

Study on Some Characteristics of Blackberry and Raspberry Hybrid 'Medana'

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SUMMARY

2016 . -
-
-
2018.
3.00/1.00 m.
.
(30.04.)
(13.05.).
.
1.72 m,
- 8.07 mm.
4.45 g.

In the autumn of 2016, plants of the blackberry and raspberry hybrid 'Medana' were planted in a collection plantation of RIMSA - Troyan. The experiment was conducted in 2018. The planting distances were 3.00/1.00 m. Plants entered into a vegetation period in early April. The blossoming began at the end of the same month (30.04.) and continued till the middle of May (13.05). At the end of the same month the beginning of ripening was registered. The average length of shoots reached 1.72 m and the thickness was 8.07 mm. Fruit average weight was 4.45 g. 'Medana' cultivar was tested in the soil and climatic conditions of Troyan region.

Key words: Medana, phenology, vegetative, reproductive characteristics, fruit

INTRODUCTION

According to the world-wide and our literature on raspberries and

			blackberries, the high mountainous areas with the necessary air and soil humidity are considered suitable as growing areas.
			If there is not enough rainfall, an irrigation system is required for these areas. The interest in raspberries and blackberries as a crop is driven by some indisputable qualities. These crops have a rapid return of the investments on planting. Plants begin to bear fruit in the second year after planting (Velchev and Boicheva, 1983; Hristov et al., 1988; Ivanov, 2003).
(Velchev and Boicheva, 1983; Hristov et al., 1988; Ivanov, 2003).	<i>Rubus</i>	13	<i>Rubus</i> genus includes 13 subgenuses distributed worldwide (GRIN database, USDA, 2006), of which five are of major importance for selection - <i>Idaeobatus</i> raspberry, <i>Eubatus</i> blackberry, <i>Anoplobatus</i> - ornamental raspberry, <i>Cyclactis</i> - northern herbaceous raspberry and <i>Chamaemorus</i> with herbaceous annual canes (Hollman et al., 1996; Bravo et al., 1998; Sellappan et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2000; Wada et al., 2002).
(GRIN database, USDA, 2006),	-		
	- <i>Idaeobatus</i> -		
<i>Eubatus</i> -	, <i>Anoplobatus</i> -		
	, <i>Cyclactis</i> -		
	<i>Chamaemorus</i>		
	(Hollman et al., 1996; Bravo et al., 1998; Sellappan et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2000; Wada et al., 2002).		
			Tayberry is a relatively new fruit crop for Bulgaria, whose comparative study would lead to its popularization and enrichment of our country's assortment. Its shoots are characterized by considerable amount of thorns and strong growth and therefore they require the construction of a support structure. Fruits are a set of constituent small fruits, similar to those of raspberries and blackberries, as the fruit bed remains in the fruit.
	(4-6.5 g,	3.5-4.0	The fruits are large (4-6.5 g, length 3.5-4.0 cm), dark red with an original, rich, pronounced raspberry aroma. The main disadvantage of tayberry is the soft ripening fruit, which makes it unsuitable for machine harvesting. An <i>in vitro</i> propagation experimental protocol was developed by Yancheva et al. (2014).
cm),			
<i>in vitro</i>			
Yancheva et al. (2014).			As a representative of small-sized fruit cultures, tayberry is a significant

al., 1999). (Hakkinen et al., 1999).

et al., 2007

19.7 mg/100 g

103.5 mg/100 g

Pentelidis et al., 2007 found in their study 19.7 mg/100 g of ascorbic acid and 103.5 mg/100 g of anthocyanins in tayberry fruits.

The purpose of the present study is to observe the phenological, vegetative, reproductive and biochemical composition of fruits and the opportunity to grow 'Medana' blackberry-raspberry hybrid in the Troyan region and to promote it.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2018 .

(*Rubus fruticosus* x *idaeus*),

Aurora

Malling Sport

1979 . (Jennings, 1979).

2016 .

3.00/1.00 m.

pH 4.5.

400 m

The experiment was carried out in a collective plantation at RIMSA - Troyan in 2018. The blackberry-raspberry hybrid 'Medana' was selected as the object of study. The blackberry-raspberry hybrid (*Rubus fruticosus* x *idaeus*), known as tayberry, was created in Scotland by crossing *Aurora* blackberry cultivar with *Malling Sport* raspberry tetraploid cultivar at the Horticultural Research Institute and patented in 1979 (Jennings, 1979).

The plants were planted in the autumn of 2016 at a row spacing of 3.00/1.00 m. The soils are gray forest with a pH of 4.5. The soil surface is maintained by natural grass establishment in the interrows and with black fallow in the intra-row line. The plantation is located at an altitude of 400 m. Drip irrigation is provided. The experiment was set in three replications, each consisting of two linear meters in a row.

The following indicators were reported: phenological calendar, vegetative indices - number of shoots, length of shoots (cm), thickness of shoots and branches (mm), reproductive - average fruit weight (g), recorded from 30

– 30
10 cm
:
- (%)
- (,) %
- Schoorl and Regenbogen;
- ()
0,1 n NaOH – (%);
- mg/% Fialkov;
- %
Levental;
- mg/% Fuleki
and Francis.
(Nedev et al.,
1979).
Lidanski (1988).

(g), fruits. The thickness of the shoots and branches was measured 10 cm respectively from the soil surface and from the beginning of the branches.

The following fruit biochemical parameters were analyzed:

- dry weight (%);
- sugars (total, inverted and sucrose) % according to Schoorl and Regenbogen;
- acids (as malic) by titration with 0.1 n NaOH – (%);
- Vitamin C mg/% according to Fialkov's method;
- tannin substances according to Levental's method;
- anthocyanins mg/% according to Fuleki and Francis.

The experiment was set according to the methodology of plant resources (Nedev et al., 1979).

The mathematical processing was done by the method of Lidanski (1988).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phenological calendar for the study in the Troyan region is presented in Table 1.

1.

1.

Table 1. Phenological calendar of blackberry-raspberry hybrid Medana

Buds opening	Bud- formation period	Beginning of blossoming	Massive blossoming	End of blossoming	Beginning of fruit ripening	Fruit harvesting	End of vegetation
04.04.	20.04.	30.04.	04.05.	13.05.	30.05.	05.06.- 23.06.	31.12.

(04.04).

30.04.

– 04.05

– 13.05.

14

(30.05),

The beginning of vegetation of blackberry-raspberry hybrid was registered in the beginning of April (04.04). Bud-formation period occurred about two weeks later, and blossoming began on 30.04. The plants entered into the stage of massive blossoming four days later - 04.05, which lasted until the middle of May - 13.05. The blossoming phenophase lasted for 14 days. The fruits began to ripen at the end of the same month (30.05), and the massive harvesting began seven days later

(05.06).
 - 31.12.
 m,
 (1 2).
 1.72
 8.07 mm

(05.06). The harvesting period continued until the end of June. The end of the vegetation period was relatively late, at the end of the year - 31.12.

In terms of vegetative indices, the data show that the average number of shoots per replication is six. Their average length was 1.72 m and their average thickness was 8.07 mm (Figures 1 and 2).

