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2 , 5600 ,

## Development of a component composition of puree of persimmon and orange

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### SUMMARY

Variations of component compositions of puree of persimmon and orange have been developed to expand the assortment of processed products on the market.

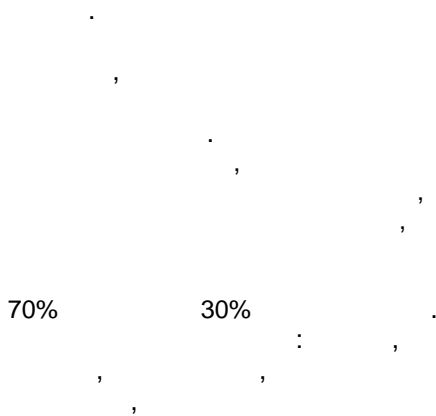
- Basic physicochemical, biochemical and sensory indicators of the developed variants of the products were identified.

- The highest values of total polyphenols, colour and sensory characteristics were found in the puree variant with 70% orange and 30% persimmon.

**Key words:** puree, persimmon, orange, antioxidant activity, total polyphenols

### INTRODUCTION

- Fruits are an essential component of the human diet and play an important role for human health. A number of fruit crops become popular as healthy



<p>(<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.) (<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L.).</p>	<p>products, including persimmon (<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L. and orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L.).</p>
<p>(<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.)</p> <p>17-18%, 13-19% 0.05-0.20%.</p> <p>(</p> <p>).</p> <p>(Santos-Buelga and Scalbert, 2000; Nakatsubo et al., 2002).</p> <p>(Gorinsteinetal, 2001).</p> <p>(</p> <p>),</p> <p>(Wright and Kader, 1996; Yakushiji and Nakatsuka, 2007; Vázquez-Gutiérrez et al., 2011).</p> <p>(<i>Citrus</i> L.)</p> <p>(Joshipura et al., 2001).</p>	<p>In recent years, the cultivation and consumption of persimmon (<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.) have increased. Their fruits are considered an important alternative to other crops. They have a high nutritional value. The amount of sugars is 17-18%, glucose 13-19% and organic acids 0.05-0.20% in ripe fruit. They are a good source of phenolic compounds consisting predominantly of condensed tannins (group B proanthocyanidins).</p> <p>These compounds have the ability to form stable complexes with metals and proteins and are responsible for the astringency of persimmon (Santos-Buelga and Scalbert, 2000; Nakatsubo et al., 2002). Fruits also have high levels of phenol acids such as ferulic or p-cumaric and contain twice as much dietary fiber than apples (Gorinsteinetal, 2001).</p> <p>Persimmon has also a high content of antioxidants, such as carotenoids (carotene, cryptoxanthin, lutein, zeaxantin and lycopene), vitamin C and minerals such as potassium (Wright and Kader, 1996; Yakushiji and Nakatsuka, 2007; Vázquez-Gutiérrez et al., 2011).</p> <p>Oranges are among the most popular fruits for consumers around the world because of their pleasant tastes and high nutritional value. Citrus L. (<i>Citrus</i> L.) is one of the most important world fruit crops and is mainly consumed fresh or as juice due to its nutritional value and special taste.</p> <p>It has been found that citrus or juice consumption is associated with several diseases (Joshipura et al., 2001). The pulp is rich in soluble sugars, significant amounts of vitamin C, pectin, fiber and various organic acids, which are used primarily for processing into juice.</p>

. Knekt et al. (2002)  
 (Olson, 1988; Middleton and Kandaswami, 1994; Yehoshua et al., 1995; Rossa et al., 2000),  
 (Craig, 1997; Knekt et al., 2004).

The high antioxidant potential of citrus makes this fruit preferable in the prevention of cardiovascular and other diseases. Knekt et al. (2002) reports that consumption of oranges leads to a reduction of asthma in Finland. It has also been found that citrus extracts have antiinflammatory, anti-tumor, antifungal and coagulant properties (Olson, 1988; Middleton and Kandaswami, 1994; Yehoshua et al., 1995; Rossa et al., 2000), they are rich of vitamin C and carotenoids (Craig, 1997; Knekt et al., 2004).

**1.** :  
 ,  
**2.** :  
 5  
 100 %  
 100%  
 50% 50%  
 70% 30%  
 30%  
 (,  
 ),  
 –  
 ,  
 85 ° 10  
 ,,  
 d=0,8-0,6 mm,  
 d=1,2-1,0  
 (,  
 ),

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**1. Sources:**

The orange fruit was bought from the market, persimmon was grown and supplied by a private producer in Plovdiv.

**2. Experimental design:**

There were 5 variants of puree from selected sources, persimmon and orange. The first variant is 100% orange puree, the second variant is 100% persimmon puree, the third variant is puree with 50% orange and 50% persimmon, the fourth variant is puree with 30% orange and 70% persimmon and last the fifth variant is puree with 70% orange and 30% persimmon.

