

Possibilities for Outdoor Growing of Bulgarian Spray Carnation Cultivars

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SUMMARY

Possibilities for outdoor growing of two Bulgarian spray carnation cultivars – Elmaz and Sofia – were studied at the Institute of Ornamental and Medicinal Plants in 2017-2018.

It was found that the studied cultivars started blooming in early spring during the second decade of April, the plants of cv. Sofia having flowered 4 to 7 days earlier than Elmaz. The duration of the flowering period was about 6 months and depended on climatic conditions.

When planted outdoors, the cultivars maintained high performance and good bloom quality with cv. Sofia being more productive with 845 blooms/2m² or twice the produce of cv. Elmaz - 454 blooms/2m². The ration of 1st and 2nd grade cut flowers to the total flower production was approximately the same at an average of 68.0%. The plants of both cultivars successfully survived freezing temperatures of -16°C to -18°C for a short period of 3-4 days.

Depending on ambient conditions, cultivars Elmaz and Sofia can be grown

3-4

as perennials in field conditions for a period of 3-4 years.

Key words: selection, interspecies hybrids, carnation, yield, quality, phenophases

INTRODUCTION

Selection activity in carnation has resulted in big diversity of cultivars, groups and hybrid forms (Garibaldi, 1981; Boikov, 1987; Cantor, 1993; Staaveren, 1998; Atanassova, 2011; Atanassova, 2013).

The creation of new original carnation cultivars aims at the increase of *Fusarium* wilt resistance as well as assortment enrichment and diversification to meet the growing aesthetic demands of customers (Neimann, 1989; Zenne and Wood, 1991; Nakano et al., 1996; Slavov et al., 2001).

To achieve this goal, wild carnation species are used in the selection programs due to their interesting ornamental features and qualities such as original habitus, attractive bloom color and shape, fragrance and valuable biological and economical parameters, e.g. good adaptability to climatic and soil conditions, early and prolific flowering and tolerance to the agent of *Fusarium* wilt, etc (Peev, 1982; Meshinev et al., 1994; Staaveren, 1998; Atanassova et al., 2001).

In 1992, we completed interspecies hybridization aimed at expanding the genetic diversity in the selection of spray carnation by using different spray carnation cultivars (*D. caryophyllus* f. spray Hort.) as well as wild species of foreign and local origin as parent forms (Atanassova, 1998; Atanassova and Bachvarova, 1998; Atanassova, 2014).

The objective of the study was to monitor the behavior of Bulgarian spray carnation cultivars (interspecies hybrids) in field conditions.

(Garibaldi, 1981; Boikov, 1987; Cantor, 1993; Staaveren, 1998; Atanassova, 2011; Atanassova, 2013).

(Neimann, 1989; Zenne and Wood, 1991; Nakano et al., 1996; Slavov et al., 2001).

(Peev, 1982; Meshinev et al., 1994; Staaveren, 1998; Atanassova et al., 2001).

(*D. caryophyllus* f. spray Hort.)

(Atanassova, 1998; Atanassova and Bachvarova, 1998; Atanassova, 2014).

2017-2018

2
(*D. caryophyllus* f. *spray* Hort.,
Barbara X *D. gratianopolitanus* Will)
(*D. caryophyllus* f. *spray* Hort.,
D. arthusianorum L.).

5,0
cm (1).



1.
Fig. 1. Cultivar Elmaz

cm (2).



2.
Fig. 2. Cultivar Sofia

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In 2017-2018, a field trial was initiated at the Institute of Ornamental and Medicinal Plants in Sofia with two spray carnation cultivars - Elmaz (*D. Caryophyllus* f. *Spray* Hort., cv. Barbara X *D. gratianopolitanus* Will) and Sofia (*D. Caryophyllus* f. *Spray* Hort., cv. Naslada *D. Carthusianorum* L.).

Cultivar Elmaz has large fascicular blooms with strong fragrance. The bloom color is light purple to pink. There are five blooms per peduncle with diameter 3.5 cm (Figure 1).

3,5



Cultivar Sofia has small fascicular blooms with little fragrance. The color is fuchsia. There are 15 blooms per peduncle with diameter of 2.8 cm (Figure 2).

15,0
2,8



3

10
20
2 m².
5 /m².

10% 60%

(2018 .).

(2017 .)

7

(. 1).

1.

2017-2018 .

Table 1. Phenological observations of Bulgarian spray carnation cultivars, grown in field conditions in 2017-2018

Cultivar	/Budding		/Flowering			Flowering period, days
	beginning	budding	beginning	flowering	end	
2017						
/Elmaz	13.08.	21.08.	27.08.	07.09.	05.11.	70
Sofia	07.08.	12.08.	20.08.	28.08.	05.11.	77
2018						
/Elmaz	08.04.	14.04.	25.04.	30.04.	25.10.	183
/Sofia	04.04.	10.04.	21.04.	27.04.	25.10.	187

(2018 .)

