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Effects of „ umustim” Humatic Fertilizer on the Development of Above Ground Part and Root System in Production of Vine Planting Material of cv Misket Rusenski

Galina Dyakova*, Ralitsa Mincheva, Svetlana Stoyanova

Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science “Obraztsov Chiflik”, 7007 Rousse, Bulgaria

* -mail: DjakovaRousse@abv.bg

Original scientific paper

Received: 16.07.2019

Accepted: 27.09.2019

Published: 11.11.2019

SUMMARY

The objective of the study was to follow the influence of „ umustim” humatic fertilizer on the production of vine plant material.

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 Misket Rusenski grafted onto SO4 rootstocks. The variant treated with „ umustim”, included 1000 pcs grafted vines in four replications, 250 pcs each, and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv Misket Rusenski, in the same number of replications. The treatment with the humatic product was made by immersing the section at the base of the grafted cuttings in water solution of Humustim

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2014-2016 .

0,2 da

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S04.

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1000 .

250

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48 „ (20ml/l)

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S04,

<0,5.

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(Dimitrova et al., 2010; Tsvetanov et al., 2014). „RootMost”

(Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).

(20ml/l) for 48 hours.

- Based on some of the traits, 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 „ umustim” was found as more efficient for the production of class vines of cv Misket Rusenski, grafted on S04 rootstock. From the mathematical processing of the data, in parameter “average number of roots per a vine” significant differences were found at $P < 0.5$.

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

INTRODUCTION

- The creation of cost-effective vineyards is conditioned to a high extent by the quality of the produced initial vine planting material. Phytosanitary healthy and long-lasting vineyards are created with high-quality vine planting material.

- Improvement of the technology for the production of vine planting material is a prerequisite for the study of fertilizers and growth stimulants that increase the yield of standard vine planting material. The positive effect was found of „Immunocytophyte”, „Humustim”, etc. on the rooting of cuttings in the vine nursery (Dimitrova et al., 2010; Tsvetanov et al., 2014). The „RootMost” growth regulator stimulates the growth of the shoots and the formation of a mature annual increment with greater length, weight and diameter of internodes (Pachev and Prodanova-Marinova, 2016).

- According to some studies, the use of organic stimulants and fertilizers with organic origin is a real opportunity to increase the yield and the quality of

(Tenova, 2012; Koteva et al., 2013; Delchev and Stoyanova, 2015; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016; Vlahova and Popov, 2018).

(Lambers et al., 2006; Magani and Kunchida, 2009; Datta et al., 2011).

(Kirovsky, 2014; Titova, 2014).

(Sengalevich, 2007).

(Otoo et al., 2016).

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- production in different crops (Tenova, 2012; Koteva et al., 2013; Delchev and Stoyanova, 2015; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016; Vlahova and Popov, 2018). The positive effect of the use of foliar fertilizers containing humic acids on the growth of the root system of plants has been proven (Lambers et al., 2006, Magani and Kunchida, 2009, Datta et al., 2011).

- The use of organic compositions having properties of growth stimulants, micro fertilizers and antidepressants allows to reduce the losses in the production of vine planting material, to increase the yield of standard vines and to achieve a good economic effect (Kirovsky, 2014; Titova, 2014).

- "Humustim" fully meets the requirements for the production of environmentally friendly agricultural produce (Sengalevich, 2007).

- The success of the methods of propagation of the vine depends on the variety (Otoo et al., 2016).

- The objective of that study was to provide new data for the effect of soil fertility maintaining by modern means, as the influence of "Humustim" (potassium humate) natural biostimulating organic fertilizer on the production of vine planting material of cv. Misket Rusenski to be determined.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Description of the "Humustim" (potassium humate) natural biostimulating organic fertilizer – The universal product is organic substrate of high quality and has high content of indispensable humic acids and fulvic acids, all macro and microelements, a spectrum of other organic substances, which actively improve and stimulate the physiological activity of plants. „Humustim” has an alkaline reaction – pH 9.

9.

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2014-2016 .

0,2 da

S04.

0,60 m

0,30 m.

2005).

1000

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(Todorov,

250

The main active substances are the potassium salts of humic acids, that guarantee accelerated growth and development of habitus and the root system of the treated plants.

Along with this technology of application, potassium humate is easily and efficiently used in treatment seed and planting material (berries, fruit trees and vine planting material) by immersing before planting.

The plant material (seed and root system) being processed by this method increases the volume of lateral root branches several times, which provides more intensive intake of nutrients from the soil and the water providing, ensuring their normal development and rooting.

Growth accelerating is accompanied by activation of photosynthesis, biosynthesis of green pigment, regulation of carbohydrate, protein and energy metabolism. The immune system of the plants significantly increases.

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, as cuttings of Misket Rusenski table cultivar were used for rooting, grafted onto SO4. 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 „Humustim” included 1000 pcs grafted vines, in four replications of 250 pcs each and was compared with a control (untreated) variant with grafted vines of cv. Misket Rusenski, with the same number of replications.

