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Opportunities for the Use of Tobacco Flour in Organic Flour for Diabetic Bread

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

The introduction of whole grain rye flour with the addition of organic tobacco seed flour (*Oriental variety*) yields bread with health benefits, which enriches the range of bread types in the country.

The purpose of the study is to study the physicochemical and mineral composition of the original flours for bread production.

The study found that the protein content of organic whole grain rye flour was 10.30% and that of organic tobacco flour was 23.90%. In terms of fat in organic rye flour (2.29%), and the inclusion of organic flour from tobacco seed (35.97% fat) leads to an increase in the fat content of the flour mixture.

The amount of fiber in organic rye flour (8.00%) and in organic flour from tobacco seed (22.10%) makes this flour mixture suitable for use for bread with health benefits. The energy value of organic

10,30 %,
23,90 %.

(2,29%),

(35,97%

(8,00%)

(22,10%)

(Krachanova, 2000; Asp Nils-G et al., 1983).

affordable price (Krachanova, 2000; Asp Nils-G et al., 1983).

Modern statistical studies show a steady increase in the incidence of obesity, diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular disease. This necessitates the production of healthy foods that have a preventive effect on these diseases (Antonova et al, 2003).

(Antonova et al., 2003).

Bread, characterized as a high-protein type "diabetic" and high-energy, is rich in biologically active substances: glucans, omega-6 fatty acids, micro- and macronutrients such as potassium, calcium, manganese, iron, copper, zinc, selenium, magnesium and B vitamins (Correddu et al, 2015; Souza et al, 2018).

et al., 2015; Souza et al., 2018).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

➤ (BDS 15612-83).

➤ Organoleptic evaluation of the raw materials - appearance, color, taste, aroma (BDS15612-83).

➤ (BDS 13490-76)

➤ Determination of total protein content - Keldal's method (BDS 13490-76)

➤ Bligh & Dyer, /FAME/

➤ The extraction of total lipids in flours was performed by the method of Bligh & Dyer, as the methyl esters of fatty acids /FAME/ were analyzed using a gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan), equipped with a flame ionization detector and an automatic injection system.

Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan),

➤ „Soxtec“ (BDS 1671-89).

➤ Determination of fat content - Soxtec device (BDS 1671-89).

➤ (ISO 2171:1999).

➤ Determination of total ash content (BDS ISO 2171: 1999).

➤ (ISO 5498:1999).

➤ Determination of fiber content (BDS ISO 5498: 1999).

➤ 100g kJ/ kcal/ -

➤ Energy value per 100g flour kJ / kcal / - calculation based on chemical composition

➤ ICP-MS "Agilent" 8900.

➤ The macro- and microelements are determined using the Atomic Emission Photometer ICP-MS "Agilent" 8900.

➤ 5 %

➤ 5% organic tobacco flour is added to the basic organic rye flour. The

400 500 kcal/100 g

1

(35,9%), (23,9%), (22,1%)

(3,6%).

(7,7%).

- energy value varies depending on the starting flours from 400 to 500 kcal/100 g of product.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Table 1 shows that organic tobacco flour is high in protein (23.9%), fat (35.9%), fiber (22.1%) and minerals (3.6%). Nitrogen-free extracts are in low concentrations (up to 7.7%).

1.

Table 1. Physicochemical composition of organic tobacco flour

/ Indicators	g/100g	/ product
/ Moisture,%		6,8
/ Crude protein,%		23,9
/ Crude fat,%		35,9
/ Crude fiber,%		22,1
/ Carbohydrates,%		7,7
/ Ash,%		3,60
/ Energy value, (kcal/100 g	/ product)	500,4

(500,4 kcal/100 g) e

- The energy value of tobacco seeds (500.4 kcal/100 g) is high and it is suitable for use in the production of bread and bakery products.

2.

Table 2. Content of biologically active substances in tobacco oils and seeds (Oriental variety)

/ Components	/ Value
1. / Lipids	-
- , g/100g - saturated, g/100g fat	15,54
- , g/100g - unsaturated, g/100g fat	84,16
- -3, g/100g - -3, g/100g fat	0,64
- -6, g/100g - -3, g/100g fat	71,11
- -6/ -3	111,1
2. () / Non-soapy substances (NSS)	-
- / in butter, %	3,4
- / in seeds, %	1,3
3. / Sterols	-
- / in NSS, %	22,0
- / in butter, %	0,8
- / in seeds, %	0,3
4. / Tocopherols	-
- / in butter, mg/kg	241,2
- / in seeds, mg/kg	85,6

2

Table 2 shows that the unsaturated

(84,16 %),
(71,11%).
(3,4 %)
(1,3 %).
()
(22,0 %).
2,82
(241,2 mg/kg . 85,6 mg/kg).

lipids in tobacco flour are in high concentration (84.16%), as well as -6, g/100g fat (71.11%). Non-soapy substances in oil (3.4%) are more compared to those in seeds (1.3%). In terms of the amount of sterols in tobacco (Oriental variety), it is highest in unsaponifiable matter (22.0%). The tocopherols in the oil are 2.82 times more than in the seeds (241.2 mg/kg and 85.6 mg/kg, respectively).

3. (g/100g)
Table 3. Fatty acid composition of tobacco flour (g / 100g fat)

SFA	tobacco flour
C-12:0	0,60
C-14:0	0,60
C-16:0	10,21
C-17:0	0,23
C-18.0	3,18
iso	0,72

MUFA	tobacco flour
C-16:1n7	0,26
C-18:1t9	0,00
C-18:1t11	0,00
C-18:1c9	11,43
C-18:1c11	0,72

PUFA	tobacco flour
C-18:2c9,12	70,86
gC-18:3	0,06
aC-18:3	0,64
C-20:5n3	0,00
C-22:2	0,25
C-22:6n3	0,00

3
SFA
(C-16:0 - 10,21%),
3,18%)
0,72%).
MUFA

- Table 3 shows the fatty acid composition of tobacco flour. There are no short-chain fatty acids in Oriental tobacco. Regarding SFA, the main representatives are palmitic acid (C-16: 0 -10.21%), stearic acid (C-18: 0 - 3.18%) and branched acid (iso - 0.72%).