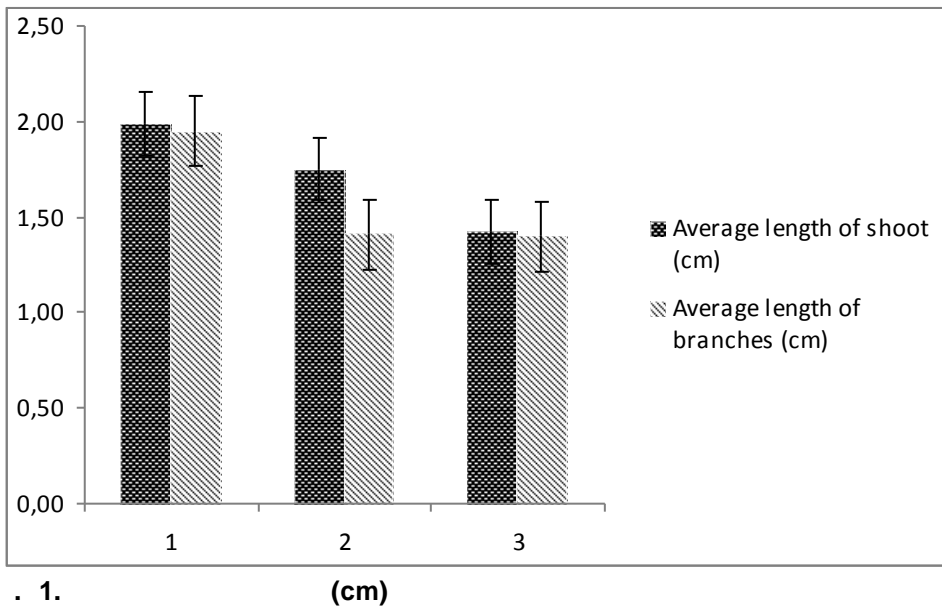


Fig. 1. Average length (cm) of shoots and branches of blackberry-raspberry hybrid Medana in three replications

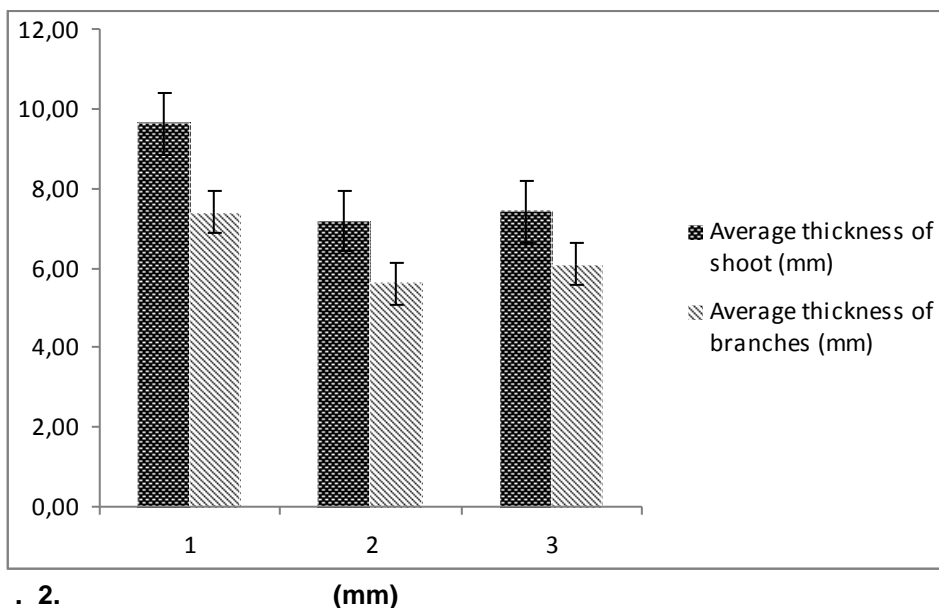


Fig. 2. Average thickness (mm) of shoots and branches of blackberry-raspberry hybrid Medana in three replications

2.

1.59 m,
(1).
6.37 mm
(2).
4.45 g.

A characteristic feature of Medana blackberry-raspberry hybrid is the formation of a considerable number of branches along the length of shoots. Their average number is five from a replication. The branches reach an average height of 1.59 m, that is, they are about the length of the shoots themselves (Figure 1). Their average thickness is 6.37 mm, which is slightly lower than that of the shoots (Figure 2).

The variation coefficient of the replication indicators is average.

The average fruit weight is 4.45 g.

2.

Table 2. Statistical processing of average length and thickness of shoots from replications

Indicators	Length of shoots (cm)	Length of branches (cm)	Length of shoots (mm)	Thickness of branches (mm)
St Dev.	0.29	0.31	1.35	0.93
V%	16.86	19.50	16.73	14.60

(3) ,
 12 %.
 2.10 % ,
 1.60 % 0.25 % .
 % . - 0.64
 12.32 mg/%. -
 0.075 % .
 - 54.03 mg/%.
 94.12 mg/g.

The biochemical composition of fruits (Table 3) shows that the dry refractometric substance is 12%. Sugars are presented in significantly low values. Total sugars are 2.10%, inverted sugar reaches 1.60% and sucrose is 0.25%.

Organic acids are 0.64%. Ascorbic acid is 12.32 mg/%. Tannins, which largely determine the taste of the fruit, are 0.075%. The amount of anthocyanins are in high values - 54.03 mg/%. Total polyphenols are 94.12 mg/g.

3.

Table 3. Chemical composition of fruits of blackberry-raspberry hybrid Medana

Re DM by Re %	Total sugars %	Inverted sugars %	Sucrose %	() Acids (as malic) %	Vit C mg/% Vit C in mg/%	Tannins %	Anthocyanins in mg/%
12.00	2.10	1.60	0.25	0.64	12.32	0.075	54.03

CONCLUSIONS

A pilot study was conducted on some of vegetative and reproductive characteristics of Medana blackberry-raspberry hybrid in the Troyan region.

The results show good shoot formation, accompanied by good growth of shoots with an average length of 1.72 m and their branches.

The average fruit weight is 4.45 g, which makes it possible to classify it as a very large-sized fruit cultivar.

According to the biochemical composition analysis the fruits are characterized as having a high content of anthocyanins - 54.03 mg/%.

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Evaluation of Strawberry Varieties

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SUMMARY

The results of the conducted sort testing in the period between 2013 and 2015 with the following strawberry cultivars - Polka, Elegance, Marmolada, Fenella, Eva, Maya, Serenity and standard Redgauntlet, are presented in this article. The study metrics include phenological observations (blooming and ripening), the stolon-forming ability of strawberry plants, the damage due to late-spring frost and the degree of attack by strawberry weevils *Rhynchites germanicus* Herbst, *Anthonomus rubi* Herbst/. It has been indicated that the Marmolada and Eva cultivars are early flowering, while for Serenity, blossoming occurs last. The duration of the blooming period varies between 12 and 21 days. Depending on the degree of frost, the tested cultivars are characterised by high resistance to medium resistance to late-spring frost. The fruit of Marmolada and Eva are the first to ripen, and Serenity is last. The difference in the ripening start among the different varieties reaches up to 20 days. The cultivars are attacked primarily by strawberry rhynchites compared to the strawberry blossom

weevil.

Key words: strawberry variety, phenology, late-spring frost, stolons, strawberry rhynchites, strawberry blossom weevil

INTRODUCTION

The strawberry culture /*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch./ is the most common small fruit. One of the major factors for profitable strawberry production is the right choice of cultivated varieties. The strawberry has high phenotypic plasticity; however, the different varieties express their biological and economic characteristics to the fullest only under the corresponding ecological conditions.

There is a strong correlation between the phenology of the strawberry cultivars and the temperature variance in spring and summer, the area of cultivation, the conducted agrotechnical measures and the planting period (Galiulina, 2008). It has been proved that the environmental conditions affect the duration of the individual phenophases. At hotter and drier weather, the phenophases develop earlier and finish at a later time (Popova, 1979). According to Nikolov (1982) during the year of planting, the strawberry cultivars form the largest number of stolons, and fewer during the third year.

