

	22%	-	SC
<i>tabaci</i>			( <i>Bemisia</i> )
1	3	1	1
2			2*
			265500,
			Weifang,
	Weifang 261061,		, Rizhao 276800,

## Efficacy of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC in the control of the *Bemisia tabaci* on greenhouse tomato planting

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### SUMMARY

The study was focused on control efficacy of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC against *B. tabaci* in greenhouse tomato. The field efficacy trials of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC and other pesticides against *B. tabaci* was carried by the method of plot experiment.

The result showed that 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC had an excellent control effect against *B. tabaci*. The control effects were 59.4% (on adults) and 80.3% (on nymph) at 21<sup>st</sup> day after spraying. 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC had good control effect and persistence to *B. tabaci* through field

*B. tabaci*

: 22%  
 SC; *Bemisia tabaci*; (McKenzie et al., 2009; Yin-quan LIU et al., 2012).

B *B. tabaci* 26

90 (Hu J et al., 2011). Q *B. tabaci* 2003.

200 *B. tabaci* Geminivirus (JIU Min et al., 2006).

*B. tabaci* (Rybicki et al., 1999).

*B. tabaci*

(Nauen et al., 2005; Roditakis et al., 2009;

experiment and had no side-effects on tomato growth.

**Key words:** 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC; *Bemisia tabaci*; Control effect

## INTRODUCTION

*Bemisia tabaci* belongs to Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae Bemisia, and is widespread throughout 90 nations and regions except Antarctica (McKenzie et al., 2009; Yin-quan LIU et al., 2012).

According to incomplete statistics, the B biotype of *B. tabaci* distributed throughout 26 provinces and regions such as Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hainan, Shandong, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Taiwan in China since it invaded in the late 1990s (Hu J et al., 2011). The Q biotype of *B. tabaci* has been found throughout 25 provinces and regions in China since it invaded in 2003. Both biotype occur simultaneously in many regions. *B. tabaci* not only harm vegetables, but also transmit virus, which causes more serious damage. It is reported that *B. tabaci* can transmit more than 200 viruses, including Geminivirus (JIU Min et al., 2006).

Studies have shown that the outbreaks of many new viruses may be relative to the occurrence of *B. tabaci* (Rybicki et al., 1999). Chemical control of *B. tabaci* still occupies an important position within a certain period of time among *B. tabaci*'s IPM.

Frequent application of chemical insecticides leads to resistance to different pesticides. By now, *B. tabaci* demonstrates varying degrees of resistance to chemical pesticide including organophosphorus, pyrethroids, carbamates, neonicotinoids, and insect growth regulators (Nauen et al., 2005; Roditakis et al., 2009; Wang Zhen-yu et

Wang Zhen-yu et al., 2010).  
 22%  
 SC  
 Bayer  
 2015 .  
 (WANG Da et al., 2010), SHI Wen-juan et al., 2010).  
*B. tabaci*  
 (XIE Wen et al., 2011).  
 (ZHAN Kai et al., 2013).  
*(B. tabaci)*

al., 2010).  
 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC is a new type pesticide which has been promoted by Bayer company in China since 2015. Its effective constituent is Spirotetramat and Thiacloprid. Spirotetramat can cause poisoning and death by inhibiting lipid synthesis. It has strong bidirectional conduction and inabsorbability, can move up and down in the whole plant and has long efficacy duration, it can effectively control various sucking pests, such as aphid, thrip whitefly, and etc. (WANG Da et al., 2010; SHI Wen-juan et al., 2010). In China, Spirotetramat suspension Concentrate was first registered in 2010, to control *B. tabaci* on tomatoes, and to control scale insects on citrus (XIE Wen et al., 2011).  
 Thiacloprid is a new type of chloronicotine insecticide. It mainly acts on the posterior membrane of insect nerve junction, interferes with the normal conduction of insect nervous system by binding with nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, causes the obstruction of nerve passage and the accumulation of acetylcholine, thus causing the insect to be excited abnormally and die of spasm and paralysis.  
 It has strong inabsorbability, contact toxicity and gastric toxicity. It has no cross-resistance with conventional insecticides such as pyrethroids, organophosphorus compounds and carbamates, thus can be used for resistance control. Both insecticides are safe to natural enemies, compatible with plants, safe to the environment and suitable for integrated pest control (ZHAN Kai et al., 2013). In order to make clear its control efficacy, quick-acting property, efficacy duration and safety to tomato, field efficacy tests were carried out on adults and nymphs of *B. tabaci* on tomato to provide reference for the control of *B. tabaci* on tomato production.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

22%  
 ; 22,4%  
 ( Bayer); 50%  
 ( Dow AgroSciences); 10%  
 ( Dupont); 20%  
 ( Mitsui Chemicals); 10%  
 ( ).  
 'Zidali' (*Solanum lycopersicum*),  
 45 cm  
 70 cm.  
 (500 m<sup>2</sup>)  
 3 2016 .  
 o EVA.  
 Boli & fung.  
 21  
 2016 .  
 42000 /h .  
 22%  
 450 ml/h 600 ml/h ,  
 22,4% 450ml/h ,  
 50% 225 g/h , 10%  
 360 ml/h , 20%  
 450 g/h , 10%  
 EC 1500 ml/h  
 (C).  
 , 30 m<sup>2</sup>  
 5 2016 .,  
 675 L/h .  
 3WBD-20  
 20 L .

22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid  
 Suspension Concentrate; 22.4%  
 Spirotetramat Suspension Concentrate  
 (Bayer product 50% Sulfoxaflor Water  
 Dispersible Granules (Dow AgroSciences  
 products);10% Cyantraniliprole Dispersible  
 Oil Suspension (Dupont products; 20%  
 Dinotefuran Soluble Granule (Mitsui  
 Chemicals products) 10% Bifenthrin EC  
 (Commonly used products locally)

The tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)  
 cultivar 'Zidali' bred by was used in the  
 study, planted with a spacing of 45cm and  
 a row spacing of 70 cm. The experiment  
 was carried out in a vegetable  
 greenhouse (500m<sup>2</sup>) of Yantai Academy  
 of Agricultural Sciences, Shandong  
 Province, from May 5, 2016 to June 3,  
 2016. The soil was loam, covered with  
 EVA plastic film, and mainly applied bio-  
 organic fertilizer and irrigation fertilizer  
 from Boli & fung company.

The tomatoes were sown in  
 January 21, 2016 and planted in March 5,  
 2016 with a density of 42000 plants/h .  
 Using conventional production  
 management, the growth of tomatoes was  
 basically the same. Experiments were  
 carried out with 8 treatments of 22%  
 Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension  
 Concentrate 450 ml/h and 600 ml/h ,  
 22.4% Spirotetramat Suspension  
 Concentrate 450 ml/h , 50% Sulfoxaflor  
 Water Dispersible Granules 225 g/h ,  
 10% Cyantraniliprole Dispersible Oil  
 Suspension 360 ml/h , 20% Dinotefuran  
 Soluble Granule 450 g/h , 10% Bifenthrin  
 EC 1500 ml/h and water blank control  
 (C). Each treatment repeated three times.  
 The experiment was designed and  
 implemented by randomized plot with 30  
 m<sup>2</sup> of each plot.

Pesticide was first applied on May  
 5, 2016, sprayed evenly on the plants with  
 the volume of 675 L/h . The sprayer used  
 is 3WBD-20 type knapsack electric  
 sprayer with sprayer capacity of 20 L and  
 double nozzle. 3 repetitions of each

20,5° 61% (6 3)

23,8° 56% (6 - , 1 , 3 , 7 , 14 , 21 28)

*B. tabaci*

7:00

(%) =  $\frac{1 - (N_{\text{after}} / N_{\text{before}})}{1 - (N_{\text{after}} / N_{\text{before}})}$

× 100.

N:

SPSS17.0 Windows.

(ANOVA) ( < 0.05).

treatment were applied at the same time. The average temperature and relative humidity in the greenhouse were 20.5° and 61% respectively. During the experiment period (6<sup>th</sup> of May to 3<sup>th</sup> of June), the average temperature and relative humidity were 23.8° and 56% respectively in the greenhouse.

The insect population was investigated 6 times, which were before treatment, 1day, 3 days, 7days, 14days, 21days and 28 days after treatment. We investigated specific ten tomatoes chosen in the middle of each plot, and numbered the adults of *B. tabaci* on the top three leaves of each plant before 7:00 a.m. The nymph survey was carried out on upper three consecutive leaves of the same ten plants. We calculate the control efficacy according to following formula.

Control efficacy (%) =  $1 - \frac{N_{\text{before}} \times N_{\text{after}}}{N_{\text{after}} \times N_{\text{before}}}$  × 100  
 N: number of live insects

Statistical software SPSS17.0 for windows was used to analyze the data of different reagents, and the means and standard error were obtained. One-way ANOVA and Duncan were used to compare the differences among different treatments (P < 0.05).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From Table 1, it can be seen that the effect of each insecticide treatment on adult *B. tabaci* was increased after the treatment period to 21 days. The control effect of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate using 600 ml/h reaches the highest level of 59.4% at 21 days after treatment, but there was no significant difference with control group. The results showed that there are *B. tabaci* adults dying 24-36 hours after application of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate, but no such phenomenon was found in other

1

*tabaci*

21 . E

22% -

600 ml/h -

59,4% 21-

*B. tabaci*, 24-36 22%

insecticides, which shows its quick acting property of 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate to tomato *B. tabaci*.

1.

