

1000

50 cm

Medicago sativa L. ssp. *sativa* (Bouton, 2012).

32 (Yuegao and Cash, 2009), (41%), (23%), (1%), (25%), (8%), (2%) (MZHG, 2020).

(Maslinkov, 1978; Rotili et al., 1996; Bodzon, 2004; Kertikova and Kertikov, 2004; Annicchiarico, 2006; Annicchiarico and Pecetti, 2010; Veronesi et al., 2010).

” (Radeva et al., 2004)

Maslinkov (1978)

- pods per inflorescence and the weight of seeds per stem. There were no significant differences in the mass of 1000 seeds depending on the studied two factors.
- There is a tendency of higher seed yield when growing alfalfa at a distance of 50 cm between rows.

Key words: grazing alfalfa, seed yield, structural elements, inter row spacing

INTRODUCTION

Cultivated alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*) is the most important forage legume in the world (Bouton, 2012). The leading role of alfalfa in forage production is determined by its great productive potential and high nutritional value of feed. Growing more than 32 million hectares worldwide (Yuegao and Cash, 2009), the main areas are North America (41%), Europe (25%), South America (23%), Asia (8%), Africa (2%) and Oceania (1%).

- In Bulgaria it is in the top ten among the economically important for the country agricultural crops (MZHG, 2020). The importance and distribution of alfalfa predetermine intensive selection activity in various aspects, including seed yield (Maslinkov, 1978; Rotili et al., 1996; Bodzon, 2004; Kertikova and Kertikov, 2004; Annicchiarico, 2006; Annicchiarico and Pecetti, 2010; Veronesi et al., 2010).

Based on its own scientific developments and achievements, the Institute of Forage Crops has developed the Technology for the production of alfalfa seeds (Radeva et al., 2004). All technological units are listed in it.

A thorough study by Maslinkov (1978) described the main biological features of alfalfa in terms of flowering, pollination and factors (favourable and unfavourable) influencing seed yield.

3 S)

For the conditions of our country, it is scientifically justified to recommend, and in practice it has been necessary to leave a second growth for seeds in alfalfa. Only in the year of creation of the seed-producing crop are seeds from the first growth obtained.

In the multiplication of candidate variety grazing alfalfa (3AS) we encountered some difficulties which turned our attention to the present study.

The aim of the experiment was to study the harvest time and the row spacing in seed production of grazing alfalfa.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The object of study is grazing alfalfa - candidate variety 3 S. The field experiment was set manually in 2014 by the block method in four replications for a plot size of 5 m² and a study of two agro technical factors: factor A - time for harvesting seeds and factor M – inter row spacing.

In order to establish the optimal agro-technical term for harvesting the seeds, two variants are set: variant A₁ (first growth for seeds and the rest for forage) and var. A₂ (second growth for seeds and first and third for forage). Factor M is also available in two versions: M₁ - 12,5 cm and M₂ - 50 cm inter row spacing.

In the first year, alfalfa was harvested only for forage. The harvesting of the growth for seeds was done with a small plot harvester. The seed yield (kg da⁻¹) is reported by years (2015; 2016; 2017; 2018) and average for the period, and it includes the following indicators: stem length (cm), number of inflorescences per stem, number of pods per stem, number of seeds per pod, mass of 1000 seeds (g). The data obtained were processed with the software product STATGRAPHYCS plus for Windows.

3 S. 2014
- 5 m².
:
:
1 () 2 ()
(12,5 cm -)
2 (50 cm)
(kg da⁻¹)
(2015; 2016; 2017; 2018)
:
(cm),
1000
STATGRAPHYCS
plus for Windows.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The seed yield of alfalfa is strongly influenced by meteorological factors and especially by their course during flowering. The reason lies in the biological features of flowering and pollination (Radeva et al., 2004).

In terms of meteorology, the years of study differ compared to the same for a 30-year period (Table 1). In terms of heat, the average daily air temperatures have significantly higher values, varying in the range from +0,5 to + 5,5 °C. There are exceptions only in 2016 and 2017 (May), when there are abnormal values (from - 0,5 to -1,1 °) compared to the multiple period (MP).

1.

Table 1. Agrometeorological indicators for the study period

/ Indicators	/ Months				
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	, t°C / Average monthly air temperature, t °C				
average for multiple period (MP)	11,4	17,4	20,7	22,9	22,3
deviation, ± °C					
2015	+0,8	+1,3	-0,1	+2,7	+2,3
2016	+3,9	-1,1	+2,2	+1,3	+1,2
2017	+0,5	-0,5	+2,0	+1,0	+2,1
2018	+5,5	+2,1	+1,0	-0,1	+1,6
	, mm / Monthly rainfall, mm				
average for multiple period (MP)	47,1	64,5	69,1	52,1	42,8
deviation, %					
2015	92,56	47,44	138,49	41,26	69,85
2016	155,20	120,15	66,28	14,97	72,89
2017	79,83	240,31	64,83	299,23	66,82
2018	42,88	73,95	224,60	228,2	50,93
	1964-1993,				

Note: The period 1964-1993 was used as a climatic norm for many years, as this period includes decades with differences in meteorological factors.

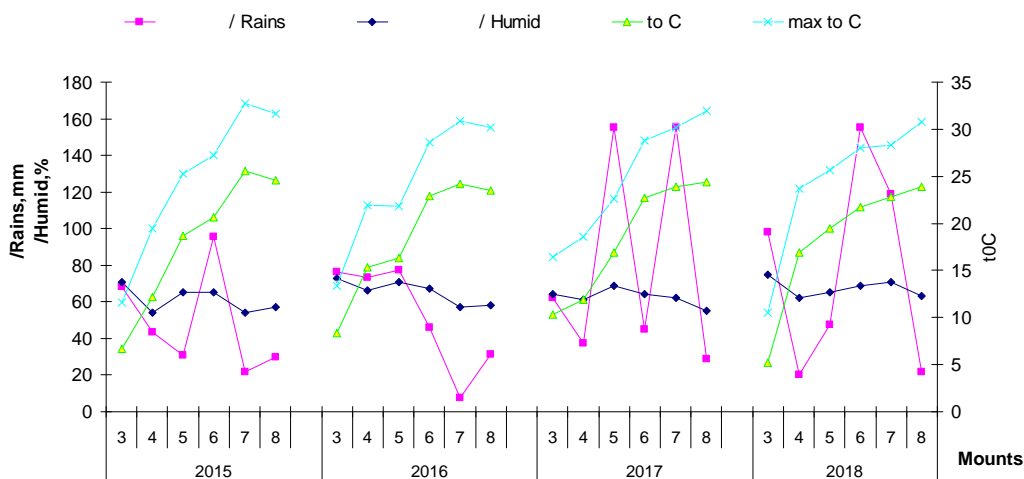
In terms of precipitation, the study period is characterized by too much diversity. The monthly amounts of precipitation vary from 14,97% to 299,23% deviation compared to those for a 30-year period. During the study period in both variants during flowering are observed for two years with abnormal values compared to MP. In case of var. A₁, the month of May, respectively 2016 and 2017, and in

(
(1).
,
(10- 30)
6,7 10,3 °
76,6 mm.
62,1

- case of var. A₂, the month of June of 2015 and 2018. In all years of research, the month of August has significantly lower precipitation values than the perennial ones.

The main abiotic factors - average monthly air temperature and rainfall, which affect the growth and development of alfalfa have similar dynamics of values in March 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Figure 1).

- During these years of the study, the onset of growth in alfalfa begins in the spring in the range of March 10 to March 30 at average daily air temperatures of 6,7 °C to 10,3 °C and total rainfall for the month between 62,1 and 76,6 mm.



1.
Fig. 1. Klimatogram

2018 .
(5,2 °)
(98,1 mm).

- Klimatogram shows that in 2018 the month of March has a lower temperature (5,2 °) and a higher total amount of precipitation for the month (98,1 mm). In all years of study, the month of April is characterized by good conditions for the rapid development of alfalfa and plants in

var. A₁ entering a phase beginning of flowering in mid-May.

