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## EFFECT OF HERBICIDE TREATMENT ON ENERGY AND PROTEIN NUTRITIVE VALUES OF TWO VARIETIES OF COMMON WHEAT GRAIN

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### SUMMARY

- The main aim of the present study was to analyze the influence of herbicides and a mixture of herbicides treatment on the nutritive values of two varieties of common wheat grain (Enola and Iliko). The trial was conducted in the experimental farm of the Agricultural Faculty of Trakia University, Stara Zagora, during years 2012-2014. The qualitative indices of the grain were assessed and on their basis the energy and protein nutritive values of the common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) were calculated for ruminants and non-ruminants. For Enola variety the average content of raw protein is 13.8% higher than the same for Iliko variety.

( ) The results for intestinal digestible protein (PDI) content showed that the products for crops treatment did not affect the PDI, fodder units for milk (FUM) and fodder units for growth (FUG) levels for both common wheat varieties.



establish the degree of impact of treatment with some herbicide at two common wheat on energy and protein nutritional value of the grain.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The field study was conducted in the area of training and experimental field of Department crop at Agricultural Faculty, Trakia University, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria in the period 2011-2014 survey was conducted on soil type meadow cinnamon soil, the method of fractional plots were examined two simple varieties wheat - Enola and Illico. Fertilization is made with 140 kg/ha nitrogen (active ingredient). They studied the following options:
1. Control – no treatment with herbicides;
  2. Axial one - 1000 ml/ha;
  3. Lintur + Traksos 150 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha - tank mixture;
  4. Logran + Traksos 37.5 g/ha + 1200 ml/ha - tank mixture;
  5. Lintur + Axial 150 g/ha + 900 ml/ha - tank mixture;
  6. Logran + Axial 37.5 g/ha + 900 ml/ha - tank mixture.
- The chemical analysis of the grain of wheat was done in the classic Weende - method.
- For calculation of the content of digestible nutrients in wheat we used data for the digestibility coefficients for ruminants, pigs and

(., 2007).

(., 2007):

$$G = 0,0242 P + 0,0366 EE + 0,0209 F + 0,017 NFE$$

$$M = 0,0152 DP + 0,0342 DEE + 0,0128 D F + 0,0159 DNFE$$

$$q = \frac{OE}{BE}$$

$$P = (0,075 + 0,039q)$$

$$= 1,11 (1 - ) + 0,093$$

$$= 250 - 0,5$$

$$= ( - 0,1) - 0,145$$

(., 2004):

$$D_{pg} = 0,0242 DP + 0,0394 DEE + 0,0184 D F + 0,0170 DNFE$$

$$M_{pg} = 0,0210 DP + 0,0374 DEE + 0,0144 D F + 0,0171 DNFE$$

$$D_p = 0,0239 DP + 0,0398 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

$$M_p = 0,0178 DP + 0,0397 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

poultry ( odorov et al., 2007).

FU , FUG and PDI values for ruminant were calculated using the equations ( odorov et al, 2007):

$$G = 0,0242 P + 0,0366 EE + 0,0209 F + 0,017 NFE$$

$$M = 0,0152 DP + 0,0342 DEE + 0,0128 D F + 0,0159 DNFE$$

$$q = \frac{ME}{GE}$$

$$FUM = M (0,075 + 0,039q)$$

$$FUG = M (0,04 + 0,1q)$$

$$PDI = 1,11 P (1 - Deg) Dsi + 0,093 FOM$$

$$FOM = DOM - DEE - FP - P (1-DEG)$$

$$FP = 250 - 0,5 DM$$

BPR = CP ( Deg - 0,1) - 0145 FOM  
 DE and ME values for pigs and poultry were calculated using the equations ( odorov et al., 2004):

$$D_{pg} = 0,0242 DP + 0,0394 DEE + 0,0184 D F + 0,0170 DNFE$$

$$M_{pg} = 0,0210 DP + 0,0374 DEE + 0,0144 D F + 0,0171 DNFE$$

$$D_p = 0,0239 DP + 0,0398 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

$$M_p = 0,0178 DP + 0,0397 DEE + 0,0177 D F + 0,0177 DNFE$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Assess the nutritional value of feed is made on the basis of an assessment of the content of individual organic compounds and especially the energy and protein value.

Moreover, taken into account the

160.3-167.0	g/kg	144.4	151.8 g/kg
			( 1).
		10.7 %	
4	5		

- water content and dry matter, crude protein and crude fiber, the presence of the deficient mineral substances, vitamins and essential amino acids. Analysis of the results showed higher crude protein content in grain in the first experimental year.

Crude protein content varies in the range of 160.3-167.0 g/kg DM variety Enola and 144.4 to 151.8 g/kg DM variety buttonhole (Table. 1).