***B. tabaci***

**Table 1. Effects of different insecticides on adults of tomato *B. tabaci***

/ Treatment	/ Control efficacy (%)					
	1	3	7	14	21	28
	1 <sup>st</sup> day after treatment	3 <sup>rd</sup> day after treatment	7 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment	14 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment	21 <sup>st</sup> day after treatment	28 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment
22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC 22%	14.5 ± 1.6ab	39.5 ± 6.2a	51.5 ± 2.2a	41.8 ± 6.0a	56.8 ± 6.7a	28.2 ± 4.4a
450 ml/ha 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC 22%	19.5 ± 3.2a	45.8 ± 6.3a	47.3 ± 6.1a	55.4 ± 5.1a	59.4 ± 3.3a	31.6 ± 3.9a
600 ml/ha 22.4% Spirotetramat SC 22.4%	13.5 ± 2.0ab	36.5 ± 5.7a	47.4 ± 9.5a	45.1 ± 5.4a	53.1 ± 3.4a	26.2 ± 4.7a
450 ml/ha 50% Sulfoxaflor WDG 50% 225 g/ha	10.7 ± 2.4ab	30.9 ± 8.1a	43.2 ± 4.9a	34.2 ± 6.0a	51.4 ± 5.5a	19.8 ± 3.4a
10% Cyantraniliprole Dispersible Oil Suspension 10%	13.7 ± 2.6ab	38.2 ± 2.6a	51.0 ± 1.9a	32.4 ± 3.5a	47.4 ± 9.0a	23.4 ± 3.1a
360 ml/ha 20% Dinotefuran S G 20% 450 g/ha	12.9 ± 4.0ab	32.6 ± 7.2a	41.7 ± 8.8a	32.6 ± 9.6a	41.0 ± 5.1a	23.4 ± 3.1a
10% Bifenthrin EC 10% 1500 ml/ha	9.3 ± 1.4b	35.5 ± 4.8a	44.8 ± 1.9a	37.1 ± 4.4a	27.3 ± 6.6a	18.9 ± 3.1a

±  
p 0,05%.

Note: Means±standard errors in the columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p 0,05%.

2  
22%  
22,4%  
*B. tabaci*.  
22%  
22,4%  
(3 ) . 7- , 14- 21-

Table 2 shows that 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate and 22.4% Spirotetramat Suspension Concentrate have good effect on the nymphs of *B. tabaci*. 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate has a better quick acting property on the nymphs of *B. tabaci* compared with 22.4% Spirotetramat Suspension Concentrate for it can cause the nymphs of *B. tabaci* to die in a short time (3 days). On the 7<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> day after application, the effects of the two pesticides on the

*B. tabaci* nymphs of *B. tabaci* were significantly higher than those of the other four pesticides. The effect of 22% Spirotetramat thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate and 22.4% Spirotetramat Suspension Concentrate on *B. tabaci* nymphs was lower after 28 days of application, but still higher than those of the other four tested insecticides. After 28 days' application of 50% Sulfoxaflor Water Dispersible Granules, 10% cyantraniliprole Dispersible Oil Suspension, 20% Dinotefuran Soluble Granule and 10% bifenthrin EC, new emergence of *B. tabaci* nymphs was observed in tomato leaves, while no such phenomenon was found in tomato treated with 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid Suspension Concentrate and 22.4% Spirotetramat Suspension Concentrate.

**2. *B. tabaci***  
**Table 2. Effects of different insecticides on nymph of tomato *B. tabaci***

/ Treatment	/ Control efficacy (%)						
	1	3	7	14	21	28	
	1 <sup>st</sup> day after treatment	3 <sup>rd</sup> day after treatment	7 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment	14 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment	21 <sup>st</sup> day after treatment	28 <sup>th</sup> day after treatment	
22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC 22% 450 ml/ha	16.1 ± 3.2ab	32.0 ± 3.1ab	62.0 ± 3.4ab	68.6 ± 2.7ab	71.2 ± 2.1ab	65.5 ± 5.4ab	
22% Spirotetramat thiacloprid SC 22% 600 ml/ha	20.5 ± 3.1a	39.3 ± 4.2a	70.8 ± 6.1a	76.5 ± 3.7a	80.3 ± 4.9a	70.3 ± 2.8a	
22.4% Spirotetramat SC 22.4% 450 ml/ha	14.0 ± 2.7ab	36.5 ± 5.7ab	65.4 ± 8.5ab	73.4 ± 5.9a	76.0 ± 4.3ab	71.9 ± 4.0a	
50% Sulfoxaflor Water Dispersible Granules 50% 225 g/ha	9.6 ± 1.5b	21.2 ± 2.3b	42.1 ± 1.2b	54.7 ± 5.8b	63.2 ± 4.7ab	58.2 ± 2.3ab	
10% cyantraniliprole Dispersible Oil Suspension 10% 360 ml/ha	13.2 ± 2.8ab	24.4 ± 4.3b	50.8 ± 2.2b	66.1 ± 4.4ab	56.8 ± 2.5ab	61.2 ± 6.3ab	
20% Dinotefuran Soluble Granule 20% 450 g/ha	10.7 ± 1.7b	21.3 ± 3.9b	43.3 ± 2.4b	57.7 ± 3.6b	57.6 ± 5.1b	51.1 ± 6.2b	
10% Bifenthrin EC 10% 1500 ml/h	9.9 ± 1.3b	22.5 ± 3.9b	46.9 ± 4.4b	61.8 ± 7.8ab	61.3 ± 3.3ab	54.0 ± 6.1ab	±

Note: Means ± standard errors in the columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p 0,05% (One - Way ANOVA /Duncan's test).

## CONCLUSIONS

Fushan, Yantai is an important vegetable production base in Shandong Province, large area of protected cultivation with a wide variety of vegetables has a long history. About 20 kinds of vegetables planting in greenhouse such as tomato, eggplant, chili, cucumber, zucchini, kidney bean have been impaired severely since *B. tabaci* invaded. It is difficult to control due to its wide host range, fast reproduction, overlapping generations, short life cycle, and easy acquisition of pesticide-resistance ability by chemical control. Nevertheless, chemical pesticide is still used widely when it outbreaks (CAI Mei-yan et al., 2014).

Our result shows that 22% Spirotetramat-thiacloprid SC and 22.4% Spirotetramat SC has an excellent effect and persistence to tomato *B. tabaci* in greenhouse, meanwhile 22% Spirotetramat thiacloprid suspension concentrate also has fast-acting property. We suggest using 22.4% Spirotetramat thiacloprid suspension concentrate to control *B. tabaci* in its initial stage. The application of pesticide didn't affect the growth of tomato's leaves, flowers, and fruits during the field experiment.

Phytotoxicity hasn't been found, the dosage used is safe to tomatoes' growth.

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1\*, 1, 1, 2, 2,  
1, 1, 2,  
2 1, 4000,  
1797,

## Common bean productivity in regulated water deficit conditions

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### SUMMARY

The aim of this work is to study the influence of the regulated water deficit on the productivity of common bean and to establish the parameters of "Yield-Irrigation rate" relationship. The field experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2016 in the experimental field of Agricultural University - Plovdiv. The variety "Dobrudzhanski-7" is used. Experimental variants are: 1) without irrigation, 2) irrigation with 25% of optimum irrigation rate (25%*m*), 3) irrigation with 50% of optimum irrigation rate (50%*m*), 4) irrigation with 75% of the irrigation rate, 5) optimum irrigation (100% irrigation rate) by 80% of field capacity for the 0-40cm soil layer. The results show that reducing of the irrigation rate by 25% provides over 95% of the maximum yield even in years with long summer droughts. By economic point of view, this irrigation regime is close to the optimum and can be successfully applied by shortage of irrigation water. The yield losses in realize

"  
- "2014-2016  
- "7".  
" : 1) , 2)  
25% ,  
50% , 3)  
75% , 4)  
100% , 5)  
80%  
0-40 cm.  
25% 95%  
,"

8 15%

50%

(25%*m*),

0.712 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

Y<sub>c</sub>

R=0.994.

50% of the optimal irrigation rate are between 8% and 15% and this irrigation regime can also be successfully applied in case of irrigation water shortage. Irrigation with small irrigation rate (25% of the optimum) is not recommended as there is little economic effect, especially in dry years.

The annual irrigation rate productivity at optimum irrigation regime is on average 0.712 kg/da<sup>-1</sup>mm<sup>-1</sup>. The application of regulated water deficit leads to its increase. The relationship "Yield-Irrigation rate" is best expressed by the power equation  $Y=1-(1-Y_c)(1-x)^{1.7}$ , where "x" is the relative irrigation rate and Y<sub>c</sub> is the relative yield without irrigation. This relation is graphically expressed by convex parabola with a correlation coefficient R = 0.994.

**Key words:** common bean, irrigation regime, regulated water deficit, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

During the last few decades, the problems related to the effective use of irrigation water have become increasingly relevant, on the one hand is the search of possibility for optimum irrigation from a biological point of view, and on the other – to obtain lower cost and good economic output indicators. This can be achieved through a scientifically-grounded correction of the optimum irrigation regime, and as a result – saving irrigated water, with minimum yield loss.

As a plant, common bean is tolerant to the conditions of the environment and is grown in many areas of the country. It is dry-resistant, but vegetative rainfall is usually not enough to produce high, stable and quality yields, so it must be irrigated. The studies conducted in Bulgaria related to the cultivation of this crop mainly concern the determination of the depth of the active

				- soil layer and the level of the pre-irrigation soil moisture during the different periods of vegetation.
				-
				- Based on many years of research, Vitkov (1973, 1974, 1975) and Radkov (1975) recommend a irrigation scheme of 75-85-75% of FC (field capacity), which is realized by 3-4 vegetation irrigations with irrigation rate of 30 mm and annual irrigation rate 90-120 mm. In the case of impossibility to apply this irrigation regime, the authors recommend a scheme of 60-70-60% of FC with 1-2 irrigation. According to the same research, the active soil layer of beans does not exceed 0.6 m.
				-
				- During the last few decades, research has been primarily geared to increasing the efficiency of bean's irrigation with regulated water deficit application, which allows for increased rainfall utilization while ensuring high yields.
				-
				- As far as beans are concerned, results of irrigation experiments by reducing irrigation norms have been exported only in foreign specialized scientific literature.
				- Barbieri & Pascale (1992) on the conditions of Southern Italy and Al-Kaisi et al. (1999) for Colorado (USA) reported that the change in the irrigation rate in the range of 66-67% to 100% did not significantly affect the yield. Irrigation with a rate greater than the optimal, only leads to a certain increase in the dry mass of the plants.
				-
				- Approximately the same results were achieved by El-Noemani et al. (2010) in the northeastern part of Egypt, reporting maximum vegetative growth under optimal irrigation and stabilizing yields in the range of 80-100% of the irrigation rate.
				-
				- The realization of 75% of the optimal irrigation rate, according to Erdem et al. (2006) ensures 87% of the maximum
				-

yield, and irrigation with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it reduces the yield by up to 32%. These results are confirmed by the studies of Sehirali et al. (2005), and it can be added that by increasing the relative size of the irrigation rate its productivity increases from 0.34 to 0.41 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The data provided so far prove that even in the beans the variation of the yield is not proportional to the change in the irrigation rate. For the conditions of Brazil, Nascimento et al. (2004) also reported a stabilization of the yield in the 80-100% range of the optimal norm, with a reduction of 40 and 60% already having a significant negative effect on the plants, the quantity and quality of the yield, as mentioned by the cited above authors.

