THE INFLUENCE OF ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE PHYSICAL INDICATORS OF FRUITS OF TANGERINE UNSHIU

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The article deals with the study of physical indicators of fruits of tangerine "Unshiu" depending on the altitude of the place of cultivation. It was estimated that in garden crops which are grown at the altitude of 150 meters color change begins earlier than in gardens grown at the altitude of 50 meters, consequently the mass and size of the crops are larger. The presented data indicates that physical indicators change depending on the altitude. The fruits on the altitude of 150 meters are characterized by the best physical properties but during storing they lose water more, i.e. fruit weight and keeping quality decrease. On the basis of the results obtained recommendations were given to farm economies on assortment of fruits. Fruits harvested at the altitude of 150 meters require little time for storing, fruits harvest at the altitude of 50 meters can be used for long-distance transportation.

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DATA ON BURIED SOILS OF GODEDZOR CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENT (ARMENIA)

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Key words: buried soils, archaeological deposits, climate and landscape reconstruction

Introduction. Each type of soil formed under certain biotic and abiotic factors (vegetation cover, climate, relief, bedrock, etc.) and has specific for itself values of physical and chemical characteristics (Soils of ArmSSR, 1976; Mirimanyan, 1971). Theoretically, it is possible to identify the type of the soil by definition of its main characteristics. The aim of the current work is to clarify the type belonging to the culture level soils of Godedzor site and to recover the ancient landscape in the environs of the settlement. By these studies it is possible to establish (or reject)



Figure 1. Location of Godedzor Site

organic relations between different layers of soil as well. This is one of the pioneer works in this field in Armenia. The buried soils from Van Kingdom (Urartu) period of Karmir Blur settlement (near Yerevan) are studied by Prof. Mirimanyan (1971): the analysis of soil samples took off under basaltic walls of castle showed that the buried soils contain more humus (2.51%) than the same type modern native soils (1.7%) from environs of the site

The early farming Chalcolithic settlement of Godedzor (the second half of the IV millennium B.C.) is situated on the left bank of Vorotan river canyon (Arax river basin) on the altitude of 1809 m above sea level (see Figure 1). Settlement is unique as transient from Late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age period and represents one of origins of ancient Kuro-Araxian culture

 $(35^{\text{th}}/34^{\text{th}}-23^{\text{rd}}$ centuries B.C.). Large quantity of painted ceramics of Ubaid culture (Mesopotamia, Syria, 5^{th} millennium B.C.) recovered from the site (Avetisyan et al., 2006).

Materials and Methods. Sediments sampled (2005) from the north-east angle of excavation trench B of the site (see Figure 2). A test sample (genetic horizon A) taken from above situated (east from the site) steppe. The following quantitative and qualitative parameters were defined: skeleton part of soil (stoniness and graves), mechanical composition, reaction (pH), the portion of hygroscopic moisture, humus and carbonates. The analyses were conducted according to the general methods (Kachinski, 1958; Arinushkina, 1961; Alexandrova, Najdenova, 1986; Agrochem. met.-s stud. soils, 1960).

Results and discussion. Results of analyses showed in Table 1 and Figure 3. Based on obtained values genetic horizons (layers) described (see Table 2).

The test soil sample represented with mountainous the brown subtype of the brown type.

As it is obvious from analysis results (see Tables 1-2, Figure 3) there are no evolutional relation between genetic horizons A and B. Horizons \mathbf{A}_1 and \mathbf{A}_2 represent genetically the same soil, which belong to the decarbonized subtype of the mountainous black soil type. Even border between \mathbf{A}_1 and \mathbf{A}_2 is not distinct. Upper slice (thickness is unknown) of \mathbf{A}_1 horizon soil removed with machines. The presence of the decarbonized mountainous black soils inside brown soils area in the canyons already was known (Map of Soils, RA, 1990). The climate of the mountainous black soils occupation territory is more cold and humid; vegetation cover contains more water-resistant plants (Map of soils RA, 1990).

