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Growth and reproductive characteristics of introduced apple cultivars

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SUMMARY

The following introduced apple cultivars are studied: 'Melrose', 'Reanda', 'Revena', 'Retina', 'Pilot' and 'Topaz', engrafted on rootstock '106', as 'Pingo', 'Remo', 'Reglindis', 'Idared', 'Gravenstein' and 'Rosenisenapfel' – grafted on seedling rootstock. They were tested in the soil and climate conditions in the region of Troyan, under non-irrigated conditions. Their main morphological and biological characteristics were found: growth rate – tree sizes and trunk cross sectional area (TCSA); period of blossoming and ripening; sizes, colouring of fruits and taste qualities. Chemical analyses of fresh fruit samples were conducted.

The greatest growth rate had cultivars 'Gravenstein', 'Reglindis' and 'Idared', with the respective TCSA 484 cm²; 435 cm²; 346 cm².

Fruits ripened at the end of August until the first days of October. The earliest ripening stage reached fruits of 'Gravenstein', and the latest those of 'Melrose'. The fruit weight in the observed fruits was from 63 g for 'Idared', to 194 g for 'Melrose'. Fruits of 'Rosenisenapfel',

- , 100g. :
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 1.75%.
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 28,1%
 (, 1964;
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 72% . 1989
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 10000 (, 1964).

'Pingo' and 'Reglindis' were also more large-sized with fruit weight over 100 g.

Key words: pomology, apples, cultivars

INTRODUCTION

Apple occupies a leading position in the production of fruit orchards in the world (Dimitrova & Sotirov, 2015). This is due to its great adaptability and its importance for fruit production (Iliev & Penev, 1964). Leading apple producers are countries, such as China, USA, Turkey and some EU countries – Italy, France, Poland and Germany (Dzhuvinov et al., 2008).

Apple is the most common type of fruit in the temperate zone (Mitov et al., 1990)

The cultivation of this fruit species in our country, after the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878, was on a small scale as in 1903 its areas and only 1.75%. In the 60s their share was 28.1% of the orchards (Iliev & Penev, 1964; Radomirska, 2007). Apple takes the first place in Bulgaria according to areas and economic importance. By 1989 almost 72% of the areas were occupied by cultivars from the group of Golden and Red Delicious, as cultivars such as 'Jonathan', 'Ayvaniya' and 'Karastoyanka' were below 3% (Dzhuvinov, 2004). More than 10000 apple cultivars are known in the world (Iliev & Penev, 1964).

In recent years of changing market demands are brought and

(Dzuvinov et al. 2002;
Dinkova 2008; . 2009).

12

tested a number of new apple cultivars. Increasing interest in organic fruit production also requires testing and the establishment of appropriate new cultivars (Dzuvinov et al. 2002; Dinkova 2008; Dinkova et al., 2009).

The purpose of present research is the study of 12 introduced apple cultivars and to establish certain morphological and biological characteristics in their cultivation in mountain conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The main morphological and biological characteristics of the following introduced apple cultivars are studied: 'Melrose', 'Reanda', 'Revena', 'Retina', 'Pilot' and 'Topaz', engrafted on rootstock '106', and 'Pingo', 'Remo', 'Reglindis', 'Idared'; 'Gravenstein' and 'Rosenisenapfel' - grafted on seedling rootstock. They are grown in the collection garden of RIMSA-Troyan, established in the project FAMAD in 2000. The trees were planted in soil holes with scheme 4x2 m for those engrafted on MM106 rootstock and respectively 6x5 m on a seedling rootstock.

They are grown according to the conventional technology in RIMSA Troyan, without any irrigation and plant protection. Prunings were carried to lighten the crowns. Interrows are grassed.

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14
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486 m².
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- 154 m².
106

The growth rate was determined – tree sizes and TCSA.

Blossoming and ripening periods of fruits were determined. Laboratory tests of fruit were conducted, taking into account the size, the colour of the fruit skin and taste qualities.

The chemical analysis of fresh fruit samples was conducted in RIMSA-Troyan to determine the basic biochemical composition.

Studies were carried out according to Methods for Studying Plant Resources in Fruit Orchard Cultivars (Nedev et al., 1979).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The area of the survey is characterized by favorable conditions for apple cultivation. The tested introduced apple cultivars found suitable soil and climate conditions for growth and development. For the cultivars that have been grown on a seedling rootstock for 14-year period, the largest cross section of the trunk, and hence the greatest growth force have 'Reglindis' and 'Gravenstein', 436 cm² and 486 cm². They exceed other cultivars sometimes according to this indicator, and trees of 'Remo' cultivar have the smallest trunk cross sectional area – 154 cm².

In cultivars grown on MM 106 rootstock, trunk cross-sections

109 m²,
 168 m²,
 54 m²,
 85.7 m³,
 76.4 m³,
 19.6 m³ (1).

have more similar values ranging from 109 cm² for Reanda to 168 cm² in Melrose. In 'Topaz' trunk cross section area reached 54 cm², but it does not get better development on this rootstock and most of the trees dropped out over the years.

There were no significant differences in volume of crowns – an indicator that also characterizes the growth rate of trees in the tested cultivars. The largest volume of crowns reached 'Idared' – 85.7 m³, 'Gravenstein' – 76.4 m³. 'Reanda' trees had the smallest crowns – 19.6 m³ (Table 1).