There is a significant lag of stressed plants in terms of height (26 and 48%, respectively) and number of leaves (23 and 35% respectively).

According to studies carried out in Ispatra region (Southwest Turkey), good results are obtained when the bean is irrigated with reduced rates (25 or 50%) in the first and last part of the vegetation period (Ucar et al., 2009). These irrigation regimes may be applied throughout the growing season.

Reducing the irrigation rate by 50% leads to significant changes in leaf water potential compared to optimal irrigated beans (Wakrim et al., 2005). This is a signal of the occurrence of soil drought, and all the aforementioned negative consequences follow. However, when it is imperative, the authors recommend the realization of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the optimum irrigation rate – gravity through a furrow.

Concerning common beans, the publications related to the relationship "Yield – irrigation rate" are too little. Gencoglan et al. (2006) found that the character of dependence on beans

- yield, and irrigation with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it reduces the yield by up to 32%. These results are confirmed by the studies of Sehirali et al. (2005), and it can be added that by increasing the relative size of the irrigation rate its productivity increases from 0.34 to 0.41 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
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- There is a significant lag of stressed plants in terms of height (26 and 48%, respectively) and number of leaves (23 and 35% respectively).
- According to studies carried out in Ispatra region (Southwest Turkey), good results are obtained when the bean is irrigated with reduced rates (25 or 50%) in the first and last part of the vegetation period (Ucar et al., 2009). These irrigation regimes may be applied throughout the growing season.
- Reducing the irrigation rate by 50% leads to significant changes in leaf water potential compared to optimal irrigated beans (Wakrim et al., 2005). This is a signal of the occurrence of soil drought, and all the aforementioned negative consequences follow. However, when it is imperative, the authors recommend the realization of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the optimum irrigation rate – gravity through a furrow.
- Concerning common beans, the publications related to the relationship "Yield – irrigation rate" are too little. Gencoglan et al. (2006) found that the character of dependence on beans

Sehirali et al. (2005)

Barbieri & Pascale (1992)

90-95%

(.)

2014-2016

7.

influenced the irrigation mode by altering the slope of the lines in its graphical representation. According to Sehirali et al. (2005) the relation "Yield – irrigation rate" in beans is best expressed by linear dependence. Barbieri & Pascale (1992) establish a relationship between yield and irrigation rate, according to which the best economic effect is obtained at a rate providing 90-95% of the maximum yield.

The analysis of the results of the world-wide experiments shows that the influence of the regulated water deficit on the bean's yield losses at different rates varies in quite a large range depending on the conditions of cultivation (climate, soils, criteria for optimal irrigation, etc.) and the meteorological characteristics of the years.

The lack of information on different regions of the country requires such studies to be made in order to obtain the reliable information needed by producers, as well as the organization of irrigated areas and crop rotation in which the beans are covered.

This predetermines the purpose of the present study, namely: to study the influence of the regulated water deficit on the productivity of the common beans and to establish the parameters of the relationship "Irrigation rate-Yield".

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the purpose of the study, data from a three-year field experiment with aim to study the bean's irrigation regime. The experiment was carried out in the experimental field of Agricultural University Plovdiv in the period 2014-2016 on alluvial meadow soil. The variety "Dobrudzhanski 7" was used.

The experiment is based on the blocking method in four repeats and the present

2) : 1) 25% ( ),  
 (25% m), 3) 50%  
 (50% m), 4) 75%  
 (75% m), 5) (100% m) –  
 ( ).  
 ( 5)  
 80% 0 –  
 40 cm, (0-60  
 cm). -  
 5-7  
 (Atanasov,  
 1972). 2, 3, 4 6 -  
 5, .  
 -  
 (Penchev,  
 1988),  
 Davidov (1994):  $Y=1-(1-Y_c).(1-x)^n$ ,  
 n , -  
 Yc -  
 „YELD” Davidov (1994),

study uses the results of the following variants: 1) without irrigation (control), 2) irrigation with 25% of the irrigation rate determined in the optimal variant (25% m), 3) irrigation with 50% of the irrigation rate determined in the optimal variant (50% m), 4) irrigation with 75% of the irrigation rate determined at the optimal variation (75% m), 5) irrigation with full irrigation (100% m) – optimum irrigation (control), 6) irrigation through a furrow (50% m average for the experimental plot) The irrigations for the optimal variant (variant 5) are scheduled by pre-irrigation soil moisture 80% of FC for the 0-40 cm soil layer and the irrigation rate is calculated to moisten to FC of the entire active soil layer (0-60 cm). For this purpose, the dynamics of soil moisture was monitored during 5-7 days (Atanasov, 1972).

The experimental plots of variants 2, 3, 4 and 6 are irrigated simultaneously with variant 5 but with the corresponding correction of irrigation rates. Irrigation of the experimental plots is performed gravity on short closed furrows.

The data for yields were processed by ANOVA dispersion analysis using the specialized computer program BIOCANT (Penchev, 1988).

The parameters of the relation between the yield and the irrigation rate are determined by the power equation of Davidov (1994):  $Y=1-(1-Y_c).(1-x)^n$ , where: n is a exponent, and Yc - relative yield under non-irrigation conditions.

For the calculation of the relationship parameters, specialized computer program "YELD" was used (Davidov, 1994), using the smallest squares method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Meteorological characteristics of the experimental years*

The effect of irrigation with reduced irrigation rates depends on the weather conditions during the vegetation period, with the most significant impact of precipitation (such as quantity and distribution) and air temperature. The data for these two indicators by year and average over a long term period are presented on Table 1.

1.

**1. V-V**  
**Table 1. Meteorological factors for V-V period in region of Plovdiv**

/factor		64 average for 64 years	2014	2015	2016
N	mm	221.5 mm	288.7	301.6	210.3
	P %		19.8	13.2	41.5
T°	°C	2625°C	2631	2748	2775
	P %		46.5	19.2	14.1
* N – /precipitations; /probability		T° –	/temperature;		P% –

( 19,8%)

30-40 mm

46.5%.  
(2015)

13.2%.

44 mm.

The first experimental year is moderately humid (probability 19.8%) with drought in the third ten days of June and the first of July, which coincides with the end of the growth period and the period from bud formation to beginning of flowering. The amount of precipitation during the pod formation and grain filling period is in the range of 30 - 40 mm for ten days and they provide the water consumption of the plants. As regards to the temperature sum, the year is medium with 46.5% probability.

The second experimental year (2015) is characterized as wet with a 13.2% probability. However, during the period from the third ten days of June to the second of August (inclusive) there is drought, with the sum of precipitations throughout this period being only 44 mm. This practice means that during the reproduction period of beans the year is dry. Rainfall in the third decade of August (136 mm) is significant, but they are of no



(136 mm),  
 .  
 19.2%.  
 -  
 (2016) ,  
 (41.5%)  
 -  
 (14.1%).  
 -  
 ,  
 .  
 70 mm.  
 ,  
 2.  
 -  
 , . .  
 .  
 2, 3, 4, 5 6  
 2 ,  
 (2015)  
 4,  
 ,  
 ,  
 .

practical significance for the yield. In terms of the air temperature, the year is between medium warm and warm with probability of 19.2%.

For the period May-August, the third year of the experiment (2016) is with medium rainfall probability (41.5%) and the warmest of the temperature (probability 14.1%). This year saw a comparatively uniform of precipitations, although they are extremely low in quantity. They are only 70 mm during the reproductive period (from the beginning of bud formation to the end of grain filing).

*Irrigation regime components*

The irrigation regime components during the three experimental years are in line with the meteorological conditions and the data are presented on Table 2. In the three experimental years, the vegetative period runs by natural wetting of the active soil layer (without irrigation).

During the first experimental year, two irrigations were realized for variants 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (respectively during the flowering and pod formation periods).

In the second experimental year (2015), the number of irrigations is 4, the first two being realized during the period of bud and flowering, and the third and fourth, respectively, during the period of pod formation and grain filing. In the third experimental year, three irrigations were distributed, from the flowering period to the filling of the grain.

