

DRUŠTVO GENETIČARA SRBIJE  
SEKCIJA ZA OPLEMENJIVANJE ORGANIZAMA

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SERBIAN GENETIC SOCIETY  
SECTION OF THE BREEDING OF ORGANISMS

DRUŠTVO SELEKCIJERA I SEMENARA  
REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

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SERBIAN ASSOCIATION OF PLANT  
BREEDERS AND SEED PRODUCERS

# ZBORNIK APSTRAKATA

X SIMPOZIJUMA DRUŠTVA SELEKCIJERA I SEMENARA  
REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

i

VII SIMPOZIJUMA SEKCIJE ZA OPLEMENJIVANJE ORGANIZAMA  
DRUŠTVA GENETIČARA SRBIJE

VRNJAČKA BANJA, 16.-18. OKTOBAR 2023.

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

X SYMPOSIUM OF THE SERBIAN ASSOCIATION OF PLANT  
BREEDERS AND SEED PRODUCERS  
AND

VII SYMPOSIUM OF THE SERBIAN GENETIC SOCIETY  
SECTION OF THE BREEDING OF ORGANISMS

VRNJAČKA BANJA - SERBIA, 16-18 OCTOBER 2023

Beograd/Belgrade  
2023.

**Izdavač/Publisher**

Društvo genetičara Srbije, Beograd  
Serbian Genetic Society, Belgrade

Društvo selekcionera i semenara Republike Srbije  
Serbian Association of Plant Breeders and Seed Producers, Belgrade

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**Priprema za štampu i realizacija štampe**

ABRAKA DABRA, Novi Sad

**Tiraž**

150

Ova publikacija je štampana uz finansijsku pomoć Ministarstva nauke, tehnološkog razvoja i inovacija

Simpozijum je organizovan u saradnji sa Institutom za kukuruz “Zemun Polje”, Beograd i Institutom za ratarstvo i povrtarstvo, Institutom od nacionalnog značaja za Republiku Srbiju, Novi Sad

**ISBN: ISBN-978-86-87109-17-9**

Beograd/Belgrade

2023.

X SIMPOZIJUM DRUŠTVA SELEKCIJERA I SEMENARA REPUBLIKE SRBIJE i VII  
SIMPOZIJUM SEKCIJE ZA OPLEMENJVANJE ORGANIZAMA DRUŠTVA GENETIČARA  
SRBIJE  
Vrnjačka Banja, 16.-18. oktobar 2023.

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THE BREEDING OF ORGANISMS  
Vrnjačka Banja - Serbia, 16-18 October 2023

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## UTICAJ DUŽINE VEGETACIJE GENOTIPA I DATUMA SETVE NA POKROVNOST USEVA SUNCOKRETA

Brankica Babec<sup>1</sup>, Miloš Krstić<sup>1</sup>, Nemanja Ćuk<sup>1</sup>, Jelena Ovuka<sup>1</sup>, Sonja Gvozdenac<sup>1</sup>, Siniša Jocić<sup>1</sup>, Sandra Cvejić<sup>1</sup>

