

(*Tranzchelia prunispinosae*)

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*E-mail: nikolina.marinova@gmail.com

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF LOCAL AND INTRODUCED PLUM CULTIVARS TO PLUM RUST (*Tranzchelia prunispinosae*)

Nikolina Marinova*, Darina Ivanova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Branch Dryanovo,
5370 Dryanovo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2014 was characterized by heavy rainfalls and high atmospheric humidity. The annual rainfall amount was approximately 1300 l/m² for the whole year, with average rainfall in previous years about 700 l/m². Under these meteorological conditions we set the task to follow the susceptibility of some cultivars to plum rust. We followed the reaction of 14 local and 2 introduced plum cultivars.

We observed a strong attack of rust in 'a anska leptica'. 'Byala Razgradska' and 'Bumbalka' showed an average susceptibility to that disease. Slightly susceptible were 'Sakarka', 'Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Gabrovo' and 'Zaeshka'. The other cultivars showed resistance.

Key words: disease, plum, cultivars, rust

INTRODUCTION

Rust on stone fruit species (*Tranzchelia prunispinosae*) is one of the most economically important

(*Tranzchelia prunispinosae*)

1974).

diseases. It is essential for development of horticulture, especially for the plum production region in the Balkan Mountains, where in different years it has been developed epiphytically and brought severe damages (Krastev and Beleva, 1974). In case of strong infection this disease could lead to complete defoliation of trees, even in the beginning of summer. This causes weakening of trees, which leads to deterioration both of qualities of fruits, and of their amount. The attack of this disease occurs in August and is favoured by the humid and warm weather.

The year, when the observation was conducted, was characterized by heavy rainfalls and high atmospheric humidity. The annual rainfall was approximately 1300 l/m² for the whole year, with average rainfall in previous years about 700 l/m² (Table 1).

1.
Table 1. Rainfall amount per month in 2014

/Month	2014 l/m ² /Rainfall amount in l/m ²
/January	48,90
/February	9,10
/March	83,20
/April	104,80
/May	180,00
/June	138,00
/July	115,30
/August	71,90
/September	122,00
/October	148,60
/Total	1021,80

- Under these meteorological conditions we set the task to determine the susceptibility of some cultivars to plum rust.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study were studied 14 local and 2 introduced plum cultivars. The cultivars under study are located in the collection plantation of Experimental Station on Plum in the town of Dryanovo. The plantation was established in 2001. It has been cultivated according to the methodology for studying plant resources (Nedev et al., 1979). During the reporting period, no fungicides were applied in the plantation. The disease attack rate was determined, as we reported the percentage of attack on an average sample of 100 leaves, randomly chosen from all over the tree crown. According to the percentage of attack found were given evaluations on a six point marking system: rating 0 – Immune – 0 percent attack; rating 1 – practically resistant – with a percentage attack from 0 to 15%; rating 2 – slightly susceptible – from 15 to 30%; rating 3 – averagely susceptible – from 30 to 50%; rating 4 – susceptible – from 50 to 75%; rating 5 – highly susceptible – over 75%.

14 2

2001

(, 1979).

100

:

0 – 0

; 1 –

0 15%; 2 –

– 15 30%;

3 – 30

50%; 4 –

50 75%; 5 –

– 75%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The following local cultivars
- : were included in the observation:

(PPV),
 (Monilinia lacsca)
 (Monilinia
 fructigena) (, 1961;
 , 1995).

'Byala razgradska', 'Sakarka',
 - 'Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Elena',
 'Bumbalka', 'Tarkulka', 'Drebna
 byala rakiynitsa', 'Babini marinkini',
 'Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Gabrovo',
 'Duninka', 'Medenka', 'Zaeshka',
 'Sinakvitsa', 'Sinya rakiynitsa',
 'Pestilka'. From the introduced
 - cultivars were observed the most
 - common ones in the plum fruit
 production – 'Stanley' and
 ' a anska leptica'

- A part of these cultivars also
 showed resistance or slight
 - susceptibility towards other
 economically important plum
 diseases, such as plum pox virus
 (PPV), early brown rot (*Monilinia*
lacsca), and late brown rot
 (*Monilinia fructigena*) (Marinov,
 1961; Marinova and Ivanova,
 1995). Therefore it is important to
 study them in relation to rust, as
 they are being future genetic
 material for selection.

- Of all the observed cultivars,
 - ' a anska leptica' reacted with
 the strongest manifestation of that
 - disease. There was full defoliation
 of trees only with this cultivar even
 in the end of August. As averagely
 susceptible were determined
 - 'Byala Razgradska' and
 'Bumbalka', and as slightly
 - susceptible 'Sakarka', 'Lyatna
 - tr nkosliva ot Gabrovo' and
 'Zaeshka'.

In four cultivars were found
 single leaves, attacked by disease,
 and in five cultivars, namely:
 , 'Drebna byala rakiynitsa', 'Babini

marinkini', 'Duninka', Medenka', 'Sinakvitsa' and 'Pestilka' were not found signs of disease.

2.