All variants are obtained according to the following scheme: acceptance of raw persimmon and orange, washing, peeling and cleaning of the non-edible parts (peel and seeds), followed by the technological stages – shredding and cutting of pieces, heating the shredded fruit mass to 85 °C for 10 minutes, successive straining of fruit pulp through a passage with sieves with a diameter of the openings d=1.2-1.0 and d=0.8-0.6 mm, mixing the fruit pulp of both raw materials (in the two-component puree compositions), homogenization is carried out on a colloid mill.

Finished fruit mass is hot filled in glass

96-98° 20  
 25 °

•  
 • ,% - EN 12143-00;  
 • (pH) - 11688-93;

: DPPH (2,2-  
 ) Trolox  
 [(±)-6- -1- -2,5,7,8- -2-  
 ] (Sigma-Aldrich,  
 Steinheim, Germany); Folin-  
 Ciocalteu (FC- ) (Merck,  
 Darmstadt, Germany);  
 (Fluka, Buchs, Switzerland).

5 g  
 50 mL.  
 ~2/3  
 (2300µL 37% HCl  
 1L )  
 (10° ),

UV-Vis Helios  
 Omega  
 VISIONlite (Thermo Fisher Scientific,  
 Madison, WI, USA),  
 1 cm.

•  
 (TPP)

Singleton Rossi (1965)  
 :  
 10 ml 0,1  
 ml ( -  
 ), ~7 ml , 0,5 ml

containers, closed, pasteurized to  
 96-98°C for 20 minutes, cooled to 25°C,  
 and stored in dark at room temperature.

#### Methods:

- Assessment of dry matter, % - Bulgarian Standard (BDS) EN 12143-00;
- Assessment of active acidity (pH) - BDS 11688-93;

#### Chemicals

For the analytical purposes, the following reagents were used: DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) and Trolox [(±)-6- hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid] (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany); Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (FC-reagent) (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany); gallic acid monohydrate (Fluka, Buchs, Switzerland) All other reagents and solvents are of analytical purity.

#### Preparation of samples for chemical analysis

5 g of each sample of the puree samples were placed in a 50 mL volumetric flask. The content of the flask were adjusted to ~ 2/3 of the volume with acidified (2300µL 37% HCl in 1L methanol) methanol. After staying overnight under refrigeration conditions (10°C), the content of the flask was added to the mark. The resulting methanol extracts were filtered through a folded filter and analyzed.

All measurements were performed with a Helios Omega UV-Vis Spectrophotometer with VISIONlite software installed (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Madison, WI, USA) using 1 cm optical paths.

#### • Total polyphenols (TPP)

The total polyphenols content is determined by the Singleton and Rossi (1965) method in the following modification: In a 10 ml measuring test-tube were fixed the following doses: 0.1 ml of extract (base solution or fraction), ~ 7 ml of distilled water, 0.5 ml

<p>FC- ( 1:4 ) 1,5 ml 7.5 % (w/v)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">750 nm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(GAE).</p> <p>•</p> <p>Williams et al. (1995)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2250 µL</p> <p>DPPH (2,4 mg DPPH 100 mL )</p> <p style="text-align: center;">250 µL ( )</p> <p>1:3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p>min</p> <p style="text-align: center;">515 nm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Trolox (TE).</p> <p>•</p> <p>COLORGARD SYSTEM 2000 BYK – GARDNER JNC.,</p> <p>CIELab.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">: L – (L=0 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">, L=100 – ), + –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- - , +b – , -b –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>•</p>	<p>FC-reagent (diluted 1:4 with distilled water) and 1.5 ml of 7.5% (w/v) aqueous sodium carbonate solution. After shaking, the tubes were poured up to the mark with distilled water. After staying for 2 h at a room temperature, the absorption of the reaction mixture was measured at 750 nm. An analogous blank sample was prepared using distilled water instead of extract. The results obtained are presented as gallic acid equivalents (GAE).</p> <p>• Antioxidant capacity</p> <p>Antiradical capacity was determined by the method of Brand-Williams et al (1995) in the following modification: In a cuvette were fixed the following doses: 2250 µL of DPPH solution (2.4 mg of DPPH in 100 mL of methanol) and 250 µL of extract (base extract or fraction) diluted previously with distilled water in a 1:3 volume ratio. Similarly, a blank sample was prepared using methanol instead of the extract. After the closed cuvettes were kept for 15 minutes in the dark at room temperature, the absorption of the reaction mixture at 515 nm was measured. The results obtained are presented as Trolox (TE) equivalents.</p> <p>• Colour measurements</p> <p>The colour measurements were performed instrumentally with colourimetry instrument COLORGARD SYSTEM 2000 of BYK-GARDNER JNC., USA. The indicators are accounted for by CIELab system. 3 colour coordinates are taken: L – luminosity (L = 0 – black, L = 100 – white), + a – red colour, -a – green colour, + b – yellow colour, -b – blue colour.</p> <p>Five measurements were performed on each sample. The colour coordinates of each sample represent the arithmetic average of the measured coordinates.</p> <p>• Sensory analysis</p> <p>The organoleptic evaluation was</p>
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: - 0,2; - 0,2;  
 - 0,15; - 0,3; - 0,15.