Average variety of crude protein content in Enola variety is higher by 10.7% of the content found in variety Illico. With regard to embodiments of the treatment in both wheat varieties were measured higher values of crude protein at 4 and 5 variant. The differences vary in a narrow range. In the second year, the results are considerably lower, but the same tendency is observed from a slightly higher values of crude protein in a variety Enola.

Qualitative traits are genetically determined, but are influenced by the applied farming practices, climatic factors during the growing season and the specific agro-ecological conditions of the region. Main influence on the accumulation of protein in the grain have values of climatic elements during the formation and pouring the grain.

1. **Table 1. Chemical composition of the grain of common wheat, g/kg DM**

/Variant	/Variety	/CP	/CFAT	/CF	/DEE
2011-2012					
1	/Enola	160,30	14,70	17,30	789,30
2		166,20	14,40	16,20	784,80
3		166,50	14,20	16,30	784,50
4		166,80	14,70	15,70	784,70
5		167,00	14,50	16,10	784,50
6		166,60	15,70	12,40	787,30
1	/Illico	146,20	11,30	13,10	810,80
2		145,60	10,50	8,50	816,60
3		149,00	11,70	13,60	807,10
4		151,80	10,80	6,60	811,70
5		150,00	9,90	12,90	808,30
6		144,40	11,90	9,60	815,20
2013-2014					
1	/Enola	137,10	17,60	28,00	801,40
2		127,90	15,50	23,80	815,00
3		132,40	15,00	21,10	815,80
4		134,10	12,40	21,90	817,00
5		133,60	22,00	7,90	822,60
6		131,20	30,00	9,40	816,30
11	/Illico	106,30	16,40	8,50	852,00
2		104,10	17,80	16,40	844,50
3		113,80	16,80	16,00	836,00
4		118,20	10,80	8,50	846,90
5		112,50	10,30	19,20	842,50
6		118,50	8,50	26,00	831,10

- In the first year's daily average temperatures are higher than the climate norm precisely during that period.
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- In contrast to the temperature factor, the amount of precipitation affects the protein content of the grain, but it is shown that at higher values of the precipitation grains is formed with a lower crude protein content (Delibaltova et al. 2014).
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( . 2014 ).

(2011/12 .)

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2

KEM

1kg

1.44

1.43-1.50.

2)

106.9-107.9

2011-2012 .

101.9-103.4

2013-2014 .,

In the present study in a dry business year (2011/12) registered higher values of crude protein.

The higher crude fiber content leads to lower digestibility of feed and nutritional value.

In the results are reported fluctuations in crude fiber per year and variants. Relatively stable is the content of nitrogen-free extract substances in both varieties of common wheat.

In the data presented in Table 2 shows the narrow limits within which moves the content of FUG in both years of the field experience. Enola variety in the content of FUG in 1kg of dry matter in the grain of wheat is 1.44 in the first year, while in the second ranges of 1.43 to 1.50.

The results showed extremely weak influence of the applied herbicide in vegetation culture.

In the second year the same trend is observed in both varieties. Data for PDI (Table. 2) showed that the applied methods for the treatment of crops do not affect the levels of PDI.

Enola variety in content PDI move within 106.9-107.9 for business 2011-2012 and 101.9-103.4 for the business year 2013/2014, expressed as a percentage

1 %

increase is less than 1% compared to the control variant. In variety Illico again registered an insignificant influence of the applied products for weed control.

2.

1 g

**Table 2. Energy and protein value of wheat for ruminants in 1 g DM**

Variety	Variants	2011-2012			2013-2014		
		FUM	FUG	PDI	FUM	FUG	PDI
Enola	1	1,44	1,60	106,85	1,46	1,62	103,07
	2	1,44	1,59	107,78	1,46	1,63	101,85
	3	1,44	1,59	107,83	1,46	1,63	102,82
	4	1,44	1,59	107,88	1,46	1,63	103,36
	5	1,44	1,59	107,93	1,49	1,66	102,92
	6	1,44	1,60	107,87	1,50	1,67	101,90
Illico	1	1,45	1,62	105,16	1,50	1,69	99,10
	2	1,46	1,63	105,25	1,49	1,68	98,39
	3	1,45	1,61	105,52	1,48	1,66	99,91
	4	1,45	1,62	106,17	1,49	1,67	101,45
	5	1,45	1,61	105,82	1,48	1,66	100,35
	6	1,46	1,63	104,91	1,46	1,64	101,16

KEM –

FUG – feed unit for growth (= 6 MJ net energy for growth)

FUM – feed unit for milk (= 6 MJ net energy for lactation)

PDI – protein digestible in (small) intestine

MJ/kg

- MJ/kg.

