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2019 ,

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2019

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**I-**

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|              |   |    |
|--------------|---|----|
| <b>I.1.</b>  | 400   | 7  |
| <b>I.2.</b>  |   | 12 |
| <b>I.3.</b>  | (S. TUBEROSUM L.)   | 17 |
| <b>I.4.</b>  | AEGILOPS  | 23 |
| <b>I.5.</b>  | PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF GARDEN SAGE (SALVIA OFFICINALIS L.) GROWN IN BULGARIA<br>SILVIYA MOLLOVA                        | 29 |
| <b>I.6.</b>  | IN VITRO<br>HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L.   | 34 |
| <b>I.7.</b>  | VITRO<br>MENTHA PULEGIUM L.   | 38 |
| <b>I.8.</b>  | –<br>(CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.)   | 41 |
| <b>I.9.</b>  | SCREENING OF MELON GENOTYPES FOR RESISTANCE TO VERTICILLIUM WILT, FUSARIUM WILT AND DOWNY MILDEW<br>ZHANA IVANOVA, KATYA VASILEVA | 46 |
| <b>I.10.</b> | PREFERENCES OF HONEY BEE (APIS MELLIFERA L.) FOR POLLEN<br>ZHEKO RADEV  | 52 |

**II-**

|              |                            |    |
|--------------|----------------------------|----|
| <b>II.1.</b> | ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM L. ( ) | 59 |
| <b>II.2.</b> |                            | 66 |



|                |                           |           |       |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|
| <b>III.6.</b>  | -                         | -         |       |
|                | ,                         | .....     | 139   |
| <b>III.7.</b>  | ,                         | .....     | 146   |
| <b>III.8.</b>  | M                         | .....     | 151   |
| <b>III.9.</b>  | SOLIDWORKS                | ,         | ..... |
|                |                           |           | 154   |
| <b>III.10.</b> | ,                         | ,         | ,     |
|                | ,                         | ,         | ,     |
|                |                           | .....     | 160   |
| <b>III.11.</b> | EBSCO                     | .....     | 166   |
|                |                           |           |       |
|                | <b>IV-</b>                |           |       |
|                |                           |           |       |
| <b>IV.1.</b>   | -                         | .....     | 172   |
|                | -                         | ,         |       |
| <b>IV.2.</b>   | ,                         | ,         | ,     |
|                |                           | .....     | 179   |
| <b>IV.3.</b>   | E O A A E - A E A A E A A | A A E A A |       |
|                | O A O O                   | O O       |       |
|                |                           | .....     | 185   |
| <b>IV.4.</b>   | -                         | ,         | ,     |
|                |                           | ,         | ,     |
|                |                           | .....     | 192   |
| <b>IV.5.</b>   | ,                         | ,         | ..    |
|                |                           |           | 198   |
| <b>IV.6.</b>   |                           | .....     | 203   |
| <b>IV.7.</b>   | ”                         | -         | “     |
|                | ,                         | ,         | ,     |
|                |                           | .....     | 209   |

|               |         |      |           |
|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| <b>IV.8.</b>  | ”       | “    |           |
|               | -       | ,    | ..... 214 |
| <b>IV.9.</b>  |         |      |           |
|               | -       | ,    | ..... 220 |
| <b>IV.10.</b> |         |      |           |
|               |         |      | ..... 226 |
| <b>IV.11.</b> | OT LEAN | LEAN |           |
|               |         |      | ..... 233 |

## 400

” – , 4122,

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e-mail: [sabeva\\_m@abv.bg](mailto:sabeva_m@abv.bg)

: 36 [FAO 400] -  
o, 3 : 118/96 [Lancaster], -42  
[Iodent], DK 16-G2 [ ].  
2013-2016 .  
: ANOVA Duncan  
: 3 [ 118/96 4 DK 16-G2 PR  
] 435 Lg 3475.  
9578,  
10-12% [ 10,75%],  
-9,07% 3,66% 4,80%

## COMPARATIVE TESTING OF BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION OVER EXPERIMENTAL MAIZE CROSSES FAO

### 400

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**Abstract:** A study was conducted on 36 local maize populations [FAO 400] from the IPGR-Sadovo collection. The accessions were crossed with 3 testers from different heterosis groups: 118 / 96B [Lancaster], PHK-42 [Iodent], DK 16-G2 [unknown]. The experiments were carried out in the experimental field of IPGR-Sadovo under irrigation conditions during the period 2013-2016. The collected and researched databases included the evaluation of the yield and quality of the grain. Attached are: ANOVA with Duncan's test and cluster analysis.

Some of the test-crosses: 3 with inbred line 118 / 96B and 4 with line DK 16-G2 exceeded grain yield significantly compared to standards Kn 435 and Lg 3475. None of them exceeded standard PR 9578 but many exceeded the same standard [cheks] by crude protein content and crude fats in the grain. The total crude protein content was 10-12% [mean 10.75%], at 9.07% for the standards. The average fat content was 3.66% for the controls and 4.80% for all the testcrosses. The assessment of crosses in terms of grain quality indicated valuable sources for inclusion in selection programs.

**Key words:** local maize populations, testers, test-crosses, standart, top cross.

1.

PR9578.

kg/da,

14%.

., 2001].

Official methods of analysis 15<sup>th</sup>, ed, AOAC, Arlington V A ].

SPSS 19.0 [Pevicharova et al., 1995; Iliev et al. 2008; 2008a].

ANOVA, Duncan [Duncan, 1955].

[., 1983].

Average Linkage [Within Groups] [Ahmad t al., 2008].

2011]. [., 2005; ..

3.

9,74%  
; 4,85% ; 9,44%  
71,97%  
74,67% ; 28,80% ;  
40,18% ; 26,85% ;  
10,35% 9,09% [Ali et al.,  
2014b,c; Saif-ul-malook et al., 2014a,b,c].

” ” [ . 1].

36  
435 LG-3475.  
PR9578,

PR9578  
88BM29 x DK-16/G2,  
118/96 74 3296 -42  
88 32 -42  
88 34

2.

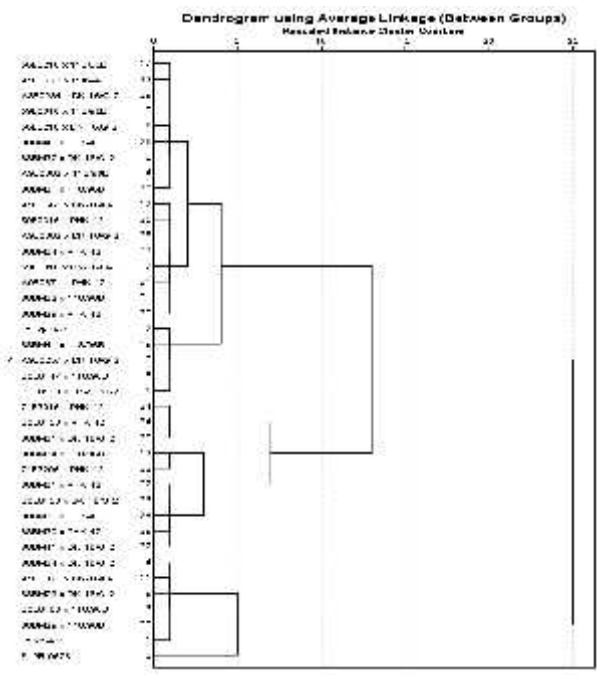
2013-2016 . 36

[118/96B (Lancaster), PHK-42 (Iodent), DK 16-G2 (unknown)].

[ 400-500]. 10 m<sup>2</sup>,

: 435, LG-3475





1.

17  
 11,01%. [ .2].  
 4,7%.  
 56,41%  
 6%.  
 2  
 2  
 =0,05.  
 PR9578,  
 1.  
 [88BM29 x DK-16/G2, 88BM34 x DK-16/G2, A9E0371 x DK-16/G2, B0E0160 x 118/96B 88BM29 x 118/96B]  
 597,38 kg/da,  
 435 LG-3475.

[51,28%]  
 - 370,73 kg/da.  
 : 88 31 DK-16/G2,  
 0 0153 -42 74 3015 -42

1.

|                    | %                    | %                   | kg/da                |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>St PR-9578</b>  | 8.58 <sup>c</sup>    | 3.70 <sup>b</sup>   | 709.8 <sup>a</sup>   |
| 88BM29 x DK-16/G2  | 11.37 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.75 <sup>abc</sup> | 617.8 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| 88BM34 x DK-16/G2  | 11.15 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.53 <sup>abc</sup> | 606.6 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| A9E0371 x DK-16/G2 | 10.02 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.43 <sup>ab</sup>  | 604.8 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| B0E0160 x 118/96B  | 11.15 <sup>abc</sup> | 3.61 <sup>b</sup>   | 583.0 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| 88BM29 x 118/96B   | 10.43 <sup>b</sup>   | 3.63 <sup>b</sup>   | 574.7 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| <b>St Kn-435</b>   | 9.90 <sup>bc</sup>   | 3.82 <sup>b</sup>   | 547.7 <sup>ab</sup>  |
| 88BM34 x 118/96B   | 11.77 <sup>abc</sup> | 6.61 <sup>a</sup>   | 204.5 <sup>bcd</sup> |
| 88BM32 x PHK-42    | 11.25 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.54 <sup>abc</sup> | 290.6 <sup>bc</sup>  |
| B0E0158 x DK-16/G2 | 11.71 <sup>abc</sup> | 5.49 <sup>ab</sup>  | 284.8 <sup>bc</sup>  |
| 88BM31 x PHK-42    | 10.81 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.62 <sup>ab</sup>  | 279.2 <sup>bc</sup>  |
| 88BM41 x DK-16/G2  | 12.81 <sup>ab</sup>  | 5.35 <sup>ab</sup>  | 269.8 <sup>bc</sup>  |
| 88BM30 x PHK-42    | 10.37 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.37 <sup>abc</sup> | 255.3 <sup>bc</sup>  |
| 74E3296 x PHK-42   | 11.37 <sup>abc</sup> | 5.72 <sup>ab</sup>  | 181.8 <sup>cd</sup>  |
| 88BM31 x DK-16/G2  | 12.93 <sup>a</sup>   | 5.43 <sup>ab</sup>  | 137.9 <sup>cd</sup>  |
| B0E0153 x LG-3475  | 12.22 <sup>ab</sup>  | 5.28 <sup>ab</sup>  | 105.3 <sup>cd</sup>  |

|                       |                      |                     |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| PHK-42                |                      |                     |                      |
| 74E3015 x<br>PHK-42   | 11.51 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.93 <sup>abc</sup> | 85.5 <sup>d</sup>    |
| <b>St Lg-3475</b>     | 9.41 <sup>bc</sup>   | 4.39 <sup>abc</sup> | 487.7 <sup>abc</sup> |
| 88BM41 x<br>118/96B   | 10.91 <sup>b</sup>   | 3.93 <sup>b</sup>   | 480.7 <sup>abc</sup> |
| B0E0147 x<br>118/96B  | 10.87 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.57 <sup>ab</sup>  | 464.4 <sup>abc</sup> |
| A9E0257 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 9.94 <sup>bc</sup>   | 3.37 <sup>b</sup>   | 461.3 <sup>abc</sup> |
| B0E0160 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 10.90 <sup>b</sup>   | 3.16 <sup>b</sup>   | 454.2 <sup>abc</sup> |
| 88BM32 x<br>118/96B   | 11.47 <sup>abc</sup> | 5.92 <sup>ab</sup>  | 428.6 <sup>abc</sup> |
| 59E0316 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 10.04 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.30 <sup>ab</sup>  | 425.1 <sup>abc</sup> |
| A9E0371 x<br>PHK-42   | 10.87 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.27 <sup>abc</sup> | 420.2 <sup>abc</sup> |
| 88BM29 x<br>PHK-42    | 10.44 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.77 <sup>abc</sup> | 411.1 <sup>abc</sup> |
| A9E0802 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 11.64 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.61 <sup>abc</sup> | 396.2 <sup>abc</sup> |
| A9E0660 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 10.70 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.38 <sup>ab</sup>  | 391.1 <sup>abc</sup> |
| 59E0316 x<br>PHK-42   | 10.61 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.41 <sup>abc</sup> | 388.6 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 88BM34 x<br>PHK-42    | 10.86 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.75 <sup>abc</sup> | 378.5 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 59E0316 x<br>118/96B  | 12.77 <sup>ab</sup>  | 6.59 <sup>ab</sup>  | 359.0 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 56E0210 x<br>118/96B  | 10.50 <sup>b</sup>   | 2.58 <sup>bc</sup>  | 353.3 <sup>b</sup>   |
| A8E0234 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 11.84 <sup>abc</sup> | 5.41 <sup>ab</sup>  | 353.1 <sup>b</sup>   |
| A9E0773 x             | 11.57 <sup>abc</sup> | 4.83 <sup>abc</sup> | 352.4 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 56E0210 x<br>DK-16/G2 | 10.40 <sup>b</sup>   | 5.48 <sup>ab</sup>  | 344.5 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 88BM41 x<br>PHK-42    | 10.85 <sup>b</sup>   | 4.70 <sup>abc</sup> | 341.0 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 88BM31 x<br>118/96B   | 11.55 <sup>abc</sup> | 3.25 <sup>b</sup>   | 328.8 <sup>b</sup>   |

|                                  |                    |                     |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 88BM32 x<br>DK-16/G2             | 10.16 <sup>b</sup> | 4.37 <sup>abc</sup> | 323.8 <sup>b</sup> |
| A9E0802 x<br>118/96B             | 10.74 <sup>b</sup> | 5.13 <sup>ab</sup>  | 323.4 <sup>b</sup> |
| $\bar{x}$                        | 11.01              | 4.74                | 384.80             |
| <i>a,b,c,.....</i> $\alpha=0.05$ |                    |                     |                    |

38,5% , 5%, 88BM34 x  
118/96B 59E0316 x 118/96B  
6%.

36

4.

36  
435 LG-3475.  
PR9578,

PR9578 88BM29 x DK-  
16/G2,

5

435 LG-3475,

59E0316 x 118/96B,  
88BM34 x  
118/96B, 88BM41 x DK-16/G2 B0E0153 x PHK-  
42,

1. , .. , 2001.

50

, .. , 199.  
2. , . , . , . ,  
1983.

- 2, 111-118.
3. , . , 2005.
- AC ”. :,, ”. 55-56.
4. ,, . , 2011.
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- 4108,  
[desislavaa894@gmail.com](mailto:desislavaa894@gmail.com), [margarita\\_1980@abv.bg](mailto:margarita_1980@abv.bg)

(FRAP )

FRAP-  
79 (29,47±2,88  
mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM) (25,29±1,77 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM).

, FRAP-

## ADAPTING THE METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF TOBACCO EXTRACTS

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**Abstract:** In recent years, extensive work has been done on the preparation and testing of natural extracts containing antioxidants. Tobacco is a plant containing more than 15 substances belonging to the polyphenols, which are known as antioxidants. There is no single method for determining the antioxidant activity of natural extracts. The aim of the study was to develop and adapt a method for the determination of total antioxidant activity by the ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP assay) and its application to tobacco extracts. Methanol extracts were obtained from Bulgarian oriental tobacco varieties. A basic characterization of the obtaining tobacco extracts were made and the antioxidant activity by the FRAP method was examined. The extracts obtained from the tobaccos: Basma 79 (29,47±2,88 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM) and Srednogorska yaka (25,29±1,77 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM) were found to have the highest antioxidant activity. Correlation between polyphenols in tobacco extracts and antioxidant activity were not established by FRAP-method.

**Key words:** tobacco extracts, antioxidant activity, FRAP-assay.

1.

8000

[1].

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12

2.  
2.1

[2-4].

1, 79,

( ),

, 4-  
-3-

[3-5].

2.1.1.

(ABTS), DPPH, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ABTS, (DPPH)

0,5 g

10 ml  
30

(FRAP) [6].

2.1.2.

FRAP-

[7].

FRAP-

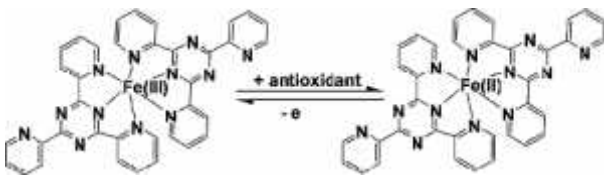
Benzie Strain  
[8].

Fe<sup>+3</sup> Fe<sup>+2</sup>

FRAP-  
CH<sub>3</sub>COONa.3H<sub>2</sub>O (0,3  
FeCl<sub>3</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O  
(0,02 ) 2,4,6-  
(TPTZ) (0,01 0,04 HCl)  
10:1:1. FRAP

( . 1).

15  
= 593 nm.



[Fe(III)(TPTZ)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>

. I .

[Fe(II)(TPTZ)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>, λ<sub>max</sub> = 593 nm

FRAP

FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O  
1 mM FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O 0,1 mM

2.1.3.

ISO 15152:2003

[8].

2.1.4.

15154:2003

(FRAP

2.1.5.

ISO

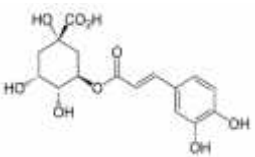
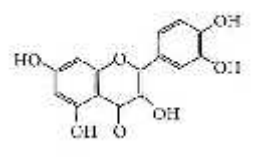
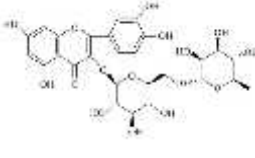
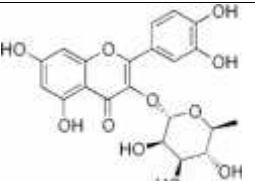
(HPLC/UV) Perkin Elmer; LC 280;  
Kromasil C18, 150 mm, 5 µm,  
4.6 mm i.d. (Supelco Park, Bellefonte, PA, USA).

340 nm :  
= CH<sub>3</sub>OH:H<sub>2</sub>O:CH<sub>3</sub>COOH = 5:93:2; B =  
CH<sub>3</sub>OH: H<sub>2</sub>O:CH<sub>3</sub>COOH = 86:12:2  
100% A; 0 min; 20 min o 85% A; 5  
min o 80% A; 17 min o 45% A; 5 min o 100%  
A.

3.

Fe<sup>+3</sup> Fe<sup>+2</sup>

I

|   |  | , mg/ml<br>R <sup>2</sup>            |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
|  |  | 0,0075- 0,18<br>R2 =0,99.            |
|  |  | 0,0019 - 0,06<br>R2 =0,995           |
|  |  | 0,015 - 0,25<br>R2 =0,99             |
|  |  | 0,015 - 0,25<br>R <sup>2</sup> =0,99 |

3.1.

FRAP-

0,8

1.

R<sup>2</sup>=0,99

3.2.

Fe<sup>+3</sup> Fe<sup>+2</sup>

4-6

37

[9].

4

37 , 15

, 30

30

[10-11].

0,06 mg/ml.

4

30

2.

nm)

( =593  
0,06

mg/ml,

|  | 4     | 15    | 30    |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 0,385 | 0,433 | 0,500 |
|  | 0,933 | 1,112 | 1,280 |
|  | 0,178 | 0,242 | 0,310 |
|  | 0,282 | 0,397 | 0,482 |

### 3.3.

FRAP (0,06 mg/ml) 1 (300±15 mg/g), (230±12 mg/g). 272 mg/g 397 mg/g [12]. 0,15±0,01 mg/g =1,112), 0,06 mg/ml 1) 0,71±0,02 mg/g (19,8±0,8 mg/g) =0,433 =0,397). 4 (9,21±0,72 mg/g) ( =0,242). (30,68±2,41 mg/g) (8,6±0,3mg/g)



FRAP (29,47±2,88 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM) (25,29±1,77 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM).

18,5 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM.

0,06 mg/ml

FRAP 0,859 m Fe<sup>2+</sup>/1g ( ) 0,0107 m Fe<sup>2+</sup>/1g ( ).

( 18,08±0,76 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM 29,47±2,88 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM), [11].

|           | mg/g   | , mg/g    |          |            | mMFe <sup>2+</sup> /gDM |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------------|
|           |        |           |          |            |                         |
| <b>1</b>  | 300±15 | 0,15±0,01 | 12,6±0,5 | 18,20±1,43 | 18,08±0,76              |
| <b>79</b> | 280±14 | 0,56±0,02 | 8,5±0,3  | 23,41±1,84 | 29,47±2,88              |
|           | 280±14 | 0,65±0,02 | 19,8±0,8 | 9,21±0,72  | 25,29±1,77              |
|           | 230±12 | 0,71±0,02 | 8,6±0,3  | 30,68±2,41 | 19,92±1,42              |

mg/g), (9,21±0,72 -  
 (30,68±2,41 mg/g), -  
 (19,92±1,42 mMFe<sup>2+</sup>/gDM).  
 (FRAP- ),  
 (DPPH- )  
 [12-13].  
 4.  
 (FRAP- )  
 79  
 FRAP-

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(S.  
**TUBEROSUM L.)**

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2016-2018  
7 (6), 4  
100  
(199, 330  
29 43%.

**MORPHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC  
CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDIUM EARLY  
POTATO BREEDING LINES (S. TUBEROSUM L.)**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the study was to investigate morphological and economic qualities of six medium early potato lines bred in the Maritsa Vegetable crops Research Institute, Plovdiv. The lines were tested during the period 2016-2018 under the requirements of medium early field production. The experiments were conducted by using the block method in 7 variants (6 lines and the standard variety - Sante), in 4 replications (100 plants per replication). The parameters of the basic characters as plant height, stem number, number of tubers per plant, mean tuber weight, shape, shallowness of eyes, standard and total productivity have been established. On the average for the studied period three of the lines (199, 330 and E 334) exceeded by yield Sante with 29 to 43%. These lines show the most intensive tuberformation, the quickest tuberization and the highest portion standard production.

**Key words:** potato, breeding lines, morphological characteristics, economic characteristics, standard and total productivity

1. [1].  
(S. tuberosum L.) - 1592 [2], 41 %  
100  
[3],

24 [4].

1200 m.

84 2016, “ ” – 344, 363, 472, 199, 330, 334

[5], (10

7, 4, 100

10%.

75/25 cm

18.5 m<sup>2</sup>.

[6], [7],

[9], *Globodera rostochiensis* [8], *G. pallida* (cm), [10], [11],

[12], (g), ( - 100), ( - 9) (kg/da), [13], [14], [15], [16, 17], [18].

Duncan,s multiple range test [28].

3. [19], [20], [21], [22], [23], [24], [25] - 69,9 cm. 15 cm. 344 [26, 27]. ” ” 44 cm.

(52-60 cm).

3,3 ( 344) 6,6 ( 330).

2. E 199 472 ( 5).

2016-2018 „ ”

|              |               |              |              |              |              |             |                |               |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
|              |               |              | /            | /            | /            |             | ( )            | ( 0-9)        |
| <b>344</b>   | 44,0 c        | 3,3 d        | 7,7 d        | 4,7 d        | 3,0 b        | 88 b        | 143,3 b        | 7,8 ab        |
| <b>363</b>   | 69,9 a        | 4,2 c        | 11,2 ab      | 6,8 bc       | 4,4 a        | 66 d        | 116,2 c        | 8,1 ab        |
| <b>472</b>   | 59,5 b        | 5,1 b        | 8,0 d        | 5,1 d        | 2,9 b        | 70 cd       | 120,1 c        | 7,0 b         |
| <b>199</b>   | 58,9 b        | 5,3 b        | 9,9 bc       | 6,7 bc       | 3,2 b        | 99 a        | 118,8 c        | 8,2 ab        |
| <b>330</b>   | 56,2 b        | 6,6 a        | 11,5 a       | 8,0 a        | 3,4 ab       | 74 c        | 157,1 a        | 7,9 ab        |
| <b>334</b>   | 52,6 b        | 3,9 cd       | 10,9 abc     | 7,2 b        | 3,7 ab       | 84 b        | 110,2 d        | 8,5 a         |
| <b>Sante</b> | <b>54,9 b</b> | <b>4,3 c</b> | <b>9,2 c</b> | <b>6,1 c</b> | <b>3,1 b</b> | <b>75 c</b> | <b>123,2 c</b> | <b>8,2 ab</b> |

, b, c, Duncans Multiple Range test ( <0.05)

Ross [29] 3,9 4,3 1mm), 344

7,7 11,5, 344, ( . 2). - 330 (93,6 ), 363 (80,1 ).

330 (11,5). 363

344 4,7, 330 - 8,0. 344,

5,1 - 7,2 . 330.

344 199, - ( . 1) 1800 kg/da ( 472, 2016 .) 4157 kg/da ( 199, 2018 .).

363 (66 g), 2115-3835 kg/da. - 199,

Howard [30] - 334 330, 43%, 31,4%

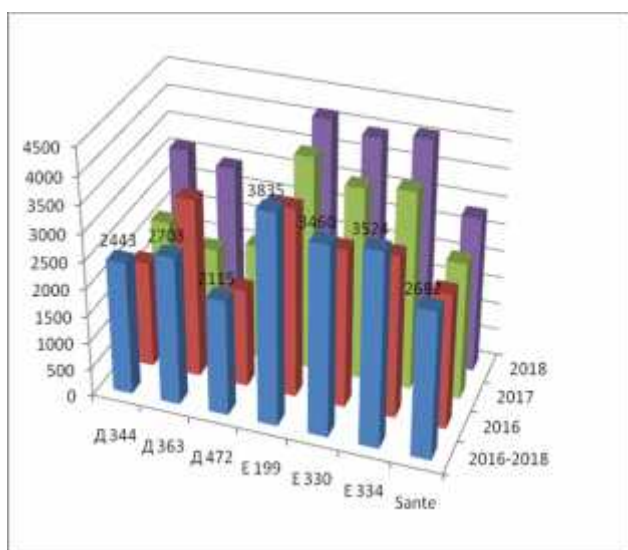
- 29% ( . 2) . 199

: E 330 e , 344 ,

363, 472, 199 - 472 ( 7) 1000 kg/da. 334

|              | ( )     | (kg/da) | (kg/da) | %       | (%)   | (%)   |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| <b>344</b>   | 88,6 ab | 2278 bc | 165 b   | 93,2 bc | 90,7  | 91,1  |
| <b>363</b>   | 80,1 b  | 2466 bc | 242 a   | 91,1 c  | 98,2  | 101,0 |
| <b>472</b>   | 85,2 ab | 1957 c  | 158 b   | 92,5 bc | 77,9  | 78,9  |
| <b>199</b>   | 87,5 ab | 3659 a  | 176 b   | 95,4 a  | 145,7 | 143,0 |
| <b>330</b>   | 93,6 a  | 3271 ab | 189 b   | 94,5 ab | 130,3 | 129,0 |
| <b>334</b>   | 89,5 ab | 3322 ab | 202 ab  | 94,3 ab | 132,3 | 131,4 |
| <b>Sante</b> | 84,2 ab | 2511 bc | 171 b   | 93,6 bc | 100,0 | 100,0 |

, b, c, Duncans Multiple Range test ( <0.05)



.1. (kg/da)

(3524 kg/da) 330 (3460 kg/da),

2800

363 344.

472.

91 %

(93,6%) – 199, 334

330.

45,7%, 32,2% 30,3%.  
472

334)

29

43%.

4.

( 199, 330

80 93

( 199, 330 334)

29 43%.

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 . IntelliAgro,  
 . ”, 2015, 22 .
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# AEGILOPS

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: *Aegilops*.

2017-2018 ..

– *Aegilops*

271 6 *Aegilops* 177

*in situ*

: *Aegilops*,

## THE DIVERSITY OF AEGILOPS SPECIES ON THE TERRITORY OF BULGARIA

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**Abstract:** *Bulgaria is one of the countries on the Balkan Peninsula with a diversity of Aegilops species. They are a source of genes for resistance to biotic and abiotic factors and if introduced into the genome of wheat could improve their resistance. Interest in these species is also justified by the possibility of using them in the breeding for the expansion of the genetic basis of durum wheat and common wheat. During the period 2017-2018, expeditions were conducted for the establishment of natural habitats of wild relatives of wheat - Aegilops on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria as well as for collection of seed materials to be preserved in the National Genbank. A total of 271 accessions of 6 Aegilops species from 177 habitats have been registered and a database of ecological, geographic and taxonomic characteristics of the collected samples has been created. The described locations will allow an annual monitoring and the in situ conservation of these species and the timely identification of species populations, as well as the assessment of possible risk factors and the application of appropriate measures for their containment and elimination.*

**Key words:** *Aegilops, habitats, floristic areas*

1.

[Desheva, 2014].

*Aegilops*,

[Hailegiorgis, 2011; Graybosch and Peterson, 2010; Lanning et al., 2010].

[Zaharieva et al., 2003; Hadzhiivanova and Bozhanova, 2010].

[Koeva et al., 2002].

22

[Van Slageren 1994],

*Aegilops speltoides* Tausch

[Hammer 1980].

[Hammer 1980].

*Aegilops* [Andreev et al. 1992; Zaharieva et al., 2004; Spetsov et al., 2006]. *Aegilops geniculata* Roth, *Aegilops triuncialis* L., *Aegilops cylindrica* Host. *Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex Bertol.

*Aegilops speltoides* Tausch, *Aegilops umbellulata* Zhuk., *Aegilops columnaris* Zhuk. *Aegilops biuncialis* Viv.

[Zaharieva, 1996].

(*Aegilops comosa* Sm. *Aegilops markgrafii* (Greuter) K. Hammer,

(2012).

2000-2001

(*Aegilops Triticum*) *Aegilops*

*uniaristata* Vis.

14

[Spetsov et al., 2006].

*Aegilops*

1988

(IBPGR)

297

*Aegilops* [Zaharieva, 1993]

(*Aegilops cylindrica* Host., *Aegilops geniculata* Roth, *Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex Bertol., *Aegilops biuncialis* Viv. *Aegilops triuncialis* L.) (*Aegilops markgrafii* (Greuter) K. Hammer, *Aegilops speltoides* Tausch, *Aegilops umbellulata* Zhuk. *Aegilops comosa* Sm.) [Zaharieva et al., 2004].

*Aegilops*

2017-2018

2.

2017-2018

– *Aegilops*

60

( 1)

1.

*Aegilops*, 2017 .- 2018 .

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*cylindrica* Host. ( ),

7 m 1146 m.

Bertol. ( ) *Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex

*Aegilops triuncialis* L. ( )

*Aegilops geniculata* Roth ( )  
*Aegilops biuncialis* Vis.

*Aegilops speltoides*

Tausch

300 m

*Triticum boeoticum* Boiss. ( . 1).



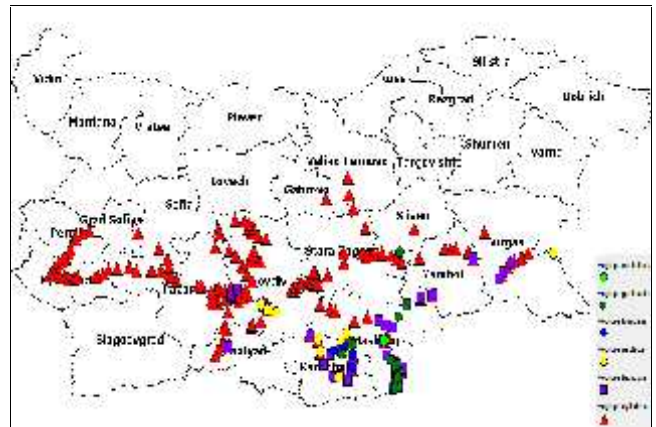
1.



2.



3.



1.

*Aegilops neglecta* Req. ex Bertol., *Aegilops cylindrica* Host, *Aegilops triuncialis* L., *Aegilops geniculata* Roth, *Aegilops biuncialis* Vis.  
*Aegilops speltoides*Tausch

4.

Aegilops 271 6

*in situ*

271  
 6 (*Aegilops neglecta*  
 Req. ex Bertol.-19 , *Aegilops cylindrica* Host-

181 ., *Aegilops triuncialis* L.-48 ., *Aegilops geniculata* Roth-15 ., *Aegilops biuncialis* Vis.-8 . *Aegilops speltoides* Tausch-1 .),

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# PHYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF GARDEN SAGE (*SALVIA OFFICINALIS* L.) GROWN IN BULGARIA

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**Abstract:** The phytochemical characterization of the garden sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) from Bulgaria was evaluated. The essential oil composition, polyphenols, triterpenes, cellulose, protein content and mineral element composition of garden sage were determined. The essential oil yield was 0.9%. Rosmarinic acid (8612.7 ~g/g) was the major free phenolic acid, whereas within the group of conjugated acids the dominating were chlorogenic (1881.9 ~g/g), sinapic (1134.2 ~g/g), and ferulic acids (1122.7 ~g/g). Hiperosid (5129.2 ~g/g) was the major free quercetin glycoside, while within the group of conjugated flavon glycosides; the main was hesperetin (8562.0 ~g/g). Betulin (3051.7~g/g) was the main triterpene. Calcium (12255.0 mg/kg) and magnesium (2548.0 mg/kg) were predominant macroelements, whereas iron (204.0 mg/kg) was the major microelement in the sample.