- Regarding MUFA representatives are palmitoleic acid (C-16: 1n7) -0.26%

(C-16:1n7)-0,26% (C-18:1 9) - 11,43%, (C-18:1 11) - 0,72%. UFA (-6) - (C-18:2 9,12) - 70,86% - (-3) - (C-18:3) - 0,64% C-22:2 - 0,25%. and oleic (C-18: 1c9) - 11.43%, (C-18: 1c11) - 0.72%. Regarding RUFA representatives are linoleic acid (-6) - (C-18: 2 c9,12) - 70,86% and -linolenic- (-3) - (C-18: 3) - 0, 64% and C-22: 2 - 0.25%.

4.

Table 4. Physicochemical composition of the studied flours

type of flour	Crude protein,%	Crude fat,%	Crude fiber,%	Carbohydrates,%	Ash, %	(kcal/100g Energy value (kcal/100g product))
rye	10,30	2,29	8,00	78,23	1,18	399,9
+ rye+tobacco	11,18	2,25	8,71	74,88	2,98	390,7

4 -
(%).
(11,18%).
(2,25%).
(kcal/100 g)

Table 4 shows the physicochemical composition of the tested flours (%).
An increase in protein (11.18%) was observed with the addition of tobacco seed flour to rye. Regarding the percentage of fat in the addition of tobacco seed flour to rye, no significant difference was observed (2.25%).
When calculating BEV and Energy value (kcal/100 g) no significant differences are observed between the different types of flour.

5.

Table 5. Influence of organic mineral additive on the macronutrient composition of the flours

/ type of flour	Ca mg/kg	P g/kg	Na g/kg	K g/kg	Mg g/kg	S g/kg
/ rye	90,57	2,45	8,31	4,12	0,71	1,25
+ / rye+tobacco	107,37	2,56	8,15	4,19	0,80	1,29

5 -
(90,57 mg/kg)
Ca
(107,37 mg/kg).
Na, K, Mg S

Table 5 shows that rye flour (90.57 mg/kg) is inferior in Ca content to rye-tobacco (107.37 mg/kg).
With regard to the other macronutrients P, Na, K, Mg and S, no significant differences were observed in rye flour and tobacco seed flour and wholemeal rye.

6.

Table 6. Influence of organic mineral additive on the microelement composition of the flours

type of flour	Cu mg/kg	Zn mg/kg	Mn mg/kg	Fe mg/kg	Co µg/kg	Se µg/kg	I µg/kg
/ rye	3,02	20,88	37,93	50,27	39,14	40,00	72,00
+ rye+tobacco	3,28	21,51	38,46	28,19	41,84	38,00	68,00

6
Fe
(50,27 mg/kg)
(28,19 mg/kg),
2
Cu, Zn, Co,
Se, I Mn
-
-
-
()
7.

Table 6 shows that the content of Fe in organic rye flour (50.27 mg/kg) is significantly different from that with the addition of organic tobacco flour (28.19 mg/kg), where the content decreases 2 times.

For the microelements Cu, Zn, Co, Se, I and Mn no significant differences in the concentrations of rye flour and rye-tobacco flour were observed.

The effect of the organic mineral additive (tobacco seed) on the levels of some toxic elements in the flour is shown in Table 7.

7.

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Table 7. Influence of the organic mineral supplement (tobacco seed) on the levels of some toxic elements in the flours

type of flour	Al mg/kg	Cr mg/kg	Ni mg/kg	Mo mg/kg	Cd µg/kg	Sn µg/kg	Pb µg/kg
/ rye	6,78	0,104	0,189	0,29	9,45	56,22	122,43
+ rye+tobacco	6,11	0,121	0,210	0,31	16,21	19,93	65,51

Cd
(16,21 µg/kg) 1,5
(9,45 µg/kg),
-
-
-
-
Pb
(65,51 µg /kg) 1,5
(122,43 µg /kg).
Sn
3 (19,93

With regard to Cd in rye-tobacco flour, the level (16.21 µg/kg) increased 1.5 times compared to the levels in rye flour (9.45 µg/kg), which is due to the mineral composition of cereals and soil, as different crops accumulate different amounts of toxic elements.

With regard to Pb in rye-tobacco flour, the level (65.51 µg/kg) decreased by 1.5 times compared to the levels in rye flour (122.43 µg/kg).

With regard to Sn in rye-tobacco flour there is a decrease in the level

µg/kg),
(56,22 µg/kg).

(19.93 µg/kg) by 3 times compared to the levels in rye flour (56.22 µg/kg).

Zn, Se I

CONCLUSIONS

The established critical levels of Zn, Se and I in the starting flours require their inclusion as inorganic additives to the basic recipe formulas. The approach to finding the most successful formulas for this bread should be by increasing the protein content at the expense of the carbohydrate component.

The inclusion of organic whole grain tobacco flour to organic whole grain rye leads to an increase in fat, fiber, protein, ash content and energy value at the expense of the carbohydrate component, which defines them as healthy and useful for the human body.

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(*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)

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Effect of Foliar Fertilization on the Yield and Quality of Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of foliar fertilization on some physiological indicators, as well as on the yield of flowers, essential oil and its quality in lavender during the first and second year of cultivation. It is important from a practical and scientific-and-applied point of view to establish whether the foliar treatment of lavender would have an impact on its physiological, quantitative and qualitative characteristics. The products used for treatment are a combination of various macro- and trace elements. For that purpose, a field production trial was carried out at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv with lavender, Jubilee cultivar. The experiment was performed in four variants with the size of the experimental plot of 500 m² (three foliar-applied products + an untreated control). The results obtained show that some of the tested foliar fertilizers had a significant effect on the physiological and quality characteristics, as well as on flower and essential oil yield of lavender.

