



crude protein content, wet and dry gluten of the grain quality of common wheat Bilitana variety.

**Key words:** common wheat, foliar treatment products, grain quality

## INTRODUCTION

Grain quality as a complex concept comprises its physical, chemical and technological properties. It varies depending on the variety, soil-climatic conditions and growing technology.

In experiments carried out in Bulgaria (Delchev et al., 2004; Delchev, 2010; Stoyanova, 2010) and abroad (Abad et al., 2004; Delfine et al., 2005; Brown and Prtrie, 2006; Wolber and Seemann, 2006; Orcen et al., 2013; Blandino et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2015) it has been proven that the use of biostimulators and foliar application products helps to improve grain quality in a number of cereals.

Data about preparations that increase plant resistance to various stress factors such as high and low temperatures (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013, Kolev et al., 2015) are presented in the scientific literature.

In a conducted two-year experiment in Spain, the effect of biostimulators and fertilizers on the yield and protein content of durum winter wheat Bohemia variety has been studied. The highest grain yield of 743.8 kg/da – 202.7 kg/da more than the control variant has been reported in co-fertilization with N<sub>6</sub> P<sub>6</sub> K<sub>6</sub> and the biostimulator BCO2K. The highest protein content has been obtained in the variants fertilized with N<sub>16</sub> P<sub>9</sub> K<sub>9</sub> and N<sub>12</sub> P<sub>9</sub> K<sub>9</sub> and the application of the growth regulator BCO4K, from 14.5 % to 14.9 %, respectively (Carmen, 2011).

The Fertigrain biostimulator has a positive effect on bread wheat yield. It contributes to high values of the structural components of yield, increases grain yield

(Delchev et al., 2004; Delchev, 2010; Stoyanova, 2010) (Abad et al., 2004; Delfine et al., 2005; Brown and Prtrie, 2006; Wolber and Seemann, 2006; Orcen et al., 2013; Blandino et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2015)

(Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013, Kolev et al., 2015).

743.8 kg/da – 202,7 kg/da

N<sub>6</sub> P<sub>6</sub> K<sub>6</sub> BCO2K.

N<sub>16</sub> P<sub>9</sub> K<sub>9</sub> N<sub>12</sub> P<sub>9</sub> K<sub>9</sub>

BCO4K, 14.5%  
14.9 % (Carmen, 2011).

<p>7.9 – 18.0 % 50ml/100kg + (Sevov and Delibatova, 2013).</p>	<p>from 7.9 – 18.0 % compared to untreated crops, with the highest yield in treatment of seeds with Fertigrain start at a dose of 50ml/100kg + foliar treatment with Fertigrain foliar – 100 ml/da in spring after the beginning of vegetation (Sevov and Delibatova, 2013).</p>
<p>(100 ml/da) + (250 ml/da) – 63%</p>	<p>Applied during vegetation, foliar microfertilizers provide better nutrition for wheat. Combined spring supplemental nutrition with Wuxal Microplant (100 ml/da) + Codice (250 ml/da) contributes to the largest number of grains per spike and a larger grain mass – 63 % higher than untreated crops.</p>
<p>(17.4 %) – 14.4 % 30 kg/da (Stoyanova, 2010).</p>	<p>The application of foliar fertilizers during the period of intense growth increases the content of protein, raw fats, nitrogen-free extracts (NFE) and cellulose.</p> <p>The amount of crude protein is the highest (17.4 %) when applying the Wuxal and Codice mineral fertilizers – 14.4 % higher than the protein content of wheat fertilized once with ammonium nitrate at a dose of 30 kg/da (Stoyanova, 2010).</p>
<p>34, ( 59,4 kg/da) (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013).</p>	<p>Foliar fertilizers – Vertex high-H34, High-phos, Potassium Thiosulphate, Foliar Extra and Micronutrients for Wheat, Amalgerol Premium growth stimulator and the anti-transparent Pureshade increase seed germination in durum wheat Victoria variety, the quantity of waste grains decreases, grain yield increases.</p> <p>They promote a more uniform emergence of plants, better rooting, less damage from pulling and preventing frosting of the tillering node.</p> <p>The combination of the Micronutrients for wheat with Amalgerol Premium results in an increase in the quantity and quality of yield (by 59.4 kg/da) and increases the resistance of durum wheat to unfavorable climatic conditions (Delchev and Stoyanova, 2013).</p>