1. – 14

Table 1. Dimensions of the trees – 14 years old

/Cultivar	/Cross section m ²	/Tree height m	/Crown height m	/Average diameter m	/Crown volume m ³
/Gravenstein	484,39	7.80	6,6	6,7	76,37
/Remo	154,14	6.70	5,6	5,0	41,03
/Reanda	109,00	4.20	3,8	5,2	19,65
/Idared	346,82	8.50	7,1	6,5	85,74
/Retina	161,23	5.10	4,5	5,5	29,14
/Pilot	147,21	6.20	5,6	5,4	44,31
/Revena	161,23	5.40	4,7	4,9	28,32
/Rosenisenapfel	296,26	6.30	5,3	7,0	51,45
/Pingo	183,44	5.80	4,7	5,3	30,64
/topaz	53,82	2.40	1,6	2,0	1,34
/Reglindis	435,99	7.20	6,1	6,0	58,42
/Melrose	168,47	6.10	5,4	6,2	47,31

Tested cultivars form crowns, well garnished with twigs. 'Gravenstein', 'Pingo', 'Reglindis', 'Melrose' and 'Remo' formed denser crowns. 'Pilot' formed a loose crown garnished mostly with short branches, and 'Rosenisenapfel', 'Idared', 'Revena'

and 'Reanda' formed looser crowns.

In a more acute angle come out the skeletal branches in – 'Gravenstein', 'Reglindis', 'Idared', 'Revena', 'Remo', 'Pilot', while others are more horizontal (more widely opened).

Due to the prominent alternativeness of that fruit species and the abundant fruit bearing in 2015, in 2016 the yield was low. Not all of the studied apple cultivars set enough fruit buds and a good rate of blossoming. 'Reglindis', 'Idared', 'Retina', 'Reanda' and 'Remo' had very poor blossoming. Rosenisenapfel, Revena had great blossoming rate, and 'Gravenstein', 'Pingo' and 'Melrose' had good blossoming rate.

In the conditions of the region of Troyan, blossoming of studied apple cultivars in most cases started in the third decade of April. The full blossoming in different cultivars lasted from 7 to 9 days. The blossoming phase finished in the second decade of May (Table 2).

Due to the higher temperatures in the end of winter months, blossoming occurred relatively earlier in the spring of 2016. It started in the first decade of April and finished in the second decade of the same month. Due to

and 'Reanda' formed looser crowns.

In a more acute angle come out the skeletal branches in – 'Gravenstein', 'Reglindis', 'Idared', 'Revena', 'Remo', 'Pilot', while others are more horizontal (more widely opened).

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4-5

- the higher temperatures in this period, the full blossoming occurred in the short period of 4-5 days.

2.

Table 2. Phenology of blossoming

/Cultivar	Beginning of blossoming	Full blossoming	End of blossoming
2015			
/Gravenstein			
/ Remo	22.04	29.04-8.05	14.05
/Reanda	24.04	28.04-6.05	13.05
/Idared			
/Retina	22.04	30.04-4.05	9.05
/Pilot	28.04	2-10.05	15.05
/Revena	19.04	28.04-6.05	11.05
/Rosenisenapfel			
/Pingo	27.04	2-9.05	15.05
/Topaz	22.04	26.04-6.05	12.05
/Reglindis			
/Melrose	20.04	27.04-3.05	6.05
2016			
/Gravenstein			
/ Remo	3.04	05-10.04	11.04
/Reanda	6.04	8-12.04	13.04
/Idared	5.04	7-11.04	13.04
/Idared	6.04	8-11.04	12.04
Retina	8.04	10-12.04	13.04
/Pilot	6.04	8-12.04	13.04
/Rewena	11.04	12-15.04	16.04
/Rosenisenapfel			
/Pingo	7.04	9-13.04	15.04
/Pingo	4.04	5-10.04	12.04
/Topaz			
/Reglindis	7.04	9-12.04	13.04
/Melrose	7.04	9-13.04	15.04

- The fruits of apple cultivars observed under the conditions of Troyan, ripen in the period from the end of August to the first days of October (Table 3).

(3). - o

- The earliest ripening stage reached fruits of 'Gravenstein', and the latest those of 'Melrose'. Harvesting period of individual

5-6 ,
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 30-40% .
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- cultivars was about 5-6 days, then
- fruits remained a long time on the tree, but 30-40% of cultivars 'Idared', Rosenisenapfel, 'Remo' and 'Reglindis' dropped off.

Size of fruit in different cultivars varied within a broad range, therefore their fruit were uneven. This was more prominent in 'Rosenisenapfel', 'Reglindis' and 'Melrose'.

3.

Table 3. Ripening period of fruits

/Cultivar	/Ripening period
/Gravenstein	28.08-09.09
/ Remo	04-12,09
/Reanda	08-17,09
/Idared	07-17,09
/Retina	25-30,09
/Pilot	20-24,09
/Revena	15-20,09
/Rosenisenapfel	10-17,09
/Pingo	16-22,09
/Topaz	18-27,09
/Reglindis	25.09-5.10
/Melrose	1-10,10

194g
 -
 100g (4).

- 63g

The fruit weight in the observed fruits was from 63 g for 'Idared', to 194 g for 'Melrose'. Fruits of 'Rosenisenapfel', 'Pingo' and 'Reglindis' were also more large-sized with fruit weight over 100 g (Table 4).

- The colour of fruit skin is mainly red, in different nuances.

4.