Three replications per cultivar were made, ten plants each on a trial plot of 2 m². The plants were planted on June 20 in a three-row flower bed at a density of 5 pieces per square meter.

The phenological observations monitored the phases of initial and mass button formation and flowering in 10% and 60% of the plants having entered a given phenophase.

The production and quality of cut flower were recorded on the second year of growing (2018).

Winter resistance of both Bulgarian carnation cultivars was established based on the percentage of overwintered plants, recorded at the start of vegetation in early spring.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both tested cultivars showed differences in the separate phenophases during the first year of growing. Cv. Sofia proved to be earlier maturing than Elmaz with initial blooming 7 days earlier and mass blooming – 10 days earlier (Table 1). The difference between the two cultivars in the duration of blooming during the year of planting was 7 days, being longer in cv. Sofia.

The button formation and flowering phases of cv. Sofia, compared to Elmaz, started earlier during the second year of

growing (2018) as well. The difference between the phenophases of both cultivars was smaller, compared to the first year (2017). Also, the mass manifestation of the phenophases in cv. Sofia occurred 4 and 3 days earlier, respectively.

The duration of the flowering period in both spray carnation cultivars in 2018 was about 6 months (from the start of the first blooming period to the end of the third blooming period) and beginning of fading on October 5.

Three flowering periods with clearly defined cultivar specifics were recorded in both carnation cultivars during the second year of growing with only the beginning of flowering being recorded for the third period. The first period of flowering in cv. Elmaz started on April 25 and ended on May 31 with duration of about a month. The second period took place within July 20 - September 10 and the third – October 17 to the first frost (October 25).

The first period of flowering in cv. Sofia was recorded from April 21 to June 8 with duration of 48 days. The second period was August 2 – September 25, i.e. 54 days and the third was the same as in cv. Elmaz (October 17-25).

Table 2 shows the results on productivity and quality of both Bulgarian spray carnation cultivars. Cut flower productivity and quality were not recorded during the first year of growing because the plants did not enter into the blooming phenophase due to late planting. Only single flowering of plants with 1-2 peduncles was observed.

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2.

2018 .

Table 2. Productivity and quality of Bulgarian spray carnation cultivars, grown in field conditions

Flowering periods	Relative total productivity		Cut flower grade									
			I-		II-		III-		Non-standard		I + II	
	pcs.	%	I		II		III		Non-standard		Sum I + II	
			pcs.	%	pcs.	%	pcs.	%	pcs.	%	pcs.	%
/ Cultivar Elmaz												
I	223	49,1	66	29,6	52	23,3	76	34,1	29	13,0	118	52,9
II	189	41,6	93	49,2	68	36,0	25	13,2	3	1,6	161	85,2
III	42	9,2	26	61,9	11	26,2	4	9,5	1	2,4	37	88,1
Total:	454	100,0	185	40,7	131	28,8	105	23,2	33	7,3	316	69,6
/ Cultivar Sofia												
I	713	84,4	234	46,8	215	30,3	171	14,9	93	8,0	449	63,0
II	105	12,4	61	58,1	22	20,9	21	20,0	1	1,0	83	79,0
III	27	3,2	19	70,4	6	22,2	2	7,4	-	-	25	92,6
Total:	845	100,0	314	37,2	243	28,7	194	23,0	94	11,1	557	65,9

845 /2 m², 2

454 /2 m². I II

69,6% 65,9%

I

II 49,1%

I - 41,6% (

9,2%), III

III - 84,4%, II

- 12,4%,

3,2%.

- During the second year of growing,

- both spray carnation cultivars had high production of cut flower, cv. Sofia being more productive with 845 pieces/2m², while the productivity of cv. Elmaz was approximately twice lower - 454 pieces/2m² (Table 2). The sum total of first and second grade cut flower vs. the total cut flower production was approximately the same – 69.6% in cv. Elmaz and 65.9% in cv. Sofia.

- The production from the first flowering period of cv. Elmaz was 49.1% of the total production, from the second flowering period – 41.6% (close to that of the first) and from the third – 9.2%.

- Unlike cv. Elmaz, cut flower production of cv. Sofia during the first flowering period was considerably higher at 84.4%, much lower in the second flowering period – 12.4% and insignificant in the third one – 3.2%.

- Winter resistance of the two spray carnation cultivars in field conditions was not studied. In our preliminary studies,

- both cultivars had overwintered successfully in steel and glass

greenhouse without heating, as a result of which they could be grown on one and the same place for a period of 3-4 years.