The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of two foliar treatment products Plantafol, Bombardier and the combination between them on grain quality of common wheat Biliana variety.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

At the Training Experimental and Development Center of the Department of Plant Growing at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv a field experiment was set in the period 2016-2018, where the effect of two foliar treatment products: Plantafol (N - 20 %; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 20 %; K<sub>2</sub>O - 20 %; B - 0,02 %; Cu - 0.05 %; Fe - 0.1 %; Mn - 0.05 %; Zn - 0.05 % in a dose (2500 g/ha), Bombardier (Free L - amino acids - 18.90%; Total nitrogen - 10.75 %; Polysaccharides - 7.90 %; Phosphorus - 0.65 %; Humic acids - 29.75 %; Organic matter - 77.30 % in a dose (4000 ml/ha) and the combination of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) on the quality of common wheat Biliana variety was studied. We used as a control untreated variant. Treatment was applied in the tillering phase. The experiment was set with predecessor rape using the fractional parcel method in four repetitions with a plot size of 15 m<sup>2</sup>.

The sowing of common wheat has been carried out within the optimum period from 01 Oct till 20 Oct with a sowing rate of 500 germinating seeds/m<sup>2</sup> and mineral fertilization of 160 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> nitrogen and 140 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> phosphorus with all the phosphorous fertilizer and 1/2 of the nitrogen one applied before sowing, and in early spring as supplemental nutrition – the rest of the nitrogen fertilizer. All units of the established technology for growing common wheat have been complied with.

The following grain quality indicators have been reported: weight of 1000 grains (g), hectoliter weight (kg), vitreousness (%), total nitrogen and crude protein content (%), wet and dry gluten

2016-2018

(N - 20 %; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - 20%; K<sub>2</sub>O - 20%; B - 0,02 %; Cu - 0.05 %; Fe - 0.1 %; Mn - 0.05 %; Zn - 0.05 % (2500 g/ha), ( L - - 18.90 %; - 10.75 %; 7.90 %; - 0.65 %; - 29.75 %; 77.30 %) (4000 ml/ha) (2500 g/ha) + (4000 ml/ha)

15 m<sup>2</sup>.

01.10 20.10.  
500 /m<sup>2</sup>  
160 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> 140 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

1/2 , -

1000 (g), (kg),  
(%), (%)

(%).

® (Penchev, 1988).

(%). Statistical processing was performed with the BI STAT® software product (Penchev, 1988).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

: 2016/2017 . - 264.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>,  
 2017/2018 . - 457.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup> -  
 - 419,6 mm/m<sup>2</sup>.

2016/2017

2017-2018 .

( 1 2).

During the vegetation period of common wheat, the amount of precipitation by years was as follows: 2016/2017 – 264.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, 2017/2018 – 457.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup> at a climatic rate of 419.6 mm/m<sup>2</sup>. The cumulative amount of precipitation in the first year was less than that of the climatic rate, but the 2016/2017 harvest year was more favorable for the growth and development of common wheat due to its better distribution over the critical phases of plant growth and then the grain quality indicator values were higher for the Biliiana variety.

Adverse for plant development was the second year 2017-2018 due to the significant amount of precipitation that hindered harvesting and that had a negative effect on grain quality (Figure 1 and 2).