Table 4. Characteristics of fruits

/Cultivar	/Fruit sizes cm				Fruit weight g	/Fruits	/Main colour of Fruit flesh
	Height	Diameter 1	Diameter 2	Stalk length cm			
Gravenstein	61,9	76,4	74,4	8,8	162,5	Yellow with red	Whitish cream
/ Remo	49,4	55,3	56,5	17,9	72,9	/Red	/Whitish
/Reanda	53,4	57,2	57,0	12,1	76,5	/Red	/Whitish
/Idared	50	50,4	56,8	16,9	63,4	/Light green	/Greenish
/Retina	54,4	59,5	62,3	12,5	98,3	/Dark green	/Whitish
/Pilot	50,9	57,2	60,1	29,9	82,3	/Red	/Whitish
	57,3	61,2	56,8	31,4	91,4		
Revena						Green with red stripes	Whitish greenish
	58,6	68,5	65,4	8,2	180,6	/dark red	
Rosenisenapfel							Whitish greenish
/Pingo	55,2	66,4	65,4	11,2	116,7	/Red	
	62,4	72,9	76,1	14,5	155,2		
Reglindis						Yellow with red stripes	Whitish greenish
	69,9	75,9	75,1	14,3	194,3	/Red	
Melrose							Whitish greenish
/Topaz	48,3	61,1	62,2	19,1	92,3	/Green	/Greenish
LSD=0.05	6.16	2.78	6.32		23.69		

10.0% 16.0%

11-13%.

4.35%

8.90%

3.55%

6.35%

5).

Dry matter ranged from 10.0% to 16.0% in 'Pilot', in most cultivars was 11-13%. The amount of total sugars was 4.35% for 'Gravenstein' to 8.90% for 'Retina'. The invert sugar had a main share in the amount of total sugars, at for some cultivars it ranged from 3.55% to 6.35% for 'Melrose' (Table 5).

5.

2015

Table 5. Chemical composition of fresh fruits – apple harvest 2015

/Cultivar	Dry matter %	Total sugars %	Inverted sugars %	Sucrose %	Acids %	Vitamin mg %	Pectin
/ Gravenstein	13,0	4,35	3,55	0,76	0,50	8,8	0,12
/ Remo	11,5	6,50	4,20	2,19	0,52	8,8	0,31
/Reanda	10,0	6,35	4,70	1,57	0,39	8,8	0,68
/Idared	10,0	4,35	3,70	0,62	0,45	7,04	0,82
/Retina	11,5	8,90	5,00	3,71	0,32	7,04	0,51
/Pilot	16,0	7,20	6,00	1,14	0,45	7,04	1,20
/Revena	12,0	7,20	5,20	1,90	0,52	5,28	0,56
/Rosenisenapfel	12,0	6,65	4,70	1,85	0,45	5,28	1,26
/Pingo	13,0	6,65	5,20	1,38	0,52	5,28	0,94
/Renglindis	13,0	8,05	4,35	3,52	0,32	5,28	0,30
/Melrose	12,5	7,20	6,35	0,81	0,45	3,52	0,79

- The fruit flesh of most of the observed cultivars was tender and very tender. 'Idared', 'Revena', 'Rosenisenapfel' and 'Pingo' had denser texture. In most cultivars it had from slightly to pleasantly sour taste and only for 'Retina' it was sweet.

6.

Table 6. Taste qualities of fruits of introduced apple cultivars

/Cultivar	/Taste qualities of fruit flesh
/Gravenstein	/Very tender, sweet sour, very good
/Remo	/juicy, tender, aroma, very slightly sour
/Reanda	/Juicy, tender, slightly sour
/Idared	/slightly juicy, slightly sour, crispy to dense
/Retina	/sweet, slightly juicy, tender
/pilot	/tender, juicy, very slightly sour
	/slightly sour, juicy, crispy to dense
/Rosenisenapfel	/crispy, pleasantly sour, average juicy, very good
/Pingo	/sweet, pleasantly sour, juicy, crispy
/Topaz	/crispy, juicy, pleasantly sour
/Reglindis	/pleasantly, rather sour
/Melrose	/tender, crispy, juicy, pleasantly sour

484 cm²; 435 cm²; 346 cm².

CONCLUSIONS

- The tested introduced apple cultivars in the conditions of Troyan have good growth and development. The greatest growth rate had cultivars 'Gravenstein', 'Reglindis' and 'Idared', with the respective trunk cross sectional area 484 cm²; 435 cm²; 346 cm².

- Blossoming usually starts in the third decade of April and ends by the middle of May.

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63g
194g
100g.

Fruits ripened at the end of August until the first days of October. The earliest ripening stage reached fruits of 'Gravenstein', and the latest those of 'Melrose'.

The fruit weight in the observed fruits was from 63 g for 'Idared', to 194 g for 'Melrose'. Fruits of 'Rosenisenapfel', 'Pingo' and 'Reglindis' were also more large-sized with fruit weight over 100 g.

Fruit skin in seven of the tested cultivars is red. The fruit flesh is sweet only in 'Retina', while in the others it is slightly sour to rather sour – for 'Reglindis'.

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New preparations for biological treatment of diseases in plum cultivars

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SUMMARY

<p>Green Smile: Amynelos, Grafox, Myel complex, Kuore Cristal</p> <p>– (<i>Polistigma rubrum</i>), <i>pruni spinose</i>) <i>carpophila</i>). 2014</p> <p>– ()</p> <p>48,20%, – 50,00% – 44,00%.</p> <p>52,80% 30,40%. 51,20%, Green smile</p>	<p>The study was conducted in the - region of the Institute in Troyan on - ' a anska leptica' and 'Elena' plum cultivars. Some variants were set with the application of the organic certified active fungicidal products of Green Smile Company: Amynelos, Grafox, Myel complex, Kuore Cristal, and other variants - using the conventional pesticides to fight the fungal diseases, such as red leaf spot (<i>Polistigma rubrum</i>), rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> <i>pruni spinose</i>), and shot hole disease (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>).</p> <p>There were more favourable - climate conditions for manifestation of diseases in the studied cultivars in 2014. For ' a anska leptica' – the control (non- treated), the infection rate of rust was 48.20%, shot hole disease – 50.00%, and red leaf spot – 44.00%. For 'Elena', the infection rate for these diseases was respectively 51.20%, 52.80% and 30.40%. The damages were the slightest for the variants with the application of Green smile products for both cultivars. For ' a anska leptica', in the variants with application of organic products, the index of attack of red leaf spot during the</p>
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11,20 24,70%, 25,20
 35,20% 29,60
 32,60%.
 8,80 12,80%, 20,60 27,20
 16 26,40%.

years varied from 11.20 to 24.70%, rust varied from 25.20 to 35.20%, and shot hole disease varied from 29.60 to 32.60%. For 'Elena', the damages from these diseases varied respectively – from 8.80 to 12.80%, from 20.60 to 27.20 and from 16 to 26.40%.