Plekhanova and Petrova (2002) found that when black plastic mulch is used the strawberries begin to bloom and mature 1 to 7 days earlier.

Shokaeva (2002) established that for the strawberries most sensitive to frost (Bylinnaya, Vesnyanka, Vystavochnaya, Gariguette, Krasnaya Shapochka, Otlichnitsa, Rossiyanika, Redgauntlet, Rubinovyi kulon, Stilmaster, Tantallon, Toro and Elsanta), a second harvest season is observed, which is atypical. This means that this new harvest season is caused by frost.

The strawberry weevils are known

ananassa Duch./ - /*Fragaria* x
(Galiulina, 2008).
1979) Nikolov (1982)
Plekhanova Petrova (2002)
Shokaeva (2002)
(Bylinnaya, Vesnyanka, Vystavochnaya, Gariguette, Krasnaya Shapochka, Otlichnitsa, Rossiyanika, Redgauntlet, Rubinovyi kulon, Stilmaster, Tantallon, Toro Elsanta)

(Araújo et al., 2005; Lecheva, 2003). Kikas et al. (2009) *Anthonomus rubi* - Osipov and Osipova (1994) *Anthonomus rubi* Grigorov (1976), Antonova and Tsoleva (2016) *Rhynchites germanicus* Tethis, Maya Diamante, Elegance Serenity. Gaviota, Tethis, Serenity Maya *Anthonomus rubi*. Elegance Ventana.

as a strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, rose hip and rose pest here and abroad (Araújo et al., 2005; Lecheva, 2003). According to Kikas et al. (2009), the damage caused by *Anthonomus rubi* is largest when the already blossomed flowers are fewer. Osipov and Osipova (1994) believe that the *Anthonomus rubi* (strawberry and raspberry rhynchites) damages the blossomed trusses from second and third order of late blooming varieties. As far as the early blooming, they concur the statement of Grigorov (1976) according to whom *Anthonomus rubi* attacks varieties whose flowering buds are located on longer stems. Antonova and Tsoleva state that higher resistance to *Rhynchites germanicus* have Tethis, Maya and Diamante while strongly attacked are Elegance and Serenity. Gaviota, Tethis, Serenity and Maya are distinguished by their resistance to *Anthonomus rubi*. Strongly attacked are Elegance and Ventana. No correlation between the blooming period and the degree of damage has been established.

The aim of the study is to determine the periods of blooming and maturation of the strawberry cultivars, their stolon-forming ability, their resistance to late spring frost and strawberry weevils.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

(2013 .) 20 1.80 m/0.25 m (Barov and Shanin, 1965; Boytcheva and Lazarov, 2003). 23 cm. 543 m.

The experiment is conducted in mid May (2013) at a testing ground in Kostinbrod - Kyustendil, at field conditions of four sets of 20 plants and planting schematic 1.80 m by 0.25 m (Barov and Shanin, 1965; Boytcheva and Lazarov, 2003). Drip irrigation is used with 23 cm distance between individual emitters.

The soil type is leached vertisol chernozem with good water absorption water-holding abilities; it has alkaline to weak alkaline reaction, at a height of 543 m altitude. Included are the following

– Elegance, Fenella, Serenity, Polka, Marmolada, Eva, Maya. Redgauntlet.

: (); – , , ; – : (5 %), (6-20 %), (21-40 %), (40 %); – /*Rhynchites germanicus* Herbst/ /*Anthonomus rubi* Herbst/.

(Boytcheva and Lazarov, 2003).

(Maneva, 2007).

○

Marmolada, 20.04.-24.04., Polka (28.04.) (Eva (23.04.) 1). – Serenity Maya.

varieties of European origin - Elegance, Fenella, Serenity, Polka, Marmolada, Eva, Maya. Redgauntlet is used as a control cultivar.

Observation and survey indicators: phenology (periods of blooming and maturation); stolon-forming ability – defined as small, medium or large amount via estimation by sight; damage by late-spring frost – quantified in percentage and it characterises the variety as highly resistant (frost up to 5%); resistant (6-20%); medium resistant (21-40%); weakly resistant (above 40%); degree of attack by strawberry weevils – strawberry rhynchites /*Rhynchites germanicus* Herbst/ and strawberry blossom weevil/ *Anthonomus rubi* Herbst/. The experiment was conducted according to the requirements of Methodology for Successful Agricultural and Biological Grading of Variety Trials using Strawberry Varieties (Boytcheva and Lazarov, 2003).

The collected data on the degree of attack of strawberry weevils is processed via the dispersion analysis method, using the LSD- criteria to prove the statistical significance of the discovered differences between the controlled group and the rest (Maneva, 2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

○ Flowering periods

- The transition into the blooming phenophase and the individual durations are closely connected with the specific climate conditions during spring.

- Depending on the blooming period the tested varieties are placed in the mid to late blooming groups. Most common through the years is the blooming at the end of April – beginning of May, and in limited cases, it ends during the last ten days of May. Earliest to bloom is Marmolada, marked during the trial between 20.04 and 24.04, followed by Eva (23.04) and Polka (28.04) (Table 1).

- Last to bloom are Serenity and Maya. For

2.05.-4.05.
- Serenity –
12-15 , -
Marmolada (21). -
2014 . –
-
, 2014 .,
- (1).
Miši and Nikoli (2003)
Marmolada ,
20.04. - 7.05. (1). -
- Maya. Marmolada,
17 .
- Marmolada,
13 .
Polka
Serenity, 12 .
(2000-2002 .)
Marmolada
19.04., 13.05.,
24 (Grigorova, 2008).
(2014 .).
23.04. (Eva)
14.05. (Serenity).
-
Serenity (28.05.).
- Eva Marmolada (23
) - Elegance (11
)

the control variety the beginning is between the 2nd and 4th of May. This phenophase finishes last for Serenity – the third ten days of May. Through the years, the duration of flowering for different varieties is 12-15 days, Marmolada having the longest period of 21 days. In 2014 was the earliest blooming period recorded for the tested varieties – the third ten days of April until the first ten days of May. The reason is the high temperatures in February, March and April in 2014 which caused the premature blooming (Figure 1). According to Miši and Nikoli (2003) Marmolada is prone to remodelling that doesn't manifest itself under our conditions.

Annual plants enter the blooming phenophase in the period 20.04 - 7.05. (Table 1). Earliest to bloom are Marmolada and last – Maya. The difference in the starting dates is 17 days.

The majority of the varieties bloom in the first ten days of May. Marmolada finishes first, with duration of 13 days. With a short blooming period are Polka and Serenity – 12 days. In the conducted strawberry trial in the Plovdiv area (2000-2002) the start of the blooming period for Marmolada marks 19.04, and the end is around 13.05, with a phenophase consisting of 24 days (Grigorova, 2008). These results are similar to ours in our first year trial in 2014.

During the second year, the phenophase begins in the period between the 23.04 (Eva) and the 14.05 (Serenity). The sequence for the varieties from the previous year is the same. The latest end for blooming is observed for Serenity (28.05). The period is longest for Eva and Marmolada (23 days) and shortest for Elegance (11 days).

1.