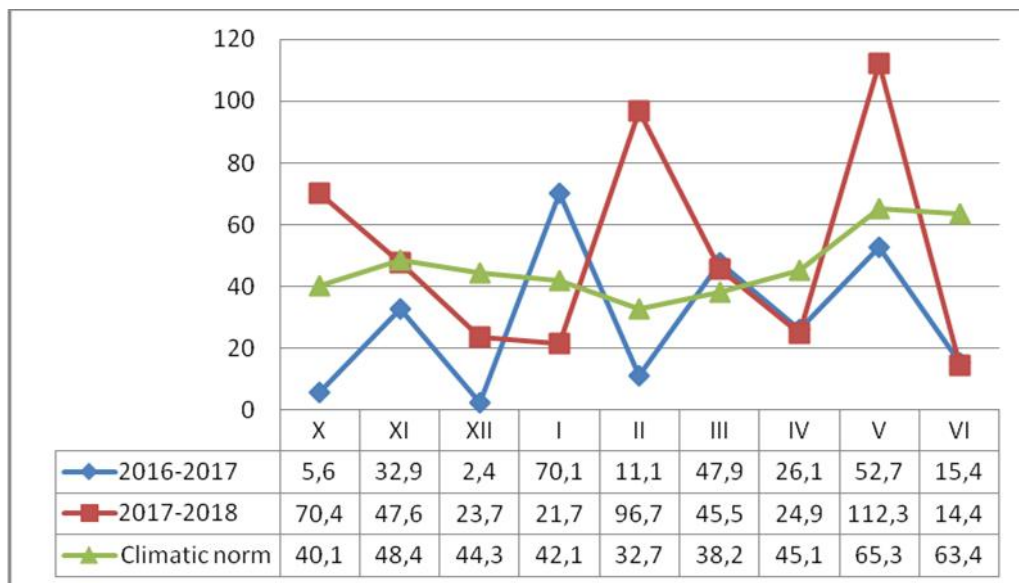
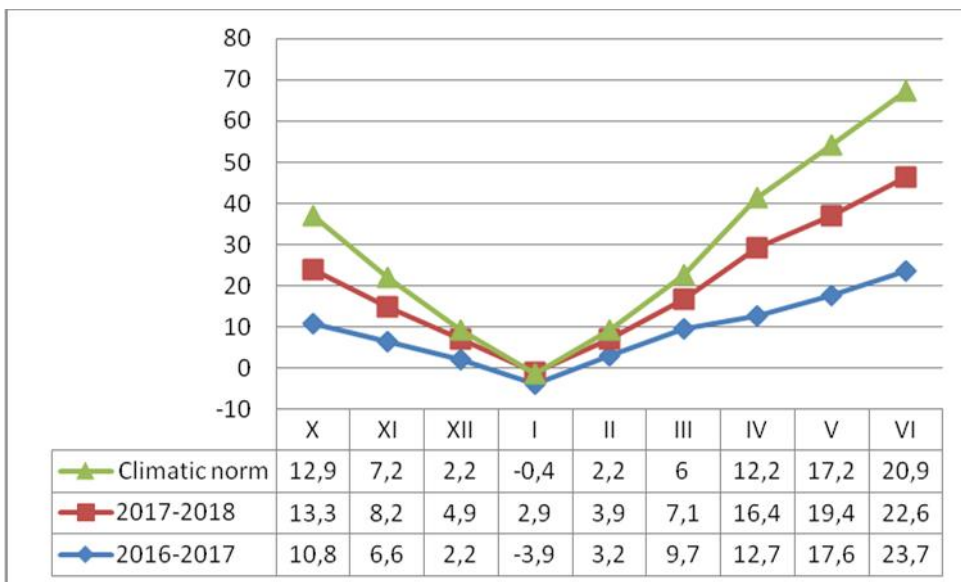


Fig. 1. Sum of precipitation by months, mm/m<sup>2</sup>



. 2.  
**Fig. 2. Average monthly temperatures**

1, 2 3  
 . - 1000 ,  
 (2500 g/ha) +  
 ml/ha) (4000  
 (22-25  
 Zadoks et al., 1974)  
 45.1 g; 79.0 kg 54.9 %  
 ( 1).  
 ml/ha) – 1000 (4000  
 (44.3 g),  
 (78.1 kg)  
 (54.1 %). -  
 (2500 g/ha).

- Due to the uniformity of the data  
 - during the study period, Tables 1, 2 and 3  
 - present the average values obtained of  
 - the measured grain quality indicators.