5 ( 0,25),

- 4,50 ÷ 5,00 -
- 4,00 ÷ 4,49 ; -
- 3,50 ÷ 3,99 -
- 3,50 - ;

5%.

ANOVA, Microsoft Excel.

1

, performed on the products obtained using  
 a rating system. Purees were provided for  
 - organoleptic evaluation to tasters, each  
 - filling a tasting card. The products were  
 - evaluated by the following characteristics:  
 - appearance, taste, smell, consistency,  
 - colour. Each indicator has a coefficient of  
 - weight respectively: appearance – 0.2;  
 - colour – 0.2; consistency – 0.15; taste –  
 - 0.3; smell – 0.15.

1 A score of 1 to 5 (in increments of  
 - 0.25) is used, which corresponds to the  
 - quality of the product according to the  
 - relevant indicator.

- With the five-point qualifying  
 - system, a final evaluation of the quality of  
 , the finished product is made, based on  
 , the total number of points obtained:

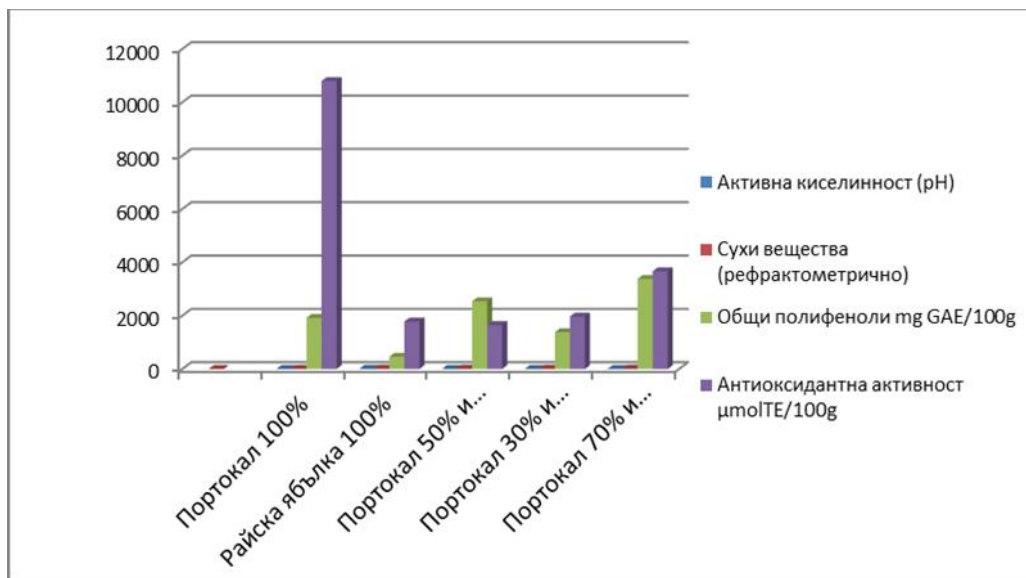
- 4.50 ÷ 5.00 points – the finished  
 product is very good;
- 4.00 ÷ 4.49 points – the finished  
 product is good;
- 3.50 ÷ 3.99 points – the finished  
 product needs improvement;
- under 3.50 points – the finished  
 product needs significant improvement.

• Mathematical and statistical processing

- These results are arithmetic mean  
 , values of at least three parallel  
 , determinations, with coefficients of  
 - variation less than 5%. Statistical data  
 - processing was performed with ANOVA,  
 - Microsoft Excel programs.