Table 1. Blooming time and fruit maturity of strawberry varieties

Variety	Year	Blooming			Maturity		
		start	end	duration (days)	start	end	duration (days)
1. Polka	2014	27.04.	8.05.	12	3.06.	26.06.	24
	2015	29.04.	19.05.	20	5.06.	24.06.	19
	<i>average</i>	28.04.	14.05.	16	4.06.	25.06.	23
2. Elegance	2014	4.05.	17.05.	14	5.06.	20.06.	16
	2015	4.05.	14.05.	11	15.06.	25.06.	11
	<i>average</i>	4.05.	15.05.	12	10.06.	22.06.	13
3. Fenella	2014	4.05.	18.05.	15	16.06.	27.06.	12
	2015	3.05.	14.05.	12	13.06.	25.06.	13
	<i>average</i>	4.05.	16.05.	13	14.06.	26.06.	12
4. Marmolada	2014	20.04.	8.05.	19	29.05.	22.06.	24
	2015	24.04.	16.05.	23	1.06.	20.06.	20
	<i>average</i>	22.04.	12.05.	21	30.05.	21.06.	22
5. Serenity	2014	7.05.	18.05.	12	23.06.	4.07.	12
	2015	14.05.	28.05.	15	18.06.	30.06.	13
	<i>average</i>	10.05.	23.05.	13	20.06.	1.07.	12
6. Eva	2014	24.04.	9.05.	15	28.05.	14.06.	18
	2015	23.04.	16.05.	23	1.06.	20.06.	20
	<i>average</i>	23.04.	12.05.	19	30.05.	17.06.	19
7. Maya	2014	7.05.	21.05.	15	7.06.	22.06.	16
	2015	5.05.	16.05.	12	10.06.	24.06.	15
	<i>average</i>	6.05.	18.05.	13	8.06.	23.06.	15
8. Redgauntlet	2014	4.05.	18.05.	15	9.06.	26.06.	18
	2015	2.05.	15.05.	14	13.06.	2.07.	19
	<i>average</i>	3.05.	16.05.	14	11.06.	29.06.	18
<i>Average all varieties</i>		29.04.	16.05.	15	6.06.	26.06.	17



Fig. 1. The average monthly temperature (°C)

○
1.5 °
(Govorova, Govorov, 2003; Kashin et al., 2003; Linnik, 2014).

○ Flower and bud resistance to late-spring frost
The critical temperature for flowers and ovaries is minus 1.5 °C (Govorova, Govorov, 2003; Kashin et al., 2003; Linnik, 2014). Marmolada, Polka, Fenella,

Marmolada, Polka, Fenella, Elegance, Serenity Redgauntlet

; Eva

Polka

2 %.

33.1 %.

18 % 20 %.

Shokaeva (2002), Redgauntlet (33.1 %)

Nikoli (2003) Marmolada

Elegance, Serenity and Redgauntlet flowers are situated under the plant's leaves, for Eva they are on the same level. The position of the leaves relative to the flowers of the strawberry plants is an important factor closely connected with the degree of frost.

When the flowers are located underneath the leaves, they are protected from late-spring frost to a greater extent. This positioning has its disadvantage because during blooming, densely spread foliage above the flowers could impede bee activity and the normal pollination.

The data presented in Figure 2 are averaged over the testing period. No frost damage is apparent for the Polka variety, while for Marmolada and Eva the frost is under 2%. The control cultivar has the highest level of frost, roughly 33.1%. The remaining varieties have significantly milder frostbite damage, varying between 18% and 20%. The results confirm those of Shokaeva (2002), according to which Redgauntlet is amongst the most affected varieties (33.1%). The degree of frost classifies the tested varieties as highly resistance through mid-resistant to severe frostbite damage. Miši and Nikoli (2003) found that Marmolada distinguishes itself with high resistance to low temperatures.

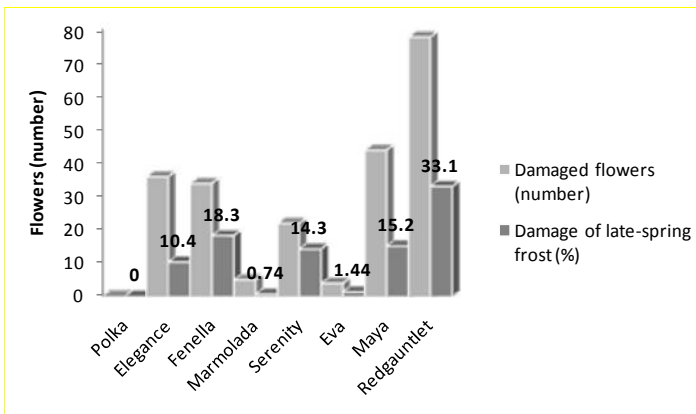


Fig. 2. Damage of late-spring frost (%)

○

Eva Polka Marmolada, Polka

○

Eva, Polka, Elegance, Serenity, Marmolada, Serenity.

(1).

Marmolada Eva (30.05.), Serenity (20.06.).

20

Redgauntlet 9.06.-13.06.

Serenity, Fenella Elegance (1), Maya (3), Polka (7), Marmolada Eva (11).

28.05.-23.06. (1).

Eva Marmolada

28.05. 29.05.

Maya, Serenity (23.06.) 12 24

Elegance (16 18).

Eva Marmolada, Polka (5.06.).

Fenella (13.06.).

○ *Stolon-forming capacity*

Stolons are the primary way of vegetative propagation of strawberry plants. The Marmolada, Eva and Polka varieties form a large number of stolons. For the first two, the stolons are thick and mossy, while for Polka they are fine and fibrous. The remaining varieties form a medium amount of stolons.

○ *Ripening periods*

The order of fruit ripening of the different varieties is as follows: Marmolada, Eva, Polka, Elegance, Serenity. For the rest, the standard included, ripening occurs later on.

The harvest season for the strawberry varieties is between the first ten days of May until the last ten days of June (Table 1). The earliest to reach harvest maturation are the fruit of Marmolada and Eva (30.05), and the last is Serenity (20.06). Depending on the climate conditions through the years, the difference in the beginning of ripening between the different varieties reaches up to 20 days. For the control variety, Redgauntlet, the fruit mature in the period 9.06 - 13.06. Compared to it, Fenella and Serenity mature later on, while early ripening are Elegance (1 day earlier), Maya (3 days earlier), Polka (7 days earlier), Marmolada and Eva (11 days earlier).

During the first vegetation period, the fruit are in the maturation stage between 28.05 - 23.06 (Table 1). The earliest beginning of this phase is seen in Eva and Marmolada, 28.05 and 29.05 accordingly. The control cultivar begins almost simultaneously with Maya, with only a two-day difference. The last to enter the maturation period is Serenity (23.06). The duration is 12 to 24 days and for Elegance and the control group it is roughly the same (16 and 18 days).

In the second vegetation, first to mature are Eva and Marmolada again, followed by Polka (5.06). The control

	11	20	.
Marmolada	-	-	.
:			
•	(30.05.)	-
Marmolada, Eva;			
•	(31.05.-4.06.)	-	Polka;
•	(5.06.-9.06.)	-	Maya;
•	(10.06.-15.06.)	-	
Elegance, Redgauntlet, Fenella;			
•	(15.06.)	-
Serenity.			
○			
%			
4.48 % (Maya)	34.59 % (Elegance)		
(2).	Redgauntlet	
8.55 %.			
(Elegance, Serenity).			
Maya			
<i>Rhynchites</i>			
<i>germanicus</i> ,	2 %,		
(6.89 %).			
<i>Rhynchites</i>			
<i>germanicus</i>	Serenity		
Osipov and Osipova (1994),			
Simpson t al. (1997),			
1 %.			

variety and Fenella share a starting date – 13.06. The length of this period is between 11 and 20 days. Both years, Marmolada is distinguished by having the longest maturation period.

Depending on the maturation periods, the tested varieties are categorized in the following manner:

- Very early (30.05.) – Marmolada, Eva;
- Early (31.05.-4.06.) – Polka;
- Mid (5.06.-9.06.) – Maya;
- Late (10.06.-15.06.) – Elegance, Redgauntlet, Fenella;
- Very late (15.06.) – Serenity.