- The biggest weight of 1000 grains, the  
 - hectoliter weight and vitreousness were  
 - obtained in the variant of combined  
 - treatment with Plantafol mineral foliar  
 - fertilizer (2500 g/ha) + organic  
 - biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) in  
 - the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks  
 - scale, (Zadoks et al., 1974) at 45.1 g; 79.0  
 - kg and 54.9 %, respectively (Table 1).  
 - Second is the variant treated with the  
 - organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000  
 - ml/ha) – 1000 grains weight (44.3 g),  
 - hectoliter weight (78.1 kg) and  
 - vitreousness (54.1%). Lower is the  
 - increase in the values of the quality  
 - indicators under the impact of the tested  
 - mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500  
 - g/ha).

T 1.

( 2016-2018)

**Table 1. Physical characteristics of common wheat grain after treatment with Plantafol and Bombardier (Average 2016-2018)**

Products	/ Physical characteristic of grain		
	Mass 1000 grains, g	Test weight, kg	Vitreosity, %
/ Control	42.3	76.2	52.3
/ Plantafol	43.1 <sup>ns</sup>	77.4 <sup>ns</sup>	53.5 <sup>ns</sup>
/ Bombardier	44.3 <sup>a</sup>	78.1 <sup>a</sup>	54.1 <sup>a</sup>
+ Plantafol+Bombardier	45.1 <sup>b</sup>	79.0 <sup>b</sup>	54.9 <sup>b</sup>
LSD 5 %	1.16	1.82	1.71
1 %	1.43	2.25	2.43
0,1 %	1.65	2.87	2.98

<sup>a, b, c</sup>, significance at 5, 1 and 0.1%; ns – not significant

2

g/ha) + (2500 g/ha) + (4000 ml/ha) (22-25 Zadoks) – 10.60 % (1.85 %) ( – 19.82 % – 7.56 %) ( 3).

The studied foliar application products have had a positive impact on the grain quality of common wheat Biliana variety.

Table 2 presents the results of the studied indicators expressed as a percentage and represent an average of three repetitions for the two studied years. From the chemical analysis it was found that the separate application of Plantafol mineral foliar fertilizer and the organic biostimulator Bombardier resulted in an increase in the crude protein content in the Biliana variety grain.

The increase is the most pronounced after combined application of the mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + the organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) in the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks scale) – 10.60 % crude protein compared to the control 9.86 %).

There is an increase in nitrogen content (1.85%) and gluten content (wet - 19.82% and dry - 7.56%) of the grain during the treatment phase tillering (Table 3).

T 2.

(

2016-2018)

**Table 2. Total nitrogen and crude protein content of common wheat grains after treatment with Plantafol and Bombardier (average 2016-2018)**

Products	N %	Crude protein content, %
/ Control	1.73	9.86
/ Plantafol	1.82 <sup>a</sup>	10.48 <sup>a</sup>
/ Bombardier	1.79 <sup>ns</sup>	10.31 <sup>ns</sup>
+ Plantafol+Bombardier	1.85 <sup>b</sup>	10.60 <sup>b</sup>
GD 5 %	0.11	0.59
1 %	0.13	0.71
0.1 %	0.16	0.94

a, b, c, significance at 5, 1 and 0.1%; ns – not significant

3.

( 2016-2018)

**Table 3. Wet and dry gluten content of common wheat grains after treatment with Plantafol and Bombardier (average 2016-2018) (average 2016-2018)**

Products	Wet gluten, %	Dry gluten, %
/ Control	18.15	7.05
/ Plantafol	19.40 <sup>b</sup>	7.43 <sup>b</sup>
/ Bombardier	19.18 <sup>a</sup>	7.35 <sup>a</sup>
+ Plantafol+Bombardier	19.82 <sup>c</sup>	7.56 <sup>c</sup>
GD 5 %	1.01	0.27
1 %	1.15	0.38
0.1 %	1.48	0.46

a, b, c, significance at 5, 1 and 0.1%; ns – not significant

The higher grain quality of common wheat Biliana variety is a result of the positive effect of the tested foliar application products on the studied indicators.

### CONCLUSIONS

The tested foliar treatment products have influenced positively grain quality of common wheat Biliana variety.