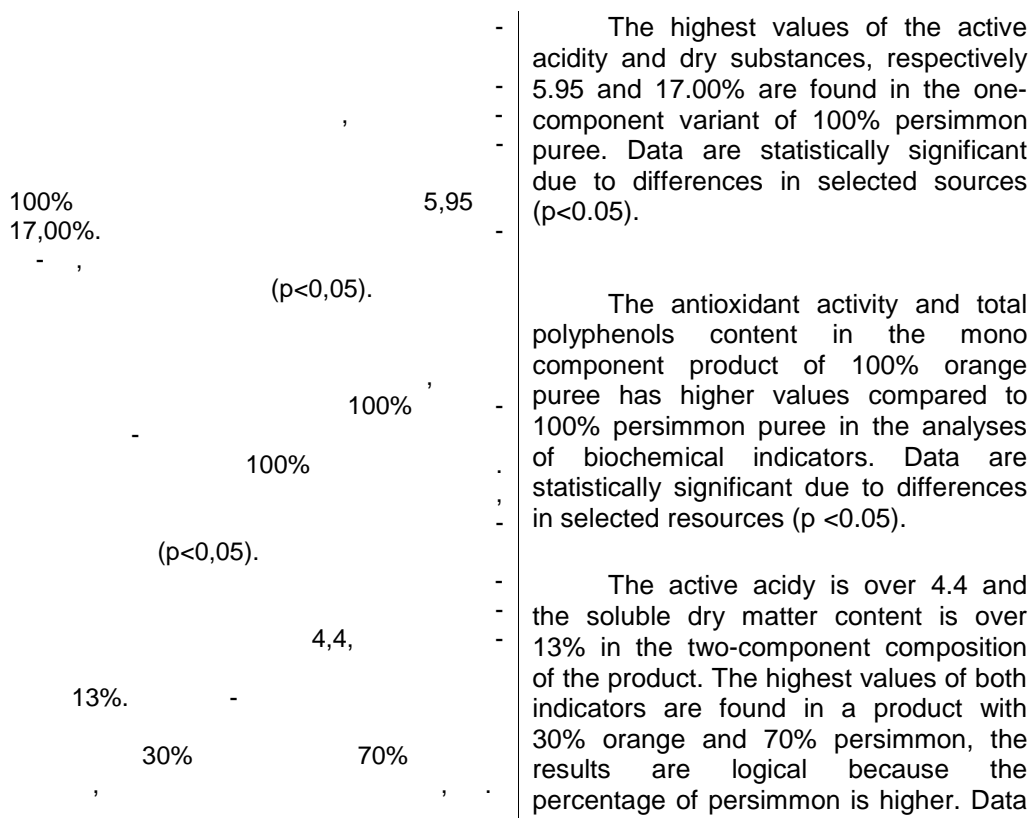
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Figure 1 presents data analyzes  
 from developed variants of the component  
 compositions of the orange and  
 persimmon puree.



. 1.

**Fig. 1. Physico-chemical and biochemical analyzes of variants of persimmon and orange puree**



are statistically significant due to differences in the selected percentages of both sources ( $p < 0.05$ ).

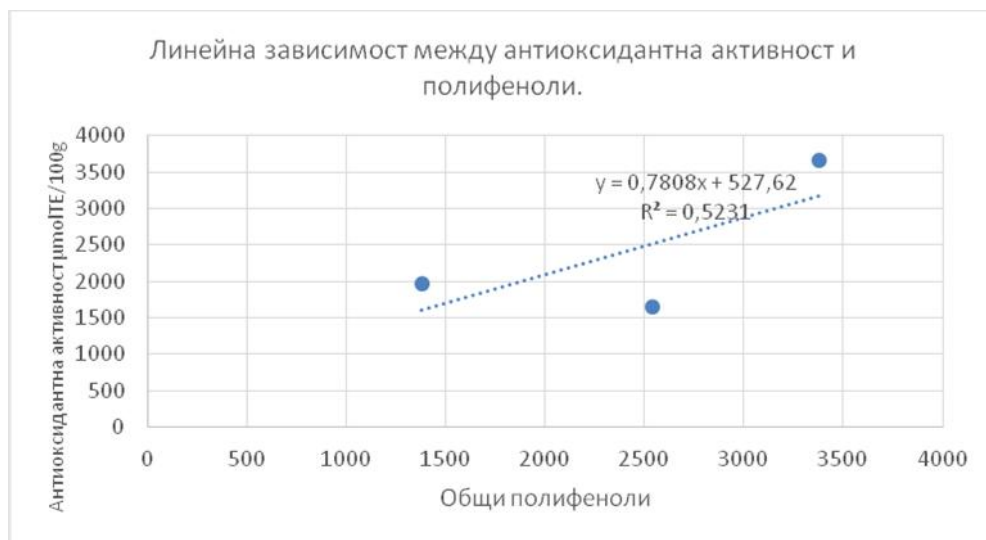
In the biochemical parameters of the two-component formulations developed, five (70% orange and 30% paradox apple) were higher than the other two variants. Data are statistically significant due to differences in the selected percentage compositions of both sources ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Positive linear dependence was established with a mean determination coefficient of  $R^2 = 0.5231$  between the antioxidant activity and the content of total polyphenols of the variants of persimmon and orange puree. Data are presented in Figure 2.

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Positive linear dependence was established with a mean determination coefficient of  $R^2 = 0.5231$  between the antioxidant activity and the content of total polyphenols of the variants of persimmon and orange puree. Data are presented in Figure 2.