○ *Attack from strawberry weevils*

The testing for resistance against strawberry weevils has been conducted during the period of full flowering. The data is recorded in percentage of attacked plants per linear meter.

Strawberry rhynchites

During the research period, the damages due to the strawberry rhynchite vary between 4.48% (Maya) and 34.59% (Elegance) (Table 2). The control Redgauntlet has high resistance and the degree of attack on it is 8.55%. This pest attacks more severely varieties, which have later maturation periods (Elegance, Serenity).

In the first vegetation, Maya has better resistance to *Rhynchites germanicus*, with damage only at 2%, making her very resistant. This trend continues in the following year even with a slightly higher value (6.89%). The established high attack rate of *Rhynchites germanicus* for Serenity is in accordance with the results presented by Osipov and Osipova (1994) and Simpson et al. (1997), who state that the pests damages more severely the late-fruiting strawberry varieties. The difference in the degree of attack for annual and biennial plants by the strawberry rhynchites is insignificant, roughly 1%.

2. *Rhynchites germanicus* (%)

Table 2. Damage caused by *Rhynchites germanicus* (%)

Year	Polka	Elegance	Fenella	Marmolada	Serenity	Eva	Maya	Redgauntlet	Average	LSD	
										0.05	0.01
2014	6.09	36.20	22.69	19.64	52.55	13.67	2.08	2.67	19.45	5.13	6.98
2015	17.35	32.98	25.71	15.90	16.11	19.0	6.89	14.44	18.55	7.02	9.55
2014/2015	11.72	34.59	24.2	17.77	34.33	16.34	4.48	8.55	19.00	5.41	7.36

()
Anthonomus rubi
 1.30 % (Serenity) 17.27 % (Eva) (3).
 , 9.74 %.
 ,
 (2014)
 - Eva (27.57 %),
 6.97 %.
 1.43 % 27.57 %,
 . Serenity
Anthonomus rubi.
 -
 .
 18.24 %.
 Eva
 . Serenity
 1.17 %.
rubi
 ,
 ,
 ,
 ()
).
 ,
 (Eva).

Strawberry blossom weevil (Strawberry and raspberry weevil)

In the trial period, the degree of attack from *Anthonomus rubi* ranges from 1.30% (Serenity) to 17.27% (Eva) (Table 3). The control group has relatively high resistance to the Strawberry blossom weevil; the damage is only at 9.74%. This pest attacks to a similar degree both early and late-flowering varieties.

In the first year (2014) the most affected by the Strawberry blossom weevil is Eva (27.57%) while in the next year the damage is only 6.97%. The degree of attack varies between 1.43% and 27.57%, which categorizes the varieties as mid-resistant to the weevil. Serenity is very resistant to *Anthonomus rubi*. Within the following year, all varieties included in the trial are distinguished with higher resistance compared to the control cultivar. The damage on the control variety reaches up to 18.24%. The degree of attack on Eva is almost four times weaker than it was the previous year. Serenity shows damage of 1.17%. According to Simpson et al. (1997) *A. rubi* causes most damage on late-flowering varieties on the shortest day and to those planted in spring. They believe that the flowering times of the strawberry varieties affect the degree of attack of the strawberry blossom weevil, but a major role plays the genetic predisposition of the variety to the particular pest (it is independent of the flowering time). For the purpose of this research, this thesis is partially confirmed, as apart from the late-flowering varieties, with a high degree of attack is a variety, which flowers early (Eva).

3. *Anthonomus rubi* (%)

Table 3. Damage caused by *Anthonomus rubi* (%)

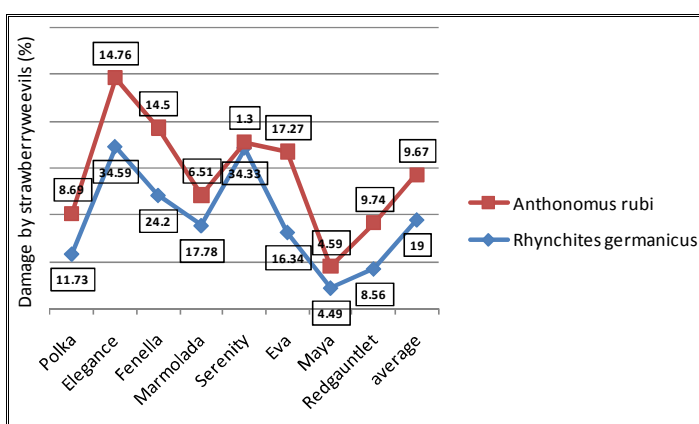
Year	Polka	Elegance	Fenella	Marmolada	Serenity	Eva	Maya	Redgauntlet	Average	LSD	
										0.05	0.01
2014	14.32	13.99	12.75	4.51	1.43	27.57	3.20	2.27	10.00	2.98	4.06
2015	3.05	15.52	8.12	8.51	1.17	6.97	6.00	17.21	8.32	5.71	7.77
2014/2015	8.69	14.76	10.43	6.51	1.30	17.27	4.60	9.74	9.16	3.57	4.86

3).

19.0 %

9.16 %

The strawberry rhynchites is a more common pest compared to the strawberry blossom weevil (Figure 3). The data collected in this period show that the affect by the rhynchites is 19.0%, while by the blossom weevil is at 9.16%.



3.

Fig. 3. Comparison of the severity of damage caused by strawberry weevils (%)

CONCLUSIONS

The flowering occurs at its earliest for Marmolada and Eva, and latest for Serenity. The duration of the flowering period varies between 12 and 21 days.

The tested varieties are characterized based on the degree of frost as very resistant to mid resistance to late-spring frost.

Marmolada, Eva and Polka form a large number of stolons, whereas the rest (Elegance, Fenella, Maya, Serenity and Redgauntlet) form medium quantity.

The earliest to mature are the fruit of Marmolada and Eva, the latest are of Serenity. The difference in the beginning of the maturation period between the

Marmolada Eva, Serenity.

12 21

Polka Marmolada, Eva, (Elegance, Fenella, Maya, Serenity, Redgauntlet)

Marmolada Eva Serenity.

	20	.	different varieties reaches up to 20 days.
Fenella Serenity (3-9),			Fenella and Serenity mature 3-9 days later compared to the control variety ,
Elegance (1), Maya (3), Polka (7), Marmolada Eva (11).			whereas those that mature earlier are Elegance (1day), Maya (3 days), Polka (7 days), Marmolada and Eva (11 days).
			It has been proved that the strawberry varieties are attacked primarily by strawberry rhynchites compared to the blossom weevils. The degree of attack by <i>Rhynchites germanicus</i> is 19.0% and by <i>Anthonomus rubi</i> – 9.67%.
<i>Rhynchites germanicus</i> 19.0 %, <i>Anthonomus rubi</i> – 9.67 %.			

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Development of the Above-ground Part and the Root System under the Influence of "Aminobest" Organic Fertilizer in the Production of Vine Planting Material of cv Zornitsa

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SUMMARY

The effects of the fertilization with "Aminobest" organic product on the production of vine planting material were followed.

The experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2016 at the experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik" on the area of 0,2 da, with vines of cv Zornitsa, grafted onto SO4 rootstocks. The variant treated with „Aminobest”, included 1000 pcs grafted vines in four replications, 250 pcs each, and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv Zornitsa, in the same number of replications. The treatment with the organic fertilizer was made by immersing the section at the base of the grafted cuttings in water solution of Aminobest (90 ml/l) for 48 hours.

2014-2016 .
0,2 da
S04.
1000 .
250 .
()
(90ml/l) 48 .