(Tranzchelia prunispinosae)

Table 2. Disease attack rate on local and introduced plum cultivars of plum pox virus (Tranzchelia prunispinosae)

Plum cultivars	() Tranzchelia prunispinosae
Byala razgradska	3
Sakarka	2
Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Elena	1
Bumbalka	3
T r kulka	1
Drebna byala rakiynitsa	0
Babini Marinkini	0
Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Gabrovo	2
Duninka	0
Medenka	0
Zaeshka	2
Sinakvitsa	0
Sinya rakiynitsa	1
Pestilka	0
a anska leptica	4
Stanley	1

Although, some of the local cultivars had relatively low yields and their fruits were small-sized,

being relatively resistant to rust on stone fruit species, as well as to other economically important species, they could find their place both in private farms, and in organic production.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the present research, the following plum cultivars could be determined as:

- immune – ‘Drebna byala rakiynitsa’, ‘Babini marinkini’, ‘Duninka’, ‘Medenka’, ‘Sinakvitsa’ and ‘Pestilka’;

- resistant – ‘Lyatna tr nkosliva ot’ from Elena, ‘Tarkulka’, ‘Sinya rakiynitsa’, ‘Stanley’;

- slightly susceptible – ‘Sakarka’, ‘Lyatna tr nkosliva ot Elena’, ‘Zaeshka’;

- averagely susceptible – ‘Byala razgradska’, ‘Bumbalka’;

- susceptible – ‘ a anska lepotica’.

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 *E-mail: dar50@abv.bg

BIOLOGICAL AND POMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL PLUM CULTIVAR "BYALA RAZGRADSKA"

Darina Ivanova*, Nikolina Marinova, Stela Dimkova

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Branch Dryanovo,
 5370 Dryanovo, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2011-2014 .
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 3-4
 " "
 65 kg. (25,8
 g), - ,
 - - ,
 (18,7%).
 Plum Pox virus
 Monilia laxa
 Polistigma rubrum
 Monilia fructigena,

During the period of 2011-2014, in the region of the Experimental Station on Plum in the town of Dryanovo, the main indicators were determined of the biological characteristics of the local plum cultivar "Byala razgradska", widely spread in the past in the region of the town of Razgrad.

The tree has a moderate growth, with a rounded and thin crown. The blossoming occurs 3-4 days earlier than "Stanley" cultivar. This cultivar gives fruit regularly and abundantly, the average yield per tree is 65 kg. Fruits are medium large (25.8 g), oblong-ellipsoid shape, amber-yellow, with a very good taste and high content of dry matter (18.7%). Fruits ripen about a week earlier than "Stanley".

This cultivar is tolerant to economically important plum diseases, such as *Plum Pox Virus* and *Monilia laxa*, it is slightly susceptible to *Polistigma rubrum* and *Monilia fructigena*, and averagely susceptible to *Tranzschelia*

Tranzschelia pruni spinosae.

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pruni spinosae.

- "Byala razgradska" plum cultivar is distinguished by good growth and reproductive properties, with high tolerance towards diseases, that's why we think it deserves wider spread in Bulgaria, especially in organic production of plum cultivars.

Key words: cultivar, flowering, fruit, yield, plum, diseases

INTRODUCTION

,
-
(
, 1961).

"Byala razgradska" is an old local plum cultivar, widely spread in the past in the region of Razgrad, and later it was brought in the region of the town of Elena (Marinov, 1961). It has been preserved in a collection of old local cultivars in the Experimental Station on Plum – Dryanovo. The high resistance and tolerance in relation to some fungal diseases for many local cultivars make them appropriate for producing organic production (Bozhkova et al., 1995).

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., 1995).
(1973)

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Due to this qualities, Vitanov (1973) includes them successfully in his genetic researches. The local cultivar "Byala razgradska" is distinguished by valuable economical qualities, such as abundant and regular fruit bearing, large fruits, attractive appearance and indisputable taste qualities, as well as increased tolerance towards economically important plum diseases. These qualities makes it promising for inclusion in the organic fruit production. The present study was conducted with

- the aim to study the biological and pomological properties of this cultivar and to reveal the opportunities to use it more widely
- and to include it in the organic fruit production.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The cultivar was derived from an occasional seedling in the region of Razgrad, where it is distributed. It was brought over 50 years ago in the Experimental Station on Plum in Dryanovo, and later, in 1995 it was trasfered in the new collection plantation. It was engrafted on cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*, Ehrh). The study was conducted in the period 2011-2014. The soil in the experimental station is pseudopodzolic, gray forest. Planting distance is 7x5 m, and the sea level is 300 m. Six trees of this cultivar were studied.
- The system of shaping the crown was free-growing. The main indicators in the study include: beginning of blossoming, begining of full blossoming, end of blossoming, average diameter, height and volume of crown, trunk cross-section, yield, average weight and sizes of fruit in a sample of 3 kg, dry matter content, dry weight, total sugars and organic acids, such as malic – titrametrically by 0,1 n NaOH.
- Fruit bearing habitus was determined. The reaction of "Byala rezgradska" to economically

- important diseases was studied: plum pox virus, red leaf spots, early and late brown rot and rust.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The growth rate characteristics of trees is determined by the data on size and crown, and the trunk cross-section.
- The tree has a moderate growth, less than the control of "Stanley"
- Crown volume was 13.5 m³, and the trunk cross-section was 198.9 cm² (Table 1). Crown was wide, flat, thin. Skeletal branches came out under relatively larger angle (45 degrees), in comparison to "Stanley" cultivar (42 degrees), in the first years they grew upright, but later they lean aside.
- The local plum cultivar "Byala razgradska" bears fruits mainly on three/four-fruiting wood, as 52% of the fruit buds are on three-year fruiting bud, and 34.1% were on 4-year fruiting wood. This cultivar bears fruits mainly on May bouquets and spurs.