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 48
 (20ml/l)
 V0 -
 V1 -
 (20ml/l)
 48
 18
 SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).

- The treatment with "Humustim" (potassium humate) natural biostimulating organic fertilizer was done by immersing the heels of grafted cuttings in „Humustim" water solution (20ml/l) at exposure of 48 hours.

- The soil type is carbonate chernozem on deep loess. The soil is moderately supplied 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:

- **V0** – grafted and stratified cuttings without treatment

- **V1** – grafted and stratified cuttings treated with „Humustim", by immersing the heels of grafted cuttings in „Humustim" water solution (20ml/l) for 48 hours.

- Biometric measurements were taken on a sample of 18 class vines of each variant. The number of shoots and the number of stepped up roots per a vine 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 main trait characterizing the production of vine planting material is the yield of rooted vines. It is influenced by all changes in the factors determining the normal course of rooting, growth and development of grafted cuttings.

- Biometric measurements give an idea of the formation and growth of the root system and the above-ground part of the

- grafts derived from grafted cuttings.

- The results obtained were unidirectional and the average values of the traits were shown in Tables 1 and 2.

- **The number of shoots** is of great importance and the basis for determination of first-class grafted and rooted vines. From the data obtained a significant increase was observed in the number of shoots per a vine in the variant, treated with „Humustim”, compared with the same trait in the untreated variant, the differences being small and statistically unproven (Table 1).

Table 1. Effects of „Humustim” organic biostimulating fertilizer on the number of shoots in the production of vine planting material of cv Misket Rusenski

Variants	Number of shoots per a vine	%	LSD Duncan LSD after the method of Duncan
V0 - - Control	1.28 ^{n.s.}	100,0	a
V1 - - with „Humustim”	1.55 ^{n.s.}	121.1	a

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

In the treated variant, the number of shoots, on average per a vine, was 1.55, exceeding by 21.1% the number of shoots per a vine of the control variant (1.28 pcs).

The authors, in a previous study on the effect of „Humustim” on the qualities of vine planting material of Zornitsa seedless variety, have found differences, again in favor of the number of shoots in the treated variant, which were statistically proven at a confidence level $P < 0.05$, via Duncan test (Dyakova et al., 2018). That fact allowed us to conclude that the biology of the variety influenced the degree of impact of the humic product.

Another very important trait, which

<0.5.

number of roots per a vine, evidence was found at a level of significance $P < 0.5$.

CONCLUSIONS

- The development of the root and above-ground parts of the grafts of cv Misket Rusenski showed that in the variant of treating with „Humustim”, more highly developed class vines were obtained.
- On average, over the entire study period, in the above-shown variant, the plants were characterized with a higher average number of stepped up roots and a higher number of shoots.
- The biology of the variety influenced on the degree of impact of the humic product

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450”

„Lebosol –

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„7007

Study on the Influence of „Lebosol - Potassium 450” Leaf Fertilizer on Some Agrobiological and Technological Parameters of Vines of Prista Dessert Variety

Galina Dyakova*, Ralitsa Mincheva, Svetlana Stoyanova

Institute of agriculture and seed science "Obraztsov Chiflik", 7007 Rousse, Bulgaria

* -mail: DyakovaRousse@abv.bg

Original scientific paper

Received: 16.08.2019

Accepted: 30.09.2019

Published: 11.11.2019

SUMMARY

„Lebosol –
450”
2014-2015
0,5 da
S04.
1,20 m / 2,70 m.
„Lebosol – 450”
5
-

The objective of the study was to determine the influence of „Lebosol – Potassium 450” on some agrobiological and technological parameters of vines of Prista table variety.

The experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2015 at the Experimental vineyard of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" on an area of 0.5 da with Prista dessert variety, as the vines were grafted onto S04 rootstocks. The treated vines were fruiting and with half-standard Guyot formation, at a planting density of 1.20 m / 2.70 m. The experiment included a variant with treatment with „Lebosol – Potassium 450” liquid fertilizer and a control, in three replications with 5 pcs vines each.

Average for the period of study, higher values of biometric traits were registered in the variant with the fertilization with potassium microelement,

compared to the control variant, as the reported differences were statistically insignificant. The values of the biometric parameters in years varied in relatively narrow limits.

Positive differences have been reported that were statistically insignificant, but as they were unidirectional over the whole period of study, they showed a sustainable tendency.

Key words: leaf fertilizers, vine, fertility, grapes quality

INTRODUCTION

Among the major challenges facing agriculture are increasing yield and supporting the growth and development of plants under conditions of abiotic and biological stress (Reynolds et al., 2011).

According to some studies, the use of stimulants and bio-fertilizers of organic origin is a real opportunity to increase the yield and quality of production in different crops (Tenova, 2012; Koteva et al., 2013; Delchev and Stoyanova, 2015; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016; Vlahova and Popov, 2018).