Key words: plum, disease, cultivars, biological preparation, fight

INTRODUCTION

- Plum is fruit species grown in mountain regions in our country (Velkov, 1954; Velkov et al., 1979). It is fruit bearing and develops well on slopes at a higher altitude. The Central Balkan Mountain region is the main plum production center in Bulgaria.
- It includes mostly hilly and mountain terrains in the regions of Lovech and Gabrovo (Vitanova et al., 2006). The region of Troyan is also a part of that area with favourable soil and climate conditions for development and fruit bearing of plum.
- The main fungal diseases on plums are early and late brown rot, red leaf spot, shot hole disease, rust. There have been recent changes in the climate in the last years. This leads to alternating of periods with considerable drought and high temperatures with others with heavy rains and low temperatures.
- The infection rate and development of fungal disease is high, when there are favourable

1990; (, 1961; ., 1977; ., 1977; Marinov, 1961; Mitov et al., 1990; Vitanova et al., 2001). 80- 90- . a . , . . . e Green Smile

conditions – optimal temperatures and frequent rain falls (Iliev et al., 1977; Marinov, 1961; Mitov et al., 1990; Vitanova et al., 2001).

In the end of 80s and 90s, people have started speaking about organic food, turning over a new leaf in the agricultural production. This tendency is also reflected in fruit growing and particular in plum production. The science of fruit growing is faced with the task to reassess the concepts for development and working out of new flexible technologies in fruit production, which are adapted to the contemporary condition of the agriculture in Bulgaria and especially in mountain regions, providing both competitive and organic fruit production.

The purpose of present study was to test some new products with organic certificate of Green Smile Company against economically important diseases on plums.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the region of the Institute in Troyan on 'anska lepotica' and 'Elena' plum cultivars. The following certified organic products of Green Smile Company were tested: Amynelos, Grafox, Myel complex and Kuore cristal.

Green Smile: Amynelos, Grafox, Myel complex Kuore cristal. Amynelos

Amynelos organic product maintains the vegetative development and high yield, as it helps plants to overcome

<p>. Grafox</p> <p>Cristal</p> <p>. Myel complex</p> <p>3 :</p> <p>I- –</p> <p>II- – –</p> <p>III- ;</p> <p>6</p> <p>10-12</p> <p>0,05%.</p> <p>(., 1979).</p> <p>McKeney (1923).</p>	<p>bioclimatic stress. Grafox decreases damages by fungal diseases. Kuore Cristal contains copper and zinc and it is against scab – the economically important disease. Myel complex contains important microelements, stimulating the development of root system. It influences the increase of phytohormone activity during the flowering and growth of the fruit flesh.</p> <p>Three variants were set:</p> <p>I variant – combinations of Green Smile products;</p> <p>II variant – chemical – with conventional fungicides against diseases;</p> <p>III variant – non-treated.</p> <p>There were 6 treatments in the beginning of the vegetation at each 10-12 days. Treatments were simultaneously conducted – the organic together with the chemical variant. Results were compared with the control and the chemical variant with the application of fungicide Systhan super in concentration 0.05%.</p> <p>The reports of the disease rate and the effects of the applied products are made according to Methods for Studying Plant Resources in Fruit Orchard Cultivars (Nedev et al., 1979). The infection rate of the studied diseases was calculated according to the formulae of McKeney (1923).</p> <p>The first treatment was</p>
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Amynelos
 0,2%,
 –
 Amynelos – 0,2%,
 Grafox – 0,2%, Myel complex –
 0,2% Kuore cristal – 0,2%
 10-12

, conducted in the bud formation
 period, the beginning of flowering by
 Amynelos in concentration 0.2%, the
 second treatment – after flowering
 stage by Amynelos – 0.2%, Grafox –
 0.2%, Myel complex – 0,2% and
 Kuore cristal – 0,2% in the phase of
 fruit formation. The third and
 subsequent treatments were
 conducted at intervals of 10-12 days
 with the same combinations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The searching for organic
 fruits and the requirements in the
 preservation of the environment
 impose the necessity to develop
 - alternative methods against
 - diseases as the application of
 - chemical products is limited.

2014-2015

. The fight against
 economically important diseases
 on plums is an important element
 in the growing and preservation of
 that fruit species. In the period of
 2014-2015 were conducted field
 experiments on plum cultivars of
 ' a anska leptica' and 'Elena'
 with combinations of organic
 preparations for protection against
 fungal diseases.

- The distribution and
 dissemination degree of fungal
 - diseases are determined mainly by
 rainfalls. More significant infection
 occurred after prolonged rainy
 periods, as was the case in the first
 year of the study.

- The favourable weather conditions
 – rainfall amounts in 2014 (May –
 - 164.3 l/m², June – 71.7 l/m², July –

2014 (. . .)
 164,3 l/m², . . . - 71,7 l/m²,
 - 194,2 l/m²) (. . .) (1)

- 194.2 l/m²) (Figure 1) in
 combination with the high air
 humidity and moderate
 temperatures in the flowering
 period caused strong manifestation
 of diseases.