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Različiti vremenski okviri setve i karakteristike genotipova značajno utiču na varijacije u pokrovnosti useva suncokreta. Istraživanja ukazuju na mogućnost optimizacije pokrovnosti useva putem prilagođavanja datuma setve i odabira genotipa, posebno uzimajući u obzir dužinu vegetacije. Razvijeniji habitus biljke može značajno olakšati proces kontrole korova u suncokretu, pružajući veću pokrovnost, koja sprečava dalji rast korova. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se ispita pokrovnost tri inbred linije suncokreta različite dužine vegetacije: ultra rana, srednje rana i kasna i njihov habitus kroz četiri različita roka setve i četiri perioda merenja: 30, 40, 50 i 60 dana nakon nicanja. Korišćenjem aplikacije „CANAPEO“, sprovedeno je detaljno merenje habitusa biljke suncokreta. Analiza varijanse korišćena je da bi se uočile razlike između habitusa kod različitih inbred linija, datuma setve i datuma merenja. Primećeno je da su inbred linije, datum setve i njihova interkacija imali značajan uticaj na habitus biljke tokom većine perioda merenja. Analiza rezultata pokazuje da nakon 30, 40, 50 i 60 dana od nicanja, poslednji rok setve i srednje rana inbred linija u proseku ostvaruje najveći habitus biljke, odnosno pokrovnost useva suncokreta. Srednje rana inbred linija suncokreta nakon 60 dana od nicanja pokriva više od 99% površine zemlje i ne dopušta dalji rast korova. Može se zaključiti da primenom fenotipske analize habitusa biljke postoji mogućnost za efikasnije suzbijanje korova. Takođe, ističe se da uz pomeranje datuma setve prema kasnjem, dolazi do brže i efikasnije pokrovnosti tla ispod svih inbred linija suncokreta, što doprinosi efikasnom suzbijanju rasta korova.

**Ključne reči:** inbred linija suncokreta, pokrovnost, datum setve

**Zahvalnica:** Ovaj rad je podržan od strane Ministarstva obrazovanja, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije, broj 451-03-68/2022-14/ 200032, Fonda za nauku Republike Srbija, kroz projekat IDEJE „Stvaranje klimatski pametnog suncokreta za buduće izazove“ (SMARTSUN) broj 7732457, Centra izuzetnih vrednosti za inovacije u oplemenjivanju biljaka tolerantnih na promene klime – CLIMATE CROPS Instituta za ratarstvo i povrtlarstvo iz Novog Sada, i od strane Evropske komisije kroz Twinning projekt Zapadnog Balkana CROPINNO, broj 101059784.

## THE INFLUENCE OF GENOTYPE VEGETATION LENGTH AND SOWING DATE ON SUNFLOWER CROP CANOPY

Brankica Babec<sup>1</sup>, Miloš Krstić<sup>1</sup>, Nemanja Ćuk<sup>1</sup>, Jelena Ovuka<sup>1</sup>, Sonja Gvozdenac<sup>1</sup>, Siniša Jocić<sup>1</sup>, Sandra Cvejić<sup>1</sup>

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Different sowing dates and genotype characteristics significantly influence variations in sunflower canopy. Various studies indicate the potential for optimizing crop canopy through adjusted sowing times and genotype selection, particularly considering vegetation length. A more developed plant habitus can considerably facilitate weed control in sunflower fields, providing enhanced coverage that impedes further weed growth. The aim of this study was to examine the coverage of three different sunflower inbred lines with varying vegetation lengths: ultra-early, mid-early, and late, across four different sowing dates and four measurement periods: 30, 40, 50, and 60 days after emergence. Through the utilization of the "CANAPEO" application, a comprehensive measurement of sunflower plant habitus was conducted. Analysis of variance was employed to discern differences in habitus among different inbred lines, sowing dates, and measurement periods. It was observed that inbred lines, sowing dates, and their interaction significantly impacted plant habitus throughout most measurement periods. The results indicated that 30, 40, 50, and 60 days post-emergence, last sowing date and mid-early inbred line on average achieved the biggest habitus i.e. crop canopy. The mid-early inbred line covered over 99% of the ground surface after 60 days from emergence, preventing further weed growth. In conclusion, the application of phenotypic analysis of plant habitus presents an opportunity for efficient weed suppression. Additionally, shifting the sowing date towards later periods results in faster and more effective soil coverage beneath all sunflower inbred lines, contributing to effective weed growth inhibition.

**Key words:** sunflower inbred line, canopy, sowing date

**Acknowledgment:** This work is supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia, grant number 451-03-68/2022-14/ 200032, by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, through IDEAS project "Creating climate smart sunflower for future challenges" (SMARTSUN) grant number 7732457, by Center of Excellence for Innovations in Breeding of Climate- Resilient Crops - Climate Crops, Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Serbia, and the by the European Commission through Twinning Western Balkans project CROPINNO, grant number 101059784.