Key words: lavender, lavender fertilization, essential oil crops

500 m² (

Key words:

<p>(Ghelardini et al. 1999, Cavanagh and Wilkinson 2002, Hritcu et al. 2012).</p>	<p>(Ghelardini et al., 1999; Cavanagh and Wilkinson, 2002; Hritcu et al., 2012).</p>
<p>(Sabara and Kunicka-Styczynska, 2009).</p>	<p>- Dried flowers are widely used in the cosmetic industry as an aromatic ingredient in soaps and perfumes. They could also be used as an insect repellent.</p> <p>- Lavender essential oil is widely used in aromatherapy as a holistic relaxant, antioxidant and antimicrobial agent (Sabara and Kunicka-Styczynska, 2009).</p>
<p>(Almeida et al., 2015).</p>	<p>- The qualitative and quantitative composition of lavender essential oil is different and depends on the genetic type, location of the cultivation area, climatic conditions, reproduction and morphological characteristics. However, studies on the effect of imported nutrients on the yields and quality of the crop are quite scarce both in our country and worldwide.</p> <p>- Fertilizer application and mineral uptake and accumulation are some of the most important factors that increase plant yield and productivity (Almeida et al., 2015).</p>
<p>(Yadegari, 2015). Biesiada et al., (2008) N 100 kg N/ha; (. . N: K, N: P)</p>	<p>- The essential oil production from aromatic plants can be positively or negatively affected by the form, type and application rate of fertilizers (Yadegari, 2015).</p> <p>- Biesiada et al. (2008) reported that the optimal N level for the lavender yield is the average application of 100 kg N/ha, emphasizing the importance of the appropriate ratio of minerals (i.e. N:K, N:P) for plant nutrition.</p>
<p>(<i>S. officinalis</i> L.) P (Nell et al., 2009), 70 mg/L P <i>Calendula officinalis</i> (L.) (Stewart and Lovett-Doust, 2003).</p>	<p>- The leaf biomass of sage (<i>S. officinalis</i> L.) and the essential oil content increased with the application of P fertilizer (Nell et al., 2009), as established in the present study after treatment with 70 mg/L P. It was found that high concentrations of P in <i>Calendula officinalis</i> (L.) did not increase flower yield, but instead produced significantly more biomass (Stewart and Lovett-Doust, 2003). Lavender plants grown with the</p>

application of different concentrations of P represented the following order of accumulation of macronutrients: N>K>Ca>Mg>P>Na and micronutrients: Fe>Al>Mn>B>Zn>Cu. The application of phosphorus significantly increased the content of basil essential oil, but the fresh and dry weight of the aboveground mass remained unchanged (Ramezani et al., 2009).

Minerals such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) can affect the growth and essential oil synthesis in aromatic plants. The essential oils are utilized by the plants to produce many organic compounds such as amino acids, proteins, enzymes and nucleic acids. Those mineral elements affect the function and levels of enzymes involved in terpenoid biosynthesis (Hafsi et al., 2014). Monovalent cations, such as K, in enzyme activation, provide a driving force for substrate binding by lowering the energy barriers and/or transition states rather than optimizing their catalytic function (Page and Di Cera, 2006).

As it can be seen from the literature sources, there is no data regarding the effect of foliar application of nutrients in lavender. That is why the aim of the field trial was to establish the effect of leaf nutrition on the physiological processes in lavender, and hence, on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the yield.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment with the foliar applied products was carried out in the period 2018-2019 in the Training and Experimental Fields of the Agricultural University of Plovdiv with lavender of Jubilee cultivar. A production experiment was set, the size of the experimental plot being 0,05 ha, studying the following variants: 1) Untreated control; 2) Foliar application of Fertiactyl Trium +

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1.5 l/ha; 3)
 Fertileader Vital - 3 l/ha; 4)
 Fertileader Alpha - 3 l/ha.

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2017

1 ha 20 000,
 35 cm
 1,4 m. *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.

460 56

5540 kg/ha,

2% 52,8.

1) Fertiactyl Trium (5% N; 5% P₂O₅; 7% K₂O; 1,5% Zn).

2) Fertileader Vital (9% N; 5% P₂O₅; 4% K₂O; 0,02% Fe; 0,01% Mo; 0,05% Zn; 0,1% Mn; 0,05% B).

3) Fertileader Alpha (6% N; 12% P₂O₅; 4,2% B).

: 5% N; 19% P₂O₅; 10% K₂O; 19% SO₃; 0,1% Zn; 0,1% B 200 kg/ha.

MgO : 25% N; 27% SO₃; 4% 30 kg/ha N 60 kg/ha N

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Fertileader Vital – 1,5+1,5 l/ha; 3) Leaf application of Fertileader Vital – 3 l/ha; 4) Foliar application of Fertileader Alpha – 3 l/ha. The treatments were applied in two consecutive vegetation seasons of lavender, the first one in the first year after planting (zero) and the second in the next year (first yielding).

The lavender plantation was established in November 2017 with certified seedlings of the Bulgarian cv. Jubilee, following the generally adopted technology. The number of plants per ha was 20 000, the inter-row distance being 1,4 m and plant distance within the row – 35 cm. *Lavender angustifolia* Mill., Jubilee cultivar, established by hybridization. It has rounded tufts, erect, up to 56 cm high, with about 460 flowering stems, dark purple in colour. The average yield of fresh flowers is 5540 kg/ha, the content of essential oil in the flowers is about 2% and the yield is 52,8 kg.

The following commercial products were used to study the effect of foliar fertilization:

1) Fertiactyl Trium (5% N; 5% P₂O₅; 7% K₂O; 1,5% Zn).

2) Fertileader Vital (9% N; 5% P₂O₅; 4% K₂O; 0,02% Fe; 0,01% Mo; 0,05% Zn; 0,1% Mn; 0,05% B).

3) Fertileader Alpha (6% N; 12% P₂O₅; 4,2% B).

In November, in both experimental years, a granular product with the following content was applied to soil of the experimental area: 5% N; 19% P₂O₅; 10% K₂O; 19% SO₃; 0.1% Zn; 0.1% B at a rate of 200 kg/ha. Spring fertilization with nitrogen was performed applying a nitrogen fertilizer with the following chemical composition: 25% N; 27% SO₃; 4% MgO, at a rate of 30 kg/ha N in the first vegetation season and 60 kg/ha N in the second. The foliar fertilizers were introduced at the respective rates at the beginning of budding stage.