3 4

Based on the low energy loss with methane and urine for pigs and poultry was adopted another approach. When pigs are to assess the content of DE, which is measured in MJ/kg feed. In birds assessing the content of ME as faeces and urine are separated mixed. The unit is the same as for pigs - MJ/kg.

Tables 3 and 4 shows the calculated values for digestible



1 g 2011-2012

16.43-16.59 MJ/kg

16,09-16.19 MJ/kg

and metabolizable energy for pigs and poultry in 1 kg of dry matter. For 2011-2012, the economic application of various herbicides has affected investigated parameters. The results for D pg moves within 16.43-16.59 MJ/kg ST. Metabolizable energy for pigs also varies in a narrow range 16,09-16.19 MJ/kg DM. When the results in birds again registered minor differences in the content of digestible and metabolizable energy.

3.  
1 g – 2011-2012

**Table 3. Energy and protein value of wheat for pigs and poultry in 1 g DM, 2011-2012**

Variety	Variants	DEpg	MEpg	DEp	MEp	/CP
/Enola	1	16,49	16,11	15,89	15,10	160,30
	2	16,52	16,13	15,92	15,11	166,20
	3	16,52	16,12	15,92	15,10	166,50
	4	16,54	16,14	15,93	15,12	166,80
	5	16,54	16,14	15,93	15,12	167,00
	6	16,59	16,19	15,99	15,18	166,60
/Illico	1	16,44	16,10	15,87	15,15	146,20
	2	16,48	16,15	15,92	15,21	145,60
	3	16,45	16,10	15,87	15,14	149,00
	4	16,52	16,18	15,96	15,22	151,80
	5	16,43	16,09	15,86	15,13	150,00
	6	16,47	16,14	15,91	15,20	144,40

*D pg* – digestible energy for pigs, *M pg* – metabolizable energy for pigs,  
*D p* – digestible energy for poultry, *M p* – metabolizable energy for poultry

4.  
1 g – 2013-2014 .

**Table 4. Energy and protein value of wheat for pigs and poultry in 1 g DM, 2013-2014**

Variety	Variants	DEpg	MEpg	DEp	MEp	/CP
/Enola	1	16,34	16,02	15,73	15,06	137,10
	2	16,30	16,00	15,70	15,08	127,90
	3	16,37	16,07	15,79	15,14	132,40
	4	16,36	16,06	15,78	15,12	134,10
	5	16,64	16,33	16,05	15,40	133,60
	6	16,72	16,40	16,10	15,46	131,20
/Illico	1	16,41	16,18	15,86	15,34	106,30
	2	16,32	16,09	15,75	15,24	104,10
	3	16,35	16,10	15,78	15,22	113,80
	4	16,42	16,16	15,88	15,30	118,20
	5	16,26	16,02	15,71	15,16	112,50
	6	16,18	15,93	15,62	15,04	118,50

2013-2014 .

MJ/kg  
15.62 16.10 MJ/kg  
15,04 15.46

0.43 % -

The results for the business 2013-2014, show the same trends.  
- Swine values of digestible and  
- metabolizable energy moving in a narrow range. Sep values range from 15.62 to 16.10 MJ/kg DM and M p from 15.04 to 15.46 MJ/kg DM for the entire period of study.

- The values obtained are minor differences. When analyzing the mean values were found digestible energy for pigs in Enola variety is 0.43% higher than the same variety in the Illico.

- The differences in the values of digestible energy for birds in years and variants is negligible and within the margin of error.  
- Analysis of the results in the determination of metabolizable energy for pigs and poultry shows again the same trends. Results for

16.14 MJ/kg  
 MJ/kg  
 MJ/kg  
 15.20 MJ/kg

M p g in Enola variety, average for the period were 16.14 MJ/kg DM, while the variety Illico established 16.10 MJ/kg DM. The values obtained for M p in Enola are 15.17 MJ/kg and DM respectively Illico 15.20 MJ/kg DM.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- As a result of this study are the following conclusions:

132,73-165,6 g/kg  
 112,4 147,8  
 g/kg  
 13.8 %

Crude protein content of average for the period of the field study moves within 132,73 - 165,6 g/kg DM in Enola and variety of 112,4 to 147,8 g/kg DM variety in the Illico. Average variety of crude protein content in Enola variety is higher by 13.8% of the content found in variety Illico.

( )

- The results for the content of protein digestible in the intestine (PDI) showed that the applied products for the treatment of crops do not affect the levels of the PDI in both wheat varieties.

- Applied products for the treatment of crops and varieties do not affect the content of FUG and FUM in wheat.

- The values of digestible and metabolizable energy vary in a narrow range, which indicates that the products for the treatment of crops and varieties not influence energy nutrition of wheat for pigs and poultry.

**/ REFERENCES**

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