The formation of growth for seeds in both variants takes place in relatively favourable weather conditions only in 2015.

In var. A₁ flowering and pod setting takes place from mid-May to the first ten days of June, a period of constant relative humidity (65%) and little rainfall.

When var. A₂ conditions are even more favourable because the air temperature in July is higher (25,6 °C), precipitation is only 21,5 mm and humidity is low (54%).

The weather conditions in 2016 are more unfavourable compared to 2015 in both variants.

The formation of regrowth for seeds in var. A₁ takes place from mid-May to the end of July. The period is characterized by both low (57%) and high (71%) relative humidity. On the other hand, the maximum air temperature in May is lower (21,8 °C) and the amount of precipitation is high (77,5 mm).

These conditions adversely affect the fertilization and insemination of alfalfa for seed from the first growth. In variant A₂, the conditions are more favourable in terms of temperature and relative humidity. The plants reach the budding phase after the first ten days of June (June 12), and the beginning of flowering phase is registered ten days later.

In the second growth flowering and insemination passes at a higher air temperature (max. between 28-30 °C) and with extremely little rainfall.

In 2017 the formation of growth for seeds in var. A₁ takes place in meteorological conditions similar to the previous year. It should be noted that the

(155,2 mm)	-	precipitation (155,2 mm) in July had an extremely unfavourable effect on the process of seed maturation.
2,	-	In variant A ₂ , flowering and insemination take place in a shorter period of time, but also under unfavourable conditions, especially in terms of rainfall. For the period May - July the precipitation is a total of 310,2 mm. Relative humidity is also high, being over 62% on most days. For the indicated period it can be said that only the maximum temperature is in favourable limits, respectively between 22,6° and 30° .
mm,	310,2	
62%.	-	
(22,6-30 °)	-	
2018 .	-	It is typical for 2018 that the formation of growth for seeds in var. A ₁ and var. A ₂ is carried out at high relative humidity - between 65% and 71%.
1 . 2	-	
(65- 71%).	-	The fertilization and pod setting of alfalfa, as well as the process of seed maturation is adversely affected by the large amount of rainfall in June and July. These conditions adversely affect the generative organs of plants and there is a mass dripping of undiscovered flowers and seeds.
2.	-	The results for seed yield are presented in Table 2. Despite the indicated favourable agro-meteorological conditions for flowering and insemination of alfalfa in 2015, the two studied variants differ significantly in seed yield.
2015	-	
39,7 kg da ⁻¹)	-	The results show that a significantly higher yield is obtained when harvesting seeds from the first growth (average 39,7 kg da ⁻¹) compared to the yield obtained from seeds from the second growth (average 24,9 kg da ⁻¹).
kg da ⁻¹).	(24,9	

2. (kg da⁻¹)

3AS

Table 2. Seed yield (kg da⁻¹) depending on inter-row spacing and growth for seeds of grazing alfalfa 3AS

Variants	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average	Deviation from average +,- %
1/ 1	32,287 b	9,845 b	24,929	19,09	21,537	+33,77
2/ 1	47,126 a	13,132 b	14,314 b	14,22 b	22,198	+37,86
/average	39,706	11,489	19,62	16,657	21,868	+35,81
1/ 2	24,982 c	26,849	5,482 c	5,43 c	15,685	-2,59
2/ 2	24,893 c	31,418	4,026 c	5,74 c	16,519	+2,59
/average	24,937	29,133	4,75	5,585	16,101	100,00
St. error	2,001	1,181	1,566	1,373		

LSD 99.5% -

the values in the column with the same letter are not significant differences

2016
 (29,13 kg da⁻¹)
 (11,48 kg da⁻¹).
 (2017
 2018 .),
 35,81%
 2) 2015 . 2016 .
 1
 Maslinkov (1978)

The results obtained in 2016 are completely opposite to those of the previous year. Higher seed yield was obtained from the second growth (average 29,13 kg da⁻¹) compared to that obtained from the first growth (average 11,48 kg da⁻¹). In the next two years (2017 and 2018), the data are one-way with those of the first year, ie. a significantly higher yield is obtained when harvesting the first growth for seeds.

On average, the study period of the first growth yielded 35,81% higher seed yield than that of the second growth.

When comparing the results depending on the row spacing of sowing and growing alfalfa, it was found that it affects the seed yield, both in the first and in the second growth.

The data show that in both variants (A₁ and A₂) in 2015 and 2016 a higher yield was obtained for alfalfa grown widely in rows (M₂). Over the next two years with var. A₁ trend is reversed. When in var. A₂ there is no evidence of differences in seed yield depending on inter-row spacing.

According to Maslinkov (1978), the method of sowing has a subordinate meaning. Nevertheless, the author

Maslinkov (1978). - observes a tendency in favour of broad-row over conventional row crops. The advantage is explained by most fruiting elements located on the branches of the second order. Our study in this respect completely coincides with that found by Maslinkov (1978). There is a tendency for higher yields when growing alfalfa at a distance of 50 cm between rows, regardless of which growth is left for seeds.

3.

Table 3. Structural analysis of seed yield depending on inter-row spacing and growth for seeds of grazing alfalfa

Variants	Length of stems (cm)	Height of betting on the first inflorescence (cm)	Number of inflorescences per stem	Number of pods per inflorescences	Number of seeds per pod	Seed weight from one stem (g)	1000 seeds weigh (g)
2015							
1/ 1	98,7	53,1	14,9	11,0	4,9 b	0,88	1,78 ab
2/ 1	102,3	60,3	15,6	11,8	4,9 b	0,93	1,68 b
1/ 2	75,5 b	36,7 b	8,5 b	9,03 b	5,5	0,55 b	1,82 a
2/ 2	73,8 b	36,1 b	9,5 b	9,5 b	4,9 b	0,59 b	1,82 a
St. error	2,399	2,668	1,516	0,528	0,120	0,154	0,032
2016							
1/ 1	83,6 b	39,7 a	7,1 b	9,8 a	4,0 a	0,49 ab	1,82 a
2/ 1	86,7 a	40,3 a	10,2 ab	9,5 a	4,0 a	0,49 ab	1,70 a
1/ 2	87,0 a	42,5 a	11,0 a	9,5 a	4,0 a	0,59 a	1,76 a
2/ 2	88,3 a	39,4 a	11,0 a	9,0 a	4,2 a	0,54 a	1,74 a
St. error	2,012	3,210	1,365	0,543	0,145	0,087	0,024
2017							
1/ 1	88,5 a	42,2 a	11,0 ab	12,5 a	4,1 a	0,63 a	1,69 a
2/ 1	89,4 a	38,0 ab	13,9 a	12,1 a	3,9 a	0,54 ab	1,52 b
1/ 2	63,5 b	33,8 b	8,4 b	11,0 a	4,0 a	0,37 ab	1,41 b
2/ 2	69,1 b	36,5 ab	8,6 b	12,2 a	3,8 a	0,31 b	1,52 b
St. error	1,952	1,584	0,940	0,570	0,154	0,063	0,032
2018							
1/ 1	78,8 a	31,4 a	15,3 a	9,7 ab	4,3 a	0,64 a	1,68 a
2/ 1	74,4 ab	30,1 ab	12,3 a	10,4 a	4,5 a	0,50 ab	1,64 a
1/ 2	68,7 b	26,4 b	13,8	9,3 b	3,9 a	0,37 b	1,63 a
2/ 2	73,0 ab	32,3 ab	12,5	9,1 b	3,8 a	0,32 b	1,62 a
St. error	3,170	1,890	1,305	0,359	0,317	0,085	0,022
/average							
1/ 1	87,40	41,62	12,08	10,77	4,34	0,661	1,742
2/ 1	88,21	42,18	13,01	10,96	4,35	0,617	1,635
1/ 2	73,68	34,85	10,43	9,71	4,37	0,471	1,655
2/ 2	76,06	36,10	10,41	9,96	4,18	0,441	1,675

LSD 99.5% -

the values in the column with the same letter are not significant differences

3).