Potassium is one of the elements of particular importance for the proper functioning of many physiological processes, for the growth of crops, for the quality and quantity of yield, also and for the crop tolerance to stress (Zorb et al., 2014; Ivanova-Kovacheva et al., 2018).

It has a crucial role in reducing water loss of plants at high temperatures of the air and under conditions of drought.

According to previous studies, in plants under drought conditions, the intensity of photosynthesis is directly related to potassium levels. The addition of potassium increases the yield of the vines as a result of the increased number and weight of clusters (Amiri and Fallahi, 2007).

(Reynolds et al., 2011).

(Tenova, 2012; Koteva et al., 2013; Delchev and Stoyanova, 2015; Prodanova-Marinova, 2016; Vlahova and Popov, 2018).

(Zorb et al., 2014; Ivanova-Kovacheva et al., 2018).

(Amiri and Fallahi, 2007).

2007).

(Chaerle et al.,

450"

„Lebosol –

5,3 g,

380 g,

1,5 t/da.

16%

4 g/cm³

500-600 m.

„Lebosol –

450" -

3 %

(N) 45 g/l 30 %
(K₂O) 450

g/l

2014-2015

0,5 da

S04.

There is also a strong correlation between the stock of vines with potassium and the quality of grape must.

An explanation has not been still given how potassium deficiency or relative deficiency of potassium influence on photosynthesis, which requires subsequent studies to be conducted in this direction, to explain these processes (Chaerle et al., 2007).

The objective of the study was to determine the influence of „Lebosol – Potassium 450” on some agrobiological and technological traits of vines of Prista table variety after spraying with the micro-mineral fertilizer during the various stages of vegetation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Description of Prista variety - Table vine variety. It matures on August 15, before the Cardinal variety. The cluster is large, 380 g, semi-compacted. The berry is large, 5,3 g, oval, green-yellow. The consistence is crisp, the taste is misket. The grapes yield is 1.5 t/da. At consumptive maturity, the grapes contain 16% sugars and 4 g/cm³ acids. It is transportable and with increased resistance to botrytis grey rot.

The variety is suitable for the production of early ripening grapes in the open air and in greenhouses. It can also be grown in semi-mountainous places with altitudes up to 500-600 m.

Description of "Lebosol - Potassium 450" - The micromineral fertilizer contains 3% amide nitrogen (N) 45 g/l and 30% water-soluble potassium oxide (K₂O) 450 g/l and can be mixed with conventional plant protection products.

The experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2015 at the Experimental vine planting of IASS "Obraztsov chiflik" on an area of 0.5 da with Prista table variety, with vines grafted onto SO4 rootstocks. The treated vines were fruit-bearing and with half standard Guyot formation, with a planting density of

1,20 m / 2,70 m.

„Lebosol –
450” (0,5 l/da)
5

16
4 2
8

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(2014-2015).

2-

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:

- 1 , g
- 100 , g
- 1 , kg

:

- , %
- , g/dm³

:

- , g
- , g

. 1 (Katerov et al., 1990).

SPSS 19.0 (Ganeva, 2016).

1.20 m / 2.70 m.

The experiment was conducted under conditions of conventional farming and included a variant treated with Lebosol - Potassium 450 (0.5 l/da) and a control in three replications with 5 pcs vines each. The variations in buds of the vines with 16 buds was realized in 4 spurs of 2 buds and 1 fruiting cane with 8 buds.

The vines were fertilized four times – twice before flowering, in the phase of cluster formation and at the beginning of ripening.

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

The observations of the study were for 2-year period (2014-2015). Some parameters showing yield and quality of grapes of Prista cultivar were reported:

Agrobiological traits:

- Number of clusters per a vine
- Mass of one cluster, g
- Mass of 100 berries, g
- Average yield per a vine, kg

Technological parameters:

Chemical composition:

- Sugars, %
- Titric acids, g/dm³

Transportability of grapes:

- Resistance of berry to pressure, g
- Resistance of berry to tear off the fruit stalk, g

The characteristics were performed according to the approved methodology for agrobiological and technological study of the Bulgarian Ampelography varieties, 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

The reported data for agrobiological and technological parameters indicated a trend towards a higher yield of the treated vines, as recorded differences between control and treated variants were slight and statistically unproven.

Table 1. Traits of vines of cv Prista, treated with Lebosol – Potassium 450, compared with control, untreated variant during 2014-2015

Traits	cv Prista	
	Lebosol – 450 variant with Lebosol – Potassium 450	control
Number of clusters per a vine	7,50	5,40
Mass of one cluster, g	513,50	450,50
Mass of 100 berries, g	561,78	542,11
Average yield per a vine, kg	3,73	2,51

The data from the analysis of the agrobiological traits were listed in Table 1. The values of all traits in the treated variant exceeded the corresponding in the control variant.