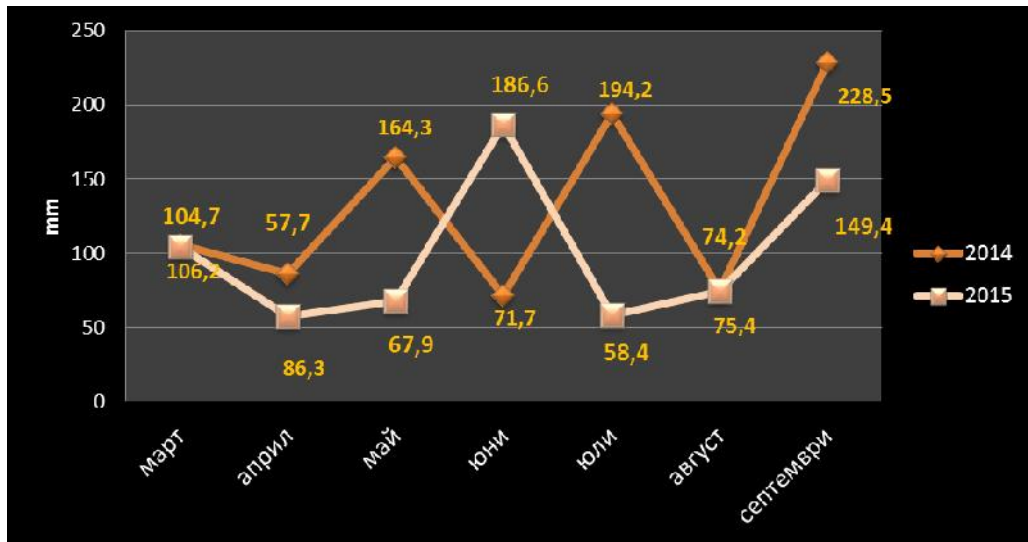


Fig. 1. Rain falls (mm) (2014-2015)

44,00%.

(*Polistigma rubrum*).

- 48,20%
 - 50,00% (1).

- For 'a anska lepotica'
 cultivar was recorded a higher
 disease attack in comparison with
 'Elena'. The index of attack of red
 leaf spot in control was 44.00%.
 'a anska lepotica' cultivar during
 the years, which is grown under
 conditions of the region of Troyan,
 in our observations shows high
 susceptibility to red leaf spot
 (*Polistigma rubrum*). The wet and
 moderately warm weather in the
 end of summer led to secondary
 infections and epiphytic
 manifestations of the other fungal
 diseases – rust – 48.20% and shot
 hole disease – 50.00% (Table 1).

1.

(%) (2014 2015)

Table 1. Infection rate of fungal diseases on plum cultivar ' a anska leptica' (%) (2014 and 2015)

Variants	Red leaf spot (<i>Polistigma rubrum</i>)	/Rust (<i>Tranzschelia pruni spinosae</i>)	Shot hole disease (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)
2014			
/Products of Green Smile	24,70	35,20	32,60
/Chemical	49,60	41,60	41,60
/Control	44,00	48,20	50,00
2015			
/Products of Green Smile	11,20	25,20	29,60
/Chemical	16,80	24,00	24,00
/Control	40,20	50,00	50,00

-

Green Smile.

24,70%,

35,20% – 32,60%.

40,00%

50%

Green Smile

-

Polistigma rubrum – 11,20%.

Tranzschelia pruni spinose

25,20%,

(*Stigmina carpophila*) –

29,60% (1).

- Lower values were recorded

- in the variant with application of organic products of Green Smile. The infection rate of red leaf spot was 24.70%, by rust was 35.20%, and by shot hole disease – 32.60%.

In the second year, high values were reported in the control variant for the three studied diseases, respectively 40.00% red leaf spot infection rate and 50% for the other two diseases. In the variant of Green Smile products the infection by *Polistigma rubrum* was the slightest – 11.20%. For *Tranzschelia pruni spinose* the infection rate was 25.20%, for shot hole disease (*Stigmina carpophila*)– 29.60% (Table 1).

-
 -
 - 30,40%
 50,00%
 . -
 . -
 , 12,80%,
 27,20% 26,40%.
 -
 - 8,80%
Polistigma rubrum, 20,60%
Tranzschelia pruni spinose
 16,00% *Stigmia carpophila*
 (2),
 -
 ()
 1)
 Green Smile.

For 'Elena' cultivar in the first year of study was reported a relatively high infection rate of the three diseases in the control variant – 30.40% infection rate of red leaf spot and over 50% of the other two diseases. The more significant infection rate was a result of the prolonged rain fall period. Their manifestation was slighter in the organic product variants, respectively 12.80%, 27.20% and 26.40%. In the second year were recorded higher values of the infection rate for that cultivars - 8.80% for *Polistigma rubrum*, 20.60% for *Tranzschelia pruni spinose* and 16.00% for *Stigmia carpophila* (Table 2), which could be explained by the lower amount of rain falls measured in the period of infection (Figure 1) and the effect of application of the new products of Green Smile.

2.
(%) (2014 2015 .)

Table 2. Infection rate of fungal diseases on plum cultivar 'Elena' (%) (2014 and 2015)

Variants	Red leaf spot (<i>Polistigma rubrum</i>)	/Rust (<i>Tranzschelia pruni spinosae</i>)	/Shot hole disease (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>)
2014			
/Products of Green Smile	12,80	27,20	26,40
/Chemical	20,80	31,20	29,60
/Control	30,40	51,20	52,80
2015			
/Products of Green Smile	8,80	20,60	16,00
/Chemical	10,80	22,00	18,40
/Control	28,00	32,00	40,00

2014

Green Smile

CONCLUSIONS

In the favourable climate conditions in 2014 was reported a higher manifestation of rust and shot hole disease in 'anska leptica' and 'Elena' plum cultivars.