2016

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1000

()

(3 S)

Structural analysis of seed yield shows that the main features that contribute to higher yields of the first growth than that of the second are the longer stems, the greater number of pods per inflorescence and the weight of seeds per stem (Table 3). An exception to this is reported in 2016, when a higher yield was obtained from the second growth. It is noteworthy that the plants also have longer stems, but the number of inflorescences per stem is higher.

Of all the indicators reported, the smallest variation in values is found for the mass of 1000 seeds. The data show that the differences depending on the time (growth) of harvest and the inter row spacing are not so significant.

The results of the present study give us reason to recommend the use of first growth in the seed production of grazing alfalfa (3 S).

CONCLUSIONS

In the seed production of alfalfa (grazing type), a proven higher seed yield is obtained from the first growth compared to that from the second growth. On average for the study period from the first growth, 35,81% higher seed yield was obtained.

It was found that the main features that contribute to the higher yield of seeds from the first growth, compared to that of the second are the longer stems, the greater number of pods per inflorescence and the weight of seeds per stem. There are no significant differences in the mass of 1000 seeds depending on the studied two factors (agro-technical term for harvesting the seeds and inter row spacing).

There is a tendency for higher seed yield when growing alfalfa at a distance of 50 cm between rows, regardless of the growth for seeds.

()

35,81%

1000

(

50 cm

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sativa L.)

(*Medicago*

Assessment of Alfalfa Breeding Accessions (*Medicago sativa* L.) Based on Main Agronomic Characteristics

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

2014-2018 ..
DM/DP (..
9 Syn 3 S (..
3. 4 ..
DM/DP ..
3 3AS. ..
DM/DP 9 ..
3, ..

The study was carried out without irrigation at the experimental field of the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik", Rousse from 2014 to 2018. Three alfalfa breeding accessions - DM/DP (created in IASS "Obraztsov chiflik"), 9 Syn and 3 S 9 (created in Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven) were subject of the study. Prista 3 variety was included as a standard. The experiment was sown in a randomized block design with four replications. The green mass harvesting was carried out in early flowering stage. The aim of the study was to evaluate the accessions based on main agronomic indicators: structural components of forage productivity (grass stand height and grass stand density), dry matter content in the green mass, green mass yield, dry matter yield and persistence. There are no significant differences between the accessions studied in the degree of phenotypic expression of stems number per unit area. DM/DP accession produced higher plants than Prista 3 standard variety and 3AS. Regarding green mass yield DM/DP and 9 Syn significantly exceeded Prista 3 by 6,7%

6,7% 6,8%,
11,3% 8,5%.

DM/DP 9 Syn

sativa L. ssp. *Sativa*),

(
(
kg ha⁻¹),

(Tesfaye et al., 2006;
Kertikova, 2008; Bouton, 2012).

(*Medicago*

22 400

, and 6,8%, respectively and in dry matter yield by 11,3% and 8,5%, respectively.
- The high phenotypic expression of the observed quantitative characteristics determined DM/DP and 9 Syn as an important genetic source in the breeding for high forage productivity.

The accessions are valuable germplasm for the breeding in relation to yield stability over years and can be used as a major component in the polycross nursery formation.

- **Key words:** alfalfa, accessions, grass stand height, yield

INTRODUCTION

- Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *Sativa*) is an entomophilically pollinated autotetraploid and the most widely grown legume forage crop in the world.

- The most important characteristics of alfalfa, which confirm its position as the "queen of feed crops" are: high nutritional value (protein, energy, vitamins and minerals), high biomass production (record feed yield is over 22400 kg ha⁻¹), ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen, wide adaptation to various environments, improvement of soil structure (excellent basis for sustainable agricultural systems), model for genetic studies of autotetraploid species etc. (Tesfaye et al., 2006; Kertikova, 2008; Bouton, 2012).

- Therefore, the importance of alfalfa as the most valuable forage legume in Bulgarian agriculture has been and continues to be high.

- This role of alfalfa imposes the need for breeding new varieties that can establish their genetic potential for high productivity in different environments, producing stable yields for several years.

, The yields stability during the growing season and years of use, which according to a number of studies is subject to genetic control, can also be

(Naydenova et al., 2015; Naydenova, 2016).

20- (Lamb et al., 2006).

(Katepa-Mupondwa et al., 2002; Flajoulot et al., 2005; Welu, 2016).

half-sib , full-sib (Kertikova, 2008; Milic et al., 2010; Annicchiarico et al., 2015). Riday and Brummer (2005) Naydenova and Bozhanska (2020)

(Churkova, 2011; Bozhanska, 2017; Oten et al., 2018). Annicchiarico (2009)

considered as indicative of high productive ability and persistence (Naydenova et al., 2015; Naydenova, 2016).

- Alfalfa breeding programs targeting at its genetic improvement began in the early 20th century (Lamb et al., 2006).

Over the years, the synthetic variety model has become established and widely used in the alfalfa breeding, because severe inbreeding depression makes it difficult to improve the inbred lines and the synthetics breeding is also cheaper and easier than hybrid varieties creation (Katepa -Mupondwa et al., 2002; Flajoulot et al., 2005; Welu, 2016). A self-pollinated progenies from different generations of self-pollination, full-sib and half-sib families or clones have been used as parental components (Kertikova, 2008; Milic et al., 2010; Annicchiarico et al., 2015). According to Riday and Brummer (2005) and Naydenova and Bozhanska (2020) the progeny testing plays an important role in the genetic improvement in each cycle of selection at synthetics development.

The forage legumes breeding, in particular alfalfa, is a difficult and very time-consuming process, because beside a genetic factor (genotype), the environmental factor (soil, climate, agricultural techniques, etc.) has a decisive role in the manifestation of productive capabilities, as well as the complex interaction between them (Churkova, 2011; Bozhanska, 2017; Oten et al., 2018).

According to Annicchiarico (2009) the specific response of plants depending on growing conditions is considered very important, as the complex interaction between genotype and environment makes it difficult to assess genetic variation for a given trait in the population. The most important traits subject to improvement in alfalfa are quantitative, whose degree of phenotypic expression is a specific response to the influence of a certain factor and the effect of genotype

. Arab et al. (2015)

mediating in this response. Arab et al. (2015) also report that the variability of the quantitative traits is due to a genetically determined response to environmental conditions changing.

Sulas et al. (2000)

According to Sulas et al. (2000) the forage legumes persistence is a very important characteristic and a highly specific problem due to the trait dependence on the effects of a number of factors (internal and external) and the interaction between them.

(internal and external)

There are numerous alfalfa varieties in the world, created with one or several positive characteristics, but they often have different adaptability to environmental conditions. Some of them, after a very short time, have been completely pushed out of production, while others have been cultivated for decades (Strabanovic et al., 2017).

(Strabanovic et al., 2017).

At the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov chiflik" - Ruse, in order to create a new synthetic alfalfa variety, breeding and improvement activities are carried out based on evaluation and selection of valuable germplasm and its including in breeding programs. The evaluation of the selection materials is performed by basic morphological and economic characteristics (yield and quality of fodder, seed yield, resistance to abiotic and biotic stress).

(

The main objective of the present study was to test alfalfa breeding accessions to determine the degree of phenotypic expression of the main components of forage productivity (grass stand height and density) green mass and dry matter yield, stability and persistence.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

2014-2018 ,

The study was carried out from 2014 to 2018, at the Experimental field of the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obraztsov Chiflik" - Rousse. Three alfalfa breeding accessions - DM/DP

" " -

(DM/DP –
 ”, 3 S 9 Syn –
)
 3,
 10 m²,
 m.
 12,5
 2,5 kg da⁻¹.
 17 (2014 .. 2016 .
 2018 .- , 2015 . 2017 .-
)
),
 m² (
),
 (cm)
 ,
 5
 0,250 m²
 (50 50 cm)
 (kg da⁻¹) e
 (200
 g),
 105°
 (kg da⁻¹).

