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## Productivity of Venka 1 Wheat Variety Grown under Organic Farming

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### SUMMARY

2016-2018 . -  
1 ,  
10 m<sup>2</sup>.  
500 . /m<sup>2</sup> -  
-  
-  
-  
: 1. , 2. Control, 2. Preparation 500, 3.  
500, 3. 501, 4. Preparation 501, 4. Fladen preparation, 5.  
, 5. 500 + Preparation 500 + Preparation 501, 6.  
501, 6. 500 + Preparation 500 + Fladen preparation, 7.  
, 7. 501 + Preparation 501 + Fladen preparation, 8.  
, 8. 500 + Preparation 500 + Preparation 501 +  
501 + . Fladen preparation.

After the measurement of the grain yield and the statistical analysis it was established proven difference for the variants treated with Fladen preparation

500 501

and the combinations with it during all the three years of study. For the variants, treated with the preparations 500 and 501 and the combination with them, there was a proven difference only in the last year of the test.

**Key words:** wheat, yield, bio-dynamical preparations

## INTRODUCTION

The biological (organic) agriculture is considered to be the most popular form of sustainable agriculture for its environmental friendliness by the producers in the EU member countries, the USA and numerous countries from Central and Eastern Europe.

It is known that one of the limiting factors, affecting the yield of the agricultural crops, grown in the conditions of biological production is the soil fertility.

The basic index of soil fertility is the humus content – the most important component of the soil's organic substance.

In the last decades the situation with the soils fertility in the world, and in Bulgaria in particular, is quickly getting worse. Very often the excessive use or errors in the application of mineral synthetic fertilizers bring to unjustified losses, the soil and the plants do not assimilate them and the bigger part of them falls in the ground waters, pollutes the ground waters and the environment and increases the part of the acidic soils.

The maintenance of the soil fertility is possible only with strict observance and sustenance of certain balance between the organic and inorganic substances of the soil (Yakimov, 2013).

Together with the increased interest of the farmers to bioproduction many companies appeared, offering different decisions for increase of soil fertility with

(Yakimov,

2013).

(Dochev and Atanasov, 2013; Stoyanova et al., 2014; Dyakova et al., 2015; Stoyanova et al., 2015; Mincheva et al., 2015 ; Mincheva et al, 2015b; Dochev et al., 2016 ; Dochev et al., 2016b; Dyakova, et al., 2017; Mincheva et al., 2017).

(Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2016; Enchev et al., 2017; Enchev et al., 2018).

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2016-2018

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10 m<sup>2</sup>.

500 . /m<sup>2</sup>

the help of different ecological fertilizers, bio-stimulators etc.

Big part of the ecological fertilizers, offered on the market, are imported and not tested in our soil-climate conditions. There are data of favourable influence of some Bulgarian products, tested for different crops (Dochev and Atanasov, 2013; Stoyanova et al., 2014; Dyakova et al., 2015; Stoyanova et al., 2015; Mincheva et al., 2015 ; Mincheva et al, 2015 b; Dochev et al., 2016 ; Dochev et al., 2016 b; Dyakova, et al., 2017; Mincheva et al., 2017).

The experimenting and the analysis of the complex use of organic fertilizers would give valuable information to the agricultural producers of bio-products about the effective use of these fertilizers for improvement of the soil fertility (Enchev and Kikindonov, 2015; Enchev and Kikindonov, 2016; Enchev et al., 2017; Enchev et al., 2018).

The biodynamic agriculture is an upgrade of the biological one, and its basic aim is to revive the soil, harmonize the ecosystems and the obtainment of healthy food for man. In this type of agriculture are used biodynamical preparations, divided to compost – put in the compost and such for direct spraying.

The purpose of the present study is to establish the productivity of the Venka 1 wheat variety grown under organic farming.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research has been carried out during 2016-2018, with winter common wheat variety Venka 1, on heavily leached black earth type of soil, under the block method in four repetitions with 10 m<sup>2</sup> area of the experimental plot. The sowing is made in the first week of October, with sowing rate of 500 germ. seeds/m<sup>2</sup> after leguminous predecessor. In the

500 : 1. , 2.  
 , 3. 501 - 5%  
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 4. -  
 1,5% , 5. 500 +  
 501 +  
 , 6. - 500 +  
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 500 + 501 +  
 - ,  
 .  
 XLSTAT

- appropriate periods of the spring are  
 - made treatments in certain variants with  
 - the bio-dynamical preparations: 1. Control,  
 - 2. Preparation 500, applied in autumn and  
 - spring braking stage of wheat – 5%  
 - solution, 3. Preparation 501, applied in  
 - collapsing stage – 1.5g for 30 l of water  
 - per da, 4. Fladen preparation, applied in  
 - autumn and spring braking stage of wheat –  
 - 1.5% solution, 5. Preparation 500 +  
 - Preparation 501, applied relevantly in the  
 - autumn and spring braking and collapsing  
 - stages, 6. Preparation 500 + Fladen  
 - preparation, applied in autumn and spring  
 - braking stage, 7. Preparation 501 +  
 - Fladen preparation, applied in the stages  
 - of collapsing and autumn and spring  
 - braking, 8. Preparation 500 + Preparation  
 - 501 + Fladen preparation, applied in  
 - autumn and spring braking stage,  
 - collapsing and autumn and spring  
 - braking.

The grain yield was treated statistically via XLSTAT for the proof of differences.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1).  
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 2016 . 2017 . -  
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 . 2018 .  
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 25 mm.

- The months April and May during the first and second year of the experiment are with higher than normal quantity of the rainfalls for the region (Figure 1). The mean day temperature in the first year and for the two months is significantly higher, and in the next year is at the normal level. June in 2016 and 2017 is warmer than normally, and the rainfalls are around and a little bid below the norm. In 2018 the mean day temperature for the three months of spring vegetation is significantly higher than the relevant norm. The April drought continued in May. The rainfalls in June exceeded the norm with 25 mm.

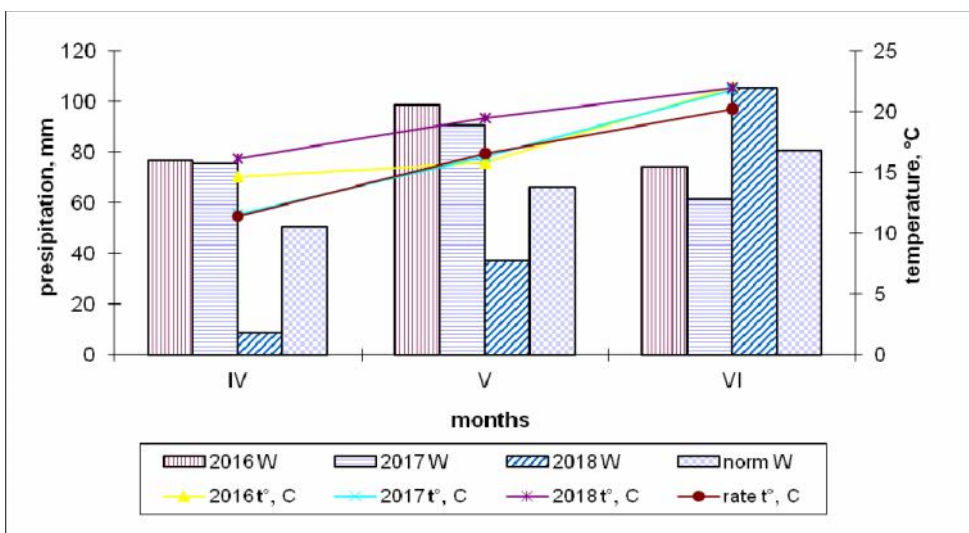


Fig. 1. Rainfalls and air temperature during the spring vegetation of wheat, for 2016-2018

In the first test year proven positive effect is received by the treatment with Fladen preparation, the combinations Fladen preparation + preparation 500, Fladen preparation + preparation 500 + preparation 501 (Table 1).