S04,

- Based on some of the parameters,
- specific for the quality of class vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the optimal variant could be selected. Average for the period of study, the variant treated with "Aminobest" organic product was found as more efficient for the production of class vines of cv Zornitsa, grafted onto S04 rootstocks. According to the biometric assessment, that variant could be recommended in practice in the production of vine planting material.

Key words: organic fertilizers, vine, increment, root formation, vine planting material

INTRODUCTION

- The production of vine planting material is a defining factor for an effective sustainable development of the viticulture. This requires optimization of this process, influenced by many biological and environmental factors (Dimitrova et al., 2000; Dimitrova et al., 2003; Dimitrova et al., 2009).

- The need to improve the production technology of vine planting material has been the objective of numerous studies on stimulants.

- Biostimulants are very important for the development of sustainable agriculture, as their application activates some physiological processes that increase the efficiency of use of nutrients, stimulate plant growth, allowing reducing the consumption of fertilizers (Kunicki et al., 2010).

- A lot of biostimulants are able to counteract the effect of biotic and abiotic stresses, enhancing the quality and yield of the crops by stimulating the physiological processes of the plants (Ziosi et al., 2013; Bulgari et al., 2014).

Biofertilizers have become a

(Dimitrova et al., 2000; Dimitrova et al., 2003; Dimitrova et al., 2009).

(Kunicki et al., 2010).

2013; Bulgari et al., 2014).

(Shehata and El-Khawas, 2003),
 -
 -
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 (Wu
 et al., 2004).

(Alves et al., 2009).

(Vlahova and Popov, 2013).

(Pachev et
 al., 2016; Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova,
 2016; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).

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promising component of an integrated food supply system in agriculture (Shehata and El-Khawas, 2003), because they were determined as an alternative to chemical fertilizers for increasing soil fertility and yield in the sustainable agriculture (Wu Et al., 2004). The objective of the use of liquid biofertilizers is balanced plant nutrition to be achieved (Alves et al., 2009). The use of such fertilizers is a real opportunity for obtaining quality and healthy foods (Vlahova and Popov, 2013).

A tendency is observed to improvement of the individual technological units of the production of vine planting material (Pachev et al., 2016; Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova, 2016; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).

Direction in which experiments have been conducted is the improvement of the soil and the treatment of plant parts with potassium humate, which enriches the soil with humus, improves the moisture retention, improves its structure, the development of the useful microflora and binds the heavy metals and other technogenic contaminants in insoluble forms for a definite period of time.

The objective of the study was to provide new data for the effect of soil fertility maintaining by modern means, as the influence of “Aminobest” organic fertilizer on the production of vine planting material of Zornitsa seedless variety to be determined.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Description of Aminobest organic fertilizer, enriched with amino acids - Liquid Organic Fertilizer based on amino acids and peptides with low molecular weight in combination with solubilized humic and fulvic acids.

The amino acids were obtained via enzymatic hydrolysis of protein-rich vegetable (without GMO) oil cake

(sunflower, soybean, etc.), which contributed to a higher concentration of amino acids than the marine organisms used in other analogous products. Humic and fulvic acids were extracted from humus (compost) of red Californian worms (Ilieva et al., 2015).

"Aminobest" contains a complete set of amino acids easily absorbable by the plants, as well as micro- and macro-elements, which helps to increase the intensity of metabolic processes.

It also provides economical use of available moisture and allows plants to overcome physiological disturbances resulting from the effects of various stress factors. Aminobest increases the intensity of photosynthesis and the amount of fruit yield. It is applied to all types of crops by leaf spraying, drip irrigation, seedlings treatment, seed and planting material.

The experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2016 at the experimental nursery for grapevine rootings of IASS "Obraztsov Chiflik" on an area of 0,2 da, as cv Zornitsa with vines grafted onto SO4 rootstocks was used for rooting. The grafted and stratified cuttings were rooted on raised double-row beds with a bed width of 0.60 m and a distance between the rows in the bed - about 0,30 m. The vines in the nursery for grapevine rootings were grown according to the commonly adopted technology for the production of grafted vine planting material (Todorov, 2005). The variant treated with "Aminobest", included about 1000 pcs grafted vines in four replications, 250 pcs each, and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv Zornitsa, in the same number of replications.

The treatment with "Aminobest" liquid organic fertilizer was made by immersing the section at the base of the grafted cuttings in water solution of

(90ml/l) 48 .

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V0 –

V1 -

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(90ml/l) 48 .

18

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SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).

Aminobest (90 ml/l) for 48 hours.

The soil type was carbonate chernozem on deep loess. The soil was moderately stocked with nitrogen and phosphorus and well-stocked with potassium.

On the basis of some of the traits, specific for the quality of class vine planting material (number of developed shoots, number of roots), the more effective variant was searched.

To conduct the experiment a comparative study was made in two variants formed:

V0 – grafted and stratified cuttings without treatment

V1 – grafted and stratified cuttings treated with Aminobest, by immersing the section at the base of the grafted cuttings in water solution of Aminobest (90 ml l) for 48 hours.

Biometric measurements were taken on a sample of 18 class vines of each variant, divided into 3 replications. The number of shoots and the number of stepped up roots were recorded.

The statistical processing of the experimental data was performed using the method of analysis of variance for extraction, and the differences between the variants were established by Duncan's multi-rank test using the software product SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The biometric data was obtained by taking out of the vine planting material from the nursery for grapevine rootings and sorting it.

The inspection of all the parameters from the rooting stage of cv Zornitsa showed that there was a difference in favor of the expected positive influence of the product.

The number of shoots was important and was the basis for determination of class grafted and rooted vines.

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(1).
1.

- From the data obtained an increase was observed in **the average number of shoots per a vine** in the variant, treated with Aminobest, compared with the same trait in the untreated variant (Table 1).
” ”

Table 1. Influence of Aminobest organic fertilizer on the number of shoots of vines of cv Zornitsa

/ Variants	Number of shoots per a vine	%	LSD Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan
V0 - Control	1,28	100,0	a
V1 - with Aminobest	1,39 ^{n.s.}	108,6	

: n.s. – variant V1 have no significant difference with the untreated variant. The values in a column, followed by the same letters, have no proven significant differences.

1,39,
8,6 % (1,28).
” ”
(2).
4
(2).
” ”
4
44,3 %,
<0.05.

” ”
In the variant with “Aminobest”, the number of shoots, on average per a vine, was 1,39, which exceeded the number of shoots in the control variant by 8,6% (1,28 pcs).
The differences between the control variant and the variant, treated with „Aminobest” were not statistically proven.
- The fertilization with Aminobest created conditions for the absorption of the amino acids included in it and influenced **on the root system** of the grafted cuttings (Table 2).
- In the variant treated, the average number of vines with more than 4 roots exceeded data for that parameter in the control, untreated variant (Table 2).
- „Aminobest” also stimulated the formation of more than 4 stepped up roots per a vine, exceeding the control variant by 44,3 %, which was a prerequisite for increasing the quality of grafted vines. The differences were statistically proven at a level of significance P<0.5.

2.