The average values for the period of study of the chemical composition and transportability were presented in Table 2.

Chemical composition

- *content of sugars.* Higher percentages of sugars (21.22%) were reported for the study period in grapes of the variant with the tested product. In the control variant sugar content was 18.30% (Table 2).

The differences between the variants were not statistically proven.

- *content of total acids.* In our study, a lower content of acids was

2). 450 (4,50 g/dm³) (Lebosol - Potassium 450) (Table 2). The grapes harvested from untreated vines had 5.41 g / dm³ of total acids.

The differences were minimal and not statistically proven.

2.

Lebosol – Potassium 450, 2014-2015

Table 2. Chemical composition and transportability of grapes of vines of cv Prista, treated with Lebosol – Potassium 450, compared with control, untreated variant during 2014-2015

Traits	cv Prista vines	
	Lebosol– Potassium 450 variant with Lebosol– Potassium 450	control
Sugars, %	21,22	18,30
Titric acids, g/dm ³	4,50	5,41
Endurance of berry to pressure, g	1403,00	1436,67
Resistance of berry to tear off from the fruit stalk, g	530	630

Transportability of grapes

In addition to the mechanical composition, for the table vine varieties, the appearance of the grapes and the resistance of berry to pressure and tear off from the fruit stalk are extremely important. The latter characteristics are directly related to the cracking and rot of grapes and indirectly to their transportability, storage and organoleptic qualities. According to Katerov and Ivanov (1967), the typical first class table varieties showed berry endurance to pressure more than 1500 g and resistance to tear off from the fruit stalk – more than 350 g.

Katerov and Ivanov (1967),

1500 g
350 g.

The consistency of the berries of those cultivars should be pulpy, pulpy-crisp or juicy-pulpy, the skin – moderately thick, fragile, and the seeds – small in number.

2. 1403,00 g, 1436,67 g.

- 630,00 g 530,00 g

(2).

- berry endurance to pressure.

The influence of the leaf fertilizer on the endurance of berry to pressure of cv Prista was presented in Table 2. The data indicated that the endurance to pressure of the berry of the treated vines was 1403,00 g, and the untreated vines had resistance to pressure of 1436,67 g.

The differences between the variants were not proved statistically, but were expressed every year as a tendency.

- resistance of berry to tear off from the fruit stalk

Compared to the control variant, the treated vines had lower values of that trait, 630,00 g and 530,00 g, respectively (Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

The influence of the Lebosol - Potassium 450 liquid fertilizer on Prista vine variety was positive for all the agrobiological and technological parameters and the values obtained in most of the studied traits exceeded the reported data in the control (untreated) variant.

Considering that in the study of the observed parameters measurements and analysis were made of the production of all the plants of the replications of the variants, it could be assumed that the presented data outlined a trend.

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(*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.)

1*, 2

1, 5600
2, 4003

Study on Some Biochemical Parameters in Two Different Siberian Sea Buckthorn Syrups (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.)

Teodora Mihova^{1*}, Petya Ivanova²

¹Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan, Bulgaria

²Food Research and Development Institute, 4003 Plovdiv, Bulgaria

*E-mail: teodora.mihova@gmail.com

Original scientific paper

Received: 08.07.2019

Accepted: 20.09.2019

Published: 11.11.2019

SUMMARY

The aim of this investigation is to study the changes in the biochemical parameters of fresh fruit of Siberian sea buckthorn and cold pressed and thermally processed syrup.

The plant cultivation, analysis of the fruits and the product has been carried out at RIMSA - Troyan.

It was found that the total content of pectin, tannins and ascorbic acid was higher in the cold pressed syrup compared to the thermally processed syrup due to the combined process and thermal processes in the second variant of the final product.

Key words: *Hippophae rhamnoides* L., Siberian sea buckthorn, biochemical composition, cold pressed syrup, thermally processed syrup

Hippophae rhamnoides L.,

INTRODUCTION

L.), (*Hippophae rhamnoides*)

Eleagnaceae.

VII

„hippo“ – „phaos,” –

80-

(Li and Schroeder, 1996; Mingyu et al., 2001; Yang, 2001; Yang, 2009, Dharmananda, 2004; Mondeshka, 2005; Yakimishen et al., 2006; Piřat et al., 2015).

Siberian sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.) is a valuable medicinal plant in the family Eleagnaceae. It is distributed in Europe, Japan, the Himalayas, Altai, Tibet. It is grown as an agricultural plant in Germany, France, Finland, India, China etc.

The first written information about the therapeutic properties of sea buckthorn was found in the 7th century BC in Tibetan medical literature.