The products increase the values of indicators such as 1000 grain weight, hectoliter weight and vitreousness, as a



-

(2500 g/ha) +

(4000 ml/ha),  
(22-25 Zadoks) –

45.1 g; 79.0 kg 54.9 %.

g/ha) + (2500  
(4000 ml/ha) – 10.60  
%

9.86 %.

(1.85 %)  
( – 19.82

% – 7.56 %)

highest result is in the combined treatment with the mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier organic biostimulator (4000 ml/ha) in the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks scale) they are at 45.1 g; 79.0 kg and 54.9 %, respectively.

It has been found that the separate application of Plantafol or Bombardier results in an increase of the raw protein content in Biliana variety grain. Increase was the most pronounced after combined application of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) – 10.60 % crude protein compared to the control 9.86 %.

These results are in positive correlation with the nitrogen content (1.85 %) and the gluten content (wet – 19.82 % and dry – 7.56 %) during the tillering phase application.

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- increases significantly the productivity.

**Key words:** table beet, fertilization, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

- The table beet has a long history as a valuable autumn-winter nutrition source. Its taste qualities are well known long ago. The root and the leaves contain valuable nutrition substances, pigments and vitamins. During the storage the roots do not lose their nutritive qualities ( gapov, 1976; Uchkunov and Raykov, 2008,).

- After a certain fall in its use in Bulgaria in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century, in the last years the table beet re-establishes its positions.

- In 2008 is certified the first Bulgarian variety Radost, with an elongated form of the root, specialized for the canning industry (Uchkunov and Uchkunova, 2009).

- Many authors determine the use of fertilizers as one of the perspective directions for increase of the plant production (Jelyazkova and Pavlov, 2004; Guluoglu et al., 2006; Andreeva, 2014). In the last years there are many researches for studying the effectiveness of Bulgarian and foreign foliar organic fertilizers on the yield and the quality of the plant output (Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010a; Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010b; Dochev et al., 2016a; Dochev et al., 2016b; Bozhanska, 2017; Mihova, 2017; Vasileva, 2015; Vasileva and Ilieva, 2015). Researches are carried out for the effect of mineral and foliar fertilization on the economical qualities of fodder beet (Kikindonov and Kikindonov, 2005; Enchev, 2012, 2013, 2016).

- The current research aims to determine the influence of the mineral and organic fertilization on the productivity of table beet during the biomass accumulation. The widely used in practice

( gapov, 1976; Uchkunov and Raykov, 2008).

20

2008

(Uchkunov and Uchkunova, 2009).

(Jelyazkova and Pavlov, 2004; Guluoglu et al., 2006; Andreeva, 2014).

(Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010a; Georgieva and Nikolova, 2010b; Dochev et al., 2016a; Dochev et al., 2016b; Bozhanska, 2017; Mihova, 2017; Vasileva, 2015; Vasileva and Ilieva, 2015).

Kikindonov and Kikindonov, 2005; Enchev, 2012, 2013, 2016).

70 cm | 70 cm inter-row distance puts the question for optimization of sowing rate for the effective use of land.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

2017-2018

The research is carried out in 2017-2018 on the experimental field of Agricultural Institute - Shumen. The soil is a carbonate black earth with weekly alkaline reaction.

3

In the tests the variety Radost 3 is included – with elongated form and red colour of the root, from the variety list of AI - Shumen.

10,8 m<sup>2</sup>.

The two field tests are arranged according to the long plots method, with 4 repetitions for each variant, and 10.8 m<sup>2</sup> area of the experimental plot. The sowing is manual in both test years. A rate of 10000 and 20000 plants per da is reached by manual rarefaction. In 2017 the included variants are: with no fertilization-controls, and with mineral and organic fertilization with 5 dates of productivity measuring. The trial in 2018 is with three dates of measuring and includes variants with two levels of sowing rate.

10 000 20 000  
2017

2018

30 kg/da

N

The treatment with mineral fertilizer NPK (30 kg/ da) is made together with the sowing. The sowings of variants with organic fertilizer are sprayed once with a working solution of 25 l per da in the stage of formed leaf socket. The used organic fertilizer is a complex of Arbanassiecosyst 0,5% – containing strains of Bacillus and Azotobacter, and Aminobest 0,7% – containing humine acids, amino acids, macro- and microelements.

