

Influence of Gardoprim plus Gold on the Competitive Relations in the Grapevine Nursery

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SUMMARY

The trial was carried out in the grapevine nursery of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology, Pleven with a soil type leached chernozem. The main nutrient content (N, P, K, Ca, Mg and Fe) in the leaves of grafted cuttings of the variety-rootstock combination Muscat Plevenski/Berlandieri X Riparia (SO4) was analyzed. The positive role of the herbicide in achieving the optimal nutrition of the grafted cuttings during their rooting was established.

The investigation revealed that Gardoprim plus Gold (312,5 g/l *s-metolachlor* + 187,5 g/l *terbuthylazine*) facilitated the accumulation of higher amounts of phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and iron in the vine leaves.

The analysis of the vegetative mass of the two annual weed species found in the trial plots 60 days after treatment proved that

(N, P, K, Ca, Mg Fe)

(4).

(312,5 g/l s- + 187,5 g/l

60

P. oleraceae

(Medicinal plants atlas of the USSR, 1962; Bulgarian ampelography, 1990).

(Dul et al., 2010).

Vitis vinifera L.

(Kurtev et al., 1979; Arutunyan, 1981; Ashley, 2011)

- they were a powerful competition for the nutrients in the nursery – the content of nutrients assimilated by them surpassed several times their content in the cultivated plant.

- *P. oleraceae* accumulated significantly more potassium, magnesium and iron, while *A. blitoides* – potassium, calcium and iron.

Key words: mineral nutrients, vine nursery, weeds, herbicide

INTRODUCTION

Vine leaves have been found to contain phenolic compounds (stilbene, flavonoids, phenolcarboxylic acids, tanning substances, anthocyanins), lipids, sugars, vitamins, etc. (Medical Plant Atlas, USSR, 1962; Bulgarian Ampelography, 1990). They contain over 20 micro and macronutrients - besides the major ones for the cell structure – carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, significant ratios of silicon, magnesium, potassium, sulfur and aluminum have been recorded, as well as the rare ones -barium, strontium, rubidium, zirconium (Dul et al., 2010).

The role of the various elements for the vine vital functions has been strictly specific and the quantities it assimilates, especially in the early stages of its development, might have a decisive impact on the young vine growth and formation. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium have been one of the most important elements influencing the life of the autotrophic organisms. It has been known that *Vitis vinifera* L. species is potassium-loving and accumulates significant amounts of this element in its young organs (Kurtev et al., 1979, Arutunyan, 1981, Ashley, 2011). It is believed it has both direct and indirect impact on the activity of all enzymes in the plant cells. Nitrogen is involved in the composition of protoplasm, amino acids, chlorophyll and lecithin. To a large extent,

the role of phosphorus resembles that of potassium, but it is directly included in most of the vine organic structures. Calcium stimulates stem and root growth, while magnesium and iron are essential for photosynthesis (Kurtev et al., 1979; Prokoshev, 2005; Yurchenko, 2014).

The lack or shortage of any of them results in the so-called “deficiency diseases” (Abrasheva et al., 2008). Plant protection and, in particular, the weed vegetation control is of essential significance for their prevention.

It has been known that weeds extract higher amounts of nutrients from the soil and accumulate them in their vegetative organs (Boychev, 1980; Lopes et al., 2004). The rates of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium in the foliage (stems and leaves) is higher in a number of weed species compared to the cultivated plants (Qasem, J. R., 1992; Hristeva et al., 2014; Staneva and Rankova, 2017).

Amaranthus species are nitrophilic plants – they accumulate over 3% of nitrogen in their dry biomass. Other species assimilate higher amounts of phosphorus or potassium, for example, pigweed (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) – over 4% of potassium and it belongs to potassium-loving plants (Santos et al., 1998). A number of authors define *P. oleracea* as a typical nitrophit (Kolev, 1963; Janjic, 1996). Similar results have been obtained from the investigations of *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* in the vine nursery (Prodanova-Marinova and Staneva, 2018).

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of Gardoprim plus Gold herbicide on the competitive relations vine – weed in the conditions of the nursery.

(Kurtev et al., 1979; Prokoshev, 2005; Yurchenko, 2014).

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(Boychev, 1980; Lopes et al., 2004).

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(Qasem, 1992; Hristeva et al., 2014; Staneva and Rankova, 2017).

. *Amaranthus*

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3%

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(*Portulaca oleracea* L.) – 4%

(Santos et al., 1998).

P. oleracea

(Kolev, 1963; Janjic, 1996).

A. blitoides *P. oleracea*

(Prodanova-Marinova and Staneva, 2018).

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

The trial was carried out in 2017 at the Experimental Base of the IVE - Pleven. The soil type was leached

2017 .

„ ” ,
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 .
 (0,05 0,01 mm), 42 %.
 , 30 %
 (- 0,001 mm).
 (2,78-2,79).
 -
 (58 54 %).
 60 m ,
 24,18 %.
 -
 5,96-6,67 %.
 -
 (Krastanov
 and Dilkova,1963).
 -
 4,
 -
 (Dimitrova et al., 2007).
 (312,5 g/l
 s- + 187,5 g/l)
 0,4 l/da -
 .
 ,
 .
 (Tonev et al., 2002).
 N (%), P (%), K
 (%), Ca (%), Mg (%) Fe(mg/kg)
 -
 .
 (6 - 8
 -
 .

chernozem, formed on clay loess. The humus horizon was too short and the transition between it and “B” horizon was missing, that was typical for leached chernozem of better nature. By mechanical composition it was heavy sandy loam. The bulk dust fraction (0.05 to 0.01 mm) was prevailing, on the average 42%. That was followed by the fraction of the core, 30% (particles smaller than 0.001 mm). The specific weight almost did not change in depth and was relatively high (2.78-2.79). The total pores at LSWC were not reduced in depth (from 58 to 54 %). Carbonates were missing at depths up to 60 cm, and below that depth their content reached 24.18%.

- The active calcium in the carbonate horizons varied from 5.96 to 6.67%. Thus the soil reaction was determined accordingly – neutral in the carbonless horizons, low to medium alkaline in the carbonates. (Krastanov and Dilkova, 1963).

- Cuttings of Muscat Plevenski variety grafted to Berlandieri X Riparia SO4 rootstock, rooted by the technology adopted by the IVE were used (Dimitrova, 2007). The treatment with Gardoprim plus Gold (312.5 g/l s-metolachlor + 187.5 g/l terbuthylazine) at a dose of 0.4 l/da was performed immediately after the planting of the cuttings in the nursery. For maximum effect, the areas were immediately sprinkled afterwards.

The weed density was measured by the quantitative method (Tonev et al., 2002).