A slighter infection rate was reported for the tested combinations treated by the organic products for fight against fungal diseases. The positive effect by the organic products of Green Smile Company allows us to develop integrated plant protection schemes for fight against fungal diseases on plums.

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(*Chaenomeles* sp.)

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Decorative qualities of some genetic types of Japanese quince (*Chaenomeles* sp.)

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SUMMARY

Chaenomeles sp.

Shrubs of *Chaenomeles* sp. have high ornamental effect. They are attractive with their wide variety of habitus, shape and shade of colour, with their early and long-lasting flowering. These qualities require to be analyzed and determined these genetic types where they are most prominent and balanced.

The study was conducted in the period 2008/2012 in RIMSA-Troyan. Genetic types from the collection plantation in the Institute were included in the experiment. The following indicators were examined: shape, size and shades of colour; duration of flowering; characteristics of shrubs in the different genetic types.

: *Chaenomeles* sp.

Key words: *Chaenomeles* sp., genetic types, colour, shade of colour, shape of shrub

INTRODUCTION

- Japanese quince is a relatively new crop in Bulgaria. At some places it is grown mainly because of its ornamental effect. There is a great variety of forms of that fruit species. Each of them is specific in its shape of shrub, blossom, fruit and other properties. The flowering of shrubs is extremely diverse and attractive. There is a great variation in the colour and shape of flowers, which enhance the decorative effect of plants (Weber, 1963; Weber, 1964; Wells, 1955; Tiits, 1989; Tics, 1992; Rumpunen, 2003; Mezhenskyj, 2002; Pio et al.¹, 2008; Pio et al.², 2008; Yu Yiwu, 2009).

- The variety of shapes distinguished by these properties is an important prerequisite for selecting those with better decorative qualities in order to find wider economic achievements.

- Due to the decorative value of cultural forms, Chaenomeles is widespread not only in its country, but also in many countries around the world where are created hundreds of varieties differing in colours of flowers and number of petals. In that great diversity of varieties with ornamental value, some groups are differentiated, which are suitable for landscape design of parks and gardens, hedges, planting of roadside alleys and bonsai (Timberlake and Bridle,

(Timberlake and Bridle, 1971; Tiits., 1989; Phipps et al. 1990; Pearce et al., 1991; Tics 1992; Wang et al., 2006).

1971; Tiits., 1989; Phipps et al. 1990; Pearce et al.,1991; Tics 1992; Wang et al., 2006).

Pearce et al. (1991)

Chaenomeles

sp.,

Because of its beautiful flowers and attractive foliage, Pearce et al. (1991) suggest using *Chaenomeles sp.* for constructing colorful walls, shrub borders and decorative fences by highly thorny species.

(Pearce et al., 1991; Rumpunen, 2003; , 2005).

The fruits of Japanese quince have great ornamental value with a long lasting effect and they emit very pleasant fragrance, suitable for natural refreshment of premises (Pearce et al., 1991; Rumpunen, 2003; , 2005).

Chaenomeles sp.

The purpose of present study is to determine forms *Chaenomeles sp.* with highly distinguished decorative qualities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2008-2012 .

The study was conducted in 2008-2012. The selected forms of Japanese quince are from the collection plantations of RIMSA-Troyan. All of them are obtained by seed propagation. In the present study the shrubes of genotypes are with thorns. Pre-planting preparation of areas was conducted by trench method (local reserve organic fertilization).

(
2,5m/1m.

The planting scheme is 2.5m/1m. The shrubes are grown without irrigation, in natural grass rows,

UPOV (Rumponen, 2003).

• ;
 • ;
 • ;
 • ;
 • :
 - (m³),

$$V = 1/12 \cdot d^3$$
 :
 = 3, 14,
 d -
 (d₁ + d₂) · ½
 -

UPOV (Rumponen, 2003)

4 (1). 1
 24, 26; 2

- mowed several times depending on the rainfall during the vegetation period.
 - The following indicators are analyzed in the studied genetic types:
 - Flower: cluster;
 - shape, size and colour of flower;
 - duration of flowering;
 - characteristics of shrubs:
 - volume (m³), calculated according to the formulae for volume of a hemisphere

$$V = 1/12 \cdot d^3$$
 where:

$$= 3, 14,$$
 d - average diameter, derived from (d₁ + d₂) · ½ · ½
 - shape of shrub
- The indicators were reported by the methodology of UPOV (Rumponen, 2003).

