

Geographic spreading of feijoa in subtropical-humid zone of Adjara and its agrobiological properties

Tamar Aleksidze

E-mail: tamar.aleksidze@tsu.ge

Department of Geography, Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences,
Iv.Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,
0179, Tbilisi, I.Chavchavadze #3

There are natural-geographical properties of feijoa's eco-system's spreading, also, unique medical properties of this fruit and its agrobiological properties.

Feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana*) is arisen from the South America. Feijoa's name is connected to its finder's name. He was a director of Brazil's historical and natural museum, Juan Da Silva Feijoa. Adjara and Guria are profitable for spreading feijoa because of their agroclimate and crop capacity (temperature regime, atmosphere precipitation, edaphic factors and Etc.) There are some experimental territories for this fruit in Batumi botanical garden, in Guria (Anaseuli) and in Samegrelo. With the difference of other fruits, feijoa is more frost-resistant, it is not freezing on -10° and -20° degrees. It is possible to cultivate feijoa on 5° - 10° , 10° - 15° and 15° - 20° degrees of inclined slope. Sandy light soil, alluvial and subtropical-podsol soils are the best soils for getting the heavy crop.

Feijoa gives us a fruit, which is distinguished from others with high substitute of its biologically active substances, which is connected to photosynthesis process. In general, fruit is green, soft and it has an aroma of strawberry and pineapple, it is rich with iodine (8-35 milligramme in 100gramme) and that's why, it is very precious for people who has lack of iodine. Its sour sweet fruit is used for plural raw materials and after processing it is used for making compote, jam and wine. All of these properties are established with using an agrobiological method.