

Agro-ecological conditions of organic farming in the highlands of Georgia

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The system of organic agriculture is based on the modern scientific achievements and for long time it satisfies the inhabitants with ecological pure agricultural products.

The modern world practice in organic agriculture is widely introduced in Switzerland, Germany, England, Holland, Russia, etc. Dynamics of growth of organic agriculture is directly connected with the results of environment pollution, which has a unhealthy influence on people, flora and fauna, cultural and historical monuments, and so on.

According to warmth and humidity indices two agro-ecological zones were marked out.

The first zone spreads from 1400 to 2000 meters above sea level. The accumulated temperatures (above 10°C) make 2000-1200°C. The local favorable agro-climatic conditions allow to gain rich and ecologically pure gather.

The second zone is located on 2000-2400 m above sea level. The accumulated temperatures (above 10°C) make 1200-700°C. In spite of little value of the accumulated temperatures the crops - barley, red beet, and seasoning reach certain point of growth and development. Different sorts of vegetable cultures also can make it to the normal development. In some cases, when the accumulated temperatures are less than 1000°C, seasonings such as Coriander, seasoning, savory and others cannot come to ripening.

Annual atmospheric precipitations at the foothills of the west Caucasus makes 600-1000 mm, that of the east Caucasus is 400-1000 mm, in Meskheth-Javakheti and Trialeti zones of south Georgia - 400-600 mm and in Ajara-Guria - 600-800 mm. In all of these zones, precipitations are enough for the crops.