Table 2. Parameters, showing the influence of „Aminobest” organic biostimulating fertilizer on the root formation in the production of vine planting material of cv Zornitsa

Variants	>4 Average number of vines with > 4 pcs roots	%	LSD Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan	1 Average number of roots per a vine	%	LSD Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan
V0 - / Control	3.00	100.0	a	4.38	100.0	a
V1 - - with „Aminobest”	4.33*	144.3	b	5.55*	126.7	b

Legend: n.s. – variant V1 have no significant difference with the untreated variant. The values in a column, followed by the same letters, have no proven significant differences. *, **, ***, at LSD < 0.05, 0.01; 0.001. The values in a column, followed by different letters (a, b, c, etc.), differ significantly at P <0.05

The average number of stepped up roots per a vine in the variant with applied Aminobest increased, exceeding the control variant by 26,7%. From the mathematical processing for the average number of roots per a vine, a significance was found at P<0,5. The authors, in a previous study of the effects of „Aminobest” on the qualities of vine planting material of Misket Rusenski variety, have found differences, again in favor of the reported parameters in the treated variant, that were statistically proven, via Duncan test (Dyakova et al., 2018). The review of all the parameters concerning the rooting in cv Misket Rusenski showed differences in favor of the expected positive effects of the product, which were statistically proven via Duncan test at P<0.05 (in terms of number of shoots and more than 4 stepped up roots per a vine). A high degree of evidence (P<0.01) was found in the differences between the average number of stepped up roots per a vine in the variant with Aminobest, exceeding the

The average number of stepped up roots per a vine in the variant with applied Aminobest increased, exceeding the control variant by 26,7%. From the mathematical processing for the average number of roots per a vine, a significance was found at P<0,5. The authors, in a previous study of the effects of „Aminobest” on the qualities of vine planting material of Misket Rusenski variety, have found differences, again in favor of the reported parameters in the treated variant, that were statistically proven, via Duncan test (Dyakova et al., 2018). The review of all the parameters concerning the rooting in cv Misket Rusenski showed differences in favor of the expected positive effects of the product, which were statistically proven via Duncan test at P<0.05 (in terms of number of shoots and more than 4 stepped up roots per a vine). A high degree of evidence (P<0.01) was found in the differences between the average number of stepped up roots per a vine in the variant with Aminobest, exceeding the

control variant by 42%.

Comparing the degree of impact of "Aminobest" on the traits, characterizing the quality of the vine planting material in both varieties (Misket Rusenski and Zornitsa), we have found that that organic fertilizer influenced stronger on Zornitsa seedless variety.

That fact allowed us to make the conclusion that the biology of the variety influenced on the degree of impact of "Aminobest", the organic fertilizer, enriched with amino acids.

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CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the data of the experiment, we made the following conclusions:

- The development of the root and aboveground parts of the grafts of cv Zornitsa showed that more vigorously developed class vines were obtained in the variant, treated with Aminobest.
- On average, over the entire period of study in the above mentioned variant a greater number of vines with more than 4 pcs roots were reported, and the plants themselves had a greater average number of stepped up roots and a greater number of shoots.
- The biology of the variety influences the degree of impact of "Aminobest", the organic fertilizer enriched with amino acids.

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Study on the Influence of Growth Regulators on the Quality of Grapes of “Rusensko bez seme” Vine Variety

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SUMMARY

The objective of the study was the effects of some growth regulators on the quality of cv Rusensko bez seme to be defined.

The experiment was carried out during the period 2014-2016 in the Experimental vineyard of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" with Rusensko bez seme vine variety. The vines were grown at a planting density of 1.20 m/2.50 m and in half standard Guyot formation. The study included variants with treatment with growth regulators and a control:

V0 -

V1 -

V2 -

(GA₃),

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V0 - the control

V1 - Gibberellic acid (GA₃),

V2 - a combined product (indole - 3 acetic acid, gibberellic acid and kinetin).

The statistical analysis showed that average mass of the cluster, mass of 100 berries, percentage of mesocarp of the mass of the berry, sugar content and transportability of grapes were influenced significantly by the tested phytohormone

100

(Basra, 2004; Han and Lee, 2004; Davies and Bottcher, 2009; Dimovska et al., 2014; Shamim-ul-Subtain et al., 2015)

(Avenant, 2000; Reynolds and de Savigny, 2004).

(Masheva and Ivanov, 1999; Masheva, 2005).
GA₃

(Nistor et al., 2018).

(Vladimirova, 2012).

(Petkova and Masheva, 2001; Masheva, 2007).

products.

As a result of the treatment with gibberellic acid and the combined product, percentage of skins from the mass of the berry, percentage of rudiments from the mass of the berry, number of rudiments in 100 berries and mass of 100 rudiments were reduced.

Key words: vine, phytohormones, grapes quality

INTRODUCTION

The application of growth regulators in viticulture is an opportunity to increase the yield and quality of grapes in the vine. A number of studies have demonstrated that treatment with gibberellic acid during flowering (Basra, 2004; Han and Lee, 2004; Davies and Bottcher, 2009; Dimovska et al., 2014; Shamim-ul-Subtain et al., 2015) increased the size of the berries in the cluster. Other studies have found seed reduction in berries with the use of gibberellic acid (Avenant, 2000; Reynolds and de Savigny, 2004).

According to studies in our country, the use of gibberellic acid and gibberellin-containing products increased the size of the cluster in seedless grape varieties, the weight of the berries in the cluster and the transportability of grapes (Masheva and Ivanov, 1999; Masheva, 2005).

In Victoria and Italy GA₃ varieties, they had a significant influence on the size of the berries in the cluster (Nistor et al., 2018). The use of phytohormonal products also had a positive influence on the grapes of Gumza variety (Vladimirova, 2012).

The exogenous application of a combined product of phytohormones had a strong positive influence on the yield, quality and transportability of grapes in seedless dessert varieties (Petkova and Masheva, 2001; Masheva, 2007).

The purpose of the study was to determine the influence of individual and

20 , 20
 (300 g),
 (3,2 g).
 1,4 t
 2014-2016
 0,5 da
 S04.
 1,20 m/2,70 m.
 16
 4 2
 8
 V0 –
 V1 - (GA₃),
 V2 - (- 3
 2 mm
 7

combined exogenous application of phytohormones on the quality of grapes of Rusensko bez seme vine seedless variety.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Description of Rusensko bez seme variety – Dessert vine variety. It ripens towards September 20, about 20 days before cv Sultanine. The cluster is semi-large (300 g), semi-compacted. The berry is semi coarse (3.2 g). The skin is thick, yellowish-green, when becomes over ripe - slightly pink. The consistence is pulpy and the taste is neutral. The rudiments of the seeds are not felt in consume. The yield of grapes is 1.4 t /da. The variety has increased cold resistance and good resistance to gray rot.

Rusensko bez seme variety is suitable for the production of fresh grapes and raisins. The high taste qualities of grapes and raisins are determined by the harmonious ratio between sugars and acids.

The experiment was carried out during the period 2014-2016 at the Experimental Vine Planting of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" on an area of 0.5 da of Rusensko bez seme dessert variety, with vines grafted on S04 rootstocks. The treated vines were fruitful and grown in half standard Guyot formation, with a planting density of 1.20 m / 2.70 m. The load of the vines with 16 fruiting eyes was realized with 4 spurs of 2 buds each and one fruiting cane of 8 buds.

The experiment included the variants: treatment with growth regulators and control:

V0 - control
 V1 - gibberellic acid (GA₃),
 V2 - combined product (indole - 3 acetic acid, gibberellic acid and kinetin).

The vines were treated twice - after flowering, when the size of the berry was 2 mm in diameter, and 7 days after the first spraying.

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 :
 , kg
 , g
 100 , g
 , g
 100 100
 , g
 , %
 , g/l
 , g
 .
 -
 -
 , . 1 (Katerov et al., 1990).
 ,
 ,
 SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).
 .
 1 2.
 , -
 kg, 5,97
 4,84 kg -
 (1). 4,50 kg

The soil type was carbonate chernozem on deep loess.