**Kew words:** sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.), phytochemical composition

## (*SALVIA OFFICINALIS* L.)

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„ 49, 6100 , ,  
-mail: sysi\_a@abv.bg  
:  
(*Salvia officinalis* L.),  
0.9%.  
(8612.7 ~g/g),  
(1881.9 ~g/g), (1134.2 ~g/g) (1122.7 ~g/g).  
(5129.2 ~g/g) (8562.0 ~g/g).  
(3051.7~g/g)  
(12255.0 mg/kg) (2548.0 mg/kg),  
(204.0 mg/kg).  
:  
(*Salvia officinalis* L.),

### 1. Introduction

The genus *Salvia* is belonging to the Lamiaceae family. It is represented by 900 species distributed throughout the world. Garden sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) is an aromatic and ornamental plant, which is widely

cultivated in various parts of world, but it is considered as native for the Mediterranean region [1, 2].

*S. officianlis* L. (garden sage) species is an important plant due to its significance for the Bulgarian industrial development, mainly used for

cultivation and production of commercial essential oil and extracts, for application in the food industry, aromatherapies, folk medicine and cosmetics, as flavoring agents, and for the treatment of different diseases [1, 3].

Phytochemical investigation of the garden sage revealed a great number of bioactive compounds as essential oil, phenolic acids, triterpenes, vitamins, glycosides [4-16].

There is no scientific evidence for the phytochemical investigations of the garden sage (*S. officinalis* L.) grown in Bulgaria. The objective of the present study was to characterize the phytochemical composition of garden from Bulgaria as a possible source of constituents for use in the food industry, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical products.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Plant material

The garden sage (*S. officinalis*) was purchased from the Bulgarian market and the leaves:stems ratio was 80:20.

The moisture of the plant was determined by drying up to constant weight at 105 °C. [17].

### 2.2. Determination of essential oil

The plant was subjected to hydrodistillation for 3 h in laboratory glass apparatus of British Pharmacopoeia, modified by [18]. The essential oil obtained was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and stored in tightly closed dark vials at 4 °C until analysis.

### 2.3. Determination of polyphenols

*Sample preparation:* Dried samples were powdered by using laboratory homogenizer. Phenolic compounds were extracted from 0.5 and 1 g of a powdered sample by using 70% methanol (Sigma) on ultrasonic bath at 70°C for 3 h. The biomass was separated by filtration, and then the extraction procedure was repeated two times. The combined extract was evaporated to dryness on a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in methanol and used for HPLC analyses after filtration with 0.45 µm syringe filter. The extraction of conjugated phenolic was performed by using the same procedure, except that 2M HCl in methanol was used as extractant.

*HPLC Analyses:* Qualitative and quantitative determinations of phenolic acids, and flavonoids, were performed by using Waters 1525 Binary Pump HPLC systems (Waters, Milford, MA, USA), equipped with Waters 2484 dual Absorbance

Detector (Waters, Milford, MA, USA), and Supelco Discovery HS C18 column (5 µm, 25 cm × 4.6 mm), operated under control of Breeze 3.30 software.

*Analyses of phenolic acids:* A gradient elution by using mobile phase of Solvent A (2% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH), and Solvent B (0.5% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH:C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N = 1:1 (v/v) was used. The gradient was set up according to [19] as follow: 0-30 min Solvent B increased from 5% to 35% at flow rate of 0.8 mL/min; 30-45 min Solvent B increased to 70% at flow rate of 0.4 mL/min; 45-50 Solvent B increase to 80% at flow rate of 1.2 mL/min; 50-60 min Solvent B increased to 100% at the same flow rate; 60-65 min Solvent B drops down to 5 % at a flow rate of 0.8 mL/min and holds on up to 70 min to equilibrate the column. All phenolic acids (Sigma-Aldrich) were used as standards to build calibration curves. The detection was carried out at 280 nm.

*Analyses of flavonoids:* A gradient elution by using a mobile phases of Solvent A (2% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH), and Solvent B (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) was used. The gradient was set up according to [19] as follow: 0-10 min Solvent B increased from 30% to 50% at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min; 10-15 min holds on at the same flow rate; 15-16 min Solvent B increased to 52% at flow rate of 0.8 mL/min; 16-30 min Solvent B increased to 80% at the same flow rate; 30-35 min Solvent B drops down to 30% at flow rate of 1.0 mL/min and holds on up to 40 min to equilibrate the column. All flavonoids (Sigma-Aldrich) were used as standards to build calibration curves. The detection was carried out at 380 nm.

The glycosides were analyzed on the same HPLC system by using gradient elution and a mobile phase of Solvent A (2% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH) and Solvent B (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N). The gradient was set up according to [20] as follow: 0-15 min 20% Solvent B; 15-17 min 50% Solvent B; 17-20 min 20% Solvent B. All glycosides (Sigma-Aldrich) were used as standards to build calibration curves. The detection was carried out at 370 nm.

### 2.4. Protein content

The Kjeldahl procedure used the AOAC, 1990/2016 [21] method and employed the UDK 152 System (Velp Scientifica, Italy). Samples of 1 g were weighed and then digested with 15 mL of concentrated K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 7 g anhydrous K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.42 g HgO. Digestion heat was set for 60 min at 420°C. These methods used 40% NaOH to produce an alkaline distillation environment and 4% H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> solution to collect the distilled ammonia. The titrations were performed with a standardized 0.2 N HCl.

## 2.5. Cellulose content

It was determined by [22] method. 1 g was boiled with 16.5 mL of 80% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH and 1.5 mL HNO<sub>3</sub> solution for 1.5 h in order to hydrolyze the cellulose, and hemicellulose. The remaining suspension after the treatment was filtered through a crucible and the solid residue was dried at 105°C for 24 h and weighed.

## 2.6. Mineral element composition

The concentration of micro- and macroelements was determined after mineralization of the samples at 450 °C. The residue was dissolved in concentrated HCl and the obtained solution was subsequently evaporated to dryness. The remainder was then dissolved in 0.1 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> HNO<sub>3</sub> and transferred to an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) Perkin Elmer/HGA 500 (Norwalk, USA) to determine the elemental concentrations. The instrumental parameters for the flame AAS were: sodium, 589.6 nm; potassium, 766.5 nm; Magnesium, 285.2 nm; Calcium, 317.0 nm; Zinc, 213.9 nm; Copper, 324.7 nm; Iron, 238.3 nm, and Manganese, 257.6 nm. Identification of metals was by a standard solution of metal salts. The concentrations were calculated from a calibration curve, built by using a standard 1µg/cm<sup>3</sup> solution.

The value of the biologically active substances was represented on the base of absolute dry weight.

## 2.7. Statistic

All the analyses and measurements were done in triplicate. The results are presented as mean value of the individual measurements with the corresponding standard deviation (SD).

## 3. Results and discussions

The moisture of the plant materials and the essential oil content are shown in Table 1. The differences in the essential oil content compared with those reported in literature, were from 1.3% to 3% [1-3], and were probably due to the climatic conditions in the respective region where the plant has grown and the part of the plant analyzed.

The chemical composition of the garden sage is presented in Table 1. The cellulose and protein contents were different from the data reported in the literature, which could be explained by the differences in the conditions of their cultivation.

The calcium and magnesium was the predominant macro-elements, while iron was with highest content among the micro-elements. The gar-

den sage was characterized by an interesting mineral profile, while the concentrations of individual elements differed from those of other oil plants [23].

**Table 1.** Chemical composition of garden sage

| Moisture and compounds | Content         |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Moisture, %            | 12.2 ± 0.1      |
| Essential oil, %       | 0.9 ± 0.0       |
| Protein, %             | 13.0 ± 0.1      |
| Cellulose, %           | 43.2 ± 0.4      |
| Macro-elements, mg/kg  |                 |
| Calcium                | 12255.0 ± 110.5 |
| Magnesium              | 2548.0 ± 23.2   |
| Sodium                 | 342.5 ± 3.3     |
| Potassium              | 125.9 ± 1.1     |
| Micro-elements, mg/kg  |                 |
| Iron                   | 204.0 ± 19.5    |
| Zinc                   | 72.6 ± 0.7      |
| Copper                 | 54.4 ± 0.5      |
| Manganese              | 17.3 ± 0.1      |

Eleven phenolic acids were determined in the garden sage (Table 2). Data showed that there were considerable differences in free and conjugated phenolic acid content. From free phenolic acids dominated rosmarinic acid, while within the group of conjugated acids the main were chlorogenic, sinapic, and ferulic acids. Hiperoside was the major free quercetin glycoside, while within the group of conjugated flavon glycosides the main was hesperetin.

The differences in polyphenols composition between the present investigation and the reported data by [6, 5, 10, 12, 13] may be due to environmental conditions under which the plant has grown

The content of the triterpenes is shown in Table 3. Data showed that the betulin was the main triterpene. The differences in the identified triterpenes content and the reported data by [24] - betulinic acid (0.02 g/100 g), oleanic acid (0.67 g/100 g), and ursolic acid (1.80 g/100 g), and by [25] - betulin (0.38 g/100 g), betulinic acid (0.05 g/100 g), oleanic acid (1.09 g/100 g), and ursolic acid (0.42 g/100 g) may be due to environmental conditions under which the plants had grown.

**Table 2. Polyphenols in the garden sage**

| Compounds              | Free, µg/g    | Conjugated, µg/g |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Rosmarinic acid        | 8612.7 ± 80.1 | 93.3 ± 0.9       |
| Caffeic acid           | 243.8 ± 2.4   | 168.9 ± 1.5      |
| Chlorogenic acid       | 119.6 ± 1.1   | 1881.9 ± 18.0    |
| -Coumaric acid         | 6.1 ± 0.0     | 693.1 ± 6.6      |
| Sinapic acid           | 327.3 ± 3.1   | 1134.2 ± 10.1    |
| Ferulic acid           | 1132.3 ± 10.1 | 1122.7 ± 10.1    |
| Cinnamic acid          | 12.9 ± 0.1    | 192.4 ± 1.9      |
| Gallic acid            | -*            | 93.3 ± 0.9       |
| 2-hydroxy Benzoic acid | 147.4 ± 1.3   | 510.4 ± 4.8      |
| Vanillic acid          | 331.3 ± 3.0   | 89.9 ± 0.8       |
| Syringic acid          | 27.5 ± 0.2    | 135.2 ± 1.2      |
| Myricetin              | 162.6 ± 1.5   | 177.9 ± 1.7      |
| Kaempferol             | 81.4 ± 0.8    | 67.2 ± 0.6       |
| Quercetin              | 279.5 ± 2.5   | 370.6 ± 3.6      |
| Apigenin               | -             | 3.0 ± 0.0        |
| Luteolin               | 172.0 ± 1.6   | 157.4 ± 1.5      |
| Rutin                  | 535.5 ± 5.2   | 233.3 ± 2.3      |
| Hyperoside             | 5129.2 ± 50.1 | 594.3 ± 5.8      |
| Hesperetin             | 274.4 ± 2.7   | 8562.0 ± 84.1    |

\* not determined

**Table 3. Triterpenes in the garden sage**

| Compounds     | Content, µg/g |
|---------------|---------------|
| Betulin       | 3051.7 ± 29.5 |
| Betulic acid  | 479.6 ± 4.5   |
| Oleanic acid  | 54.0 ± 0.5    |
| Ursolic acid  | 417.9 ± 4.0   |
| Carnosic acid | 969.2 ± 9.5   |

#### 4. Conclusions

The garden sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) was characterized with rich phytochemical composition and could be used as a potential material for producing essential oil and extracts, isolation of the polyphenols and other biologically active substances, as additive in fodder and cosmetics formulations.

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# IN VITRO *HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L*

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: (*Hypericum perforatum L.*)  
*in vitro* 20 % NaClO ( 5  
% ) HgCl<sub>2</sub>. ( <0,01) 5 ( 2 min  
0.3% HgCl<sub>2</sub>)  
: *Hypericum perforatum L.*, , *in vitro*,

## EXAMINATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTRUSION IN IN VITRO CONDITIONS THE DIVINING TYPE *HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L*

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**Abstract:** St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum L.*) is a traditional Bulgarian herb. Several variants for introducing fresh plant material into *in vitro* conditions have been studied in this study. These include 20% NaClO (containing 5% active chlorine) and HgCl<sub>2</sub>. A difference ( <0,01) in variant 5 (2 minutes at 0.3% HgCl<sub>2</sub>) versus other sterilizing agents used was demonstrated.

**Key words:** *Hypericum perforatum L.*, medical appearance, *in vitro*, sterilization

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(*Hypericum perforatum L.*) Murashige and Skoog (1962) Khakpour et al (2015).  
(Barnes et al, 2001; , 2003; , 2009).  
( *perforatum L.* *in vitro* , *Hypericum perforatum L.* , 2008; Giles et al, 2004).  
*in vitro*  
2.  
(Ali et al., 2015; , 2007; , 2008).  
Perez-Garcia et al (2012) *Hypericum perforatum L.* ( . 1).  
" , " .  
" *in vitro* " .  
" , " , 30-31 , 2019 " 2019



1 *Hypericum perforatum* L.

Murashige and Skoog (1962).

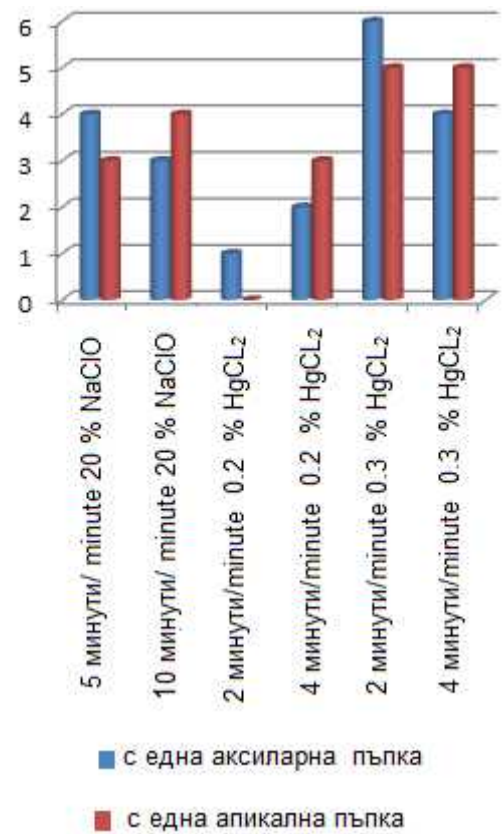
20 min 120 °  
 1  
 : 22±2°C. 16  
 8 2000-3000 lx,  
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( ).  
 90%  
 10 s.  
 % NaClO ( 5 % ) HgCL<sub>2</sub>  
 1.  
 20 30 min)  
 ( 10,  
 10

|   |        |                         |
|---|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 5 min  | 20 % NaClO              |
| 2 | 10 min | 20 % NaClO              |
| 3 | 2 min  | 0.2 % HgCL <sub>2</sub> |
| 4 | 4 min  | 0.2 % HgCL <sub>2</sub> |
| 5 | 2 min  | 0.3 % HgCL <sub>2</sub> |
| 6 | 4 min  | 0.3 % HgCL <sub>2</sub> |

1

0.3% HgCL<sub>2</sub>.  
 10  
 ( 2).  
 in vitro  
 2 min



2

*Hypericum perforatum* L.

0.3% HgCL<sub>2</sub>

4

2 4 min 0.2% HgCL<sub>2</sub>

5 (2 min (<0,01) 0.3% HgCL<sub>2</sub>)

( 2).

|  |     |    |    |     |     |     |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
|  | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6   |
|  | a,c | b  | a  | c,d | a,c | a,c |
|  | **  | ** | ** | **  | **  | **  |

\* P<0,05; \*\* - P<0,01

2

20 % NaClO

10 min 10 100%



3 *Hypericum perforatum* L.

4.

in vitro *Hypericum perforatum* L.

2 min 0.3% HgCL<sub>2</sub>.

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# IN VITRO MENTHA PULEGIUM L.

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: *Mentha pulegium* L.  
BAP  
(0,1 0,5 mg/l)  
TDZ ( <0,01)  
BAP TDZ  
: *in vitro*, *Mentha pulegium* L.,

## INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE COMPOSITION OF NUTRIENTS ON IN VITRO CULTIVATION OF THE SPECIES *MENTHA PULEGIUM* L.

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**Abstract:** We have explored the possibility of creating an effective system for the regeneration of leaves explants in the species *Mentha pulegium* L. by testing ten variants of nutrient media. Applying low concentrations of BAP (0.1 and 0.5 mg / l) leads to a low occurrence of the regeneration potential of the species. The highest rate of regenerated explants was observed in the highest TDZ variant. A demonstrated difference ( <0,01) was observed in leaf segments between nutrient supplements with BAP and TDZ.

**Key words:** *in vitro*, *Mentha pulegium* L., regeneration, auxins, cytokinins

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vivo. in  
*Mentha pulegium* L.

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2.

3.

*Mentha pulegium* L.  
 Murashige & Skoog (1962)

4 ( . 1)  
 (1 mg/l HCL, 1 mg/l  
 HCL, 1.5 mg/l  
 1.7 mg/l ).  
 2-3

*Mentha pulegium* L.

( 4)

| вариант и | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4 | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| IBA       | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -   | -   |
| IAA       | -   | -   | -   | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | 0.1 | 1   |
| 2,4-D     | -   | 0.0 | -   | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| GA3       | -   | -   | -   | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| BAP       | -   | -   | -   | - | 0.5 | -   | 1   | 2   | 0.1 | 1   |
| TDZ       | 2   | 1   | 2   | - | -   | 0.2 | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 2-IP      | -   | 1   | 0.3 | - | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |

1

(mg/l).

TDZ

(1962) Murashige & Skoog  
 30 g/l 7 g/l  
 pH=5,7

40%

( 1).

25

%

3 (TDZ 2-IP IBA)

*Mentha pulegium* L.

50

20-25

*Mentha pulegium* L.

1 4,

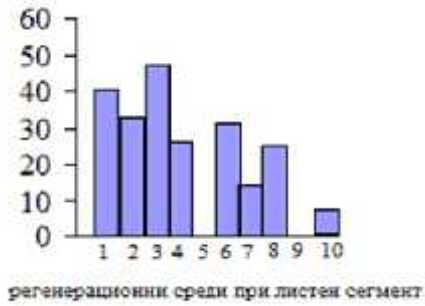
20

TDZ

3, TDZ 2.0 mg/l. ( 2).

: 22±2°C. 16  
 2000-3000 lx,

8



1.



2

*Mentha pulegium* L.

3

BAP (0,1 0,5 mg/l)

5 9

MS  
IBA, BAP GA3

BA 2 mg/l  
TDZ -

30 %

( <0,01)

BAP TDZ ( 2 ).

| варианти | 1   | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6   | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10  |
|----------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|---|-----|
| лист     | а,с | а,с | а  | с,д | б  | а,с | д  | д  | б | б,д |
|          | **  | **  | ** | **  | ** | **  | ** | ** | * | *   |

\* P<0,05; \*\* - P<0,01

2.

4.

*Mentha pulegium* L.

50%

3 a a -  
Murashige & Skoog (1962) 0.1mg/l  
IBA, 0.3 mg/l 2-iP 2.0 mg/l TDZ.

5.

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—  
**(CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.)**

” “  
[todorova\\_vili@abv.bg](mailto:todorova_vili@abv.bg)

: ” “  
(*Capsicum annuum ser. var. grossum* Sendt.)

(*Verticillium dahliae* Kleb.)  
2017-2018

20

: *Capsicum*, , , ,

**KALOYAN – NEW PEPPER CULTIVAR  
(CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.)**

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**Abstract:** At the Maritsa Vegetable Crops Research Institute, Plovdiv a new original pepper cultivar Kaloyan was bred, which belongs to *Capsicum annuum ser. var. grossum* Sendt. It is suitable for greenhouse, early and mid-early field production. It possesses high resistance level to *Verticillium dahliae* Kleb.

During the period 2017-2018 at the experimental field of Maritsa VCRI comparative study was performed of the new cultivar Kaloyan and the similar - Maritsa. The experiment was conducted in three replications with 20 plants in each. Some economical and morphological traits of the plant and fruit were analyzed. The new cultivar is characterized with mid-high plants which are with three first-order branches. The fruits are sweet, pendant, uniformed, short to mid-long, wide to very wide with three locules and one blossom end. The new cultivar Kaloyan is distinguished by improved total and standard yield, fruit wall thickness, fruit width and weight, as well as with lower variability of the studied traits. The production of the cultivar Kaloyan is intended for fresh consumption and processing.

**Key words:** *Capsicum*, plant, fruit, yield, variability

1.

3.

[1].

5659,56 kg/da 4928,89 kg/da ( . 1).

[3], [4], [5], [6] BG 11051 30.12.2014

(*Capsicum annuum ser. var. grossum* Sendt.)

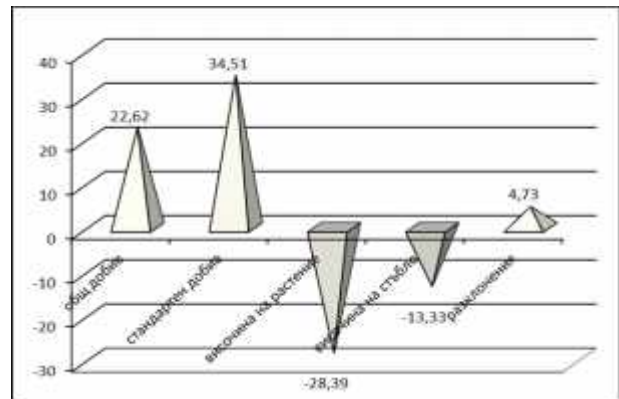
1.

|                     | 2017     | 2018      |           |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (kg/da)             |          |           |           |
|                     | 5465,78  | 3765,33   | 4615,56   |
|                     | 5785,78  | 5533,33** | 5659,56** |
| GD <sub>0.05</sub>  | 688,86   | 957,02    | 741,90    |
| GD <sub>0.01</sub>  | 1043,14  | 1449,20   | 1041,39   |
| GD <sub>0.001</sub> | 1675,77  | 2328,09   | 1470,20   |
| (kg/da)             |          |           |           |
|                     | 4435,56  | 2893,33   | 3664,44   |
|                     | 5084,44* | 4773,33** | 4928,89** |
| GD <sub>0.05</sub>  | 432,69   | 1031,46   | 703,76    |
| GD <sub>0.01</sub>  | 655,21   | 1561,92   | 987,85    |
| GD <sub>0.001</sub> | 1052,58  | 2509,18   | 1394,61   |

2.

2017-2018.

22,62%, 34,51% ( . 1).



1.

120+40/15 cm.

20

[7].

(cm),

( ),

(cm),

( ),

(g),

(mm),

(kg/da).

(%)

60,50 cm ( . 2).

2017

55,75 cm,

2018 – 65,25

cm.

*Capsicum* Descriptors [8].

28,39 % ( . 1).

[9].

2.

|                     | 2017                | 2018                |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (cm)                |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 77,50               | 91,46               | 84,48               |
|                     | 55,75*              | 65,25***            | 60,50***            |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 16,58               | 6,47                | 11,20               |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 25,11               | 9,79                | 15,72               |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 40,34               | 15,73               | 22,19               |
| (cm)                |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 21,25               | 25,58               | 23,42               |
|                     | 19,10 <sup>ns</sup> | 21,50 <sup>ns</sup> | 20,30 <sup>ns</sup> |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 7,29                | 4,38                | 5,35                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 11,04               | 6,64                | 7,51                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 17,73               | 10,66               | 10,60               |
| ( )                 |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 2,75                | 2,75                | 2,75                |
|                     | 3,00 <sup>ns</sup>  | 2,75 <sup>ns</sup>  | 2,88 <sup>ns</sup>  |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 0,61                | 0,87                | 0,67                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 0,93                | 1,31                | 0,94                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 1,49                | 2,11                | 1,32                |

19,10 cm (2017 .) 21,50 cm (2018 .),  
 - 2,75  
 (2018 .) 3,00 (2017 .).  
 -23,33 %  
 4,73%  
 ( . 1),  
 ( . 2).  
 ( . 3).

3.

(CV, %)

|  | 2017  | 2018  |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 5,27  | 15,02 | 21,65 |
|  | 8,35  | 9,74  | 8,70  |
|  | 4,65  | 11,31 | 23,53 |
|  | 5,64  | 16,25 | 11,49 |
|  | 13,43 | 4,84  | 12,44 |
|  | 15,52 | 4,40  | 12,95 |
|  | 22,53 | 11,82 | 18,66 |
|  | 18,50 | 8,91  | 14,42 |
|  | 18,18 | 18,18 | 16,83 |
|  | 0     | 18,18 | 12,30 |

11,02 cm 2018 . ( 9,08 cm 2017 . 4).

8,62% ( . 2),

( . 4).

4.

|                     | 2017                | 2018                |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (cm)                |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 8,18                | 10,32               | 9,25                |
|                     | 9,08 <sup>ns</sup>  | 11,02 <sup>ns</sup> | 10,05 <sup>ns</sup> |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 1,60                | 1,19                | 1,26                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 2,43                | 1,80                | 1,76                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 3,90                | 2,90                | 2,49                |
| (cm)                |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 4,58                | 5,32                | 4,95                |
|                     | 5,42*               | 6,70***             | 6,06***             |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 0,73                | 0,36                | 0,51                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 1,11                | 0,55                | 0,72                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 1,78                | 0,89                | 1,02                |
| (mm)                |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 4,12                | 3,74                | 3,93                |
|                     | 4,14 <sup>ns</sup>  | 5,15*               | 4,64*               |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 0,48                | 0,94                | 0,67                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 0,73                | 1,42                | 0,93                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 1,17                | 2,29                | 1,32                |
| ( )                 |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 2,75                | 2,25                | 2,5                 |
|                     | 2,75 <sup>ns</sup>  | 3,00*               | 2,88 <sup>ns</sup>  |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 1,32                | 0,61                | 0,92                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 2,00                | 0,93                | 1,29                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 3,22                | 1,49                | 1,82                |
|                     | 56,20               | 51,85               | 54,02               |
|                     | 75,80**             | 101,10***           | 88,45***            |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 11,86               | 8,48                | 9,17                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 17,95               | 12,84               | 12,87               |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 28,84               | 20,64               | 18,18               |
| (%)                 |                     |                     |                     |
|                     | 81,69               | 82,12               | 81,90               |
|                     | 83,23 <sup>ns</sup> | 82,58 <sup>ns</sup> | 82,91 <sup>ns</sup> |
| GD <sub>0,05</sub>  | 7,58                | 8,18                | 7,01                |
| GD <sub>0,01</sub>  | 11,47               | 12,38               | 9,84                |
| GD <sub>0,001</sub> | 18,43               | 19,90               | 13,90               |

6,06 cm ( . 4).

22,42%,

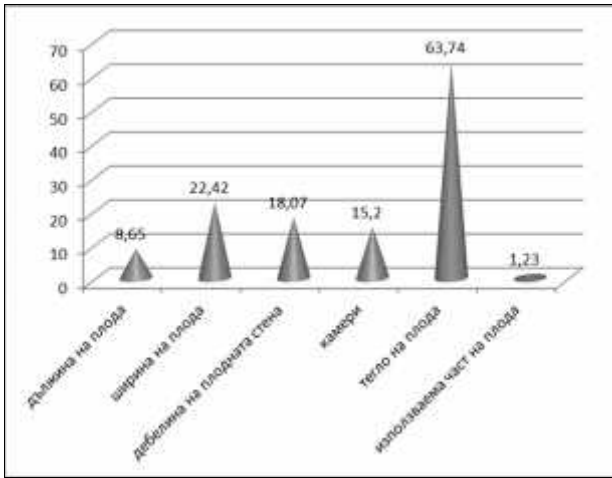
( . 4, . 2).

4,14 mm 2017 . 5,15 mm 2018 .

18,07 %.

2-3

2,88



. 2.

(%)

2018 . ( 75,80 g . 4). 2017 . 101,10 g

63,74% ( . 2).

( . 5).

334/03,

*dahliae* Kleb. *Verticillium* 7,92% [10]. 2002-2013

*var. longum* Sendt. (*Capsicum annuum ser.*

[6], [11], [12], [13], [14].

(*Capsicum annuum ser. var. grossum* Sendt.)

5.

(CV, %)

|  | 2017  | 2018  |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 14,62 | 7,43  | 15,98 |
|  | 5,86  | 5,41  | 11,60 |
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 12,23 | 10,72 | 11,54 |
|  | 12,23 | 10,72 | 11,54 |
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 10,35 | 15,24 | 13,29 |
|  | 1,72  | 8,61  | 13,23 |
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 34,82 | 22,22 | 30,24 |
|  | 18,18 | 0     | 12,30 |
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 12,23 | 10,72 | 11,54 |
|  | 8,99  | 4,09  | 16,39 |
|  |       |       |       |
|  | 2,80  | 5,99  | 4,34  |
|  | 6,90  | 5,46  | 5,78  |

4.

(*ser. var. grossum* Sendt.).



# SCREENING OF MELON GENOTYPES FOR RESISTANCE TO VERTICILLIUM WILT, FUSARIUM WILT AND DOWNY MILDEW

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**Abstract:** The main limiting factors in melon production are soil borne and leaf affected pathogens. Verticillium wilt and Fusarium wilt are the most spread soil bore fungus caused serious damage in plants of Cucurbitaceae family. Downy mildew is another fungal disease that attacks leaves of plants and in favorable conditions could reduce photosynthetic area and the yields. Increasing resistance to these pathogens is sustainable solution to control of their spread in melon production area. The aim of this study was to determine the level of resistance to Verticillium wilt, Fusarium wilt and downy mildew in different melon genotypes available in our collection. It was tested 62 genotypes belong to different melon groups - cantalupensis, reticulatus, conomon, inodorus and agrestis. It was used local isolations of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Melonis* (FOM), race 0, *Verticillium dahliae* (VD) and *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (DM). It was established that 32 genotypes were resistant to FOM race 0; 42 were resistant to VD; 8 were resistant to DM. Multiple resistance was observed in 24 genotypes against FOM and VD; 2 genotypes against FOM and DM; 7 genotypes against VD and DM and 1 genotype against FOM, VD and DM (L11-1/5). Genotypes possess multiple resistance are of great importance in breeding program directed to develop new varieties.

**Key words:** *Cucumis melo* L., screening, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Melonis*, *Verticillium dahliae*, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*

## 1.Introduction

Melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) is one of the most important Cucurbits species, that attacks from many diseases. Some of the most important fungal pathogens on the above grand organs of the plants are downy mildew caused by *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* (Berk. et Curt.) Rost. and soil borne pathogens *Fusarium oxysporum* (Schlecht.) and *Verticillium dahliae* (Kleb). The pathogens are polyphagous and are extremely harmful to the Cucurbitaceae plants (Whitaker and Davis, 1962). They are the main limiting factor in the production of melons, which also determines the need to improve the methods for their control. Pathogens affect the leaves and the root system, causing permanent damage to the plant, which reflects the yield and quality of the fruit, and can compromise all the production and cause plant death.

Verticillium wilt is dangerous disease in melon crops causing serious loss by *Verticillium dahliae* (Kleb). The pathogen is widely distributed in the agricultural soils in Bulgaria and worldwide, affecting diverse crops as pepper, potato, tomato, watermelon, melon etc. Verticillium species vary in pathogenicity on different hosts. Isolates from a given host cause a range of symptoms in other hosts, but generally, symptoms are most severe on the host from which they were obtained.

Fusarium wilt of the roots and base of the stems is another harmful disease. Causer is the pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlechtend. The disease occurs in Canada, China, France, Israel, the Netherlands, Spain, the United States (Punja and Parker, 2000, Moreno et al., 2001, Rose and Punja 2004, Pavlou and Vakalounakis, 2005). In Bulgaria, it was first reported in 1996. Under greenhouse conditions, it caused large losses (Vatchev, 2007). Fusarium wilting symptoms are similar in all Cucurbitaceae and depend on several factors - the amount of soil inoculum, environmental conditions, nutrients (especially nitrogen) and host sensitivity (Egel and Martyn, 2007).

Many fungi can attack melon foliage. Most of them induce necrotic lesions on the leaves. Some of them, such as downy mildew can attack the plants severe even at the adult plant stage. Downy mildew, caused by the obligate pathogenetic oomycete *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* is one of the major diseases on cucurbits in humid production areas. Six pathotypes can be distinguished based on host compatibilities between various isolates and different cucurbit taxa (Cohen et al., 2004).

The use of resistant cultivars is one of the most economical, environmentally safe, and effective means of controlling the disease. Plant breeders was created numerous resistant melon

cultivars through plant breeding, however, very few commercial melon cultivars worldwide possess resistance to all diseases – Verticillium wilt, Fusarium wilt and Downy mildew.

The aim of this study was to determine the level of resistance to Verticillium wilt, Fusarium wilt and Downy mildew in different melon genotypes available in our collection.