The content of N (%), P (%), K (%), Ca (%), Mg (%) and Fe (mg/kg) in the vine leaves and weed vegetative mass was recorded at the end of vine growth. Average samples per variant of maximum developed leaf (6th - 8th leaf from the top of the vine shoot to the base and average samples of whole weed plants) were analyzed. The nitrogen content was determined by the distillation method, of

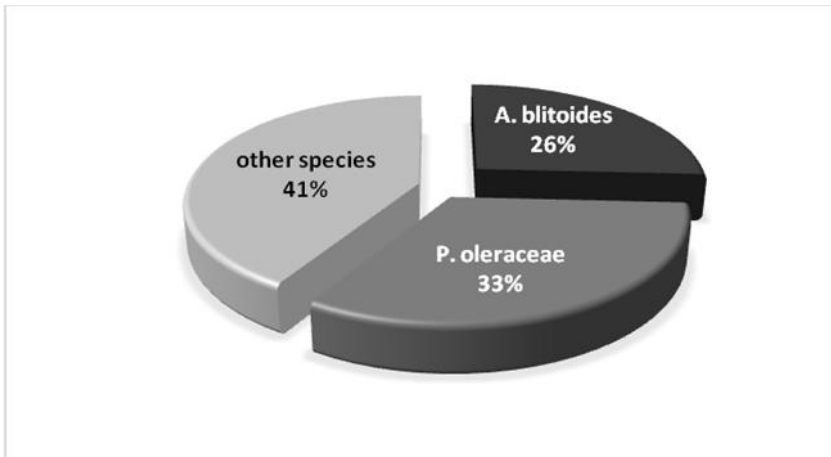
- potassium – with flame photometer, of
- phosphorus – colorimetric with reductant hydrazine sulphate, of calcium and
- magnesium – complexometrically and of
- iron – colorimetric with sulpho-salicylic acid.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 2017, 12 species of weeds were found in the vine nursery, 5 perennial and 7 annual. The perennial were: field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.), whitetop (*Cardaria draba* L.) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop), birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis* L.) and Bermuda-grass (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Scop.). They were distributed in all plots, regardless of their location in the nursery, and were not affected by the applied herbicide.

The annual species were: field mustard (*Sinapis arvensis* L.), European Heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum* L.), white amaranth (*Amaranthus blitoides* L.), common cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium* L.), hound's berry (*Solanum nigrum* L.), pigweed (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and green foxtail (*Setaria viridis* L.). They all were found in the control and their density varied depending on the treatments during the vegetation. In the plots treated with Gardoprim plus Gold, the presence of the annual weeds (white amaranth, common cocklebur, hound's berry and pigweed) was recorded after the sixtieth day of the herbicide application. Ninety days after the spraying *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* had the highest density ratio (Figure 1). Analogous result was also counted in the control, with a higher presence of *A. blitoides* (Figure 2).

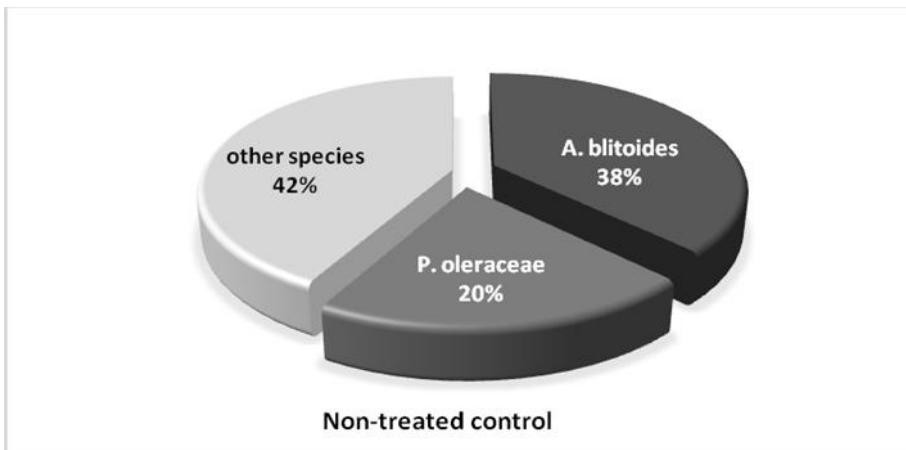
2017 .
 12
 5 7
 :
 (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.),
 (*Cardaria draba* L.)
 (*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop),
 (*Aristolochia clematitis* L.)
 (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Scop.).
 :
 (*Sinapis arvensis* L.),
 (*Heliotropium europaeum* L.),
 (*Amaranthus blitoides* L.),
 (*Xanthium strumarium* L.),
 (*Solanum nigrum* L.),
 (*Portulaca oleracea* L.)
 (*Setaria viridis* L.).
 ()
)
 A. blitoides P.
 leracea (1).
 -
 A. blitoides (2).



. 1. *A. blitoides* *P. leracea*, 90

(0,4 l/da)

Fig. 1. *A. blitoides* and *P. oleraceae* density compared to that of the other weed species found in the treated plots, 90 days after planting the vine cuttings and application of Gardoprime plus Gold (0.4 l/da)



. 2. *A. blitoides* *P. leracea*, 90

Fig. 2. *A. blitoides* and *P. oleraceae* density compared to that of the other weed species found in the non-treated control, 90 days after planting the vine cuttings

A. blitoides *P. leracea*

- The analysis of the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides* and *P. oleraceae* and the leaf samples from the young vines showed that weed plants better absorbed potassium from the soil and accumulated in their vegetative mass about 3 times

– 4,55 % (A. blitoides), 5,26 % (P. oleracea) and 1,61 % (Muscat Plevenski) – Figure 3. The treatment of the plots with Gardoprим plus Gold had increased K export more significant-ly in A. blitoides – by 0,99% (Figure 4).

A. blitoides – 0,99 % (4).

more from this element - 4.55% (A. blitoides), 5.26% (P. oleracea) and 1.61 (Muscat Plevenski) – Figure 3. The treatment of the plots with Gardoprим plus Gold had increased K export more significant-ly in A. blitoides – by 0.99% (Figure 4).

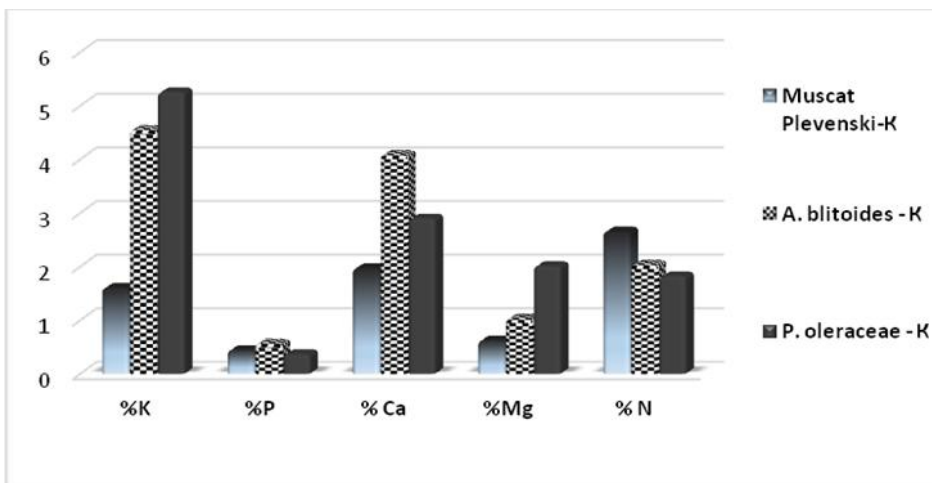


Fig. 3. N, P, K, Ca and Mg content in the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* and the leaves from young vines of Muscat Plevenski variety from the plots, not treated with Gardoprим plus Gold