(created at IASS “Obraztsov Chiflik”),
 3 S and 9 Syn (created at Institute of
 Forage Crops, Pleven) were examined in
 comparison with a variety Prista 3 as a
 standard. The field experiment in a
 randomized block design in four replications
 was performed. The harvesting plot size
 was 10 m² whit row spacing of 12,5 cm.
 Sowing was carried out in the spring at the
 optimal agrotechnical time, with a sowing
 rate of 2,5 kg da⁻¹. Alfalfa was grown
 without irrigation, on soil type strongly
 leached chernozem.

The green mass was harvested in
 early flowering stage. For the study
 period, a total of 17 cuts were made:
 2014, 2016 and 2018 - three cuts, and in
 2015 and 2017 four cuts.

The quantitative traits as follows:
 natural stems lenght (grass stand height),
 vegetative stems number per m² (grass
 stand density), fresh mass yield and dry
 matter yield were determined.

The grass stand height (cm) was
 accounted before every cut as the
 majority of normally developed stems
 were measured from the surface of the
 soil to the top, in 5 places in each
 replication for each variant.

The grass stand density by a
 sampling plot with area 0,250 m²
 (50 cm x 50 cm) in each plot for the
 variants was recorded.

Green mass yield (kg da⁻¹) by
 regrowth was reported as the harvested
 fresh mass from each replication for the
 variants was weighed. The dry matter
 content in percent was determined as
 samples fresh mass (200 g) were taken,
 dried to constant weight in a drying
 chamber at 105°C and weighed. Data for
 green mass yield and dry matter content
 were used to dry matter yield
 determination (kg da⁻¹).

In order to characterize the
 meteorological conditions, data on
 precipitation and average monthly air
 temperatures from the meteorological
 station of the Institute were used.

The experimental data were

STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows,
(One-Way ANOVA).

- statistically analysed with the software product STATGRAPHICS Plus for Windows, using the method of one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Regarding the meteorological conditions over the years of study, which significantly determined the variation of considered quantitative characteristics, there were observed significant differences in the temperature sums and the amount of precipitation and their distribution during the formation of the regrowths (Table 1).

c The year of the experiment sowing was defined as relatively favorable for development of the new establish alfalfa.

1.

Table 1. Meteorological characteristic of the study period

Months, decades	/ Rainfull, mm						t °					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1896-2005	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1896-2005
- Octoler – March	311,6	395,7	327,2	259,7	320,3	235,1	946,7	873,4	1191,2	758,9	837,6	
/ April	7,5	21,8	22,2	2,2	4,6	14,8	109,8	72,2	156,2	109,3	134,8	99,5
II	53,2	11,9	36,3	50,3	4,0	20,6	96,6	137,6	158,3	107,0	160,7	110,2
III	4,1	3,5	18,1	22,7	0	15,6	143,9	132,5	123,0	129,1	188,2	132,3
/ May	64,8	37,2	76,6	75,2	8,6	50,7	350,3	342,3	437,5	345,4	483,7	341,8
II	19,5	5,1	40,7	43,0	30,7	16,8	138,8	175,3	127,6	152,5	204,0	152,2
III	38,2	0	2,0	13,8	0	21,3	156,6	186,3	156,0	165,7	178,3	167,7
/ June	109,0	14,3	55,6	33,5	6,4	28,1	213,1	207,7	209,6	188,0	223,3	192,3
II	166,7	19,4	98,3	90,3	37,1	66,1	507,7	569,3	493,2	506,2	605,6	512,2
III	10,7	12,9	42,9	36,1	53,0	24,1	192,4	204,5	182,1	200,3	225,3	192,3
/ July	55,8	10,8	28,0	24,3	16,0	30,0	194,8	219,9	230,8	203,3	233,8	202,2
II	12,9	41,4	3,3	0,8	36,4	26,4	197,5	190,3	247,8	251,6	198,7	212,1
III	79,4	65,1	74,2	62,1	105,4	80,5	584,7	614,7	660,7	655,2	657,8	606,6
/ August	28,2	11,8	2,2	56,8	20,6	25,0	220,2	228,5	235,0	235,2	209,8	220,1
II	20,7	5,7	0	8,8	52,7	24,1	218,7	239,8	241,0	224,4	231,6	225,4
III	18,4	1,3	0,0	19,1	94,5	18,3	262,7	294,5	286,3	267,8	251,2	252,2
/ September	67,3	18,8	2,2	84,7	167,8	67,4	701,6	762,8	762,3	727,4	692,6	697,7
II	0,1	87,4	0,0	0,0	4,4	15,8	241,6	241,3	256,7	265,9	237,1	281,0
III	2,4	47,6	37,1	3,6	8,7	16,3	244,6	239,8	211,3	247,4	235,1	223,5
/ October	32,7	69,7	17,0	30,4	0,2	17,3	243,0	234,6	240,8	222,6	267,2	235,4
II	35,2	204,7	54,1	34,0	13,3	49,4	729,2	715,7	708,8	735,9	739,4	739,8
III	25,2	0	0,0	41,2	30,6	14,3	204,9	223,8	229,4	209,5	224,4	193,6
/ November	0,7	64,6	11,9	0,0	21,4	15,2	188,5	187,6	210,2	232,0	195,1	179,4
II	41,2	48,6	4,8	1,0	13,8	15,1	143,6	161,2	143,4	144,5	151,1	162,3
III	67,1	113,2	16,7	42,2	65,8	44,6	537,0	572,6	583,0	586,0	570,6	535,3
- April – September	480,5	458,4	321,1	388,5	398,0	367,5	3410,5	3577,4	3556,1	3507,6	3749,7	3426,2

- The rich autumn-winter soil moisture supply and the high temperatures in March allowed alfalfa

. K		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sowing at the optimal agrotechnic time to be performed and ensured regularly - germination and grass stand density. The amount of precipitation and temperatures from April to August was not differed significantly from the long term norms and alfalfa stands formed three regrowths.
(2015 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2015, the available soil moisture and temperatures close to the norm led to normal development of the first regrowth and good initial plant growth in the second one. Grass stands in the third and fourth regrowth developed in conditions of water deficit (except August), which negatively affected the amount of forage yields.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The beginning of the third growing season pass at good moisture supply and average daily temperatures favorable for the strong first regrowth formation. There were observed periods of severe drought and prolonged rainfall in the following months, which did not allow the accessions to fully expressed their genetic potential in respect to the characteristics studied, and three cuttings were performed.
2016 .	2017 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meteorological conditions characterized 2017 as favorable for the alfalfa development. The amount of precipitation and temperatures are close to the long-term average norms and alfalfa formed four regrowths. In terms of climate, the last year of the study was similar to 2016 and was defined as relatively unfavorable.
DM/DP	9 Syn 3 S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the five-year study period the accessions were analyzed by a number of morphological and agronomic characteristics. From the phenotypic assessment performed, it was found that the plants of DM/DP and 9 Syn accessions were characterized with erect habit and rapid regrowth rate after cutting. 3AS breeding accession distinguished by semi-erect plants and a slower regrowth rate than the other two accessions.

The plants in accessions studied are well branched and with good leafiness.

The main agronomic trait (green forage yield) in alfalfa is largely determined by the main structural components - natural plants height and stems number. There were observed differences in the degree of phenotypic expression of the genes controlling these quantitative traits under the influence of changes in a given environmental factor.

During the first year of the study, no statistically significant differences were found between breeding accessions and the standard in respect stems number per unit area (Table 2).

2.

2014

Table 2. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2014

O Alfalfa accessions	/ First growing season						
	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content, %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	54,00 a	162,00	2819,0 a	100,00	27,33	724,30 a	100,00
DM/DP	53,00 ab	155,25	2543,0 b	90,21	26,33	627,21 b	86,60
9 Syn	54,00 a	157,00	2512,0 b	89,11	26,00	610,02 b	84,22
3AS	51,00 b	153,75	2460,0 b	87,26	25,67	594,90 b	82,13
Mean for accessions	52,67	155,33	2505	88,86	26,00	610,71	84,32
LSD _{5%}	2,35	23,62	163,98			68,21	

C

P 0.05

The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

Regarding plants height with better phenotypic expression 9 Syn distinguished, and 3AS with the slightest. The trait mean values showed the plants of 9 Syn and 3AS were with a height of 54 cm and 51 cm, respectively. DM/DP accession ranked intermediate. There were no significant differences at dry matter content in green mass in the growing season.