## 2. Material and methods

### Plant material

The experimental work was carried out at the Maritsa Vegetable Crops Research Institute, Plovdiv, Bulgaria in 2017-2018. The experiment was conducted in greenhouse condition. Sixty-two melon genotypes from Maritsa Institute collection (inbred lines, varieties, PI's and hybrids) were evaluated. Ten accessions were obtained from USDA and four lines from INRA (Avignon), France.

### Plants growing

The seeds of 62 genotypes were sown in 40-cell polystyrene trays containing perlite and grown in a greenhouse in the end of April. One week later the plants were transplanted in 0,5 L pots with mixture peat moss and perlite in the ratio of 1:1 (v/v).

### Verticillium wilt and Fusarium wilt evaluation

Local isolates of both pathogens were used as race 0 of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. melonis was determined by differential melon lines (Perched and Pitrat 2004).

Under greenhouse conditions, the method of artificial contamination was used. Each variant included three replications. Daily appearance of symptoms was monitored. They were described and compared with the controls, and then was performed re-isolation and microscopic analysis to prove the presence of the pathogens. Six days before the inoculation of the plants, the inoculum of the two pathogens *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Verticillium dahliae* were transferred separately to a liquid medium V-8. Cultures are incubated at 30°C. Inoculation occurs when cotyledons of the melon genotypes are fully developed. The concentration of the spore suspension in inoculum was to  $1 \times 10^6$  spores/ml. The seedlings were slightly removed and the roots were washed, then immersed in the inoculum for 5 minutes. Then the seedlings are returned to a mixture peat moss and perlite. The symptoms of Verticillium and Fusarium appeared within 5 to 7 days.

The disease index in both pathogens was evaluated twice to the cKinney (1923) index:

0% = similar to an immune-like response

0.01-25% = high level of resistance

25-50% = intermediate resistance

50-75% = intermediate susceptibility

75-100% = high level of susceptibility.

### Downy mildew evaluation

Local isolate of *P. cubensis* was used for all of the screening tests. The storage of the pathogen was performed by frozen infected leaves in a fridge (-80°C).

Young plants in the phase 3-4 leaf were used for leaf disks. Leaf discs with 15 mm diameter were cut by cork borer from fully developed young leaves and placed (adaxial surface up) on wet filter paper in plastic containers (10x20x3 cm). For each genotype 5 disks in 3 replicates were used, and the experiment was conducted twice. Spores of mildew needed for inoculation were collected from infected plants after being determined by microscopic analysis. The spore suspension was prepared by brushing the spores into a glass vessel with distilled water. The infection was carried out by pulverizing the leaf disks and then grown under conditions of a growth chamber under controlled conditions (temperature  $26^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , light intensity of  $200 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  and photoperiod 16/8 h Day / night). The degree of downy mildew attack was recorded on the 13th day after infection using the 0 - 4 scale (Cohen, 1993):

0 = without symptoms

1 = up to 10% of the surface of the leaf disc was infested

2 = 11-25 % of the surface of the leaf disc was infested

3 = 26-50 % of the surface of the leaf disc was infested

4 = over 50 % of the surface of the leaf disc was infested

(where: 0 and 1 (R) resistance response, 2, 3, and 4 (S) sensitive reaction).

The experimental data were calculated by analysis of variance to confirm statistical significant of difference among the means. Two-way analysis of variance was applied to show effect of pathogens, plant genotypes and interaction. Results were processed by statistical program SPSS 12 (SPSS Inc., USA).

## 3. Results and discussion

The results of screening tests with VD, FOM, DM show that there are significant differences ( $p < 0.001$ ) between studied variants (**Table 1**). Two-way analysis of variance indicate that the factor Pathogens significantly influence on the degree of attack that calculated the power of influence is ( % -11,02%). The factor Genotype possess stronger effect on variation in power of

influence ( %39,58%). The interaction of studied factors (A x B) were found to be with the strongest effect on variation in degree of attack ( %48,91%). This results point out clearly that studied plant genotypes and particular pathogen could be differ by their degree of attack. It is possible several reactions to the pathogens: resistance to one of the pathogens, resistance to both of them, resistance to all and susceptible to all of the pathogens. To be established certain degree of attack of melon genotypes to studied pathogens was performed analysis of variance (**Table 2**).

Causal agent of Verticillium wilt is a polyphagous which cause damages in a great number of vegetable crops including melon. The screening test indicated that 42 genotypes responded as immune (0,00%). Maximal degree of attack was established in Hybrid 1 (32,23%), the rest of the genotypes possess' resistant reaction (0,01 – 25,00%). The calculated average degree of attack is 1,93%. The results show that the most of the genotypes could be useful for breeding purpose. From the other investigation with cucurbitaceae crops, (Paplomatas et al., 1999) six of the tested genotypes were characterized as highly tolerant, twenty-one were included to the low susceptibility group, four assigned to a group with moderate susceptibility and two were found to be very susceptible. The pathogen used in our investigation was taken from local greenhouse. It is possible that the reason of established of great number resistant genotypes to be due to the fact that particular isolate is characterized with less aggressiveness. In other investigation Jabnoun-Khiareddine et al. (2007), find differences in degree of susceptibility in melon reaction to *Verticillium dahliae*. They also established seasonal variation in the degree of aggressiveness during the late growing season.

The results of *Fusarium* wilt screening test shows that 32 genotypes responded as immune. The most susceptible was Hybrid 1 (74,55%), which confirm the reaction from another investigation (Velkov et al., 2010). The average degree of attack from the studied genotypes is 7,74%. The most spread race of the pathogen in Bulgaria is race 0 ( , 2009). This indicates that breeding program has to be directed to development of varieties possess resistance to race 0. It is known four races of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. melonis all over the world 0, 1, 2 1,2 (Oumouloud et al., 2016). However, there are resistant genotypes to one or more races (Krasteva et al., 2008; Solmaz et al., 2016). According to Oumouloud et al. (2010) commercial varieties become susceptible to infection after they are exploited commercially, because of possible changes in pathogen populations.

Downy mildew screening test revealed that resistant reaction possesses eight genotypes (Charantais T1, L10-10/2, L11-1/5, L12-1/4, L5-1-2, L7-7/2, PI 124111 USA and PI414723). Three of the studied genotypes show susceptible reaction (degree of attack 3-4) (An Noon, Delicious 51US, Medena rosa). The average degree of attack is 1,10, this indicate that in the collection exist sufficient resistant breeding material. The causal agent of downy mildew is characterized of wide range of hosts from Cucurbitaceae family. The pathogen possesses broad variability in regard to aggressiveness (Lebed and Cohen 2011). Several genotypes such as MR-1, PI12412 and PI124111 are known as highly resistant sources, the resistance of the last one genotype was also confirmed in this study. In previous investigation was established that line 5-1-2 show resistant reaction, line K/15-6 reacted as low susceptible and line BK1-5-5 show susceptible reaction, this was confirmed in our attempt. Line 5-1-2 was result from previous breeding program, using parental genotype PI 124112, which contained resistant genes (Angelov and Krasteva 2000).

#### 4. Conclusion

The results indicated that studied collection of melons is distinguished of sufficient resistance against three pathogens, 42 genotypes responded as resistant to *Verticillium dahliae*, 32 to *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. melonis and 8 to *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*. Resistant reaction to FOM and VD possessed 24 genotypes, against FOM and DM - 2 genotypes, against VD and DM 7 genotypes and against the three pathogens only one line - L11-1/5. The data clearly show that there are enough genotypes to initiate new breeding program aimed to combine resistance to studied pathogens. Investigated breeding material is presented by different melon varieties (cantalupensis, reticulatus, conomon, inodorus and agrestis), this provide alternative possibilities in development of new melon lines and hybrids. In conclusion, studied genotypes possessed resistance to two or more pathogens could be used in the future breeding programs in melon.

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**Table 1.** Two-way analysis of variance on response of 62 melon genotypes to three pathogens (VD, FOM and DM).

| Source of Variation | SS             | df         | MS       | F        | %        | F crit   |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) Pathogens       | 4873.862       | 2          | 2436.931 | 4281.399 | ***11.02 | 3.019987 |
| (B) Genotypes       | 17500.21       | 61         | 286.8888 | 504.0296 | ***39.58 | 1.352198 |
| (AxB) Interaction   | 21624.69       | 122        | 177.2515 | 311.4099 | ***48.91 | 1.264618 |
| Within              | 211.7388       | 372        | 0.56919  |          |          |          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>44210.5</b> | <b>557</b> |          |          |          |          |

\*, p 0.05; \*\*, p 0.01; \*\*\*, p 0.001; % - degree of factor influence in percent

**Table 2.** Genotype response to *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *melonis*, race 0, *V. dahliae* and *P. cubensis*.

| Genotypes          | Verticillium wilt |      |      |      | Fusarium wilt |      |       |       | Downy mildew |      |      |      |
|--------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|---------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|------|
|                    | Mean              | ±SD  | Min  | Max  | Mean          | ±SD  | Min   | Max   | Mean         | ±SD  | Min  | Max  |
| 11/9x11/9 K51 Sem3 | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.54          | 1.49 | 5.15  | 8.12  | 0.42         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11/9x11/9 K51 Sem/ | 3.99              | 0.68 | 3.25 | 4.59 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.33         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11/9x11/9 K51 Se13 | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.83         | 0.39 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11/9x11/9xK51 Sem5 | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.42         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11/9               | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.80         | 1.36 | 18.56 | 21.25 | 1.00         | 0.74 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| 5-1-1/1            | 4.60              | 0.51 | 4.11 | 5.13 | 22.43         | 2.81 | 20.25 | 25.60 | 0.33         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 5-1-1/3            | 0.19              | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.25         | 0.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| AGY                | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.67         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| An Noon            | 4.28              | 0.15 | 4.15 | 4.44 | 25.48         | 1.78 | 23.65 | 27.20 | 3.08         | 0.51 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| BG14               | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.75         | 0.62 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| BK/1-5-5           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.08         | 0.67 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| Charantais Fom1    | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.17         | 0.39 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Charantais Fom2    | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.50         | 0.52 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Charantais T1      | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 59.51         | 0.86 | 58.60 | 60.30 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Delicious 51US     | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.64          | 0.63 | 0.00  | 1.25  | 3.25         | 0.62 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| Edisto47           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.42         | 0.51 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Georgia            | 2.65              | 0.54 | 2.14 | 3.21 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.33         | 0.49 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| GL317              | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.20          | 0.54 | 4.58  | 5.56  | 1.50         | 1.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| GL321              | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.58         | 0.51 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| GL329              | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.42         | 0.51 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| Gynodow            | 5.24              | 1.45 | 3.69 | 6.56 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.42         | 0.51 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| HJB                | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.94          | 0.54 | 3.58  | 4.56  | 0.58         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| I-2                | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.41          | 0.14 | 5.25  | 5.50  | 0.50         | 0.52 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| I-2/14             | 1.27              | 0.25 | 1.06 | 1.54 | 10.02         | 0.50 | 9.45  | 10.36 | 0.92         | 0.67 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| I-2/18             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.33         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Iran-H             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.42         | 0.51 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| Isabelle           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.75         | 0.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| K15/6              | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.97         | 1.66 | 11.20 | 14.50 | 0.83         | 0.58 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| L10-10/2           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24.86         | 1.18 | 23.50 | 25.60 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| L11-1/5            | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| L12-1/4            | 3.69              | 0.44 | 3.25 | 4.12 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| L4-8/1             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.33         | 0.49 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| L5-1-2             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.48         | 0.72 | 9.82  | 11.25 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| L6-1/1             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.42         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| L7-7/2             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.10         | 0.46 | 10.58 | 11.47 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| LJ 91213 USA       | 6.71              | 1.45 | 5.36 | 8.25 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.67         | 0.49 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| Margot             | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.42         | 0.51 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| MTG                | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.17         | 0.72 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| Nantes oblong      | 2.88              | 0.55 | 2.25 | 3.25 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.67         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Ogen 1/2016        | 6.93              | 1.41 | 5.39 | 8.15 | 0.61          | 0.63 | 0.00  | 1.26  | 0.42         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| PI 124111 USA      | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.38         | 1.12 | 24.12 | 26.23 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PI 183047 USA      | 6.91              | 0.34 | 6.58 | 7.25 | 22.46         | 1.07 | 21.45 | 23.58 | 0.75         | 0.62 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| PI414723           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.86         | 0.47 | 12.58 | 13.40 | 0.00         | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PI414723xGynodow   | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.33         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| PI414723xK/15-6    | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.17         | 0.39 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| PI414723xSeminole  | 7.42              | 0.41 | 7.13 | 7.89 | 10.52         | 0.82 | 9.87  | 11.45 | 0.33         | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| PMR 5 USA          | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.41          | 0.75 | 2.56  | 3.97  | 2.42         | 0.79 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| PMR 6 USA          | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.31         | 1.57 | 14.56 | 17.58 | 2.25         | 0.45 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| PMR45              | 6.51              | 0.55 | 6.14 | 7.15 | 18.13         | 0.50 | 17.56 | 18.50 | 1.67         | 0.49 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Poul               | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.58         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Seminole           | 5.31              | 0.28 | 5.00 | 5.56 | 14.40         | 0.47 | 13.87 | 14.75 | 0.25         | 0.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| TGR 1551           | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.67         | 0.49 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| VI-1/6             | 2.79              | 0.27 | 2.58 | 3.10 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.58         | 0.51 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| WMR29              | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.92         | 1.44 | 11.69 | 14.50 | 1.67         | 0.49 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Neon               | 7.28              | 0.15 | 7.15 | 7.45 | 28.70         | 0.57 | 28.12 | 29.25 | 1.92         | 0.67 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| /1-5-5 x PI414723  | 0.00              | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.50         | 0.52 | 0.00 | 1.00 |

|                       |       |      |       |       |       |      |       |       |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Deserten 5</b>     | 1.83  | 0.62 | 1.14  | 2.36  | 1.07  | 0.43 | 0.58  | 1.37  | 1.58 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| <b>Ananas</b>         | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 16.98 | 1.17 | 15.65 | 17.84 | 1.08 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| <b>-052/4</b>         | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 1.67 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| <b>Medena rosa</b>    | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0.00  | 2.29  | 0.06 | 2.25  | 2.36  | 3.50 | 0.52 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| <b>Pobeditel</b>      | 6.70  | 0.41 | 6.32  | 7.14  | 0.96  | 0.39 | 0.58  | 1.36  | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| <b>Hybrid 1</b>       | 32.23 | 7.05 | 25.69 | 39.69 | 74.55 | 2.79 | 71.45 | 76.85 | 0.83 | 0.58 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| <b>Average</b>        | 1.93  |      |       |       | 7.74  |      |       |       | 1.10 |      |      |      |
| <b>GD 5%;1%; 0.1%</b> | 1.30  | 1.71 | 2.18  |       | 1.56  | 2.05 | 2.61  |       | 0.50 | 0.66 | 0.84 |      |

## (*APIS MELLIFERA* L.)

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### PREFERENCES OF HONEY BEE (*APIS MELLIFERA* L.) FOR POLLEN

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**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to investigate the preferences of honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) for pollen. The analysis in the area give that, the bees have visited thirty-five species of honey plants from 26 genera and 17 families. Botanical analyses of the collected pollen indicat that honey bees prefer to collect pollen from 5 to 7-8 plants species during every single month. Bees mainly collect pollen from two or three plant species every month. The agricultural species *Helianthus annuus* and especially *Brassica napus* are the most visited honey plants during their flowering. In August and September the most visited plant is *Chenopodium* sp. Bees prefer to collect pollen from 24 honey plants out of 35 visited taxons. Not all plants in the area serve as a source of pollen for the bees. The greatest amount of collected pollen comes from *Brassica napus*. Around 80% of the visited honey plants are common natural as well as about 56% of the total amount collected pollen. The visited cultivated honey taxons are around 20% as well as about 44% of the total amount collected pollen. The highest number of visited honey species is represented by the family Asteraceae followed by Fabaceae. The ecological factors can favor or hamper the development of different plant species. The cultivation of different agricultural crops which occupy large areas, also plays a major role in the pollen preferences of bees.

**Key words:** Honey bee, Pollen sources, Pollen foraging, Pollen traps, Pollen, Melissopalynological analysis

#### 1. Introduction

The knowledge of the honey plants in the selected area for beekeeping is obsolete in both directions – science and practice and it is an important indicator for locating and establishing honey bee colonies. The knowledge of the vegetation is of great importance for planning and organizing the beekeeping activities in accordance with the seasonal dynamics of the honey resources in a given region [Aires & Freitas 2001]. Research clearly shows the variability in the behavior of honey bees in the selection of flora, which in turn is determined by the disturbed natural balance in nature as a result of human influence (afforestation, felling, monoculture, mechanization, early mowing of a number of crops, pesticide use, etc.); seasons, and even the ratio of plant species flowering in a certain period and the genetic potential of honey bee colonies and their needs [Battaglini & Ricciardelli D'Albore 1967, 1970]. In a research of Raycheva & Radev [2012] on urban condition, over 40% of the collected pollen comes/ originates from native flora. The cultivated agricultural lands could be improved as a source of nectar and pollen for bees, by maintaining the biodiversity of plants in field

margins and uncultivated areas [Radev 2015 I, 2015 II].

According to Taranov [1972] every honey bee colony in the apiary has its favourite plants, from which it mainly collects pollen. Studies carried out by Zherebkin & Mironova [1976] show that bees collect pollen primarily from of 5-6 species of plants when there are more than 41 flowering species. The results of the research statements of Maurizio [1953], Percival [1955], Louveaux [1958, 1959], Murrell & Szabo [1981] have established that the bulk of a colony's pollen usually comes from a relatively small number of plant species. According to Stanley & Linskens [1974] not all plants in the same area serve as a source of pollen for bees. The pollen grains of different types of flowering plants differ from each other not only chemically, but also in their physical characteristics (size, structure, adhesiveness, etc.). Pollen grains vary in size among species (and to some extent with weather conditions) from less than 5 µm to more than 200 µm, which undoubtedly affects the speed of collection by bees and hence, the number of flights of individual bees for pollen for the day and

during the season, i.e. of the common intensity of pollen-collecting.

Detailed studies of Smaragdova [1968] showed that pollen collected from different plants was distinguished by the different amino acid composition and therefore, the food for larvae had different botanical composition. Taking into consideration that the pollen of various plants has uneven chemical composition, it can be assumed that the florospecialization is one of the main internal reasons determining one kind or another. Pollen colour varies for different types of plants even in the same species, which should be taken into account when working with pollen [Levelin 1926; Romashov 1927; Warakomska 1965]. The phenology of honey flora flowering is directly dependent on the climatic characteristics of the geographical area [Fukushima-Hein et al. 1986; Moreti 1992].

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this study was to analyze the bee preferences for pollen and to determine the most visited plants by honey bees, in term of the importance of these findings for bee feeding in the area of Belozem. The study provides additional data about the most visited taxons for pollen by honey bees.

## 3. Materials and methods

Pollen traps were placed in five bee hives and the pollen was harvested every 2 days from April until September 2012 in the area of Belozem (42.201860,25.049330), Bulgaria. The pollen loads from each hive were analysed carefully. Four hundred and fifty samples of the bee-collected pollen were separated with pincette over white sheets, according to colour, shape and texture.

The plant species of each pollen sample was identified through microscopic examination of the grains and weighed on an analytical scale. Melissopalynological analysis was carried out using similar methodology as Louveaux et al. [1978]. To identify the pollen, the database of the laboratory of Apiculture-Sericulture of the Agricultural school of Aristotle University in Thessaloniki, Greece, and a personally created database of the plants from the study area have been used for reference.

The data for the climatic characteristics of Belozem area for 2012 was taken from The National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

## 4. Results and Discussion

The analysis in the area give that, the bees have visited thirty-five species of honey plants from 26 genera and 17 families. Botanical analyses of the collected pollen indicate in the experimental year

honey bees preferred to collect pollen from 5 to 7-8 plant species during each month, while the rest of the flora is less preferable (Tables 1-6). Importantly, bees mainly collect pollen from two or three plant species every month. It is made a list of the most visited plant species during the apicultural year (Fig. 1). As a result of the conducted research, it can be concluded that bees prefer to collect pollen from 24 honey plants out of 35 visited taxons. Around 80% of the visited honey plants are common natural, while the visited cultivated honey taxons are around 20%.

In the summer period, bees visit most taxons. The agricultural species *Helianthus annuus* (Fig. 1/ Table 4) and especially *Brassica napus* (Fig. 1/ Tables 1, 2, 3) are the most visited honey plants during their flowering, according to the data collected in this study. In August and September, the most visited plant is *Chenopodium* sp. (Fig. 1/ Tables 5, 6). The meadow and the weed flora are represented by many honey plant species whose pollen diversifies the diet of honey bees. The highest number of honey species is represented by the family Asteraceae (11 species) followed by Fabaceae (5 species).

The total amount of collected pollen by the colonies is 8452.72 gr. The greatest amount of collected pollen comes from *Brassica napus*- 2513.02 g, followed by: *Papaver rhoeas*- 1025.36 g, *Centaurea cyanus*- 836.28 g, *Chenopodium* sp.- 739.44 g, *Helianthus annuus*- 566.3 g, *Eryngium campestre*- 445.1 g, *Zea mays*- 444.75 g, *Chondrilla juncea*- 251.88 g, *Portulaca grandiflora*- 172.59 g, *Convolvulus arvensis*- 169.18 g, *Cirsium* sp.- 160.85 g, *Amorfa fruticosa*- 158.43 g, *Vicia* sp.- 127.3 g, *Centaurea calcitrapa*- 106.6 g, *entaurea solstitialis*- 105.4 g, *Ehinops ritro*- 104.79 g, *Carduus* sp.- 93.32 g, *Cichorium intybus*- 63.39 g, *Trifolium dalmaticum*- 60.09 g, *Trifolium repens*- 56.62 g, etc. The collected pollen from natural taxons is 4721.64 g, about 56% of the total amount, while the pollen from cultivated honey plants is 3731.08 g, about 44%.

By using the data, we can observe the underlying dynamics of the visited flora. This may be due to the climate dynamics which varies, the ecological factors – rain, temperature and humidity. The annual dynamics of the above-mentioned factors can be observed (Fig. 2). The dynamic rainfall leads to increasing the moisture content of the soil and as a result it influences the flowering intensity of a great number of plants. In 2012 there were no days with rainfall during the summer months June and August. The ecological factors can favor or hamper the development of different plant species.

**Table 1.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in April 2012

| Bee colony ( )              | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |       |       |       |       | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
|                             | 1   | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>        |   |       |       |       |       |   |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>       | 32.75   | 59.44 | 80.03 | 53.37 | 89.01 | 314.60  |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i>       | 4.47  | 2.68  | 17.86 | 12.38 | 9.91  | 47.30   |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | 0.53  | 0.53  | 0.31  | 10.17 | 1.55  | 13.09   |
| <i>Morus nigra</i>          | 5.45  | 3.44  | 2.16  |       | 0.58  | 11.63   |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.       | 3.05  | 0.48  | 2.23  | 2.73  |       | 8.49  |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>   |   |       | 0.56  |       |       | 0.56  |
| <i>araxacum officinale</i>  | 0.13  |       | 0.25  |       | 0.06  | 0.44  |

**Table 2.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in May 2012

| Bee colony ( )              | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |        |        |        |        | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
|                             | 1   | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>        |   |        |        |        |        |   |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>       | 210.06  | 126.10 | 407.70 | 321.56 | 285.04 | 1350.45   |
| <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>       | 105.60  | 155.60 | 228.79 | 136.70 | 249.76 | 876.42  |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>     | 49.71   | 41.48  | 98.94  | 38.73  | 7.42   | 236.28  |
| <i>Amorfa fruticosa</i>     | 27.10   | 18.54  | 15.32  | 39.59  | 52.02  | 152.57  |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | 9.80  |        | 60.02  | 6.55   | 13.75  | 90.12   |
| <i>Vicia</i> sp.            | 15.57   | 4.79   | 18.65  | 5.35   | 13.59  | 57.95   |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i>     | 13.89   | 0.25   | 6.24   | 9.38   | 8.11   | 37.87   |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.       | 4.40  | 0.20   | 9.97   | 1.29   | 5.53   | 21.39   |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i>       | 1.37  |        | 9.34   | 1.31   | 4.65   | 16.67   |
| <i>Salix</i> sp.            |   |        |        |        | 5.23   | 5.23  |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | 0.25  |        |        |        | 0.40   | 0.65  |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>   |   |        | 0.11   |        |        | 0.11  |
| <i>Morus nigra</i>          |   |        |        |        | 0.07   | 0.07  |

**Table 3.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in June 2012

| Bee colony ( )              | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |        |        |        |        | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
|                             | 1   | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>        |   |        |        |        |        |   |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>       | 135.34  | 66.52  | 191.77 | 188.00 | 196.57 | 778.20  |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>     | 76.90   | 107.31 | 313.55 | 52.27  | 49.97  | 600.00  |
| <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>       | 10.92   | 21.23  | 49.81  | 35.48  | 31.50  | 148.94  |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | 4.88  | 1.63   | 63.03  | 1.40   | 5.21   | 76.15   |
| <i>Vicia</i> sp.            |   | 3.14   | 36.07  | 14.2   | 5.94   | 69.35   |
| <i>Trifolium dalmaticum</i> | 4.87  | 5.75   | 24.50  | 17.75  | 6.78   | 59.65   |
| <i>Helianthus annuus</i>    | 7.43  | 4.81   | 15.45  | 10.36  | 17.99  | 56.04   |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i>     | 17.55   |        | 0.25   |        |        | 17.80   |
| <i>Amorfa fruticosa</i>     | 1.15  | 1.63   | 0.37   | 1.24   | 1.47   | 5.86  |
| <i>Verbascum</i> sp.        | 0.07  |        | 1.11   | 0.61   | 3.52   | 5.31  |
| <i>Plantago</i> sp.         |   | 0.45   | 0.22   | 0.47   |        | 1.14  |

**Table 3 (Continued)**

|                              |      |      |      |      |  |      |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|------|
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>  |      |      | 0.93 |      |  | 0.93 |
| <i>Carduus</i> sp.           | 0.54 | 0.08 |      | 0.27 |  | 0.89 |
| <i>araxacum officinale</i>   |      | 0.21 | 0.36 |      |  | 0.57 |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>    | 0.10 | 0.28 |      | 0.16 |  | 0.54 |
| <i>Cucumis melo</i>          |      |      |      | 0.18 |  | 0.18 |
| <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> |      |      |      | 0.18 |  | 0.18 |

**Table 4.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in July 2012

| Bee colony ( )                | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |       |        |        |        | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|---|
|                               | 1   | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5      |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>          |   |       |        |        |        |   |
| <i>Helianthus annuus</i>      | 44.67   | 32.57 | 154.28 | 154.28 | 122.64 | 508.44  |
| <i>Zea mays</i>               | 6.81  | 14.03 | 282.12 | 2.32   | 85.64  | 390.92  |
| <i>Eryngium campestre</i>     | 97.06   | 5.51  | 139.92 | 49.83  | 73.69  | 366.01  |
| <i>centaurea solstitialis</i> | 8.15  | 9.07  | 68.36  | 8.84   | 3.91   | 98.33   |
| <i>Ehinops ritro</i>          | 10.07   | 5.54  | 27.82  | 6.71   | 11.25  | 61.39   |
| <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>  | 5.82  | 1.63  | 19.63  | 8.36   | 16.55  | 51.99   |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>       | 7.55  | 3.37  | 13.86  | 1.15   | 1.25   | 27.18   |
| <i>Carduus</i> sp.            | 0.33  | 0.03  | 18.08  | 0.59   | 1.10   | 20.13   |
| <i>Verbascum</i> sp.          | 0.13  | 0.12  | 0.36   | 3.83   | 5.47   | 9.91  |
| <i>Cucumis melo</i>           | 0.60  | 0.18  | 4.79   |        | 1.01   | 6.58  |
| <i>Cirsium</i> sp.            | 1.08  | 0.24  | 0.49   | 2.63   | 0.73   | 5.17  |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>         | 0.07  |       | 5.05   |        |        | 5.12  |
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>   | 0.08  | 0.25  | 2.04   | 0.52   | 1.84   | 4.73  |
| <i>Plantago</i> sp.           | 0.52  |       | 2.03   | 1.38   | 0.38   | 4.31  |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i>      | 0.38  | 0.52  | 1.11   | 1.19   | 0.97   | 4.17  |
| <i>Cucumis sativus</i>        |   |       | 2.10   | 0.02   | 0.04   | 2.16  |
| <i>Dipsacus</i> sp.           | 0.42  | 0.18  | 0.73   | 0.19   |        | 1.52  |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>   |   | 0.03  | 1.12   |        | 0.30   | 1.45  |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i>       | 0.76  |       | 0.04   |        | 0.15   | 0.95  |
| <i>Trifolium dalmaticum</i>   | 0.04  | 0.08  |        | 0.32   |        | 0.44  |
| <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.        |   | 0.03  |        |        | 0.08   | 0.11  |

**Table 5.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in August 2012

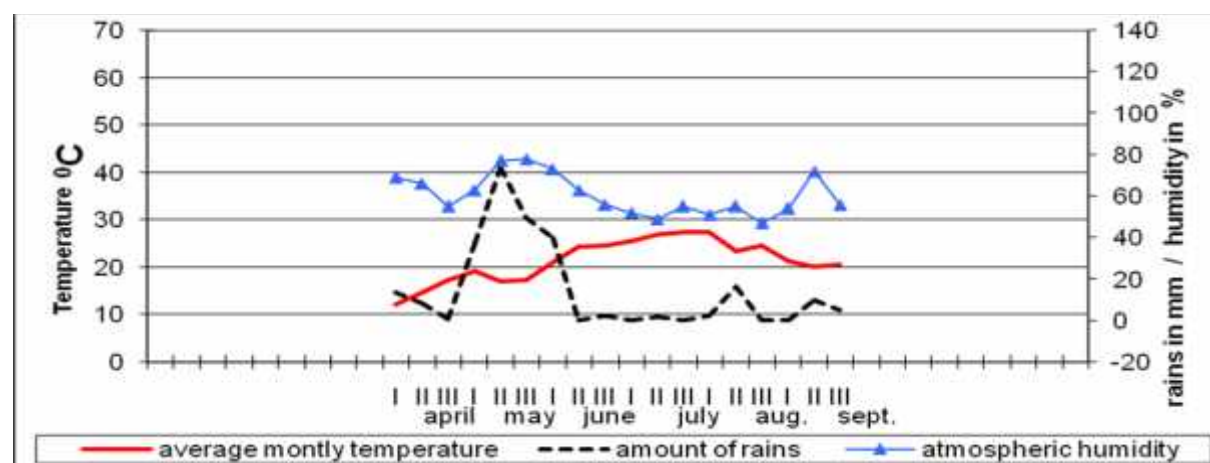
| Bee colony ( )               | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |       |        |       |        | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|------------------------------|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|---|
|                              | 1   | 2     | 3      | 4     | 5      |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>         |   |       |        |       |        |   |
| <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.       | 99.09   | 56.27 | 133.58 | 77.43 | 170.78 | 537.15  |
| <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>     | 2.95  | 6.93  | 5.76   | 1.87  | 63.67  | 81.18   |
| <i>Eryngium campestre</i>    | 30.68   | 11.92 | 4.60   | 10.60 | 21.29  | 79.09   |
| <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> | 6.30  | 6.14  | 12.9   | 4.49  | 31.53  | 61.36   |
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>  | 6.38  | 10.65 | 22.39  | 0.73  | 20.14  | 60.29   |
| <i>Cirsium</i> sp.           | 2.05  | 12.41 | 15.70  | 7.81  | 7.81   | 45.78   |
| <i>Ehinops ritro</i>         | 0.39  | 18.10 | 5.22   | 8.57  | 1.63   | 33.91   |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i>     | 0.56  | 8.63  | 0.04   |       | 20.39  | 29.62   |

**Table 5 (Continued)**

|                              |      |      |       |      |       |       |
|------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| <i>Atriplex patula</i>       | 2.34 | 3.65 | 8.80  | 0.92 | 11.83 | 27.54 |
| <i>Carduus</i> sp.           | 0.99 | 0.35 | 13.33 | 1.03 | 1.65  | 17.35 |
| <i>Zea mays</i>              | 0.15 | 1.25 | 5.72  | 1.24 | 3.78  | 12.14 |
| <i>Cucumis sativus</i>       | 2.86 | 2.80 | 1.29  | 0.58 | 0.44  | 7.97  |
| <i>entaurea solstitialis</i> | 0.24 | 1.20 | 2.19  | 1.09 | 1.39  | 6.11  |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>        | 0.05 |      | 4.72  | 0.79 |       | 5.56  |
| <i>Helianthus annuus</i>     | 0.77 | 0.28 | 0.44  |      | 0.33  | 1.82  |
| <i>Verbascum</i> sp.         |      |      |       | 0.60 | 0.98  | 1.58  |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>  |      | 0.04 |       | 0.08 | 0.33  | 0.45  |
| <i>Dipsacus</i> sp.          | 0.22 | 0.26 | 1.57  | 0.51 | 0.45  | 0.30  |