The origin of the name of the plant (from the Greek "hippo" - a horse, "phaos" - shiny) comes from ancient times, when they fed the horses with sea buckthorn, resulting in their hair becoming shiny. In ancient times, all parts of the plant were used for therapeutic purposes: fruits, leaves, bark and even roots. Its fruits are among the most nutritious plants that are rich in vitamins, polyphenols, minerals and organic acids. They are most commonly used to make sea buckthorn oil, which is being a powerful antioxidant, and also proven regenerative properties. It is used in the treatment of frostbite, slowly healing wounds or eczema, radiation burns caused by the Chernobyl explosion.

Sea buckthorn juice was used to prepare drinks for space missions in the 1980s, and Russian cosmonauts even had cosmetic products (Li and Schroeder, 1996; Mingyu et al, 2001; Yang, 2001; Yang, 2009; Dharmananda, 2004; Mondeshka, 2005; Yakimishen et al., 2006; Piřat et al., 2015).

The juice is an extremely effective product for boosting the immune system. Jelly, juice, purees, sauces, compotes and jam are made from sea buckthorn fruits. All nutrients of sea buckthorn normalize the functioning of the gastrointestinal tract. It has a beneficial effect on colitis, gastritis and ulcers, as

(Kallio et al., 1999; Kallio et al., 2002; Rosch et al., 2003; Mondeshka, 2005; Zadernowski et al., 2005; Piłat et al., 2015).

well as on lipid metabolism in the liver.

Their antioxidant properties protect the body from cardiovascular disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis and lower blood cholesterol levels (Kallio et al., 1999; Kallio et al., 2002; Rosch et al., 2003; Mondeshka, 2005; Zadernowski et al., 2005; Piłat et al., 2015).

The purpose of the present study is to follow the change in the basic biochemical parameters of a pre-selected genotype of Siberian sea buckthorn into processed fruit syrups obtained through two technological approaches.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Raw materials

Siberian sea buckthorn is early ripening - at the end of July - until the middle of August. The fruits are large, oval. The taste is similar to cornel-tree fruit - sweet, slightly sour, but with a specific aroma of pineapple.

The chemical analyzes were made in the chemical laboratory of the Institute. The following chemical parameters were monitored:

- Refractometer dry matter (%); EN 12143;
- Active acidity (pH), BDS 11688;
- Total sugars, (%), BDS 7169-89;
- Total titratable acidity, (%), BDS 6996;
- Ascorbic acid content (mg/%), BDS 11812 91;
- Tanning substances (%) - according to Leventhal's method;
- Pectin, % according to the method of Melitz.

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- Tanning substances (%) - according to Leventhal's method;
- Pectin, % according to the method of Melitz.

Experimental design

Fruits were grown in the demonstration field of RIMSA, Troyan and were processed into fruit syrup by two technological approaches thermally and no thermally treated.

3.

“NS-750 Kuvings Silent Juicer”,

1.2 g 1 : 1.5
1000 ml,

“NS-750 Kuvings Silent Juicer”,

1.2 g 1 : 1.5
1000 ml,

96-98° 15
30

1, 2

The technological stages for producing fruit syrups in the first variant are as follows: acceptance, inspection, washing, preparation of cold pressed juice with NS-750 Kuvings Silent Juicer, whose advantage is the low speed extraction of juice.

Thus the fruit juice was preserved, sugar was added in a ratio of 1 : 1.5 and 1.2 g citric acid per 1000ml. It was homogenized, filled in pre-washed and dried glass packages, sealed and stored.

The second technological approach was carried out at the following stages: acceptance, inspection, washing, preparation of cold-pressed juice with ‘NS-750 Kuvings Silent Juicer’ juicer, mixing with additional materials as sugar in a ratio of 1 : 1.5 and 1.2 g citric acid per 1000 ml. It was homogenized, filled in pre-washed and dried glass containers, sealed, pasteurized outdoor at 96-98°C for 15 minutes and cooled for 30 minutes then it was stored.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The biochemical characteristic of Siberian sea buckthorn fruit and processed juice is presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