**Fig. 2. Linear dependence between antioxidant activity and total polyphenols content of the variant with persimmon and orange puree**

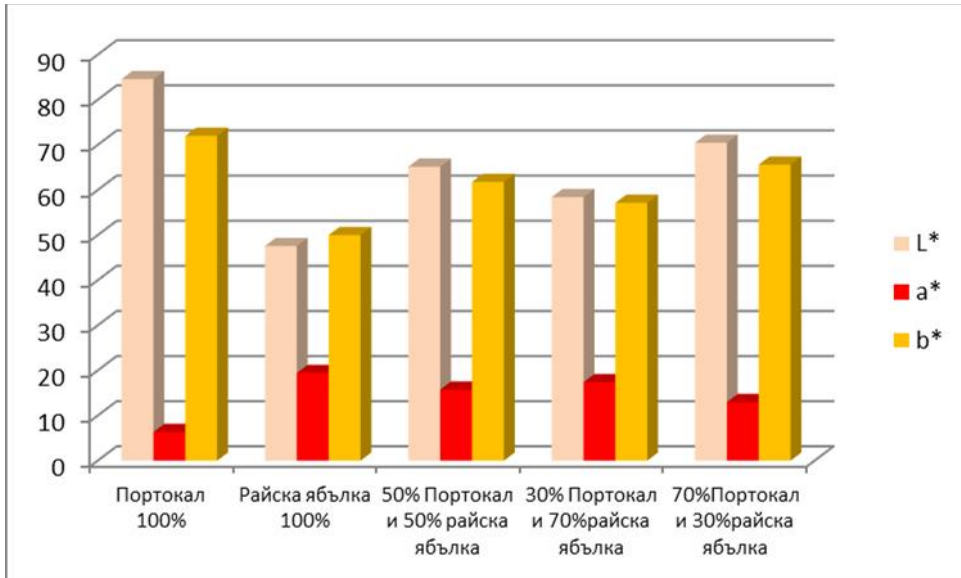
Colour is an important indicator when one product is perceived, since it is the first quality indicator to be evaluated by consumers and is often associated with antioxidant properties.



3

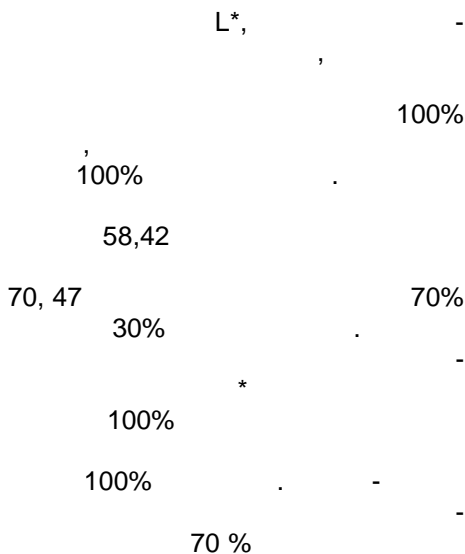
L\*, a\* b\*.  
(p<0, 05)

Figure 3 illustrates the colour indicators of variants of persimmon and orange puree according to three coordinates L\*, a\* and b\*. Significant differences (p<0.05) were found in all colour parameters among the tested variants of component compositions.



. 3.

**Fig. 3. Colour indicators of the variants of component compositions of persimmon and orange puree**



The L\* indicator, which represents the luminance of the samples, is twice as much in the mono-component composition in the variant of 100% orange puree compared to 100% persimmon puree.

It ranges from 58.42 for two-component compositions in a variant with the same percentages of sources to 70, and it is 47 in the variant of puree with 70% orange and 30% persimmon.

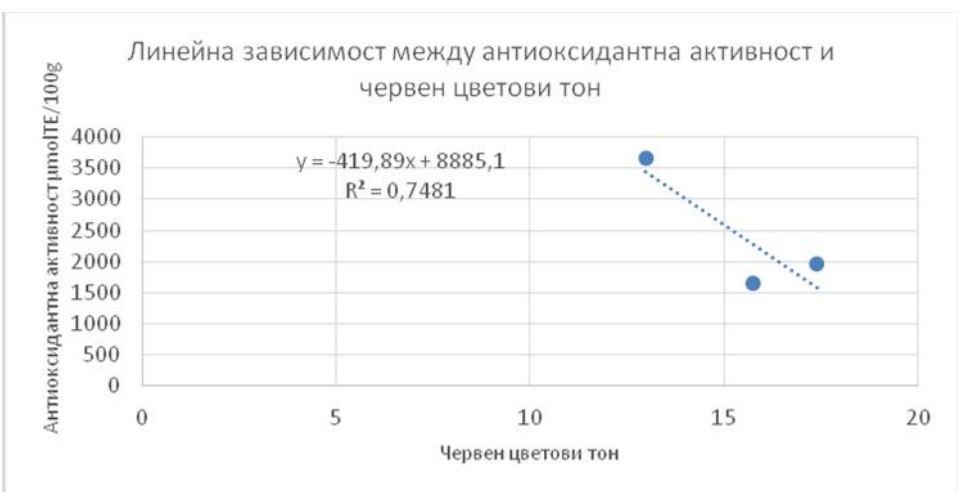
The red colour of the samples evaluated by a\* in a 100% persimmon puree variant is three times more than that of a 100% orange puree. The highest value for two-component compositions is found in the variant with 70% persimmon and 30% orange (17.40) followed by a