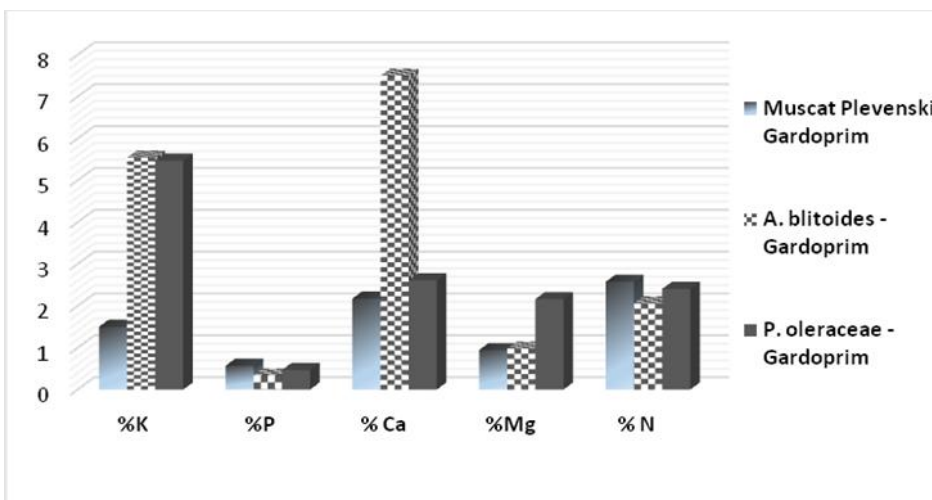


Fig. 4. N, P, K, Ca and Mg content in the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* and the leaves from young vines of Muscat Plevenski variety from the plots, treated with Gardoprим plus Gold

leracea , *A. blitoides* *P. leracea*
 4,09 % (3).
 Ca
 7,50 % (4).
 1,04 % (*A. blitoides*), 2,01 % (*P. leracea*)
 0,63 % () – 3.
 Mg
 (4).
 0,15 %
A. blitoides.
P. leracea
 (3 4).

The competitive relations developed similarly in the absorption of calcium. As an element involved in the formation of the mechanical tissues, it has been of particular need during the first phases of the vine growing season. *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* accumulated significantly higher amounts of this element in their vegetative apparatus compared to Muscat Plevenski. In the control, that was especially well expressed for *A. blitoides* – 4.09% (Figure 3). In plants of this species, a strong increase in Ca content after treatment with Gardoprim plus Gold was reported – 7.50% (Figure 4).

The export of magnesium – an element involved in the enzyme activity and a direct agent for the photosynthesis (as a component of chlorophyll) by the vegetative mass of both weed species also exceeded that of the young vines – 1.04% (*A. blitoides*), 2.01% (*P. oleracea*) and 0.63% (Muscat Plevenski) – Figure 3.

The herbicidal action had induced an increase of the Mg content in the vine leaves and created preconditions for the photosynthesis activating and enhancing the competitiveness of the young vines (Figure 4). At the same time, that process was supported by the reduced content of the element in the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides*. The difference of 0.15% in the amounts of magnesium accumulated by *P. oleracea* from the Gardoprim plus Gold treated plots and the control did not have a significant effect on the growth and development of the weeds from that species.

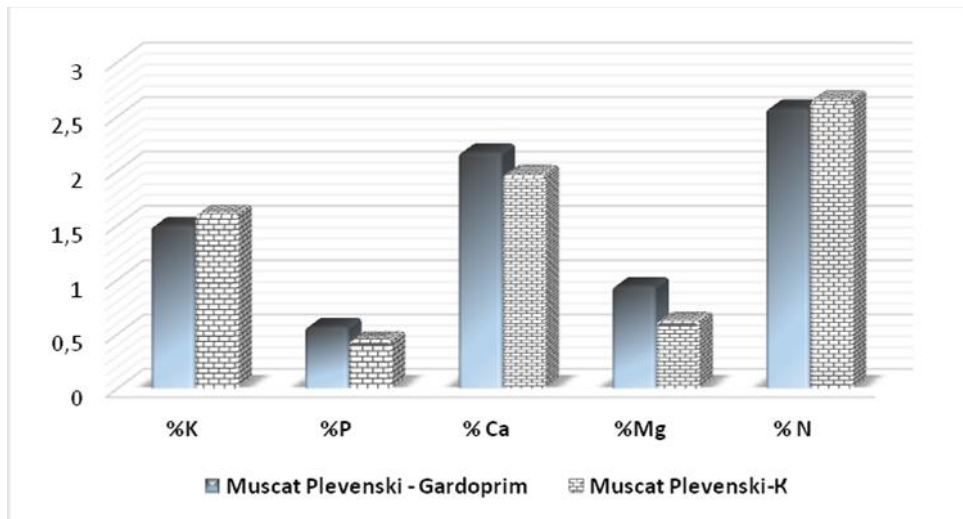
The quantities of N found in the vegetative organs of Muscat Plevenski and both weed species from the untreated controls were similar and no significant changes in their levels were observed under the influence of the herbicide (Figure 3 and 4).

The phosphorus ratio in the leaves of Muscat Plevenski did not differ greatly

Blitoides (3 4).
 (5).
 0,31 %.
 (0,1 %)
 0,2%
 (0,08 %)

in comparison with the vegetative mass of the weed plants. A decrease in its amount was found in *A. Blitoides* from the herbicide treated plots (Figure 3 and 4).

The analyses of Muscat Plevenski showed an increase in phosphorus, calcium and magnesium in the vine leaves from Gardoprim plus Gold treated plots (Figure 5). The ratio of Mg has increased the highest - by 0.31%. Large amounts of calcium lead to problems in the absorption of N, however in this case the increase of 0.2% had not a negative impact, but supported the vines growth. An insignificant reduction in nitrogen (0.08%) and potassium (0.1%) was recorded compared to the untreated controls.



5. N, P, K, Ca Mg

Fig. 5. N, P, K, Ca, and Mg content in the leaves of the young vines of Muscat Plevenski varieties from Gardoprim plus Gold treated plots and the control

The differences in the iron export were the most significant. Its content in the vines was minimal, but its shortage resulted in disturbance in the chlorophyll biosynthesis and oxidative enzymes (Kurtev et al., 1979; Abrasheva et al.,

Abrasheva et al., 2008).
 mg/kg (6).
P. oleracea
 3
 -
 , *A. blitoides* – 4
 -
 -
 -
 -
 177,21
 mg/kg, *A. blitoides* – 164,59 mg/kg,
P. oleracea 79,87 mg/kg.
 -
 A.
blitoides

2008). The amounts found in the leaves of the young vines from the control were the lowest – 162.8 mg/kg (Figure 6). The iron, accumulated in the vegetative mass of *P. oleracea* from the untreated plots was 3-fold higher compared to Muscat Plevenski, while in *A. blitoides* – 4 times.

The Gardoprim plus Gold treatment had enhanced to a certain level the competitiveness of the young vines and allowed them to increase the amount of the iron export – for Muscat Plevenski by 177.21 mg/kg, for *A. blitoides* – 164.59 mg/kg, while for *P. oleracea* only 79.87 mg/kg. The highest content of this element was recorded in the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides* both from the control and the plots treated with the herbicide.