Soil analyses:

Mineral nitrogen (ammonium and

)	1% KCl;	nitrate) by extraction with 1% KCl was applied. The amount of mobile phosphates
Reim;	Egner-	was determined by the Egner-Reim method. Absorbable potassium was
	2N HCl ;	determined after extraction with 2N HCl
	(pH) – -	acid. Soil reaction (pH) was measured
	.	potentiometrically in aqueous extract.
	:	<i>Plant analyzes:</i>
(95-100 %).	-	Plant samples were collected at the
,	-	stage of full bloom (95-100% open
.	-	flowers). Fresh flowers were harvested by
.	-	hand, weighed and distilled by steam
	-	distillation, separately for each variant of
	-	the experiment. A specially adapted
	100 l	device was used for the purpose, with a
	-	capacity of 100 l and a Florentine flask for
	-	separating the essential oil from the
	-	water. The distillation time was 80
80	-	minutes in all the variants of the
.	:	experiment.
		<i>Physiological Characteristics:</i>
LCA-4, England.		Those parameters were determined
•	-	using a portable measuring system LCA-
	-	4, England.
	-	•Leaf gas exchange – speed of
	-	photosynthesis – T ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$).
	-	•Intercellular CO_2 concentration
	-	($\text{mol/m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$).
	-	•Intensity of transpiration – P (mmol
	-	$\text{H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.
	-	The measurements were performed
	-	one week after the treatment of the
	-	lavender plants with the foliar products.
	:	<i>Fractional composition of the oil:</i>
	-	The quality profile of lavender oil
	-	was determined by a gas
	-	chromatographic system – two gas
	-	chromatographs connected in series with
	-	two flame ionization detectors and a
	-	mass-selective detector GC-FID
	GC-FID	Agilent 7890 with ALS 7693 GC-FID-MS
Agilent7890	ALS7693	Agilent 7890 with ALS 7693 GC-FID-MS
Agilent7890	MSD Agilent5975C.	Agilent 7890 with MSD Agilent 5975C. The data
	-	were processed with software MS Chem
	MS	Station v.E.02.01.
Chem Station v.E.02.01.		<i>Soil and Climatic Characteristics:</i>
	-	The soil in the Experimental Fields
	-	of the Agricultural University in Plovdiv is
	-	alluvial-meadow. In terms of geographical
	-	location, the area belongs to the Thracian-

Strandzha region, the first sub-region. Alluvial-meadow soils are developed on sandy-clayey and sandy-gravel Quaternary sediments. According to FAO international classification, they refer to Mollic Fluvisols. They are formed on alluvial deposits and have a well-formed humus-accumulative horizon, which gradually passes into the C horizon and deep in the soil-forming materials (below 100 cm), a charred layer is found – profile A-C-G. The humus content is usually not high – no more than 1-2%.

The content of the assimilated forms of the nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, as well as the soil reaction during the two years of the study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Soil reaction, mineral nitrogen content and mobile forms of phosphorus and potassium

Depth, 0-30cm	water	NH ₄ -N mg/kg	NO ₃ -N mg/kg	Nmin mg/kg	P _{2 5} mg/100g	K ₂ mg/100 g
2018	7,93	14.0	16.8	30,8	20,0	36,0
2019	7,6	8.30	33.2	41,50	28,2	56,0

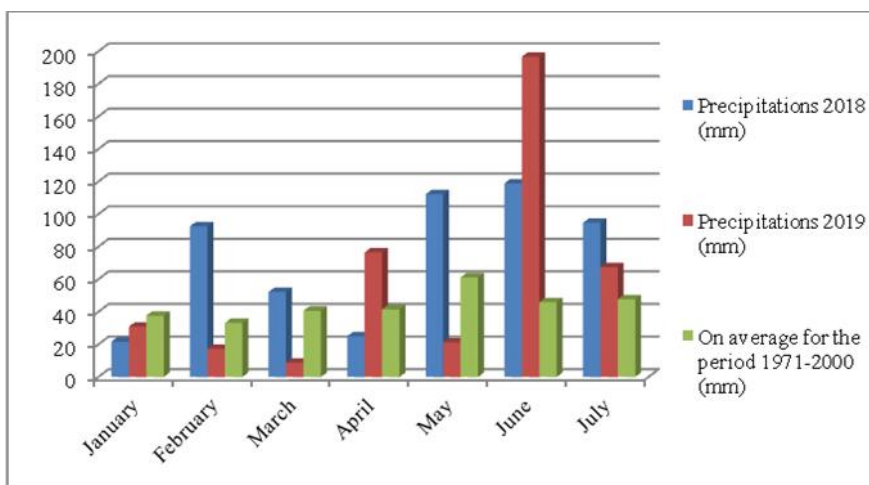
Based on the limit values according to the methods used to determine the content of macronutrients in soil, it was established that it is poor to moderately supplied with nitrogen and well-supplied with phosphorus and potassium. It should be noted that soil acidity decreased by almost half a unit per growing season due to intensive fertilization, which must be taken into account when growing lavender on more acidic soils.

The total precipitation in the period January-July 2018 and 2019 was 517,4 and 418,9 mm, respectively, characterizing the two years as relatively wet compared to the long-term period 1971-2000 (307,9 mm). In the first experimental year the months of February, May, June and July were characterized by rainfall above the norm,

(1).

196 mm,
1971-2000

which largely coincided with the active vegetation and flowering of lavender (Figure 1). However, the relatively dry weather during the first two decades of June for Southern Bulgaria created favourable conditions for timely and quality harvesting of the flowers. The second year was also characterized by excessive rainfall compared to the long term period. The month of June was particularly rainy (196 mm), which is four times more than the average for the period 1971-2000. That coincided with the period of mass flowering and had an adverse effect on the harvest and the yield obtained.



1. (mm)

Fig. 1. Amount of monthly precipitation (mm) during the study period

(2)

The reported monthly temperature sums (Figure 2) were close to those of the many-year period with a tendency to a slight increase. As lavender is a hot-loving plant, the high temperatures had a favourable effect on the accumulation of the necessary temperature sum for the formation of higher yields of essential oil per unit area.