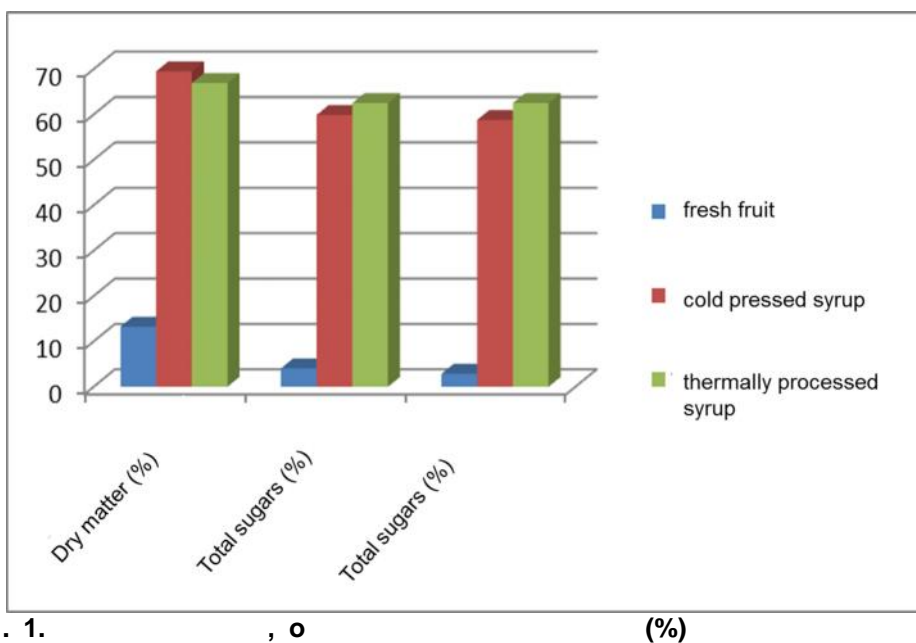
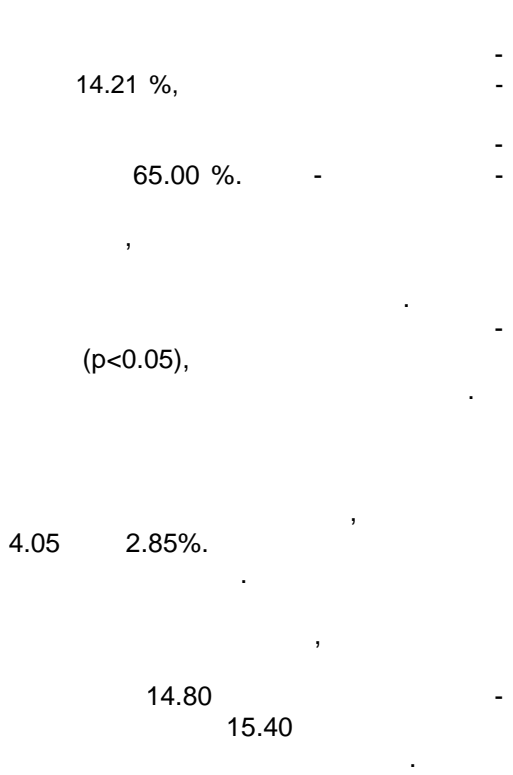


Fig. 1. Dry matter, total and invert sugars (%) in fresh fruit, cold pressed syrup and thermally processed syrup in Siberian sea buckthorn



The dry matter of raw material is low in fruits (14.21%). While according to the syrup requirements, it should not be below 65.00% when sugar is added. A higher dry matter content is obtained in cold pressing without any heat treatment in comparison with thermally processed syrup.

The data are statistically distinguishable ($p < 0.05$) due to the method of producing the syrup.

The carbohydrate content in Siberian sea buckthorn is low. It is represented as total sugars and invert sugar, respectively 4.05 and 2.85%. No sucrose was reported in the fruits.

When sugar was added according to the recipe in the products, the amount of total sugars increased significantly from 14.80 in cold pressed syrup to 15.40 in thermally processed syrup.

Comparative analysis shows that the content of the total sugars and the invert sugar are dominating as a result of heat treatment in thermally processed syrup compared to cold pressed one.

For both types of syrups, the percentage of total sugars meets the requirement of not less than 61%.

Data are statistically distinguishable ($p < 0.05$) due to the syrup preparation method.

For the same reason, the acid content, such as malic acid was significantly lower (0.98%) in the products than the raw material (1.24%).

The significantly high content of organic acids (1.24%) is the reason that the fruits are not recommended for fresh consumption. They are better for processing.

($p < 0.05$),
61%.
(0.98%)
(1.24%).
(1.24%)