0,5% -  
Azotobacter

Bacillus,  
0,7%

20000

10000

The sowing rates of 10000 and 20000 plants per da are reached by manual rarefaction.

2017

5

2018

The weights of roots and leaves are measured on 5 dates of registering in 2017 and on 3 dates – in 2018.

The results are treated by a

P%, GD  
Lidanski (1988).

- dispersion analysis according to Lidanski (1988).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The agro-climatic conditions in both years of tests are unfavorable for beets development (Table 1). The distribution of rainfalls is quite irregular, with alternation of intensive short rainfalls and continuous drought periods. As a result it was registered an intensive increase of the leaves mass at the beginning of vegetation and rapid drying after the middle of August. The development of new leaves after late rainfalls is at the account of the biomass accumulation and the qualities of the row material.

1. , 2017-2018 .  
**Table 1. Meteorological conditions in Shumen region, 2017-2018**

Month	/ Rainfalls, mm			/ Sum	Norm 1950-2000	Mean month temperature
	/ Decade					
	I	II	III			
2017						
IV	1.4	31.3	8.5	41.2	41.0	9.8
V	21.3	6.4	10.6	38.3	64.0	15.5
VI	59.6	19.6	-	79.2	75.0	21.3
VII	25.5	1.8	29.5	56.8	60.0	21.6
VIII	-	0.5	35.3	35.8	42.0	23.0
IX	-	0.2	3.5	3.7	28.0	20.3
2018						
IV	11.4	2.5	-	13.9	41.0	18.2
V	26.6	41.6	2.8	71.0	64.0	17.8
VI	12.0	1.0	55.4	68.4	75.0	20.8
VII	12.3	17.8	10.5	40.6	60.0	23.0
VIII	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.3	42.0	25.5
IX	18.3	3.8	2.2	24.3	28.0	17.8

2017 .

( 2).  
45

kg 3046 kg.

21.06 7.08  
1697

The beginning of the vegetation in 2017 is with favorable conditions for the development and till the third date of measuring in the beginning of August the growth dynamics is with intensive parameters (Table 2). In the control variant with no fertilization for 45 days (from 21.06 to 07.08) the growth of roots is from 1697 kg to 3046 kg. The extreme continuous drought in July-August brings to real decrease of the root yield down to

2511 kg  
 20.10 3677 kg  
 2648 kg 797 kg 7.09.  
 110%  
 21.06, 140%  
 116.2%

2511 kg at the beginning of August, and the final productivity measured on 20.10. is 3677 kg – exceeds insignificantly the result from the middle of the vegetation. The analysis of the foliar mass dynamics shows drastic decrease from 2648 kg to 797 kg for 07.09. That is the basic reason for the decrease of roots growth. The manuring with organic fertilizer insufficiently increases the growth of roots to 110% towards the control for the last date of measurement. The mineral fertilization affects mostly the growth in the initial phases of development to 140% on 21.06, then the effect weakens to 116.2% for the final productivity. Comparing the leaf mass dynamics it is registered a less decrease for the fertilized variants. The retention of more fresh leaves overcomes the water deficiency negative effect.

2.

5

, 2017 .

**Table 2. Dynamics of roots and leaves growth of table beet Radost depending on organic and mineral fertilization with 5 dates of harvesting, 2017**

Date of harvesting	, kg/da : Productivity kg/da of:					
	Control		Organic fertilization		Mineral fertilization	
	kg/da	. % Relative % to the first date	kg/da	. % Relative % to control	kg/da	. % Rel. % to control
<b>/ Roots</b>						
<b>21.06</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>100.0</b>	1780	104.9	2380	140.2
<b>17.07</b>	2356	138.8	2404	102.0	2856	121.2
<b>7.008</b>	3046	179.5	3094	101.6	3332	109.4
<b>7.09</b>	2511	147.9	2879	114.7	3142	125.1
<b>20.10</b>	3677	216.7	4046	110.0	4272	116.2
<b>/ Leaves</b>						
<b>21.06</b>	<b>2648</b>	<b>100.0</b>	2785	105.2	3332	125.8
<b>17.07</b>	1737	66.6	1785	102.8	1928	110.9
<b>7.008</b>	785	29.7	956	121.8	1085	125.5
<b>7.09</b>	797	30.1	904	113.4.	952	119.4
<b>20.10</b>	863	32.6	875	101.4	981	113.7
<b>GD 1%</b>	<b>358 kg/da-14.5%</b>					
<b>P %</b>	<b>2.75</b>					

2018 .