30% (17,40)  
 (15,75).  
 b\* ,  
 1,5  
 100%  
 ,  
 100%  
 ,  
 30% (65,63),  
 (61,80).  
 ,  
 a\* 70%  
 30%  
 ,  
 R<sup>2</sup>=0,748,  
 ,  
 -  
 ( 4).

variant with equal percentages of sources (15.75).

The yellow colour is represented by b\* indicator, which in the mono-component compositions dominates almost 1.5 times in 100% orange puree variant, compared to 100% persimmon puree. For the two-component variants, the highest value was measured in the puree with 70% orange and 30% persimmon (65.63), followed by a variant of equal quantities of the selected sources (61.80). The highest values for the tested indicators L\* and a\* is found in the variant of puree with 70% orange and 30% persimmon.

A negative linear dependence between the antioxidant activity and red colour with a high determination coefficient R<sup>2</sup>=0.748 has been found, proving that the biologically red coloured substances do not contribute to the higher antioxidant activity of the component compositions (Figure 4).

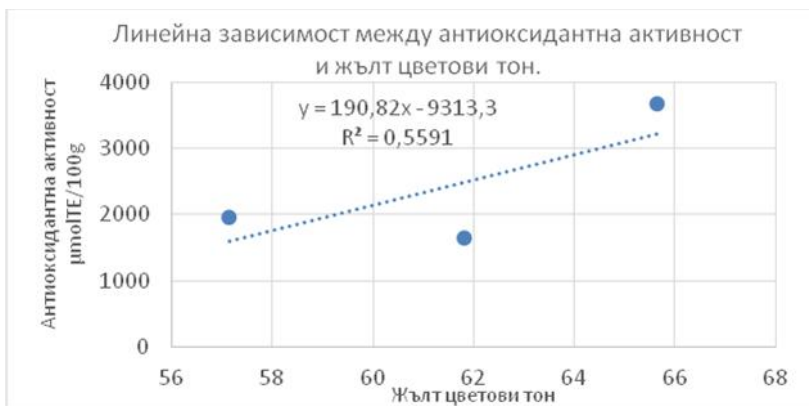


. 4.

Fig. 4. Linear dependence between antioxidant activity and red colour component compositions of persimmon and orange

5  
 $R^2=0,559,$   
 ( -  
 )

Figure 5 shows a positive linear dependence between the antioxidant activity and the yellow colour component with a mean determination coefficient  $R^2=0.559$ , which gives reason to assume that the yellow coloured biologically active substances ( -carotene, total carotenoids and lycopene) in the raw materials contribute for the antioxidant activity of the product variants developed.

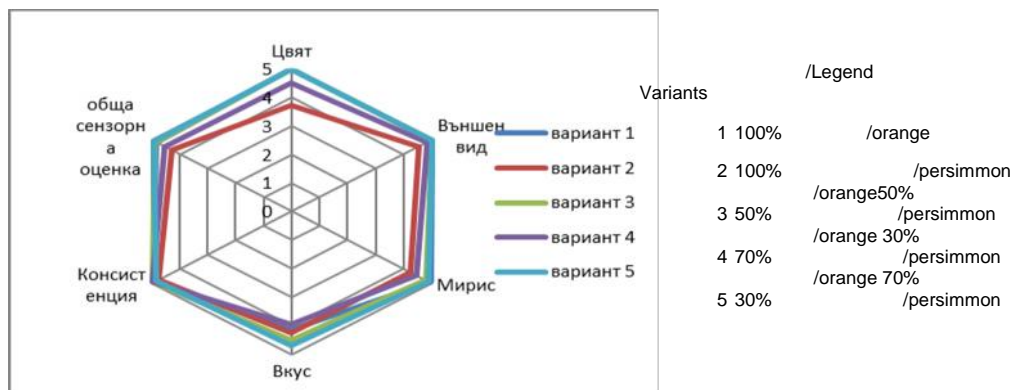


. 5.

