
LOCATION AND CONSERVATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES OF FRUIT TREE IN SHKODER REGION

Tatjana Koka (j)

Agriculture University of Tirana/ Institute of Plant genetic resources, Koder Kamez Albania

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ABSTRACT

Shkoder is striped in West North of Albania or cost lowland. Characterization from geographic position more favorable, wet from Adriatic Sea (Velipoj zone) from two rivers such is: Kiri river and Buna river, Shkoder lake which location with Montenegro country. Is striped in field which colled Shkoder field, striped in hill and continued until mountain. At all geographical position is ling with climatic condition. Is region with high intensity of rainfall, rainfall in general are sufficient (600 – 1200) port distributed mainly in autumn-winter and summer drought average of 2-3 month. Mainly factors which determination in the location of fruit tree genetic resources for Shkoder region are: Climate, soil, tradit, social economic, processing industry and infrastructure. The study objective is the current condition of the structures of improvement changes, to be made to harmonization with the best plant environment relations, in the framework of market economy to with the fructification Shkoder zones is more favorable tee growing and development of fruit tree, founded a lot kind and ecotypes which founded in in situ, on farm and in the garden of farmer, for moment don't have Bloch or massive for genetic recourse reason during a last years. Are know tradition of varieties such is in fig tree Tivaras, Bajun, Patllixhan, Melacak with diversity in destination, diversity in forms fruit, diversity in leaves forms. Pomegranate tree = Devedishe, Tivarash, wild pomegranate for production, for ecosystem, for industry. 1 form mulberry white mulberry.

Keywords: resource: diversity, geographical, tradition, genetic erosion.

INTRODUCTION

It lies on the western plains, lies to the west of the country from Hoti The bay of Lake Shkoder, north, up near Vlore in the south. The west coast on the Adriatic Sea, to the east and goes up to the foot of the Alps and the mountains of Central and Southern Mountain region. This lowland

area is north-south stretch about 20 km. As part of its entering hilly areas and territories. It has small height above sea level. In most of height not exceeding 20 m, and part is below sea level. Slope down from east to west. Many areas are flat. It is formed by river deposits, and is therefore erosion of rivers, and is therefore as erosion of rivers and genetic erosion. Western Plain climate is warm thing that defined by Low relief, proximity to the sea and protection from cold winds, entering from the east. The climate becomes warmer towards. The soft, average annual temperature 15-16 ° C 5-9 ° C in January, July 25 ° C, and rainfall 900 mm - 1700 mm per year, in the very her in the cold half of the year, especially in winter. Soils are the type of ash-brown, the hills of brown. B. Spontaneous vegetation is limited since been replaced by cultivated vegetation. Western Lowland subsection is divided into two: 1. Over Shkoder and 2. Under Shkoder, over Shkoder city lies in the very bosom of Hoti up. Lies in the form of a belt along the east coast of Lake Shkoder. Introduced areas and areas of increased Koplik. The landscape is hilly and mountainous. Here enters the area of Buna and Drin field. I found Buna River, 41 km, the only river plain. Due to the small width and multiple solid inflows of plants. Buna has repeatedly changed her bed. Around it is wild pomegranate for ecosystem. Lake Shkoder. Shkoder city has and surface 368 m², 149 km² within the borders of the country. Here is Shiroka, a tourist spot, with beautiful landscapes and subtropical trees. We ecosystem of a region, the role of agricultural crops is depending on ecological, environmental factors. Highlighted features hilly country, environmental variability, the impact of watershed, climate (temp, precipitation, wind) I bent the complexity related and interdependent with each other. These factors are recognized, studied and exploited by one generation to the next. It is this ecosystem that regulates human demands for food and provides a continuous source of its life a focus of particular ecological. Ecosystem is one that values it's genetic prevents erosion and preserves life and genetic resources available. Each country, region or area, refine and analyze those systems, they suit vegetation area to purge needed revenue.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The aim of this study: To exploration, study, evolution, characterization of genetic resources and stripe of fruit tree of Shkodder region.

The objectives of the study: 1. To Know situation of fruit tree of Shkoder region. 2. to study and characterization of germplasm fruit tree of Shkoder region. The state of orchard in this region areal structure of fruit species. Objective no 3: Exploration, research and evaluation of genetic resources of fruit species in the region. Methodology of this study was: explore of species, varieties, forms, ecotype, and genotype of fruit tree for this region. Application question on family, on farm and Agriculture Department of this region. Determination coordinate geographic areas were conducted morphological and phonological assessment of species according to

standard IPGRI and molecular analysis is made of several accession of fig. The leaves were analyzed feature form, size, type of leaf, forms of fruit, color fruit, destination, cavity, date of climatic of region with cooperation of Department of agrometeorological, etc.