## 2.

Table 2. Irrigation regime components

year	date	T (days)		(variants)								Phase
				2		3 & 6		4		5		
				m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	
2014	06 VII	7		12.5	25.0	25.0	50.0	37.5	75.0	50.0	100.0	2
	13 VII			12.5		25.0		37.5		50.0		3
2015	15 VI	21	7	12.5	54.3	25.0	108.5	37.5	162.8	50.0	217.0	2
	06 VII			15.0		30.0		45.0		60.0		
	13 VII	8	14.3	28.5		42.8		57.0		3-4		
	21 VII	12.5	25.0	37.5		50.0						
2016	21 VI	15		12.5	37.5	25.0	75.0	37.5	112.5	50.0	150.0	2
	6 VII			12.5		25.0		37.5		50.0		2-3
	22 VII	16	12.5	25.0		37.5		50.0		4		

*m* – (irrigation rate); – (annual irrigation rate); – (period between two irrigations); 2 (flowering); 3 (pod formation); 4 (grain filling)

## 3.

Table 3. Irrigation regime influence on the common bean's productivity

year		m* relative	yield (Y) (kg/da)	1 compared to variant 1			5 compared to variant 5		
				±Y (kg/da)	%	warranted	±Y (kg/da)	%	warranted
2014	1	0%	153	st.	100	st.	-86	64	C
	2	25%	199	46	130	B	-40	83	B
	3	50%	212	59	139	C	-27	89	n.s.
	4	75%	232	79	152	C	-7	97	n.s.
	5	100%	239	86	156	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	222	69	145		-17	93	n.s.
GD: 5% = 28 kg/da				1% = 37 kg/da			0.1% = 51 kg/da		
2015	1	0%	147	st.	100	St.	-105	58	C
	2	25%	193	46	131	C	-59	77	C
	3	50%	231	84	157	C	-21	92	n.s.
	4	75%	241	94	164	C	-11	96	n.s.
	5	100%	252	105	171	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	229	82	156		-23	91	n.s.
GD: 5% = 24 kg/da				1% = 32 kg/da			0.1% = 43 kg/da		
2016	1	0%	126	st.	100	St.	-141	47	C
	2	25%	173	47	137	C	-94	65	C
	3	50%	228	102	181	C	-39	85	B
	4	75%	255	129	202	C	-12	95	n.s.
	5	100%	267	141	212	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	201	75	159		-66	75	
GD: 5% = 23 kg/da				1% = 31 kg/da			0.1% = 42 kg/da		
average	1	0%	142	st.	100	st.	-111	56	C
	2	25%	188	46	132	C	-65	74	C
	3	50%	223	81	157	C	-30	88	C
	4	75%	242	100	170	C	-11	96	n.s.
	5	100%	253	111	178	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	218	76	153	C	-35	86	C
GD: 5% = 14 kg/da				1% = 19 kg/da			0.1% = 26 kg/da		

*m\** - (irrigation rate)

*Productivity of beans in non-irrigation and optimum irrigation conditions*

For the conditions of the experiment, the applied irrigation regime has a significant impact on grain yield, and this effect is present over the three experimental years (Table 3).

Due to the fact that the common bean is drought resistant, a significant part of the fields it occupies are without irrigation. A typical example of this is the Dobrudja region, where, together with sunflower and corn hybrids with a short vegetation period, it is a traditional part in crop rotation. The common bean gives some yield under non-irrigation but its quantity and quality are very variable and closely related to the meteorological characteristic of the year and mainly to the quantity and distribution of rainfall during the growing season.

This view is also demonstrated in the results of the present experiment, where the middle wet 2014 and the wet 2015 years the yield is around 150 kg/da, while in the middle 2016 it is below 130 kg/da. As can be seen from the data, the differences are not large, but with respect to rainfall these three years do not differ significantly. On average, 142kg/da seeds were obtained from non-irrigated experimental plots.

By optimizing of the irrigation regime through maintaining pre-irrigation soil moisture over 80% of FC in the 0-60 cm layer for all vegetation period (variant 5), the yield is considerably increased. In the first experimental year, it reached 239 kg/da, exceeding the yields in non-irrigating conditions by 56% (86 kg/da). In addition to increasing yield, the use of an optimal irrigation regime stabilizes its values, with 252 kg/da in the dry year 2015, and the difference with no irrigated bean is 71% (105 kg/da). Against the

Year	Yield (kg/da)	Non-irrigated Yield (kg/da)	Percentage Increase
2014	150	142	5.6%
2015	130	142	-9.2%
2016	130	142	-8.5%
2015 (Variant 5)	239	86	56%
2015 (Dry year)	252	147	71%

71% 105 kg/da.

267 kg/da.

253 kg/da

78%.

25%

(95-97%)

( )

70-75%

(0-40 cm),

0-60

cm

75%

242 kg/da, 4%

80 130 kg/da (

backdrop of unfavorable meteorological conditions during the reproduction period of the third experimental year, the yield of optimum irrigation increased more than twice compared to the no irrigated variant, reaching 267 kg/da. All these differences are statistically warranted. On average, for the three experimental years, grain yield under optimum irrigation amounts to 253 kg/da and exceeds that of non-irrigating conditions by 78%.

*Influence of regulated water deficit on bean's productivity*

The reducing of the irrigation rate by 25% produces high and stable yields close to the optimum irrigation (95-97%) and unwarranted statistically during each of the years.

On the one hand, these results can be attributed to the meteorological conditions that are comparatively favorable during the three vegetations, but at the same time they confirm the opinion of some of our authors (cited in the literature) that beans can be grown successfully, maintaining 70-75% of FC pre-irrigation soil moisture.

This comparison is dictated by the fact that in this irrigation regime, because of the lower irrigation rates, a more shallower soil layer (0-40 cm) is moistened, as a result of which the soil moisture before irrigation for the layer 0-60 cm falls to lower values.

On average for the all experimental period, irrigation with 75% of the maximum rate provides a yield of 242 kg/da, which is 4% lower than that obtained with optimum irrigation and is not statistically warranted. Comparing the yields in this variant to those obtained under non-irrigating conditions, the differences are significant – between 80 and 130 kg/da (increase between 50 in

50% - 2014 100%  
 - 2016 )  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 1 100 kg/da 4 70%  
 -  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 50%  
 210-230 kg/da,  
 .  
 88% 223 kg/da  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 60-100 kg/da  
 40-80%,  
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 -  
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 3 6  
 ,  
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 ,  
 kg/da,  
 218 kg/da.

wet 2014 and 100% in the driest 2016) and are statistically warranted during the three years of the experiment. On average, for the experimental period, the yield increase in variant 4 compared to variant 1 is 100 kg/da (70%).

More substantial reduction of irrigation rates increases the risk of placing plants in water stress conditions, especially through years of prolonged droughts during the period from bud formation to the end of grain filling.

As has already been mentioned, the years involving current work are not extreme even during the reproduction period. As a result, the yields obtained by irrigation with a 50% reduction of the irrigation rate are relatively high 210-230 kg/da, while the differences compared to the optimal variant are warranted only in the third experimental year. On average, for the three years of this variant, 223 kg/da of grain or 88% of the maximum yield was obtained. Analyzing the results in terms of additional yield, it is clear that here the difference to non-irrigation variant is very large and statistically proven in each case.

This is an increase of 60-100 kg/da or 40-80%, depending on the conditions of the year. It is possible that in years of extreme and prolonged droughts the absolute values of the total and additional yield of this irrigation regime are considerably smaller, but here it is more important to find an alternative for its more efficient implementation in the conditions of irrigation water shortage.

In this respect, if the yields obtained under variant 3 and variant 6 are compared, it is clear that the differences are insignificant, with an average for the irrigation yield in each furrow being 223 kg/da, and for irrigation through the furrow – 218 kg/da. Even with the rather low GD values obtained, the yield

GD,  
 ,  
 -  
 ,  
 -  
 ,  
 .  
 76 kg/da  
 53%.  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (12-15 mm)  
 - (2014)  
 17%,  
 2016 35%.  
 , 75%  
 188 kg/da 74%  
 ,  
 ,  
 32%  
 ,  
 - 30 37%.

difference between these two variants is not statistically proven, which confirms the above-mentioned assertion on the feasibility of irrigation through the furrow in order to save water from irrigation.

For furrow irrigation, the average additional yield for the conditions of this experiment is 76 kg/da or increases with 53% for no-irrigated beans.

Although the experimental years are comparatively favorable with regard to meteorological factors and droughts are not extreme and of long duration, irrigation with small irrigation norms (12-15 mm) leads to significant yield losses.

Even in the wettest of the three years (2014), this irrigation regime produces a yield loss of 17%, and in the worst 2016 it is 35%. On average, for the three years the watering with a 75% reduction of irrigation rate, the yield is 188 kg/da or 74% of that obtained with optimum irrigation.

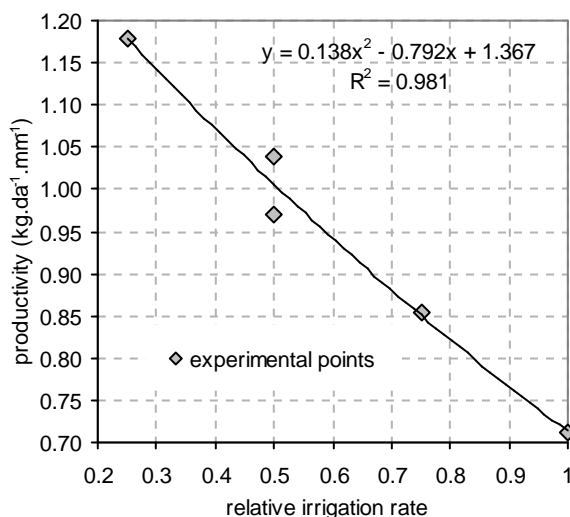
Regarding the positive effect of the implementation of the small irrigation norms, it is expressed in an increase of the yield on average by 32% compared to no-irrigation conditions, with varying narrowly ranging from 30 to 37%.

This fact confirms the notion that regular irrigation with reduced irrigation rate has a more favorable effect on productivity than an irrigation regime that allows for a sustained water deficit, given that the water savings are approximately the same.

4.

**Table 4. Productivity of irrigation rate and yield losses**

Variant	Yield losses %				Annual irrigation rate productivity kg.da <sup>-1</sup> .mm <sup>-1</sup>			
	2014	2015	2016		2014	2015	2016	/average
1	36	42	53	44	–	–	–	
2	17	23	35	26	1.840	0.847	1.253	1.179
3	11	8	15	12	1.180	0.774	1.360	1.038
4	3	4	5	4	1.053	0.577	1.147	0.855
5	St.	St.	St.	St.	0.860	0.484	0.940	0.712
6	7	9	25	14	1.385	0.758	1.003	0.969



. 1.

**Fig. 1. Relationship between the relative irrigation rate and its productivity**

The additional yield obtained from each mm of irrigation water is also known as productivity of the annual irrigation rate. It is obtained by dividing the additional yield of the annual irrigation rate. It depends on the irrigation regime and on the year that determines the number of irrigations. The data are given in Table 4. Due to the non-linear character of the increase in yield compared to the increasing irrigation rate, its productivity in optimum irrigation is lower than in some of the variants with irrigation rate reduction that have been subjected to an irrigated irrigation regime,

4.

( $R^2=0.98$ )

5.