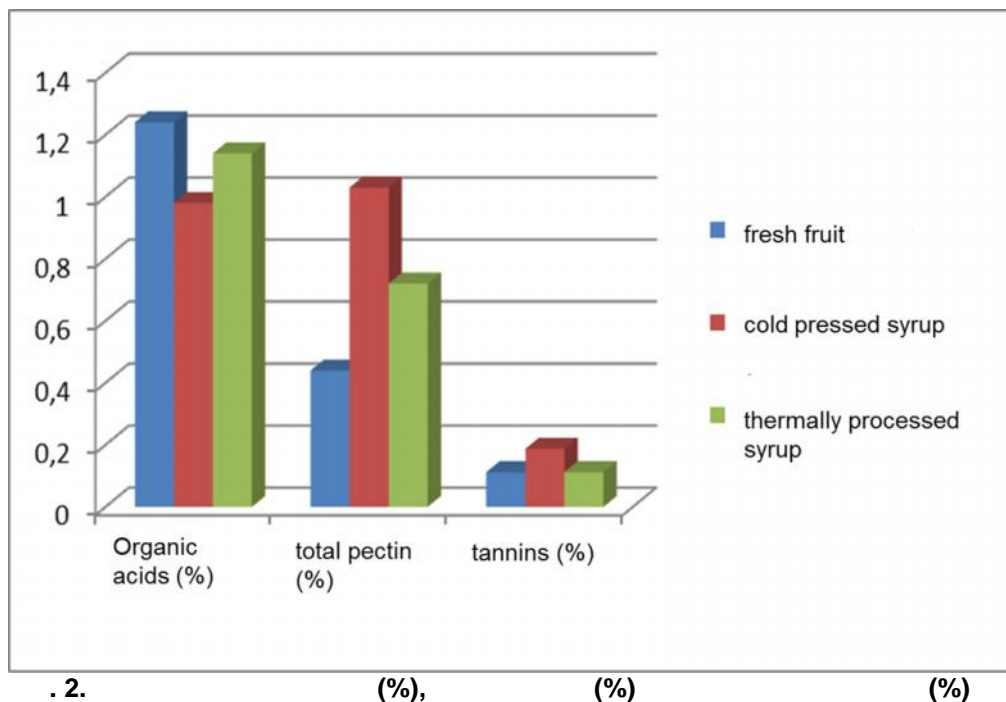


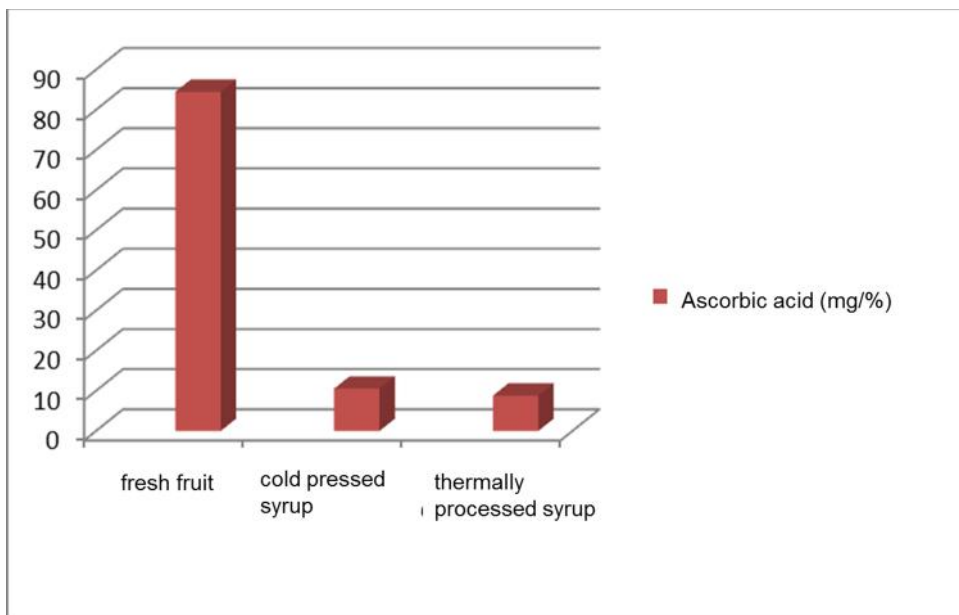
Fig. 2. Organic acids (%), total pectin (%) and tannins (%) in fresh fruit, cold pressed syrup and thermally processed syrup of Siberian sea buckthorn

As a result of the technological processes, the content of total pectin and tannins is increased compared to the raw material (Figure 2).

Comparative analysis shows that their percentage is higher in the cold-pressed syrup than thermally processed one.

Data are statistically distinguishable ($p < 0.05$) due to the syrup preparation method.

($p < 0.05$),



. 3.

(mg/%)

Fig. 3 Ascorbic acid (mg/%) in fresh fruit, cold pressed syrup and thermally processed syrup in Siberian sea buckthorn

(84.48 mg/%)

8

10

Analyzed ascorbic acid (84.48 mg/%) in fresh fruit, decreased its content 8 times as a result of technological processes and due to oxidation processes occurring in during the processing of cold pressing and nearly 10 times due to combined technologies during thermal processing.

($p < 0.05$),

(3).

Data are statistically distinguishable ($p < 0.05$) due to the syrup preparation method (Figure 3).

CONCLUSIONS

The assortment with non-traditional, unknown for Bulgaria product is increasing.

The biochemical composition of the raw material and fruit syrups from the sea buckthorn, using two technological approaches, was studied.

- Siberian sea buckthorn fruits are
- not recommended for fresh consumption
- due to the high content of organic acids, but better for processing.

The content of dry matter, total pectin and tannins in the products increases compared to the raw material and the amount of organic acids decreases as a result of technological processes.

- In terms of dry matter content, total pectin, tannins, ascorbic acid, are higher in cold pressed syrup than heat-treated syrup. This is due to the combined
- technological and thermal processes in
- the second variant of the finished product.