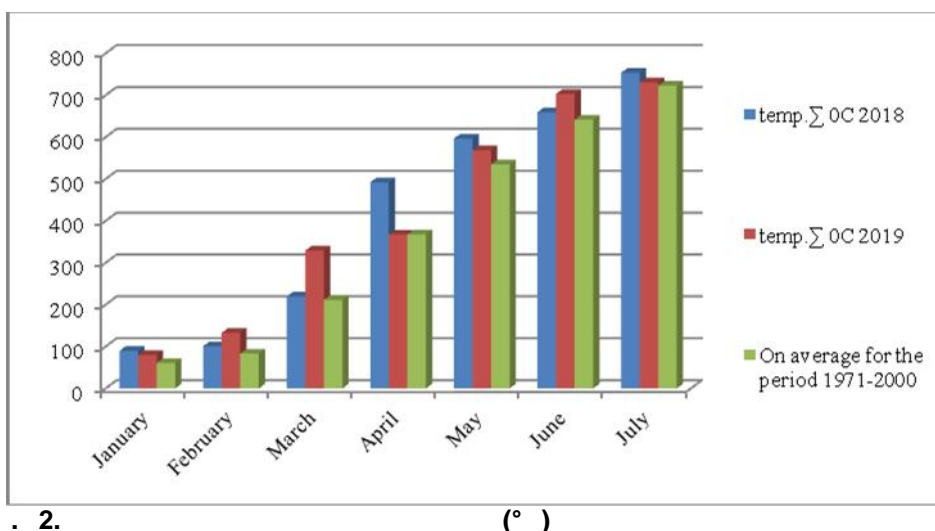


Fig. 2. Average monthly temperatures (°C) during the study period

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In both years of the experiment, the major physiological parameters – transpiration ($\text{mmol/m}^2\text{s}$), intercellular CO_2 concentration ($\text{mol/m}^2\text{s}$) and photosynthesis ($\mu\text{mol/m}^2\text{s}$) – were measured seven days after foliar application of the fertilizers.

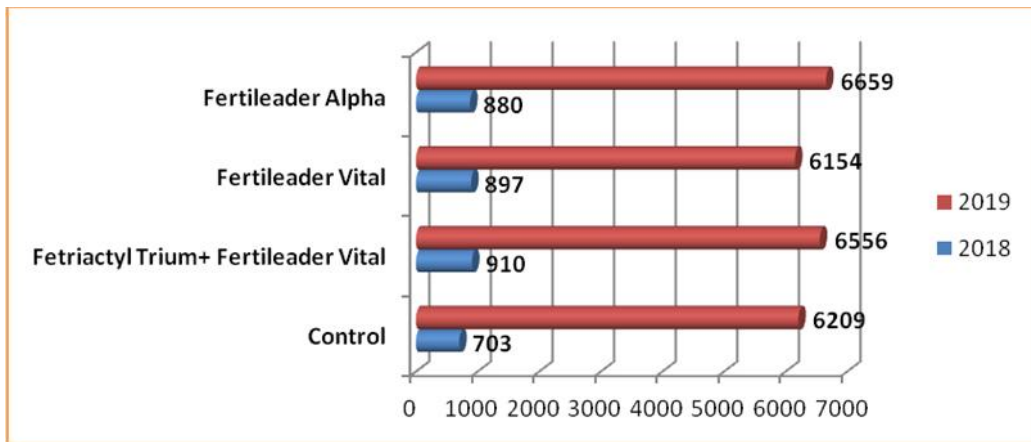
2.

Table 2. Leaf gas exchange and photosynthetic activity

Variants	Transpiration ($\text{mmol/m}^2\text{s}$)	%	Intercellular CO_2 concentration ($\text{mol/m}^2\text{s}$)	%	Photosynthesis ($\mu\text{mol/m}^2\text{s}$)	%
2018						
Control	0,54	100%	504,5	100%	2,23	100%
Feriacetyl Trium+Fertileader Vital	0,75	138,9	521,1	103,3	2,74	122,9
Fertileader Vital	0,84	155,6	533,7	105,8	3,38	151,6
Fertileader Alpha	0,89	164,8	652,7	129,4	3,24	145,3
2019						
Control	0,48	100,0	452,0	100,0	5,19	100,0
Feriacetyl Trium+Fertileader Vital	0,48	100,0	415,0	91,8	8,00	154,1
Fertileader Vital	0,47	97,9	407,7	90,2	8,46	163,0
Fertileader Alpha	0,54	112,5	389,8	86,2	8,23	158,0

1

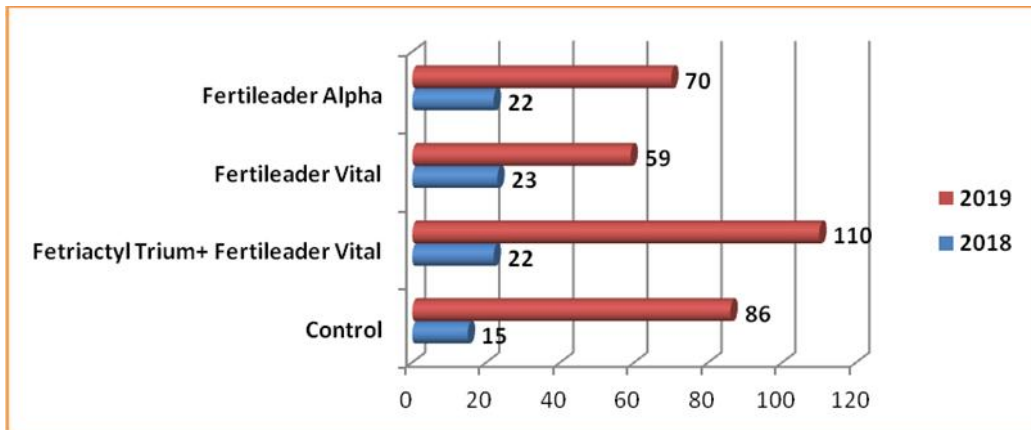
The analysis of the results in Table 1 clearly shows the strong effect of the



3. Yield of inflorescences in lavender Jubileyna variety, kg/ha

kg/ha
a Fertileader Alpha.

However, during the first vegetation season the flower yield was harvested in dry and hot weather, while in the second year the extreme amounts of rainfall coincided with the mass flowering and harvesting of the lavender flowers. The reported yield of fresh flowers in the second experimental year was really impressive – from 6209 kg/ha in the control to 6659 kg/ha in the variant with Fertileader Alpha application.



4. Yield of essential oil in lavender Jubileyna variety, kg/ha

However, the significant amount of rainfall had an obvious adverse effect on the oil-formation process. The results presented in Figure 4 show that the

Linalyl acetate Linalool,
2:1.

- stage, despite the unfavourable climatic
- conditions. The analysis of the fractional
- composition shows that all its components
- were within the established norms and
- ratios. The ratio between the two main
- ingredients, i.e. Linalyl acetate and
- Linalool, was perfect (approximately 2:1).