**Table 6.** Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in September 2012

| Bee colony ( )               | Amount collected and identified pollen of each bee colony (g) |       |       |       |       | Total amount of the collected and identified pollen from the bees (g) |
|------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
|                              | 1   | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     |   |
| <b>Plant species</b>         |   |       |       |       |       |   |
| <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.       | 17.57   | 18.15 | 26.14 | 81.03 | 59.29 | 202.18  |
| <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>     | 13.61   | 30.20 | 87.88 | 6.99  | 32.02 | 170.70  |
| <i>Cirsium</i> sp.           | 18.61   | 21.57 | 38.34 | 6.17  | 25.21 | 109.90  |
| <i>Brassica napus</i>        |   | 0.20  | 0.81  | 37.76 | 20.32 | 59.09   |
| <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> | 0.79  | 1.79  | 34.12 | 3.97  | 18.39 | 59.06   |
| <i>Carduus</i> sp.           | 10.18   | 2.08  | 25.96 | 1.95  | 14.78 | 54.95   |
| <i>Zea mays</i>              | 0.23  | 1.36  | 34.04 | 4.74  | 1.32  | 41.69   |
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>  | 5.27  | 1.55  | 18.02 | 2.07  | 13.74 | 40.65   |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i>     | 0.19  | 0.23  | 28.55 | 0.29  | 0.34  | 29.6  |
| <i>Cucumis sativus</i>       | 1.02  | 6.59  | 10.56 | 1.80  | 1.47  | 21.44   |
| <i>Ehinops ritro</i>         | 0.50  | 3.62  | 2.09  | 2.53  | 0.75  | 9.49  |
| <i>Dipsacus</i> sp.          | 0.16  | 0.11  | 2.75  | 1.04  | 2.46  | 6.52  |
| <i>Atriplex patula</i>       | 0.77  | 1.70  | 1.54  | 1.33  | 1.07  | 6.41  |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>  |   | 0.31  | 0.15  | 0.20  | 0.35  | 1.01  |
| <i>entaurea solstitialis</i> | 0.07  | 0.49  | 0.40  |       |       | 0.96  |
| <i>Centaurea</i> sp.         | 0.09  |       |       | 0.09  |       | 0.18  |
| <i>Asphodelus</i> sp.        |   |       | 0.18  |       |       | 0.18  |



**Fig. 2.** Climatic characteristics of Belozem area for 2012



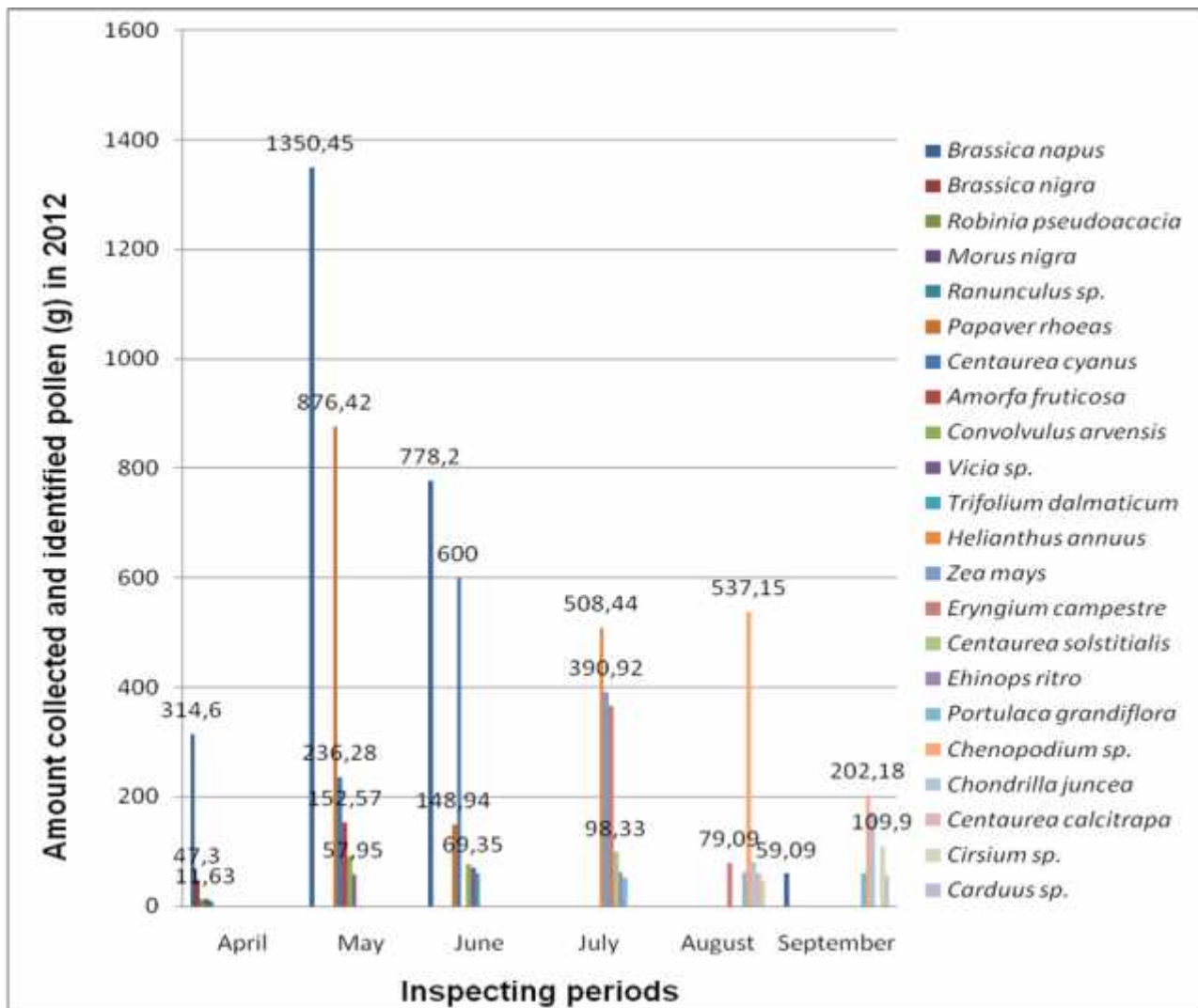


Fig. 1. Amount collected and identified pollen (g) in 2012

The many varieties of honey flora provide pollen through the whole productive period (from April to September), but the flowering of plants depends on both: weather conditions and anthropogenic influence. The urban environment in the area of the experimental study, the anthropogenic factor, the cultivation of different agricultural crops which occupy a large area in the urban environment, also play a major role in pollen preferences of bees.

According to Radev & Raycheva [2012] the taxonomic structure of vascular honey plants in the survey area includes 133 species, which means that not all plants in the area are visited and used as a source of pollen by bees. Similar results have been reported by Andrada & Tellería [2005], who discovered that the bees collected pollen no more than 25% of the taxons recorded by previous studies in the region. Dimou & Thrasyvoulou [2007] discovered that the bees visit 100 pollen giving plants from 204 recorded taxons. The result coincides with previous research on urban environment by Radev & Gospodinova [2015] in

the village of Saedinenie (Bulgaria) which found the same distribution, and Radev [2015 II] in the village of Topchii (Bulgaria) who established that 85% of the visited taxons were natural and 15% were cultivated. Research by Raycheva & Radev [2012], Radev & Gospodinova [2015], Radev [2015 I, 2015 II], also establish the family Asteraceae as the one with the highest number of visited taxons. The weed and meadow flora 80% of the visited taxons provide a great diversity of pollen with different nutritive value, needed for the normal development of the bee colonies. This shows the need for the existence and preservation of uncultivated plants as a source of food for bees [Raycheva & Radev, 2012].

## 5. Conclusions

1. The analysis in the area give that, the bees have visited thirty-five species of honey plants from 26 genera and 17 families.
2. Botanical analyses of the collected pollen indicate that in the experimental year, the

honey bees preferred to collect pollen from 5 to 7-8 plants species during each month. The bees mainly collect pollen from two or three plant species every month. The agricultural species *Helianthus annuus* and especially *Brassica napus* are the most visited honey plants during their flowering. In August and September the most visited plant is *Chenopodium* sp. The bees prefer to collect pollen from 24 honey plants out of 35 visited taxons. Not all plants in the area serve as a source of pollen for the bees. The greatest amount of collected pollen comes from *Brassica napus*.

3. Around 80% of the visited honey plants are common natural and about 56% of the total amount collected pollen, while the visited cultivated honey taxons are around 20% and about 44% of the total amount collected pollen. The highest number of visited honey species is represented by the family Asteraceae followed by Fabaceae.

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1.

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Onopordum

Acanthium L. Silybum Marianum L.,

(Zhelev et al., 2014).

-

Embuscado, (2015)

Viegas, Amaro, Ferreira Pinho (2012)

( / )

( , ),

Onopordum Acanthium L. 88.5: 11.5 Silybum Marianum L. ( ) 80.3: 19.7 (Zhelev et al., 2014).

HA

(1995) . Shahidi, Pegg, and Saleemi

Onopordum Acanthium L. Silybum Marianum L.

HA

200 – 2000 ppm

12 – 96%

(TBARS) 21-

2-

4 °C

(Shahidi, F., Pegg, R. R. and Saleemi, Z. O., 1995).

2007).

(Shahidi & Ho,

= > = >

(Hou et al., 2003).

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(Onopordum acanthium

L., Asteraceae)

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(Khalilov, L. M. et al, 2003). Onopordum acanthium L., Asteraceae

( )

Onopordum acanthium L. Asteraceae ( ),  
 (50 %  
 70 %)

2. Folin-Ciocalteus phenol reagent – 5  
 (1 cm<sup>3</sup> + 4 cm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O)  
 3. (100 mg 1 dm<sup>3</sup>  
 (0.1 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>).

Asteraceae . Onopordum acanthium L.,  
 2. (Onopordum acanthium L),  
 - 2018  
 22 – 25 ° .  
 (0,7 – 0,8 mm).

:  
 ; ( ) – 0,2 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Folin-Ciocalteus (x5) – 1,0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 7.5% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> – 0,8 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 ( ) – 0,2 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 20 min 20 – 24 °C  
 = 765 nm.  
 :  
 Y=12,557x – 0,0871, R2=1  
 mg (mg GAE).

acanthium L), (Onopordum  
 ( )  
 1 g  
 20 ml 100 °  
 30 min.  
 0 – 4 °  
 12 h.  
 (Onopordum acanthium L.)  
 1 g  
 20 ml 50 % 70 %  
 18 – 20 °  
 14  
 18 – 20 °  
 , 24 h.

Kivrak et al., (2009).  
 :  
 1. 10% ( 10 g  
 100 cm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O)  
 2. 1 M ( 9,8 g  
 100 cm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O)  
 3. (0,1 g)  
 1 L 50 %  
 (0,1 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>).  
 :  
 :  
 ( ) – 1,0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 1,0 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 10 % – 0,1 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 1 M – 0,1 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 ( )  
 – 3,8 cm<sup>3</sup>.  
 40 min 20 – 24 °C  
 = 415 nm,  
 : Y=0,0119x – 0,0467,

1. 7,5 % Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.10 H<sub>2</sub>O ( 19,52 g  
 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.10 H<sub>2</sub>O 100 cm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O)

mg QE/g . =(V x C)/(M x 1000),  
 :  
 QE –  
 V – , cm<sup>3</sup>

C –  
M – e  
, g.

5. FRAP 1, 3 4  
10:1:1  
1 mM FeSO<sub>4</sub>x7H<sub>2</sub>O 0,2780 g 1 dm<sup>3</sup>  
. H<sub>2</sub>O.

**DPPH:**

DPPH  
DPPH : 10 mg DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazil) 250 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**FRAP**

0,1 cm<sup>3</sup>.  
FRAP – 3,0 cm<sup>3</sup>.  
5 min  
=593 nm.  
FeSO<sub>4</sub>x7H<sub>2</sub>O

DPPH – 2,85 cm<sup>3</sup> 2,85 cm<sup>3</sup>  
, – 0,15 cm<sup>3</sup> – 0,15 cm<sup>3</sup>  
15 min 37 °C = 517 nm

μM (FeII – TPTZ)/cm<sup>3</sup> = 1,4138 Abs – 0,0113  
, mM TE/g . =(V × C)/(M),  
:  
C – , Trolox  
– , g  
V – , cm<sup>3</sup>.

I % = ( ) / ( ) . 100  
mM TE/cm<sup>3</sup> = I% - 0.7954 / 102.06  
, mM TE/g . =(V × C)/(M)

*Onopordum acanthium* L., Asteraceae 9,16 %  
5,75 %

C – , Trolox  
I – , %  
–  
– , g  
V – , cm<sup>3</sup>

1.  
1.  
*Onopordum acanthium* L., Asteraceae

**FRAP:**

- 300 m 3,6 (3,1 g) 16 cm<sup>3</sup> 1 L . H<sub>2</sub>O 4 °
- 40 m 1 – 1,46 cm<sup>3</sup> . 1 (11 ) 1 dm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O.
- 10 m TPTZ (2,4,6-tri[2-pyridyl]-s-triazine) – 0,031 g TPTZ 10 cm<sup>3</sup> 40 mM 1 50 °
- 20 mM FeCl<sub>3</sub> (0.054 g FeCl<sub>3</sub> . 6H<sub>2</sub>O 10 cm<sup>3</sup> . H<sub>2</sub>O).

|  | , %       | , %       | , %        |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
|  | 5,75±0,14 | 9,16±0,20 | 90,84±0,20 |

e  
*Onopordum acanthium* L., Asteraceae ,

(*Onopordum acanthium*) – 0,8 g / 100 g  
, -

DPPH FRAP.

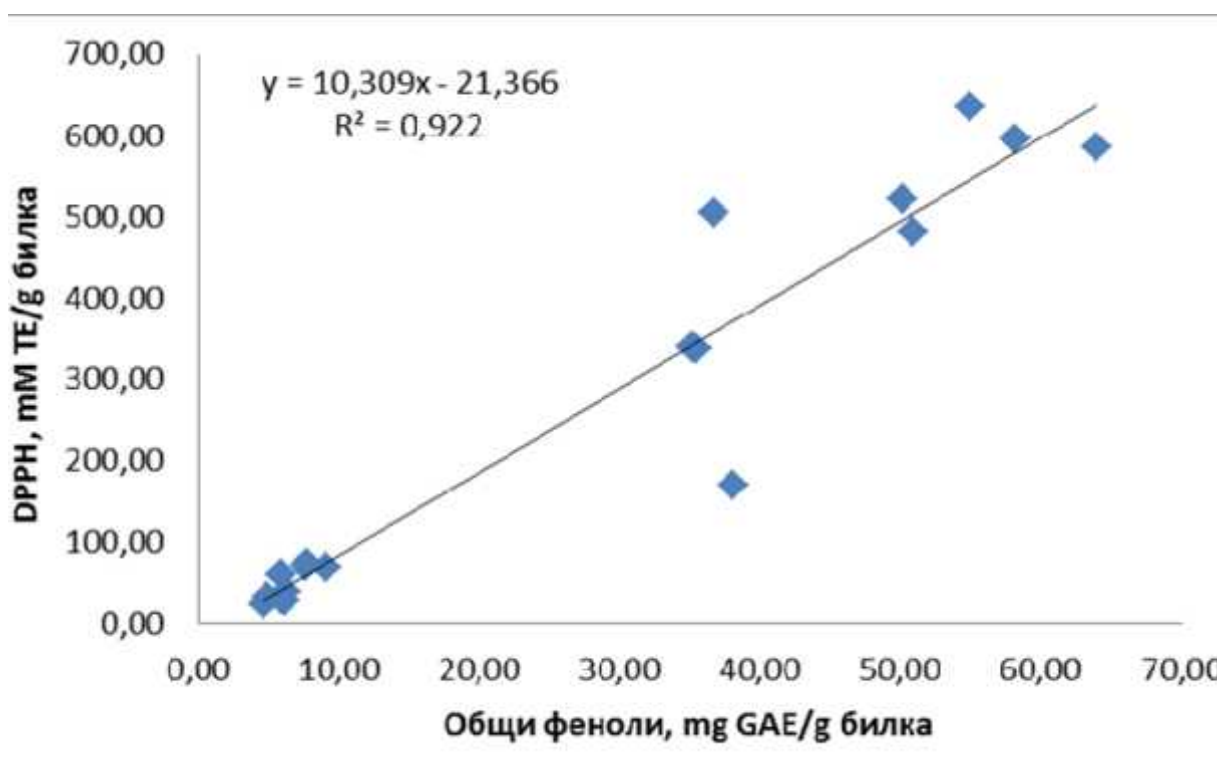
– 2 QE2/g . .

2.

Asteraceae , g

*Onopordum acanthium L.*,

|  |     | , mg<br>GAE <sup>1</sup> /g . | , mg<br>QE <sup>2</sup> /g . . | Mm <sup>3</sup> /g . . |             |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
|  |     |                               |                                | DPPH                   | FRAP        |
| <i>Onopordum acanthium L.</i> ,<br><i>Asteraceae</i> | 50% | 6,29±0,44                     | 2,00±0,67                      | 38,13±11,99            | 92,53±2,46  |
|  | 70% | 6,20±0,06                     | 1,89±0,06                      | 28,72±2,29             | 83,71±1,48  |
|  |     | 4,70±0,67                     | 1,37±0,15                      | 23,77±2,08             | 133,44±5,61 |



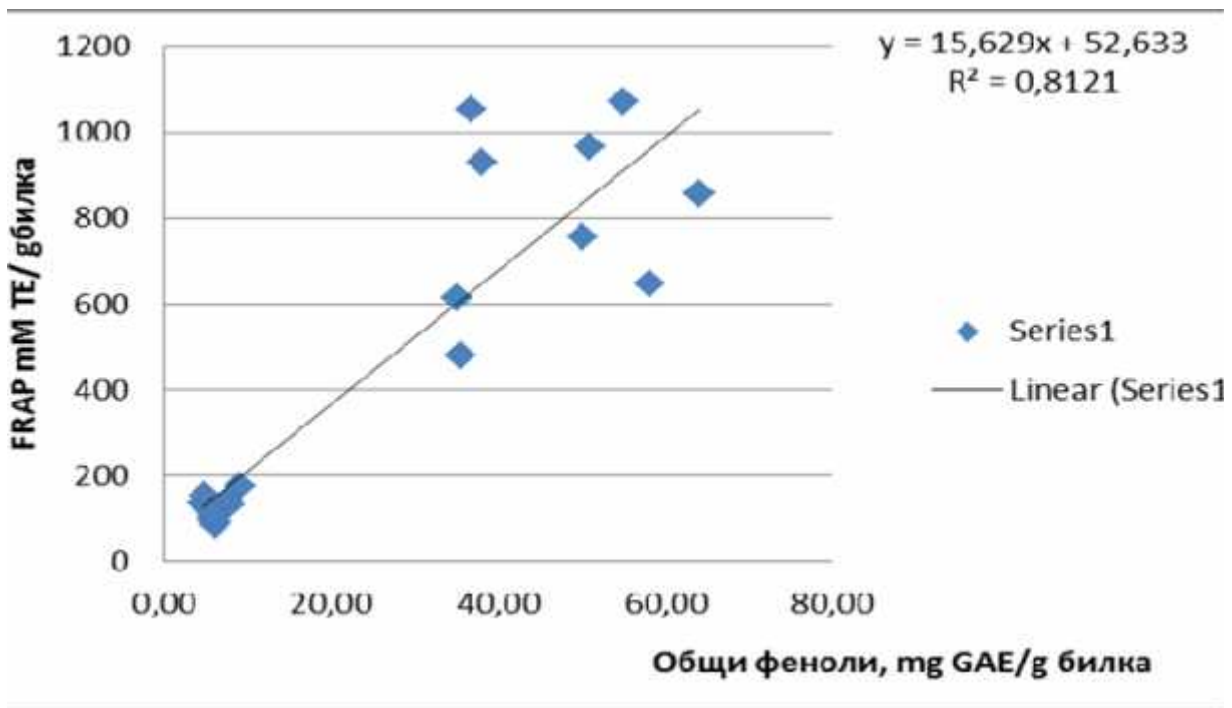
1.

DPPH

1

2

Asteraceae *Onopordum acanthium L.*,  
g



2.

**FRAP**

L., Asteraceae

50 % 70 %

DPPH

FRAP,

2

50 % 70 %

FRAP

*Onopordum acanthium* L., Asteraceae

(Mm /g . .).

*Onopordum acanthium* L., Asteraceae

*Onopordum*

2

50 %, 70 %

*acanthium* L., Asteraceae  
( . . )

( - )

(DPPH FRAP).

(GAE/g . .),

*acanthium* L.

*Onopordum*

(QE2/g . .).

*Onopordum acanthium*



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*(Rhaponticum carthamoides (Willd.))*  
 [11, 12].  
*(Onopordum acanthium L.), (Taraxacum officinale Wigg.), (Cnicus benedictus L.), (Rhaponticum carthamoides)*  
 Compositae (Asteraceae).  
*carthamoides*  
*carthamoides* [13].  
*carthamoides* [11].  
*Asparagus officinalis L.*  
 [1-3].  
 [4, 5].  
 [6].  
*(Cnicus benedictus L.)*  
 a  
 [7].  
 [8].  
 e  
 [9], [10].  
 [10].  
 [9, 10].  
*(Rhaponticum carthamoides (Willd.))*  
 [11, 12].  
*carthamoides*  
*carthamoides* [13].  
*carthamoides* [11].  
*Asparagus officinalis L.*  
 [1-3].  
 [4, 5].  
 [6].  
*(Cnicus benedictus L.)*  
 a  
 [7].  
 [8].  
 e  
 [9], [10].  
 [10].  
 [9, 10].  
 [14].  
*Tamus communis L. (Dioscorea communis),*  
 ( ) [15, 16]. T  
 [16, 17].  
*(Smilax officinalis)* e  
 [7, 19].  
 a  
*(S. ornata)*  
*havanensis,*  
*S. domingensis* S.  
 pru [18].

(mg GAE/g) [20].

## 2.4.

Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

[21].

mg QE/g

## 2.5.

### 2.

#### 2.1.

e :

#### 2.5.1. DPPH

(0.15 ml)

2.85 ml

DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) (0.1 mM).

15 min 37 °.

517 nm [20].

#### 2.5.2. FRAP

0.3

3.6, 10 mM 2,4,6-tripyridyl-s-triazine (TPTZ) 20 mM FeCl<sub>3</sub>×6H<sub>2</sub>O (0.1 ml) 10:1:1.

3 ml FRAP

5 min 37 °.

(*Dioscorea communis*)  
(*Asparagus officinalis* L.)

(*carthamoides*)

(*Rhaponticum*)

(*Smilax officinalis*)

(*Onopordum*)

(*acanthium*)

1,

0.5 mm.

593 nm [22].

#### 2.2.

mM Trolox

g (mM TE/g).

50 ml

## 2.6.

1:10 (w/v).

Siel UST 5.7-150 ( )  
300 W

35 kHz,  
70 ° 20

Microsoft Excel.

#### 2.3.

### 3.

#### 3.1

. 1.

Folin-Ciocalteu.

0.2 ml

1 ml

Folin-Ciocalteu

( 5 ) 0.8 ml 7.5% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

20  
765 nm

mg GAE/g .).

(7.16 7.01

(0.87 mg

GAE/g .).

> > >  
> > >

[17].

30 42 mg/L Koc  
et al. [26].

[23]. 0.5 1.5 mg QE/g . . [27],

[23].

4.06 4.63 mg GAE/g

3.2.

Can et al. [9]  
– 635.10 mg

GAE/100 g

4.64 mg GAE/g [24]

5.64 mg QE/g

[25]. Angelov et al. [1]

1).

DPPH FRAP

20 %

( 8 mg GA /g ),

3 mg GA /g

Ranilla et al. [19]

20.5±4.1 21.8±2.5 mM TE/g . .

a –

mg/g dw),

(20

8 mg GAE/g . .

0.12 2.32 mg QE/g . .

Wojdylo et al. [28]

80 %

< 0.5 QE/g . ( .1).

DPPH (53.312 ± 1.191 mg TE/g dw) –

FRAP (3.98 ± 0.78 mg TE/g dw)

Petkova et al. [23]

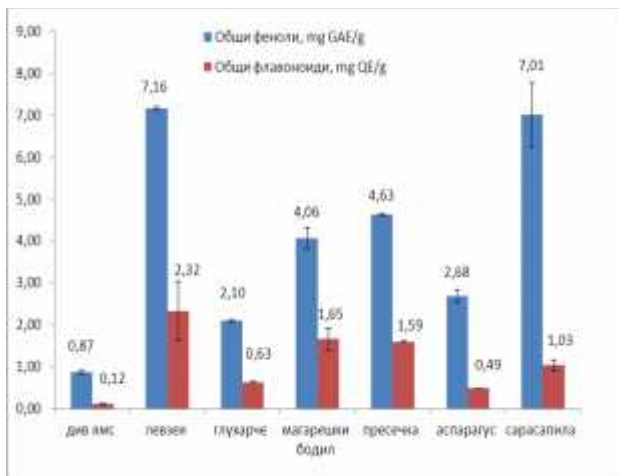
18.43 mM

TE/g dw DPPH

( ) Petkova et al. [27]

DPPH FRAP  
37-83 mM TE/g dw.

[29-30]



. I.

I.

, mM TE/g . .

|  | DPPH     | FRAP     |
|--|----------|----------|
|  | 0.2±0.1  | 2,6±0,1  |
|  | 50.7±1.2 | 46,5±4,1 |
|  | 5.7±1.4  | 6,6±0,4  |
|  | 20.5±4,1 | 21,8±2,5 |
|  | 9.2 ±1,1 | 21,1±0,7 |
|  | 5.2±2,2  | 14,5±0,9 |
|  | 49.3±5,8 | 35,7±2,7 |

2.

(r)

|  | DPPH   | FRAP   |
|--|--------|--------|
|  | 0.9348 | 0.9736 |
|  | 0.6641 | 0.8237 |

(DPPH FRAP) - r>0.9 ( . 2).

FRAP.

DPPH.

( . 2)

4.

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# **TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS L. ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L.**

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*Teucrium chamaedrys* L. ( ) *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. ( ),  
Lamiaceae, Listeria  
*monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* *Salmonella enterica*.

( 7,4 16,0 mm)

(180.00 ± 0.07 mg GAE/g dw)  
195.24 536.21 μM TE/g dw).

## **EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL OF *TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS* L. AND *ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS* L. FROM BULGARIA**

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**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was to evaluate the antibacterial activity of *Teucrium chamaedrys* L. (wall germander) and *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (rosemary), belonging to the family Lamiaceae, against foodborne pathogens *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella enterica*. The antibacterial activity was determined by the agar well diffusion method. In particular, crude extract of wall germander had the strongest antibacterial activity (ranged between 7.4 and 16.0 mm) against almost all tested pathogenic bacteria. The total phenolic content and antioxidant potential of the samples were also studied. Rosemary is characterized by higher polyphenol content (180.00±0.07 mg GAE/g dw) and antioxidant capacity (ranged between 195.24 and 536.21 μM TE/g dw). This study has demonstrated that the crude extracts of selected plants have the potential of antibacterial and antioxidant properties, which have a vital role in monitoring and controlling a number of diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria and by the oxidation of free radical in the body.

**Keywords:** antibacterial activity, antioxidant capacity, herbs, pathogenic bacteria



## 1. Introduction

Edible plants are natural resources, used in gastronomy, medicine and many other areas of life. They are used for the improvement of the taste, the organoleptic qualities of the food products and their nutritional value, due to their preservative, antioxidant and antibacterial properties [1]. They are used as ingredients in functional foods such as natural preservatives in food products, etc. and for the treatment of various diseases - bacterial and viral infections, dyspepsia, liver diseases, anorexia, etc. Another very important feature of plants is their antimicrobial activity [2, 3]. Extracts from many plants have antimicrobial activity against various pathogenic microorganisms and can be used as a natural preservative in the food industry. In the time of mass production of foods with extended shelf-life pathogenic bacteria are a serious problem. Many of these, such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, and others have been reported as causing food-borne diseases [4].

There are numerous studies about the antimicrobial action of essential oils, alcoholic extracts and other derivatives of medicinal plants [5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

The amount of herbs and spices added to the food products is not sufficient to exhibit their antibacterial properties. There are several factors influencing microbial growth, such as type of plant, test medium, concentration, and microorganism.

The wall germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys* L.) is a medicinal herb, used for the treatment of several diseases. It is a species belonging to the family of Lamiaceae and is an ornamental plant native to the Mediterranean region of Europe and North Africa, and to the Middle East as far east as Iran. The wall germander is naturally distributed widely in spontaneous flora of Bulgaria.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.) is a woody, perennial herb, native to the Mediterranean region. It is belonging to the family of Lamiaceae.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity, polyphenol content and antioxidant capacity of crude extracts of two plants belonging to family Lamiaceae (wall germander and rosemary), that are widespread in traditional culinary and folk medicine of Bulgaria.

## 2. Materials and methods

### Collection of Plant material

*Teucrium chamaedrys* L. (wall germander) (fig.1.) and *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (rosemary) (fig.2.), species of family Lamiaceae, were purchased from a local grocery shop (Plovdiv/Bulgaria). The scientific names and tested parts of the selected herb samples are detailed in Table 1.

### Test microorganisms

Antibacterial activity was tested against Gram-positive bacteria - *Listeria monocytogenes* NCTC 11994 and *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25093, and Gram-negative bacteria - *Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739 and *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Abony NCTC 6017. The selective growth media were: *Listeria* Oxford Agar Base /Merck/; Baird Parker Agar Base with Egg Yolk Tellurite emulsion supplement /Merck/, Rapid' E.coli 2 Agar /BioRad/ and Mac CONKEY Agar /Merck/, respectively.

The media were inoculated with a 24-hour suspension of the bacterial species.

### Preparation of Plant Extract

The plants are washed sequentially under running and sterile water, then exposed to 70 % ethanol for 2 min and under 20 min UV exposure at a distance of 50 cm from the UV lamp. The filtrate is prepared by grinding the herbs thus treated into a pre-sterilized porcelain mortar (if necessary, sterile quartz sand is added) to obtain a puree mass. It is filtered through a 1 cm sterile cotton filter placed on the bottom of a sterile glass tube with 0.6-1 cm diameter or through a cotton filter in a sterile glass flask.

### Antimicrobial assay by agar diffusion method

Melted and cooled to 45°C selective media were inoculated with the tested microorganisms and next equally dispensed into Petri dishes. After setting of the media, sterile rings (Ø 6 mm) were placed on, and different amounts of each sample (0.05, 0.10, and 0.15 mL) were put into the rings. Petri dishes were incubated at 37°C for 24 or 48h according to the bacterial species, and then the distinct zone of growth inhibition around the rings was measured. The used inoculums have resulted as actual concentration cells of- *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enterica* into the responding selective medium about  $3.5 \times 10^6$  CFU/mL. The total plate count was estimated by the conventional plate-counting technique using appropriate dilution.

### Determination of total polyphenolic content (TPC)

The total polyphenol content was measured at 765 nm according to the Folin-Ciocalteu method [10]. The TPC was expressed as mg gallic acid equivalent (GAE) per g dry weight.

### Determination of antioxidant activity

#### DPPH radical scavenging activity

DPPH radical scavenging activity was determined by the method of [11]. The absorbance was measured at 517 nm. Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC) was defined as the concentration of Trolox having equivalent AOA expressed as the µM Trolox per g dw.

#### **ABTS radical cation decolorization assay**

The scavenging activity against radical cation 2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS•+) was estimated according to (Re et al., 1999). The results were expressed as TEAC value ( $\mu\text{M TE/g dw}$ ).

#### **Ferric reducing antioxidant power assay (FRAP)**

The FRAP method was performed [12] and the absorbance was recorded at 593 nm.

The results were expressed as  $\mu\text{M TE/g dw}$ .

#### **Copper reduction assay (CUPRAC)**

CUPRAC assay was performed [13]. Absorbance was measured at 450 nm. Trolox was used as standard and total antioxidant capacity was measured as  $\mu\text{M TE/g dw}$ .

#### **Statistical analysis**

The results were expressed as the mean of three determinations  $\pm$  SD and statistically analyzed using MS-Excel software.

### **3. Results and discussion**

#### **Determination of antibacterial activity**

The results for the inhibitory activity of the herbs on the test pathogens are presented in Table 1. The antibacterial activity of the extracts against *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *L. monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella* were examined at three different concentrations of extracts.