RESULT AND DISCUSS

From fig we can seen more % of no fig tree founded in some micro zones, in generally this tree is striped in at all zones, is pleasure fruit and have interes for this region. In this region are investigated and study for morphological traits and ecological traits. Shkoder region have Tivaras, Patllixhan, Melacak and Bajun fig germplasm. Tivaras, Patllixhan are consuming destination, Melacak is for fresh consume and dry fig. Those germplasm are investigated in Bahcallak, Shkoder and in Shirok. In this germplasm have diversity in form leave and form fruit. Tivaras is cultivar which introduction from Montenegro but is adapted in this region. Patllixhan is quality cultivars for fresh consume, color fruit is violet, taste is sweet; maturity is in 10-20 August. For fig varieties is realize molecular analyses, 2006 is getting AND in leaves for each varieties. Combining homological and molecular approaches the work is in progress developing. The method which shows narrow genetic bases is use fingerprint marker. Varieties such is Tivaras, Patllixhan from molecular analyses results that is in this region have features not related to varieties, every varieties don't have similar, and have difference in color fruit, difference color pedicel, difference of form leaves and type leaves. Leaves of Tivaras are especially forms and types. Patllixhan cultivars are especially forms = turbiniform, Pomegranate founded two varieties such is Tivaras and Devedishe. Those variety are introduction but adapted in ecology condition more and more years in our country. Those varieties are mainly variety in this region and at all country. Founded wild pomegranate, some years ago has large surface with wild pomegranate for ecosystem region because has more intensity rain, and have problem with land erosion. Destination of pomegranate is for cultivation, industry and ecosystem. In this region we founded white mulberry, on garden family, jujube tree, two forms, small form and medium form. Founded plum tree, maturity on August, and red color.

Discuss

Factors that determinate these areas: Climatic factor is very important for region of fruit tree species. Characterization from wet zone, mainly in autumn-winter, rainfall in generals are 600-1200 mm, summer is drought average 3 months. This allows the cultivated variety climatic a great number of species. We have investigative wild forms and cultivated forms, wild forms is small than cultivated forms because is increased in years. We can see in graphic no 1 of climatic element: Rainfall is favorable for growing a fruit tree in this zone. The precipitation regime has its specific features that distinguish this region, characterized by high rainfall intensity, especially in special winter months, precipitation ceilings November-December, March-April.

The precipitation regime has its specific features that distinguish this region, characterized by high rainfall intensity, especially in special winter months, precipitation ceilings November-December, March-April. For regionalization of fruit trees, has known of minimum temperatures and the number of days with these temperatures. As seen from the graph extreme minimum temperatures are too limited to special cases special years, a few days or a few hours by gradation, then immediately after their occurrence time period comes with high temperature [20]. Region real appearance gives statistical interpretation of data, which represent state and structure of the species numbers while region real appearance gives statistical interpretation of data, which represent state and structure of the species numbers, Fig no 2, we can see structure of fruit tree expose with percent.. Fig tree, chestnut have big % for number tree than another species, few pear, plum. Are know tradition of cultivation of dry coastal fig, pomegranate fresh consume and syrup pomegranate, only family traditional. Fig no 3, we can see structure of fruit tree stripe, or location in this region. Fig tree (germplasm fig) occupation high percent than other species.