1.
(2011-2014 .)
Table1. Crown sizes and trunk cross section of the plum trees (average for the period 2011-2014)

Cultivars	Diameter m	Height m	Volume m ³	Trunk cross section, cm ²
Byala razgradska	4.0	3.2	13.5	198.9
/ Stanley	5.4	3.8	29.2	249.8

"Byala razgradska" blossomed early, 4-5 days earlier than control cultivar of "Stanley". The average period for beginning of blossoming was on 7 April, the full blossoming was on 9 April, and the end on 19 April (Table 2).

2. (2011-2014 .)
Table 2. Flowering of the plum cultivars (average for the period 2011-2014)

Cultivars	Beginning of blossoming		Beginning of full blossoming		End of blossoming	
	x	± Sx	x	± Sx	x	± Sx
Byala razgradska	7.04	13.53	9.04	12.03	9.04	6.02
Stanley	12.04	8.41	13.04	4.24	26.04	7.50

The duration of blossoming was 12 days, and for the control cultivar of "Stanley" – 14 days. The assessment for degree of blossoming for the period was excellent. "Byala razgradska" is self-fertile cultivar. It is fertile and annually fruit-bearing. The average yield per tree was 65.8 kg. The average fruit weight was 25.8 g, in comparison with 30.5 g for "Stanley" (Table 3). During the study period (2011-2014), the average height of fruit was 41.8 mm, the average width was 27.4 mm, and the thickness was 29.7 mm. The fruit shape was oblong-ellipsoid. Fruit had attractive appearance. The skin was thin, strong, tender, dark yellow to amber-yellow, it was easily separable from the flesh. Fruit flesh was golden-yellow, soft,

, , sweet and tasty, not too juicy. The
 , . stone was separated from the
 4,2% flesh and its weight percentage
 - which was greater than "Stanley" –
 " – 3,3% 3.3% (Table 3).
 (3) ”

3. (2011-2014 .)
Table 3. Yield and fruit sizes (average for the period 2011-2014)

Cultivars	%				
	Yield per tree, kg	Fruit weight, g	Fruit stone weight, g	% of the stone	Dry matter, %
Byala razgradska	65.8	25.8	1.1	4.2	18.7
Stanley	72.7	30.5	1.0	3.3	19.3

- Fruits of "Byala razgradska"
 15-17 ripened in the period 15/17 August
 . for the region of the town of
 18,7% Dryanovo. Dry matter was 18.7%,
 " – which was similar to "Stanley" –
 19,3% (3). 19.3% (Table 3). The content of
 organic acids in fruits of "Byala
 razgradska" was 1.17%, which
 1,17 % - was higher than control cultivar
 " – 0,71 %, "Stanley" – 0.71%, and the content
 of total sugars was lower –
 - 10,72%, 10.72%, in comparison with
 11,86% " 11.86% for "Stanley".
 .
 .
 ,
 100% "Byala razgradska" was
 (2002) tolerant to early brown rot. It was
 ELISA testing, slightly susceptible to red leaf
 spots, and it was averagely
 susceptible to late brown rot and
 rust. In relation to plum pox virus,
 for infection index on leaves 100%
 and the presence of M strain,
 which was determined by
 Kamenova (2002) in ELISA
 testing, fruits had strong tolerance.

The reaction was hardly noticeable and rarely manifested on them. The quality of fruits was preserved and they did not fall off the trees.

CONCLUSIONS

The local plum cultivar "Byala razgradska" is annually fruit-bearing and fertile cultivar. Tree has moderate growth and flat crown shape. Fruits are averaged-sized, with attractive appearance and good fruit qualities.

The biological characteristic of this cultivar, grown under conditions of the Central Balkan Mountain region and its increased tolerance towards economically important diseases on plums, make it suitable to distribute it in a larger scale and to include it in organic fruit production of plum fruits.

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E-mail: im_minev@abv.bg

SOME ASPECTS OF SELECTION WORK ON PLUM IN RIMSA TROYAN

Ivan Minev,

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

SUMMARY

The cultivar improvement work on plum in RIMSA-Troyan has started in 1953. At first, the selection aim was to create new cultivars, with high fruitfulness, having large fruits with good taste qualities, resistant to red leaf spot disease. Subsequently, the spread of plum pox virus has become a limiting factor for plum growing, and the main requirement for newly created cultivars is to be resistant and tolerant to that disease.

Using the methods of intraspecies and interspecies hybridization were created, planted and studied 8037 seedlings of 123 hybrid families. The creation of that hybrid material was with the greatest participation of 'Tetevyanska sliva' and 'Kystendiiska sinja sliva'./has had the greatest participation in the creation of the hybrid material. About 25 elites were chosen with valuable economic qualities. Until now, the following candidate cultivars were acknowledged as new by the Executive Agency of Variety Testing Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS): 'Kusnotsuftyashta sinja sliva', 'Ranna

sinya sliva', 'Baleva sliva', 'Bozhidara', 'Edra Trunkosliva'.