„YIELD”

5.

i.e. by reducing the size of the irrigation rate, its productivity increases. This is available during the three experimental years. Although the trend in the change in values over the years is roughly the same, the differences are due to the fact that, for a different number of irrigation and irrigation rates, the yields for a determinate experimental variant by year do not differ significantly.

This trend is represented graphically in Figure 1, here the mathematical expression with very high coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ) aims to rather illustrate the change of the productivity of the annual irrigation rate by variants, without looking for its meaning as a model or relevance in practice.

*Relationship "Irrigation rate – Yield"*

The output data to establish the parameters of the "Yield - irrigation rate" relationship are presented in Table 5. These are processed by the smallest squares method, by means of the Davidov's power equation through the specialized computer program "YIELD".

**Table 5. Output data to establish dependence "Irrigation rate – yield"**

Variant	$M/M_0/X/$ (relative irrigation rate)	$Y/Y_0$ (relative yield)			
		2014	2015	2016	average
100% m	1.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
75% m	0.75	0.971	0.956	0.955	0.957
50% m	0.50	0.887	0.917	0.854	0.881
25% m	0.25	0.833	0.766	0.648	0.743
0% m	0.00	0.640	0.583	0.472	0.561

The results by year and average are shown in Figure 2. The experimental points are approximated by curves representing convex parabolas. The graph shows the influence of the meteorological character of the year on the location of the empirical points on the

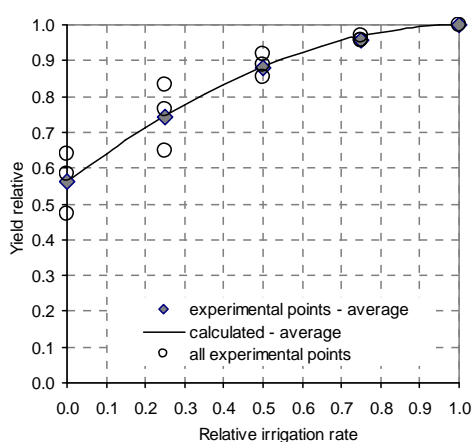
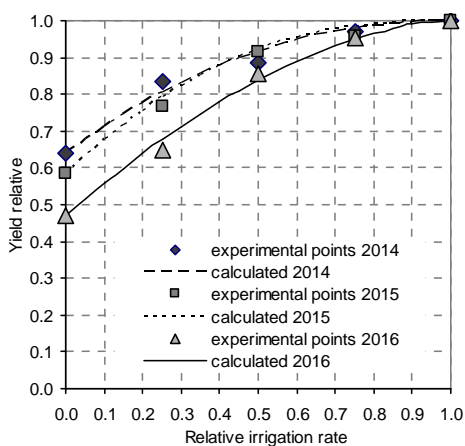


n. : 2014  
 2.1, 2015 – 2.4, 2016 – 1.7.  
 n=1.9,  
 R>0.9 (6).  
 (n=1.9)  
 (R=0.994).

coordinate system and hence on the relationship parameters that depend on the values of the variable degree of n.

For the conditions of the present experiment it varies narrowly as follows: for 2014 it is 2.1, for 2015 – 2.4 and for 2016 – 1.7. On average, for three years, experimental points are best approximated at n=1.9, with all reported cases  $R > 0.9$  (Table 6).

The approximation of all experimental points is the same (n=1.9) at a very high correlation coefficient ( $R=0.994$ ).



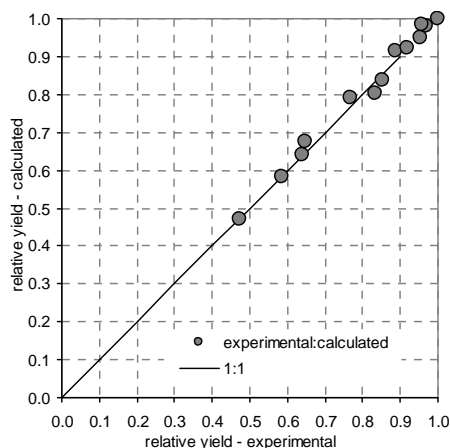
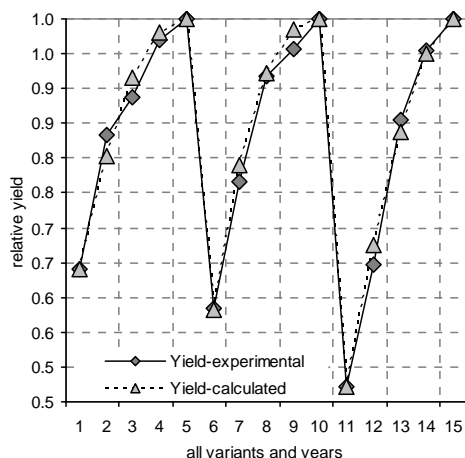
**Fig. 2. Relationship "Yield-irrigation rate"**

45-50%

90%

65%

According to the presented dependence, in more meteorologically favorable year, the realization of 45-50% of the optimal irrigation rate guarantees about 90% of the maximum yield, and in more dry years these results are attained with at least 65% of the optimal rate.



3. **Fig. 3. Relationship between experimental and calculated yields**

6. **Table 6. "Yield – Irrigation rate" relationship parameters**

/year	/formula	$Y_c$	n	R
	$y=1-(1-Y_c)(1-x)^n$			
2014	$Y = 1 - 0.36(1 - x)^{2.1}$	0.64	2.1	0.990
2015	$Y = 1 - 0.42(1 - x)^{2.4}$	0.58	2.4	0.997
2016	$Y = 1 - 0.53(1 - x)^{1.7}$	0.47	1.7	0.998
/average				0.999
/total	$Y = 1 - 0.44(1 - x)^{1.9}$	0.56	1.9	0.994

7.

**Table 7. Deviations of the calculated yields from the formula compared to the experimental ones**

	/yield 2014			/yield 2015			/yield 2016		
	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.36(1-x)^{2.1}$	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.42(1-x)^{2.4}$	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.53(1-x)^{1.7}$
	kg/da	kg/da		±%	kg/da		kg/da	±%	
0.00	153	153	0.0	147	147	0.0	126	126	0.0
0.25	199	192	-3.5	193	199	3.3	173	181	4.8
0.50	212	219	3.3	231	232	0.5	228	224	-1.6
0.75	232	234	1.0	241	248	3.0	255	255	-0.2
1.00	239	239	0.0	252	252	0.0	267	268	0.4

7 - On the Table 7 are presented the values of the experimentally established and the calculated yields by variants and years. The values indicating the relative deviations confirm the usability of the degree of dependency, the same not exceeding 5%.  
5%.

These small differences are mainly due to the limited amount of experimental data, but the proposed degree of dependence can still be used to predict the yield of field beans harvested under limited irrigation conditions and areas similar to soil and climate with the Plovdiv region.

## CONCLUSIONS

Depending on the meteorological conditions of the year, the number of irrigations for beans (Dobrudzhanski 7 variety) is from 2 to 4 irrigations with optimum irrigation rate a 50 mm, each of which should be moisten the soil at a depth of 60 cm. This irrigation regime provide high and stable yields ranging from 240 to 270 kg/da and yields that exceed the yield under non-inferior conditions from 50% to more than 2 times, depending on the drought during the reproduction period.

Regular irrigation at 25% reduction of irrigation rate provides over 95% of the maximum yield even in years of prolonged summer droughts. By economic indicators, this irrigation regime is close to the optimum and can be successfully applied when irrigation water is deficient. Between 8% and 15% are yield losses in achieving 50% of the optimal irrigation rate.

This irrigation regime can also be applied in the absence of irrigation water. Irrigation with small irrigation regulations (25% m) is not recommended as there is little economic effect, especially in dry years.

The irrigation rate productivity at optimum irrigation is on average  $0.712 \text{ kg/ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1}$ . The application of an irrigated irrigation regime, irrespective of the method, leads to its increase, with 50% of the irrigation rate being 0.97-1.04

7  
2 4  
50 mm,  
60 cm.  
240 270 kg/da  
50% 2  
95% 25%  
8 15% 50%  
(25% m),  
 $0.712 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{da}^{-1} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1}$   
50%

0,97-1,04 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

”

,

n=1.9  
R=0.994.

kg. da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

The relationship "Yield–Irrigation rate" is a degree of dependence, established according to Davidov's formula. Graphically it is expressed by a convex parabola with power value n=1.9 and a correlation coefficient R = 0.994.

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## *Alternaria alternata f.ssp. stevae*, – *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni

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“ 115, 9712,

### Testing alternative control means for the pathogenic fungus *Alternaria alternata f.ssp. stevae*, isolated from stevia – *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni

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#### SUMMARY

*rebaudiana* Bertoni) (Stevia 30  
*alternata f. ssp. stevae*.  
2016-2017 ..  
“

*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni is a plant introduced in Bulgaria more than 30 years ago. This plant continues to cultivate successfully in our country until now, thanks to the care of a team of scientists from the Agricultural Institute in Shumen. The species *Alternaria alternata f. ssp. stevia* is one of the major pathogens that attack the stevia plants. This pathogen causes damage to the seeds, sprouts, root system and all overground parts of the plant.

This study was undertaken in response to the high requirements to the production of this agricultural crop in terms of its purity and quality. The study has been conducted during in the period 2016-2017 in the experimental fields of Agricultural Institute - Shumen and the Laboratory of Phytopathology, Department of Plant Protection at

*Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *stevae*

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(77% - 50% Cu).

( / - 1/1 )

( / - 1/1),

1.5 2.0 ml/l

(*Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *steviae*)

**Key words:** *Stevia rebaudiana*, *Alternaria alternata*,

- Shoumen University for isolation of *Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *stevae* and testing alternative means of controlling this pathogen. The pathogen is isolated from leaves and rootstocks of plants with visible signs of disease on Chapek (ChM) medium and potato dextrose agar (PDA).

A series of laboratory tests were performed to determine the growth of mycelium and spore germination when treated with various plant extracts (thyme, poplar, sorrel, and mustard) at appropriate concentrations and compared to the reference fungicide Champion (77% copper hydroxide - 50% Cu).