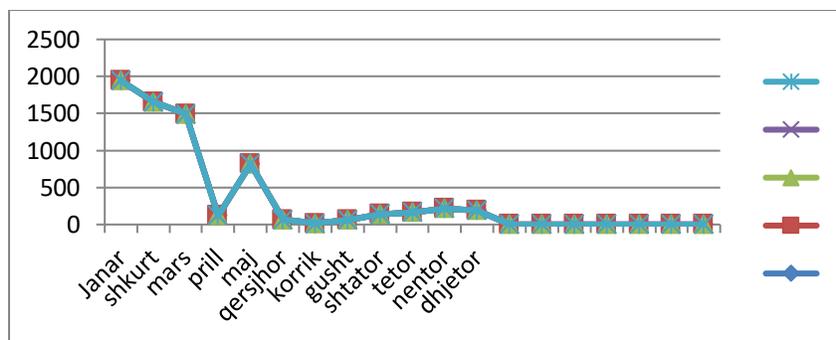


Fig 1: Amount rainfall mm in Shkoder region

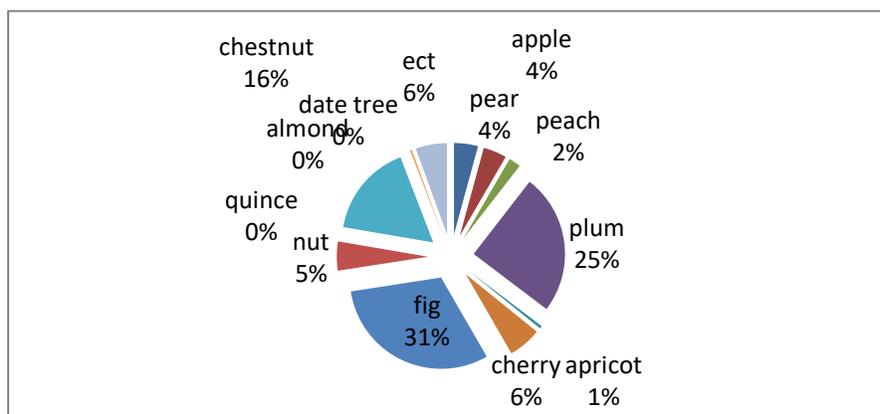


Fig 2: Fruit tree structure of Shkoder region

The tradition of cultivation. Each area has its own tradition for consume, selection and breeding of species - trees.

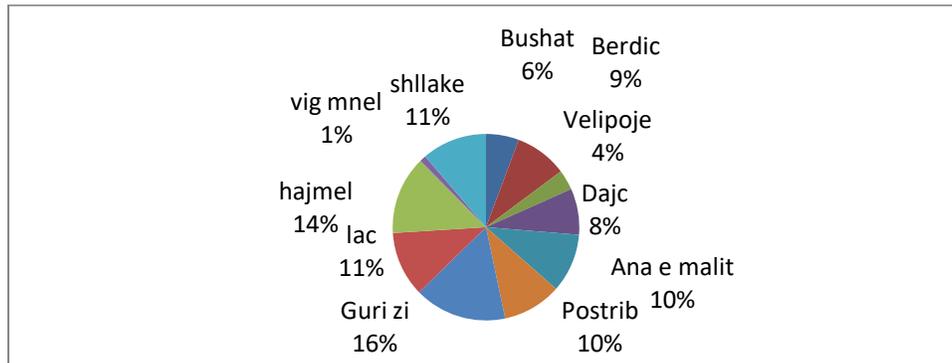


Fig 3: Stripe of fig in the Shkoder region

This region by dog that is risked by environmental factors, such as the flood, it is imperative taking measures to avoid genetic erosion.

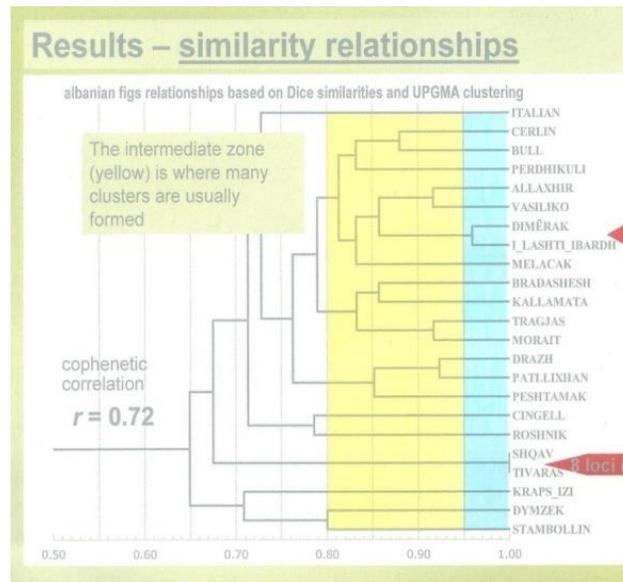


Fig 4: Dendrogram of similar relationships

We can founded Devedishe, Tivarash, wild pomegranate, which are characteristic of this region. Before years ago have been block pomegranate in Bahcallek region and now is in only in orchard.

Socio-economic factors

Our country has a dense network of towns, whose population is ever-growing and has increased the demand for fresh fruit and processed, possibly to be filled out our production. Development of processing industry. Infrastructure Tourism development perspective Rise in standard of living eel whole. Law operation of market economy: demand, supply, competitive price.

CONCLUSION

As seen areas of Shkoder is a region with rich genetic diversity in fruit trees. Destination of fruit tree is different for fresh consume, for industry, for ecosystem. Germplasm of fruit tree founded stripe in at all regions. In this region have autochthon species and varieties, forms but founded introduction species, varieties which adapted during years. Is necessary to conservation To conservation ecosystem of this region. To conservation of sort species tradition. To create again block of Devedishe pomegranate for development economy of this region. To select on resistant, quality varieties with high productive potential. To development technology of elaboration.

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