ns	3,1	++
% berries in cluster	98,02	0,78	98,1	0,39	0,454	ns	1,6	ns
% mesocarp of berry mass	93,39	1,09	92,9	1,19	1,56	ns	1,5	ns
% seeds of berry mass	1,74	0,38	1,8	0,39	0,55	ns	1,08	ns
% skin of berry mass	4,56	1,25	5,23	1,19	2,13	+	1,42	ns
Number of seeds in 100 berries	193,73	36,02	208,1	29,3	1,25	ns	1,26	ns
Mass of 100 seeds, 10 ⁻³ kg	4,77	0,63	4,52	0,7	1,11	ns	1,79	ns
Content of sugars, %	16,46	1,33	16,7	2,02	0,52	ns	2,5	--
Content of total acids, 10 ⁻³ kg / l	5,70	0,75	5,3	1,1	1,48	ns	1,85	ns
Berry endurance to pressure, 10 ⁻³ kg	1557,03	376,39	1406,5	407	1,36	ns	1,71	ns
Berry resistance to pick up from the stalk, 10 ⁻³ kg	426,69	132,3	456,3	131	0,78	ns	1,1	ns

In critical values of the criterion:

t_{5%} = 2,005
t_{1%} = 2,670
t_{0.1%} = 3,480

F_{p 5%} = 1,88
F_{p 1%} = 2,47
F_{p 0.1%} = 3,41

CONCLUSIONS

- In more than the half of the studied technological characteristics, significant differences were not found in both varieties to S04 rootstock, therefore both rootstocks had similar effects on those characteristics.

- From the analysis we can summarize that Ferkal rootstock influenced positively and significantly on the mass of 100 berries in the cluster, which would lead to a significant increase of the productivity of that variety.

In order to make a more detailed and adequate assessment of the influence of Ferkal rootstock on the technological qualities and characteristics of the table grapes varieties, it is recommended both statistical criteria to be applied.

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(Bio one, Inc. USA)

2012-2013

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Boselli et al. (1992),

5C, K 5, G13, 8B, SO4, 1103 P 41

K 5 1103P (Ferroni and Scalabrelli, 1995).

cuttings to be determined.

- The experiment was conducted during the period 2012-2013 at the experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik” on the area of 0,6 da, as cuttings of cv Muscat Ottonel were put for rooting.
- The variant treated with Bio-one, was compared with a control (untreated) variant with cuttings of cv Muscat Ottonel.
- Treatment with Bio one microbiological preparation took place at the beginning of July, after irrigation of the nursery for grapevine rootings.

- Based on some of the parameters, specific for the quality of class vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the most efficient variant could be selected.

- Average for the period of study, the variant, treated with BIO-ONE microbiological preparation was found as more efficient for the production of class vine varieties on own roots of cv Muscat Ottonel. According to the biometric assessment, that variant could be recommended in practice in production of rooted cuttings.

Key words: bacterial fertilizers, vine, increment, rooting, cuttings, root formation

INTRODUCTION

Many researchers have been reported a negative or insignificant influence of the rootstock on growth and yield. According to Boselli et al. (1992), in Chardonnay vines grafted on Teleki 5C, Cobber 5BB, G13, Teleki 8B, SO4, 1103 P and Chasselas 41B, significant differences in yield were not registered compared to vines on their own roots. The habitus of Chardonnay vines was even smaller when the rootstocks were Cobber 5BB and 1103P (Ferroni and Scalabrelli, 1995). Significant differences were not reported with respect to the yield,

Gewürztraminer –
(Reynolds and Wardle,
1995). Hedberg (1980)

"Ramsey"
"Dog Ridge". Ferree et al. (1996)

"Cabernet Franc" "White Riesling"

(Bio one, Inc. USA)

(Bio-
one, Inc. USA) –
100%

structure and mass of cluster in
Gewürztraminer vines – on their own
roots and grafted (Reynolds and Wardle,
1995). Hedberg (1980) found that the
yield of all grafted varieties were much
higher than those of vines grown on their
own roots, especially those grafted on
"Ramsey" and "Dog Ridge" rootstocks.
Ferree et al. (1996) reported an increase
in yield of grafted "Cabernet Franc" and
"White Riesling" compared to vines,
rooted on their own roots.

In the field of viticulture, a major
way to improve the agronomic
characteristics of soils, i.e. measures to
be taken to restore the quality of
agricultural land is by enriching the soil
with organic substances and mineral
compounds, preserving the active
microflora, improving and regulating the
food, water, air and thermal regime of the
soil.