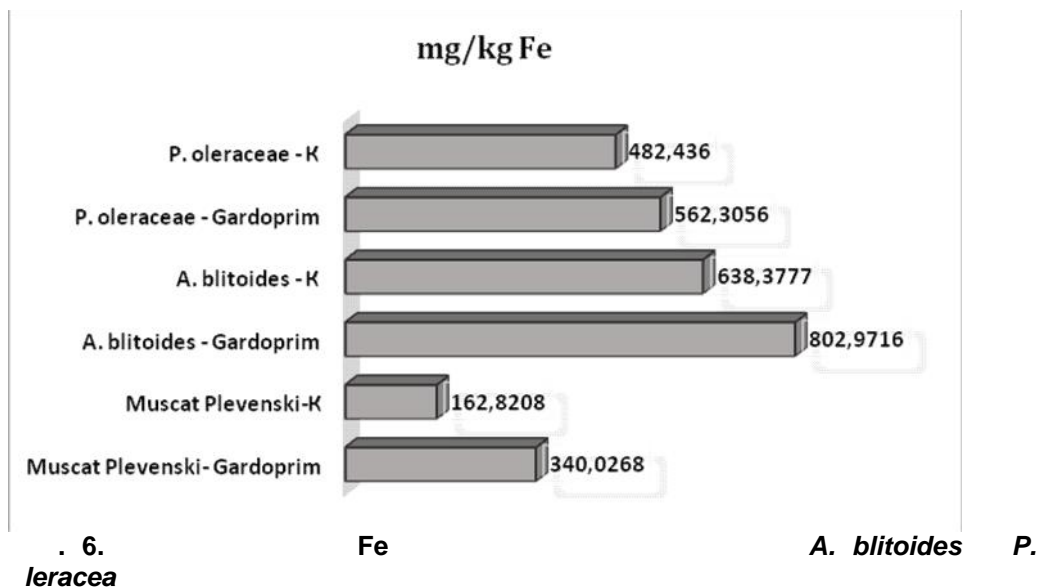


Fig. 6. Fe content in the vegetative mass of *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* and leaves of young vines of Muscat Plevenski variety

The biomass analysis of both weed species showed their great competitive ability in the export of basic micro- and macro-nutrients. As typical nitrophites they developed in soils of high nitrate content. The favourable conditions in the vineyard nursery (optimal water regime,

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A.
blitoides *P. oleracea*
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N, P, K, Ca, Mg Fe
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(, Mg)
;
(Fe) – -

- rich and aerated soil), almost minimal competition with other weed species, provided by Gardoprim plus Gold for most of the vegetation season and the genetic determination enabled *A. blitoides* and *P. oleracea* to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the technology for the production of grapevine propagating material.
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- The accumulated N, P, K, Ca, Mg and Fe created conditions for active growth, balanced development and were a prerequisite for the successful multiplication of the plants. Thus the natural plasticity of both species was assisted by the human activity.
- The role of the herbicide as a regulator of the competitive relations in the vine nursery was taken into account by decreasing the ratio of some elements (P, Mg) in the vegetative mass of the weeds and their increase in the leaves of the young vines; by various increase in the content of other (Fe) – to a greater extent in Muscat Plevenski and less in weeds.

CONCLUSIONS

A. blitoides
P. oleraceae
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,
P. oleraceae
-
, *A. blitoides* –
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,
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A. blitoides and *P. oleracea* were highly effective competitors for the assimilation of resources in the nursery – the export of nutrients made by them in the controls, not treated with herbicide exceeded their content in young vines several times. *P. oleracea* accumulated significantly more potassium, magnesium and iron, and *A. blitoides* – potassium, calcium and iron.

The study had revealed that Gardoprim plus Gold favoured the accumulation of higher amounts of phosphorus, calcium, magnesium and iron in the leaves of the young vines of Muscat Plevenski variety.

The application of the herbicide

leraceae

. *blitoides*

P.

resulted in an increase in the ratio of potassium, calcium and iron in *A. blitoides* vegetative mass and a decrease in the phosphorus and magnesium accumulated in it. It was found a minimal increase in potassium, phosphorus and magnesium in *P. oleracea* plants and a significant increase in the nitrogen and iron content of these plants.

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New Results from Hybridization and Clone-Sanitary Selection of Vine at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology, Pleven

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SUMMARY

2019

- A brief ampelographic characterization of the new table grapes varieties Miro, Nayden and Yoana approved in 2019 is presented. They are typically table grapes with excellent agrobiological and organoleptic features.
- The approved Muscat Ottonel N 46 clone exceeds the population with its better agrobiological and technological qualities.
- Wines have a higher tasting score compared to the controls.

Key words: hybridization, clone-sanitary selection, table grapes variety, clone, population, agrobiological and technological qualities

INTRODUCTION

- Hybridization and clone-sanitary selection would be also in the future one of the main methods of obtaining new varieties of table grapes and wine varieties and improving the quality of the

(Valchev, 1978; Alleweldt and Possingham, 1988, Ivanov, 2011, 2016).

Negrul (1936).

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Valchev and Ivanov (1996), Babrikov et al. (2000), Todorov et al. (2002), Katerov et al. (2005), Roychev (2007), Pandeliev et al. (2012).

3000,

(Troshin,

1998).

Basler (1977)

,

2019

N 46.

2010-2017 .

existing ones (Valchev, 1978; Alleweldt and Possingham, 1988, Ivanov, 2011, 2016).

The first significant theoretical studies in the field of sexual hybridization of vine belonged to Negrul (1936). For the first time the author found the inheritance of a greater number of biochemical and economic qualities in vine varieties through intraspecific and interspecific hybridization.

As a result of the selection work carried out by the hybridization methods at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology in Pleven, the Department of Viticulture at the Agrarian University - Plovdiv and the Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science Obraztsov Chiflik - Ruse, a number of new original table grapes varieties have been approved by the State Variety Committee and subsequently by the Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS). A detailed ampelographic characterization of these varieties was made by Valchev and Ivanov (1996), Babrikov et al. (2000), Todorov et al. (2002), Katerov et al. (2005), Roychev (2007), Pandeliev et al. (2012).

More than 3000 varieties have been described in the vine-growing literature, as most of them surpass in agrobiological and technological features the main varietal population (Troshin, 1998).

According to Basler (1977), the clone selection is the method by which the quantity and quality of the grape production could be improved.

The objective of the study was to make complete ampelographic characterization of the new table grapes varieties Miro, Nayden and Yoana and Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 selected at IVE - Pleven and approved in 2019 by IASAS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2017 in the vineyards of the Experimental base of IVE-Pleven. The vines were grown on stem trainings

3,00/1,30 m.

, .1. (1990)

(23,0/16,5 cm)

(32,07/23,15 mm),

100 862,8 g.

955,0 g.

150-160

15.04.,

20 - 25.04.

(1-2)

Vitis vinifera L.

- system, two-sided cordon, at planting distance 3.00/1.30 m.

- For the ampelographic study the methodology described in Bulgarian Ampelography volume 1 (1990) was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

MIRO variety

ORIGIN. Miro variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization from the crossing of Plevenski Favorit x Nadezhda varieties at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven by M. Ivanov, Z. Nakov and A. Iliev.

BOTANIC DESCRIPTION

Cluster. The cluster is very large (23.0/16.5 cm), cylindrical-conical, semi-compact. The stem is medium long, thick, woody at the base. The rachis is green. The berry stem is medium long, thick with average large cone-like bed. The average mass per cluster is 862.8 g (Fig. 9).

Berry. The berry is very large (32.07/23.15 mm), oval. The skin is greenish-yellow in colour, thin and delicate, with wax coating. Mesocarp texture is fleshy-juicy. The taste is harmonious and neutral. The average mass per 100 berries is 955.0 g.

AGROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vegetation period. Miro is early ripening white table grapes variety. Its grapes ripen in late August. The vegetation period duration is about 150-160 days. The first leaf appears about April 15th, and the first flower cluster about April 20-25th.

Resistance to diseases. Miro variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization and has higher resistance (1-2 scores) to fungal diseases compared to the control varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera* L.

14 16

41

4.

97,28 %,

- 2,72 %.

3,54 %,

- 95,02 %.

1,31 %,

15-16 %

5,5-

6,5 g/dm³

3

(19,2/17,2 cm),

Specifics of the agro-technological practice.