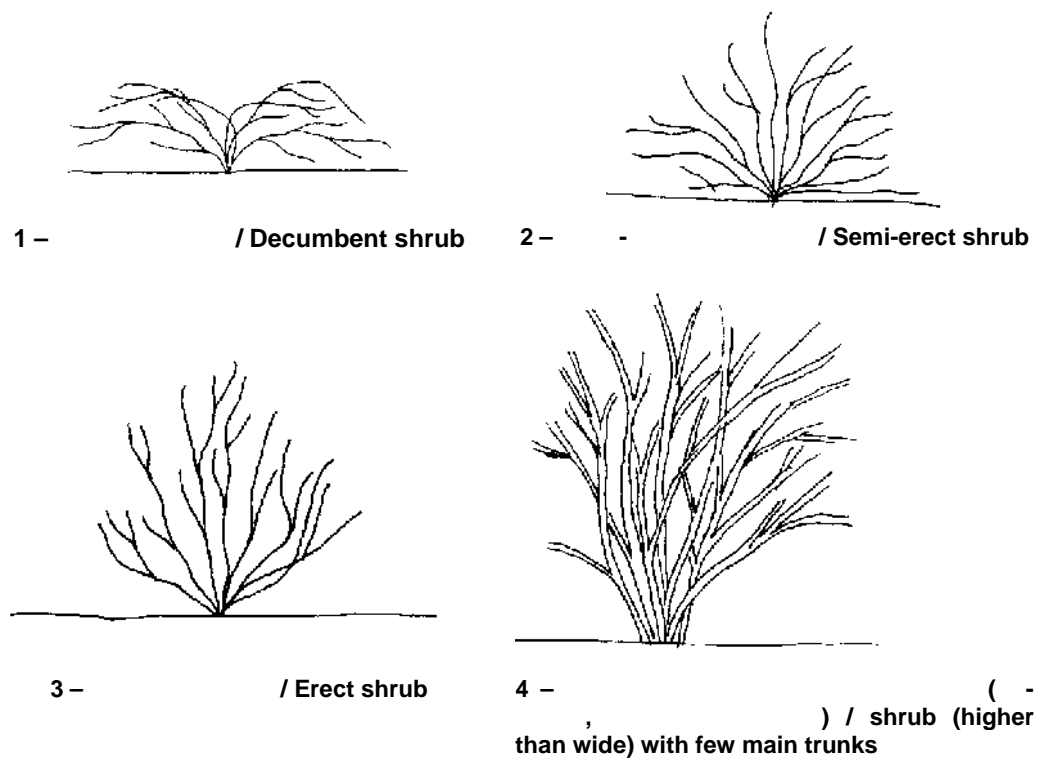
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The shape of shrubs is a very important feature in cultivar studying, which determines their differences. In the UPOV guidelines of (Rumponen, 2003) are differentiated 4 main groups depending on the shape of Japanese quince shrubs (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Two of the studied genetic types belong to 1 group – 24, 26;
 - Numbers 29, 30 refer to 2 group

29, 30; 3
 -
 - 2, 3,
 11, 22, 27, 40, 2 Tch; 4
 -
 (- ,
)
 33.

with semi-erect shrub; most of our samples belong to 3 group with erect shrub – 2, 3, 11, 27, 40, 2D and Tch; to 4th group – a shrub (higher than wide) with few main trunks belong only genotype 33.

Different shapes of shrub are showed here:



1.
 Fig. 1 Shapes of shrub

0,3-0,9 m³ (-
 24, 26, Tch, 40) 7,2 m³ 2 ,
 27

The volume of shrubes is a function of their size and ranged from the lowest values 0.3-0.9 m³ (in genetic types 2D, 24, 26, Tch, 40) to 7.2 m³ in 27 and are very suitable for landscape of smaller colourful areas. Genotypes 29 and

30
m³,
-
-
2, 3, 11, 27, 33,
-
(2).

29
30 are moderately large in the volume of shrubs - 1-2 m³, hence they are very suitable for decorative purposes in larger flower gardens. Genotypes 2, 3, 11, 27, 33, forming the largest shrubs are suitable for the construction of ornamental hedges and walls (Figure2).

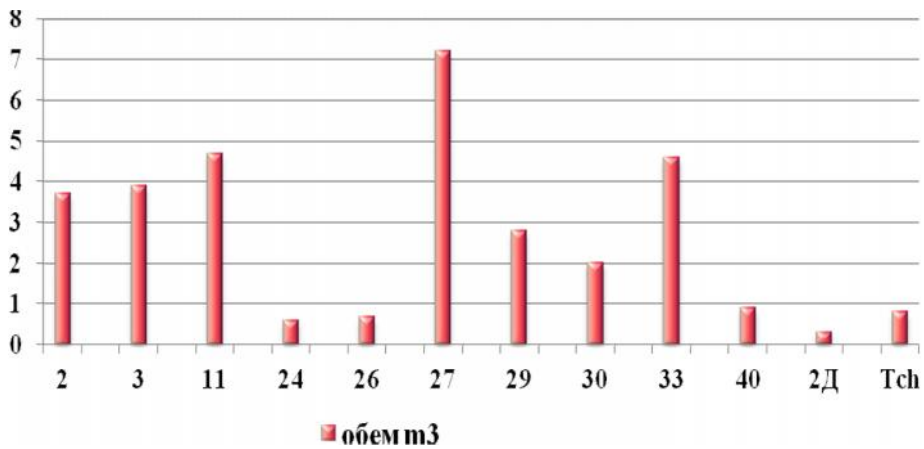


Fig. 2. Volume of shrubs of selected genetic types of *Chaenomeles sp.*, m³

Rosaceae
() ,
- 2-3 4,71 (1).

Unlike other fruit species of *Rosaceae* family, the flowers of *Chaenomeles sp.* have well-defined and highly valued ornamental value. Like the apple, Japanese quince has mixed generative (fruit) buds that most often develop as lateral in the axil of the leaves. Different number of flowers sprout of one bud from 2-3 to 4.71 (Table 1).

1. ; ;

Table 1. Shape of shrub; number and shape of blossom; position and colouring of petals

Genotype	Shrub shape	/Number of blossoms per button	Blossom Size	Shape of petals	Position of petals	Colouring of petals
2.	2	4,62		/oblong /transversely		/pink
3.	3	4,38		oblong		/pink
11.	3	3,00		/obovate		/orange
24.	1	2,30		/circular		/orange
26.	1	2,40		/circular		/red
27.	3	3,36		/circular		/pink
29.	3	3,69		/elliptic		/red
30.	3	3,00		/elliptic		/pink
33.	4	3,90		/obovate /transversely		/red
40.	3	4,71		oblong /transversely		dark red
Tch	3	4,15		oblong		dark red
2 /2D	3	3,08		/circular		/orange

* Shrub shapes - Figure 1.
 - free; - touching; - overlapping
 - very small (4,0 cm); - small (4,0- 4,4 cm); - average (4,5 – 4,9 cm); - large (5,0-5,5 cm);
 - very large (5,5 cm)

* Shrub shapes - Figure 1.