The main way of vine propagation
is by rooting of grafted vine planting
material. Often, mainly for breeding
purposes, in order faster propagation of
valuable vine material, it is necessary to
propagate by cuttings. There are also
cases of creation of wine vineyards (under
soil conditions that do not allow the
development of phylloxera) by rooted
cuttings, which was prompted by some
studies, that grapes of grafted vines have
shown properties, worsening the quality of
wines.

The objective of the study was to
provide data about the effect of
maintaining soil fertility by modern means,
ascertaining the influence of Bio one
microbiotic product (Bio one, Inc. USA) on
rooting of ungrafted vine planting material.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Description of Bio-One Fertilizer
(Bio-one, Inc. USA) – It consists of living
organisms and is 100% natural liquid
concentrated microbiological product.
Bacterial inoculum including two types of

(Azotobacter vinelandii)
 (Clostridium pasteurianum).
 20 g
 5,0-7,5.
 „BIO-ONE”
 (Pachev, 2014).
 2012-2013 .
 ” 0,6 da
 0,60 m
 0,30 m.
 (Todorov, 2005)
 3000 .
 1000 .
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microorganisms: aerobic (*Azotobacter vinelandii*) and anaerobic (*Clostridium pasteurianum*). It is soil fertilizer and is applied in order the nitrogen fixation in the soil to be increased, providing 20 kg of active nitrogen per decare (da), used as in organic, also and in conventional agriculture, and pH 5.0-7.5. It helps for the absorption of residual phosphorus and potassium and retains moisture. The application of "BIO-ONE" contributes for the increase of the organic matter in the soil and at the same time prevents it from wind erosion (Pachev, 2014).

The experiment was carried out during the period 2012-2013 at the Experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik", Ruse on an area of 0,6 da as cuttings of grafted Muscat Ottonel were used for rooting. The stratified cuttings were rooted on raised double-row beds with a bed width of 0,60 m and a distance between the rows in the bed – about 0,30 m. The cuttings in the nursery for grapevine rootings were grown according to the commonly adopted technology for the production of non-grafted vine planting material (Todorov, 2005). The variant treated with Bio-one included about 3000 pcs cuttings, in three replications of 1000 pcs and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with cuttings of cv. Muscat Ottonel, set for rooting at the same number of replications. The treatment with Bio One microbiological product was done at the beginning of July, after irrigation of the nursery for grapevine rootings.

The soil type is carbonate chernozem on deep loess. The soil is moderately supplied with nitrogen and phosphorus and well-stocked with potassium.

On the basis of some of the indicators, specific for the quality of non-grafted vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the more effective variant was searched.

To conduct the experiment a comparative study was made in two variants:

V0 –

V1 –

18

STATGRAPHICS Plus ver. 2.1.

V0 – stratified cuttings without treatment
V1 – stratified cuttings treated with Bio-one in July, after fertilizing irrigation according to given dose and concentration by the manufacturer.

Biometric measurements were taken on a sample of 18 class non-grafted vines of each variant. The number of shoots and the number of stepped roots per vine were recorded.

The statistical processing of the experimental results for the proof of the differences found in the individual parameters was made after the method of STATGRAPHICS Plus ver. 2.1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main trait characterizing the production of vine planting material is the yield of rooted vines. It is influenced by all changes in the factors determining the normal course of rooting, growth and development of grafted cuttings.

The fertilization with BIO-ONE was carried out in July, approximately 45 days after planting of the cuttings in the nursery for grapevine rootings. During that period, the root system had to reach a length of 0,20 to 0,30 m (Tsvetanov and Kumanov, 2010), which allowed the vines fully to absorb the nutrients entering the soil.

The number of shoots is important and is the basis for determination of first-class grafted and rooted vines. From the data obtained (Table 1) a significant increase was observed in the number of shoots per a vine in the variant, treated with BIO-ONE. The number of shoots in the untreated variant (control) was lower than that of the treated one. In the treated variant, the number of shoots, on average per a vine, was 2.00 pcs, which exceeded the number of shoots in the control variant by 38,9% (1,44 pcs). Data about the differences obtained were statistically proven by the test of Duncan, at $P < 0.01$.

0,30 m (Tsvetanov and Kumanov, 2010),

BIO-ONE

45

0,20

(1)

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BIO-ONE.

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2,00

(1,44).

38,9%

Duncan <0,01.

1.