At ground and stem cultivation it could be applied improved Guyot training system with cane length of 14 to 16 eyes. For grapes quality improvement green pruning treatments should be done during the vegetation – suckering, pinching off and removal of part of the leaves around the clusters.

Suitable rootstocks. The variety develops well and gives good yield on Shasla x Berlandieri 41B and Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstocks.

Response to the environmental conditions. The variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization and has higher resistance to low winter temperatures.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Grapes mechanical composition. By grapes mechanical composition Miro variety is a typical table grapes variety. The berries ratio is 97.28%, of the rachis – 2.72%. The skins from the structure of the berries are 3.54%, the seeds 1.31%, and mesocarp – 95.02%.

Must chemical analysis. At consumption maturity its grapes contain 15-16% sugars and 5.5-6.5 g/dm³ titratable acidity.

Grapes usage and evaluation of the production. The grapes of the Miro variety are suitable for fresh consumption and storage. It has very good transportability. After storage it keeps its appearance and taste qualities.

NAYDEN Variety

ORIGIN. Nayden variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization from the crossing of Dunav x Rusalka 3 varieties at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven by M. Ivanov.

BOTANIC DESCRIPTION

Cluster. The cluster is large (19.2/17.2 cm), conical, loose to semi-compact. The stem is medium long, medium thick. The rachis is green. The average mass per

817,7 g.
 (38,69/18,10 mm)
 ()
 100 873,3 g.
 ()
 170
 20.04., 25.04.
 14 16
 41
 4.
 97,06 %,
 - 2,94 %.
 4,08 %, 1,38 %,
 - 94,54 %.

cluster is 817.7 g (Fig. 4).

Berry. The berry is large to very large (38.69/18.10 mm), drop-like (specific). The skin is deep purple, thin and delicate.

The texture is fleshy, crisp, and the taste – neutral, harmonious. The berry stem is medium, with middle bed. The rachis is medium long, pale green. The average mass per 100 berries is 873.3 g.

AGROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vegetation period. Nayden is medium ripening red (dark purple) table grapes variety. In the Pleven region its grapes ripen early in September. The vegetation period duration is about 170 days. The first leaf appears about April 20th, and the first flower cluster about April 25th.

Resistance to diseases. Nayden variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization and it is susceptible to downy mildew but is relatively resistant to powdery mildew and gray rot.

Specifics of the agro-technological practice. It might be grown at ground and stem improved Guyot training system with cane length of 14 to 16 eyes. For grapes quality improvement green pruning treatments should be done during the vegetation – suckering and removal of part of the leaves around the clusters.

Suitable rootstocks. Nayden variety develops well and gives good yield on Shasla x Berlandieri 41B and Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstocks.

Response to the environmental conditions. Nayden variety is susceptible to low winter temperatures.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Grapes mechanical composition. By grapes mechanical composition Nayden variety is a typical table grapes variety. The berries ratio in the cluster is 97.06%, of the rachis – 2.94%. The skins in the berries are 4.08%, the seeds 1.38%, and mesocarp – 94.54%.

6,5 g/dm ³	14-16 %	5,5-
10		
	(26,7/16,5 cm),	
	785,5 g.	(28,46/18,96
mm)		
	100	633,3 g.
	()	
150		
15		
20.04.		
14-16		

Must chemical analysis. At consumption maturity the grapes of Nayden variety contain 14-16% sugars and 5.5-6.5 g/dm³ titratable acidity.

Grapes usage and evaluation of the production. The grapes of the variety are suitable for fresh consumption and storage. It has very good transportability. After storage it keeps its appearance and taste qualities.

YOANA Variety

ORIGIN. Yoana variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization from the crossing of Dunav x Kondarev 10 varieties at the Experimental base of the Institute of Viticulture and Enology - Pleven by M. Ivanov, Z. Nakov and I. Simeonov.

BOTANIC DESCRIPTION

Cluster. The cluster is large (26.7/16.5 cm), conical, loose to semi-compact. The stem is medium long, medium thick. The rachis is green. The average mass per cluster is 785.5 g (Fig. 3).

Berry. The berry is large (28.46/18.96 mm) with an ovoid shape. The skin is dark blue, thin, fragile, covered with wax coating. The texture is fleshy and juicy. The taste is harmonious, neutral. The average mass per 100 berries is 633.3 g.

AGROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vegetation period. Yoana is early ripening red (dark blue) table grapes variety. Its grapes ripen in late August. The vegetation period duration is about 150 days. The first leaf appears about April 15th, and the first catkin about April 20th.

Resistance to diseases. Yoana variety was obtained by interspecific hybridization and it is susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and gray rot.

Specifics of the agro-technological practice. It might be grown at ground and stem improved Guyot training system with cane length of 14 to 16 eyes. For grapes quality improvement green pruning

		- treatments should be done during the vegetation – suckering and removal of part of the leaves around the clusters.
	41	Suitable rootstocks. Yoana variety develops well and gives good yield on Shasla x Berlandieri 41B and Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstocks.
	4.	Response to the environmental conditions. Yoana variety is susceptible to low winter temperatures.
		TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
		Grapes mechanical composition. By grapes mechanical composition Yoana variety is a typical table grapes seedless variety. The berries ratio in the cluster is 97.50%, of the rachis – 2.50%. The skins in the berries are 3.41%, and the mesocarp – 96.59%.
97,50 %,	– 2,50 %.	
	3,41 %,	
– 96,59 %.		
		Must chemical analysis. At consumption maturity the grapes of Yoana variety contain 15-17% sugars and 5-6 g/dm ³ titratable acidity.
V 6-18 ()	15-17 %	
5-6 g/dm ³		
		Grapes usage and evaluation of the production. The grapes of Yoana variety are suitable for supplying the market needs with quality seedless table grapes with black coloring of the berries during the second half of August. It is characterized by good transportability.
	N 46	MUSCAT OTTONEL N 46 Clone
	N 46	ORIGIN: Muscat Ottonel N 46 was obtained by the method of clonal selection at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology – Pleven.
		BOTANIC DESCRIPTION
		Cluster: The cluster is medium large (13.4/8.1 cm; the length varies from 12.3 cm to 15.4 cm, and the width from 7.6 cm to 8.6 cm). It is cylindrical-conical or conical, having one, well-shaped wing, semi-compact. The average mass per cluster is 156.1 g.
(13,4/8,1 cm;	12,3	
cm 15,4 cm,	7,6 cm	
8,6 cm),		
156,1 g.		
		Berry: The berry is medium large (14.81/14.66 mm; the length varies from 14.56 mm to 15.00 mm, while the width is
(14,81/14,66 mm;		
14,56 mm 15,00 mm,		

14,38 mm 15,00 mm).
 100 224,6 g.

N 46
 .
 04.09.,
 (21.08.)
 (16.09.).

155 .

26.05. (22 - 28.05.),
 (14.07. - 01.08.).

24.07.

N 46
 - 28 - 32 (6
 2 2
 8-10).

N 46
 ,
 41
 4.

N 46
 .

(-20 - 23°),
 14-18.01.2004 .

51,56 % , 62,67 %

55,33 %,
 - 67,09 %.

(51,67 %) 2 (48,33 %).
 3 .

1,61 .

from 14.38 mm to 15.00 mm). The average mass per 100 berries is 224.6 g.

AGROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vegetation period. Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 is a medium-ripening white wine variety. Its grapes reach technological maturity at the beginning of September - 04.09. Depending on the weather conditions of the year it varies from the end of August (21.08.) to mid September (16.09.). The duration of the vegetation period is about 155 days.