The crude extract of wall germander presented antibacterial activity against almost all pathogenic bacterial strains, as the highest effect was demonstrated against *E.coli* ( $16.0\pm 0.0$  mm). *Salmonella* was the most resistant bacterium against the tested extracts. On the other hand, the crude extract of rosemary possessed the highest inhibitory action against the strain of *E. coli* ( $15.0\pm 0.0$  mm) and *Salmonella* ( $11.5\pm 0.3$  mm). It is obvious that the most sensitive to herbal filtrate is the *E. coli* strain. It is known that Gram (+) bacteria are generally more sensitive than Gram (-) to extracts of herbs and spices due to the presence of an outer membrane and unique periplasmic space that is not found in Gram (+). Gram's resistance (-) bacteria to antibacterial substances is due to their outer membrane, rich in hydrophilic molecules that are a barrier to the penetration of many antibiotic molecules. Resistance also binds to enzymes in the periplasmic space that they are capable of destroying the molecules that came from outside. Some plant extracts do not follow completely this trend. Haziri et al. (2017) studied the antibacterial efficiency of different organic extracts (methanol, ethyl acetate, acetone, diethyl ether, water, and chloroform extracts) from *T. chamaedrys*, growing wild in Kosovo. Based on the results, the most intense activity was shown by the plant's extracts

with water and ethyl acetate towards *Staphylococcus aureus* (food isolate), *Escherichia coli*, and *Listeria monocytogenes*. Vlase et al., 2014 reported that the *T. chamaedrys* ( $14.62 \pm 0.16$   $\mu\text{g TPC}/60$   $\mu\text{L}/\text{disk}$ ) extract showed a stronger antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* (inhibition diameter 20 mm), than gentamicin used as reference antibiotic, and limited activity against the other bacteria tested. According to Kucuk et al. (2006), the essential oils of *T. chamaedrys* showed antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 35218, *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* ATCC 911, *Serratia marcescens* ATCC 13880, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212, and *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923. Sarac and Ugur (2007) reported that *T. chamaedrys* was effective against *St. aureus* ATCC 25923 (8mm) and *Salmonella epidermidis* (14 mm). Rožman and Jeršek (2009) reported that rosemary possessed antibacterial activity against *L. monocytogenes* and they have established that the resistance of *Listeria* species against rosemary extracts depends on selected extract, selected concentration, various species and strain of *Listeria*. According to Khaled (2013), the highest zone of inhibition value of rosemary ethanolic extract was obtained against *S. aureus* (zone of inhibition:  $25\pm 1.7$  mm).

Bozin et al. (2007) reported that the most important antibacterial activity of rosemary essential oil was expressed on *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi*, *S. enteritidis*, and *Shigella sonnei* that were analyzed by means of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

Antibacterial activity of the rosemary extract was strongly influenced by factors as the composition of the media, pH, high NaCl contents, and low temperatures. Low pH and high NaCl concentration had a synergistic effect on the MIC of the rosemary extract for *S. aureus* [22].

The antibacterial activity of the *Teucrium chamaedrys* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* was due to the presence of various secondary metabolites such as phenols, terpenes, nitrogen-containing compounds, and flavonoids. Secondary metabolites have important biological and pharmacological activities, such as antibiotic, antioxidative, anti-allergic, hypoglycemic, and anticarcinogenic properties (Stankovi et al., 2010). Hence, these plants can be used as bioactive natural products in various industries.

**Table 1.** Zones of growth inhibition (measured in mm, including hole 6 mm in diameter) of tested pathogenic bacteria by herbs

| Sample         |                                  |           |         |               | Bacteria                          |                             |  |   |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
|                |                                  |           |         |               | <i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 8739 | <i>Salmonella</i> NCTC 6017 | <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> NCTC 11994 | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 25093 |
| Common name    | Scientific name                  | Family    | Parts   | Concentration |                                   |                             |  |   |
| Wall germander | <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> L.    | Lamiaceae | Flowers | 0,15 mL       | 16.0±0.0                          | 6.0±0.0*                    | 8.1±0.2                                  | 7.4±0.3                                 |
|                |                                  |           |         | 0,10 mL       | 6.0±0.0*                          | 6.0±0.0*                    | 6.0±0.0*                                 | 7.0±0.7                                 |
|                |                                  |           |         | 0,05 mL       | 6.0±0.0*                          | 6.0±0.0*                    | 6.0±0.0*                                 | 6.0±0.0*                                |
| Rosemary       | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. | Lamiaceae | Leaf    | 0,15 mL       | 15.0±0.0                          | 11.5±0.3                    | 6.0±0.0*                                 | 6.0±0.0*                                |
|                |                                  |           |         | 0,10 mL       | 6.0±0.0*                          | 8.0±0.1                     | 6.0±0.0*                                 | 6.0±0.0*                                |
|                |                                  |           |         | 0,05 mL       | 6.0±0.0*                          | 6.0±0.0*                    | 6.0±0.00*                                | 6.0±0.0*                                |

The zone diameter of rings is 6.0 mm and the diameter of the inhibition zone of negative control for each bacterium is also 6.0 mm. If the value of diameter inhibition zone is 6.0 mm\* that means the extract has no inhibitory activity against this bacterium

**Table 2.** Total phenolic content (mg GAE/g dw) and antioxidant activity ( $\mu\text{M TE/g dw}$ ) of herbs (mean±SD)

| Assay/Sample   | TPC           | FRAP          | CUPRAC        | ABTS          | DPPH          |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wall germander | 9.87 ± 0.02   | 267.11 ± 1.00 | 98.36 ± 1.21  | 100.33 ± 1.00 | 86.25 ± 2.11  |
| Rosemary       | 180.00 ± 0.07 | 490.21 ± 2.01 | 536.21 ± 2.36 | 195.24 ± 1.42 | 310.20 ± 1.61 |



**Fig. 1.** *Teucrium chamaedrys* L. (flowers)



**Fig. 2.** *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (leaves)

### Determination of total polyphenols and antioxidant activity

The results of the determination of the total polyphenols and antioxidant activity of rosemary and wall germander crude extracts are presented in Table 2.

The total polyphenol content of wall germander was determined as 9.87 mg GAE/g on a dry weight basis, while rosemary was determined with higher phenolic content (180.00±0.07 mg GAE/g dw). The antioxidant activity of wall germander was found between 86.25 and 267.11 µM TE/g dw, while the antioxidant capacity of rosemary ranged between 195.24 and 536.21 µM TE/g dw. Stankovi et al. (2010) examined the antioxidant activity of water, methanolic, ethyl-acetate, acetone and petroleum ether extract from plant species *Teucrium chamaedrys* L. and the results show that the tested extracts have high antioxidant activities, which range in scope from 341.08 mg/mL to 29.46 mg/mL. Total phenols determined by Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and their amounts in the range of 30.39 mg/g to 169.50 mg/g (expressed as gallic acid equivalent, mg GA/g of extract). The antioxidant activity depended on the concentration and chemical nature of the phenolic compounds in the extracts [23].

### 4. Conclusion

The evaluation of crude extracts from *Teucrium chamaedrys* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* possessed antibacterial activity against pathogenic bacteria *Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739, *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Abony NCTC 6017, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25093 and *Listeria monocytogenes* NCTC 11994. The extracts showed a high concentration of total phenols and antioxidant potential. In conclusion, the plant extracts could be applied in different industries, even as food preservatives to protect food quality and extend the shelf life of foods and beverages due to the naturally occurring compounds with antibacterial and antioxidant properties.

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## MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF BAKED PRODUCTS WITH EDIBLE FILMS AND COATINGS

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**Abstract:** *Extending the shelf life and preserving the freshness of the baked products is an interest of scientific attention focused on the research of natural polymers which are the basis for the production of edible coatings and films. The aim of this study is to investigate recent articles on edible coatings and films with various formulations that can influence the microbiological quality of baked products.*

**Key words:** *edible films and coatings, microbiological quality of baked products*

1.

*Campylobacter, Salmonella, Yersinia enterocolitica, Escherichia coli, Listeria monocytogenes*

[Huang et. al., 2019].

[Matthews et al., 2011; Sachdeva et al., 2017].

[Melini et al., 2018].

[Balaguer et al., 2013].

2014].

[Subhas et al.,

et al., 2011].

[Falguera

2.

( ), [Šuput et al., 2015].

2012].

[Dhanapal et al.,

2.1.

( ), ( ), ( )

[Lamdande et. al., 2013; Galus and 2011].  
Kadzi ska, 2015]. [Uzand et. al.,

## 2.2.

[Caetano et. al.,2018]. [Vicini,2002]. [Quintavalla end.

*Listeria. monocytogenes, Bacillus megaterium, Bacillus cereus, Staphylococcus aureus; E. coli, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Salmonella typhimurium, Vibrio parahaemolyticus; Fusarium Alternaria* [Kra niewska t. al., 2012].

## 2.3.

[Nguyen et. al., 2016; Chopra, 2017].

[Pérez-Gago M., et. al.,2014].

## 3.



2012].

[Kra niewska t. al.,

0.1-5% w/w

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(

),

. [Marquez et. al., 2014].

(aw),

NaCl,

40

[Appendini t. al., 2002; Kapetanakou t. al., 2016].

Nguyen

2016 .

90%,

*in vitro in vivo*

[Gänzle et. al., 2013].

*Bacillus*

*subtilis*,

*Penicillium*  
*Aspergillus*.

36-48

4.

[Melini et. al., 2018].

5.

[Kanmani and Lim, 2013; Guimarães et. al., 2018].

50

[Marquez et. al. 2014].

( 85%),

( )  
( )

[Souza t. al., 2013; Otoni t. al. 2014; Lopes t. al., 2014; Sachdeva t. al., 2017].

*Aspergillus niger* *Penicillium digitatum*

(*Lippia berlandieri* Schauer),

(*Cinnamomum verum*)

(*Cymbopogon citratus*),

[Caetano et. al. 2018].

(*Lactobacillus plantarum*,  
*Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*)

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-1,6-

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## (*ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS* L.)

1, 1, 2  
, 38,  
8600 , 1,  
, 26,  
4003 , 2,  
E-mail: midimow@abv.bg 1, -mil: krdobreva@gmail.com 1, E-mail: aastst@abv.bg 2  
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graveolens L.) (Anethum  
0,3%.  
:  
(Anethum graveolens L.),

## POSSIBILITIES FOR APPLICATION OF DILL OIL (*ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS* L.) IN COSMETICS

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**Abstract:** The possibility of application dill oil (*Anethum graveolens* L.) in cosmetics has been studied. Two formulass have been developed – a mouthwash with essential oil from fruits and a face mask with essential oil from herb. In both preparations the amount of oil is 0.3%. Some physical characteristics of the ready to use preparations have been determined and the consumer test has been done. The oils from fruits and herb of dill are suitable ingredients for cosmetic preparations which after use are washed.

**Key words:** dill oil (*Anethum graveolens* L.), mouthwash, face mask

1. 18%) . [1-5].  
(*Anethum graveolens* L.) : - (17,0-56,4%  
66,5%), (5,7-44,9%),  
(4,3-54,5%) . [1, 2, 6, 7].  
(Apiaceae).  
[1, 2]. [3-5, 8-15]  
[5, 16].  
(9,0-37,0% (36,0-37,0%), 68,0%), (0,9-7,8%

[1].

[14, 19]. 4%

[17, 18]

[1].

[14, 19].

0,01%

0,001%

[20].

[21-24].

[25, 26].

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INCI  
(International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients).

[27].

|   | INCI   | -    |      |
|---|--|------|------|
|   | Aqua   | 100  | 100  |
|   | Sorbitol                                     | 8,00 | 8,00 |
|   | Ethanol                                      | 8,00 | 8,00 |
|   | PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil               | 2,10 | 2,10 |
| B | <i>Anethum graveolens</i> seed essential oil | —*   | 0,30 |
| C | Sodium saccharin                             | 0,03 | 0,03 |
|   | Sodium fluoride                              | 0,02 | 0,02 |
| D | 2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol              | 0,10 | 0,10 |

\* -

0,30%

3.

|   | INCI   | -    |      |
|---|--|------|------|
| A | Aqua   | 100  | 100  |
|   | Glycerol                                     | 3,00 | 3,00 |
|   | Acrylamides/Sodium Acrylate copolymer        | 1,00 | 1,00 |
| B | <i>Anethum graveolens</i> weed essential oil | —*   | 0,30 |
|   | PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil               | 2,10 | 2,10 |
| C | 2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol              | 0,10 | 0,10 |

\* -

2.

|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
|  |             |             |
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|  |             | -           |
|  |             |             |
|  | 3,84 ± 0,01 | 3,75 ± 0,01 |

3.2.

4.

4.

|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
|  |             |             |
|  |             |             |
|  |             | -           |
|  |             |             |
|  | 6,42 ± 0,02 | 6,35 ± 0,02 |

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 milena\_nikolova86@abv.bg, panayotov\_p@yahoo.com, don\_taneva@abv.bg  
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## CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTEWATERS FROM THE PRODUCTION OF YELLOW AND WHITE BRINED CHEESE IN BULGARIA AND POSSIBILITIES FOR THEIR TREATMENT

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**Abstract:** *The purpose of present study was to characterize the whey and washing waters generated during the yellow and white brined cheese production in five dairies and to propose a suitable wastewater treatment scheme. The enterprises are medium type located in the region of Southern Bulgaria. Standard methods for determining of the pH, suspended solids, BOD, COD, fat, nitrogen (total), phosphorus (total), orthophosphates, ammonium nitrogen, chlorides and sulphates were used. On the basis of the results obtained and the analyses of the dairy wastewater treatment facilities, a suitable treatment scheme has been proposed, which includes: mechanical treatment to remove suspended solids and subsequent biological treatment including anaerobic and aerobic processes.*

**Key words:** *dairy processing, whey, washing water, mechanical treatment, biological treatment.*

**1.**

( )

**1.1.**

[1].

( )

[6].

8 h,

12

5

**1.2.**

pH,

[2-4].

( ),

( ),

[6].

**2.**

**2.1.**

[5].

[7].

( ).

( )

( ),

(

)

[3].

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2.

**I.**

|          |                     |             |             |             |              |                      |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
|          |                     |             |             |             |              | mg.L <sup>-1</sup> * |
| ( )      | L.L <sup>-1</sup>   | 0,83        | 0,75        | 0,84        | 90           | -                    |
| ( )      | L.L <sup>-1</sup>   | 100         | 90          | 254,23      | 272,72       | -                    |
| pH       | -                   | 5,7±0,03    | 6,12±0,03   | 5,31±0,03   | 5,3±0,03     | 6-9                  |
| ( 20 °C) | µS.cm <sup>-1</sup> | 8,789±0,123 | 6,849±0,960 | 4,900±0,700 | 6,300±0,9630 | -                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 37710±230,8 | 23280±321,5 | 18580±165,8 | 16000±185,8  | 50                   |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 67300±820,5 | 55000±458,2 | 65000±864,5 | 53000±610,5  | 250                  |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 7100±222,5  | 2600±98,5   | 6200±200    | 2089±58,8    | 50                   |
| ( . - )  | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 290±55,2    | 315±42,6    | 730±53,0    | 310±48,0     | 10                   |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 389±15,8    | 349±19,5    | 625±23,6    | 33±2,0       | 2                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 299±9,4     | 260±11,2    | 611±38,5    | 28±2,0       | -                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 1320±44,5   | 996±37,5    | 280±11,5    | 80±11,0      | 10                   |
|          | mg                  | 83±5,2      | 59±1,1      | 34,3±2,1    | 18,8±0,6     | 35                   |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 2510±85,2   | 1822±98,5   | 1723±120,2  | 993±89,0     | -                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 1282±56,2   | 1705±85,5   | 453±33,3    | 143±7,0      | 400                  |

\* 6 9.11.2000 .

1

31 73

: pH 5,3÷6,12;  
 16000÷38000 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>; 53000-67000  
 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>; 2000-7000 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>;  
 300÷730 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>; 80÷1300  
 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>; 33÷390 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>.

[8].

350/7

1400/7 4550/7

80÷200/1,

1606/1.

1

750

, 270

, 140

, 194

[9].

130

0,5

0,5 L.L<sup>-1</sup> [3].

0,75÷0,83 L.L<sup>-1</sup>,

0,84÷0,90 L.L<sup>-1</sup>.

2

[3].

0,3.

2.

|          |                     |             |             | mg.L <sup>-1</sup> ,* |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| pH       | -                   | 6,61±0,03   | 6,94±0,02   | 6-9                   |
| ( 20 °C) | µS.cm <sup>-1</sup> | 4,310±0,060 | 3,865±0,055 | -                     |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 969±94,1    | 750±26,5    | 50                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 1990±33,6   | 1105±29,5   | 250                   |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 954±12,6    | 106±8,3     | 50                    |
| ( . - )  | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 73±3,6      | 0           | 10                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 21±2,0      | 31±3,0      | 2                     |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 19±11,0     | 28±1,2      | -                     |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 79±11,0     | 22±1,0      | 10                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 0,80±0,02   | 0,1±0,01    | 35                    |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 1100±68,5   | 1260±13,5   | -                     |
|          | mg.L <sup>-1</sup>  | 196±10,0    | 205±9,8     | 400                   |

\* 6 9.11.2000 .

2

2.2.

2.2.1.

pH

19; 8; 19,

15,5 7,9

(7 ).

2

34

350/7,

35/1

94/1

%,

15÷20 % [2].

0,5,

[5, 17].

2.2.2.

2.2.3.

FeSO<sub>4</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,  
80 % [15].

й [8]. 6,5 10,0

[16].

pH

[8, 17].

Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, FeCl<sub>3</sub> FeSO<sub>4</sub>,

pH.

FeSO<sub>4</sub> 8,5, FeCl<sub>3</sub>,  
4,5 [2].  
Carvahlo et al. (2013)  
Fe (II) Fe(III)

10÷14

250 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>,

1,5÷6,0

Fe (II) Fe(III) [3].

[18, 19].

[10].

6,5÷8,5 [20,

( )

21].

(IDF),

pH

),

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>,

[11, 12].

HNO<sub>3</sub>, NaOH, CO<sub>2</sub>

[2, 20].

2.2.4.

[12-14].

65÷78 %,

49÷82 % [8, 12, 13].

( )

e.

Donkin and Russel (1997)

90 % 65 %

/ [22]

[2].

[28].

Young and McCarty (1969).

[8].

15 kg.m<sup>-3</sup>

1- : 75÷95 %.

20÷35°

0,2÷3

1000 10 000 mg.L<sup>-1</sup> [29].

Bonastre and Paris (1989)

51

95 %

( ), [23, 24].

12-48

[25],

60÷98 %

1,7÷20,0 kg .m<sup>-3</sup> [30].

ñ.  
(N P)

1÷3 min<sup>-1</sup>.

40÷60 %

[26],

[2, 27].

g .m<sup>-2</sup>

Rusten et al. (1992), 4 h, 100, 35 ° [2].  
 : 500 g 85% .m<sup>-3</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>. [31] Goodwin et al. (1990),  
 20,0 mg.L<sup>-1</sup>, N-NH<sub>3</sub>,  
 10,0 mg.L<sup>-1</sup> [32].

### 3.

kg.m<sup>-3</sup>

85÷95%

80÷90 % (v.v<sup>-1</sup>).

CH<sub>4</sub>

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## (*PHYSALIS PERUVIANA* L.) –

” , , , 4002 , “  
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: (*Physalis peruviana* L.)

: , *Physalis peruviana* L., ,

## PHYSALIS (*PHYSALIS PERUVIANA* L.) – A PROMISING RAW MATERIAL FOR FOOD AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS

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**Abstract:** Fruit and leaves of physalis (*Physalis peruviana* L.) of different origin were studied with the aim of prospective use in food and cosmetic products. Fruit were characterized by physical parameters, such as weight, diameter, seed, peel and flesh share, as well as by carotenoid content. The content of certain classes of polyphenols and triterpenes was determined in the leaves.

**Key words:** physalis, *Physalis peruviana* L., polyphenols, triterpenes.

1.

*Physalis*  
(Solanaceae)

80

20

. *peruviana* L.

[1-30],

”  
(calyx),

[20, 26-30].

(*Physalis peruviana* L.)

(*P.*

*philadelphica* Lam., *P. ixocarpa* Brot. –

[3, 11-14, 21, 22, 24, 25]

L.).

(*P. pubescens*

[31].

1500 m, *Physalis* ( - ).  
*alkekengi* L. ( ),  
( )

(*Physalis peruviana* L.)  
2006 . 5-8° (40° , 6 h)

[32]. (calyx),  
Panayotov and Pevicharova [33] - ( , , ).  
1 4° 10 12° 50 .

## 2.2.

### 2.2.1.

(Mettler-Toledo, ± 0.0001 g)  
100 .  
[34-41]. 105°

### 2.2.2.

β-

Manuelyan [42].

1.0 g (30 mL)  
400 m min. 25° 30  
50 mL.

448 472 nm,  
T60UV (PG Instruments Ltd., UK).

### 2.2.3.

HPLC,

Marchev et al. [43].

## 2.

### 2.1.

a) , :  
, ( - );  
b) ,

## 3.

### 3.1.

. 1.

1.

|           | - )   | - )   | - )   |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| , g       |       |       |       |
| -         | 5.24  | 3.84  | 2.79  |
| - min     | 3.91  | 1.52  | 1.67  |
| - max     | 8.16  | 6.74  | 4.01  |
| - SD      | 1.08  | 1.05  | 0.56  |
| b), mm    |       |       |       |
| -         | 21.00 | 19.04 | 16.79 |
| - min     | 16.40 | 13.60 | 13.60 |
| - max     | 26.70 | 23.40 | 19.60 |
| - SD      | 2.41  | 2.44  | 1.41  |
| , %       |       |       |       |
| - (calyx) | 4.58  | 3.51  | 4.28  |
| -         | 11.37 | 5.82  | 3.93  |
| -         | 13.21 | 7.28  | 11.52 |

2.

(%)

|   | - )        | - )       | - )       |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| - | 14.12±0.43 | 7.60±0.20 | 6.20±0.28 |
| - | 12.91±0.32 | 6.73±0.14 | 5.39±0.20 |

) - - ( )  
 ); - -  
 , - " " "); - -  
 b) " " , .  
 , ,  
 , .

3.2.

. 3

3.

(µg/g DW)

Yildiz t al.

[44] ( ), : - 13.58 to 20.75 mm ( 17.31 mm); - 2.73 3.71 g ( 3.09 g). [44]

|   | - )             | - )             |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| - | 4568.60 ± 43.01 | 848.81 ± 8.10   |
| - | 1603.91 ± 15.21 | 1221.03 ± 11.54 |
| - | 28.43 ± 0.27    | 169.26 ± 1.54   |
| - | 32.53 ± 0.31    | - b)            |
| - | 5223.33 ± 51.20 | 3162.55 ± 30.51 |
| - | 40.85 ± 0.38    | 32.58 ± 0.31    |

) b) . 1.

83.07% ( - ), 82.27% ( - ) 77.09% ( - ).

. 2.

(44.26%), (41.27%), (13.60%), 0.5%, (58.20%),

(22.47%)

(15.62%).

3.11%,

- 0.60%,

. 4.

4.  
( $\mu\text{g/g DW}$ )

|  |                   |                   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
|  | - )               | -                 |
|  | 148.19 $\pm$ 1.47 | - <sup>b)</sup>   |
|  | 264.90 $\pm$ 2.54 | 889.83 $\pm$ 8.81 |
|  | -                 | -                 |

)

b)

. 3.

( - )

4.

*peruviana* L.)

(*Physalis*

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## EDIBLE FLOWERS – BIOACTIVE POTENTIAL AND CONSUMER’S PROFILE

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**Abstract:** *The investigation of new and unusual products, the designing of different color concepts, textures, aromas, and flavors can be achieved through the use of plant flowers. The edible flowers of different plant species are the subject of many studies in the field of culinary art, traditional medicine, perfumery, cosmetics, and food production as a source of biologically active substances - polyphenols, carotenoids, chlorophylls, vitamins, fatty acids, proteins, and flavors. The rich bioactive potential of the plant species with distinctive color pigments of blossoms is the subject of various studies related to the possibilities for their application. Their inclusion in a variety of food systems is argued as an alternative formula to improve their nutritional, biological and consumer assessment of their quality. Providing the food color range, edible flowers are an appropriate element of design, while actively participating in the antioxidant, hypoglycaemic and immunomodulating food profile.*

**Key words:** *edible flowers, biologically active, consumer’s profile*

1.

2].

[3].

3].

( )

[4].

[2, 5],  
[5, 6],

*Laurus nobilis*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Lycium barbarum* [2].

[10].

[10, 11].

4° 2-14 [7, 8].

1-

[12].

2.

80%

[2, 3, 5].

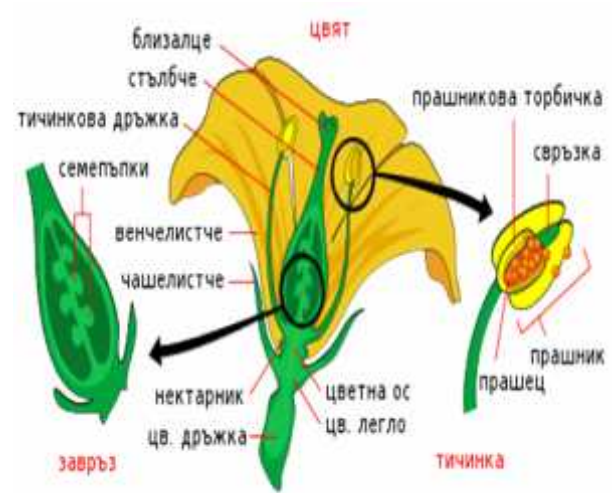
[8].

[8, 9],

[7].

[3].

( .1).









. 1.

- (*Viola spp.*),
- (*Matricaria recutita*), (*Rosa spp.*),
- (*Oxalis oregano*),
- (*Crocus sativus*), (*Galendula officinalis*),
- (*Lavandula angustifolia*),
- (*Leucanthemum coronarium*),
- (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*),
- (*Monarda citriodora*),
- (*Begonia x tuberhybrida*),
- (*Matricaria chamomilla* syn. *M. recutita*),
- (*Dianthus caryophyllus*),
- (*Tageyes patula*), (*Cichorium endivia & C. intybus*), (*Pelargonium spp.*),
- (*Gladiolas spp.*),
- (*Fropaeolum majus*), (*Oenothera spp.*),
- (*Mentha spp.*), (*Viola tricolor*), (*Origanum vulgare*),
- (*Artemisium absinthium*),
- (*Borage*), (*Sangiosorba officinalis*),
- (*Taraxacum officinalis*),
- (*Centaurea cyanus*),
- ( ) (*Agastache Foeniculum*), (*Eruca vesicaria sativa*), (*Angelica*



archangelica), (Anthriscus cerefolium), (Coriandrum sativum), (Fuchsia x hybrida), (Althaea officinalis), (Impatiens walleriana), (Jasminum polyanthum), (Aloysia citrodora), (Syringa vulgaris), (Raphanus sativus), (Salvia officinalis), (Cucurbitaceae spp.), (Helianthus annuus), (Robinia pseudoacacia), (Malvaceae alcea L.), (Pisum sativum), (Sambucus caerulea),

( 1).

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.   | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (L.)  | <i>Tropaeolum majus</i>   |
|  |  |  |
| <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L.  | <i>Viola odorata</i> L.   | <i>Viola wittrockiana</i> ×   |

I.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|    |    |    |
| <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> L.   | <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.  | <i>Anchusa azurea</i> Mill.   |
|  |  |  |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> L.   | <i>Borago officinalis</i> L.  | <i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.   |
|  |  |  |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.  | <i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.   | <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.   |
|  |  |  |
| <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> L.  | <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.  | <i>Matricaria recutita</i> L.   |
|  |  |  |
| <i>Mentha aquatica</i> L.   | <i>Rosa micrantha</i> Borrer ex Sm.   | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.  |

[13].

*Ocimum basilicum* L. [14], *Chrysanthemum indicum* L. [15], *Tagetes minuta* L. [16], *Calendula officinalis* L. [17], *Rosa x damascene* [18].

( 18:0) (0.01-16.8% *Hibiscus sabdariffa* *Rosa canina*), (C12:0) (0.09-3.66% *Moringa oleifera* *Calendula officinalis*) ( 14:0) (0,1-24.9% *Chrysanthemum morifolium* *Calendula officinalis*) [1, 6, 18].

-3 -6

“ [18]. ”

[18]. -

0.16 7.68 mg / 100 g  
*tournefortii* *Rosa micrantha* [18, 19].

*Gundelia*

Kelley [27]

[20, 21].

(11.78-  
307.22 µg / g), (350-450 µg /  
g), (1062 µg / g ),  
(243.23 µg / g) (51.1 µg / g),  
(358,1 mg / 100 g)  
(1,01-13,35 mg / 100 g )  
(4 mg / 100 g), (2,2  
mg / 100 g ), (6,1 mg / 100 g ),  
(4,3 mg / 100 g ) [1, 7, 13, 22].

4.

3.

[1, 4, 23].

[23,  
24, 25].

[14, 25].

[26].

[27].

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**(LAVANDULA VERA D.C.),  
(SALVIA SCLAREA L.)  
(CORIANDRUM SATIVUM L.),**

1, 2, 3

1 - , 8800 , 59

2 - “ - , 8600 , 38

3 - , 4003 , 26

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:

( $n_D^{20}$ ), ( $d_{20}^{20}$ ), ( $r_D^{20}$ ), (mg KOH/g).

:

**BULGARIAN ESSENTIAL OILS OF LAVENDER  
(LAVANDULA VERA D.C.), CLARY SAGE (SALVIA  
SCLAREA L.), CORIANDER (CORIANDRUM  
SATIVUM L.), USED IN FOOD INDUSTRY AND  
COSMETICS**

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**Abstract:** Bulgarian essential oils of lavender, clary sage and coriander are investigated. The appearance, color and smell; refractive index ( $n_D^{20}$ ), relative density ( $d_{20}^{20}$ ), optical rotation ( $r_D^{20}$ ), and acid number (mg KOH/g) are defined. The tested oil parameters do not differ from those specified in the standardization document values.

**Key words:** essential oils of lavender, clary sage, coriander, food industry, cosmetics

1.

17 500

[3].

[17-19],  
[21]

[18,

20],

[8],

300

[3, 9, 12, 22-27].

*Salvia sclarea* L. (  
)  
(Lamiaceae).

80%

( 70 -  
)

(*Lavandula  
angustifolia* Mill. = *L. officinalis* Ch. = *L. vera* D.C  
= *L. fragrans* Jord. = *L. spica* L. var.  $\alpha$ )

[3].

(Lamiaceae).

: (6,5-24%),  
(62-78%), r- ( 1,2%), D,  
[3, 8].

IFRA

[1-3].

. 8%-

[3].

[4-7],

[3].

60

[8, 10, 12],

(24,7-51,6%), (16,1-42,5%), -1-  
(4,5 - 8,7%), 1,8- (1,59-4,19%),  
(2,4-8,4%), (0,8-2,7%)  
[3, 7, 8].

[3, 12].

(*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

(Apiaceae).

[9-13].

[14-16].  
IFRA

56,0% 84,6%,

16%-

[3].

(var. *microcarpum* D. C.)  
(var. *vulgare*)

[3].

-  
Allef.),  
(70,5%) [4].

[9, 10, 12, 28, 29].  
IFRA  
6%-

[3].

;

[3].

[12],

[30],

[3],

[3, 12, 24].

**1.**

|                 |               |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 |               |               |               |
|                 |               |               |               |
|                 | -             | -             | -             |
|                 |               |               |               |
| $d_{20}^{20}$   | 0,8865 ± 0,00 | 0,8945 ± 0,00 | 0,8623 ± 0,00 |
| $n_D^{20}$      | 1,4604 ± 0,01 | 1,4620 ± 0,01 | 1,4635 ± 0,01 |
| $\alpha_D^{20}$ | -10,00 ± 0,09 | -8,90 ± 0,08  | +11,00 ± 0,10 |
|                 | 0,74 ± 0,01   | 1,24 ± 0,01   | 1,06 ± 0,01   |

**2.**

**1.**

( $d_{20}^{20}$ ),  
(mg KOH/g) [31].

. 1

± SD.

**2.**

. 2 –

. 1,

|                 | ISO 3515:2002   | 17399:1998      | ISO 3516:1997               |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|                 |                 |                 |                             |
|                 | -               | -               | -                           |
|                 | -               | -               | -                           |
| $d_{20}^{20}$   | 0,8790 - 0,8880 | 0,8980 - 0,9150 | 0,868 - 0,879 <sup>15</sup> |
| $n_D^{20}$      | 1,4590 - 1,4630 | 1,4550 - 1,4700 | 1,4620 - 1,4700             |
| $\alpha_D^{20}$ | -6,8 - 10       | -6,7 - 22       | +10 - 14                    |
|                 | 1,0             | 2,0             | 0,75 - 4,5                  |

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Paradontosis



- haemorrhagica*,  
 23. , . 12, 1982, . 31-38.  
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 , 1986, . 63-77.  
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 25. , .. , .. , ..  
 “ ”.  
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 1990, 1, . 36-36.  
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 , 2007.

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## USING OF FACADE/ROOF PV PLANT

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**Abstract:** *The report addresses the use of mixed PV composed of facade and roof part, to provide part of the consumption in residential building. The special features of different orientation of the modules is examined, simulated study is conducted and the end results are analyzed.*

**Key words:** *facade / roof PV*

1.

2.

[1].

[2].

[3,5,6].

[3].

[4].

2006 – 2013  
1012 MW [7].

2010 .

)

2020 .

600 MW [8].

2012 .

16,4 %

[9].