It was found that plant extracts of poplar (water/leaves - 1/1) and common thyme (water/flowers - 1/1) added respectively at a dose of 1.5 and 2.0 ml/l to the nutrient media are suitable and reliable means for control of leaf spot disease (*Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *steviae*) on small areas that do not pose a risk to the environment and human health.

**Key words:** *Stevia rebaudiana*, *Alternaria alternata*, agricultural crop, laboratory tests, plant extracts

## INTRODUCTION

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( , )

(Geuns, 2004).

19- (1887)

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- *Stevia rebaudiana*

Bertoni.

- Stevia originates from Paraguay and Brazil. Stevia cultivation is successful in countries with a warm climate. This fact, in a combination with other conditions (social economic development and research), is of importance for the introduction of the culture, first in America and Asia, and then in Europe (Geuns, 2004). According to the same author, stevia is introduced in Europe in the 19th century (1887) by Antonio Bertoni, who describes and introduces the plant, based on his knowledge, gained from the Paraguayan Indians and he is the person to give its scientific name – *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni.

1931 (European Commission, 1999)

30 (Krumov and Slavova, 1984; Nikolova et al., 1994),

10 (Slavova et al., 2003).

(Maiti et al., 2006).

*Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *stevae* (Ishiba, 1982).

16.4-40.6%,

46.8-86.2 %.

(Andreeva and Tanova 2010).

1.

(Maiti et al., 2006).

2 *Alternaria steviae*,

The first scientific research on the benefits of this culture dates back to year 1931 (European Commission, 1999). In our country the stevia is cultivated artificially 30 years ago by scientists of the former national institute in sugar beet, (Krumov and Slavova, 1984; Nikolova et al., 1994), who introduce the culture in the country and start the first scientific researches. After 10 years of interruption, due to structural and economic reasons, the scientific work is restored by scientists from the Shumen Agricultural Institute (Slavova et al., 2003).

Throughout its ontological development, compared to other crops, grown in the country, stevia is subject of attack of a fewer pathogens. According to a number of authors, the phytopathological processes in this culture are predominantly of mycological etiology (Maiti et al., 2006).

The major pathogen, specialized in the stevia culture is *Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *stevae* (Ishiba, 1982). It causes damage to its seeds, sprouts and root system by infecting the seeds' surface with spores and mycelium. The contamination tends to transfer to the root system within the range of 16.4-40.6% and 46.8-86.2% of the infected plants are completely damaged. This type of infection significantly impedes the control over the disease, especially when cultivated after storage of the root system, as is the case for our country (Andreeva and Tanova, 2010).

Studies show that apart from the seeds and the root system, the pathogen also damages the green parts of the stevia - leaves, stems, branches and even the flowers where the pathogen forms dark brown to black lesions, this is visible on Figure 1. This symptomatic form of the disease is also known as brown leaf spots (Maiti et al., 2006). Figure 2 shows an *Alternaria steviae* isolate grown on nutrient medium.





. 1.

Fig. 1. Symptoms of disease in the leaves of stevie



. 2.

*Alternaria steviae*

Fig. 2. Isolated from *Alternaria steviae*

- | Due to the specificity of the
- | production and the requirements for
- | ecological purity and high quality of

- production, the aim of this study is to
- isolate the pathogen from infected stevia plants and to test non-standard means of
- limiting its growth and spore formation.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study is conducted in the Laboratory of Phytopathology of the Department of Plant Protection, Botany and Zoology at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the University of Shumen in the period 2016-2017. Research samples are kindly provided by the scientists of the Shumen Agricultural Institute – infected stevia plants, with symptoms manifested on the foliar apparatus and the root system, within a natural background of alternariosis.

Isolation is based on established phytopathological methods, in Chapek medium (ChM) and potato dextrose agar (PDA). The storage of the isolates is in a thermostat, at a temperature of 22-24 degrees.

In the laboratory of phytopathology of Shumen University the biological effect of natural substances of plant origin is tested – different doses "added to the nutritional environment for cultivation". These are extracts in a drug/water ratio of 1/1 of the following: thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) – flowers, in dose 2 ml for 1 liter nutritional medium; poplar (*Populus ssp.*) – leaves, in dose 1.5 ml for 1 liter nutritional medium; sorrel (*Rumex obtusifolius*) – leaves, in dose 2 ml for 1 liter nutritional medium and mustard (*Sinapis alba*) – leaves and stems, in dose 1.5 ml for 1 liter nutritional medium; standard – Champion VP (copper hydroxide) in dose 0,15 %/l environment; control – pure nutrient medium (Table 1).

2016-2017 .,  
 „  
 “  
 22-24  
 1/1  
 :  
 (*Thymus vulgaris*) –  
 2 ml 1  
 ;  
 (*Populus ssp.*) –  
 1.5 ml 1  
 ;  
 (*Rumex obtusifolius*) –  
 2 ml 1  
 ;  
 (*Sinapis alba*) –  
 1.5 ml 1  
 ;  
 ( ) 0,15 %/l  
 –  
 ( 1).

1. *Alternaria alternata*

Table 1. Means of control for *Alternaria alternata*

Variants	Used extract in nutritive medium
1	( <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> ) – flowers, at a dose - 2ml/l
2	( <i>Populus ssp.</i> ) – leaves, at a dose -1.5ml/l
3	( <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> ) – leaves, at a dose - 2ml/l
4	( <i>Sinapis alba</i> ) - leaves and stems, at a dose - 1.5ml/l
5	Standard – Champion BP, /Cu(OH) <sub>2</sub> / at a dose 0,15%/l
6	Control – pure nutritive medium

The laboratory test consists of 2 tests (for detection of mycelial growth – for cultivation of the 7 days, with three counts, for the determination of % sprouted spores – 48 hours for the cultivation of the seeds with three counts), each of which contains the above-described ideal variants of the tested agents, introduced on a solid nutritional medium – potato-dextrose agar (PDA) in the respective concentrations in six repetitions. Tests were performed on leaf isolated cultures.

The results of Table 2 show the affiliation of the resulting isolates, respectively: isolate A11 (from rhizome) and isolate A22 (from leaves) to the one and the same pathogen – *Alternaria alternata* f.ssp. *stevae*. Similar descriptions of these pathogens are reported by Maiti et al. (2006).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of Table 2 show the affiliation of the resulting isolates, respectively: isolate A11 (from rhizome) and isolate A22 (from leaves) to the one and the same pathogen – *Alternaria alternata* f.ssp. *stevae*. Similar descriptions of these pathogens are reported by Maiti et al. (2006).

2. *Alternaria alternata* f.ssp.

Table 2. Description of isolates from *Alternaria alternata* f.ssp.

Nutrient media	<i>Alternaria alternata</i> f.ssp. <i>stevae</i> (isolate 11)				<i>Alternaria alternata</i> f.ssp. <i>stevae</i> (isolate 22)			
	Micel			K Germination of spores	Micel			K Germination of spores
	Structure	Density	Color		Structure	Density	Color	
PDA	AS	+++	DG	++	AS	+++	DG	+
ChM	A	+	DG	+	A	+	DG	++
OA	AS	+++	LB	+++		+++	LB	+++
PA	S	++	DG	++	S	++	DG	+++

2.

Key for table 2.

Micel structure	A-aerial +++	AS-air-substrate ++	S-substrate +
Density	high	average	weak
Color	DG-dark gray +++	LB-light black ++	+ (-)
Spore germination	high degree	average degree	weak degree ; does not form
Nutrient media	PDA-potato dextrose agar	ChM-Chapek media	OA-oats agar PA-potato agar

3

2 ml/l;  
- 1.5 ml/l  
- 2 ml/l.  
- 3.76 cm.  
21.6%.  
- 4.56 cm,  
(  
- 5.21%);  
(  
- 4.79

Table 3 presents the results of tests on the influence of plant decoction on spore growth and sprouting. The results show that the 2 ml/l thyme, poplar-1.5 ml/l and mustard - 2 ml/l extract have the greatest impact on the growth.

The strongest effect of inhibition is when adding poplar extract - the diameter of the colony is measured - 3.76 cm. The inhibition in comparison with the control sample is 21.6%. This effect is followed by: thyme (colony diameter - 4.56 cm and suppression effect with regard to control - 5.21%); mustard (colony diameter - 4.79 cm) and suppression effect with regard to

cm,

- 1.05%).

control - 1.05%). The extract of sorrel does not show a suppressive effect, based on the measured diameters.

3.

*Alternaria*

*alternata* f.ssp. *Stevae*

Table 3. Influence of plant extracts on *Alternaria alternata* f.ssp. *Stevae*

Plant extracts	/ Micel				/ Spore germination					
	Diameter of the mycelium colonies (cm)	Relat. %	Growth cm/24h	Relat.%	24 h		36 h		48 h	
					%	Relat. %	%	Relat.%	%	Relat.%
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> - 2 ml/l	4,56***	94,79	1,06	84,80	38,0	98,0	54,2	98,6	65,0	92,9
<i>Populus</i> ssp.- 1.5 ml/l	3,76***	78,40	1,03	82,4	37,5	97,0	53,0	96,4	63,5	90,7
<i>Rumex obsitifolius</i> 2 ml/l	4,90	102,9	1,28	102,4	39,0	101,0	55,0	100,0	68,9	98,4
<i>Sinapis alb</i> -2ml/l	4,79	98,95	0,90	72,0	38,7	100,0	55,2	101,0	70,1	100,0
Control	4,80	100,0	1,25	100,0	38,7	100,0	55,0	100,0	70,0	100,0
Standard	3,70***	77,08	0,85	68,0	23,1	60,0	25,5	46,04	26,5	37,8
GD 1%	0,14	2,6	0,08	4,0	0,14		0,12		0,14	
GD 0.1%	0,16	4,8	0,10	5,3	0,19		0,16		0,19	
P%	0,67		0,71		0,67					

3

0.15%.

3.70 cm

77.08%

( ).

The data in Table 3 show clear that the determined effect of suppression of the total growth of mycelial colonies upon addition of plant effluents to the culture environment cannot be offset by the effect of adding fungicide Champion BP to the media at a concentration of 0.15%. The measured colony diameter is 3.70 cm and represents 77.08% of the diameter of the control sample (pure medium).