The onset of the blossoming starts on May 26th (May 22nd - 28th), while the grapes ripening begins - on July 24th (14.07.-01.08.).

Resistance to diseases. The clone is susceptible to downy mildew and powdery mildew. Grapes are rarely damaged by grey rot due to its early ripening.

Specifics of the agro-technological practice: Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 gives high yield and quality grapes with mixed pruning - 28 - 32 winter eyes (6 spurs of 2 eyes and 2 canes of 8-10 eyes).

Suitable rootstocks. Muscat Ottonel N 46 develops well and gives good yield on Shasla x Berlandieri 41B and Berlandieri x Riparia SO4 rootstocks.

Response to the environmental conditions.

Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 is characterized by good resistance to frost. At extremely low winter temperatures (-20 - 23°C) recorded in the region of Pleven in the period January 14th-18th 2004, it was reported that 62.67% of the main and 51.56% of the replacement buds in the winter eyes have died. As a result, the percentage of developed winter eyes during the vegetation period was 55.33% and the fruit shoots - 67.09%. The actual fertility and yield that year was mainly determined by the shoots with 1 (51.67%) and 2 clusters (48.33%). There were not developed shoots with clusters. The yield ratio was 1.11 per developed and 1.61 per fruit shoot.

N 46

3,52 %, - 96,48

7,10 %, - 3,36 %

- 89,54 %.

- 86,39 % .

:

N 46

- 20,60

%, -

6,24 g/dm³,

19,50 % 22,70

%, 5,43 g/dm³

6,88 g/dm³.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Grapes mechanical composition. The mechanical composition of Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 is a typical wine variety with high solids content. The ratio of rachis in the cluster is 3.52%, of the berries – 96.48%. The skin content in the berry is 7.10%, the seeds – 3.36% and the mesocarp – 89.54%. The theoretical yield is high – 86.39%.

Chemical composition of: The grapes of Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 accumulates enough sugars – 20.60%, with good titratable acidity – 6.24 g/dm³, that determines a pleasant freshness of the wine. Depending on the weather conditions of the year, sugars range from 19.50% to 22.7% and titratable acids from 5.43 g/dm³ to 6.88 g/dm³.

Grapes usage and evaluation of the production. The grapes are suitable for the production of quality white wines with a muscatel aroma. The good frost resistance allows the vines to be grown on different training systems in all wine regions of the country.

1. 2019 .
2. N 46

CONCLUSIONS

1. Miro, Nayden and Yoana varieties approved in 2019 are typically table grapes, having excellent agrobiological and organoleptic qualities. They are distinguished for their large clusters and very large berries with distinctive skin coloration for the variety.
2. Muscat Ottonel clone N 46 has excellent agrobiological and technological qualities. It exceeds the population of the variety with its higher fertility rate and wine tasting score.

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Differences in the Chemical Composition and Organoleptic Profile of Wines as a Result of the Application of Aroma-Releasing Enzyme

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SUMMARY

2013-2014 .
4/10, 52-9-5. 7/46

The study was carried out in the period 2013-2014 and focused on the impact of the oenological practices of maceration and maceration with the addition of aroma-releasing enzyme before the alcoholic fermentation on the composition, the aromatic components and the organoleptic profile of wines from the varieties of Aligote clone 4/10, Muscat Ottonel clone 7/46 and Gamza clone 52-9-5. The differences and the specifics in the characteristics of the wines were determined depending on the potential of the respective variety and the impact of the technological processes under study. The samples of Muscat Ottonel clone 7/46 had the lowest titratable acidity and the highest content of total esters and aldehydes. The variants obtained after maceration contained more sugar-free extract but no positive correlation was found between its amount in the wines and their tasting qualities. The addition of

aroma-releasing enzyme before the alcoholic fermentation affected the aromatic composition of the wines, especially the white ones. These samples contained higher concentrations of esters and higher alcohols. The experimental data did not reveal a strict regularity concerning the influence of the studied aromatic components on the organoleptic profile of the wines.

Key words: Aligote, Muscat Ottonel, Gamza, wine, maceration, enzyme, chemical composition, aromatic components, organoleptic profile

INTRODUCTION

Wines have been distinguished for their unique and individual character, determined by the various chemical components in their composition. The content of aromatic and phenolic substances are of essential importance for wine characteristics. Their concentrations have been affected by numerous factors. They might be related to the specifics of the variety, the agricultural and cultivation practices, the grape processing technology and the vinification conditions. The overall maceration effect, use of enzymes, fermentation temperature, yeasts inducing the alcoholic fermentation, bacteria inducing the malolactic fermentation, the storage conditions, etc. have been determining the wine chemical composition and its organoleptic profile.

Wines aromatic complex has been diverse, specified by the variety potential and content of a number of important grapes components, along with the precursors of the volatile components. The wine from each variety has a specific aromatic profile composed of the main aromatic groups of compounds – higher alcohols, esters, terpenes, aldehydes, volatile fatty acids (Nedelkovski et al., 2017).

In wine-making practice, different maceration methods have been applied,

(Nedelkovski et al., 2017).

(Tartian et al., 2017).

(Samoticha et al., 2017).

(Lengyel et al., 2013; Ovalle et al., 2018).

(Samoticha et al., 2017; Mendes et al., 2017; Lengyel and Panaitescu, 2017; Maturano and Saguir, 2017).

- mainly affecting the total extract, the phenol complex and the volatile aroma compounds (Tartian et al., 2017). That technological procedure is often combined with the use of enzymes. The various enzyme systems influence different components of the wine composition (Samoticha et al., 2017). The enzyme preparations with β -glucosidase activity have been specified as "aroma releasing" because they facilitated the degradation of glycosidic bonds in the molecules of non-volatile aromatic precursors (Lengyel et al., 2013; Ovalle et al., 2018).

In the wine-making process the microorganisms also change wine composition due to their metabolism, thus contributing to its aromatic profile and the so-called fermenting aroma. During the alcoholic and malolactic fermentation, under the impact of the medium factors, a large number of volatile aromatic components (esters, higher alcohols and terpenes) have been synthesized to form the floral or fruit wine aroma (Samoticha et al., 2017; Mendes et al., 2017; Lengyel and Panaitescu, 2017; Maturano and Saguir, 2017).

The objective of this study was to establish the differences in the chemical composition and organoleptic profile of two white and one red wine as a consequence of the application of aroma-releasing enzyme before the alcoholic fermentation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study carried out at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven covered two successive harvests in 2013 and 2014. The white varieties Aligote clone 4/10 and Muscat Ottonel clone 7/46 and the local red variety Gamza clone 52-9-5 were the focus of the study. The vineyards were fruit-bearing, grown in the Institute's Experimental Base.

() -

- 2013 . 2014 .

4/10,

7/46

52-9-5.

()

(Yankov, 1992):

(50 mg/dm³ SO₂),

Saccharomyces erevisiae Vitilevure + 20 g/hl, 20

(50 mg/kg SO₂),

Saccharomyces erevisiae Vitilevure CSM 20 g/hl, 28

30 kg.

4/10,

7/46: - ;

12 ;

12 -

Zymovarietal Aroma G 3 g/100 kg

52-9-5: -

Zymovarietal Aroma G 3 g/100 kg

30 mg/dm³ SO₂.