Regarding plants height with better phenotypic expression 9 Syn distinguished, and 3AS with the slightest. The trait mean values showed the plants of 9 Syn and 3AS were with a height of 54 cm and 51 cm, respectively. DM/DP accession ranked intermediate. There were no significant differences at dry matter content in green mass in the growing season.

For the period of study, a significant variation in the main agronomical indicator green mass yield was established, in response to the differences in the

meteorological conditions during the formation of the regrowths. The distribution of yield by regrowths in alfalfa is very important, especially if the forage is used immediately after cutting. Based on the reported values, it was found that the first regrowth had the largest part in the total annual yield, and the contribution of each subsequent one decreased.

Data on forage productivity in the first year are presented in Table 2. The values showed the new established alfalfa stand of standard had both higher fresh mass yield (2819 kg da⁻¹) and dry matter yield (2819 kg da⁻¹), compared to the accessions studied. The mean values for the accessions were 2505 kg da⁻¹ green mass and 610,71 kg da⁻¹ dry matter.

In respect grass stand height, the strongest differentiation, both between the accessions and between them and standard was observed during the second growing season (Table 3).

3.

2015

Table 3. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2015

O Alfalfa accessions	/ Second growing season						
	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content, %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	71,75 a	405,50 a	10980 a	100,00	24,75	2370 b	100,00
DM/DP	67,88 b	445,25 a	11045 a	100,59	26,00	2557 a	107,89
9 Syn	59,69 c	413,00 a	11235 a	102,32	23,25	2402 b	101,35
3AS	55,81 d	440,00 a	11070 a	100,82	25,00	2541 a	107,22
Mean for accessions	61,13	432,75	11116,67	101,24	24,75	2500	105,49
LSD _{5%}	3,28	42,72	1074,08			89,98	

C

P 0.05

The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

- 71,75 cm (3)
 55,81 cm (3AS),

DM/DP, 3AS 9 Syn

The reported values were in a wide range - from 71,75 cm (Prista 3) to 55,81 cm (3AS), and the significant differences were in favor of the standard. Data showed that mean of four cuts DM/DP, 3AS and 9 Syn, had a higher potential for stem formation,

3. compared to Prista 3. The results for the amount of fresh biomass during the year indicated 9 Syn was with a stronger phenotypic expression of the trait than the other accessions studied.

The total annual green mass yields for 9 Syn, DM/DP and 3AS were 11235 kg da⁻¹; 11045kg da⁻¹ and 11070 kg da⁻¹, respectively against 10980 kg da⁻¹ for the standard, and the differences were not significant. Similar results concerning value of fresh mass yield in the second year of alfalfa growing were reported by Oten et al. (2018) - 10405 kg da⁻¹, Gultekin et al. (2011) - 11693 kg da⁻¹.

The values for dry matter content in the green mass showed a more significant variation of the trait between the accessions studied (from 26% for DM/DP to 23,25% for 9 Syn), compared to the first growing season. Its also explains a lower dry matter yield reported for 9 Syn and the superiority of DM/DP and 3AS.

The results for the quantitative characteristics studied in the third productive year are presented in Table 4. The grass stand height and grass stand density data showed no significant differences between the breeding accessions, with exception of 3AS, which distinguished with significantly shorter plants.

4.

4.

2016
Table 4. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2016

Alfalfa accessions	/ hird growing season						
	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content, %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	61,50 a	334,50 a	8247,5 b	100,00	29,00	2357,88 c	100,00
DM/DP	63,25 a	358,75 a	8765,0 a	106,27	29,33	2570,77 ab	109,03
9 Syn	62,00 a	352,00 a	8705,5 a	105,55	29,67	2582,03 a	109,51
3AS	56,56 b	368,25 a	8337,5 b	101,09	29,33	2421,35 bc	102,69
Mean for accessions	60,60	359,67	8602,67	104,31	29,44	2524,72	107,08
LSD _{5%}	4,77	49,19	345,28			149,26	

C P 0.05
The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

DM/DP 9 Syn, 8765 kg da⁻¹ 8702,5 kg da⁻¹. 9 Syn (6,27%) DM/DP (5,55%), 3AS (8337,50 kg da⁻¹) 3 (8247,5 kg da⁻¹). 9 Syn 29%, 29,67% DM/DP 9 Syn 5,

In terms of forage productivity, the highest total annual green mass yield was found for DM/DP and 9 Syn, respectively 8765 kg da⁻¹ and 8702,5 kg da⁻¹. The exceeds determined of 6,27% and 5,55% in 9 Syn and DM/DP, respectively compared to the standard were significant. 3AS had a lower productivity (8337,5 kg da⁻¹) and was close to the standard (8247,5 kg da⁻¹). The mean annual values showed the dry matter content in the green mass varied in very narrow ranges from 29,67% for 9 Syn to 29% for the standard.

Nevertheless, there were observed considerable distinction in dry matter yield in part due to the dry matter variation in the green mass by regrowths. The outlined trend from previous years for better dry matter productivity in DM/DP and 9 Syn was kept.

Data on stem length and stems number during the fourth growing season, presented in Table 5, were one-way with those of the previous year.

5.

2017

Table 5. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2017

O	/ Fourth growing season						
	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content, %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	74,75 a	318,00 a	8755 b	100,00	29,50	2582,75 b	100,00
DM/DP	77,75 a	328,75 a	9660 a	110,33	30,75	3038,23 a	117,63
9 Syn	78,00 a	336,25 a	9585 a	109,48	30,00	2963,50 a	114,74
3AS	75,25 a	317,75 a	9420 a	107,60	28,50	2636,75 b	102,09
Mean for accessions	77,00	327,58	9555	109,14	29,75	2879,50	
LSD _{5%}	3,96	43,57	530,82			150,03	

C P 0.05
The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

DM/DP 9 Syn - The values for vegetative mass showed DM/DP, 9 Syn and 3AS accessions significantly exceeded Prista 3

	3		
	17,63%	14,74%	3AS,
9 Syn	317,75	336,25	3AS.
DM/DP		328,75	
DM/DP	9 Syn		3 3AS.

variety concerning fresh forage yield. The dry matter yields reported confirmed tendency outlined for high genetic potential for the trait by establish d excesses of 17,63% for DM/DP and 14,74% for 9 Syn. The mean value reported for 3AS, as well as in the third growing season, was close to this one of the standard.

The results for grass stands density in the fifth year of study showed equal potential for stem formation between breeding accessions (Table 6). The stems number per unit area was in the range of 336,25 stems for 9 Syn to 317,75 stems for 3AS. DM/DP accession ranked intermediate with 328,75 stems. There were found differences in the degree of phenotypic expression regarding the grass stand height trait. DM/DP and 9 Syn with longer stems were distinguished compared to Prista 3 and 3AS.

6.

2018 .

Table 6. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2018

O Alfalfa accessions	/ Fifth growing season						
	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content, %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	52,06 b	268,50 a	3117,5 b	100,00	34,33	1203,00 b	100,0
DM/DP	55,44 a	267,25 a	4177,5 a	134,00	36,67	1486,95 a	123,60
9 Syn	54,88 ab	259,75 a	4189,5 a	134,38	36,33	1468,63 a	122,08
3AS	52,31 b	267,88 a	4262,5 a	136,72	34,67	1442,95 a	119,94
Mean for accessions	54,21	264.,6	4209,83	135,0	35,89	1466,18	121,87
LSD _{5%}	2,42	18,77	349,32			88,08	

C

P 0.05

The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

3AS, 9 Syn DM/DP

During the growing season in the accessions studied was observed a considerably stronger phenotypic expression of the genes controlling the main agronomic characteristic fresh forage yield compared to the standard. The total annual green mass yields of 3AS, 9 Syn and DM/DP were 4262,5

4262,5 kg da⁻¹; 4189,5 kg da⁻¹
 4177,5 kg da⁻¹, 3117,5 95 kg da⁻¹
 3.