55 %

( )

[2,11, 12].

[10].

4.

:  
a/  
30 kW

;  
/  
200 kW

[10].

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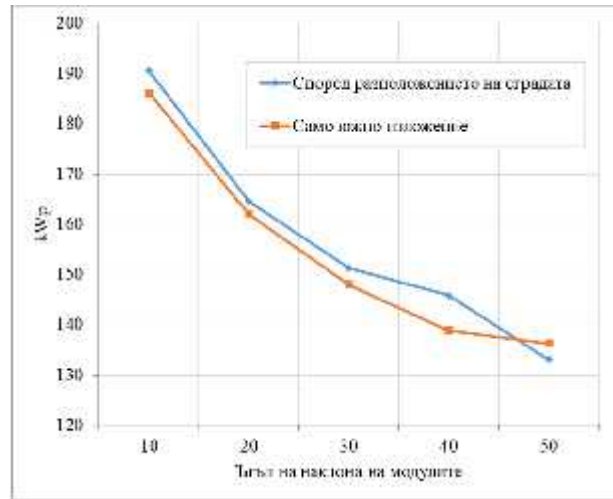
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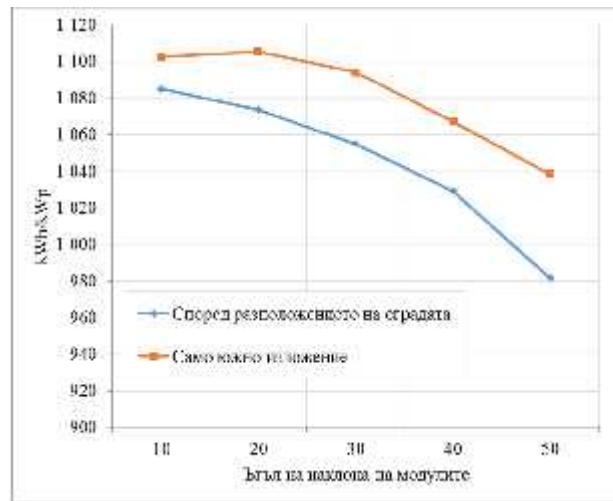
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12. 2014-2020 ., 2017 7 2004 . , „ , . 27 2015, 15.07.2015

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dgrozev@uni-ruse.bg, gari.hachikian@gmail.com

## **ANALYSIS OF WORK IN THE TECHNICAL AREA OF SERVICE OF NIKOM-RUSE LTD**

DIMITAR GROZEV, GARI HACHIKIAN

*University of Ruse*  
dgrozev@uni-ruse.bg, gari.hachikian@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *The report analyzes the maintenance activities in a car repair shop operating on the territory of the city of Rousse. Service information collected in posts and database created A time model for a maintenance has been created. As a result of the analysis, suggestions have been made to improve the work in the workshop.*

**Key words:** *specialized service, maintenance, types of operations, service.*

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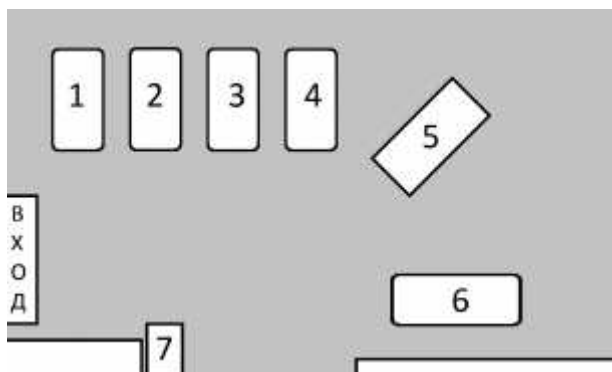
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1.Гуми; 2.Леки ремонти; 3.Техническо обслужване;  
 4.Техническо обслужване; 5.Нybrid; 6.Геометрия; 7.  
 Система за контрол на извършваните дейности

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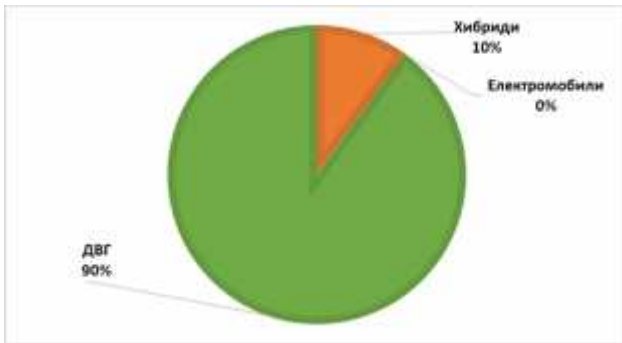
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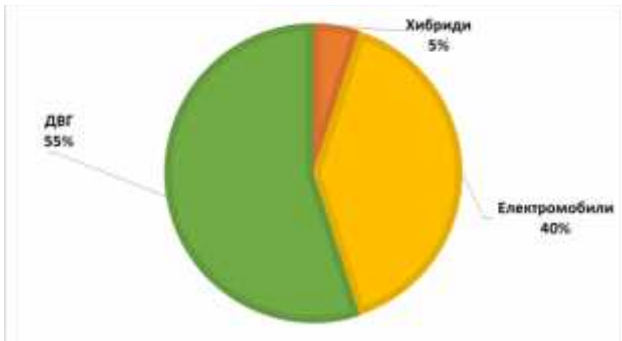
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1. Nikolov N., G. Tonchev, V. Stoyanov, Fundamentals of machine maintenance, Publishing center by University of Ruse „Angel Kanchev“, Ruse 2012

2. Wallace R.B., D.N.Prabhakar Murthy, Case studies in reliability and maintenance, Wiley-interscience, 2003

3. Robert Klepper, Wendell O. Jones, Outsourcing information technology, systems and services, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA ©1998, ISBN:0-13-281578-8

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6. Grozev D., G. Hachikian, Analysis of the work of the specialized car service of nikom-ruse ltd,

” – ” 2018

# OPTIMAL PARAMETERS FOR FREQUENCY-SELECTIVE CIRCUIT IN THE CASE OF RANDOM INPUT SIGNALS

HRISTINA SPIRIDONOVA

**Abstract:** The thesis deals with the question of determining optimum parameters of a filter with a defined frequency response and a stationary random input with known statistical characteristics, with minimal distortion of the useful signal. Outputs and analyzes are dependencies that link the basic parameters of the filter to the signal-to-noise ratio.

**Key words:** the criterion of minimum mean square error, the optimal value of the parameter, filter, random signal

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$$R(\ddagger) = D e^{-r|\ddagger|} \quad (1)$$

$$\ddagger = t_2 - t_1$$

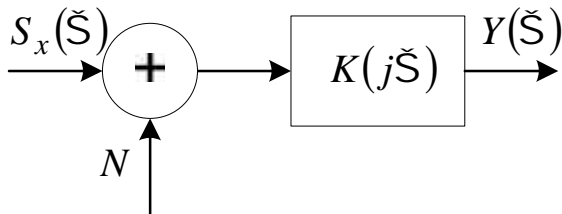
$$D = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} R(\ddagger) d\ddagger$$

$$r = \frac{1}{D} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddagger R(\ddagger) d\ddagger$$

$$S_x(\check{S}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} D e^{-r|\ddagger|} e^{-j\check{S}\ddagger} d\ddagger =$$

$$= D \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(r-j\check{S})\ddagger} d\ddagger + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(r+j\check{S})\ddagger} d\ddagger \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2Dr}{r^2 + \check{S}^2} \quad (2)$$



$$K(j\check{S}) = \frac{K_1}{1 + j\check{S}T} \quad (3)$$

$$K_1 = \frac{N}{K_0(j\check{S})}$$

[8].

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$$\ddagger^2 = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(\check{S}) d\check{S} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |K(j\check{S}) - K_0(j\check{S})|^2 S_x(\check{S}) d\check{S} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(j\check{S})^2 N d\check{S} \quad (4)$$

(2) (3) (4),

$$\ddagger^2 = D \left( 1 + \frac{K_1^2 - 2K_1}{1+x} x + \frac{K_1^2 x}{S^2} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{Tr} \quad (6)$$

$$S^2 = \frac{2D}{Nr} \quad (7)$$

(6)

(7)

(5)

$$x_0 = S \sqrt{\frac{2-K_1}{K_1}} - 1 \quad (8)$$

$$K_{10} = \frac{S^2}{S^2 + \chi + 1} \quad (9)$$

(8) (9)

$$x_{opt} = \sqrt{S^2 + 1} \quad (10)$$

$$K_{1opt} = \frac{S^2}{S^2 + \sqrt{S^2 + 1} + 1} \quad (11)$$

(10) (11)

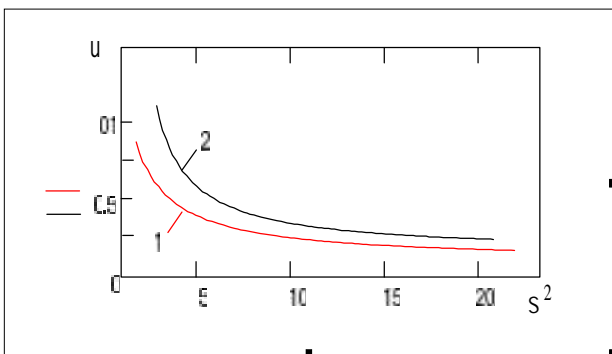
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(5), (10) (11):

$$u_{min} = \frac{t_{min}^2}{D} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{S^2 + 1}} \quad (12)$$

$$S^2 = \frac{4(1 - u_{min})}{u_{min}^2} \quad (13)$$

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-  $K_I$  .

(5)  $K_I=1,$

$$x_0 = S - 1 \quad (14)$$

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$$u_{min} = \frac{2S - 1}{S^2} \quad (15)$$

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1. Proakis J. and Salehi M. Communication Systems Engineering. – Prentice-Hall.: Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2002.

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ISSN 1312-3823, 14, .3/2 2016, . 87-  
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5. - , 67, .2, 2017 ., . 171-176.

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029709360  
E-mail: hristinaspiridonova@abv.bg,

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>  
[kambarev@tu-plovdiv.bg](mailto:kambarev@tu-plovdiv.bg)<sup>1</sup>, [halloween\\_bansko@yahoo.com](mailto:halloween_bansko@yahoo.com)<sup>2</sup>

„Bosch MSA 15“.

## SIMULATOR FOR DIESEL ENGINE'S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

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*Technical University of Sofia, Plovdiv Branch*<sup>1</sup>  
[kambarev@tu-plovdiv.bg](mailto:kambarev@tu-plovdiv.bg)<sup>1</sup>, [halloween\\_bansko@yahoo.com](mailto:halloween_bansko@yahoo.com)<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract:** *This article presents a developed simulator for the diagnosis of an internal combustion engine's control system "Bosch MSA 15". Examined are the elements of the engine management system, the operating principle of the control system, the screenshots with the diagnostic software.*

**Key words:** *internal combustion engines, internal combustion engine's management systems, diagnostics, simulator*

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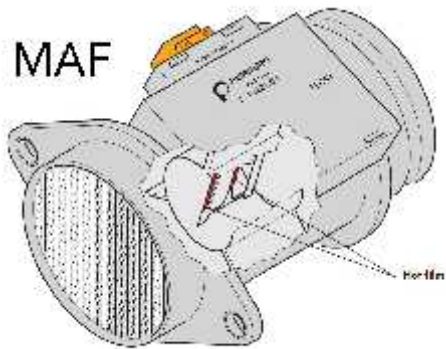
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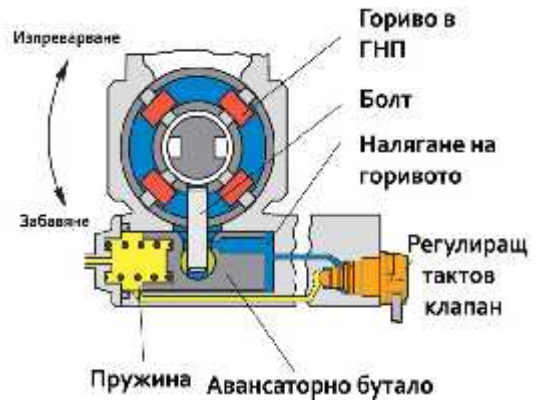
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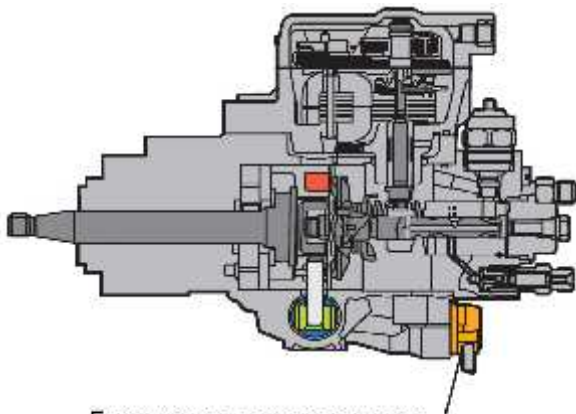
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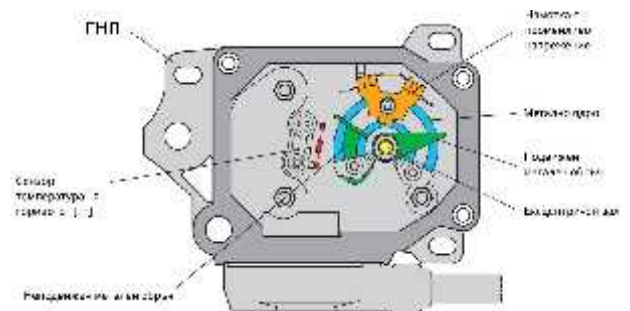


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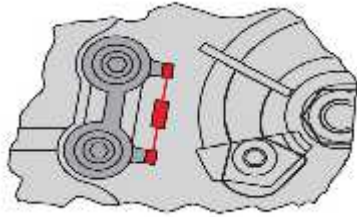


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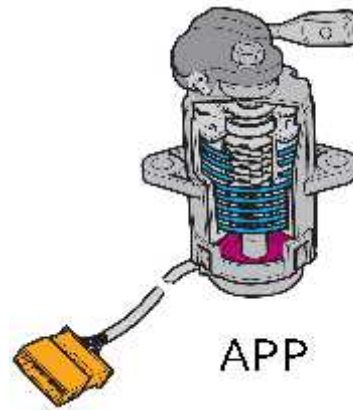
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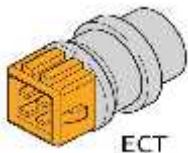
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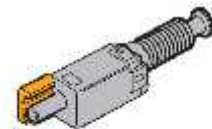
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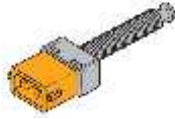
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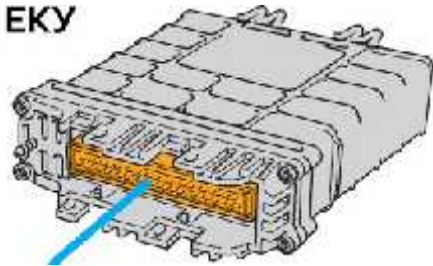
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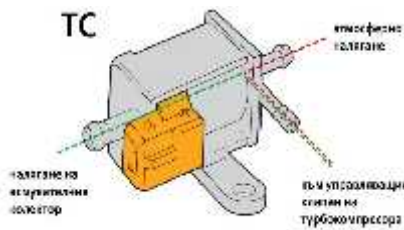
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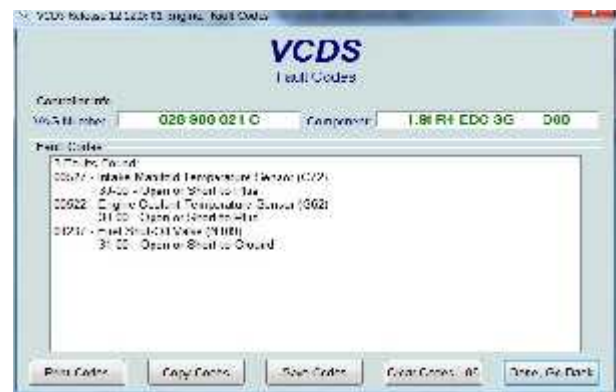


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2. Workshop Manual "Volkswagen Industrial Engine", 1999.

3. <http://www.ecuconnections.com/>

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lub4o.1995@abv.bg<sup>1</sup>, sks\_ko@abv.bg<sup>2</sup>

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## PROJECT “ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCY OF TROLLEYBUS TRANSPORT IN THE CITY OF PLOVDIV”

LYUBOMIR AVRADALIEV<sup>1</sup>, SNEZHINKA KONSTANTINOVA<sup>2</sup>

*University of Food Technologies – Plovdiv, Faculty of Economics<sup>1, 2</sup>*  
lub4o.1995@abv.bg<sup>1</sup>, sks\_ko@abv.bg<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract:** *The project “Ecological efficiency of trolleybus transport in the city of Plovdiv” aims to present trolleybus transport, which is in the urban environment with the highest ecological efficiency. High levels of air pollution with fine dust particles and the release of large amounts of carbon dioxide, ordered Plovdiv as one of the most polluted cities in Europe. Many of the Bulgarian cities, through the European Operational Programs “Transport”, managed to implement projects for rehabilitation and increase of their trolleybus transport and partial discontinuation of tramway (Sofia city) and bus transport. In the city of Plovdiv a “test drive” of an electric bus was made for a week, but because of the high cost of the electric bus and the low subsidy, and the lack of a municipal transport company in the city, it is impossible to deploy this type of transport.*

**Key words:** *transport, electric bus, trolleybus, ecology, Plovdiv*

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3. <http://tramway-null.blogspot.com/2016/10/new-trolley-bus-system-planned-for.html>
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| 3  | Athen         | Griechenland       | 27.12.1953 . | 19 |
| 4  | Vilnius       | Litauen            | 27.11.1956 . | 18 |
| 5  | Mexico City   | Mexiko             | 6.4.1952 .   | 17 |
| 6  | Pleven        | Bulgarien          | 7.10.1985 .  | 17 |
| 7  | Budapest      | Ungarn             | 21.12.1949 . | 15 |
| 8  | San Francisco | Vereinigte Staaten | 6.10.1935 .  | 14 |
| 9  | Seattle       | Vereinigte Staaten | 28.4.1940 .  | 14 |
| 10 | Kaunas        | Litauen            | 31.12.1965 . | 14 |

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| 1 | .                    | 100   | 766 000 .*           | 76 600 000 . |
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- От една страна темата и важната информация за даден домейн са предварително дефинирани като шаблони - фрейми за извличане на информация, определени предварително от експерти. Наричат ги системи за съвпадение на модели. Ранните системи за ИИ разчитаха на техники за съвпадение на модели, за да отговорят на въпроси.
- От друга страна, традиционните системи работят само с индикатори, идващи от входните данни, които трябва да бъдат обобщени и от контекста на предметната област. Наричат ги синтактични системи. При тях потребителския въпрос се анализира и разделя до синтактично дърво. Използвайки граматични правила системите разбират структурата на въпросителното изречение.

- **FrameNet**- проект на университета в Бъркли се базира на теория на значенията, наречена Фреймова семантика [1], в чиято основа лежи схващането, че значението на повечето думи може да бъде разбрано най-добре на базата на семантичните фреймове: описание на типа събитие, отношение или същност и на участниците в тях. Лексикалната база данни ФреймНет е едновременно четима за човека и машината, въз основа на аотиране на примери за това как се използват думите в действителните текстове.
- **Семинвест**- Общото между FrameNet и Семинвест е в представянето на семантиката на лексикалните единици чрез набор от свързани помежду си понятия, т.е. чрез концептуални структури. Във FrameNet не само глаголите, но и съществителните, прилагателните, наречията и предлозите имат семантични рамки, а в Семинвест са включени само глаголни единици.
- **ELIZA**- компютърна програма за естествен език, която симулира разговор, използвайки методология за "съвпадение на модели" и заместване, която дава на потребителите илюзия за разбиране от страна на програмата, но няма изградена рамка за контекстуализиране на събития [2].

3.

University

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MySQL.

1. University



University

Branch, Faculty, Specialty, Discipline, Student,.....

15016418201,

Specialty

University

SQL :