Key words: plum, cultivars, selection, economic qualities

INTRODUCTION

- Not a long time ago, plum
- had covered significant areas in
- the Central Balkan Mountain
region (Vitanova et al., 2006; Iliev
et al., 1977).

- This is due to the favourable
- soil and climate conditions, which it
finds in mountain conditions
(Anzin, 1956; Enikeev, 1960).

- As it is grown on sloping terrains,
predominant in the region, plum
allows beneficial use of these
areas and good return from them.

- Due to its significance for
Bulgarian fruit production, it is
included as one of the main
cultures in the thematic plan of the
Experimental Station, which later
developed into Research Institute
of Mountain Stockbreeding and
Agriculture-Troyan. Climate
changes and epidemiology of main
diseases in fruit trees from the one
hand, and the changing market
demands require the creation and
use of new cultivars. The
requirements for clean, organic
production, impose on new plum
cultivars to show resistance to
economically important disease
(Minev, Stoyanova, 2002; Minev,
Balev, 2005; Minev, Stoyanova,
2006).

- The aim of present study is to emphasize the main aspects and to present some results of the selection work on plum in RIMSA-Troyan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

8039

- The subject of present study is 8039 plum hybrids created in the method of intraspecies and interspecies hybridization. Seedlings were planted and tested in selection gardens. After the initial selection the elites, which had been distinguished, were grown on rootstock of yellow cherry plum in elite fruit gardens with three trees. Plantations were created on light gray forest soil. Trees were grown under non-irrigated conditions, with soil-cultivation of row-spacing and reduced plant protection.
- The selection was made according to the following criteria:

1.

1. Study on growth manifestation of trees.

2.

2. Finding reproductive characteristics and qualities of fruits.

3.

3. Study on susceptibility of hybrids to following disease: sharka (Plum pox virus), red leaf spot, early and late brown rot.

., 1979).

- Researches were conducted according to Methodology for Studying of Plant Resources among Fruit Species (Nedev et al., 1979).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 1953
- Cultivar improvement on plum in the Experimental Station in Troyan started in 1953 by Prof. Micho Balev.
 - At first the selection aim was to create new cultivars, with high fruitfulness, having large fruits with good taste qualities, resistant to fungal diseases and especially to red leaf spot disease.
- Consequently, as the viral disease of sharka spread in all plum production regions in the country and became a limiting factor in growing of plums, the main requirement of newly created cultivars was to be resistant or tolerant to that disease.
- In order to achieve the goals, the selection work provides for
- studying the local genetic resources in the Central Balkan Mountain region of genus *Prunus*,
 - hybridization of selected perspective forms, growing and studying of seedlings obtained and selection of elites and candidate cultivars. The controlled sexual hybridization, which was conducted, covered interspecies and intraspecies selection.
- 1965
- 7285
- 27
- Totally 7285 seedlings were obtained, planted and grown with intraspecies selection. For the creation of that hybrid material as parental forms were used 27 local and foreign cultivars, which were included in 126 hybrid families.

17 . 126 -
 2209 /
 / 10
 267 -
 - 2743
 14 ,
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 35 ,
 1971 .
 16
 . 12
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 126 , 89
 , 28
 , 6 , 2
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 .
 25

- 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva' had the
 - greatest number of combinations -
 - 17 as a maternal form in the
 - implemented crossings. It
 - participated in the creation of 2209
 - seedlings. 'Lesidryanska sliva'
 - /lately blossoming variety of
 - Kyustendilska sliva/ participated in
 - 10 families with 267 hybrids. The
 - greatest number of seedlings –
 - 2734 was obtained with
 - 'Tetevyanka', as it was included in
 - 14 families. As maternal forms
 - participated more cultivars:
 - 'Italianska', 'Zaharna', Byulska
 - ranna', 'Anna Spaeth', 'Green
 - Renclode', 'Plum Californian Blue',
 - , 'Malvazinka', 'Hubava
 - Luvenska' and 35 elites, which
 - were selected in Troyan. During
 - the initial studies and selection, in
 - the period till 1971, were
 - distinguished 16 hybrids with
 - qualities of cultivars. 'Tetevyanka'
 - participated in 12 of them as a
 - maternal form. During the same
 - period were chosen 126 elites from
 - the created and grown selection
 - materials, as 'Tetevyanka'
 - participated as a maternal form in
 - 89, 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva' in
 - 28, 'Zaharna' in 6, 'Italianska' in 2
 - and 'Lesidryanska' in 1.
 -
 - In further researches and selection
 - in the coming years were
 - distinguished about 25 elites
 - possessing valuable economic
 - qualities. Hybrids with different
 - ripening period of fruits were
 - chosen, as they covered the
 - harvesting period from 15.07 to