DM/DP 9 Syn
 2,34% 2% -

3.

DM/DP (1486,95 kg da⁻¹), 9 Syn
 (1468,88 kg da⁻¹) 3 S (1442,95
 kg da⁻¹),

- ,

9 Syn DM/DP
 (7).

kg da⁻¹; 4189,5kg da⁻¹ and 4177,5 kg da⁻¹,
 respectively versus 3117,5 kg da⁻¹ for
 Prista 3.

On the mean values base, DM/DP
 and 9 Syn distinguished with 2,34%
 and 2%, respectively higher dry matter
 content in the green mass than Prista 3
 variety. According to the annual
 performance determined DM/DP (1486,95
 kg da⁻¹), 9 Syn (1468,88 kg da⁻¹), and
 3 S (1442,95 kg da⁻¹) did not
 significantly differ in dry matter yield but
 characterized with a higher potential than
 the standard regarding the trait.

The analysis of the results for the
 quantitative characteristics observed
 showed that the stems length of the plants
 in DM/DP and 9 Syn accessions was
 relatively equal (Table 7).

7.
 2014-2018 .

Table 7. Performance of alfalfa accessions by quantitative traits, 2014-2018

Alfalfa accessions	Plants height, cm	Stems number, m ²	Green mass yield		Dry matter content %	Dry matter yield	
			kg da ⁻¹	%		kg da ⁻¹	%
3	62,81 b	297,70 a	6783,8 b	100,0	28,98	1847,5 c	100,0
DM/DP	63,46 a	311,05	7238,1	106,7	29,82	2055,9 a	111,3
9 Syn	61,72 ab	303,60 a	7244,8	106,8	29,05	2005,2 a	108,5
3AS	58,18 b	309,53 a	7110,0 b	104,8	28,63	1927,4 b	104,3
Mean for accessions	61,12	308,06	7197,63		29,17	1996,17	
LSD _{5%}	1,22	14,32	429,43			88,08	

C P 0.05
 The values in the columns followed by same letter are not significantly different at P 0.05

DM/DP
 63,46 cm, 9 Syn, 61,72
 m. 3AS

Arab et al. (2015)

Faridullah

Mean for five years DM/DP formed
 grass stands with height of 63,46 cm and
 9 Syn - 61,72 cm. In all years of study
 3AS by lower plants was characterized.

According Arab et al. (2015) variation in
 the plant height is genotypic character
 and therefore expressed in the form of
 better adaptability to environmental
 conditions. Faridullah et al. (2009) also

et al. (2009)

- reported that variation in plant height was associated with genotypic differences and explained that this characteristic was influenced by the different response of a given genotype to growing conditions and technologies. In this regard, this morphological trait as a major yield component, is often used as a criterion when choosing superior genotypes in an early stage of selection (Tucak et al., 2008).

(Tucak et al., 2008).

- Data evidently showed there were no significant differences in the number of stems per unit area between the accessions studied. From the consistency of results in respect performance of genotypes over years (equal stems formation potential) it can be assumed this characteristic were not significantly influenced by effects of genotype x environment interaction due to relatively uniform growing conditions during the experimental years.

()

(1996)

Romagosa et al.

- According to Romagosa et al. (1996) some genotypes had a highly specific response to certain environmental conditions, i.e. they have shown superior performance under given environmental but perform poorly under other conditions. Therefore this would make it difficult to identify the better ones who would repeat their excellent performance under other conditions (Kebede et al., 2017).

(Kebede et al., 2017).

9 Syn

3.
3AS

3AS

DM/DP, 9 Syn

Another finding accrued from the results was DM/DP and 9 Syn produced a higher yield of green mass compared to Prista 3 in all years of the study, except first and second growing season. Considerable excesses for 3AS were established in the fourth and fifth years. The mean annual dry matter yield values indicated that the differences between DM/ P, 9 Syn and 3AS were no significant and confirm d superiority of the accessions over the standard.

Taking into account the fact that relatively high mean values for the studied characteristics were obtained in the fifth year of alfalfa growing, we can conclude that the studied alfalfa samples are characterized by high vitality and high genetic potential both for fresh forage and dry matter yield.

CONCLUSIONS

There are no significant differences between the accessions studied in the degree of phenotypic expression of stems number per unit area.

DM/DP accession produced higher plants than Prista 3 standard variety and 3AS.

DM/DP and 9 Syn significantly exceeded Prista 3 regarding green mass yield by 6,7% and 6,8%, respectively and in dry matter yield by 11,3% and 8,5%, respectively.

The high phenotypic expression of the observed quantitative characteristics determined DM/DP and 9 Syn as an important genetic source in the breeding for high forage productivity.

The accessions are valuable germplasm for the breeding in relation to yield stability over years and can be used as a major component in the polycross nursery formation.

	DM/DP	9 Syn
3	3AS.	
	DM/DP	9 Syn
	3,	3,
	6,7%	6,8%,
	11,3%	8,5%.
	DM/ DP	9 Syn

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Bruchus pisorum

5800 , , 89,

Assessment of the Risk of Developing *Bruchus pisorum* Resistance in Forage Pea to Pyrethroids

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Original scientific paper

pisorum L.
Pisum sativum L.

Bruchus pisorum

SUMMARY

- The pea weevil, *Bruchus pisorum* L. is a major insect pest of *Pisum sativum* L. worldwide and current control practices mainly depend on the use of chemical insecticides, but a considerable number of active substances of pyrethroids have shown insecticide resistance.
- Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the risk of developing *B. pisorum* resistance to widely used pyrethroids in forage pea. The Method of testing of contact toxicity of the preparations in application to the substrate was used.
- It was found that the Fury, Karate Zeon, and Decis insecticides exhibited rapid initial action and high toxicity against pea weevil adults and are suitable for control before weevil oviposition.
- The cypermethrin and chlorpyrifos-ethyl-based Nurelle E showed unsatisfactory toxicity and the presence of resistance to pea weevil. The correlation coefficient equals 0.877, indicating a moderately strong

0.877 - relationship between toxicity effect and time.

: *Bruchus pisorum*, **Key words:** *Bruchus pisorum*, pyrethroids, resistance

INTRODUCTION

pisorum L., *Bruchus pisorum* L. is a major insect pest of field pea, *Pisum sativum* L.

- practices mainly depend on the use of
- chemical insecticides that can cause
- adverse effects on the environment and
- human health.

- Periodic application of contact-pesticides
- to pea fields or fumigation of the
- harvested seed are the most common
- strategies for chemical control of *B. pisorum*
(Aryamanesh et al., 2012). Chemicals
- such as acetamiprid, pyrethroids, and
- organophosphate insecticides are
- commonly used as contact insecticides to
- pea weevil control (Reddy et al., 2018).

(Reddy et al., 2018).

Various studies have shown the problems associated with pesticide use, such as exposure to pesticide risks and development of insecticide resistance from bruchids (Kamanula et al., 2011; Pretty and Bharucha, 2015).

(Kamanula et al., 2011; Pretty and Bharucha, 2015).

- Insecticide resistance is an
- example of a dynamic evolutionary
- process in which chance mutations
- conferring protection against insecticides
- are selected for in treated populations. In
- this regard, rapid advances have been
- made in the characterization and
- understanding of such adaptations (Foster
- et al., 2012).

(Foster et al., 2012).