Table 1. Grain yield of wheat variety Venka 1 with different variants of treatment, 2016-2018

/ Variant	2016 kg/ha	2017 kg/ha	2018 kg/ha	/Mean kg/ha
/ Control	4163.3	5416.7	6000.0	5193.3
500	4223.3	5553.3	6303.3	5360.0
501	4000.0	5360.0	6220.0	5193.3
. / Fladen pr.	4610.0**	5890.0***	6720.0***	5740.0
500 + 501	4190.0	5360.0	6446.6***	5332.2
500 + . / 500 + Fladen prep.	4500.0*	5776.7*	6553.3***	5610.0
501 + . / 501 + Fladen prep.	4446.7	5613.3	6443.3***	5501.1
500 + 501 + . / 500 + 501 + Fladen pr.	4500.0*	5640.0	6776.7***	5638.9
GD 5%	330 kg	335.3 kg	379.7 kg	
GD 1%	385 kg	369.3 kg	352.1 kg	
GD 0.1%	448 kg	430.0 kg	409.9 kg	

In the next year a proved positive effect is received again with the treatment with Fladen preparation and the

<p>500.</p> <p>500.</p> <p>”</p> <p>500 501,</p> <p>2018</p> <p>Raupp (1996; 1996 ; 1996 b; 1997; 1997 ; 2001) Schaumann (1987)</p>	<p>+ combination Fladen preparation + preparation 500. As a crop rotation is applied it could not be used the positive effect of the treatment of soil with Fladen preparation and preparation 500. These two preparations activate the microbiological activity and “revive” the soil. A very well proven positive difference in the yield of the last year of study was received for the separate treatment with Fladen preparation and for its combinations with the other two preparations. An interesting fact – there is no proven positive difference between the grain yields after separate treatment with the preparations 500 and 501, but there is such a difference when the preparations are applied together. The high proven difference could be explained with the fact that the soil has been already treated in the previous year and there is somewhat a residual effect. Another explanation could be the peculiarities of the meteorological conditions in 2018. The mean day temperature during the spring vegetation is significantly higher than the normal for the region temperature the rainfalls in April and May are too insufficient for the crop, and June is extremely rainy. On the basis of many years trials Raupp (1996; 1996 ; 1996 b; 1997; 1997 ; 2001) and Schaumann (1987) summarize the action of the biodynamical preparations on the soil and the crops. These authors establish that the preparations stimulate the humus content and the biological activity of the soil. The same authors have determined that in favourable regarding climatic conditions years the yield of the crops in the biodynamical agriculture do not exceed those of the conventional, but in case of unfavourable years the yield of these crops is significantly higher.</p>
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## CONCLUSIONS

501. - It has been received a proven positive effect in the three years of tests for the separate treatment with Fladen preparation and its combinations with preparation 501. More significant result from the effect of biodynamical preparations is received in years with exceptional for the region meteorological conditions. After the treatment with biodynamical preparations is necessary technological time for earth's revival so that the real effect of their application to be measured.

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## Analysis of Yield and Some Biometric Indicators for Wheat Depending on Fertilization

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### SUMMARY

The study was conducted in the experimental field on the Maize Research Institute - Knezha for the period 2015-2017. The object of the study is wheat sort Enola, grown in the three-field crop-rotation: grain maize, spring forage for grain wheat and alfalfa in wedge sort Pleven 6. The wheat was grown on a control variant  $N_0P_0K_0$  ( $T_0$ ) – without fertilization and two fertilizing levels:  $N_6P_4K_4$  ( $T_1$ ) and  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  ( $T_2$ ). The highest yield of 584.70 kg/da of wheat was obtained in 2017 and fertilized with  $N_{12}P_8K_8$ . In the same year and fertilizer norm the best results were obtained from: wheat ear length; weight of 1 wheat ear; grain weight of 1 wheat ear and number of grains in 1 wheat ear. Their numerical values are respectively: 12.60 cm, 3.98 g; 3.67 g and 64.10 number in 1 wheat ear.

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**Key words:** wheat, fertilization, yield, length of wheat ear, grain weight in 1 wheat ear

## INTRODUCTION

- (Glogova, 2000).
- 2007).
- (Nankov, 2007).
- (Penchev et al., 2005; Nankova and Penchev, 2006; Delibaltova, 2008).
- (Yanchev and Yordanova, 2005).
- (Kolev, 1998; Terziev, 2000; Samodova, 2014).
- (Zarkov and Ivanova, 1997; Stamboliev and Davidkov, 2000; Borisova and Nikolova, 2008; Basitov et al., 2012).
- means of restoring soil fertility (Glogova, 2000). In intensive fertilization crop rotation not only retains its significance but also has a positive impact on the effect of imported fertilizers (Nankov, 2007). Wheat is a strategic agricultural culture for our country.
  - It occupies a major share in every crop rotation and is the most widely cultivated in Bulgaria. The importance and prevalence of wheat as a major grain wheat crop determines the continuous pursuit of seeking out approaches to increase its yields. The rate of mineral fertilization and the type of the predecessor are basic elements of agro-technology, which have a decisive role in the development of wheat varieties during vegetation (Penchev et al., 2005; Nankova and Penchev, 2006; Delibaltova, 2008).
  - To realize the genetic abilities of a given variety it is important to cultivate it in the appropriate area, combining soil and climatic conditions with optimal agro-cultivation (Yanchev and Yordanova, 2005).
  - The weather conditions of the year have the greatest impact on the yield and quality of the grain (Kolev, 1998; Terziev, 2000; Samodova, 2014). A number of studies have been carried out in Bulgaria to determine the optimal parameters of the main agrotechnological factors and their impact on the productivity of wheat grown in different regions of our country (Zarkov and Ivanova, 1997; Stamboliev and Davidkov, 2000; Borisova and Nikolova, 2008; Basitov et al., 2012).
  - The aim of the study is to analyze the yield and some biometric indicators in wheat depending on fertilization.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the experimental field of the Maize Research Institute - Knezha for period 2015-2017. The subject of the study is wheat variety Enola. Wheat is grown in tripolar crop rotation, including the following crops: grain, maize spring peas for grain, wheat and alfalfa in wedge variety Pleven 6.