The process of the grapes ripening (August-September) was monitored through the sugars and titratable acids changes. The grapes were harvested when reaching technological maturity and processed according to the classic white and red dry winemaking technologies under the conditions of micro-vinification (Yankov, 1992):

White wine – crushing, destemming, pressing, sulphuring (50 mg/dm³ SO₂), must clarification, adding pure culture dry wine yeast *Saccharomyces erevisiae Vitilevure* + (20 g/hl), fermentation temperature 20 , racking, further sulphuring, storage.

Red wine – destemming, crushing, sulphuring (50 mg/kg SO₂), adding pure culture dry wine yeast *Saccharomyces erevisiae Vitilevure CSM* (20 g/hl), separation of liquid part (young red wine) by pressing and racking, further sulphuring, storage.

The grapes of the studied varieties was divided in equal quantities into the following technological variants, 30 kg each.

Aligote clone 4/10, Muscat Ottonel clone 7/46: variant – control; variant – maceration with the solid particles for 12 hours before the alcoholic fermentation; III variant – maceration with the solid particles for 12 hours with the addition of the aroma-releasing enzyme *Zymovarietal Aroma G* (3 g/100 kg) before the alcoholic fermentation.

Gamza clone 52-9-5: variant – control; variant – with the addition of the aroma-releasing enzyme *Zymovarietal Aroma G* (3 g/100 kg) in the pulp, before the alcoholic fermentation.

After the completion of the process, determined by chemical analysis of sugars, the young wines were decanted and further sulphured to 30 mg/dm³ free SO₂.

(Ivanov et al., 1979).

(Ivanov et al., 1979):

- (mg/dm³) –
- ;
- (mg/dm³) – NaOH;
- (mg/dm³) –

100-

(Tsvetanov, 2001).

The chemical composition of the grapes must and the obtained experimental wines were determined by the conventional methods in wine-making practice (Ivanov et al. 1979). The aromatic profile of wines included the following indicators and methods of analysis (Ivanov et al. 1979):

- total aldehydes (mg/dm³) - bisulphite method;
- total esters (mg/dm³) - a method of saponification with NaOH;
- total higher alcohols (mg/dm³) - modified method of Komarovsky - Felenber.

The organoleptic features of the experimental samples were determined according to 100-score scale for the indicators: colour, aroma, taste and general impression (Tsvetanov, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The two years of the study were characterized by different weather conditions during the grapes ripening. In 2013 the summer was hot with no precipitation that favoured better sugar accumulation, while in 2014 it was cool and rainy. Upon reaching technological maturity, the grapes from the studied varieties were harvested and vinified, and its chemical composition was determined (Table 1). The results revealed that the main indicators' values were within the normal ranges for the studied wine varieties. Grapes from Aligote 4/10 and Gamza 52-9-5, 2013 vintage, were distinguished by higher sugar content and lower titratable acids.

The exception was the aromatic variety Muscat Ottonel 7/46 – the same sugar content was recorded in both years of the study, while in 2013 the titratable acids were higher. During the period Aligote 4/10 showed the best sugar accumulation. The reported pH values were within the normal ranges for all varieties.

2013 .

2014 .

(1).

4/10 52-9-5,

2013 .

7/46 –

2013 .

4/10.

1.

Table 1. Chemical composition of grapes from the studied varieties

Variety, clone	Vintage	Date of harvest	Sugars, g/dm ³	Titrateable acids, g/dm ³	
4/10	2013	11/09	212.00	6.08	3.24
Aligote 4/10	2014	11/09	203.00	6.68	3.11
7/46	2013	29/08	198.00	5.76	3.26
Muscat Ottonel 7/46	2014	03/09	198.00	5.25	3.27
52-9-5	2013	19/09	219.00	5.50	3.24
Gamza 52-9-5	2014	12/09	186.00	7.80	3.30

2.

Upon the alcoholic fermentation completion, a chemical and organoleptic analysis of the obtained wines was performed, as the data on their composition and tasting scores are presented in Table 2.

Evidence for the full and proper occurrence of the alcoholic fermentation process was the content of alcohol and residual sugars in the samples. The alcohol concentration corresponded to the initial sugars in the grapes. The highest rates for this indicator were recorded for Gamza 52-9-5 wine, vintage 2013. From the white wine samples, Aligote 4/10 had higher alcoholic content compared to Muscat Ottonel 7/46. In the Aligote 4/10 variants, those from the 2013 vintage contained more alcohol and respectively lower residual sugars. Among the different variants of the studied varieties, per harvests, the differences in the alcohol rates were insignificant. However, the differences in the amount of sugars were more significant.

2.

Table 2. Chemical composition of the experimental wines from the studied varieties

Wine	Indicators													
	/ Variant	Vintage	Density	Alcohol, vol. %	Total extract, g/dm ³	/ Sugar, g/dm ³	Sugar-free extract, g/dm ³	Titrateable acids, g/dm ³	Volatile acids, g/dm ³		/ TPC, g/dm ³	Anthocyanins, mg/dm ³	Colour intensity [abs. un.]	Tasting score
4/10 Aligote 4/10	I	2013	0.9901	12.70	19.10	1.81	17.29	5.70	0.54	3.10	0.48	-	0.10	79.56
		2014	0.9906	12.69	20.10	2.49	17.61	6.28	0.48	3.08	0.25	-	0.21	77.20
	II	2013	0.9900	12.72	18.60	1.27	17.33	5.40	0.54	3.31	0.52	-	0.13	75.89
		2014	0.9898	12.61	19.90	1.93	17.97	6.00	0.52	3.28	0.24	-	0.24	73.60
	III	2013	0.9896	12.78	19.40	1.78	17.62	5.33	0.42	3.27	0.57	-	0.18	79.56
		2014	0.9909	12.73	20.10	2.00	18.10	6.38	0.56	3.19	0.29	-	0.19	75.00
7/46 Muscat Ottonel 7/46	I	2013	0.9907	12.50	19.00	1.74	17.26	5.10	0.42	3.22	0.36	-	0.13	78.22
		2014	0.9912	12.54	19.20	1.00	18.20	5.00	0.36	3.00	0.35	-	0.20	78.40
	II	2013	0.9905	12.60	19.20	1.44	17.76	5.25	0.48	3.30	0.44	-	0.22	77.00
		2014	0.9908	12.53	19.60	0.94	18.66	5.13	0.48	3.15	0.39	-	0.22	77.80
	III	2013	0.9906	12.68	19.30	1.64	17.66	5.43	0.42	3.36	0.40	-	0.24	75.89
		2014	0.9906	12.58	20.04	1.20	18.84	5.05	0.42	3.15	0.36	-	0.20	78.40
52-9-5 Gamza 52-9-5	I	2013	0.9918	13.08	23.20	2.25	20.95	5.10	0.54	3.33	2.33	358.18	10.05	76.44
		2014	0.9918	12.32	23.20	1.00	22.20	5.55	0.64	3.39	1.70	224.00	9.71	76.14
	II	2013	0.9926	13.15	24.10	2.15	21.95	5.63	0.42	3.36	2.30	345.17	9.74	83.00
		2014	0.9920	12.27	23.40	1.14	22.26	5.33	0.62	3.39	1.76	228.20	9.73	78.29

	7/46	-		
		4/10		
	2013	-		
	2014	7/46,		
		52-9-5		
		2013		
	(2).		
	()		
g/dm ³ ,	4/10	17.29	18.10	
17.26	18.84	g/dm ³ .		
		II	III,	
	2014			
52-9-5,		21.95	22.26	
g/dm ³ .				