**Fig. 5. Linear dependence between antioxidant activity and yellow colour component of the variant with persimmon and orange**

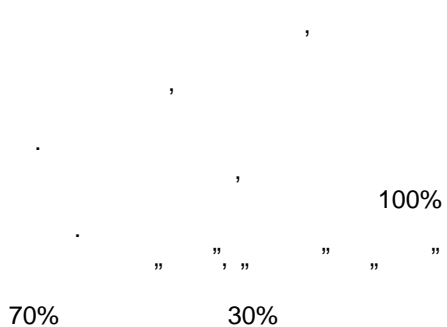
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Figure 6 presents the results of the sensory analysis carried out by trained tasters of a half-finished product of persimmon and orange.



. 6.

**Fig. 6. Sensory evaluation of variants of component compositions of persimmon and orange puree**



Data show that all variants were evaluated with high total sensory scores, regardless of the percentage of components. In the case of one-component variants of puree, the tasters prefer a puree with 100% orange. In the variants of two-component compositions, the most preferred are the puree with 70% orange and 30% persimmon and an equal percentage of the ingredients used according to taste, smell and colour.

## CONCLUSIONS

Variations of component formulations of persimmon and orange puree have been developed in order to optimize the recipe of the product. Basic physicochemical, biochemical and sensory indicators of the developed variants of the finished product were identified.

The highest content of total polyphenols, colour and sensory characteristics was found in the variant product with 70% orange and 30% persimmon.

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## ***Bibio marci* L. (Diptera: Bibionidae):**

1, 2\*  
1, 2500  
2, 1797

## ***Bibio marci* L. (Diptera: Bibionidae): a new insect pest in organic raspberry production in West Bulgaria**

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### **SUMMARY**

Bibionids founded in Europe mainly inhabit the forest edges and there where the presence of organic matter is located. They are sporadic and irregular pests. Although under certain stress conditions, a wide range of crops may be attacked.

The St. Mark's fly was noticed on raspberry plants (*Rubus idaeus* L.) in West Bulgaria. The adults were collected from raspberry plants during the growing seasons from April to June of 2015 and 2016. The adult was identified as *Bibio marci* (Linnaeus, 1758) based on the morphological characters and taxonomic key of this species. This study represents the first report of *Bibio marci* as a new insect pest attacking raspberry plantations in Bulgaria.

**Key words:** *Rubus idaeus*, *Bibio marci*, pest status

### **INTRODUCTION**

Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.) is a widely grown crop in Bulgaria. It is

(*Rubus idaeus* L.)  
2015 . 2016 .  
-  
*Bibio marci* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
-  
*B. marci*  
: *Rubus idaeus*,  
*Bibio marci*,

(*Rubus idaeus* L.)

currently a popular crop in the organic production of agricultural products. Increasingly often, the plantations are created in areas situated at a high altitude, near to forest land, which may result in the emergence of new pests uncharacteristic of raspberry growing agroecosystem.

Diptera

The insects of the Diptera order are represented by a large number of species with very important functions (bioregulators, pollinators, etc.) in ecosystems and have major practical impact. Many species belong to economically important plant pests, so their interest in the last decades has increased (Šefrová, 2008). The larvae damage different plant parts (roots, stems, buds, leaves, fruit) and products of plant origin during storage. The number of harmful species varies in different references and some forest and synanthropic species are pointing out as harmful, as well as some forest and synanthropic species (K dela and Kocourek, 2002; Šefrová, 2008).

Diptera

Bibionidae

Diptera

(D'Arcy Burt and Blackshaw, 1991). About 45 species of bibionid flies are known in Europe (Skartveit, 2004).

*Bibio marci* (Bibionidae)

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The family Bibionidae of the order Diptera contains a small number of species with pronounced sexual dimorphism. Adult individuals are found in forest and crop habitats. The larvae of most species live in aggregations. They are saprophages and develop in decomposing plant matter, mainly in plant debris, leaf litter, and humus-rich soils.

Under certain conditions, some species may be enemies, as larvae can feed on the roots of the plants (D'Arcy Burt and Blackshaw, 1991). About 45 species of bibionid flies are known in Europe (Skartveit, 2004).

The flies of the species *Bibio marci* (Bibionidae) are widespread and common

et al., 2014).

(Skartveit

*B. marci*

in lowlands and habitats with high altitudes, inhabit places with bushy and forest vegetation, as well as vegetable and fruit gardens (Skartveit et al., 2014).

This announcement is based on observations and analysis on the occurrence of the flies of *B. marci* and its purpose is to determine the presence of the species in raspberry plantations. The major changes that have occurred in recent years in the raspberry cultivation practices determine the need for research.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

2015-2016 . . .  
(GPS: 42.2850 N, 23.6876 E)

1200 m . .

h ,  
2003 .