- Due to the expansion of the areas
- occupied by lavender and the expected
- overproduction of lavender oil in the
- future, its quality will be of utmost
- importance. Therefore, it would be useful
- to carry out a more detailed study of the
- effect of each of the tested products on
- the quality characteristics of the extracted
- essential oil.

CONCLUSIONS

Fertileader Alpha Fertileader Vital,
Fertileader Vital, Fериactyl Trium +

- The foliar fertilizers Fertileader
- Vital, Fertileader Alpha and Fериactyl
- Trium + Fertileader Vital, applied at the
- beginning of budding stage, greatly
- increased the level of photosynthetic
- activity of the lavender plants in both
- years of the experiment.

29,4% , 25,2
40 53,3%

- The foliar fertilizers applied in the
- budding stage had a significant effect on
- the yield of flowers and essential oil
- during the first vegetation season of
- lavender. The average increase in flower
- yield was from 25,2 to 29,4%, and in
- essential oil from 40 to 53,3%, compared
- to the untreated variant.

6209 kg/ha 6659
kg/ha Fertileader Alpha.

- The yield of fresh flowers in the
- second experimental year was from 6209
- kg/ha in the control to 6659 kg/ha in the
- variant treated with Fertileader Alpha. The
- amount of essential oil in the variants
- treated with Fertileader Alpha and
- Fertileader Vital was lower than the
- control. The increased potassium content
- in the combination of Fериactyl Trium and
- Fertileader Vital led to an increase in oil
- yield by 27,9% (24 kg/ha) compared to
- the values of the untreated variant.

Alpha Fertileader Vital Fertileader

Fериactyl Trium Fertileader Vital
27,9% (24 kg/ha)

Analysis of the fractional

Linalyl acetate Linalool
2:1.

composition showed that all the components of the essential oil were within the established norms and ratios, the ratio between Linalyl acetate and Linalool being approximately 2:1.

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e (*Tagetes patula* L.)

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Study the Impact of Organic Fertilizers in Seedlings Growing of *Tagetes (Tagetes patula* L.)

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Original scientific paper

2018 .
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(*Tagetes patula* L.).
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24-25 ;

In 2018 year, at the Institute of Ornamental and Medicinal Plants - Sofia, under greenhouse conditions, was conducted a trial experiment with the organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93, in seedlings growing of taget s (*Tagetes patula* L.).

The experiment was based on five variants: non-fertilized plants; 0.03% solution of Masterbland; 2.0% Compovet solution; 0.5% solution of Cokovet; 0.1% Biostart 93. Two controls were used in the comparative assessment – non-fertilized plants (K₁) and plants treated with 0.03% Masterbland (K₂). This fertilizer is widely applied to different ornamental species.

The plants feeding with the organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93, it was found that: the flowering was expedited 1-3 days against non-fertilized plants and was delayed by the same number of days for plants treated with Masterbland, also the flowering time was 24-25 days; plant grow index exceeded the value of non-fertilized plants and the

2,2% (93) 19,8% ()
3,6% (93)
20,0% ().

(*Tagetes patula* L.),

(Malinova, 2007; Sengalevich, 2007; Petkova and Kutev, 2017).

(Ivanova et al., 2005).

values varied from 2.2% (Biostart 93) to 19.8% (Cocovet) and the values of flower diameter – from 3.6% to 20.0% for the same variants. As a result of the experiment, we can summarize that the application of the two organic fertilizers Compovet and Cocovet to growing seedlings of tagetes, significantly and similarly to Masterbland, affect the growth performance of young plants.

Key words: organic fertilizers, tagetes (*Tagetes patula* L.), phenophases, height, diameter

INTRODUCTION

For the protection of nature and human health, in recent years in agricultural practice are used ecologically friendly fertilizers that do not accumulate residues in plant production and the environment (Malinova, 2007; Sengalevich, 2007; Petkova and Kutev, 2017).

This requires the new fertilizers to be pre-tested on a number of crops before their mass use in production.

Flower species for their development require balanced and rational fertilization systems with mineral and organic, corresponding to modern cultivation technologies (Ivanova et al., 2005). The advantage of organic fertilizers is that they are environmentally friendly, do not contain harmful impurities and are convenient for use in foliar feeding and treatment with plant protection products.

Studies in connection with the nutrition and testing of new organic fertilizers in flowers are conducted mainly at the Institute of Ornamental and Medicinal Plants - Sofia. A positive effect of the organic fertilizers Biostim, Humustim, Baikal, Lumbricol, Plantagra and others has been established, on the growth and development of flower species - potted carnation, mini carnation,

(Atanassova et al., 2007; Atanassova, 2012; Atanassova and Nencheva, 2012; Atanassova and Zapryanova, 2013).

93

(*Tagetes patula* L.):

- 40% organic matter, 110 mg/l nitrate nitrogen, 250 mg/l ammonium nitrogen, 1100 mg/l P₂O₅, 4200 mg/l K₂O, 20 mg/l MgO, 70 mg/l CaO, 10 mg/l Fe

- 45% organic matter, 250 mg/l nitrate nitrogen, 335 mg/l ammonium nitrogen, 2580 mg/l P₂O₅, 7580 mg/l K₂O, 11 mg/l MgO, 50 mg/l CaO, 10 mg/l Fe

- 93 - compost extract, produced in an aerobic dynamic installation composting in closed containers containing 38.19% organic matter, including: 28.65% organic carbon; 1137.30 mg/l total nitrogen; 2735.80 mg/l total phosphorus; 14234.44 mg/l total potassium; trace elements (0.86 mg/l zinc, 1.2 mg/l copper, 0.42 mg/l manganese, 3.33 mg/l calcium, 7.98 mg/l magnesium, 17.0 mg/l iron).

2018 . 5

20

- I - (K₁);
- II - 0,03% (K₂);
- III - 2,0% (K₃);
- IV - 0,5% (K₄);

chrysanthemum, petunia, impatiens, gypsophila and others. (Atanassova et al., 2007; Atanassova, 2012; Atanassova and Nencheva, 2012; Atanassova and Zapryanova, 2013).