The spring of 2018 starts with extreme drought, which brought to slowing down the germination with more than a month. Three measurements were

made on dates matching the time of the last three measurements in the previous year. Additionally variants with twice thicker sowing are included. The shortened vegetation and the drought at the beginning and after the middle of August affect strongly the obtained productivity results (Table 3).

3.

, 2018 .

**Table 3. Influence of mineralization and sowing rate on the growth of table beet on three dates of harvesting, 2018**

/variant	/ Root yield		/ Leaves yield	
	Kg/da	% Rel % to control	Kg/da	% Rel. % to control
<b>15.08.2018</b>				
/ control	<b>1524</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>100.0</b>
/ thick sowing	1676	109.9	1440	123.1
+NPK,	2366	155.2	1306	111.5
/ thick sowing +NPK,	2515	165.0	1606	137.3
+ / + organic fertilizer	1952	128.1	1357	115.9
+ / Thick sowing + organic fertilizer	2223	145.9	1642	140.2
<b>13.09.2018</b>				
/ control	<b>1854</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.0</b>
/ Thick sowing	2015	108.7	809	114.2
+NPK,	2670	144.0	976	137.7
+NPK, Thick sowing + NPK	2753	148.5	833	117.5
+ / + organic fertilizer	2222	119.8	928	130.9
+ / thick sowing + organic fertilizer	2324	125.4	999	140.9
<b>20.10.2018</b>				
/ control	<b>1729</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>100.0</b>
/ Thick sowing	2164	125.2	933	105.9
+NPK,	2515	145.5	997	113.1
+NPK,/ Thick sowing + NPK	2952	170.7	910	103.3
+ / + organic fertilizer	2182	123.4	850	96.5
+ / Thick sowing + organic fertilizer	2342	135.5	887	100.6
GD 1 %	<b>206 kg/da, 11.5%</b>			
P %	<b>2.86</b>			

kg 15.08 1854 kg 13.09 1524 kg  
1729 kg  
20.10. 2164 kg  
123%

The growth of roots for the control variant is insufficient – from 1524 kg on 15.08, 1854 kg on 13.09. to decrease of 1729 kg for the final productivity on 20.10. This is connected also with the decrease of the foliar mass during the last two months. The organic fertilization increases the intensity of growth on the last date with 123% compared to the control variant. By mineral fertilization the increase is increasing to 145.5%. The increase of the



20000	145.5%.	-	10000	sowing rate from 10000 to 20000 plants per da affects significantly the productivity. The root weight increases from 109.9% on the first date to 125% for the final productivity compared with the control variant. Even higher is the effect of the combination of the thicker sowing with the fertilization. The final effect for the thicker sowing in case of harvesting on 20.10 from the variants with organic fertilization is 135.5%, and from the mineral fertilization variant is 170.7% in comparison with the control of regular sowing with no fertilization. The higher productivity of roots after fertilization correlates with the slower drying of leaves mass in drought conditions.
	109.9% 125%	-		
		-	20.10	
	135.5%, 170.7%	-		

## CONCLUSIONS

The unfavorable for beet development conditions of irregular altering of intensive short rainfalls with continuous periods of drought reflect in significant decrease of the roots and leaves growth.

The test results show intensive growth till the first date of harvest, followed by decrease of the biomass accumulation' dynamics.

In conditions of drought during the intensive accumulation of biomass the fertilization with organic and mineral fertilizer is with great positive effect on the productivity. The mineral and organic fertilization overcomes to a great extent the water deficiency effect by the preservation from drying of the foliar mass for a more continuous period.

The increase of the sowing rate from 10000 to 20000 plants per da brings to proven increase of the productivity.

10 000      20 000

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