20

The surveys were carried out in 2015-2016 in the village of Raduil, Samokov, near the Maritsa River (GPS: 42.2850 N, 23.6876 E) at 1200 m above sea level. The geographic location is highly advantageous and there are conditions for the development of intensive raspberry production. The climate is moderate-continental, relatively mild, affected by the warm air currents that come along the valley of the Maritsa River. Observations were cut into 20-ha raspberry crop, cultivar 'Willamette', established in 2003 on chromic cambisols.

(=20 m<sup>2</sup>

100

During the vegetation period from the beginning of flight of the flies, the plants were periodically examined. For the detection and collection of flies, the adults were trapped with an entomological net or the "shake down" technique was used, depending on the phenological development of the plants. The investigations were carried out on the diagonals of the area (100 m = 20 m<sup>2</sup>).

9 11 .

70 %

(Ennos, 1989; Skartveit

The methods were applied in warm, quiet and sunny weather between 9 and 11 hours. The collected material was processed in laboratory conditions, stored in flasks with 70% ethanol.

Morphological criteria were used to identify the species (Ennos, 1989;



and Kaplan, 1996; Oosterbroek, 2006; Haenni, 2009).

Skartveit and Kaplan, 1996; Oosterbroek, 2006; Haenni, 2009).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2015-2016  
(1)  
*Bibio marci* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Diptera: Nematocera: Bibionidae;  
*Tipula marci* Linnaeus, 1758)

The results of the survey carried out in the vegetation periods 2015-2016 show that the observed adult individuals (Figure 1) were identified as *Bibio marci* (Linnaeus, 1758) on the basis of the morphological traits (Diptera: Nematocera: Bibionidae, synonym = *Tipula marci* Linnaeus), and a taxonomic key for this species.



1. *Bibio marci*; .  
Fig. 1. The species *Bibio marci* in raspberry plantation; Raduil village, Samokov region

“B. hortulanus-group”. Duda (1930) *B. marci* *B. hortulanus*, *B. marci* *B. hortulanus* (1758)  
*B. hortulanus*, *B. marci*  
*B. marci*;  
( ) 8-12 mm.  
r-m-

In the past there has been some misunderstanding about the group of "B. hortulanus-group". For example, Duda (1930) considers *B. marci* as a synonym for *B. hortulanus*, but *B. marci* is described before *B. hortulanus* by Linnaeus (1758) and for this reason it is possible that some flies described in the literature as *B. hortulanus*, to refer to *B. marci*.

*B. marci* is one of the most characteristic bibionid flies; the body and legs of both sexes are black colored, with a length (along with the wings) of 8-12 mm. The wings have a short r-m crossvein, which is roughly half as long as the radial sector (Freeman and Lane

(Freeman and Lane 1985).

Grigorov (1976).

1985). The body hairs and legs of both sexes are black. The wings of the males are milky-white with black radial veins; females have blackish fumose wings. The antennal flagellum is occasionally 7-segmented, more commonly 8-segmented.

The species as a pest to vegetable crops was reported in Bulgaria by Grigorov (1976). There is no evidence of damage to other crops in the Bulgarian literature. In the area of Raduil village, the development of the larval stage is taking place in February through the end of March. Adult flies were found on plants during the second 10 days of April, which was accepted for the start of the flight period. The mass flight of the adults was from the end of April to the middle of May, with the maximum, during both seasons of observation, being reached during buttoning stage of the raspberries (up to 18 adults/raspberry bush). The period of copulation was in the third ten days of April. The Individual adults were observed earlier in March and later in June (Table 1), but at a lower density. The species has a relatively short flight period; from March to June or a total of four months.

1.

*B. marci*

**Table 1. Flight period of *B. marci* adults in raspberry crop; Raduil village, Samokov region**

/month												/total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
												<b>4</b>

*B. marci* - In the literature, *B. marci* is predominantly described as a warm-blooded species found in relatively warm habitats and has a wide distribution range in Europe, Central Asia (Lengauer, 2014) and North Africa (Krivosheina, 1986). The species, at the northern boundary of distribution area, inhabits sun-lit meadows and coastline (Skartveit, 1995), also found in deciduous forests and

1995),

*B. marci*

Lane, 1985).

(Freeman and

parks. Many reports have been reported that *B. marci* larvae damage agricultural and ornamental plants (Freeman and Lane, 1985).

Therefore, the applied agricultural practices and methods of plant protection, the dynamically changing species and variety of crops and their spatial distribution, as well as changes in habitats' environmental conditions may lead to changes in the composition of the pest species in a given crop including in raspberry plantations.

## CONCLUSIONS

The species *B. marci* is a new potential insect pest in the raspberry plantations of Bulgaria, which was permanently present in the crop in 2015 and 2016, with a flight period of adults between March and June.

*B. marci*

2015

2016

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