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SELECT users.firstName, users.LastName
FROM student
INNER JOIN users on
students.userID=users.ID
INNER JOIN specialty on specialty.ID =
student.specialtyID
INNER JOIN discipline on
discipline.userID=users.ID
WHERE specialty_name = "Софтуерни
технологии" and student_facNumber = "
15016418201" and student_semester=2
```

SQL

University

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What are the names of the teachers of a student with a faculty number 15016418201, who

studies Software Engineering and is in the second semester.

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| Име на фрейм       | наименование на фрейма                                   |
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| EN                 | наименование на понятието на английски език              |
| Речниково описание | речниково описание, значение                             |
| Синоними           | синонимен ред на името на фрейма                         |
| Предметна област   | ограничена предметна област                              |
| Въпросителна дума  | въпроси, които могат да се задават върху името на фрейма |
| Част на речта      | граматична категория                                     |
| Семантичен клас    | принадлежност към семантичен клас                        |
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## REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT IN RASTAURANTS

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**Abstract:** Refrigeration equipment used in restaurants has been reviewed. An analysis has been made of the facilities for: storage of food products and ready meals; demonstration and publishing of meals and drinks; chilling of preparations, semi-finished or prepared meals; ice production; chilling beer, non-carbonated and carbonated non-alcoholic beverages; ice cream production. The results of a study on the refrigeration equipment used in selected restaurants are shown. Recommendations have been made.

**Key words:** refrigeration equipment1, restaurant2,catering 3

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# M

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: („Boost”) (Boost converter)  
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PSpice

## MODELING AND SIMULATION ON WORK PROCESSES IN RISING CONVERTER ON CONSTANT VOLTAGE

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**Annotation:** The Raising (“Boost”) converter (Boost converter) is one of the species switchable converters on constant voltage. His principal scheme is consists of electronic keys, bobbin and capacitor, and his output voltage is higher from power supply. In work is modeled in Orcad PSpice principal scheme on “Boost” converter on constant voltage. Simulated and analyzed are working processes in the converter.

**Keywords:** Rising converter on constant voltage, transient processes, PSpice.

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# SOLIDWORKS

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SolidWorks.

: 3D, SolidWorks

## HIGH-PROPORTIONAL APPROACHES IN MODELING WITH THE SOLIDWORKS SYSTEM

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**Abstract:** *The thesis explores and compares methods for building 3D models with the SolidWorks system. Through stepped-up examples, different body modeling variants have been demonstrated. The possibilities of using the applicable techniques in the modeling of different parts are analyzed and recommendations for their use are given.*

**Key words:** *3D modeling, SolidWorks*

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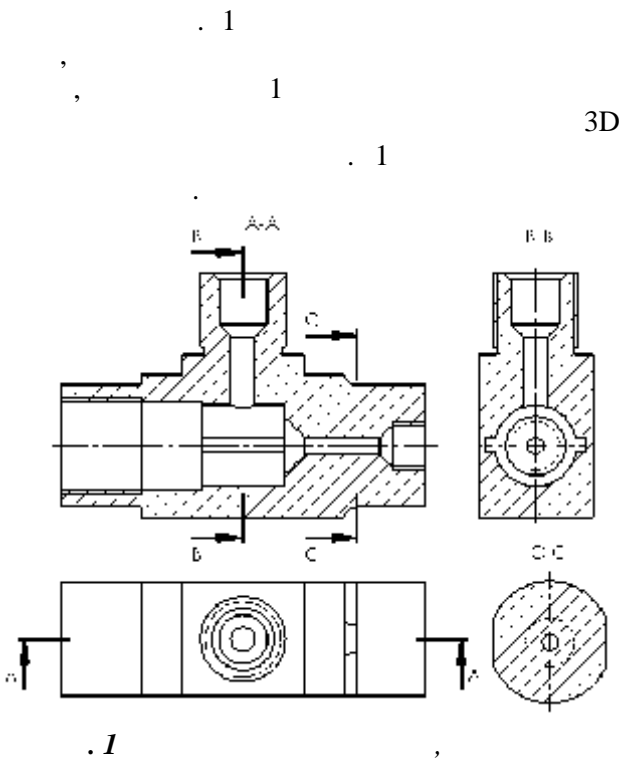
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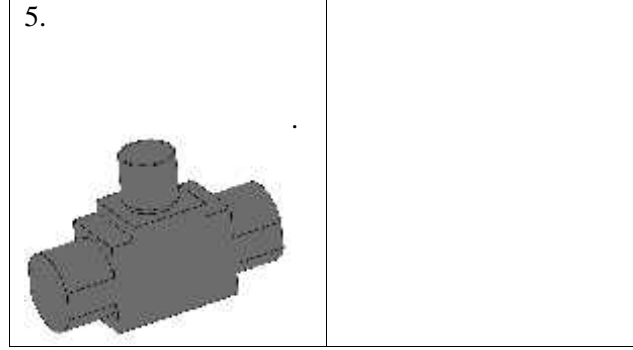
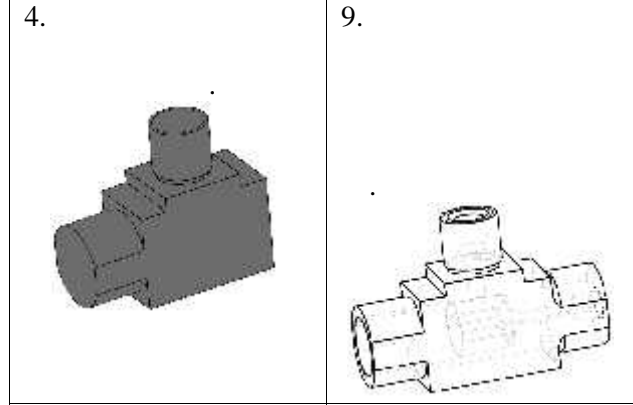
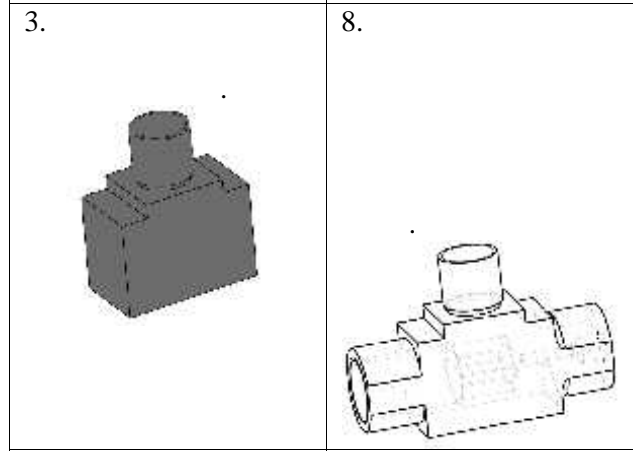
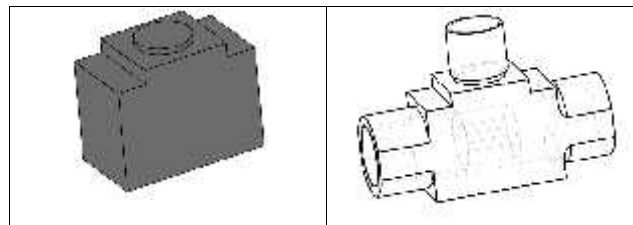
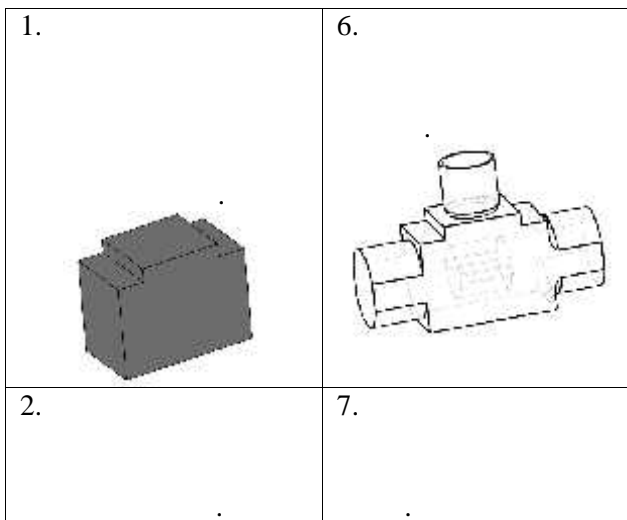
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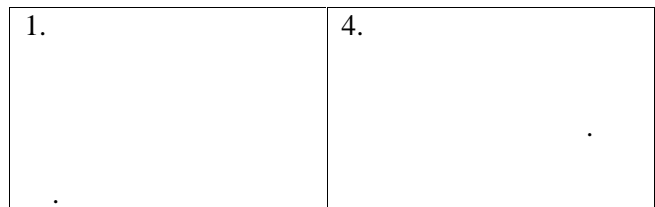
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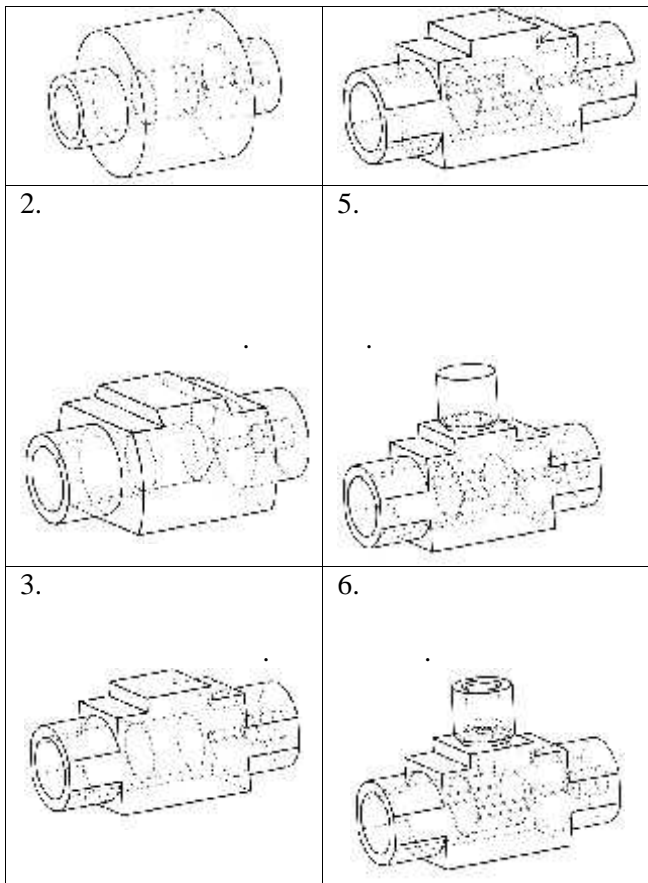
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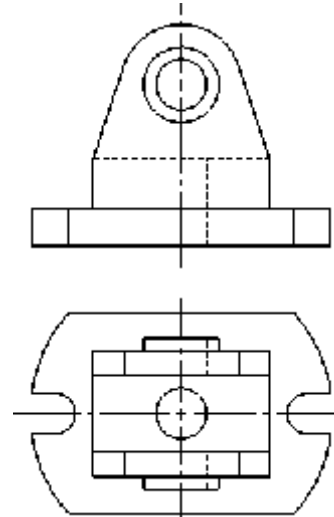
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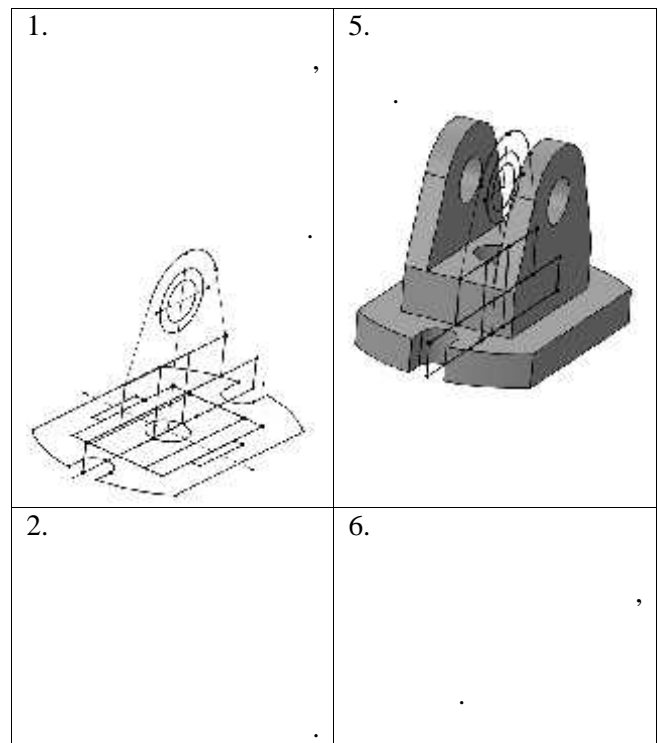
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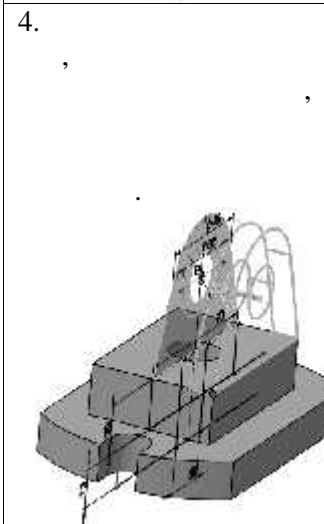
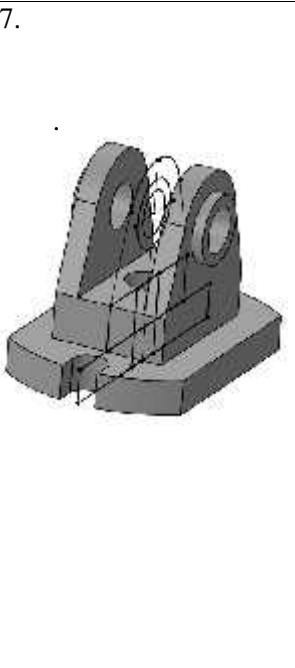
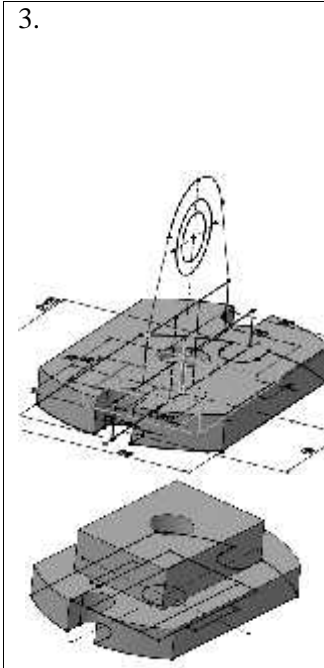
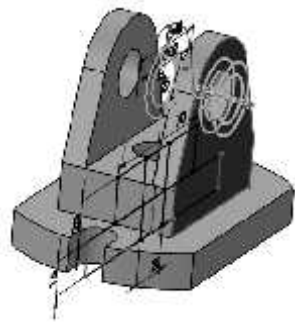
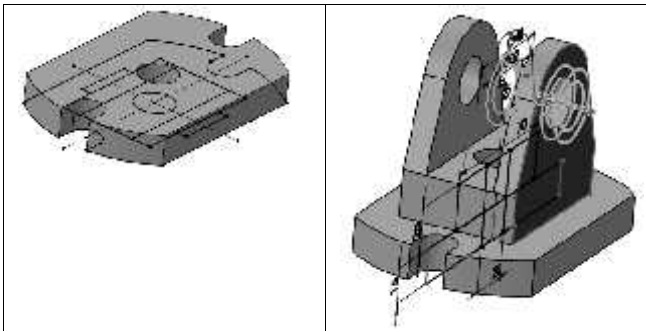


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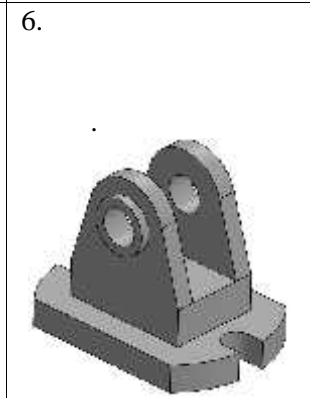
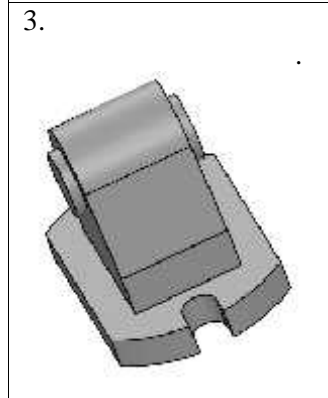
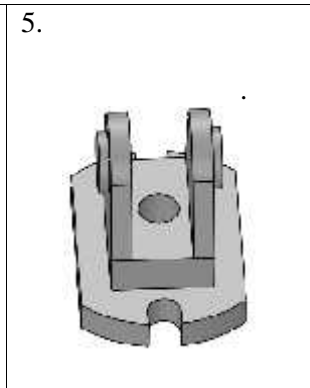
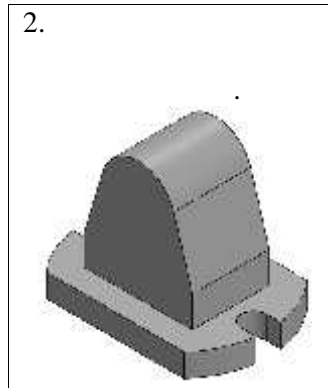
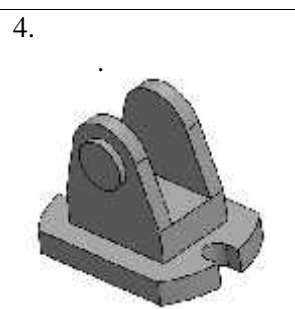
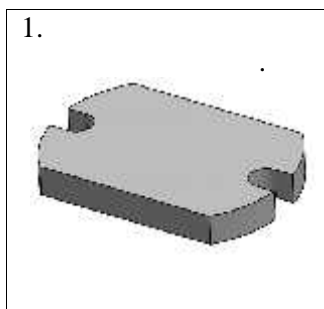
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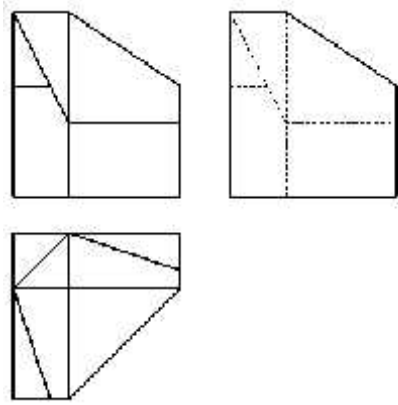
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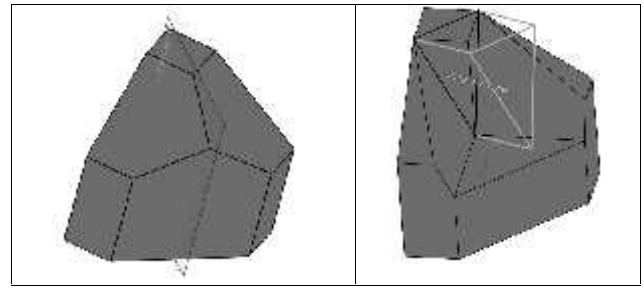
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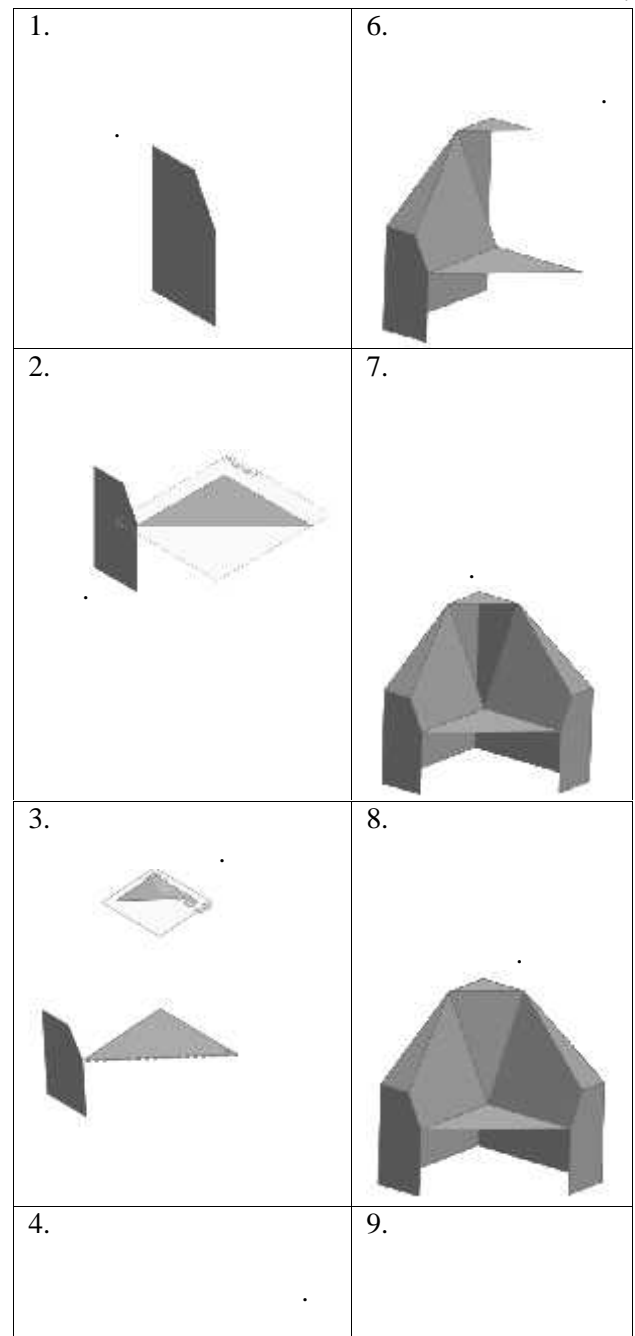
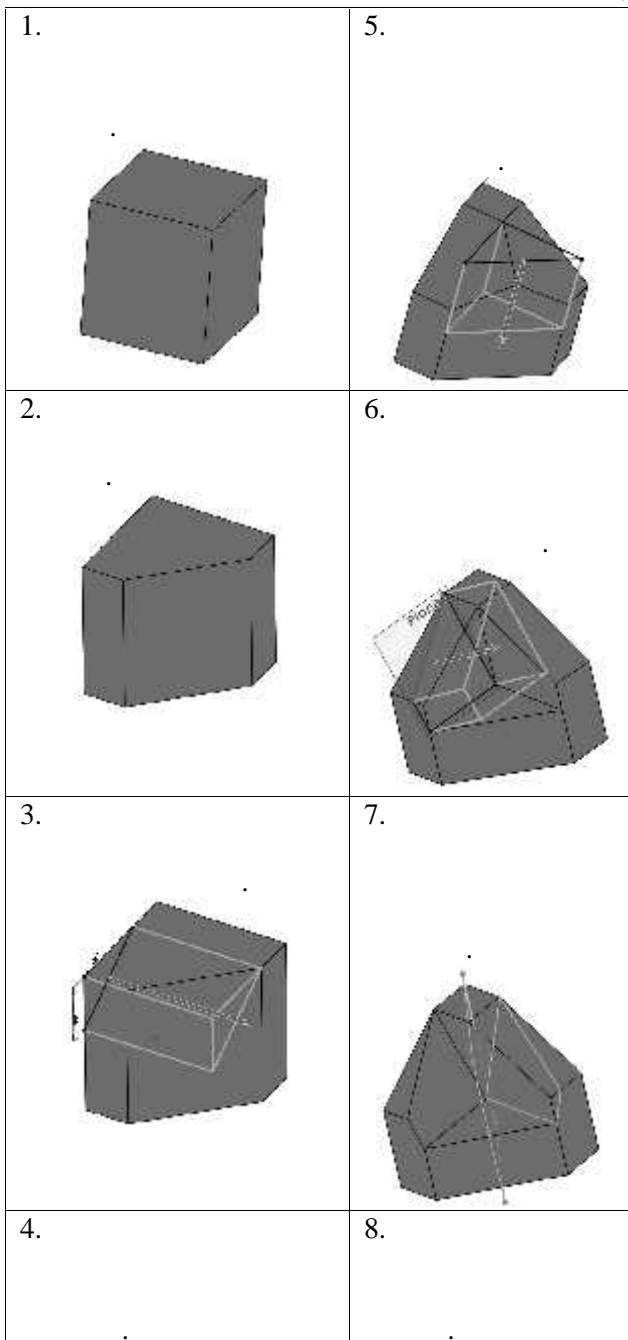
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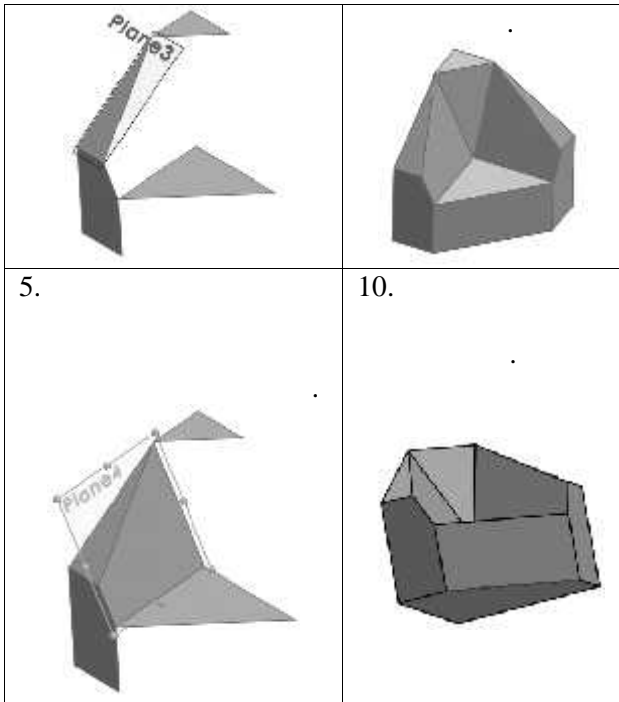
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## THERMODYNAMIC AND KINETIC PARAMETERS OF AROMATIC PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY EXTRACTION OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO

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**Abstract:** *The extraction process of obtaining aromatic products from Oriental-type tobacco leaf was investigated, and the thermodynamic and kinetic parameters of the process were determined. Activation thermodynamic parameters (Gibbs energy, entropy, enthalpy and equilibrium constant) of the transition state were obtained for resinoid and concrete extraction, respectively. The calculated kinetic process parameters were: activation energy, rate constants, reaction rate constants, reaction order, degree of extraction, and coefficient of extraction.*

**Key words:** *thermodynamic and kinetic parameters, extraction, tobacco*

### 1. Introduction

Essential oil bearing and medicinal plants, either in fresh or dried form, are processed in various ways for obtaining aromatic products – by distillation, extraction, enfleurage, pressing, depending on their glands structure, position and basic properties (volatility, solubility, adsorption, viscosity, etc.). A single plant material is often processed in a number of ways, to obtain various aromatic products – concrete, resinoid, absolute,

liquid or concentrated extracts [1]. Concrete is a product obtained by extraction with non-polar volatile solvents, often at room temperature, followed by low-temperature vacuum evaporation of the solvent. On its turn, resinoid is obtained by hot extraction with polar solvents and further concentrated by a more intensive solvent vacuum evaporation. The two concentrated aromatic products differ in physical and chemical properties, as well as in chemical composition [1]. All



extraction aromatic products contain a number of partly volatile or non-volatile substances that are not found in the essential oil – waxes, resins, tannins, flavonoids, phenolic acids, etc. [1, 2, 3].

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), beside its basic role as a material for the manufacture of smoking and smokeless products for human consumption, was discussed as a typical essential oil bearing plant and as such – a valuable source for obtaining aromatic products [4].

Solid-liquid extraction is a common and efficient technique in producing aromatic products from fermented (aged) Oriental tobacco leaves, and solvents typically used are petroleum ether and hexane [1, 5, 6]. This type of extraction, sometimes called leaching, involves the transfer of a soluble fraction from a solid material to a liquid solvent. The solute diffuses from the solid into the surrounding solvent. Normally, solid-liquid extraction was dependent on the nature of the solvent and the aromatic products (extractible substances), the reaction time between the solvent and raw material, the temperature of the process, leaf particle size and the ratio of solvent to the raw material [7].

Chemical kinetics studies the rate of a chemical reaction and the factors on which it depends, a reaction proceeds at a different rate and depends on temperature. According to the transition state theory, after interaction between the molecules of chemical substances, the atoms (in the starting molecules) pass to the end state (for the products) by a continuous change of the interatomic distances. In this process, a transition state is formed that is in equilibrium with the starting materials [8]. For the transition state the dependencies that are valid for the start and the end state apply.

The objectives of the present study were to investigate the thermodynamic and kinetics parameters of solid-liquid extraction for obtaining the aromatic products concrete and resinoid from Oriental tobacco leaves.

## 2. Materials and methods

Cured leaves from Oriental tobacco (ecotype Basma), grown in Bulgaria was used as plant raw material [5, 6]. All technological investigations were conducted in laboratory conditions. Prior to extraction, tobacco leaves were dried, ground in a laboratory mill and sieved (mesh 0,11 cm). The coefficients of molecular diffusion of the respective aromatic products were calculated [6], under the following extraction conditions: raw material : solvent ratio = 1 : 10; duration = 1 h. At each 10 min interval the extract was removed by filtration and the remaining raw material was extracted with a new portion of fresh solvent. The

respective aromatic products were obtained by extraction with: petroleum ether in the temperature range 20 ÷40 °C – for concrete, and 95 % ethanol in the temperature range 20 ÷70 °C – for resinoid. The solvents were removed by evaporation on a rotary vacuum evaporator at water bath temperature 35 °C (concrete) and 70 °C (resinoid) [5, 6].

The activation thermodynamic parameters were calculated in the following equations according to the transition state theory [7, 9, 10, 11]:

$$A = \frac{R.T}{N.h} e^{\Delta S^{\#}/R} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta H^{\#} = E_a - RT, J / mol \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta G^{\#} = \Delta H^{\#} - T.\Delta S^{\#}, J / mol \quad (3)$$

$$K^{\#} = e^{-\frac{\Delta G^{\#}}{R.T}} \quad (4)$$

where: A is the Arrhenius constant, R - the universal gas constant, T - the absolute temperature, N – the Avogadro's constant, h - the Planck's constant, S<sup>#</sup> - the activation entropy, H<sup>#</sup> - the activation enthalpy, G<sup>#</sup> - the activation Gibbs energy, and K<sup>#</sup> - equilibrium constant of the transition state [8].

A reaction rate equation for aromatic products (resinoid and concrete) from the extraction of tobacco leaves can be written as [9, 10, 11]:

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = kY^n \quad (5)$$

where: Y is the the concentration of the aromatic product, t - the time of extraction, min, k - the extraction constant, and n - the reaction order.

The changes in the values of the reaction rate constant can be described by the Arrhenius equation [7, 9, 10, 11]:

$$k = Ae^{-E_a/R.T} \quad (6)$$

where: k is the reaction rate (extraction) constant, A - the Arrhenius constant or frequency factor, E<sub>a</sub> - the activation energy, R - the universal gas constant, and T - the absolute temperature.

For the calculation of first order rate constant the following equation was used (7):

$$k = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{C_0}{C} \quad (7)$$

where: - rate constant of the process, s<sup>-1</sup>; t - time of the process, s; C<sub>0</sub> - initial concentration of the extracted substance, %, - concentration of the extracted substance during the process (t), % [12, 13, 14].

The extraction rate was calculated for the obtained experimental results by the equation:

$$y = \frac{C_0 - C_i}{C_0} \quad (8)$$

where:  $y$  is the extraction rate,  $C_0$  – the total concentration of the aromatic product in the solid phase,  $C_i$  – the concentration of the aromatic product in solute [15, 16].

### 3. Results and discussion

During the process of extracting the two aromatic products (resinoid and concrete) from Oriental tobacco leaves, experimental results were obtained for the concentration of the extracted products at different temperatures and 10-minute intervals. On the basis of these experimental results the activation thermodynamic parameters were calculated using equations 1-3, according to the transition state theory [10, 11]. The obtained parameters are shown in Tables 1 and 2 for resinoid and concrete for each temperature, respectively.

According to these results, the positive value of enthalpy indicated that the process was endothermic and required energy during its continuation. In addition, the positive value of Gibbs energy indicated that there was a decrease in the free energy, i.e. the extraction process of aromatic products from Oriental tobacco leaf was not spontaneous.

**Table 1.** Activation thermodynamic parameters in transition state for tobacco resinoid extraction

| T, K | K <sup>#</sup> | H <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol | S <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol | G <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 293  | 0.9649         | 26.8986                 | -0.2056                 | 87.1605                 |
| 303  | 0.9656         | 25.8477                 | -0.2058                 | 88.2498                 |
| 313  | 0.9662         | 24.8586                 | -0.2061                 | 89.4037                 |
| 323  | 0.9668         | 23.9255                 | -0.2064                 | 90.6162                 |
| 333  | 0.9674         | 23.0435                 | -0.2066                 | 91.8824                 |
| 343  | 0.9679         | 22.2081                 | -0.2069                 | 93.1976                 |

**Table 2.** Activation thermodynamic parameters in transition state for tobacco concrete extraction

| T, K | K <sup>#</sup> | H <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol | S <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol | G <sup>#</sup> , kJ/mol |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 293  | 0.9457         | 96.7537                 | -0.1345                 | 136.1788                |
| 303  | 0.9481         | 93.3984                 | -0.1348                 | 134.2530                |
| 313  | 0.9504         | 90.2522                 | -0.1350                 | 132.5389                |

The reaction in the system initially consisted of the dried cured leaves from Oriental tobacco and the solvent (petroleum ether) while the aromatic products were extracted from the leaves, and therefore the entropy of the mixture increased

in the extraction process, i.e. the negative value of entropy change indicated that the process was irreversible.

The kinetic parameters obtained for the two aromatic products from Oriental tobacco (resinoid and concrete) are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

**Table 3.** Kinetic parameters for tobacco resinoid

| T, K | k, min <sup>-1</sup> | lnk     | E <sub>a</sub> , kJ/mol |
|------|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 293  | 5.5462               | 1.7131  | 29.3370                 |
| 303  | 3.5930               | 1.2790  | 28.3693                 |
| 313  | 0.9500               | -0.0513 | 27.4634                 |
| 323  | 9.9356               | 2.2961  | 26.6135                 |
| 333  | 5.9895               | 1.7900  | 25.8147                 |
| 343  | 5.4893               | 1.7028  | 25.0624                 |

**Table 4.** Kinetic parameters for tobacco concrete

| T, K | k, min <sup>-1</sup> | lnk    | E <sub>a</sub> , kJ/mol |
|------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 293  | 3.7240               | 1.3148 | 99.1921                 |
| 303  | 5.8604               | 1.7682 | 95.9200                 |
| 313  | 7.9681               | 2.0754 | 92.8570                 |

Activation energy is an important parameter of a given chemical reaction because it shows the minimum energy that the molecules must possess in order to interact. It is a parameter necessary to be able to calculate the reaction (extraction) rate constant on the Arrhenius equation (6), which in its turn is a kinetic characteristic of the extraction process.

In kinetic studies, the optimum extraction duration can be reduced by increasing the extraction temperature, as the reaction occurs faster. The final concentration also increases with temperature due to the thermodynamic effect of temperature on solubilisation of aromatic products inside the solid. The extraction rate was fast at the beginning of the process, but slowed gradually with time. The reason was that when the product was exposed to the fresh solvent, the free aromatic product on the surface of the leaf particles was solubilised and got extracted quickly, thus inducing a fast increase in the extraction rate ( $y$ ).

According to the reaction rate equation for aromatic products (equation 5), since the concentration of aromatic products (%) increased in the time, the terms  $dY/dt$  have a positive sign. Using the values of concentration of aromatic products and applying the differential method for first order kinetics, the reaction rate constants were calculated, with average  $R^2 = 0.9$ . From the values

of the reaction rate constant and according to equation (6) the activation energy and the Arrhenius constant were calculated.

The values of the reaction rate constant did not depend on how the process was performed, but were determined by the kinetic characteristics of the reaction [11, 12, 13, 14]. The rate constant of the extraction process was calculated according to equation (7) for the resinoid and concrete of Oriental tobacco, respectively.

The obtained results are shown in Figures 1 and 2 in logarithmic coordinate system for the two aromatic products. From the presented data, it can be seen that the value of the rate constant is low, which means that the process runs slowly and is irreversible compared to the calculated thermodynamic parameters. On the basis of the calculated rate constant and the obtained experimental results, the order of the reaction was determined. For the extraction process of obtaining aromatic products (resinoid and concrete) from Oriental tobacco leaves, the chemical reaction was determined as a first order reaction.

The extraction rate constant increased with temperature as shown in Figs. 1-2 for resinoid and concrete, respectively. The changes can be described by the Arrhenius equation, but the relationship between the extraction rate constant and the temperature can be defined by the linearized Arrhenius equation.

The degree of extraction according to equation (8), which gives information about the extraction of the aromatic products (resinoid and concrete) and its efficiency, was calculated. The values of resinoid degree of extraction were within the range between 66.11 and 97.72%, and those of concrete - within the range from 82.13 to 99.10%.

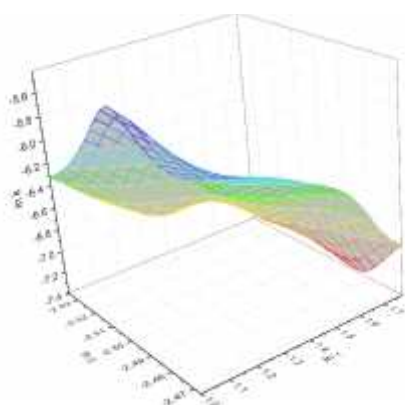


Fig. 1. Change of the rate constant in logarithmic coordinates for tobacco resinoid.

These results mean that the extraction of the aromatic products was in the maximum amount of the available. The same was evidenced by the calculated extraction coefficient.

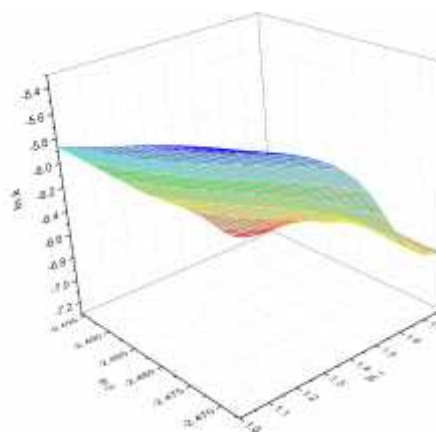


Fig. 2. Change of the rate constant in logarithmic coordinates for tobacco concrete.

The coefficient of extraction was given as the ratio of the extracted aromatic product to the raffinate (residue). Figures 3 and 4 present the graphical dependences between the coefficient of extraction and the duration of the process.

From the presented graphical dependencies it can be seen that, even with the start of the extraction process and independently of the temperature, the maximum amount of extracted product was at the beginning of the process. At the end of the process, the quantity of the extracted product was minimal or tended to decrease. This means that the optimal conditions are those in which the process runs in order to be most effective in terms of temperature and duration. It was noted that at a higher temperature the quantity of the extracted product was also higher, which was in compliance with previous findings of a number of authors, reporting that the amount of the extracted product increases with the increase of temperature.

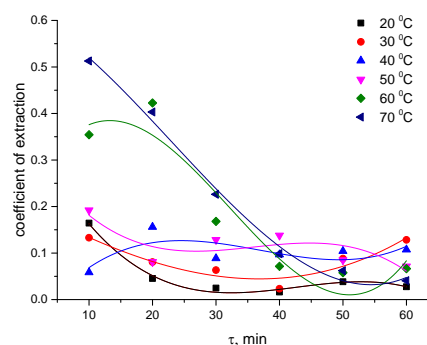


Fig. 3. The coefficient of extraction for resinoid in dependence with process duration.

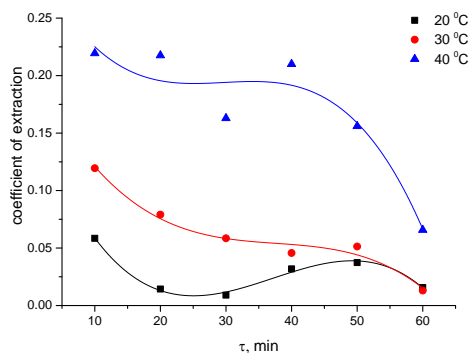


Fig. 4 The coefficient of extraction for concrete in dependence with process duration.

For both products, it was noted that in the middle of the process the amount of the extracted product decreases and then increases again. This was probably due to the fact that at the beginning of the process the product was extracted from the surface of the solid, and when the solvent was penetrated into the pores of the solid, there was extracted and the last portions of the product. It is known that the extraction process is related to the temperature, the duration and the particle size of the solid, and also depends on the solvent used, so extraction is a complex process that can hardly be explained and described in detail.

#### 4. Conclusion

Activation thermodynamic parameters - Gibbs energy, entropy, enthalpy and equilibrium constant for the transition state of the extraction - of aromatic products from Oriental tobacco leaves were calculated. On the basis of the experimental results, the kinetic parameters of the process were also calculated - activation energy, reaction rate constant, rate constant, reaction order, extraction rate ( ) and coefficient of extraction.

In conclusion, it can be summarized that the production of aromatic products from tobacco is an irreversible process, both from a chemical and thermodynamic point of view, the process is not spontaneous, and it is necessary to bring heat to it. From the point of view of chemical kinetics, the reaction is of the first order, with the maximum extraction of the aromatic products achieved.

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# USE OF THE EBSCO DATABASE IN PLOVDIV UNIVERSITIES

ZLATOMIRA STOYANOVA

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E-mail: [aty\\_met@abv.bg](mailto:aty_met@abv.bg)

**Abstract:** EBSCO is one of the leading providers of scientific and educational databases containing electronic magazines and books. The EBSCO International Services platform is used in more than 200 countries around the world for many years. Offers access to a suite of full-text and annotated multidisciplinary and specialized databases. The report presents results from the analysis of the usability of the EBSCO databases at several Plovdiv universities on the indicators: actuality, information value, scope and completeness. The benefits of EBSCO, such as the rapid identification of users' needs and preferences, demand-side functionality, built-in flexibility, etc., determine the wide use of EBSCO databases in the academic community.

**Key words:** information resources, databases, EBSCO, university libraries, comparative analysis

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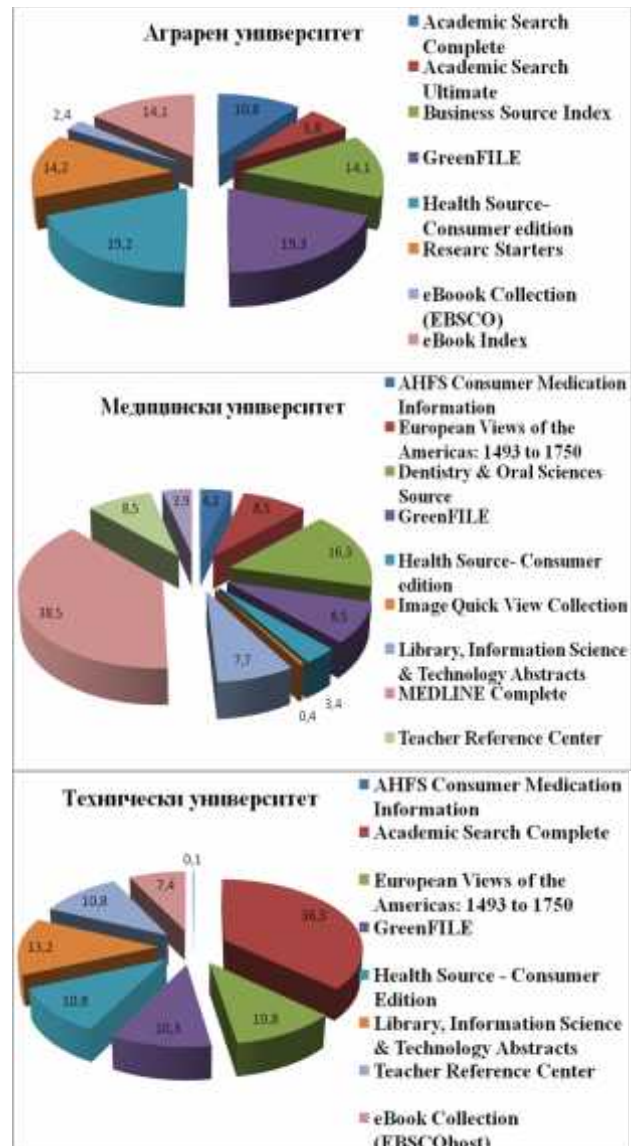