BIO-ONE,

Table 1. Influence of bacterial fertilizer BIO-ONE on the number of shoots of vines of cv Muscat Ottonel, rooted on their own roots

Variants	Number of shoots per a vine	1	%	LSD LSD after the method of Duncan	Duncan
/ Control	1,44		100,00		a
BIO-ONE	2,00**		138,9		ab

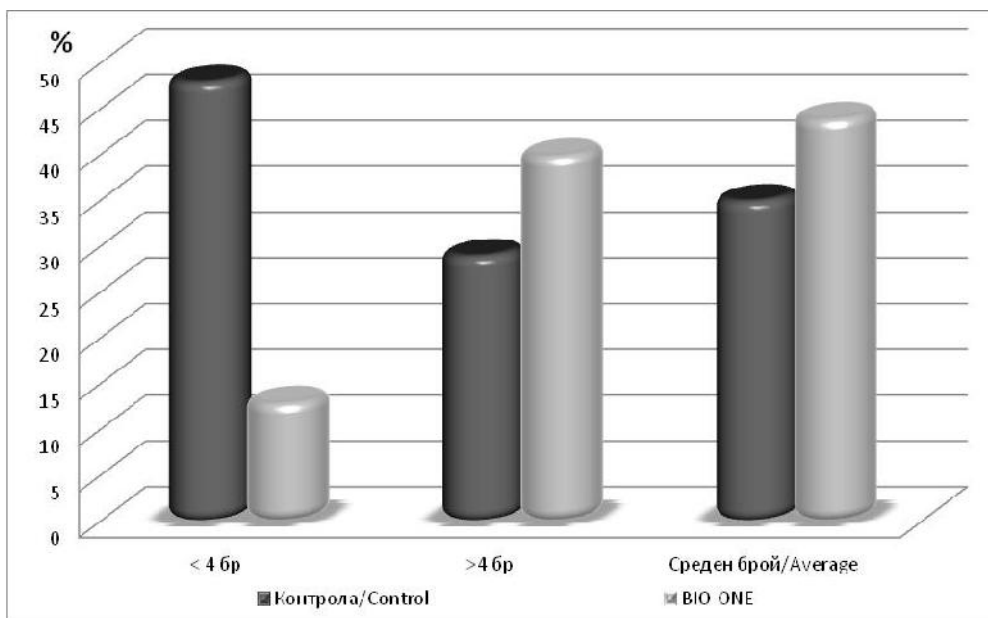
*, **, ***, LSD 0,05; 0,01; 0,001.

(a,b,c . .),

P<0.05

*, **, ***, at LSD 0,05; 0,01; 0,001. All non-star variants have no significant difference with the untreated variant. The values in a column, followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.), differ significantly at P <0.05

Another very important trait, which determines the quality of the obtained first-class vines, is the number of stepped up roots (Figure 1).



. 1.

Fig. 1. Number of stepped up roots of first-class vines of cv Muscat Ottonel, rooted on their own roots

4 .) (.) (4 BIO-ONE. 4

The number of stepped up roots (up to 4 pcs) was not influenced by the fertilization. There was a slight tendency to increase the number of vines (with 4 roots) in the variant with BIO-ONE. Vines with more than 4 pcs stepped up roots

26%
 BIO-ONE
 2
 >4
 BIO-ONE
 4
 14,5 %
 <0,05.
 BIO-ONE
 BIO-ONE
 25,7%.
 (<0,05).
 2.

predominated in BIO-ONE variant, as the number of roots in the treated variant, average for the period, exceeded by about 26% those of the control variant.

It can be seen from Table 2 that in the treated variant, the average number of roots in vines with more than 4 pcs roots exceeded the data for that trait in the control untreated variant. The action of BIO-ONE stimulated the formation of more than 4 stepped up roots per a vine, exceeding the control variant by 14,5%. The established differences were not found to be significant at P<0,05.

The fertilization with BIO-ONE created conditions for the absorption of the microorganisms, included in Bacterial inoculate, that influenced on the root system of the rooted cuttings. The total number of stepped up roots, average per a vine in the variant with BIO-ONE increased, exceeding the control variant by 25,7%. From the mathematical processing for the total number of roots, average per a vine, a significance (P<0,05) was found.

Table 2. Traits, showing the root-formation in the experiment with vines of cv Muscat Ottonel, rooted on their own roots

Variants	Average number of roots in vines with more than 4 roots	Vines with more than 4 roots, %	LSD	
			Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan	Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan
/ Control	6,56	100,00	a	a
BIO-ONE	7,61	114,5	a	ab

(a,b,c . .), P<0.05.
 All non-star variants have no significant difference with the untreated variant. The values in a column, followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.), differ significantly at P<0.05.

CONCLUSIONS

- The development of the root and
- above-ground parts of the cuttings of cv
- Muscat Ottonel showed that in the variant
- with Bio-one, more highly developed first-
- class vines were obtained. On average,
- over the entire study period, in the above-
- shown variant, the plants were
- characterized with a higher average
- number of stepped up roots and a higher
- number of shoots.

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