The following soil tillage system is applied: for maize – tillage of 23-25 cm, for peas – tillage of 18-20 cm and for wheat – double discs of 10-12 cm and 6-8 cm. The pre-sowing tillage for the maize and spring peas are two-fold cultivation with harrow 10-12 cm. Fertilization with phosphorus and potassium was carried out in the autumn with the main soil tillage. Nitrogen fertilizer for maize and peas was introduced in spring after first cultivation, and for wheat as a spring feed at the earliest opportunity. Sowing is treated with herbicides to control weeds during wheat growing depending on species composition and density.

Regular observations are made of attacks on diseases and pests. If necessary treat with fungicides and insecticides. The wheat was grown under control  $N_0P_0K_0$  ( $T_0$ ) – without fertilization and two fertilizing levels.  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  ( $T_2$ ).  $N_6P_4K_4$  ( $T_1$ ). (kg/da), (g), 1 (g), 1 (g). 1 20

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The following indicators have been investigated: grain yield (kg/da), wheat ear length (cm), weight of 1 wheat ear (g), grain weight of 1 wheat ear (g) and number of grains in 1 wheat ear. The weight of 1 wheat ear and of the grain of 1 wheat ear is determined by the weight methods by measuring the weight 20 wheat ear and the average result obtained by them. From the same number of wheat ear the length of the wheat ear and the number of grains in the 1 wheat ear are determined.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When wheat was grown on natural soil, the lowest yield of 280.80 kg/da was obtained in the first 2015 experiment (Table 1). The data in the table shows that the most favorable for the development of wheat is the third experimental year in which the highest yields were obtained.

Year	Fertilizer	Yield (kg/da)	Increase (%)
2015	-	280.80	-
2015	$N_6P_4K_4$	535.90	25.63%
2015	$N_{12}P_8K_8$	426.57	42.02%
2015	$N_6P_4K_4$	400.00	92.09%
2015	$N_{12}P_8K_8$	565.97	9.11%
2015	$N_6P_4K_4$	496.96	18.57%
2015	$N_{12}P_8K_8$	496.96	16.50%

The harvested wheat yield is 535.90 kg/da of the non-fertilizer variant. It exceeds the average yield of the three years of experience by 25.63%. Analyzing the results presented it can be seen that the used doses of fertilizer have a positive influence on the production capacity of wheat.

From the use of a  $N_6P_4K_4$  mineral fertilizer the highest increase of 35.26% in wheat yield was found in the first year and at least 7.72% in the third year. When increasing the amount of mineral fertilizer from  $N_6P_4K_4$  to  $N_{12}P_8K_8$ , compared with the control wheat yields increased by 92.09% for the first; 18.57% for the second and 9.11% for the third year.

Compared to the single dose of fertilizer  $N_6P_4K_4$  effect of double  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  has the highest effect of 42.02% in 2015. From the data in the table it can be seen that an average yield of 426.57 kg/da was obtained for the three-year period of the non-fertilizer variant of the wheat. Fertilization with  $N_6P_4K_4$  increased this result by 18.76% and the use of  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  by 30.74%. On average out of the three variants where the wheat is cultivated the yields are from 400.00 kg/da to 565.97 kg/da for the first and third year respectively.

For the three-year period and the studied variants, wheat has an average yield of 496.96 kg/da. This result is more than 16.50% compared to the control. The average variation coefficient for the period is CV=25.15% highest for  $T_0$  control and

CV=25.15% - CV=2.94% lowest for N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>.  
 0, - CV=2.94%  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>.  
 CV=3.79%  
 2017 . CV=26.63% 2015 .  
 Years this indicator changes from CV=3.79% in 2017 to CV=26.63% in 2015.

**1. kg/da**  
**2015-2017 .**  
**Table 1. Grain yields of wheat kg/da by year and average for the period 2015-2017**

Variants	/Years			/Average % kg/da	0 % to T <sub>0</sub>	CV %
	2015	2016	2017			
N <sub>0</sub> P <sub>0</sub> K <sub>0</sub> - T <sub>0</sub>	280.80	463.00	535.90	426.57	100.00	25.15
N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>4</sub> K <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>1</sub>	379.80	562.70	577.30	506.60	118.76	17.74
N <sub>12</sub> P <sub>8</sub> K <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	539.40	549.00	584.70	557.70	130.74	2.94
/Average	400.00	524.90	565.97	496.96	116.50	
CV%	26.63	8.40	3.79			

(  
 )  
 10.20 cm 12.00 cm,  
 ( 2).  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
 .  
 6,96%.  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
 3.48% 5.00%,  
 ,  
 11.23 cm 0 11.60 cm  
 2.  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> 3.29% N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>.  
 2.67%  
 ,  
 10.23 cm  
 12.23 cm  
 CV=7.03%,  
 CV=8.15% N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
 CV=8.27% N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>.  
 0, 1 2

When breeding wheat in natural conditions (no mineral fertilizer) the length of the wheat ear ranges from 10.20 cm to 12.00 cm respectively for the first and the third year (Table 2). The dose of fertilizer N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> used has an impact on the survey in the second year.

Under its influence ear length increased by 6.96%. Using the higher dose N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> fertilizer compared to the control the same quantity increased by 0.98%; 3.48% and 5.00%, respectively for the first, second and third year of the experiment. On average during the study period the length of the ear was almost the same and varied from 11.23 cm for variant T<sub>0</sub> to 11.60 cm for T<sub>2</sub>.

Percentage of non fertilizer variation is 2.67% for fertilizing with N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> and 3.29% for N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>. On average the variants of wheat cultivation by year the said quantity is in the limit of 10.23 cm for the first to 12.23 cm for the third year. The change of the surveyed indicator from the mean value for the non fertilizer variant has a coefficient of variation of CV=7.03% and for the manure doses used respectively CV=8.15% for N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> and CV=8.27% for N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> respectively. On average the three variants (T<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub>) by year the ear ranges from

2015 . CV=3.36% CV=0.46%  
2016 .

CV=0.46% for 2015 to CV=3.36% for 2016.

**2. (cm) 2015-2017**  
**Table 2. Wheat ear length (cm) by year and average for the period 2015-2017**

Variants	/Years			/Average %		
	2015	2016	2017	e kg/da	% to T <sub>0</sub>	CV %
N <sub>0</sub> P <sub>0</sub> K <sub>0</sub> - T <sub>0</sub>	10.20	11.50	12.00	11.23	100.00	7.03
N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>4</sub> K <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>1</sub>	10.20	12.30	12.10	11.53	102.67	8.15
N <sub>12</sub> P <sub>8</sub> K <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	10.30	11.90	12.60	11.60	103.29	8.27
/Average	10.23	11.90	12.23	11.45	101.96	
CV%	0.46	3.36	2.12			

3  
2.07 g  
2.92 g  
3.23 g  
2.67 g 3.87 g,  
3.98 g.  
28.98% 2015  
4.11% 2016  
23.22%  
1  
3.19 g.  
16.42.  
17.52%  
g,  
2015 2014 .