15.07.	20.09.	-	20.09. In most of them, their fruits ripened in the second half of August.
	.	24	The average fruit weight was within the limits from 24 g to 50 g. Most of the hybrids showed resistance and slight manifestations of red leaf spot. Regarding sharka were found hybrids with manifestations of the disease only on leaves and field resistance.
50 .	-	-	
	.	-	
	-	-	The following elites, obtained in the intraspecies hybridization in Troyan, were acknowledged as new cultivars by IASAS: 'Kusnotsuftyashta sinya sliva', 'Ranna sinya sliva', 'Baleva sliva' and 'Bozhidara' - tested and acknowledged in the period 2012-2014. The acknowledged cultivars had the following biological and morphological characteristics:
	2012-2014 .	-	
	:	-	'Kusnotsuftyashta sinya sliva'
		-	It was obtained in the hybridization of cultivars 'Lesidryanska sliva' x 'Hubava Luvenska'. Fruits are large, dark blue coloured fruit skin and fruit weight of 38 g. Fruit flesh is very juicy, sweet, having good fruit qualities. Fruit stone is easily separated with weight of 1.52 g.
38 g.		-	Fruits become ripen in the end of August. Blossoming is very late, 10-15 days after that of 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva'. The cultivar is resistant to red leaf spot.
	1,52 g.	-	
	, 10-15	-	
	.	-	
		-	'Ranna sinya sliva'
		-	It was obtained in the

		1979	<p>hybridization of 'Tetevyanka' x 'Zaharna' cultivars. It was acknowledged for a plum cultivar in 1979. Fruits have oblong form, flattened from aside, with dark blue and purple colouring of fruit skin and average weight 22-24 g.</p> <p>22-24 g.</p> <p>11,52%, 17,5%.</p> <p>4-6</p>	<p>Fruit flesh is amber yellow, juicy and very good quality. Total sugars content is 11.52%, and dry matter 17.5%.</p> <p>Fruits reach ripening stage in the first ten days of August.</p> <p>Blossoming occurs usually in the second ten days of April, 4-6 days later than 'Stanley'. It is resistant to red leaf spot. It is tolerant to sharka (Plum pox virus). Trees, which have been infected, show symptoms only on their leaves.</p>
52	49/23 ()	1997	<p>'Baleva sliva'</p> <p>It was acknowledged as a plum cultivar on 52th plenum of IASAS 1997. It was obtained in hybridization of elite 49/23 ('Kystendilska plum' x 'Hubava Luvenska') x 'Malvazinka'. Fruits are large, dark blue coloured with violet hue and weight of 40-42 g.</p> <p>40-42 g.</p>	<p>They ripen in the second half of August, before 'Stanley'. Stone is easily separated. Fruit flesh is juicy with aroma and very good qualities. It has got field resistance to sharka (Plum pox virus). It is slightly infected by red leaf spot.</p>

25-28 g.
g,

1,3

:(1)
847

'Bozhidara'

Its fruits reach ripening stage from the end of August to the first ten days of September.

- They have dark blue colouring of fruit skin, globose form and weight of 25-28 g. Fruit stone weight is 1.3 g, it is easily separated from the fruit skin. Fruits have very good taste qualities. It is resistant to red leaf spot, they have field resistance to sharka (Plum pox virus).

- In interspecies hybridization were implemented the following crossings: (Table 1) and were obtained totally 847 seedlings.

Table 1
Table 1 Interspecies crossings

No in turn	/ Parental forms		Number obtained and sown seedlings
	maternal	paternal	
1	/ Blackthorn	/ Cherry plum	546
2	/ Cherry plum	/ Blackthorn	6
3	/ Blackthorn	Zhulta Ablanshka sliva	129
4	/ Blackthorn	Large green renclode	102
5	/ Blackthorn	/ Topalka	64

9,10 m.,

4- 5-
3,70

Seedlings from all the five interspecies combinations have from moderate to vigorous growing tree. Hybrids from 4th to 5th combinations had greater growth power. In the offspring of combination 'Trunka' x 'Green Renclode', the height of trees vary from 3.7 to 9.10 m., as in most cases it is 6-7 m.

6-7 m.

-

4-

60-80 cm.

90-100 cm.

8-10 g.

9-18 g.

55-4

51

1996

In combination with participation of 'Trunka', as a maternal form, all plants of its offspring have got a significantly greater growth power than it. It is found also in studying the inheritance of trunk circumference in offspring. In the 4th combination predominated plants with trunk circumference with 60-80 cm. As in some of them it reached 90-100 cm. For the rest of the combinations were observed similar dependences.

All studied interspecies hybrids formed blossoms. However, they do not form fruits each year, which is due to the reduced fertility of the generative organs due to remote origin. All of their fruits have mainly blue colouring of fruit skin. The combination 'Trunka' x 'Zhulta Ablanshka sliva' have the greatest number of fruitful forms with good fruit bearing capacity. Its fruits have got oblong form and weight of 8-10 g. For the offspring of combination 'Trunka' x 'Green Renclode' are dominant plants with ellipsoid form of fruits.

Their fruit weight is 9-18 g. The candidate cultivar '55-4' was selected from this crossing. It was acknowledged by IASAS at the 51 plenum 1996 for an original plum cultivar with the name '**Edra Trunkosliva**'. It fruits ripen in the second ten days of September.