During the second year of growing, plants of both cultivars successfully overwintered as it was found at the beginning of vegetation (March 20), i.e. 100%, given that the winter of 2017/2018 was fairly milder compared to other years. The lowest temperatures recorded for the district of Sofia during this winter were -16°C to -18°C for a period of 3-4 days. The winter resistance of both carnation cultivars was largely due to their origin, inherited by the wild species *D. gratianopolitanus* Will. and *D. carthusianorum* L. that were used as parent forms in the hybridization.

3-4

(20

100%, 2017/2018

16 18⁰

3-4

D. gratianopolitanus Will. *D. arthusianorum* L.,

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be made from growing of spray carnation cultivars Elmaz and Sofia in field conditions:

The trial cultivars started flowering early spring during the second ten-day period of April with cv. Sofia 5-6 days earlier. The flowering period in both cultivars was 6 months long.

Cv. Sofia was more productive with 845 pieces/2 m² of cut flower, approximately twice higher than cv. Elmaz - 454 pieces/2 m². The sum total of first and second grade cut flower vs. total production of cut flower was approximately the same at an average of 68.0%.

The plants of both spray carnation cultivars Elmaz and Sofia overwintered successfully, i.e. 100% survival rate at -16°C to -18°C for a period of 3-4 days.

5-6

6

845 /2 m²

2 - 454 /2 m².

II

68,0%.

100%

3-4

-16-18⁰

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Fastac 10 EC

(*Allium cepa*)

1*,

1**,

1,

2

1

2

Investigation of Genotoxic Effect of Insecticide Fastac 10 EC in Onion Roots (*Allium cepa*)

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SUMMARY

o
Fastac 10 EC.
(5, 10, 15, 20, 30 ml
2
)
8
a.
30 ml,
8
, Fastac,
, *Allium cepa*

Aim of this research is to determine the genotoxic effects of insecticide Fastac 10 EC. We used different concentrations (5, 10, 15, 20, 30 ml insecticide / diluted in 2 liters of drinking water) of insecticide solutions. All the concentrations used caused inhibition to the growth of the onion root. The plants were treated for 8 days. The length of onion root decreased as the concentration of insecticide solution increased.

Based on our investigation, that insecticide has negative effects on mitotic divisions in onion root tip cells. At concentration of 30 ml insecticide the length of root it was zero.

While at control group the length of onion root it was till 8 cm for 8 days. The obtained results show that insecticide has more genotoxic effect.

Key words: genotoxicity, insecticide, fastac, root, *Allium cepa*

INTRODUCTION

Agrochemicals are widely used for decades, in an attempt to protect crops against insect pests.

- Nevertheless, in the light of the increasing resistance, every year a vast array of new compounds is introduced into the market, with consequential negative side effects and increased costs in food production.

More specifically, pesticides are poisons intentionally dispersed in the environment to control pests, and which subsequently persist in the soil, water and food, with toxicity related outcomes to both humans and animals (Schulz, 2004; Carvalho, 2006; Moraes et al., 2009)

Particularly, in agricultural activities, agrochemicals are widely used products, and its use without the necessary protection can lead to genetic alterations and the possible development of some types of neoplasia (Alavanja et al., 1997; Kohen and Nyska, 2002).

The aim of this investigation is to determine the genotoxic effects of insecticide Fastac 10 EC, used in different concentrations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigation is done during 2018, in laboratory at Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo.

The onion bulbs used in the experiment have been prepared for treatment by cutting the old root. They were grown in a test tube at room temperature. Insecticide Fastac 10 EC (active substance: alfa Cipermetrin 200 g/l) was used.

Five different concentrations of Insecticide Fastac 10 EC (5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 ml) were applied. These concentrations were prepared by dilution of insecticide in 2 liters of drinking water.

(Schulz, 2004; Carvalho, 2006; Moraes et al., 2009).

(Alavanja et al., 1997; Kohen and Nyska, 2002).

Fastac 10 EC,

2018 .,

Fastac 10 EC (: alfa Cipermetrin 200 g/l).

Fastac 10 EC (5, 10, 15, 20 30 ml).

2

8
20
3
Sigma stat 3.1.

The treatment of onion roots has lasted for 8 days. After the treatment, the length of the onion root was measured. For each concentration 20 onions were used. The experiment is repeated three times.

The statistical analysis was performed by software Sigma stat 3.1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The degree of toxicity of insecticide Fastac 10 EC to onion roots was assessed by measurement of the root length (Table 1). The dose of 30 ml insecticide had very severe effect by blocking the growth of onion root (Figure 1).

Fastac 10 EC

(1).
30 ml
(1).