N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> 2.81 g  
N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
35.75%  
2016  
1.74%  
2.74 g.  
N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
3.22 g  
2.52 g 3.69

Table 3 gives date on the weight of 1 wheat ear. A lower score of 2.07 g was obtained when growing wheat non-fertilizer variant and in the first year of experiment. In the second year the value of the survey was increased to 2.92 g and reached a maximum weight of 3.23 g in the third year.

A similar change is also observed when using mineral fertilizer. When fertilizing wheat with N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> the weight of 1 year is in the range of 2.67 g up to 3.87 g and at twice the amount of fertilizer N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> from 2.81 g up to 3.98 g. The effect of using the lower fertilizer N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> is 28.98% higher in 2015 and the smallest 4.11% in 2016. Compared to the control N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> fertilization increases weight in 1 year with 35.75% for the first and 23.22% for the third year.

For 2016 the result obtained was 1.74% smaller than the control. This difference is mineral and insignificant. On average over the three years of the non-fertilizer variant the weight obtained of 1 ear is 2.74g. When using N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> this value is 3.19 g. Expressed as a percentage it is 16.42%. From fertilization with N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> the resulting average weight of 1 ear is 3.22 g or 17.52% more than the control.

On average the variations for the individual years surveyed the indicator changes from 2.52 g to 3.69 g respectively for 2015 and 2017. On

2015-2017 .  
 1 3.05 g,  
 11.31%  
 0.  
 CV=17.88%  
 CV=15.67%  
 CV=18.32%  
 CV=12.70%,  
 2016 2015 .

average for the period 2015-2017 and for wheat cultivation the weight obtained of 1 ear is 3.05 g which is 11.31% more compared to the variant without fertilizing T<sub>0</sub>. On average during the study period the variance coefficient was CV=17.88% for the control CV=15.67% for N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> and CV=18.32% for the N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> norm. For years the mentioned quantity from CV=6.80% to CV=12.70%, respectively for 2016 and 2015 year.

**Table 3. Weight of 1 wheat ear (g) by years and average for the period 2015-2017**

Variants	/Years			/Averag e kg/da	/Averag % % to T <sub>0</sub>	CV %
	2015	2016	2017			
N <sub>0</sub> P <sub>0</sub> K <sub>0</sub> - T <sub>0</sub>	2.07	2.92	3.23	2.74	100.00	17.88
N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>4</sub> K <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>1</sub>	2.67	3.04	3.87	3.19	116.42	15.67
N <sub>12</sub> P <sub>8</sub> K <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	2.81	2.87	3.98	3.22	117.52	18.32
/Average	2.52	2.94	3.69	3.05	111.31	
CV%	12.70	6.80	8.94			

4  
 1 1.61 g  
 3.05 g  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
 ; 9.54%  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
 40.37%  
 2015 .  
 2017 .  
 20.33%,  
 3,18  
 2016 .  
 1  
 2.29 g.  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> 18.78%,  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> 19.21%.  
 0  
 2  
 2.03 g  
 3.42 g

The analysis of the date in Table 4 shows that in the growing of wheat without mineral fertilizer the weight of the grain of the 1 ear was increased from 1.61 g to 3.05 g for the first and the third year. The use of N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> mineral fertilizer increases the value of the surveyed index by 37.27% for the first 9.54% for the second and 16.06% for the third year. The use of twice as much N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> mineral fertilizer increases the grain weight by 40.37% in 2015 secondly the result obtained in 2017 differs. It is up by 20.33% compared to the option without fertilization. The third place with the lowest percentage of 3.18% of the indicated value is the increase in 2016. On average for the three years of the control variant the grain weight of the 1 year was 2.29 g. The effect of using the fertilizer N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> is 18.78% and for the combination N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> is 19.21%. On average the T<sub>0</sub>-control and the two N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> fertilizer doses per year the grain weight of the 1 ear change from 2.03 g for the first to 3.42 g for the third year. In the survey period the coefficient of variation is CV=25.76% for

CV=25.76%  
 CV=21.32%  
 CV=24.17%  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
 2),  
 CV=4.37%

N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
 ( 0, 1  
 1  
 CV=14.28%

the variant without fertilizing CV = 21.32% for use of N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> and CV=24.17% for N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>. For individual years on average the three variants (T<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub>) weight of 1 ear grain varies from CV=4.37% for the second to CV=14.28% for the first year.

4. 1 (g)

2015-2017 .

**Table 4. Grain weights of 1 wheat ear (g) by year and average for the period 2015-2017**

Variants	/Years			/Average kg/da	% % to T <sub>0</sub>	CV %
	2015	2016	2017			
N <sub>0</sub> P <sub>0</sub> K <sub>0</sub> - T <sub>0</sub>	1.61	2.20	3.05	2.29	100.00	25.76
N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>4</sub> K <sub>4</sub> - T <sub>1</sub>	2.21	2.41	3.54	2.72	118.78	21.32
N <sub>12</sub> P <sub>8</sub> K <sub>8</sub> - T <sub>2</sub>	2.26	2.27	3.67	2.73	119.21	24.17
/Average	2.03	2.29	3.42	2.58	112.66	
CV%	14.28	4.37	7.60			

5  
 1 34.40  
 54.50  
 2017 .  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub>  
 1 24.13%; 8.93%  
 15.96%  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> -  
 42.60  
 2015 . 64.10 . 2017 .  
 23.84% 17.61%,  
 1 47.17.  
 N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub>  
 N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> 15.33%,  
 11.33%.  
 33.90  
 2015 . 60.60 . 2017 .  
 1

From the results presented in Table 5 it can be seen that the smallest number of grains in the 1 wheat ear 34.40 was determined by the non-fertilizer variant and the first year of the experiment. With the highest number of 54.50 this indicator was characterized in 2017. A similar change is also observed when using mineral fertilizer. Under the influence of the fertilizer N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> the increase in the number of grains in 1 ear was 24.13%; 8.93% and 15.96% for the first, second and third years. From the use of N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> studies the indicator changes from 42.60 in 2015 to 64.10 number in 2017. The increase due to this dose of fertilizer is 23.84% and 17.61% compared to the control. The average number of grains in the 1 wheat with N<sub>6</sub>P<sub>4</sub>K<sub>4</sub> increased the value of the indicated quantity by 15.33% and the use of N<sub>12</sub>P<sub>8</sub>K<sub>8</sub> by 11.33%.

On average the variants of wheat cultivation for individual years number of grains 1 ear very in the range from 39.90 in 2015 to 60.60 number in 2017. On average for the study period for variant without fertilizing the number of grains in the 1 ear is characterized by a coefficient



CV = 19.21%.  
 $N_6P_4K_4$   
 CV=18.38%,  
 CV=16.68%.  
 $N_{12}P_8K_8$   
 CV=4.55% 2016  
 CV=9.57% 2015

of variation of CV=19.21%. When using  $N_6P_4K_4$  this indicator decreases to CV=18.38% and for  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  it is CV=16.68%. On average wheat cultivation variants range from CV=4.55% in 2016 to CV=9.75% in 2015.