- A considerable number of active
- substances of pyrethroids have been cited
- in the literature, that have shown resistance
- to insect pests. van Emden and Harrington
- (2017) reported moderate levels of
- pyrethroid resistance of sucking pests
- (alpha-cypermethrin, beta-cyfluthrin,
- cypermethrin, deltamethrin, lambda-
- cyhalothrin, tau-fluvalinate, and zeta-
- cypermethrin) in laboratory studies. Authors

. van Emden
Harrington (2017)

- (alpha-cypermethrin, beta-cyfluthrin,
- cypermethrin, deltamethrin, lambda-
- cyhalothrin, tau-fluvalinate, and zeta-
- cypermethrin) in laboratory studies. Authors

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of entomology of the Institute of Forage Crops (IFC), Pleven during the period 2017–2018. The biological material originated in the natural population of the pest in the experimental fields of IFC. For the adult individuals' control before oviposition five products of pyrethroid group were tested (Table 1). They are included in the licensed pesticide list for use by the National Plant Protection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

1.

Table 1. Characteristics of insecticidal products

Insecticides	Active substance, group	Dose/ (g, ml da ⁻¹)
Nurelle D	50 g/l cypermethrin + 500 g/l chlorpyrifosethyl 50 g/l + 500 g/l -	40 ml
Duet 530 EC 530 EC	50 g/l cypermethrin + 480 g/l chlorpyrifos-ethyl 50 g/l + 480 g/l -	50 ml
Karate Zeon	50g/l cyhalothrin lambda 50g/l -	30 ml
Decis 2.5 EC 2.5	25 g/l deltamethrin 25 g/l	80ml
Fury 10 EC 10	100 g/l zeta-cypermethrin 100 g/l -	10 ml

(Dochkova, 1982; 1987).

3-5

10

: 1, 3, 5, 24 48h.

The Method of testing of contact toxicity of the preparations in application to the substrate was used (Dochkova, 1982; 1987). Circles of filter paper with the size of the bottom of the entomological Petri dishes, in which the test was performed, were immersed in a solution of the preparation tested for 3–5 min. After complete drying, they were placed at the bottom of the petri dish. In each petri dish 10 insects, caught just before the test, were placed and the Petri dish was covered with cheesecloth. Once the insects stayed/crawled for an hour over the treated filter paper, they should be replaced to clean Petri dishes that were preliminary covered with clean filter circles and cheesecloth. The reading was done after 1, 3, 5, 24 and 48 h. The following characteristics were registered: numbers of alive, agonizing and dead individuals. The experiment was started in

Abbott (1925):

$$E = \frac{X - Y}{X} * 100$$

Statgraphics Plus (1995) Windows 2.1.

four replications with two controls—dry and wet. The control was an indicator of the health status of the population.

The effectiveness of the preparations was calculated by the formula of Abbott (1925):

where:
 – toxicity, %,
 – number of alive individuals before the treatment,
 Y – number of alive individuals after treatment

Mathematical data processing was made via software program Statgraphics Plus (1995) for Windows version 2.1.

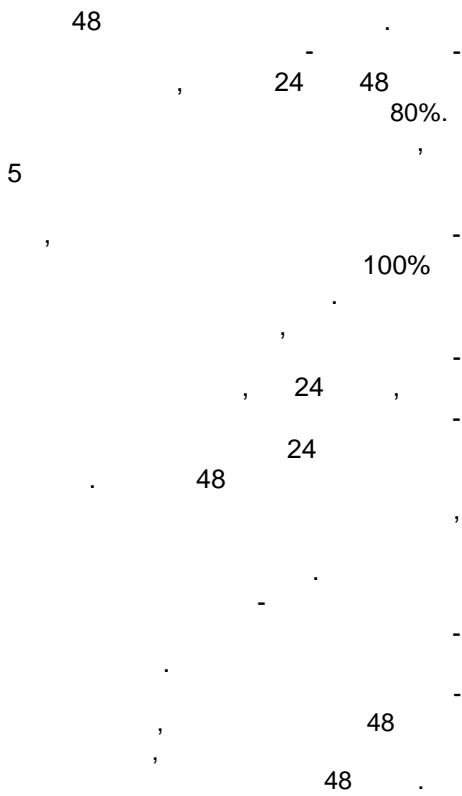
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

B. pisorum (2) 2017
 (95.3%),
 (85.0
 80.3%) ($F_{4,2}=2.420, p=0.025$).
 99%
 ($F_{4,2}=1.605, p<0.001$),
 ($F_{4,2}=1.829, p=0.087$).
 24 48 99.5%
 ($F_{4,2}=1.350, p=0.027$) ($F_{4,2}=1.403, p<0.001$),
 50%,
 66%

The results of the studied five insecticidal products against adult individuals of *B. pisorum* (Table 2) in 2017 showed that the synthetic pyrethroid Fury had the fastest initial action and high toxicity one hour after treatment (95.3%), followed by Karate Zeon and Decis (85.0 and 80.3% respectively) ($F_{4,2}=2.420, p=0.025$). The Fury and Karate Zeon pyrethroids exceed 99% of the weevil's mortality by the third hour, with negligible differences between them ($F_{4,2} = 1.605, p<0.001$), while Decis exhibited significantly lower toxicity. The trend of the fifth hour was maintained, and Decis causing significantly lower mortality compared Fury ($F_{4,2} = 1.829, p= 0.087$).

Over the next 24 and 48 hours, Karate Zeon, Decis, and Fury exceeded 99.5% toxicity, and the differences between them are minimal ($F_{4,2} = 1.350, p= 0.027$ and $F_{4,2} = 1.403, p<0.001$, respectively).

Unsatisfactory were results using Nurelle D, where during the first five hours mortality was low and reached only 50%, such as an insufficient increase to 66% was observed at 48 hours after treatment.



Duet exhibited relatively less initial action, but on 24th and 48th hour the toxicity was high and exceeded 80%.

It should be noted that up to the 5th hour after Fury use, the weevil was in agony state, such as mortality rates reaching 100% in the following hours, and all individuals have died.

Agony in pea weevil treated with Karate Zeon and Decis lasted for a long time to the 24th hour, and the percentage of dead adults prevailed over those in agony 24 hours after treatment. In the 48th hour, in both products, all bruchids were dead, while in the Duet, some individuals remained in agony.

The organophosphorus-pyrethroid insecticide Nurelle D had the lowest activity. The result of its application was a predominance of agonizing adults, including 48 hours after treatment, and dead bruchids being recorded only at the 48th hour.

2. *pisorum* (%), 2017

Bruchus

Table 2. Toxicity of some pyrethroids against imago of *Bruchus pisorum* (%), 2017

Insecticides	Toxicity /				
	1*	3	5	24	48
Nurelle D/	25.3 a**	42.5 a	50.0 a	63.3 a	65.7 a
Duet 530 EC/ 530 EC	50.4 b	60.0 b	75.0 b	82.6 b	85.3 b
Karate Zeon/	85.0 d	99.5 d	99.5 cd	99.6 c	99.7 c
Decis 2.5 EC/ 2.5	80.3 c	91.5 c	97.8 c	99.6 c	99.7 c
Fury 10 EC/ 10	95.3 e	99.9 d	99.9 d	100.0 c	100.0 c

Legend: *1 hour after treatment; 1 ; **Means in each column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (<0.05); (<0.05)

2018

The results in 2018 followed a trend outlined in the previous year. Fury showed the fastest initial action and high toxicity one hour after treatment (95.9%), followed sequentially by Karate Zeon and Decis and differences between them were significant ($F_{4,2} = 1,920, p= 0.100$) (Table 3).

($F_{4,2}=1.920, p=0.100$) 3).

Over the next reporting hours, although

100%,
(91%),
 $(F_{4,2}=2.040, p=0.016, F_{4,2}=1.106, p<0.001,$
 $(F_{4,2}=0.817, p<0.001, F_{4,2}=1.350, p=0.099,$

Fury exhibited the highest toxic effects and mortality rates of up to 100%, followed by Karate Zeon, the differences between the two products were minimal. A high toxic effect was observed after Decis use (over 91%), although statistically lower mortality of *B. pisorum* was observed at the 3rd and 5th hours after treatment ($F_{4,2} = 2,040, p= 0.016, F_{4,2} = 1,106, p<0.001$, respectively). The Decis effect equaled that of Fury and Karate Zeon at the 24th and 48th hours after treatment ($F_{4,2} = 0.817, p<0.001, F_{4,2} = 1.350, p= 0.099$, respectively).