Some parameters were reported, showing yield and quality of grapes of cv Rusensko bez seme:

- mass per a cluster, g
- mass of 100 berries, g
- percentage of skin of the mass of the berry
- percentage of mesocarp of the mass of the berry
- percentage of rudiments of the mass of the berry
- number of rudiments in 100 berries
- mass of 100 rudiments, g
- content of sugars, %
- content of titratable acids, g/l
- berry resistance to tear off from the fruit stalk, g
- berry resistance to pressure.

The characteristics were performed according to the approved methodology for agrobiological and technological study of the varieties in Bulgarian Ampelography, vol. 1 (Katerov et al., 1990).

The statistical processing of the experimental data was performed using the method of analysis of variance for extraction, and the differences between the variants were established by Duncan's multi-rank test using the software product SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mechanical and chemical analysis of the grapes was performed in the consumptive ripeness.

Summary data for the period of study period was given in Tables 1 and 2.

The data obtained for average yield per a vine showed a tendency of increase of the trait in the treated vines, as the highest was in the variant with gibberellic acid 5,97 kg, followed by the variant with the combined product 4,84 kg and the lowest yield – in the control variant 4,50 kg (Table 1).

1.

2014-2016 .

Table 1. Traits of vines of cv Rusensko bez seme, treated with growth regulators, compared with control, untreated variant during 2014-2016

/Variants	/Traits															
	Average yield per a vine, kg	%	Mass of 1 cluster, g	%	Mass of 100 berries, g	%	% mesocarp of berry mass	%	% skin of berry mass	%	% rudiments of berry mass	%	Number of rudiments in 100 berries	%	Mass of 100 rudiments, g	%
Control	4.50	100	360.11	100	316.30	100	95.05	100	4.33	100	0.61	100	165.67	100	1.10	100
GA ₃	5.97	132.67	412.78*	114.63	361.67**	114.34	96.16**	101.17	3.74	86.37	0.13***	21.31	78.56****	47.47	0.72*	65.45
	4.84	107.56	383.67	106.54	348.95	110.02	96.03	101.03	3.68	84.99	0.40	65.57	114.67***	69.22	0.98	88.09

*, **, ***, LSD 0,05; 0,01; 0,001.

*, **, ***, at LSD <0.05, 0.01; 0.001. All non-star variants have no significant difference with the untreated variant

	(412,78 g),			
	(383,67 g)			
	(360,11 g) (1).	V1	V0	
100				
(V2)	348,95 g			
	100			
	(V1) – 360,67 g.	V1		
(1).				
GA ₃ (V1)	(V2)			
	1			
(96,16%), (96,03%) 1).				
	- 95,05% (
	V1 - 78,69%			
	V2			

The treatment with studied products had a positive influence on the mass of grapes. The highest grape mass was reported on average for the gibberellic acid variant (412,78 g), followed by the average values for that trait, reported in the variant with the combined product (383,67 g) and the lowest values were reported in the control (360,11 g) (Table 1). The difference in reported values between V1 and V0 was statistically proven.

The use of growth regulators resulted in an increase of the mass of 100 berries. In both variants with treatment, an increase in the mass of berries was observed. In the variant of the combined product (V2), it was 348,95 g and exceeded the reported one in the control variant. The highest mass per 100 berries was reported in the variant with gibberellic acid (V1) – 360,67 g. The difference between the values reported at V1 and the control was statistically proven (Table 1).

The results obtained for the percentage of skins of berry mass indicated a decrease in the values of that trait in the variants with GA₃ (V1) and CP (V2) compared to the control variant.

It is obvious from Table 1 that, under the influence of phytohormones, the percentage of mesocarp of the mass of the berry, reported in the treated variants, increased, compared to the control. The highest percentage of mesocarp was reported in the gibberellic acid variant (96,16%), followed by the variant with CP (96,03%) and the control variant – 95,05% (Table 1). Statistical data processing showed evidence of differences.

The percentage of rudiments of berry mass decreased in the treated variants. The highest decrease was at V1 - 78,69% compared to the control and the difference was statistically proven. In V2, the difference with the control variant was

34,43 % (1).
 100
 (V1),
 100 78,65
 (V2)
 114,67 100
 - 165,67 (1).
 100
 V2 0,98 g, V1 - 0,72 g
 1,10 g.
 V1 V0
 (1).
 2.

34.43% (Table 1).
 The effects of tested products on the number of rudiments in 100 berries, compared to the control variant, were proved in both treated variants. In the variant with gibberellic acid (V1), the number of rudiments in 100 berries was 78,65 pcs, and in the variant with CP (V2) 114,67 rudiments in 100 berries were reported. The control variant was with the highest number of rudiments – 165,67 (Table 1).
 The same effect was observed in the trait “mass of 100 rudiments”. The value of that trait in V2 was 0.98 g, in V1 – 0,72 g, and the highest was in the control variant – 1,10 g. The difference between the values reported at V1 and V0 was statistically proven (Table 1).
 The reported data for the technological parameters of grapes were shown in Table 2.

2.

2014-2016

Table 2. Chemical composition and transportability of grapes of vines of cv Rusensko bez seme, treated with growth regulators, compared with control, untreated variant during 2014-2016

/ Variants	/ Traits							
	sugars, %	%	g/l titric acids, g/l	%	resistance of berry to tear off the fruit stalk, g	%	resistance of berry to pressure, g	%
Control	22.45	100	7.02	100	517.78	100	1482.22	100
GA ₃	24.94*	111.09	8.06	114.81	510.00	98.50	1708.89	115.29
	23.88	106.37	7.46	106.27	486.67	93.99	1963.33	132.46

*, **, ***, LSD 0,05; 0,01;0,001.

*, **, ***, at LSD <0.05, 0.01; 0.001. All non-star variants have no significant difference with the untreated variant

2.

Data about sugar content in the consumptive ripeness of the grapes were given in Table 2. They showed that the products studied stimulated sugar accumulation. Both treated variants exceeded the control variant, with

(V1) – 24,94 %,

(V2) 23,88 %

22,45%.

7,46 g/l,

(2).

(V1) – 8,06 g/l.

(V2) (7,02 g/l)

- 1963,33 g,

(1482,22 g) -

(2).

(V1) 1708,89 g.

V0 (517,78 g),

(486,67 g).

(2).

- differences statistically proven.

- The highest sugar content was registered in the variant with gibberellic acid (V1) - 24,94%, the variant with the combined product (V2) had a value of 23,88% and the lowest sugar accumulation was in the control variant - 22,45%.

- The study reported the highest content of titratable acids in the variant treated with gibberellic acid (V1) – 8,06 g/l. The variant with spraying by CP (V2) was 7,46 g/l and with the lowest acidity was the variant with untreated vines (7,02 g/l) (Table 2).

- The differences reported between the variants were minimal and were not proven statistically.

- Data showed that the berries of vine, treated with CP were the most resistant to pressure – 1963,33 g, and the berries of vines of the control variant – with the lowest resistance (1482,22 g) (Table 2). Grapes of the variant, treated with gibberellic acid (V1) showed resistance to pressure of 1708,89 g. The difference between reported values of the control variant and the variant with CP was statistically proved.

- Berry resistance to tear off from the stalk was the highest in the control variant V0 (517,78 g), and the lowest - in the variant treated with combined product (486,67 g). The differences were small and not statistically proven (Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

- Under the influence of the treatment with the products studied in "Rusensko bez seme" vine variety, an increase of the average mass of the cluster was observed, also and mass of 100 berries and % mesocarp increased.

- The use of phyto-hormone products decreased % rudiments, number of

100

rudiments in 100 berries and mass of 100 rudiments.

As a result of the treatment with GA and CP sugar accumulation and transportability increased.

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