The wine titratable acidity depended on the variety and influenced their organoleptic qualities, determining the freshness in their taste. From the white wine samples, those of Muscat Ottonel 7/46 had lower acidity, typical for that variety. For Aligote 4/10, the 2013 vintage samples contained less titratable acids compared to the 2014 vintage, unlike Muscat Ottonel 7/46 variants, that showed the opposite trend.

For both white wine varieties, the samples with lower acidity during the tasting were rated with more scores. The titratable acids in Gamza 52-9-5 wines were also within the typical range for the variety. The highest acidity was recorded in variant II, 2013 vintage that was rated as the best tasting (Table 2). The volatile acidity of all experimental samples from the studied varieties was within the normal range.

The amount of sugar-free extract (SFE) in wines was also determined by the specifics and potential of the variety and affected their taste characteristics. Its content varied within the typical rates for each of the studied varieties. In Aligote 4/10 samples it varied from 17.29 to 18.10 g/dm³, while in Muscat Ottonel 7/46 it was within wider ranges, from 17.26 to 18.84 g/dm³. For both varieties, the samples from the variants II and III obtained after maceration contained more SFE that was expected after the application of this technological practice. It was also noteworthy that for all white wines, in the samples from 2014 vintage, the amount of SFE was higher.

In Gamza 52-9-5 wines, SFE was also within the typical ranges for the variety – from 21.95 to 22.26 g/dm³. No positive correlation was found between SFE content in the experimental wines and their tasting characteristics, i.e. the variants containing more SFE were not assessed better.

() ,
 4/10 0.24 0.57 g/dm³
 0.35 0.44 g/dm³
 7/46.
 52-9-5
 224.00 1.70 2.33 g/dm³,
 358.18 mg/dm³ 9.71
 10.05 [. .].
 2013 .
 52-9-5
 3.

The total phenolic compounds (TPC) content was also an important indicator for the wine composition, especially for red wines and depended on the variety features. For the white wines, their rates varied from 0.24 to 0.57 g/dm³ for Aligote 4/10 and from 0.35 to 0.44 g/dm³ for Muscat Ottonel 7/46, respectively. In Gamza 52-9-5 wines the concentration of phenolic substances was in correlation with the anthocyanins and colour intensity and ranged from 1.70 to 2.33 g/dm³, from 224.00 to 358.18 mg/dm³ and from 9.71 to 10.05 [abs. units]. The data showed that all of the experimental samples from 2013 vintage were characterized by higher TPC content, and for Gamza 52-9-5 respectively anthocyanins and colour intensity, with no significant difference between the individual variants of the same year.

The addition of aroma-releasing enzyme before the alcoholic fermentation had an influence on the aromatic composition of the wines, confirmed also by the results presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Aroma composition of the experimental wines from the studied varieties 3.

Wine	Indicators	Variant	Vintage	Total esters, / mg/dm ³	Total aldehydes, / mg/dm ³	Total higher alcohols / mg/dm ³
Aligote 4/10	I		2013	105.60	104.90	281.50
			2014	88.00	53.60	360.00
	II		2013	123.20	130.30	301.50
			2014	105.60	44.70	404.00
	III		2013	140.80	78.10	305.00
			2014	123.20	51.40	377.00
Muscat Ottonel 7/46	I		2013	140.80	168.60	343.00
			2014	105.60	42.40	356.00
	II		2013	176.00	146.40	389.50
			2014	140.80	67.00	392.00
	III		2013	193.60	118.30	404.50
			2014	158.40	67.00	392.00
Gamza 52-9-5	I		2013	70.40	73.80	508.50
			2014	105.60	33.00	326.00
	II		2013	88.00	101.40	448.50
			2014	140.60	74.80	328.00

	7/46.		
		4/10	88.00
140.80 mg/dm ³ ,		7/46	
105.60	193.60 mg/dm ³		
52-9-5	70.40	140.60 mg/dm ³ .	
	4/10		
	7/46	2013	
		2014	
		52-9-5	
		III,	
(3).	52-9-5 –	II
7/46			
	2014		
	(3).	
mg/dm ³		281.50	404.00
343.00	404.50 mg/dm ³	4/10,	

The data showed significantly higher content of total esters in the variants of the aromatic variety Muscat Ottonel 7/46. The reason was both the impact of the enzyme and the varietal potential and peculiarities. The amount of esters varied in Aligote 4/10 wines from 88.00 to 140.80 mg/dm³, in Muscat Ottonel 7/46 from 105.60 to 193.60 mg/dm³, and in Gamza 52-9-5 from 70.40 to 140.60 mg/dm³. In the white wines Aligote 4/10 and Muscat Ottonel 7/46, the samples from 2013 vintage exceeded in the esters content those from 2014 vintage, while in the red wines of Gamza 52-9-5 it was observed the opposite trend. The data demonstrated that in the experimental white wines, the variants obtained after maceration and maceration with addition of aroma-releasing enzyme contained more esters, as the highest concentrations were recorded in variant III and for the samples of Gamza 52-9-5 – in variant II (Table 3). That was an evidence for the impact of the applied technological procedures on the investigated indicator.

The amount of the total aldehydes in wines varied over a wide range without any negative influence of the higher concentrations on their organoleptic profile to be observed. The variants of Muscat Ottonel 7/46 contained the most aldehydes. No direct effect of the technology applied prior to the fermentation on the amount of aldehydes in the samples was found. All wines from 2014 vintage were characterized by a significantly lower aldehydes' content (Table 3).

The results for the aromatic composition of the wines revealed that the maceration and the addition of an enzyme led to an increase in the concentration of the higher alcohols in the obtained white wines. Their amount ranged from 281.50 to 404.00 mg/dm³ in Aligote 4/10 samples, from 343.00 to 404.50 mg/dm³ in Muscat Ottonel 7/46

mg/dm ³	7/46	326.00	508.50
	2013	52-9-5.	
		7/46	III,
	-	52-9-5	.
	-		2014 .
	-	(3).
4/10		,	-
	(2013 .)	,	.
	-	,	.
	,		7/46 -
		(2014 .).	-
		52-9-5	-
	2013 .,		-
	,	(2,
			3).

and from 326.00 to 508.50 mg/dm³ in Gamza 52-9-5. White wines, 2013 vintage, except for Muscat Ottonel 7/46 variant III, contained less higher alcohols. For Gamza 52-9-5 it was observed just the opposite – 2014 vintage samples had lower content (Table 3).

The experimental data did not show a strict correlation between the impact of the studied aromatic components and the organoleptic profile of the wines. For Aligote 4/10 wines, the variants containing more esters and aldehydes, but less higher alcohols (2013) were assessed better during the tasting. However, that was not observed for the other two varieties. From Muscat Ottonel 7/46 samples, the variants with less esters and aldehydes and more higher alcohols had higher assessment (2014). For the red wines of Gamza 52-9-5 variety, the variants of 2013 vintage with less esters but more aldehydes and higher alcohols were determined to be better tasting (Table 2, Table 3).

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results it might be concluded that the obtained experimental wines had different chemical composition and organoleptic characteristics depending on the specifics and potential of the respective variety. The influence of the studied technological practices on the wines' characteristics had been confirmed. The samples of Muscat Ottonel clone 7/46 had the lowest acidity and the highest content of total esters and aldehydes. The variants obtained after maceration contained more sugar-free extract but no positive correlation was found between its amount in the wines and their tasting qualities. The addition of aroma-releasing enzyme before the alcoholic fermentation affected the aromatic composition of the wines, especially the white ones. These variants contained higher concentrations of esters

- and higher alcohols. The experimental data did not reveal a strict regularity
- concerning the influence of the studied
- aromatic components on the organoleptic profile of the wines.

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