5. 1 ( . )  
**2015-2017 .**

**Table 5. Number of grains in 1 wheat ear (n) by years and average for the period 2015-2017**

Variants	/Years			/Average kg/da	% % to T <sub>0</sub>	CV %
	2015	2016	2017			
$N_0P_0K_0 - T_0$	34.40	52.60	54.50	47.17	100.00	19.21
$N_6P_4K_4 - T_1$	42.70	57.30	63.20	54.40	115.33	18.38
$N_{12}P_8K_8 - T_2$	42.60	51.70	64.10	52.80	111.93	16.68
/Average	39.90	53.87	60.60	51.46	109.09	
CV%	9.75	4.55	7.14			

1. -  
 2017 .  
 535.90 kg/da  
 $N_6P_4K_4$  577.30 kg/da, -  
 $N_{12}P_8K_8$  584.70 kg/da.  
 2015-2017 . -  
 $N_6P_4K_4$   $N_{12}P_8K_8$   
 18.76% 30.74%.  
 2.  
 $N_6P_4K_4$   
 2.67%,  
 $N_{12}P_8K_8$  3.29%.  
 16.42%  
 17.52%,  
 18.78% 19.21%,  
 $N_6P_4K_4$   $N_{12}P_8K_8$ .  
 15.33% 11.93%.

**CONCLUSIONS**

1. The highest productivity of wheat was established in 2017. The yield obtained is 535.90 kg/da for non-fertilizer option. Using  $N_6P_4K_4$  it is 577.30 kg/da. On average for the period 2015-2017  $N_6P_4K_4$  and  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  fertilization increased wheat yields by 18.76% and 30.74%, respectively.

2. On average over the study period the use of  $N_6P_4K_4$  increased the length of the ear by 2.67% and the double dose of  $N_{12}P_8K_8$  by 3.29%. The weight of 1 wheat ear is increased by 16.42% and 17.52% and this of grain of 1 ear by 18.78% and 19.21%, respectively for fertilization with  $N_6P_4K_4$  and  $N_{12}P_8K_8$ . As a result of these fertilizer norms the number of grains in 1 ear increased by 15.33% and 11.93%.

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## Effect of Foliar Application Products on the Yield of Common Wheat Bilyana Variety

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### SUMMARY

2016-2018 .  
-  
-  
-  
g/ha),  
(4000 ml/ha)  
(2500  
g/ha) +  
(4000 ml/ha)  
.  
.  
15 m<sup>2</sup>.  
:  
.  
-  
.

During the period 2016-2018, in the Study, Experimental and Implementation Base of the Department of Plant growing of the Agricultural University - Plovdiv a field experiment is carried out that explores the influence of two foliar treatment products: Plantafol (2500 g/ha), Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) and the combination of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) on the productivity of the common wheat variety Bilyana. The treatment is done in the phase of tillering and as a control we have used untreated variant. The experiment is performed after predecessor rapeseed, according experiment by the method of split plots, repeated four times, with dimensions of the land plot 15m<sup>2</sup>.

As a result of the conducted experiment, the following is found out:

The tested two foliar treatment products: Plantafol have positive influence on the productivity of the common wheat Bilyana.

The highest grain yield obtained

g/ha + 2500  
(4000 ml/ha)  
  
510 kg/ha (10.9  
%)

from the common wheat Bilyana is achieved in the variant treated with Plantafol 2500 g/ha + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) in combination, in which the increase of the productivity average for the period of study is with 510 kg/ha (10.9 %) more than the untreated control.

The new foliar treatment products contribute for the higher values of the structural elements of the yield, such as: number of the spikelet per spike, number of the grains per spike, mass of the grains per spike in one plant.

**Key words:** common wheat, foliar treatment products, yield

(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

(

(Berova and Stoeva, 2013).

(

(Fujita et. al., 2006).

## INTRODUCTION

With modern technologies of growing common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) various foliar application products (growth regulators – biostimulators, retardants and anti-stress products) are used. They are used to manage plant growth, development and productivity of plants alongside macro- and micro-fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. Vascular plants live and develop in continuous interaction with the environment.

The environmental factors are not permanent, they change in a regular and random way (Berova and Stoeva, 2013).

- These include abiotic (light intensity, drought, salinisation, temperature changes, metal ions, xenobiotics, etc.) and biotic (pathogenic infections, toxins, etc.) effects on plants (Fujita et al., 2006).

- Drought, salinisation, extreme temperatures and oxidative stress are often interconnected and can cause cellular damage. Under these stressful situations plants respond in a similar way: growth is suppressed, protein synthesis is weakened, while the synthesis of stress proteins is activated; the content of sugar and the amino acid proline involved in the protective reactions is enhanced,

(Bajguz and Hauat, 2009).

(ROS),

(Zlatev and Kolev, 2012),

(Keunen et al., 2013), (Sun et al., 2013) (Kumari and Sairam, 2013; Wang et al., 2013), (Petrozza et al. 2013), (Martínez-Ballesta et al. 2013), (Gallie, 2013) (Havaux, 2014), (Wasternack and Hause, 2013) (Petruzza et al., 2013).

- stabilizing the cytoplasm, synthesis of endogenous inhibitors – ethylene and abscisic acid is enhanced, while that of the phytohormones – auxins, gibberellins and cytokinins is reduced (Bajguz and Hauat, 2009).

- Under conditions of various stress situations reactive oxygen species (ROS) accumulate in the plant cell and break the protective systems in the cells and can lead to occurrence of oxidative stress and consequently destruction of the cell.

- Reactive oxygen species result from stress from drought and salinisation, low and high temperature (Zlatev and Kolev, 2012), heavy metals, ultraviolet rays, ozone, mechanical injury, mineral nutrition disorders, pathogen attack, herbicides and other pesticides, as well as from excessive light.

- Plants have developed a set of mechanisms to counteract stress conditions and the accumulation of reactive oxygen species. The plant reactions include the accumulation of sugars (Keunen et al., 2013), specific proteins (Sun et al., 2013), osmolytes (Kumari and Sairam, 2013; Wang et al., 2013), biosynthesis and the accumulation of flavonoids is increased (Petruzza et al., 2013), glucosinolates ((Martínez-Ballesta et al., 2013), ascorbic acid (Gallie, 2013) and carotenoids (Havaux, 2014), and activation of hormone-mediated reactions involving jasmonates (Wasternack and Hause, 2013 and other signalling molecules (Petruzza et al., 2013).

- Under stress conditions, endogenous mechanisms of resistance or stress avoidance are activated, which are often hormonally regulated, suggesting that growth regulators can be successfully used to protect agricultural plants from the effects of different types of environmental stress (Karssen et al., 1991 ).

(Karssen et al., 1991).

Fertigrain  
772,  
-  
50 ml +  
1l/da. 18 %  
  
(Sevov and Delibaltova, 2013).

The Fertigrain biostimulator has a positive effect on the productivity of bread wheat Sadovo 772. It ensures the greatest increase in grain yield in the variant: seed treatment at a dose of 50 ml + leaf spraying with 1 l/da, yielding 18% more grain from bread wheat compared to the untreated control (Sevov and Delibaltova, 2013).