In terms of the effect on the speed of the mycelial growth, with very few exceptions, the effect is repeated. The strongest suppressive effect is reported

32% : - 18% , - 17.6% , - 15.2%.

36- . 24- - 60 % - 97% -

98%. 36- - 48- , 48-

for fungicide Champion BP - 32% vs. the control sample, followed by the mustard - 18% vs. the control sample, poplar - 17.6% vs. the control one and thyme - 15.2%.

The spores germination time for all variants is maximum after 36 hour. The suppression of the germination of spores is observed after 24 hours. The most powerful: for fungus Champion BP-60% vs. control, followed by poplar - 97% vs. control and thyme - 98%.

After 36 hours, the suppression effect slightly increases with respect to the same samples. After 48 hours, all variants report suppression of spores germination. The sorrel extract does not affect mycelial growth but suppresses spore germination, which is observed after 48 hours.

## CONCLUSIONS

The use of plant extract from poplar (*Populus ssp.*) (water: leaves – 1:1) and common thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) (water:flowers – 1:1) applied at doses of 1.5 and 2.0 ml/l, suppress the growth of mycelium and the germination of spores of *Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *Stevae*.

The extract of sorrel (*Rumex obsitifolius*) in a ratio (water: leaves – 1:1) at a dose of 2.0 ml/l suppresses spore germination but has no inhibitory effect on mycelium growth.

The suppressing effects of tested extracts do not compensate for the effect of the Champion's fungicide (77% Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub> – 50% Cu).

(*Populus ssp.*) ( : – 1:1), ( *Thymus vulgaris*) ( : – 1:1), 1.5 2.0 ml/l

*Alternaria alternata* f. ssp. *Stevae*,

(*Rumex obsitifolius*) ( : – 1:1) 2,0 ml/l,

(77% Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub> – 50% Cu).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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-08-120/06.02.2018,

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## Microbiological investigation in waters of river Mirusha (Gjilan, Kosovo) during summer season of 2013 year

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### SUMMARY

The main purpose of this paper is  
- to analyze microbiologically the waters of  
( the river Mirusha (Gjilan, Kosovo) during  
2013 summer season of 2013 year. The  
) samples taken at three localities.  
- The results obtained were



(WHO) (EPA)

: , pH,

(TDS),

) ( WHO EPA.

:

compared with WHO and EPA standards for drinking and recreational water.

Physicochemical parameters analysed are: Turbidity, pH, Colour, salinity, Total dissolved salts (TDS), conductivity, and temperature.

The obtained results (Bacteriological and Physicochemical) did not comply with standards (for drinking and recreational water) of WHO and EPA.

Registered the high number of all microorganism, at all locality. On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumbling system the waters of "Mirusha" river belongs at second to third class of pollution.

**Key words:** Microbiological, river, Mirusha, Gjilan

## INTRODUCTION

Water resources are great significance for various activities such as drinking, irrigation, aquaculture and power generation. The importance of sustained hydrological studies on Kosovo waters is now recognized in water resource management due to exploitation of fresh water resources.

The bacteriological quality of water has traditionally been assessed by monitoring the levels of total coliforms (TC) and fecal coliforms (FC).

Water pollution can cause adverse health effects for a representative number of people over predictable periods of time and is due to population growth, industrial development and urbanization (Martínez-Romero et al., 2009).

In recent years, a tremendous amount of attention has been directed toward pollution of soil and water supplies and the subsequent effects on the life of many animals and human. Meanwhile,

(FC). (TC)

(Martínez-Romero et al., 2009).

al., 2001);

EPA, 1996).

cm (100 ml)

(NA)

*Streptococcus faecalis*, SS-  
*Salmonella Shigella*

20°

*Streptococcus faecalis*, *Salmonella shigella*

1.

20 (Parker et

(Prescott et al., 1999;

10-20

5

pollution of the environment simple entails making the environment unclean and unhealthy by aiding unwholesome states or condition. Water, a ubiquitous chemical substance basically composed of hydrogen and oxygen with the molecular formula of H<sub>2</sub>O (Parker et al., 2001); is the cheapest indispensable and most universal substance to man as it comes first among all the environmental factors that affect the survival of known forms of life including plants, animals and microorganisms (Prescott et al., 1999; EPA, 1996).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Samples for bacteriological analyses are collected in sterilized bottle (100 mL) at the depth of 10 -20 cm under the water surface. The samples taken at four localities along the river. The media used for the bacteriological analysis of water include nutrient agar (NA) for heterotrophic bacteria, Violet red bile agar total for coliform bacteria, Bile aesculin Agar for *Streptococcus faecalis*, SS-agar for *Salmonella* and *Shigella*, and potato dextrose agar (for fungi).

All the media used were weighed out and prepared according to the manufacture's specification, with respect to the given instruction and direction. The collected samples seeded to selective nutrient agar for each species of bacteria. Culture incubated at 37 °C, while the fungi incubated at room temperature, 20°C, for 5 days.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At all the samples showed presence of microbes with a total coliform bacteria, heterotrophic bacteria, *Streptococcus faecalis*, *Salmonella* and *shigella*, and fungi.

The microbiological analysis of the water of the river Mirusha presents in Table 1.

74 cfu/10 ml  
 175 cfu/10 ml,  
 -  
*Streptococcus faecalis*  
 (362 cfu/10),  
 -  
 (63 cfu/10 ml).  
 -  
*Salmonella shigella* (11 cfu/10 ml)  
 ,  
 -  
 (55 cfu/10 ml).  
 -  
 (76 cfu/10 ml),  
 -  
 (12 cfu/10 ml).  
 -  
 (645 cfu/10 ml),  
 -  
 (188 cfu/10 ml).  
 ,  
 -  
 (Richman, 1997).

Total coliform bacteria at first locality was 74 cfu/10 ml water, while at third locality it was 175 cfu/10 ml, which was higher than the recommended value.

The higher number of *Streptococcus faecalis* detected also at third locality (362 cfu/10), while the lower number of bacteria detect at first locality (63 cfu/10 ml) .

The lower number of *Salmonella* and *shigella* (11 cfu/10 ml) is registered in first locality, while the higher number it is registered at third locality (55 cfu/10 ml).

The higher number of fungi is registered, at third locality (76 cfu/10 ml), while the lower number is registered in first locality (12 cfu/10 ml).

The higher number of heterotrophic bacteria is registered at third locality(645 cfu/10 ml), while at first locality is registered lower number (188 cfu/10 ml).

The presence of coliforms group in this water samples generally suggests that a certain selection of water may have been contaminated with faeces either of human or animal origin. Other more dangerous microorganisms could be present (Richman, 1997).

1.  
2013 .

**Table 1. Microbiological analysis of waters of the river Mirusha, during summer season, 2013 year**

Group of microorganism	Amount of analysed water	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
Heterotrophic bacteria	10 ml	188	579	645
Total coliform	10 ml	<b>74</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>175</b>
<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>	10 ml	63	134	362
<i>Salmonella</i> and <i>shigella</i>	10 ml	11	45	55
/Fungi	10 ml	12	39	76

However, high coliform loads observed in this study is an indication of faecal contamination from the animals in the poultry that is constructed on the

(Pelczar, 1993; Odeyemi et al., 2011).

3-  
CFU/10 ml).

(55-645

- The data indicated a high level of total viable bacterial counts in water at the 3 locality and were between (55-645 CFU/10 mL). These microbial findings indicate a non-efficient purification procedures in all locality studied. Also, these microbial counts were exceeding the international allowable levels especially in the third locality.

-  
1.0 10<sup>2</sup> cfu/ml,

The total bacterial counts for all the water samples were generally high exceeding the limit of 1.0X10<sup>2</sup> cfu/ml which is the standard limit of heterotrophic count for drinking water (EPA, 2002). The high total heterotrophic count is indicative of the presence of high organic and dissolved salts in the water.

(EPA, 2002).

The primary sources of these bacteria in water are animal and human wastes. These sources of bacterial contamination include surface runoff, pasture, and other land areas where animal wastes are deposited.

- These contaminants are reflected in the highest bacterial load obtained in this study for the river Mirusha.

## CONCLUSIONS

Higher contamination of the water with bacteria and fungi was detected along the river samples collected from different localities.

- Based on achieving results led us to conclude:

- The waters of water of river Mirusha it is higher polluted by bacteria at all localities.

- Registered the higher number of all microorganism, at all locality, notably in third and second locality.

On base of coliform bacteria according to Tumping system the waters of “Mirusha” river belongs at third class of pollution

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## Investigation of algocenosis in waters of river Vardar during summer season of 2010 year

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### SUMMARY

Almost all the rivers, all over the world, have been transformed into urban rivers, where the pollutants are discharged. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the algocenosis in waters of upstream part of river Vardar (Macedonia) during summer season of 2010 year.

During the investigation period we

( )  
2010 .

59 species, belonging to 4 divisions: Cyanophyta (9 species), Bacillariophyta (33 species), Euglenophyta (5 species) and Chlorophyta (12 species). The algocenosis is dominated by Bacillariophyta (33 species or 55.93%), followed by Chlorophyta with 12 species or 20.34%, Cyanophyta with 9 species or 15.25% and Euglenophyta with 8 species or 8.47%.

noticed 59 species of algae, which belongs to 4 divisions: *Cyanophyta* (9 species), *Bacillariophyta* (33 species), *Euglenophyta* (5 species) and *Chlorophyta* (12 species). The algocenosis is dominated by Bacillariophyta (33 species or 55.93%), followed by Chlorophyta with 12 species or 20.34%, Cyanophyta with 9 species or 15.25% and Euglenophyta with 8.47%.

We analysed physico-chemical parameters, such as: temperature, TDS, pH, salts.

**Key words:** algocenosis, river, Vardar, summer, Macedonia

## INTRODUCTION

This research is an example of the study of aquatic ecosystems, that are under the impact of numerous anthropogenic factors (agriculture, livestock, domestic and waste water).

Investigation of water quality in the process of environmental monitoring involves the use of chemical, physical and biological parameters.