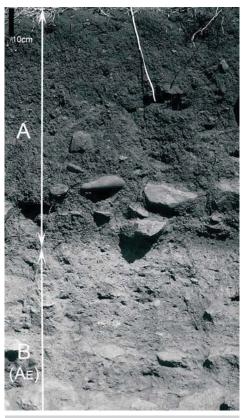
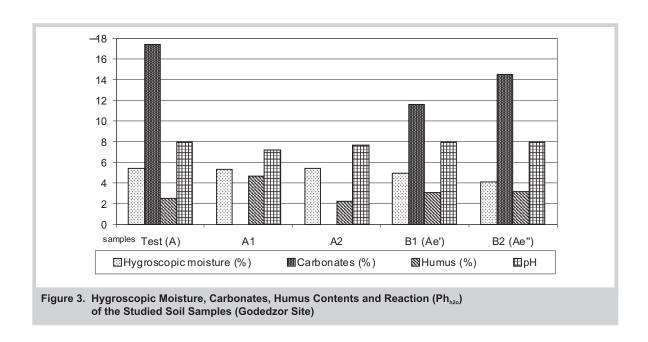


Figure 2. Soil Profile Section at North-East Angle of Tranch B of Godedzor Site (2005)

Table 1. Some Agrophysical-Agrochemical Characteristics of Culture Level Soils of Godedzor Chalcolithic Settlement

Samples / Genetic horizons	Depth, cm	Mechanical composition, %								
		All	soils (10	0%)	Fine soils					
		Skeleton			(100%)		io %		,%	. 0
		Stones	Grave	Fine soil	"Physical" sand	"Physical" clay	Hygroscopic humidity, %	pH _{H20}	Carbonates	Humus, %
		Size of elementary particles, mm								
		>3	3-1	<1	1-0,01	<0,01				
Test (A)	0-15	8.8	1.0	90.2	55.5	44.5	5.42	7.90	17.46	2.51
A ₁ ,	0'-50 (-55)	9.1	1.5	89.4	48.0	52.0	5.29	7.20	0	4.68
A_2	50-85	5.2	2.8	92.0	51.7	48.3	5.43	7.65	0	2.24
B ₁ (A _e ')	(85-)90-120	10.5	2.7	86.8	56.3	43,7	4.90	7.90	11.64	3.04
B ₂ (A _e ")	120-140	9.2	3.8	87.0	60.4	39.6	4.07	7.95	14.55	3.12

The horizon B, which distinctly differs from A, is very close to mountainous brown subtype of brown soil type (e.g. test sample) according to its parameters (ratio of "physical" clay and sand, carbonates, reaction, humus). We suggest that the horizon B was independent humus level soil in the past (in tables and figures it marked as $A_{\rm e}$). So, the natural conditions in the territory of site at Chalcolithic period (almost 5.500 year before present) probably were like to the same of the recent mountainous brown soils areas.



The archaeocarpological data from Godedzor site confirms the existence of steppe like landscape in the environs of the settlement in Chalcolithic period (Hovsepyan, 2006), while the anthracological data suggest also the presence of rare park like arboreal vegetation (Hovsepyan, Figueiral, in prep.).

Table 2. Description of the studied soil profile (Godedzor site, north-east angle of Trench B) based on data of Table 1 Mechanical composition Depth Structure Stoniness Reaction from Genetic present Color Soil type, subtype horizons surface (cm) Dark gray to black 0' - 50(55) Middle Mount ain ous Heavy sandy-clay Non-Cloddy Middle **Alkaline** black, calcareous decarb onized Slightly yellowish 50(55) - 85 Low black-gray. Mount ain ous (85-)90 -Middle B (=A_e) Gray-brown Dusty High Alkaline Calcareous Low brown soils, 140+ sandy-clay brown Mountain ous Yellowish Middle Test 0 - 15Mid dle Alkaline Calcareous Low brown soils, brown sandy-clay brown

Modern natural conditions at the mountainous brown soils distribution area in Armenia

(Map of soils of RA, 1990; Soils of Arm. SSR, 1976)

Landscape: Dry steppes

Altitude: 1250-1900 m above sea level

Climate: Dry continental, moderate cold, few snow winters, warm summers

Air middle temperature during year: 8-10°C Amount of temperature higher 10°C: 2200-3350°

Annual rainfalls: 320-470 mm

Vegetation cover: Associations of cereals and various grasses accompanied with more xerophile plants

Because the border between genetic horizons A and B is clearly distinct and there are not organic relation between them, we can propose that situation in the site changed abruptly under some powerful factor. In all probability, the soil of upper level (genetic horizon A) brought from upper parts of relief.