The use of Nurelle D was associated with unsatisfactory mortality slightly exceeding 50%, in the first five hours. The results were not promising at 48 hours in the laboratory test and suggest that pea weevil resistance to the active substance cypermethrin + chlorpyrifos-ethyl was present.

The intermediate position occupied the application of Duet.

3. *pisorum* (%), 2018

Bruchus

Table 3. Toxicity of some pyrethroids against imago of *Bruchus pisorum* (%), 2018

Insecticides	Toxicity /					
	1*	3	5	24	48	
Nurelle D/	26.8 a**	43.6 a	51.7 a	63.3 a	65.6 a	
Duet 530 EC/ 530 EC	52.2 b	60.5 b	75.5 b	82.2 b	84.5 b	
Karate Zeon/	86.4 d	99.6 d	99.8 d	99.8 c	99.8 c	
Decis 2.5 EC/ 2.5	81.1 c	91.9 c	98.1 c	99.7 c	99.8 c	
Fury 10 EC/ 10	95.9 e	99.9 d	100.0 d	100.0 c	100.0 c	

Legend: *1 hour after treatment; 1 ; **Means in each column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (<0.05); (<0.05)

3
5
24

The adults were in agony until the 3rd hour after the application of Fury, Karate Zeon, and Decis, and in the following hours, individuals died. The agony of Duet-treated pea weevil lasted longer, mainly until the 5th hour, and single agony bruchids were recorded at the 24th hour. Application of Nurelle D was primarily related to the predominance

48

48

1

3

($F_{4,2}=1.147$, $p=0.042$,
 $F_{4,2}=1.117$, $p=0.081$,)

24 48

($F_{4,2}=0.872$, $p=0.056$, $F_{4,2}=0.709$,
 $p<0.001$,).

5

of agonizing adult individuals, including 48 hours after treatment. Dead adults were recorded only at the 48th hour.

The averaging results in Figure 1 confirmed the outlined tendency for the highest Fury initial toxic effect up to the 3rd hour inclusive ($F_{4,2} = 1,147$, $p= 0.042$, $F_{4,2} = 1,117$, $p= 0.081$, respectively) and the higher mortality of adult pests at Fury, Karate Zeon and Decis on the 24th and 48th hour after treatment ($F_{4,2}=0.872$, $p=0.056$, $F_{4,2}=0.709$, $p<0.001$, respectively).

Duet application was associated with satisfactory toxicity including the 5th hour, followed by high toxicity over the remaining hours, regardless of the lower absolute values compared to the above three products.

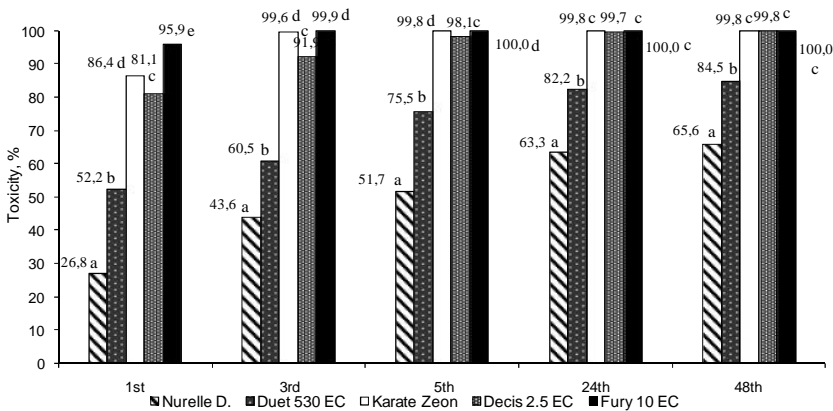


Fig. 1. Toxicity of some pyrethroids against *Bruchus pisorum* (%), average

24 48

B. isorum,

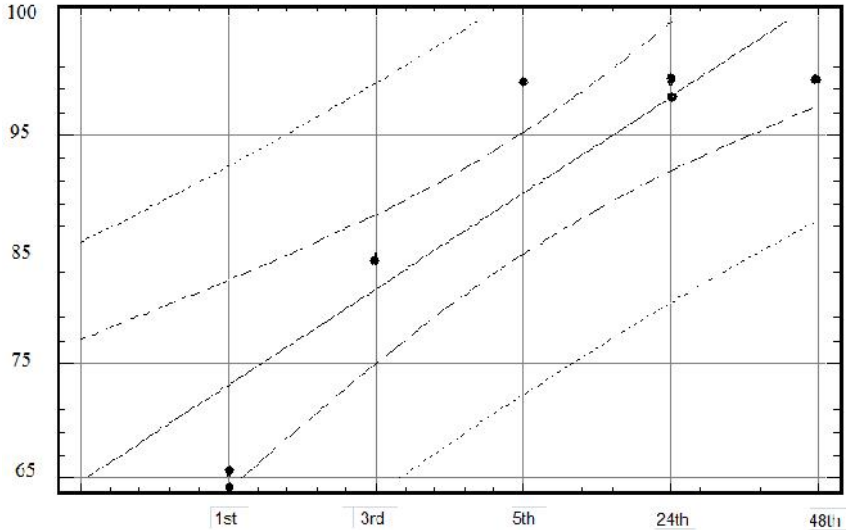
Nurelle D had a low initial effect, and 24 and 48 hours after treatment toxicity was not satisfactory enough. Considering the laboratory character of the study are expected mortality under field conditions to borrow considerably lower values.

That fact reinforces the hypothesis of Nurelle resistance to *B. pisorum*, necessitating the need for continued studies

2
(, %) ().
:
= 64.71 + 8.41 *

under field conditions to confirm the risk of resistance developing to that pyrethroid.

Figure 2 showed the results of fitting a linear model to describe the relationship between toxicity effect (E, %) and time (T). The equation of the fitted model was:



2.
Fig. 2. Linear model of regression analysis

(ANOVA) 4
B. pisorum
99%.
0,877

The applied regression analysis (ANOVA) in Table 4 shows that the interaction between the time and *B. pisorum* mortality had a significant effect at the 99% confidence level. The correlation coefficient equals 0.877, indicating a moderately strong relationship between the variables.

4. (ANOVA)
Table 4. Regression analysis (ANOVA)

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-Ratio	P-Value
Model	1414.56	1	1414.56	26.63	0.0009
Residual	424.962	8	53.1202		
Total (Corr.)	1839.52	9			

Pyrethroid compounds have been widely used to control insect pests, and many species have developed resistance

2015). Smart (2015)	(Foster,	to pyrethroids, including, the pea and bean weevil (Foster, 2015). Smart (2015) reported that repeated use of pyrethroid insecticides and the lack of alternative insecticide modes of action led to resistance occurrence.
et al., 2007). Gbaye et al. (2011)	(Sandrine	Additional, there is evidence that legume species have specific phytotoxic effects on insects that colonize them (Sandrine et al., 2007). Gbaye et al. (2011) described the effects of temperature and phytochemical properties of some legumes on the susceptibility of three species of the genus <i>Callosobruchus</i> (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) to insecticides. The author concluding that the food source effect was partially due to the ancestral host, depending on the species. When the ancestral host was the same as the current host, tolerance to insecticides was higher.
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)	<i>Callosobruchus</i>	The present study is enabling to give up-to-date information to producers and agronomists for managing pea weevil, including best practice measures to limit the risk of resistance build-up.

CONCLUSIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ➤ | The risk of developing resistance to a key pest for forage pea to widely used pyrethroids was assessed. |
| ➤ | The Fury, Karate Zeon, and Decis insecticides exhibited rapid initial action and high toxicity against <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> adults and are suitable for control before weevil oviposition. |
| ➤ | The cypermethrin and chlorpyrifos-ethyl-based Nurelle E showed unsatisfactory toxicity and the presence of resistance to pea weevil. |

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