Fruit skin is dark blue coloured

15-17 g
 : - 29 mm,
 - 28 mm
 29 mm.
 21-24 g.
 23%,
 0,933%.

with a thick waxy coating. Their fruit weight is from 15-17 g and sizes: height – 29 mm, width – 28 mm and thickness – 29 mm.
 - A significant part of fruits reach 21-24 g. Total sugars content in fresh fruits is 23%, and the tanning substances are 0.933%. It is resistant to red leaf spot.

CONCLUSIONS

8029

The intraspecies and interspecies selection material, which was created, has 8029 hybrids, is significant and allows for selecting elites corresponding to the selection aim. In studying seedlings was found a great variety of their morphological and biological characteristics, which gives opportunity to be distinguished forms with valuable economic qualities. The greatest number of elites is obtained from families with the participation of 'Tetevyanka', and 'Kyustendilska sinya sliva'. Until now, the following candidate cultivars were acknowledged as new by the Executive Agency of Variety Testing Field Inspection and Seed Control: 'Kusnotsuftyashta sinya sliva', 'Ranna sinya sliva', 'Baleva sliva', 'Bozhidara' and 'Edra Trunkosliva'.

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(CHAENOMELES SP.)

* , ** , , 5600 ,
” No 281,
*E-mail: teodora.mihova@gmail.com
**E-mail: d_georgiev_@abv.bg

INFLUENCE OF FERTILIZATION OVER THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF CHAENOMELES FRUITS (CHAENOMELES SP.)

Teodora Mihova*, Diyan Georgiev**, Georgi Popski, Maria Georgieva

Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, 5600 Troyan
281 Vasil Levski Str., Bulgaria

SUMMARY

2013-2014

The experiment was conducted in the period 2013/2014 in the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Troyan. Different genetic types of chaenomeles were used from the collection plantation of the Institute with valuable economic qualities. The following variants of fertilization were set up in the experiment: organic fertilizer (Tekamin Brix), mineral (NH₄NO₃) and manure. The influence of fertilizers over the chemical composition of fruits was studied.

Their influence was found according to the following indicators: dry matter, total sugars, sucrose, ascorbic acid and tanning substances.

Key words: *Chaenomeles* sp.,

Key words: *Chaenomeles* sp., fruits, chemical composition, sugars, ascorbic acid

INTRODUCTION

Fertilization is one of the main agro-technical events for cultures, which has an influence over the vegetative and

(M -
 , 2004; , 2005;
 ., 1986; ,
 1978; . 1988; Komar-
 Temnaya et al., 2001; Mezhenskij ,
 1996; Rumpunen, 1995).

(NH₄NO₃)
 (Chaenomeles sp.
 Lindl.)

I : - 0.2 %;
 II : - 0.3 %;
 III : -
 5kg/ ;

reproductive manifestations in plants. There are a lot of studies, on a global scale, about its influence over the chemical composition of fruits (Mezhenskii, 2004; Mondeshka, 2005; Chahovskii et al., 1986; Shapiro, 1978; Shapiro et al., 1988; Komar-Temnaya et al., 2001; Mezhenskij, 1996; Rumpunen, 1995). An important aspect is to follow its precise effect over its different indicators. In recent years, along with the traditional mineral fertilization, the application of new organic fertilizers has also increased, which have an impact over the different manifestations of plants. Manure has been applied as a fertilizer both now and in the past.

The aim of the present study was to follow the influence of organic fertilizer Tekamin Brix, the mineral – ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) and manure over the indicators of the chemical composition of chaenomeles fruits (Chaenomeles sp. Lindl.)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Chaenomeles forms, with valuable economical properties, were used in the experiment from the collection plantation of RIMSA-Troyan. The experiment was set in the following variants.

I variant: Tekamin Brix – 0.2 %;
 II variant: Tekamin Brix – 0.3 %;
 III variant: Manure – 5 kg/bush;

IV :
 (NH₄NO₃ – 0,100 kg/);
 V : .

, 10 -
 , , .
 – .
 / / -
 2012 . -
 - . -
 : -
 (, (DM
 (%), (% –
 0.1n NaOH,
 –
 (%), (% –
 (mg/%) –
 (% – Leventhal - Neubauer;
 (% –
 Fuleki and Franciss (1968).

IV variant: Ammonium nitrate
 (NH₄NO₃ – 0,100 kg/bush);
 V variant: control.

Tekamin Brix was introduced two times as a foliar fertilizer, at every ten days in the period when fruits became bigger, and ammonium nitrate in the beginning of vegetation, manure – in the end of autumn. In order to compare the results of the implication of different fertilizers over the chemical composition of Japanese quince fruits /chaenomeles/, a chemical analysis was applied on them without introducing fertilizers in 2012. The biochemical composition of fruits was tested in the chemical laboratory of RIMSA-Troyan. The following indicators of their chemical composition were studied: dry matter (refractometrically, DM%), organic acids (%) – titrimetric analysis by 0.1n NaOH, sugars – total inverted sugar and sucrose according to the method of Schoorl and Regenboden (%), pectin (%) – according to the method of Melitz, ascorbic acid (mg/%) – according to the method of Fialkov, tanning substances (%) – according to Leventhal - Neubauer; anthocyanins (%) – according to the method of Fuleki and Fransis (1968).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the experimental period, the dry matter had the highest values in the variant with application of organic fertilizer

0,3%).