In the present study, we have set ourselves the goal of determining the effect of new foliar application products on the productivity of common wheat Biliana variety.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

2016-2018  
-  
-  
-  
-  
15 m<sup>2</sup>.  
: (2500  
g/ha), (4000 ml/ha)  
g/ha) + (2500  
(4000 ml/ha)  
-  
-  
01.10 20.10.  
500  
kg/ha /m<sup>2</sup> 160  
140 kg/ha,  
1/2  
-  
:

During the period 2016-2018, a field experiment was developed at the Training Experimental and Development Center of the Department of Plant Growing at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv, after oilseed rape as a pre crop has made field trial. It was set with predecessor rape using the fractional parcel method in four repetitions with a plot size of 15 m<sup>2</sup>. It is studied the influence of two foliar application products: Plantafol (2500 g/ha), Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) and the combination of Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) on the yield of common wheat Biliana variety. The application was made in the tillering phase. For the control we used untreated variant. The sowing of common wheat was carried out within the optimum period from 01.10 to 20.10. with a seeding rate of 500 germination seeds/m<sup>2</sup> and mineral fertilization with 160 kg/ha of nitrogen and 140 kg/ha of phosphorus, all the phosphorous fertilizer and 1/2 of the nitrogen being introduced before sowing and in early spring as supplemental feeding – the rest of the nitrogen fertilizer. All units of the established technology for growing common wheat have been adhered to.

The following structural elements of productivity have been recorded: number

of spikelets per spike, grain number per spike, grain weight per spike and grain yield. The values obtained have been mathematically processed by the dispersion analysis method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The amount of precipitation during the vegetation period of common wheat was as follows: 2016/2017 – 264.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, 2017/2018 – 457.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup> at a climatic rate of 419.6 mm/m<sup>2</sup>. In the first year, the total precipitation was less than that of the climatic rate, but the 2016/2017 harvest year was more favourable to the growth and development of common wheat due to their better distribution over the critical phases of plant growth, and then the values of the structural components of yield were higher for the Bilibiana variety.

Adverse to plant development is the 2017-2018 harvest year due to a significant amount of precipitation that prevented harvesting, and this has affected negatively the productivity of common wheat (Figure 1 and 2).

2016/2017 . - 264.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, 2017/2018 . - 457.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, climatic norm - 419,6 mm/m<sup>2</sup>.

2016/2017 . - 264.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, 2017/2018 . - 457.2 mm/m<sup>2</sup>, climatic norm - 419,6 mm/m<sup>2</sup>.

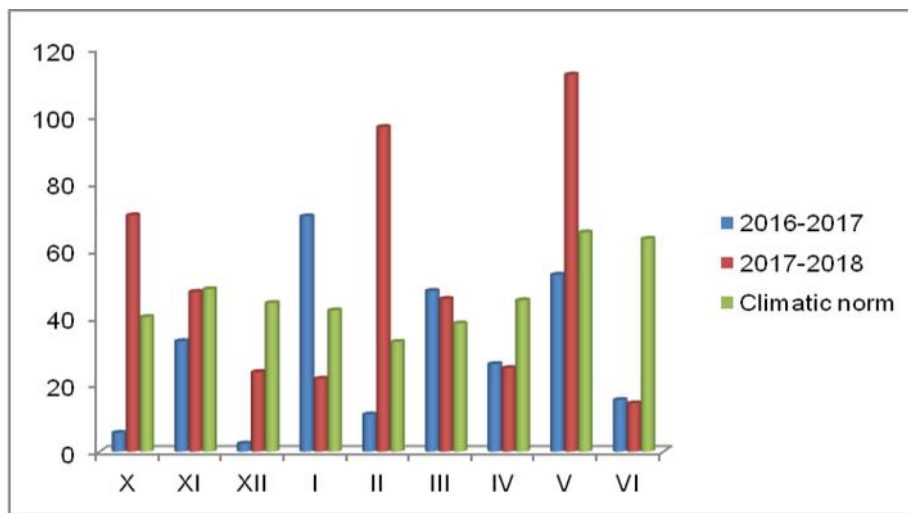


Fig. 1. Precipitation by months, (sum mm/m<sup>2</sup>)

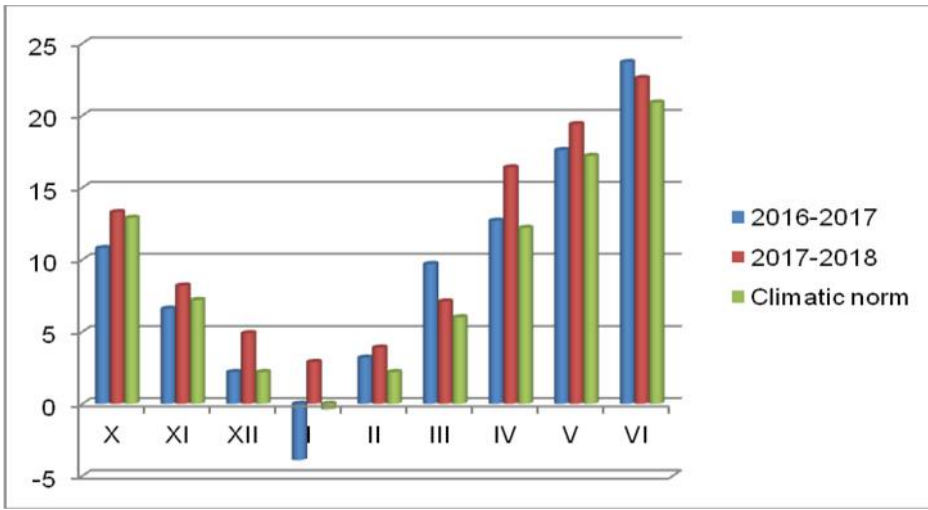


Fig. 2. Monthly temperatures (average)

3

Because of the congruence of data during the study period Figure 3 presents the obtained mean values of the measured biometric parameters. The studied foliar application products have had a positive effect on the increase of values of the reported structural components of yield number of spikelets, number of grains and grain weight per spike.

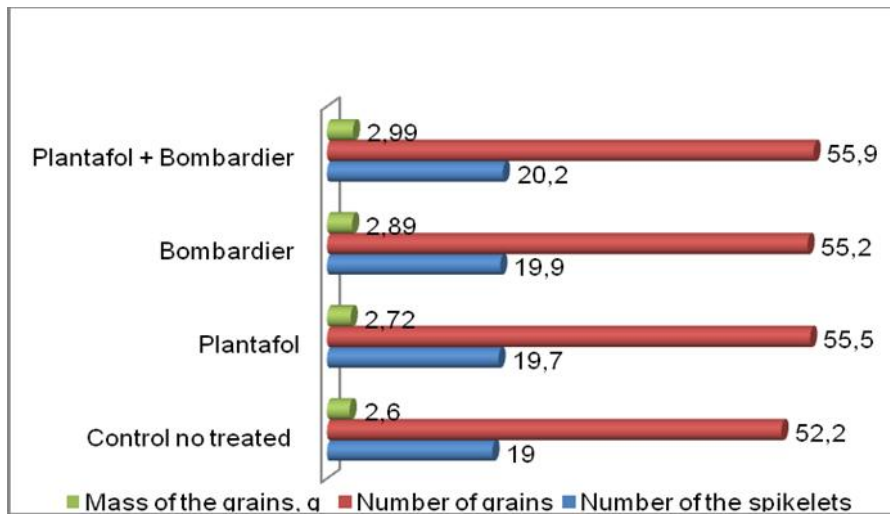


Fig. 3. Biometrics data (average 2016-2018)



(2500 g/ha) +  
 (4000 ml/ha) (22-25  
 Zadoks) 20.2  
 ; 55.9 . 2.99 g.  
 1

The greatest number of grains, number of grains and grain weight per spike in common wheat Biliana variety have been obtained in the variant with combined treatment with the mineral foliar fertilizer Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + the organic biostimulator Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) in the tillering phase (22-25 on the Zadoks scale) by 20.2 pcs.; 55.9 pcs. and 2.99 g, respectively. Second and third are the variants sprayed with the Bombardier and Plantafol preparations.