Conclusions. The territory of the site covered with mountainous black soils at present. However, in the past, at Chalcolithic (Eneolithic) period, the vicinity of settlement has been covered with mountainous brown soils. It means that microclimate of canyon was more dry and warm than now and landscape of that territory represented mostly dry steppe.

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Ռ.Ա. Յովսեփյան ՅՅ ԳԱԱ Յնագիտության և ազգագրության ինստիտուտ

Գոդեծորի էնեոլիթյան (մոտ 3500 տարի ՔԱ) հնավայրի թաղված հողերի որոշ հողագիտական հատկանիշներ ուսումնասիրվել և համեմատվել են միմյանց ու շրջակայքի ժամանակակից հողածածկույթի հետ։ Պարզվել է, որ անցյալում հնավայրի տարածքը ծածկված է եղել լեռնաշագանակագույն հողերով, մինչդեռ ներկայիս հողային ծածկույթը ներկայացված է լեռնային սևահողերով։ Ստացված տվյալները հիմք են տալիս եզրակացնելու, որ էնեոլիթյան դարաշրջանում տվյալ կիրծի կլիմայական պայմանները (Որոտան գետ), որտեղ տեղակայված է հնավայրը, ավելի չորային և ջերմ են եղել, քան հիմա, իսկ լանդշաֆտը ներկայացված է եղել հիմնականում չոր տափաստանով։

ДАННЫЕ О ПОГРЕБЕННЫХ ПОЧВАХ ЭНЕОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ПАМЯТНИКА ГОДЕДЗОР (АРМЕНИЯ)

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Были исследованы некоторые почвенные характеристики погребенных почв энеолитического поселения Годедзор (около 3500 лет до н.э.). Сопоставление с современным почвенным покровом как самого поселения, так и прилегающей к нему территории, показало, что в прошлом поселение располагалось на горных коричневых почвах, в то время как современный почвенный покров представлен горными черноземами. Полученные данные дают основание предположить, что в период энеолита в ущелье р.Воротан, где находилось поселение, климат был более сухим и теплым, чем в наши дни, а ландшафт был представлен в основном сухой степью.

УДК 635.21:631.526

ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЙ НА ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ СТАТИЧЕСКИХ АЛЛОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ СОРТОВ И МЕЖВИДОВЫХ ГИБРИДОВ КАРТОФЕЛЯ

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Ключевые слова: картофель, сорта, межвидовые гибриды, метеорологические условия, статические аллометрические морфометрические показатели.

начиная с 80-х гг. прошлого столетия для изучения продукционного процесса в растениях чаще стали использовать морфометрический метод [1,2]. Его преимущество заключается в простоте применения, экономичности, возможности использования как оперативной информации, так и обобщенной и т.д. Основанием для проведения подобных исследований является количественная оценка целого растения или его части. Еще одна положительная сторона применения метода — возможность сопоставления результатов роста и продукционного процесса в период онтогенеза растений [3].

Динамика роста и развития растений картофеля в тех или иных условиях имеет генетическую природу [4], поэтому представляет особый селекционный интерес. Характер распределения продуктов фотосинтеза между надземными органами сортов и гибридов картофеля определяет их способность формировать урожай. Очевидно, что продукционные преимущества имеют формы картофеля, у которых в первую половину вегетации пластические вещества расходуются прежде всего на образование листовой поверхности, то есть листостебельные отношения оказываются ценной характеристикой сорта или гибрида. Поэтому важно знать не только площадь листьев (A) и общую надземную фитомассу растений (W), но также их соотношение (LAR). Это касается также отношения площади листьев к их фитомассе (SLA), фитомассы листьев к общей надземной фитомассе (LWR). Последнее еще характеризуют как фотосинтетическое усилие. Определенную роль играет соотношение массы стеблей (W_s) к общей надземной фитомассе (SWR). Важными для характеристики продукционного процесса являются также