The aim of the study was to test the effect of organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93 in growing seedlings of taget s.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Under greenhouse conditions, a vessel experiment was performed with the organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93 for taget s (*Tagetes patula* L):

- Compovet - liquid fertilizer obtained from California worm biofertilizer, containing minimum 40% organic matter, 110 mg/l nitrate nitrogen, 250 mg/l ammonium nitrogen, 1100 mg/l P₂O₅, 4200 mg/l K₂O, 20 mg/l MgO, 70 mg/l CaO, 10 mg/l Fe and heavy metals below the permissible norm;

- Cocovet - liquid concentrated, derived from poultry manure, containing at least 45% organic matter, 250 mg/l nitrate nitrogen, 335 mg/l ammonium nitrogen, 2580 mg/l P₂O₅, 7580 mg/l K₂O, 11 mg/l MgO, 50 mg/l CaO, 10 mg/l Fe and heavy metals under the permissible norm;

- Biostart 93 - compost extract, produced in an aerobic dynamic installation composting in closed containers containing 38.19% organic matter, including: 28.65% organic carbon; 1137.30 mg/l total nitrogen; 2735.80 mg/l total phosphorus; 14234.44 mg/l total potassium; trace elements (0.86 mg/l zinc, 1.2 mg/l copper, 0.42 mg/l manganese, 3.33 mg/l calcium, 7.98 mg/l magnesium, 17.0 mg/l iron).

The experiment is set in 2018, in 5 variants with 20 plants in each variant:

- Variant I - unfertilized plants (K₁);
- Variant II - treatment with 0.03% Masterblend solution (K₂);
- Variant III - treatment with 2.0% solution of Compovet;
- Variant IV - treatment with 0.5% solution of Cocovet;

V 93. ;
 - 0,1%
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 - 3,88%, - 9,90%), 20 %
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of Cocovet;
 Variant V - treatment with 0.1% Biostart 93.

Two controls were used - unfertilized plants (K₁) and plants fed with 0.03% Masterblend solution (K₂) widely used in the cultivation of flowering species. The Masterblend is a complex universal mineral fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen (nitrate - 6.22%, ammonia - 3.88%, urea - 9.90%), 20% soluble phosphorus (P₂O₅), 20% soluble potassium (K₂O) and trace elements.

For root nutrition of plants with organic fertilizers are used doses recommended by the manufacturers "Agrobiovet" Ltd. - Sofia and "Start 93" - Karamanovo, Ruse, and for the mineral fertilizer Masterblend - a dose applied in practice.

The feeding was performed with 100 ml of solution, and unfertilized plants (K₁) were watered with the same amount of clean water. Three feedings were carried out, the first being 15 days after planting (April 15) and the next two every 2 weeks.

Pickled plants were used, planted on March 30 in pots size 9 with a substrate of soil, peat and perlite in a ratio of 2 : 1 : 0,5.

During the vegetation, the phenophases of budding, flowering and overblooming were monitored, and 10% and 60% were accepted as initial and mass expression, respectively. To account for the percentages, the condition of the first flower of each plant is taken into account.

The duration of flowering includes the period from the beginning of flowering of the first flower to its overblooming. The end of the experiment ends with the mass flowering of the first flower.

The following indicators were reported: height and diameter of the plants in cm, the first giving an account when betting on the experience (April 15), and the next ones every 15 days.

The statistical processing of the yield

ANOVA
 * (P 0.05), ** (P 0.01), *** (P 0.001),
 - ns.

data was performed by ANOVA test. The significant difference between the control and the variants is represented by the sign * (P 0.05), ** (P 0.01), *** (P 0.001), and the nonsignificant difference - ns.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the plants fed with the organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93, the mass budding accelerates by 2-3 days in comparison with the unfertilized plants (K1), and in relation to the plants fertilized with Masterblend (K2) it is delayed by 1-2 days (Table 1).

The beginning of flowering in organic fertilizers also occurs earlier than that of unfertilized plants (K1) by 2 (Compovet) and 3 days (Cocovet and Biostart 93), and compared to K2 flowering is delayed by 2 (Cocovet and Biostart 93) and 3 days (Compovet).

Mass flowering in fertilized plants accelerates or delays, respectively by 1-2 days compared to K1 and K2.

Flowering begins at the earliest with the plants fertilized with the mineral fertilizer Masterland (K2), and at the latest with the unfertilized plants and with the organic fertilizer Compovet, which also refers to the phenophase of mass flowering.

The longest flowering was reported in unfertilized plants, and the shortest in plants fertilized with Masterland (K2). The duration of flowering is 24-25 days when taget s was feeding with organic fertilizers.

1. , 2018 .
Table 1. Phenological observations in taget s, fertilizer with organic fertilizers, 2018

Variant	Budding expression		Flowering		Overblooming		Duration of flowering, days
	initial	mass	initial	initial	initial	initial	
/ Taget s (<i>Tagetes patula</i> L.)							
– unfertilized plants (K1)	19.04.	25.04.	05.05.	09.05.	21.05.	01.06.	27
– 0,03% Masterblend	15.04.	21.05.	30.04.	06.05.	16.05.	23.05.	23
– 2,0% Compovet	17.04.	23.04.	03.05.	08.05.	21.05.	28.05.	25
IV – 0,5% Cocovet	16.04.	22.04.	02.05.	07.05.	18.05.	26.05.	24
V – 0,1% Biostart 93	17.04.	23.04.	02.05.	08.05.	19.05.	27.05.	25



B

1.
Fig. 1. Beginning of flowering

/ (1); /
 / Unfertilized plants (K₁); **B/** Plants treated with Cocovet

Plants fed with Masterblend mineral fertilizer are the tallest. Organic fertilizers also have a positive effect on plant height, with the growth rate exceeding that of unfertilized plants (K₁), respectively by 19.8% in Cocovet, 12.1% in Compovet and 2.2% in Biostart 93 (Table 2 and Figure 1). The differences in the increase in height of fertilized plants compared to K₁ are very well proven in Cocovet (P 0.001), proven - Compovet (P 0.05) and unproven in Biostart 93 (ns).

Compared to the plants fertilized with the mineral fertilizer Masterblend (K₂), the height values for organic fertilizers are lower, respectively by 17.7% at Biostart 93, by 9.7% - Compovet and by 3.5% at Cocovet. Compared to K₂, the differences in plant growth are very well proven in Biostart 93 (P 0.001), proven - Compovet (P 0.05) and unproven in Cocovet (ns).