Table 1 presents the data about the yield obtained by years and average for the period.

1.

**Table 1. Effect of foliar application products on the yield of common wheat Biliana variety**

Foliar treatment products	2016-2017 kg/ha	2017-2018 kg/ha	/ Average kg/ha	%
/ Control	4.73	4.66	4.695	100.0
/ Plantafol	5.01	4.86	4.935	105.1
/ Bombardier	5.27	4.93	5.100	108.6
+ / Plantafol+Bombardier	5.24	5.06	5.150	109.7
GD 5 %	27.5	31.2	34.7	

(2500 g/ha) +  
 (4000 ml/ha) (3000 ml/ha).  
 510 kg/ha 2017 .  
 400 kg/ha 2018 .  
 455 kg/ha (9.7  
 %)  
 a  
 4000 ml/ha  
 405  
 kg/ha (8.6 %)

The most significant is the increase in the yield of common wheat Biliana variety in the variant treated in the tillering phase with the two products Plantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha) (3000 ml/ha). By years the increase in grain yields in this variant is from 510 kg/ha in 2017 to 400 kg/ha in 2018 or an average of 455 kg/ha (9.7%) over the untreated control.

A variant sprayed with the Bombardier preparation at a dose of 4000 ml/ha averaged 405 kg/ha (8.6%) more than the control.

Productivity of common wheat Biliana is a result of the positive effect of the tested foliar treatment products on the structural elements of the yield.

With regard to the climatic characteristics of the years in which the experiment was

2017 . carried out, higher yields of all studied options were obtained during the harvest 2017 year, which was favourable for the growth and development of common wheat.

## CONCLUSIONS

The tested foliar application products have influenced positively the productivity of common wheat Biliaria variety.

The highest grain yield from that variety is obtained in the variant treated in the tillering stage with the products Phantafol (2500 g/ha) + Bombardier (4000 ml/ha), an average for the study period of 455 kg/ha (9.7%) more than the untreated control.

The new foliar application products helped to increase the values of the structural components of yield such as: number of spikelets, number of grains and grain weight per plant.

(2500 g/ha) +  
(4000 ml/ha).  
455 kg/ha (9.7 %).

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## Effect of Foliar Treatment with Vermicompost Extracts on Rye Productivity

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2014-2016

10  
300 ml  
da<sup>-1</sup>.  
10,5% 14,4%,  
4

### SUMMARY

During the period 2014-2017, under field conditions the influence of liquid fractions of vermicompost on the development and productivity of the Millennium rye variety under leaf treatment was investigated. In the laboratory Biologically active substances at the Institute of Cryobiology and Food technologies were developed preparations-samples on the basis of solid-liquid extraction of vermicompost with two alkaline extragents.

The experiments were carried out in the experimental base of the Agrarian University - Plovdiv by block method, the plot size of the 10m<sup>2</sup> and the randomized distribution of variants, each in 4 replications. The treatment is in the phase of tillering and a dose of 300 ml da<sup>-1</sup>. The data obtained show a sustained positive effect of the treatment on yield, an average increase of 10.5% and 14.4%, depending on the conditions of the

(11,7%-16,0%),  
(5,8%-9,0%)  
(7,8-12,1%).

(NSW  
Agriculture, 2000; Clark, 2007; SARE,  
2007, Matthews et al., 2016).

harvest year and the type of extragent.

- The effectiveness was due to the significant influence on the formation of the structural elements of yield – increasing the number of the spikelets per spike (11.7%-16.0%), the number of grains per spike (5.8%-9.0%) and the mass of the grains per spike (7.8-12.1%).
- The treatment with the tested extract of vermicompost has also contributed to the improvement of the physico-chemical properties of the grain. The results obtained give reason for the liquid fractions of vermicompost to be included in the composition of preparations- fitostimulators for ecological production of cereals.

**Key words:** vermicompost extraction, foliar treatment, rye productivity

## INTRODUCTION

Rye is a valuable cereal crop and in recent years there has been a tendency in Bulgaria to increase the sown areas. Rye growing provides high yields under unpretentious conditions.

A powerful, developed-in-depth root system is typical for the culture, providing good opportunities for the low-mobile macro- and micronutrient absorption. Rye is characterized by cold resistance, low sensitivity to the soil reaction and to a lesser extent is subjected to invasion by weeds and pests (NSW Agriculture, 2000; Clark, 2007; SARE, 2007, Matthews et al., 2016).

The increased interest of producers is also related to the use of rye flour as a raw material for healthy and dietetic foods. Compared to wheat, rye flour is richer in fibre, including water-soluble (beta-glucan and arabinoxylane) and free sugars, predominantly fructooligosaccharides with prebiotic properties.

The healthy effect of rye is also due to the

(Zielinski et al., 2007; Mihalkova et al., 2014; Kan, 2015). The prominent characteristics of culture define it as suitable for organic production.

- higher content of polyphenols with antioxidant action and other bioactive components (Zielinski et al., 2007; Mihalkova et al., 2014; Kan, 2015). The prominent characteristics of culture define it as suitable for organic production.

The use of biostimulants is a nature-friendly method for managing yields in modern farming and obtaining high biological value production. Their category also refers to products developed on the basis of humus substances. Vermicompost is the product of the accelerated biological degradation of organic waste from certain species of earthworms and microorganisms and possesses a number of properties favorable to the development of agricultural crops.

It is established that the application of vermicompost and "compost tea" as soil improvers gives a positive result on production. Stimulating effect of vermicompost on development and yields is established in sorghum and rice (Bhattacharjee et al., 2001; Reddy and Ohkura, 2004; Sunil et al., 2005) and on a number of other agricultural crops.

(Bhattacharjee et al., 2001; Reddy and Ohkura, 2004; Sunil et al., 2005).

The various studies showed great variability of the effects identified. Some studies have reported that vermicompost may inhibit growth (Roberts et al., 2007; Lazcano et al., 2010). This is explained by the physical, biological and chemical characteristics of vermicompost, which are determined by the source of substrate, the earthworms species, the process parameters and the age of the vermicompost. The response of crops to foliar treatment with biostimulants is species-specific, variety-dependent and depends on the dose and the vegetation phase. There are limited studies on the effect of foliar treatment during the vegetation with liquid fractions.