1. (mm),

Fastac10 EC

Table 1. Results of the onion root length (mm), after exposure to the different concentration of insecticide Fastac 10 EC

Bulb	Fastac 10 EC					
	Length of onion root in different concentration of insecticide, fastac 10 EC, diluted in 2 liter of drinking water					
	5ml / 2L mm	10ml / 2L mm	15ml / 2L mm	20ml / 2L mm	30ml / 2L mm	Control mm
1	4	1	1	0	0	70
2	3	0	0	0.5	0	50
3	3	1	0.5	1	0	60
4	2	0	0	0.5	0	70
5	2	1	0	0	0	50
6	3	2	0	0	0	60
7	1	2	1	1	0	80
8	2	2	0.5	0	0	80
9	1	0	0	0.5	0	70
10	4	2	0	0	0	80
11	6	0	0	0	0	20
12	3	0.5	2	0	0	90
13	3	2	0	0	0	60
14	4	0.5	1	0	0	90
15	2	1	2	1	0	40
16	3	0	0.5	1	0	70
17	3	2	1	0	0	60
18	5	0	0	0	0	80
19	4	2	1	0	0	70
20	2	3	0.5	0	0	60
Average length of onion root	60 :20= 3	21 : 20= 1.05	11: 20= 0.55	5.5:20= 0.275	0	106: 20= 5.30 cm
		Control group: treated group P=0.026	Control group: treated group P=0.021	Control group: treated group P=0.019		

	5 ml	2
		5 ml
	3 mm.	-
	6 mm,	-
1 mm.		
	10 ml/2	
		5 ml
10 ml/2l	1.05 mm.	-
	3 mm,	
-	0.5 mm.	
		15 ml/2
	5 ml	10 ml
		15 ml/2l
	0.55 mm.	-
	2 mm,	-
0.5 mm.		
		20 ml
	2	
	5, 10	15 ml
		20 ml/1l
	0.275 mm.	-
	1 mm,	-
0.5 mm.		
		5.30 cm.
		9
cm,	-	4 cm.

Genotoxic effect of the insecticide at dose of 5 ml / per 2 liter water, caused negative effect - inhibition of root elongation, compared with the root of control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 5 ml insecticide is 3 mm. The largest length of the onion root is 6 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 1 mm.

At dose of 10 ml insecticide / per 2 liter water the length of onion root became shorter, compared with the root of onions treated at concentration of 5 ml and with control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 10 ml insecticide / 1 L, is 1.05 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 3 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

At dose of 15 ml insecticide / per 2 liter water, the length of onion root became shorter, compared to the onion roots treated at concentration of 5 and 10 ml and to control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 15 ml insecticide / 2 L, is 0.55 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 2 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

Treatment with the dose of 20 ml insecticide / per liter water caused more negative effect - the length of onion root became shorter, compared to the root of onions treated at concentration of 5, 10 and 15 ml and to control group of onions. The average length of onion root at concentration of 20 ml insecticide / 1 L, is 0.275 mm. The largest length of the onion roots is 1 mm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 0.5 mm.

The average length of onion root at control group of onions is 5.30 cm. The largest length of the onion roots is 9 cm, while the smallest length of the onion root is 4 cm.



1.
30 ml
Fig 1. Onion bulbs without root at 30 ml concentration of insecticide



. 2.
Fig. 2. Different length of onion roots at different concentration of insecticide

- Large amounts of these chemicals are released into the environment and many of them affect non-target organisms, being a potential hazard to human health.
-

Pesticide exposure is ubiquitous, due not only to agricultural pesticide use and contamination of foods, but also to the

<p>834</p> <p>(Pastor et al., 2003).</p> <p>CEPC, 2001).</p> <p>Thais et al., <i>in vitro in vivo</i></p> <p>(Thais et al., 2007).</p> <p>P=0.026, P=0.021, P=0.019.</p>	<p>2001 .</p> <p>/</p> <p>(IARC, 1991;</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>10ml -</p> <p>15ml -</p> <p>20 ml -</p>	<p>extensive use of these products in and around residences (Pastor et al., 2003). As at 2001, there were 834 active pesticide substances registered in the European Union, some of which have been classified as possible or probable mutagens and/or carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 1991, CEPC, 2001).</p> <p>According to Thais et al., cypermethrin has been tested in a wide variety of <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity studies and all of the results were negative (Thais et al., 2007).</p> <p>Statistical analysis show that treated onion bulbs are shorter significantly compared with control group: at concentration 10ml it is P=0.026, at concentration 15ml is P=0.021, at concentration 20 ml is P=0.019.</p>
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CONCLUSIONS

<p>Fastac 10 EC</p> <p>30 ml.</p> <p>(5, 10, 15, 20 ml),</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Based on the results it can be concluded that insecticide Fastac 10 EC has genotoxic effect, blocking the growth of the onion root in 30 ml insecticide concentrations.</p> <p>The treatment of onion in other concentration (5, 10, 15, 20 ml) has the shortest length compared with control group.</p>
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