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(*Aesculus hippocasstanum*)

1*, 1**, 1, 2

1, 2

Comparison between Number of Flower (in Bunch) and Fruits at Horse Chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocasstanum*)

Kimete Lluga^{1*}, Kemajl Kurteshi^{1**}, Kasum Letaj¹, Smajl Rizani²

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, Kosovo

²UBT - University of Business and Technology

Emails: rizanikimete@yahoo.com*; kkurteshi@yahoo.com**

Original scientific paper

Received: 05.07.2019

Accepted: 30.08.2019

Published: 11.11.2019

SUMMARY

hippocasstanum) (Aesculus
30
(Aesculus hippocasstanum)
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Aesculus hippocasstanum,

Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocasstanum*) is a large tree, growing till 30 metres. The main objective of the study is to compare number of flower and fruits at horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocasstanum*). We investigate the number of flower and fruits in bunch in park of city at centre of city of Gjilan, and periphery of city.

According to our investigation the number of flowers and fruits is lesser in centre of city, comparing to the number of flowers and fruits in periphery of city.

Key words: horse chestnuts, *Aesculus hippocasstanum*, flowers

INTRODUCTION

The European horse-chestnut is a mesophytic tree, growing in moist

deciduous broad-leaved forests under a warm temperate climate. It thrives especially at the bottom of shady ravines on limestone bedrock and on alluvial soils in association with hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), but also in mountain mixed forests up to 1600 m altitude (Horvat, 1974).

There are several factors affecting androgenesis in many species, such as genotypes, growth of donor plants, pretreatments of anthers, composition of medium and culture conditions (Assani et al., 2003; Hofer, 2004). Androgenic response is genetically controlled and is affected by environmental factors. Genotype is the most crucial factor for androgenic response *in vitro* androgenesis in apple (Höfer, 2004; Höfer et al., 2008).

The influence of temperature and nutrition in different crop species is well documented (Touraev et al., 1996; Smykal, 2000; Shariatpanahi et al., 2006).

(*Carpinus betulus*), 1600 m (Horvat, 1974).

(Assani et al., 2003; Hofer, 2004). *in vitro* (Höfer, 2004; Höfer et al., 2008).

(Touraev et al., 1996; Smykal, 2000; Shariatpanahi et al., 2006).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

During the spring in 2013, number of flowers in bunch and fruits were counted from 5 trees at 2 sites: in park of the city located in centre of city, and in periphery of the city Gjilani. From each tree we counted the number of flowers in two bunches.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of investigation are presented in Table 1. The number of flowers and fruits are smaller in centre of city comparing with periphery part of city. We counted the number of flowers in 10 trees, from each trees in one bunch.

The higher number of flowers in centre part of city was 18 flowers, while in periphery it was 19 flowers. The smaller number of flowers in centre part of city was 11 flowers, while in periphery it was 13 flowers.

The average number of flowers in centre part of city was 13.9, while in periphery the average number of flowers was 16.

The higher number of fruits in centre part of city was 12 fruits, while in periphery it was 14 fruits. The smaller number of fruits in centre part of city was 5 fruits, while in periphery it was 7 fruits.

The average number of fruits in centre part of city was 8.2, while in periphery the average number of fruits was 10.4.

1.	-
10	,
18,	
19.	-
11,	
13.	-
13.9,	
16.	-
12,	
14.	-
5,	
7.	-
8.2,	
10.4.	-

1.

Table 1. Average number of flowers and fruits in centre part and periphery of the city Gjilani

Number of trees	Number of flower in bunch, centre of city	Number of fruits in bunch centre of city	Number of flower in bunch, periphery of city	Number of fruits in bunch periphery of city
1	14	7	19	10
2	17	9	16	10
3	12	7	15	8
4	18	12	18	14
5	14	9	15	11
6	12	8	12	8
7	11	5	17	7
8	13	8	13	8
9	17	11	19	12
10	11	6	18	8
	139	82	160	104
Total number of flower				
Average number of flower	13.9	8.2	16	10.4

Environmental factors have impact in reduction of numbers of flowers and fruits, such as pollution (release gasses from vehicles), temperature, etc.

Temperature of about 4-5 °C was optimal for horse chestnut androgenic embryo induction which correlated with the results of Höfer et al. (1999) and Garcia et al. (2009).

Also, cold treatment slows the degradation process in anther tissue, thus protecting microspores from toxic compounds released in decaying anthers and so assures the survival of a greater portion of embryogenic pollen grains as compared to heat treatment (Duncan and Heberle, 1976).

Low temperature also increases the frequency of endo-reduplication leading to an increase of spontaneously doubled-

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Low temperature also increases the frequency of endo-reduplication leading to an increase of spontaneously doubled-

1980), (Amssa et al., 1980) as haploid plants (Amssa et al., 1980) as well as induces many morphological, physiological and hormonal changes in plant cells.

CONCLUSIONS

According to obtained results we can conclude that the number of flowers and fruits in bunch of horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocasstanum*), it was higher at trees in periphery of city comparing with them in centre of city.

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