(Roberts et al., 2007; Lazcano et al., 2010).

The purpose of this study is to test

(*Secale cereale* L.)

- the effectiveness of the leaf treatment with
- vermicompost extracts on the
- development and productivity of rye (*Secale cereale* L.)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- In the laboratory Biologically active
- substances at the Institute of Cryobiology
- and Food Technology were developed 2
- preparations based on solid-liquid
- extraction of vermicompost with 2 alkaline
- extragents. For 3 harvest years in the
- period 2014-2017 year in the Educational-
- experimental base of Agricultural
- University-Plovdiv field experiments with
- Millennium rye variety were conducted.

The trials were set by a block method, in 4 replications for variant, with a plot size 10 m<sup>2</sup>. Rye was grown on alluvial-meadow, slightly salted soil, after a predecessor sunflower.

Mineral fertilization with P – 8 kg/ da (triple superphosphate) and N – 12 kg/ da (ammonium nitrate) is applied. Prior to sowing, all phosphorous fertilizer and 1/3 of the nitrogen were fed, and the rest of the nitrogen fertilizer was fed in the spring.

The treatment with the sample-preparations was carried out in the tillering phase, at a rate of the working solution 20 L/da. The indicators are reported: number of spikelets per spike; number of grains per spike; mass of the grains per spike, g; test weight (hectoliter mass), kg; 1000 kernel weight, g; protein (Kyeldal), % and yield (kg da<sup>-1</sup>). The statistical processing of data was carried out by analysis of variance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Biometric analyses during the vegetation period indicate that the applied extracts stimulate the growth and development of culture ( table 1).

2  
- 2  
3  
2014-2017  
-  
4  
P – 8 kg/da ( ) N –  
12 kg/da ( ).  
1/3  
-  
20 L/da.  
(g),  
(kg), 1000  
(g),  
(kg da<sup>-1</sup>).  
Kyeldal (%),  
( )  
1).

1.

**Table 1. Effect of foliar treatment with vermicompost liquid fractions on biometric characteristics in the rye illennium variety**

/ Number of the spikelets per spike							
/ Stimulators	2015.	%	2016.	%	2017.	%	/ Average %
K	37.9*	114.2	38.5*	110.6	36.3*	110.3	111.7
K <sub>N</sub>	39.1*	117.8	40.3*	116.1	37.5*	114.0	116.0
/ Control	33.2	100.0	34.7	100.0	32.9	100.0	
GD 5%	3.41	10.2	2.19	6.3	2.84	8.6	
/ Number of the grains per spike							
/ Stimulators	2015.	%	2016.	%	2017.	%	/ Average, %
K	50.1	103.7	53.0*	106.6	48.3*	107.1	105.8
K <sub>N</sub>	51.8	107.2	54.1*	108.6	50.2*	111.3	109.0
/ Control	48.3	100.0	49.7	100.0	45.1	100.0	
GD 5%	2.24	4.4	2.36	4.7	2.92	6.5	
/ Mass of the grains per spike, g							
/ Stimulators	2015.	%	2016.	%	2017.	%	/ Average, %
K	1.74	106.7	1.88*	107.4	1.78	109.2	107.8
K <sub>N</sub>	1.84	112.9	1.94*	110.6	1.84*	112.9	112.1
/ Control	1.63	100.0	1.75	100.0	1.63	100.0	
GD 5%	0.11	6.7	0.12	6.9	0.15	9.2	

-  
 -  
 -  
 14%  
 ) 10%  
 ).  
 2015  
 2016  
 9,0%  
 7,1%.  
 3-  
 -  
 12,1% (0,21 g)  
 N  
 7,8%  
 2.

The values of the structural elements of the yield are higher for the treated variants than the control. Under the influence of stimulants, the number of spikelets in the spike is increased reliably during the three harvest years. The mean increase was 14% for OKX<sub>N</sub> (from 4.6 to 5.9 units) and by 10% at OKX (from 3.4 to 4.7 units). In 2015 and 2016 a significant increase in the number of grains per spike was found on average over the 3-year period by 9.0% and 7.1%. During the same years, the application of preparations resulted in an increase in the mass of grains in the spike on average over the period by 12.1% (0.21 g) at OKX<sub>N</sub> and by 7.8% in the OKX preparation.  
 Data on yields by year and average for the period is presented in Table 2.





### 3.

**Table 3. Impact of vermicompost extracts on physic -chemical characteristics of the grain in the rye Millennium variety**

Variants	Proteins, %	Yellow pigments, ppm	Test weight, kg	1000 1000 kernel weight, g
K	12.02	0.432	77.68	33.16
K <sub>N</sub>	12.52	0.391	79.07	29.29
/ Control	12.40	0.377	77.83	27.06

2,23 g 6,1 g (8% 22%),  
 1,39 g  
 N.  
 1000  
 angova and Antonova (2011)  
 2%  
 25%.  
 6.0% 8.4% (Kolev et al.,  
 2014a; Kolev et al., 2014b; Petrova et al.,  
 2014; Petrova, 2016).  
 14,4%  
 10,5%

- In the treated variants, the  
 - indicators determining the grain's milling  
 - properties are higher: the increase in the  
 - 1000 kernel weight is from 2.23 g to 6.1 g  
 - (8% to 22%), and the test weight of 1.39  
 - kg at OKX<sub>N</sub>. A tendency to increase the  
 - concentration of yellow pigments has  
 - been established. The treatment did not  
 - affect the the protein content.

- The indicators hectoliter mass and mass  
 - of 1000 grains were higher than those  
 - reported by angova and Antonova  
 - (2011) in a detailed study of Bulgarian rye  
 - populations. The protein content is 2%  
 - lower in the control and the experimental  
 - variants.

- All cereals refer to the well-reacting  
 - crops in different forms of application of  
 - vermicompost, with the expected  
 - maximum yield increase up to 25%.

3 In previous studies with 3 durum wheat  
 varieties and triticale, the increase in  
 yields was lower – an average of 6.0% to  
 8.4% (Kolev et al., 2014a; Kolev et al.,  
 2014b; Petrova et al., 2014; Petrova,  
 2016). In the held experiment the  
 average increase per year for 3 harvest  
 years by 10.5% and 14.4% showed very  
 good efficiency of the tested experimental  
 liquid fractions of vermicompost.

### CONCLUSIONS

300 For the leaf treatment in the tillering  
 phase of rye variety Millennium with  
 extracts of vermicompost at a dose of 300

ml/da

14.4%.

(11,7%-16,0%),  
(5,8%-9,0%)  
(7,8-12,1%).

10.5%

ml/da, a sustained effect of increasing yields in the three harvest years on average from 10.5% to 14.4% was established.

- The efficiency is due to the significant influence on the structural elements of yield – increase in the number of spikelets in the spike (11.7%-16.0%), the number of grains in the spike (5.8%-9.0%) and the mass of the grain in the spike (7.8-12.1%).
- The treatment with the tested vermicompost extracts has also contributed to improving the physico-chemical properties of the grain. The results obtained give reason for the liquid fractions of vermicompost to be included in the composition of phytostimulators for the ecologization of cereal production.

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