10.60% (2014 .) 14.50% (2013 .) (1).

9.75% (2014 .) – 13.75% (2013 .), -

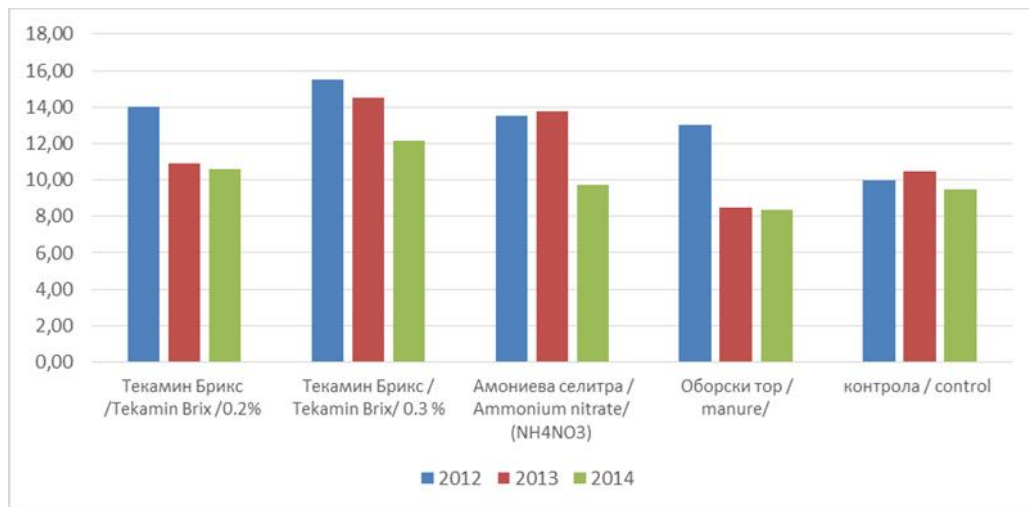
9.50% (2014 .) – 10.50% (2013 .).

8.38% (2014 .) – 8.50% (2013 .).

- 2012 .

(Tekamin Brix 0.3%). The values of two variants with application of organic fertilizer were within the limits from 10.60% (2014) to 14.50% (in 2013) (Figure 1). The variants with mineral fertilizer were in the interval 9.75% (2014) – 13.75% (2013), it was lower for the control 9.50% (2014) – 10.50 % (2013). They were the smallest in the variant of manure 8.38% (2014) – 8.50% (2013).

The values of the same indicator were the highest in 2012 for all variants.



. 1. (%)

Chaenomeles sp.

Fig. 1. Influence of different variants of fertilization over the dry matter (%) of fruits of Chaenomeles sp.

(,)).

- (10.40 %)

2013 .

-

(1).

Its impact in relation to sugars (total, inverted and sucrose) was significantly distinctive. Total sugars showed the highest values (10.40%) in 2013 in the variant with a higher concentration of Tekamin Brix (Table 1). They were lower over

2013 .) 0.95 % (NH₄NO₃ –
 5.43 % (2014 .)
 5.35% 2.10% (2013 .)
 : 0.15% (2013 .)
 4.50% (2013 .)
 2013 .,
 : 0.2% – 6,27% (2013 .)
 4.80%
 % – 0.76
 – 2.19 %
 2014 .

the years for the variants with mineral fertilizer, manure and the control. Variability of the indicator in the tested variants was within the limits from 0.95 % (NH₄NO₃ – 2013) to 5.43 % (2014) in the variant with mineral fertilizer.

Similar tendency was observed in relation to inverted sugar. For the variants with the organic fertilizer Tekamin Brix, they varied from 2.10% (2013) to 5.35% in the same year. In the other variants the results varied: from 0.15% (2013 in the variant with ammonium nitrate), to 4.50% (2013 in the control).

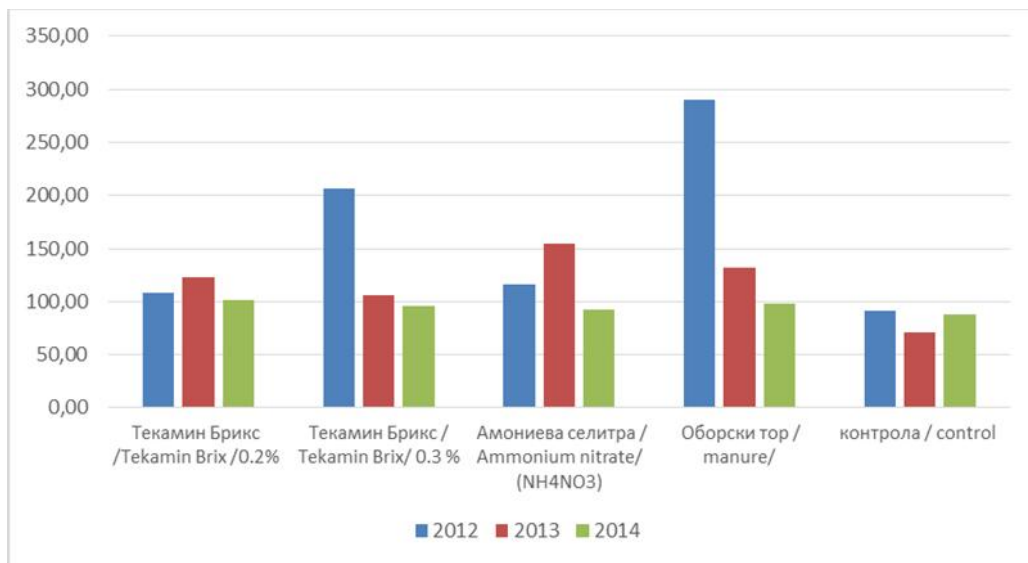
The differences in the sucrose content were significant among the variants over the years. They were rather higher in 2013, except for the control where it was absent. The highest content was registered in the variant with Tekamin Brix: 0.2% – 6.27% (2013) and 4.80% in the variant with the highest concentration of organic fertilizer in the same year. They were lower in the mineral fertilizer – 0.76% and for manure – 2.19% in this period. In 2014 the sucrose values were significantly lower in all variants than the previous year. They were higher for the organic fertilizer and mineral fertilizer.