- free; - touching; - overlapping
 - very small (4,0 cm); - small (4,0- 4,4 cm); - average (4,5 – 4,9 cm); - large (5,0-5,5 cm);
 - very large (5,5 cm)

It is possible the agricultural background of growing to have an influence over the number of flowers in one fruit bud, but when are placed under the same conditions the genetic types in preset study differ significantly on this indicator. For example, 33, 2, 3, 40 form the largest number of flowers in a bud, respectively: from 4.15 to 4.71, which gives a very beautiful appearance to shrubs because of the heavy blossoming. Genotype 24 is distinguished with the smallest number of flowers – 2.30, and genotype 26 – 2.40. The other genetic types take the intermediate position from 3 to 4 flowers in a complex bud.

.
 o
 ,
 , - ,
 .
 -
 , o : 11,
 24, 26, 30; -
 2 29.
 33
 -
 2, 3, 27. -
 Tch - -
 5.5cm.
 2, 3,
 27 30;
 11, 24, 2 ;
 29. - 26
 -
 40
 Tch (1 3).
 -
 30 (4).
 30
 ,
 5
 -
 10
 33 11.
 24, 26,
 2 40.

The blossoms of Japanese quince are synoecious. Their morphological structure varies in different genetic types with a great variety of combinations among the size of the colored bottom, cutting and depth of sepals, number, shape, position and coloring of the petals.

There aren't any filled flowers in the genetic types included in the present study. To the first group belong genetic types with a very small diameter of flowers: 11, 24, 26, 30; in the second group – with a small diameter are 2D and 29. To the third group with average diameter belong 33 genotype and to the fourth – with a large diameter – 2, 3, 27 genetic types. Genetic type Tch has the largest flowers – larger than 5.5 cm.

Pink flowers has 2, 3, 27 and 30 genetic types; orange flowers – 11, 24, 2D genetic types; red flowers – 26 and 29. Dark red petals have 40 and Tch genetic types (Table 1).

The shortest period of rest is for genotype 30 (Figure 4) Genotype 30 flowers earlier, as during the 5 years of the experiment it began to blossom first – before April 10. It is followed by 33 and 11 genetic types. Genetic types 24, 26, 2D and 40 flowering late.



/ Genotype 2



/ Genotype 3



/ Genotype 11



/ Genotype 24



/ Genotype 26



/ Genotype 27



/ Genotype 29



/ Genotype 30



/ Genotype 33



/ Genotype 40

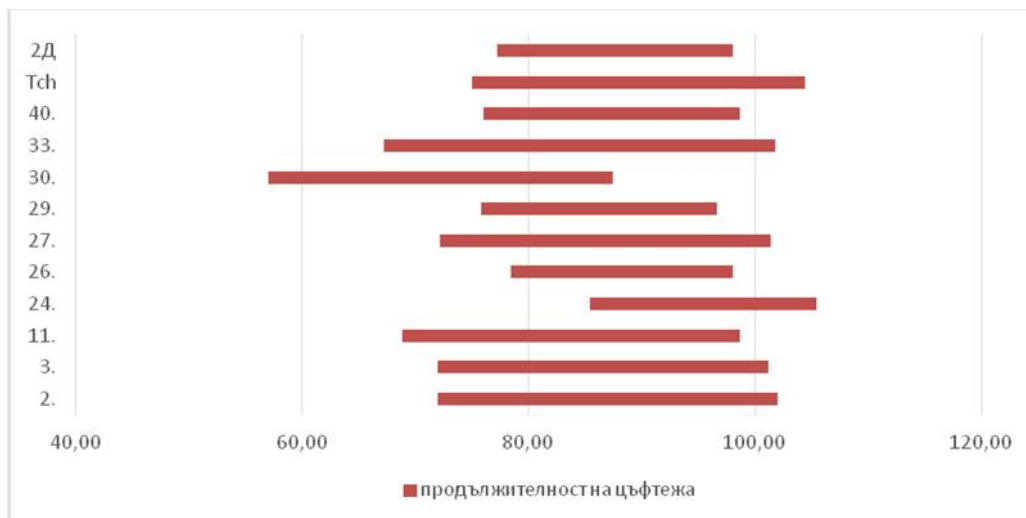


/ Genotype Tch



2 / Genotype 2D

. 3.
Fig. 3. Colouring of petals



3.
Chaenomeles sp.
Fig. 3. Duration of flowering of selected *Chaenomeles sp.* genetic types

24, 26, 29 40 ,
 .
 -
 -
 33 (34,5).
 2, 30, 11
 ch. - 26,
 24, 29, 2 .

During all experimental years, the flowering began in the second half of April for genetic types with numbers 24, 26, 29 and 40.

Regarding the duration of flowering average for the five years of study, genotype 33 had the most prolonged flowering (34.5 days). Genetic types 2, 30, 11 and Tch flowers about a month. Genetic types 26, 24, 29, 2D had the shortest flowering period.

CONCLUSIONS

- An integrated assessment of the reproductive organs of a significant number of *Chaenomeles sp.* genetic types was made.
- A great variety was found in relation to shape of flowers, colour and duration of flowering in different forms of chaenomeles.
- Based on the volume of

- -
 -
 -
 - 40 –
 -
- 2, 27
- Tch, 24, 26

shrubs in combination with the number of flowers per bud and duration of flowering are determined the genetic types suitable for decorative purposes.

- The most suitable for a hedge are genetic types 2, 27 and 33.

- Genetic types Tch, 24, 26 and 40 are suitable for landscape design of smaller flower areas and rock-gardens.

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