

Geoinformation analysis of the spread of grape varieties in the river Algeti basin

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annotation

Geoinformation analysis of the peculiarity of the vineyards and vine varieties in Kvemo Kartli region, namely in the river Algeti basin, is the actuality of the topic.

Kvemo Kartli, particularly Algeti and Khrami pools of rivers, is a historically significant region. During the excavations produced in this area the BC V-VI Millennial Settlements whose layers contain cattle vines. It was here that cultural vine was spread throughout Georgia and then in the world.

The research is of interest to the territorial organization of vineyards in the region, namely the areas in which vineyards are found, the varieties of the vine (local or imported), the main activity of which villages and settlements is viticulture and what are the problems of vine. It is also interesting to know what kind of potential for the development of different vine types in the perspective, etc.

Based on the topic's relevance, Kvemo Kartli is the object of research. In this regard, the work is done in the natural-anthropogenic landscape and geoinformation analysis of the Algeti River basin.

The purpose of the thesis is to obtain and analyze field empirical materials in terms of the spread of vine culture in the region. Comparative analysis of historic and present conditions of distribution of vineyards within the Algeti basin, based on which maps of territorial organization of vineyards in the region were created. The population was interviewed with a special questionnaire where there was a role in viticulture and viticulture in the villages in this area, as well as determination of the problems that prevent the spread of vine culture in the region.

The area and vineyards of the vineyards were calculated on the territory of the area and their comparison with the previous century data was identified and the potential zone of vine cultivation was determined. The relevant recommendations have been developed on the basis of this. Results of the survey can be used in Georgian agriculture, namely Tetrtskaro and Marneuli municipalities in the area of viticulture in the development of winemaking.