Chaenomeles fruits are rich in organic acids. There was no significant variation in their content among the variants during the

2013 . -
 - 3.69%
 - 3.22%,
 -
 - 1.91
 % (1).
 -
 ù
 154.00 mg/%
 (2013 .) - 132.00
 mg/% (2013 .) (2),
 -
 - 70.40 mg/%.
 2014

study period. In 2013, the variants with manure had the highest values – 3.69% and the control – 3.22%, and they were the lowest for the smaller concentration of the organic fertilizer – 1.91% (Table 1). In the following year the values were almost equal for all variants.

Chaenomeles fruits are distinguished by their high content of ascorbic acid. Its highest content was registered in the variants with ammonium nitrate 154.00mg/% (2013) and manure - 132.00mg/% (2013) (Figure 2), and the lowest for the control in the same year – 70.40 mg/%. The values of the indicator were significantly lower in the next year for all the variants.



2. (mg/%) *Chaenomeles sp.*
 Fig. 2. Influence of different variants of fertilization over ascorbic acid (mg/%) in fruits of *Chaenomeles sp.*

-
 -
 - 1.42%,
 (0.3 %) – 1.28%
 - 1.26%
 -
 2013 (1).
 0.54% (- 0.2%)
 1.03% ().
 1.060% – 2013 , 0.558% – 2014
 (1).
 2014 .
 2012 .
 ,
 113.5 l/m², 2013 . 90.8
 l/m² 2014 . 423.2 l/m².

Fruits of Japanese quince are characterized by high content of pectin. Higher content was register in the variants with application of manure – 1.42%, with Tekamin Brix (0.3%) – 1.28% and the control 1.26% and significantly lower – for the other two variants in 2013 (Table 1).

In the next year, the values of the indicator varied from 0.54% (Tekamin Brix – 0.2%) to 1.03% (with manure).

The content of tanning substances varied over the years among the different variants. Their higher values were registered in the variant with greater concentration of Tekamin Brix: 1.060% – 2013, 0.558% – 2014 (Table 1). In the second year of the experiment, the amount of tanning substances was lower in the studied variants.

In 2014, values of the indicators were lower, it was probably due to significantly larger rainfall amounts during the period when fruits grew bigger and ripen. In 2012, in August, September and October, the total rainfall amount was 113.5 l/m², in 2013 it was 90.8 l/m² and in 2014 it was 423.2 l/m².

1.

Table 1. Influence of different variants of fertilization over biochemical composition of fruits of chaenomeles

Year	Tekamin Brix 0.2%	Tekamin Brix 0.3 %	Ammonium nitrate (NH ₄ NO ₃)	Manure	Control
/ Total sugars, %					
2012	4,85	6,00	3,55	1,90	1,60
2013	8,70	10,40	0,95	4,85	4,50
2014	5,37	5,18	5,43	4,40	5,23
/ Inverted sugar, %					
2012	3,20	3,70	2,40	1,9	0,65
2013	2,10	5,35	0,15	2,55	4,50
2014	3,97	3,60	4,28	3,50	4,40
/ Sucrose, %					
2012	1,57	2,19	1,09	0,00	0,9
2013	6,27	4,80	0,76	2,19	0,00
2014	1,33	1,51	1,09	0,86	0,79
/ Organic Acids, %					
2012	1,84	1,64	2,04	2,28	1,64
2013	1,91	2,14	2,18	3,69	3,22
2014	2,29	2,16	2,16	2,24	2,437
/ Pectin, %					
2012	1,06	1,27	0,83	1,19	0,26
2013	0,44	1,28	0,74	1,42	1,26
2014	0,54	0,78	0,66	1,03	0,77
/ Tannins, %					
2012	0,617	0,908	0,614	0,424	0,890
2013	0,488	1,060	0,488	0,742	0,615
2014	0,453	0,558	0,424	0,442	0,440

CONCLUSIONS

The results give us the reason to make the following more significant conclusions:

- Chaenomeles fruits have a high content of ascorbic acid, organic acids and pectin.

The positive influence of fertilization was reported for the following indicators: dry matter, total sugars, sucrose, ascorbic acid and tanning substances.

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