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Compared to the plants fertilized with the mineral fertilizer Masterblend (K₂), the height values for organic fertilizers are lower, respectively by 17.7% at Biostart 93, by 9.7% - Compovet and by 3.5% at Cocovet. Compared to K₂, the differences in plant growth are very well proven in Biostart 93 (P 0.001), proven - Compovet (P 0.05) and unproven in Cocovet (ns).

2.
2018 .

Table 2. Influence of organic fertilizers on plant height in 2018

Variant	/ Height, cm									/ Growth, cm			
	15.04.	30.04.		15.05.		30.05.		15.06.		cm	%	cm	%
	Initia cm	cm	%	cm	%	cm	%	cm	%				
– (1) unfertilized plants (K ₁)	4,7	7,2	100,0	11,0	100,0	11,6	100,0	13,8	100,0	9,1	100,0	9,1 ***	80,5
– 0,03% (2) Masterblend (2)	4,7	8,1	112,5	11,9	108,2	13,8	118,9	16,0	115,9	11,3 ***	124,2	11,3	100,0
– 2,0% Compovet	4,7	8,0	111,1	11,0	100,0	12,8	110,3	14,9	107,9	10,2 *	112,1	10,2 *	90,3
IV – 0,5% Cocovet	4,7	7,8	108,3	12,0	109,1	13,0	112,1	15,6	113,0	10,9 ***	119,8	10,9 ns	96,5
V – 0,1% 93 Biostart 93	4,7	7,5	104,2	10,9	99,1	12,0	103,4	14,0	101,4	9,3 ns	102,2	9,3 ***	82,3

* (P 0.05), ** (P 0.01), *** (P 0.001),

/ unproved differences – ns

(1) 20,0%
, 14,5% - 3,6%
93 (T 3).
1
(P 0.001),
93 (ns),
(2)
4,8%,
- 93
- 9,5%.
(2)
(P 0.05) 93 (ns)

- The percentage of growth in diameter of the fertilized plants exceeds that of the unfertilized (K₁) by 20.0% in Cocovet, by 14.5% - Compovet and by 3.6% in Biostart 93 (Table 3). The differences in growth in the organic fertilizers Cocovet and Compovet compared to K₁ are very well proven (P 0.001), and in Biostart 93 they are unproven (ns), as the values are close to those of unfertilized plants.

Compared to the plants fertilized with Masterblend (K₂) the values of the increase in diameter in the organic fertilizer Cocovet exceed by 4.8%, in Compovet - are equal to the control plants and in Biostart 93 the values are lower by 9.5%. The differences in growth compared to Masterblend (K₂) were proven only in Biostart 93 (P 0.05) and unproven (ns) in Compovet and Cocovet.

3.
2018 .

Table 3. Influence of organic fertilizers on the diameter of plants in 2018

Variant	/ Diameter, cm								/ Growth, cm			
	15.04.	30.04.		15.05.		30.05.		cm	%	cm	%	
	initial cm	cm	%	cm	%	cm	%	to 1	to 1	to 2	to 2	
– unfertilized plants (K1) (1)	7,3	10,0	100,0	11,3	100,0	12,8	100,0	5,5	100,0	5,5 ***	87,3	
– 0,03% Masterblend (2)	7,3	11,6	116,0	12,7	112,4	13,6	106,2	6,3 ***	114,5	6,3	100,0	
– 2,0% Compovet	7,3	11,4	114,0	12,4	109,7	13,6	106,2	6,3 ***	114,5	6,3 ns	100,0	
IV – 0,5% Cocovet	7,3	11,4	114,0	12,9	114,2	13,9	108,6	6,6 ***	120,0	6,6 ns	104,8	
V – 0,1% Biostart 93	7,3	11,0	110,0	12,4	109,7	13,0	101,6	5,7 ns	103,6	5,7 *	90,5	

* (P 0.05), ** (P 0.01), *** (P 0.001),

/ unproved differences – ns

The positive results obtained by feeding the plants with the organic fertilizers Compovet and Cocovet are due to the high content of fulvic and humic acids, and microelements, which activate the metabolic processes and ensure economical use of moisture.

Our study of the influence of Compovet and Cocovet confirms the effect of organic fertilizers used in other flower crops (Kotopanova and Nencheva, 2008; Atanassova, 2011; Zapryanova and Atanassova, 2015).

The results obtained when feeding seedlings of taget s with organic fertilizer Biostart 93 are explained by the well-balanced composition of organic matter, macro- and microelements, confirming the effect of its use in other crops (according to the manufacturer).

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Our study of the influence of Compovet and Cocovet confirms the effect of organic fertilizers used in other flower crops (Kotopanova and Nencheva, 2008; Atanassova, 2011; Zapryanova and Atanassova, 2015).

The results obtained when feeding seedlings of taget s with organic fertilizer Biostart 93 are explained by the well-balanced composition of organic matter, macro- and microelements, confirming the effect of its use in other crops (according to the manufacturer).

CONCLUSIONS

- When feeding seedlings of taget s with organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93, the onset of flowering compared to unfertilized plants accelerates by 2 to 3 days and is delayed by the same number of days in relation to plants fertilized with Masterbland.
- Mass flowering of fertilized plants

- When feeding seedlings of taget s with organic fertilizers Compovet, Cocovet and Biostart 93, the onset of flowering compared to unfertilized plants accelerates by 2 to 3 days and is delayed by the same number of days in relation to plants fertilized with Masterbland.
- Mass flowering of fertilized plants

<p>1 2 ,</p> <p>24-25 .</p> <p>2,2% (93)</p> <p>19,8% ()</p> <p>3,6% (93)</p>	<p>- with organic fertilizers accelerates and delays by 1 to 2 days, respectively, with unfertilized plants and plants fertilized with Masterbland, and the duration of flowering is 24-25 days.</p> <p>- When fertilizing seedlings of target s with organic fertilizers, a positive effect was observed, as the growth of plants exceeds the values of unfertilized plants, varying for the height from 2.2% (Biostart 93) to 19.8% (Cocovet) and for the diameter of 3.6% (Biostart 93) to 20.0% (Cocovet).</p>
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