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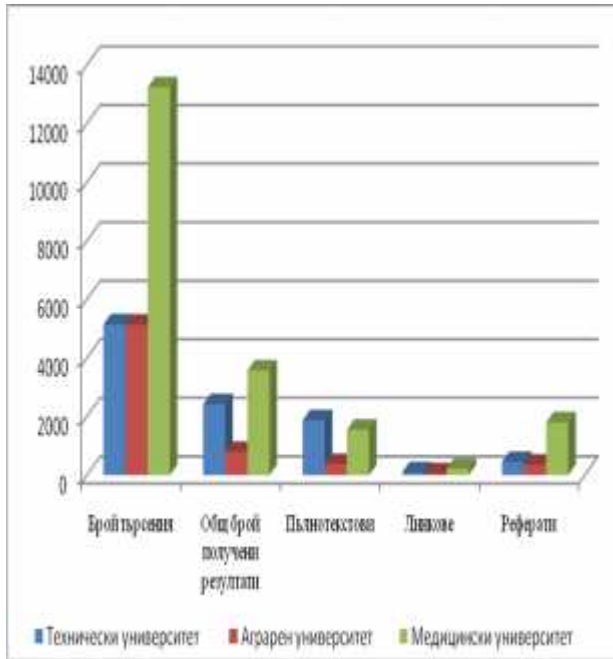
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## THE STATIONARY MINIMUM WAGE - FUNCTIONAL AND DISFUNCTIONAL IMPACTS ON THE LABOUR MARKET

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**Abstract:** *In the present paper is carried out an analysis of the level and the dynamics of change of the national minimum wages in 22 countries of the EU, focusing on Bulgaria, with the purpose to evaluate some economic and social effects of applying the minimum wage system on the employment and the wage formation. In the cross-national analyses are compared the gross and net values of the monthly minimum wages, as well as their purchasing power, expressed in PPS. Some economical and social impacts of the minimum wage upon the employment, incomes increase and labour market functioning are discussed.*

**Key words:** stationary minimum wage, gross and net minimal wage, purchasing power, EC-22, comparative analyses, social and economical impacts

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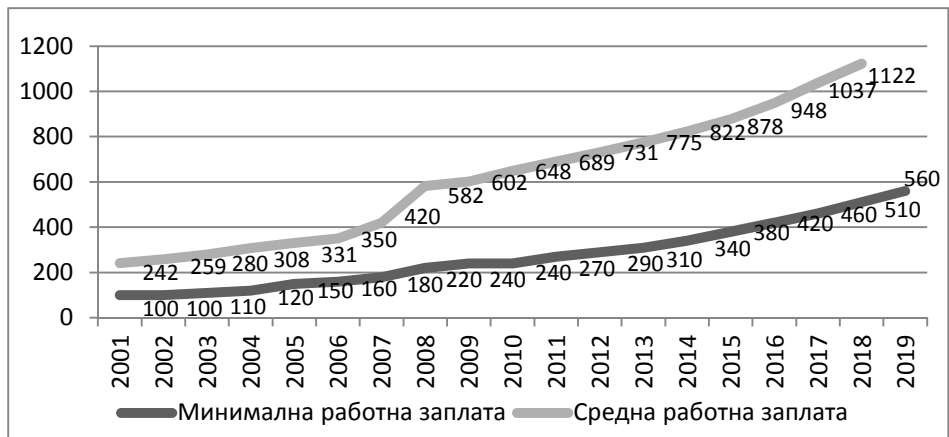
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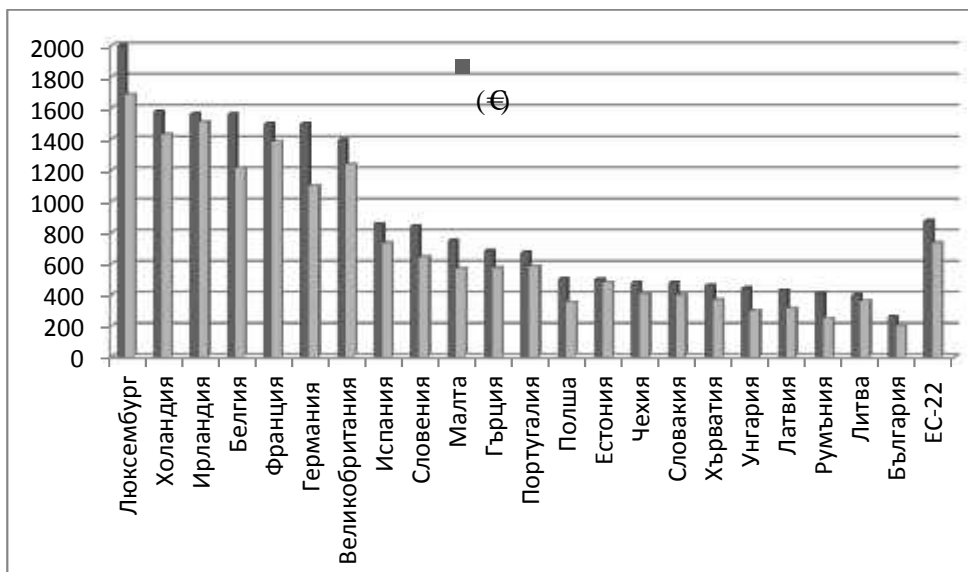
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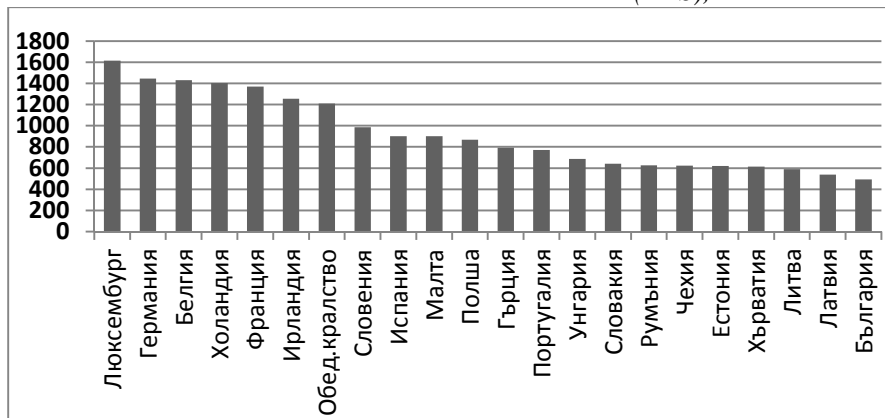


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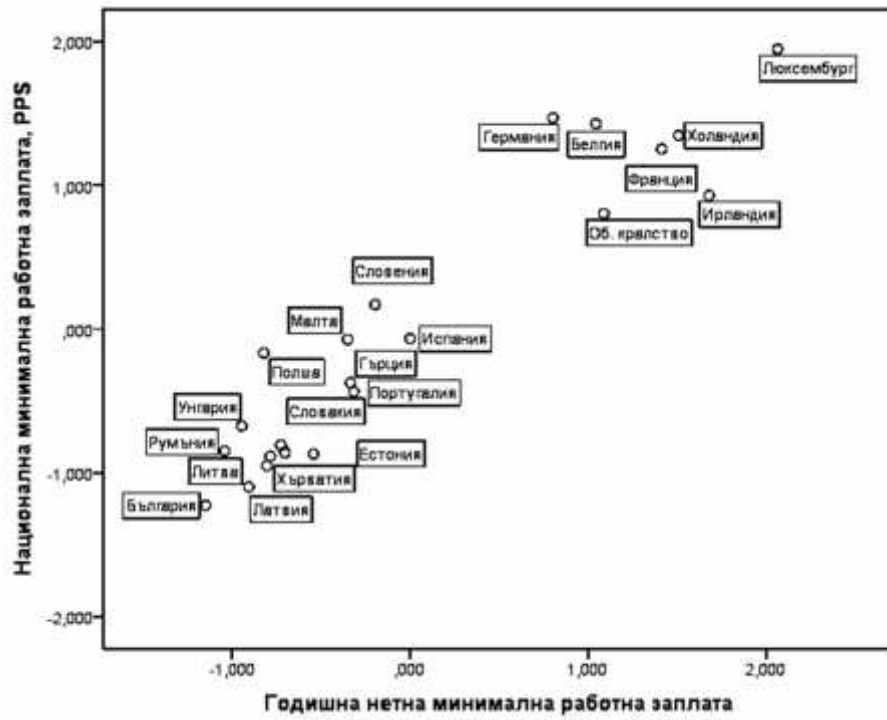


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## TIMESHARING IN ECOTOURISM

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SNEZHINKA KONSTANTINOVA<sup>4</sup>

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sks\_ko@abv.bg<sup>4</sup>

**Abstract:** *In the present paper, new opportunities for diversifying the tourist product in the practice of ecotourism in Bulgaria are revealed. Globally, timesharing is a well-developed method of sharing property in tourism. The dynamic lifestyle also implies the emergence of innovative accommodation places in the nature like tree or water houses, operated on the principle of timeshare. This practice is currently applied most successfully in the USA, Spain, Italy, France and UK.*

**Key words:** *timesharing, ecotourism, tree, water, houses*

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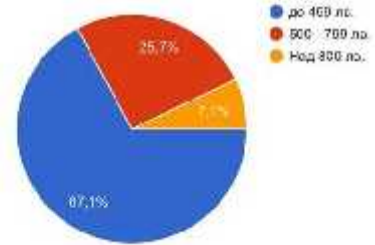
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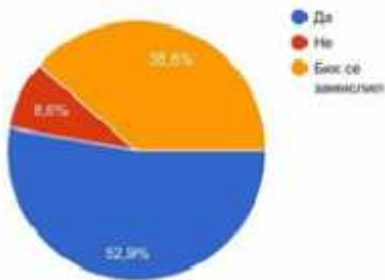


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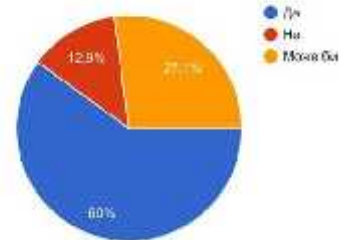
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- : . ISBN 978-954-337-199-0
5. [www.boredpanda.com](http://www.boredpanda.com)
  6. <https://ecotourism.org/>



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## SPECIFICITY OF E-MARKETING IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN BIO FOOD PRODUCTS

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*Abstract: Food industry is a leading sector in every country, including our country. This is the reason the food products market has always been the most dynamic, both in terms of competition, and in terms of methods, tools, promotion and development of sales and advertising technology. This article aims to give an overview of the specific possibilities of e-marketing of bio-products in Bulgaria.*

*Keywords: e-commerce, bio food products, bio food production, innovations, marketing*

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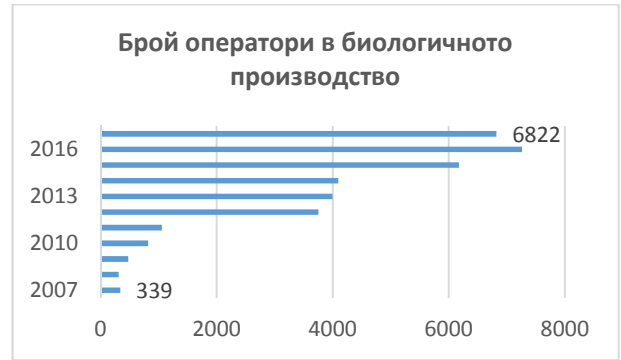
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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.roobar.com/company>

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  13. <http://www.bgbio.org/>
  14. <http://www.bgbio.org/>

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## **INSECTS – THE SUPERFOOD OF THE FUTURE**

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SNEZHINKA KONSTANTINOVA<sup>4</sup>

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**Summary:** *This report presents the benefits for the humans and the environment of insects - the superfood of the future. They have high nutritional value, high protein content, providing essential amino acids. Insects are an inexpensive alternative for adding animal proteins to human organisms. Their use is a sustainable method of feeding the population. Crickets and locusts cultivate beneficial bacteria that have proven probiotic properties. Professionals' predictions show that there will not be enough meat in the future and the goal is to turn insects into the new protein superfood.*

**Key words:** *insects, protein, superfood, future*



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8. <http://babh.government.bg>
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## EXTRAVAGANT TOURISM

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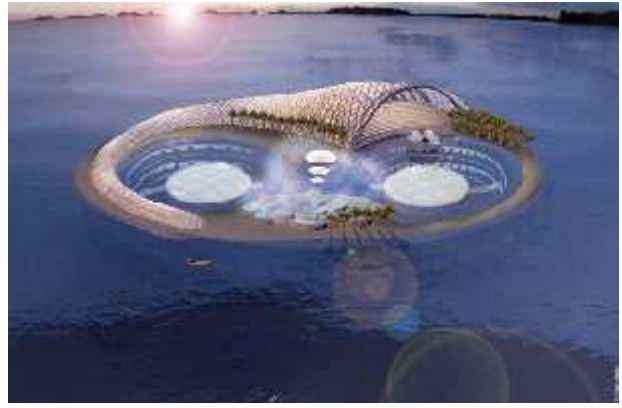
**Abstract:** *The purpose of life is to live it, to taste it, to experience to the utmost, to reach out eagerly and without fear for newer and richer experience. The experience that you can have in an extravagant place to stay or in such kind of restaurant it's always very ambitious. All of them are created to provide to the guest and experience that can't get anywhere else. The extravagant market is evolving to create a new modern definition of luxury that is heavily influenced by consumer trends, economic factors, technology, culture and others. Change is the only sure thing those days. More and more hotel and restaurant owners embark on this adventure with hope of attracting more customers.*

**Key words:** *extravagant, tourism, hotel, restaurant, luxury*

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7. <https://www.esquire.bg>

marykovacheva@mail.bg

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## MODELING APPROACHES IN DETERMINING USER CHOICE OF ORGANIC FOODS

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**Abstract:** *The aim of the present work is to improve the predictive diagnosis of consumer behavior towards organic food products - to highlight the gap between stated intention and behavior. Provided are key research results based on theory-based theories of Rational choice and Planned behavior, S-O-R model, ABC (Attitude, Behavior, Context) model are analyzed. A comparison of the theories and the results concludes with the author's concept of a dynamic model of consumer behavior towards organic food.*

**Key words:** *consumer behavior, organic food, theory of behavior, conceptual model*

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[Hyun-JooLee, Zee-

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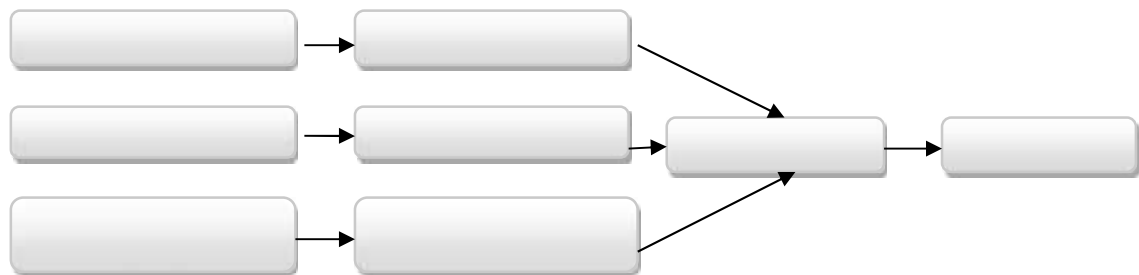
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TPB - Ajzen, I. (2002)



. 2. S-O-R

- Hyun-JooLee, Zee-SunYun, (2015)



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## PROJECT “SEA INOVATIONS – UNDERWATER FARMS”

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cveti9631@abv.bg<sup>3</sup>, sks\_ko@abv.bg<sup>4</sup>

**Summary:** *The present study presents a project for underwater growing of fruits and vegetables, in small domes in water basins, also called “underwater farms”. The results show that this product will be widely used, in particular the rapidly growing human population and the great need for food. The main idea in the project is to take advantage of the favorable conditions of the water basins and to create farms for growing fruits and vegetables. Our goal is to increase the mass production of environmentally friendly and healthy products.*

**Key words:** *farm, food, breeding, production, water basins*

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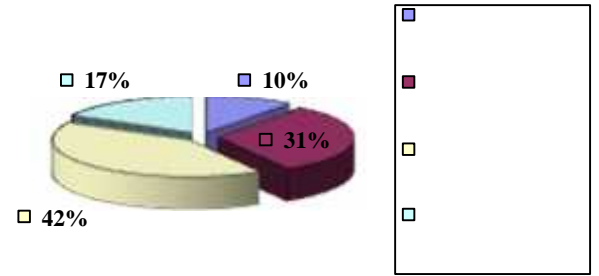
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2. „ -45“, 2015.  
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- 3. [www.agro.bg](http://www.agro.bg)
- 4. [www.fermer.bg](http://www.fermer.bg)
- 5. <https://www.24chasa.bg/>

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2013-2017

## APPLICATION OF THE METHOD OF “TRIANGLE” IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** *The paper presents a methodical approach for monitoring and managing the financial sustainability of wine-producing enterprises in the Plovdiv region for the period 2013-2014, based on the “golden“ economic rule. The research conducted has been highlighted considering the highly competitive and aggressive business environment in which these businesses operate. Maintaining the viability of the selected enterprises requires continuous monitoring of their financial sustainability, which ensures their long-term financial stability, independence from creditors, and self-financing and opportunities for further development of this activity.*

**Key words:** *financial sustainability, monitoring, “triangle” method, wine-producing enterprises, food industry*

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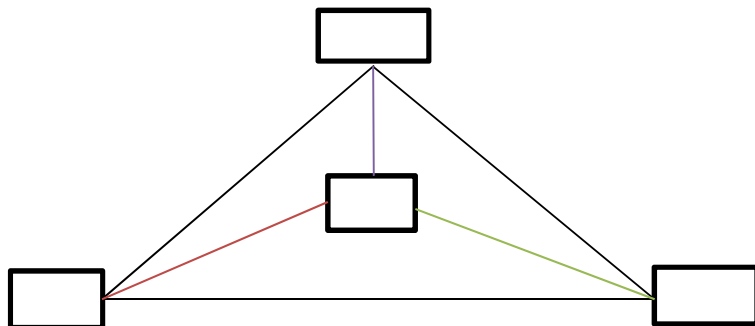


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  - $T_{PHH} > T_{PHH} > T_{PCK} > 100\%$ ;
  - $T_{PHH} > T_{PCK} > T_{PA} > 100\%$ .

$$ROE = \text{Net PM} \times TAT \times FLM \quad (2)$$

ROE (Return On Equity) –

$$\text{Net PM (Net Profit margin)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100\%$$

$$TAT (Total Assets Turnover) = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

$$FLM (Financial Leverage Multiplier) = \frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Equity}}$$

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|                 | 101308 | 94270  | 128852 | 172698 | 183782 |
|                 | 225536 | 212087 | 239857 | 253088 | 248835 |
|                 | 77344  | 77844  | 83140  | 84472  | 86401  |
| <b>2.</b> , „ “ |        |        |        |        |        |
| ( )             | -723   | 1518   | -840   | -1138  | -371   |
|                 | 4687   | 7938   | 4358   | 3759   | 4663   |
|                 | 23940  | 24761  | 24524  | 23136  | 21875  |
|                 | 12306  | 13832  | 12957  | 11819  | 11475  |
| <b>3.</b> , „ “ |        |        |        |        |        |
| ( )             | -307   | -1301  | -469   | -418   | -390   |
|                 | 1740   | 1524   | 1754   | 1803   | 1625   |
|                 | 5467   | 4457   | 3942   | 3263   | 3544   |



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|               | 2115 | 814  | 349  | -113 | -503 |
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| ( )           | -570 | 167  | -439 | -465 | -519 |
|               | 1042 | 1821 | 682  | 403  | 338  |
|               | 5250 | 5222 | 4669 | 4467 | 4148 |
|               | 3814 | 3981 | 3542 | 3327 | 2978 |
| <b>5. „</b> “ |      |      |      |      |      |
|               | 43   | 75   | 93   | 107  | 163  |
|               | 2472 | 3049 | 3541 | 5663 | 4774 |
|               | 4969 | 8323 | 7951 | 6657 | 8147 |
|               | 1998 | 4175 | 4268 | 4395 | 4559 |
| <b>6. „</b> “ |      |      |      |      |      |
|               | 29   | 166  | 157  | 132  | 155  |
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|               | 96   | 262  | 419  | 551  | 676  |

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| <b>1. „</b> “          | %          | %          | %          | %          |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | 4,46       | 1771,73    | 22,41      | 92,69      |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | 93,06      | 136,68     | 134,03     | 106,42     |
| T <sub>РАКТИВИ</sub> – | 94,04      | 113,09     | 105,52     | 98,32      |
| T <sub>РСК</sub> –     | 100,65     | 106,80     | 101,60     | 102,28     |
| <b>2. „</b> “          |            |            |            |            |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | -209,96    | -55,34     | –          | –          |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | 169,36     | 54,90      | 86,26      | 124,05     |
| T <sub>РАКТИВИ</sub> – | 103,43     | 99,04      | 94,34      | 94,55      |
| T <sub>РСК</sub> –     | 112,40     | 93,67      | 91,22      | 97,09      |
| <b>3. „</b> “          |            |            |            |            |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | –          | –          | –          | –          |
| T <sub>РПП</sub> –     | 87,59      | 115,09     | 102,79     | 92,13      |
| T <sub>РАКТИВИ</sub> – | 81,53      | 88,45      | 82,78      | 108,61     |
| T <sub>РСК</sub> –     | 38,49      | 42,87      | -32,38     | 445,13     |
| <b>4. „</b> “          |            |            |            |            |





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## MODELS OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** *In the current paper is presented methodical approach for express diagnostics of financial sustainability of selected wine-producing enterprises in the Plovdiv region on the basis of their accounting records. Financial sustainability is considered as fundamental feature of the financial performance of enterprises and is modeled through a system of absolute indicators providing information on the security of their current activity with financial sources.*

**Key words:** *financial sustainability, wine-producing enterprises, food industry, models of financial sustainability*

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( $\Delta\text{СДИ}$ ):

[3].  $\pm\Delta\text{СДИ} = \text{СДИ} - \exists,$  (2)

3. (+) (-)

( $\Delta\text{ОИЗ}$ ):

[4].  $\pm\Delta\text{ОИЗ} = \text{ОИЗ} - \exists$  (3)

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1. (+) (-)  $M = (\pm\Delta\text{СОС}, \pm\Delta\text{СДИ}, \pm\Delta\text{ОИЗ}),$  (4)

$\Delta\text{СОС}:$  (4)

$\pm\Delta\text{СОС} = \text{СОС} - \exists,$  (1) ( . 1):

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| 1. | $M = (1; 1; 1), \dots$<br>$\Delta\text{СОС} \geq 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{СДИ} \geq 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{ОИЗ} \geq 0.$ | , ( ) . | . |
| 2. | $M = (0; 1; 1), \dots$<br>$\Delta\text{СОС} < 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{СДИ} \geq 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{ОИЗ} \geq 0.$    | .       | . |
| 3. | $M = (0; 0; 1), \dots$<br>$\Delta\text{СОС} < 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{СДИ} < 0;$<br>$\Delta\text{ОИЗ} \geq 0.$       | +<br>+  | . |

|           |   |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| 4.<br>( ) | $M = (0; 0; 0), \dots$<br>$\Delta COC = < 0;$<br>$\Delta CДИ = < 0;$<br>$\Delta OИЗ = < 0.$ |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|--|

106, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/teoretiko-metodologicheskie-osnovy-upravleniya-finansovoy-ustoychivostyu-predpriyatiya>

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“Forbs”, “Business Week”, “Capital”

: PESTE - , SWOT-

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2013-2017 .

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2013-2017 ., ( . . )

|             | 2013 . | 2014 . | 2015 . | 2016 . | 2017 . |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>1. „</b> |        |        |        |        |        |
| “           |        |        |        |        |        |
| ( )         | 77344  | 77844  | 83140  | 84472  | 86401  |
| ( )         | 99193  | 100371 | 109957 | 110234 | 112539 |
| ( )         | 126343 | 111716 | 129900 | 142854 | 136296 |
| ( )         | 36421  | 35367  | 32959  | 34361  | 28146  |
| ( )         | 111771 | 98876  | 123758 | 134255 | 134288 |
| <b>2. „</b> |        |        |        |        |        |
| “           |        |        |        |        |        |
| ( )         | 12306  | 13832  | 12957  | 11819  | 11475  |
| ( )         | 12006  | 13302  | 14211  | 12395  | 8691   |

|             |          |       |       |       |       |
|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ( )         |          |       |       |       |       |
| ( )         | 11934    | 11459 | 10313 | 10741 | 13184 |
| ( )         | 2285     | 4112  | 3240  | 3304  | 2756  |
| ( )         | 9349     | 6817  | 8327  | 8013  | 7644  |
| <b>3. „</b> | <b>“</b> |       |       |       |       |
| ( )         | 2115     | 814   | 349   | -113  | -503  |
| ( )         | 4133     | 3056  | 2525  | 2095  | 2029  |
| ( )         | 1334     | 1401  | 1417  | 1168  | 1515  |
| ( )         | 2150     | 2154  | 1576  | 1491  | 310   |
| ( )         | 1202     | 1489  | 2017  | 1885  | 3737  |
| <b>4. „</b> | <b>“</b> |       |       |       |       |
| ( )         | 3814     | 3981  | 3542  | 3327  | 2978  |
| ( )         | 4284     | 3647  | 3516  | 3410  | 3312  |
| ( )         | 966      | 1575  | 1153  | 1057  | 836   |
| ( )         | 651      | 625   | 600   | 576   | 555   |
| ( )         | 785      | 616   | 527   | 564   | 615   |
| <b>5. „</b> | <b>“</b> |       |       |       |       |
| ( )         | 1998     | 4175  | 4268  | 4395  | 4948  |
| ( )         | 1328     | 3298  | 2829  | 2119  | 2696  |
| ( )         | 3641     | 5025  | 5122  | 4538  | 5454  |
| ( )         | 2841     | 3620  | 3052  | 1565  | 2758  |
| ( )         | 130      | 528   | 631   | 697   | 441   |
| <b>6. „</b> | <b>“</b> |       |       |       |       |
| ( )         | 96       | 262   | 419   | 551   | 676   |
| ( )         | 466      | 547   | 1237  | 1206  | 551   |
| ( )         | 1377     | 2192  | 1312  | 2132  | 2356  |
| ( )         | 1461     | 2073  | 1402  | 2005  | 1502  |
| ( )         | 286      | 404   | 728   | 782   | 729   |

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2013-2017 ., ( . . . )

|                                  | 2013 .          | 2014 .          | 2015 .          | 2016 .          | 2017 .          |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>1. „</b>                      | <b>“</b>        |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| ( )                              | 74142           | 76727           | 82729           | 91754           | 83564           |
|                                  | -21849          | -22527          | -26817          | -25762          | -26138          |
|                                  | 14572           | 12840           | 6142            | 8599            | 2008            |
|                                  | 126343          | 111716          | 129900          | 142854          | 136296          |
| <b>±ΔСОС</b>                     | -95991          | -99254          | -109546         | -117516         | -109702         |
| <b>±ΔСДИ</b>                     | -59570          | -63887          | -76587          | -83155          | -81556          |
| <b>±ΔОНЗ</b>                     | 52201           | 34989           | 47171           | 51100           | 52732           |
| <b>M = (±ΔСОС, ±ΔСДИ, ±ΔОНЗ)</b> | <b>=(0,0,1)</b> | <b>=(0,0,1)</b> | <b>=(0,0,1)</b> | <b>=(0,0,1)</b> | <b>=(0,0,1)</b> |
| <b>2. „</b>                      | <b>“</b>        |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| ( )                              | 8097            | 7640            | 8814            | 9579            | 9513            |
|                                  | 300             | 530             | -1254           | -576            | 2784            |
|                                  | 2585            | 4642            | 1986            | 2728            | 5540            |







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26

## STUDYING ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATION IN ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

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**Abstract:** *Building, maintaining and managing alumni networks improves quality of education, institutional welfare and competitive advantages. It also facilitates cooperation with companies in terms of integrating business requirements in the course of studying and makes it easier for students to find appropriate internship programmes and ultimately – the best available job offerings. Alumni activities are important part of building a modern educational institution, one that is able to come up to labor market requirements. This study analyzes the key factors that influence the management of UFT aluminum network. It also provides guidelines for improvement of existing alumni activities. Questionnaire used for the empirical survey includes 26 questions, split into four groups: general information, opinion on UFT, social networking, and attitude towards alumni.*

**Key words:** *alumni networks, alumni activities, competitiveness, labor market.*

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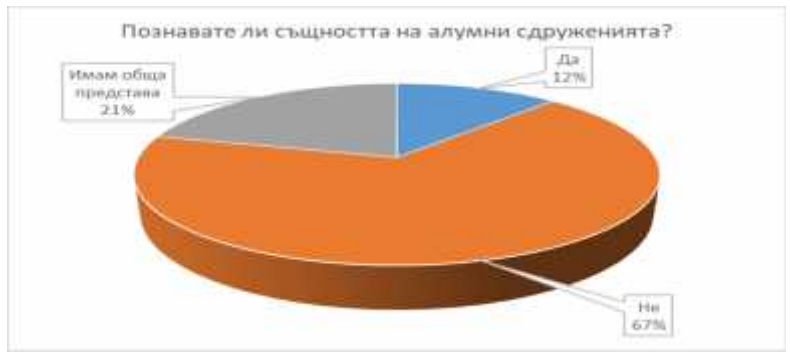
[8].

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240  
: 43%  
, 41%  
16%  
26  
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(67%), 21%

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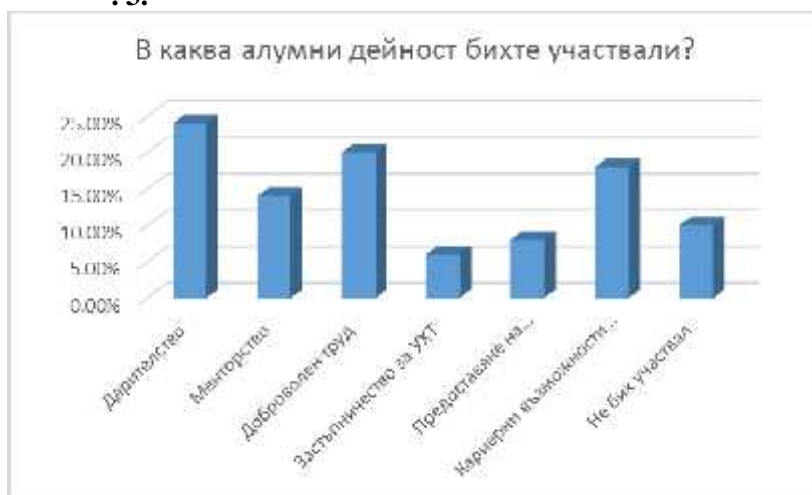
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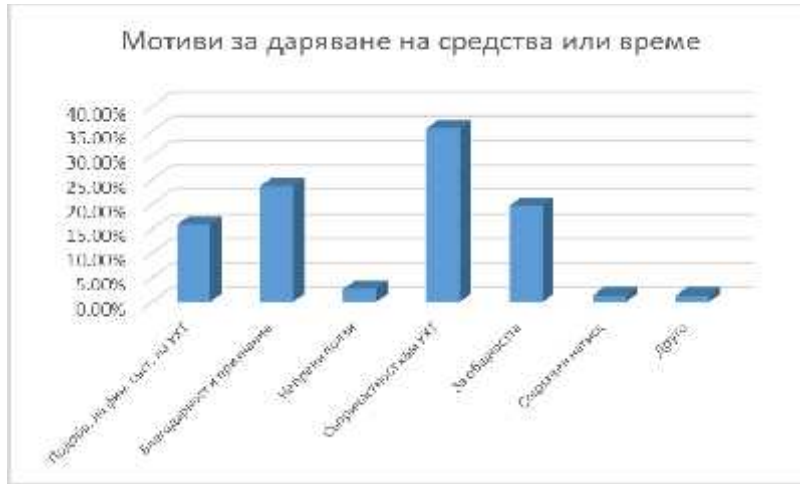


15% ( . 2) (8%) (6%). 10%  
, 32%  
, 53%  
, 4  
(36%)  
(24%),  
(20%),  
(16%).  
(24%)  
(20%),  
(18%), (14%),  
, 3%  
, 0.5%

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, 30-31 2019





venetta@abv.bg

: Lean / , Lean : Lean , , ,

FROM LEAN MANUFACTURING TOWARDS A LEAN THINKING

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Abstract: In accordance with Lean principles the value is determined by customers and the benefits they receive and features for which they are willing to pay. Although Lean has gained prominence in manufacturing its philosophy can be applied to a wide range of activities which allows us to consider it now a complete management framework. When used promptly Lean can support company growth and improve efficiency. However, just like any other management framework it should not be taken as one-fits-all solution.

Key words: Lean principles, waste, value and value streams

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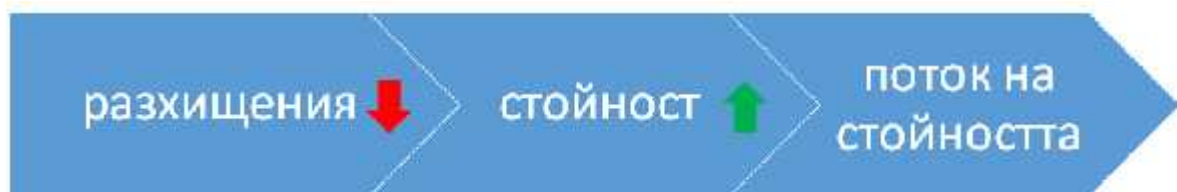
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Production System – TPS). (Toyota ( [1], [2]. Lean [3]. )

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|  | Lean  |
|  | <p>Lean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ;</li> <li>➤ ;</li> <li>➤ ( );</li> <li>➤ (pull);</li> <li>➤ .</li> </ul>    |
|  | <p>e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ :</li> <li>➤ ( . .</li> <li>➤ );</li> <li>➤ ( , , );</li> <li>➤ ( ).</li> </ul> |

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( [1] P. DeGrace, L. H. Stahl, Wicked Problems, Righteous Solutions: A Catalogue of Modern Engineering Paradigms, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1990.

” “

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