Organic pollution occurs when large quantities of organic compounds from many sources are released into the receiving running waters, lakes and also seas. Organic pollutants originate from domestic sewage (raw or treated), or urban run off, industrial effluents and farm water (Lobo et al., 2004).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were collected from 3 sampling sites, along the river Vardar during summer season of 2010 year.

Water samples were collected in 500 ml glass bottles, 10 cm beneath the water surface, using standard methods (Hindak, 1978). Conductivity, pH, salts, TDS (Total Dissolved Salts), were measured on site using portable instruments (HACH), O<sub>2</sub> was measured with portable instruments, such as,

(Hanna Instrument),  
(N, P, Si)  
(DEV, 1981).

(Sladeczkova, 1962).

Fujifilm  
Leica.

Krammer &  
Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).

*Bacillariophyta*: Kramer & Lange-Bertalot  
(1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b).

40°30'27 N, 22°43'3 E.

59  
4  
*Cyanophyta* (8), *Bacillariophyta* (30),  
*Euglenophyta* (6), *Chlorophyta* (12).  
*Bacillariophyta* (33  
55.93%), *Chlorophyta*  
21.43%, *Cyanophyta* 15.25 %  
*Euglenophyta* 8.47 %.

oxygenometer (Hana Instrument) and  
nutrients (N, P, Si) were analyzed by  
standard methods (DEV, 1981).

Epilithon was brushed from the  
stones using a toothbrush and the upper  
layer of epilithon was drawn up via a  
vacuum suction system and then pipetted  
(Sladeczkova, 1962). Epiphyton was  
sampled from the substrate and placed in  
the plastic bottles.

The diatoms were examined using  
a Leica microscope, with a digital camera  
Fujifilm, which photographed the algae  
directly from the sample.

Diatoms cleaning

Cleaning of diatoms' frustules and  
the preparation of slides and their  
determination was done according to  
Krammer & Lange-Bertalot (1986-2001).

Diatoms' identification was done  
according to the keys: *Bacillariophyta*:  
Kramer & Lange-Bertalot (1986, 1988,  
1991a, 1991b).

Study area

The river rises at Vrutok, a few  
kilometers north of Gostivar in the  
Republic of Macedonia. It passes through  
Gostivar, Skopje and into Veles, crosses  
the Greek border near Gevgelija.

Geographical coordinates of river  
Vardar, in degrees minutes seconds:  
Latitude 40°30'27 N, Longitude 22°43'3 E.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the investigation period we  
determined 59 species of algae, which  
belongs 4 division: *Cyanophyta* (8  
*species*), *Bacillariophyta* (30  
*species*), *Euglenophyta* (6  
*species*) and *Chlorophyta*(12  
*species*). The algocenosis  
is dominated by *Bacillariophyta* (33  
species or 55,93 %), followed by  
*Chlorophyta* with 21.43 %, *Cyanophyta*  
with 15.25 % and *Euglenophyta*  
with 8.47 %.



		<i>Bacillariophyta</i>		
	20	,		
<i>Cyanophyta</i>	6	,	<i>Euglenophyta</i>	2
<i>Chlorophyta</i>	3	.		
		:		
				18
	31	,		
29	.			
		<i>Chlorophyta</i>		
		<i>Bacillariopyta,</i>		
<i>Nitzschia</i>	4	,		
<i>Navicula, Diatoma</i>			<i>Cymbella</i>	3
				2
				1
		<i>Cyanopyta,</i>	<i>Oscillatoria,</i>	
<i>Phormidium</i>		<i>spirulina</i>		-
2	,			
	1	.		
		<i>Euglenophyta,</i>	<i>euglena</i>	
				4
		<i>Chloropyta,</i>	<i>Closterium</i>	
8	,	<i>Cladophora</i>		3
<i>Stigeoclonium</i>	1	.		
55.93%				
(Hambaryan et al., 2015).				
(Marker and Willoughby, 1988).				
Lobo et al. (2004)			<i>N. palea</i>	-

The division Bacillariophyta contain 20 genus, followed by Cyanophyta with 6 genus, Euglenophyta with 2 genus and Chlorophyta with 3 genus.

The number of species per locality is different: in first locality determined 18 species, in second determined 31, while at third locality is determined 29 species. As seen second and third locality has more number of algal species than first locality.

Chlorophyta algae in the studied period were in subdominant community, they were registered in all studied parts of the river. Diversity and productivity of algae vary from one rock type to another depending on the nature of the physical and chemical properties of the rock.

At division Bacillariopyta, the genera with higher number of species is Nitzschia with 4 species, followed by genera Navicula, Diatoma and Cymbella with 3 species. Other genera are represented with 2 or 1 species.

At division Cyanopyta, the genera with higher number of species is Oscillatoria, Phormidium and spirulina with 2 species, while other genus are presented with 1 species.

At division Euglenophyta, the genera with higher number of species is euglena, with 4 species.

At division Chloropyta, the genera with higher number of species is Closterium with 8 species, Cladophora with 3 species, while Stigeoclonium with 1 species.

In a summer season dominant group of phytoplankton were diatoms. They were 55.93 % of the total algal phytocenosis (Hambaryan et al., 2015).

Large stones are expected to have stable communities, whilst small ones may be so moved during periods of high flow that the flora diversity and richness is reduced (Marker and Willoughby, 1988).

Lobo et al. (2004) described *N. palea* as partially pollution tolerant. In this

*G. parvulum*, *N. palea* study, however, this species had high relative abundance in eutrophic sites. Many studies describe *N. palea* and *G. parvulum* as cosmopolitan, high pollution tolerant species, especially eutrophication and organic pollution (e.g. Lange-Bertalot, 1979; Tapia, 2008).

**1. 2010 .**  
**Table 1. Determined algae in waters of river Vardar during summer season of 2010 year**

	/species	Level of saprobity	Localities		
			1	2	3
59	/species				
	/ Division Cyanophyta				
1	Anabaena inaequalis (Born. et Fla.)	+			
2	Chroococcus cochaerens (Naeg.)		+		
3	Nostoc linckia (Born et Flah.)				+
4	Oscillatoria .formosa (Bory)	+	+		
5	Oscillatoria mirabilis (Böcher)				+
6	Phormidium ambigum (Gom.)			+	+
7	Ph. molle ( Kützing)	-		+	
8	Spirulina platensis (Nordst.)Geitl.		+		+
9	Spirulina sp.			+	
9	Cyanophyta / Total number of species and bioindicators species of Cyanophyta per locality	4	3	5	4
33	/species				
	/ Division BACILLARIOPHYTA				
1	Achnantes hungarica(Gunow)	o		+	
2	Amphora lybica (Ehrenberg)		+	+	
3	Amphora normani ( Rabenhorst)	o			+
4	Cocconeis pediculus (Ehrenberg)	-		+	+
5	Cocconeis placentula (Ehrenberg)			+	
6	Centronella reichelti(Voigt)		+	+	
7	Cyclotella ocellata(Pantoseck)				+
8	Cymatopleura solea (Brebisson)W.Smith	-		+	+
9	Cymbella affinis ( Kützing)	-	+		
10	C.helvetica ( Kützing)			+	
11	C.naviculiformis(Auerswald)Cleve		+	+	
12	Diatoma ehrenbergi Kützing				+
13	D.monoliforme ( Kützing)			+	+
14	D.vulgaris (Bory)			+	
15	Epithemia adnata ( Kützing)				+
16	Fragilaria ulna(Nitzh.)Lange-Bertalot		+		
17	Gomphonema parvaulum (Grunow)		+		
18	Gyrosigma acuminatum( Kützing)			+	
19	Melosira varians (Agardh)		+	+	+
20	Meridion circulare(Agardh)		+	+	
21	Navicula lanceolata(Agardh)Ehrenberg				+
22	Navicula radiosa (Kützing)	-		+	+
23	Navicula tripunctata(O.F.Müller)Bory				+
24	Nitzschia dissipata( Kützing)Grunow	-			+
25	N.palea (Kützing) W.Smith			+	
26	N. longissima				+
27	N. sigmoidea			+	
28	Pinnularia microstauron(Ehren.)Cleve			+	

29	Pinnularia viridis		+			
30	Rhoicosphenia abbreviata( Kützing)Grun		+	+		
31	Surirella angusta Kützing)				+	
32	Synedra ulna(Nitzsch)Ehrenberg.		+	+	+	
33	S.nana (Meister			+	+	
33	/species	Bacillariophyta	17	11	20	16
		/ Total number of species and bioindicators species of Bacillariophyta per locality				
5	/species	/ Division EUGLENOPHYTA				
1	Euglena viridis (Ehrenbeg)	-			+	
2	E.terricola (Dang.)Lemm				+	
3	E.oblonga (Schmitz.)			+	+	
4	E. intermedia(Klebs)Schmitz.	0-		+		
5	Phacus hispidulus Lemm.		+			
5	/species	Euglenophyta	2	1	2	3
		/ Total number of species and bioindicators species of Euglenophyta per locality				
12	/species	/ Division CHLOROPHYTA				
1	Cladophora fracta(Roth) Kütz			+		
2	C.fracta var. lacustris (Roth) Kütz				+	
3	C glomerata (L) (Kütz)			+	+	
4	Closterium archerianum Cleve			+	+	
5	C attenuatum Ehreb.				+	
6	C.gracilis (Breb.)			+	+	
7	C. moniliferum Nitzsch			+		
8	C.parvulum Naegeli		+			
9	C.praelongum (Breb.)				+	
10	C.striolatum Ehreb			+		
11	C. venus Kütz			+		
12	Stigeoclonium tenue Kützing				+	
12	/species	Chlorophyta	6	3	6	6
		/ Total number of species and bioindicators species of Chlorophyta per locality				
59	/species		29	18	33	29
		/ Total number of species of algae and bioindicators species during spring season per locality				

## CONCLUSIONS

During the study period (summer season 2010) we identified 59 species of algae.

Dominated the Bacillariophyta by 33 species, compared with other divisions.

Determined 29 bioindicators species, dominated beta mesosaprob bioindicators species with 15 species.

2010) ( 59  
 33 , Bacillariophyta  
 29 -  
 15 .

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