

# **CORRELATING SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS – PROCEDURES, LIMITATIONS, RESULTS**

**M. I. Gerasimova**

*Moscow Lomonosov State University, Faculty of Geography*

Correlation of soils in different classification systems is required for soil survey, development of databases, extrapolation of experimental results and international contacts. However, this is a complicated procedure based on different methods and giving ambiguous results. Two methods may be identified – pedogenetic and properties-oriented, the latter one may be formally applied for correlating soils in substantive classification systems. As an auxiliary method, the overlay of soil units on maps compiled in different systems may be used. The majority of correlations made apply the pedogenetic method with its ‘central images’. When the international (WRB) system is correlated with the national ones, the most common are the problems related to the perception of diagnostic horizons and their quantitative boundaries. All correlations are regarded as tentative and uncertain which is illustrated with examples for 3 soils widely spread and typical for the Caucasus region: brown forest, cinnamonic and mountain-meadow soils.

## **ZEOLITE CONTAINING SUBSTRATES – A NEW WAY FROM PLANT-GROWING IN PLANT PRODUCTION**

**T.G. Andronikashvili, T.F. Urushadze, L.G. Eprikashvili**

The paper is of a review character. Analyzing numerous examples of a successful application of zeolite containing substrates for agricultural crops growing, the authors advance and develop a series of theses indicating great perspective of this direction in agronomy.

1. There occurs a prolonged action of mineral fertilizers in such substrates. Zeolite accumulates a part of fertilizers, gradually giving it to plants.
2. Zeolite improves the aqueous-physical and agro-chemical properties of hot-house soils, increasing the contact of moisture in them, significantly increases period of their permanent use.
3. Differing from the usual grass-grown ground, zeolites used in hot-houses preserve their volume mass and density of the solid phase, i.e. indices of physical properties for 3-5 years are in the limits of optimum for root of aqueous-air regime.
4. Zeolites protect the soil against washing out and migration of the nutrients (calcium, magnesium, ammonium and potassium) and pesticides, as well. Besides, zeolites allow to eliminate utilization of magnesium fertilizers, and partly that of potassium.
5. Addition of zeolites leads to stabilization of substrate acidity, increasing of ion exchange and promotes the decrease of water-soluble forms of nitrogen and potassium, increasing their exchange forms.
6. Introduction of certain doses of zeolites (25-50%) into the substrate promotes change in its microbiological landscape. It is especially related to the increase of number of anaerobic fixers of nitrogen and denitrifiers. The number of nitro-fixers is increasing in peat-zeolite substrates.
7. Introduction of zeolites into substrates prevents accumulation of nitrates in vegetables, excluding infection by pathogens, and practically completely stops the weed sprouting, thus excluding weeding of plants.
8. Presence of zeolite in the substrate accelerates intensity of formation of vegetative and generative organs in plants, contributes to the development of photosynthesis apparatus and, consequently leads to the formation of the early yielding of agricultural plants.
9. Along with the increase of yielding capacity there has been observed an improvement of biochemical indices of plants under zeolite influence.
10. A certain combination of zeolites and fertilizers in the substrate affects the determination of plants' sex, shifting it to female sexuality.
11. Application of zeolite containing substrates in flower production enables growing of decorative, exotic high-priced plants with better quality indices than on the usual soil.
12. Expedience of growing of valuable medical plants on zeolite containing substrates is due to their less exposure to various diseases than their cultivation on usual soil.

## **POLLEN MORPHOLOGY OF THE GENUS *CONVOLVULUS* L.,**

## **(CONVOLVULACEAE JUSS.). PART II**

**A.M. Hayrapetyan**

The study of the pollen morphology of thirteen species of the genus *Convolvulus* L. (*Convolvulaceae* Juss.) has been carried out with the help of light (LM) and scanning electron (SEM) microscopes. The pollen grains of 12 investigated species are 3-colpate, colpi long; ornamentation spinulate (LM) or perforate-spinulate (SEM). For the species *C. cairicus* L. (= *Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet) the 40-46-pantoporate pollen grains with echinate and perforate-granulate ornamentation have been revealed.

## **NEW DATA CONCERNING PESTS OF SERVICE TREES (*SORBUS* L.) OF ARMENIA**

**R. G. Harutyunyan, G. A. Harutyunyan**

The harmful entomofauna of service trees (*Sorbus* L.) in Armenia have been studied. Data about 22 insect species are provided in article. 8 species are considered as the most harmful ones, which have significant influence on the decorative characteristics of the plant. 9 species of parasites have been grown from 4 host species, which limit the number of harmful insects.

## **THE DISTURBED AND POLLUTED SOILS IN THE ABSHERON PENINSULA AND WAYS OF THEIR RESTORATION**

**G. Sh. Mammadov, A.M. Guliyev**

The Absheron peninsula is a large industrial and agricultural region. The main oil and gas-extracting fields are situated here. As a result the zone soils are exposed to pollution to a strong degree. Besides, the soils of peninsula are exposed to pollution with the industrial, building- economy and life and quarry, sand-pit wastes. Carrying out technical re-cultivation measures is important in order to return such soils to the turnover. In order to restore the soils polluted with oil the methods of restoration must be defined for their pollution degrees and characters. The areas which are under the whole bitumen cover are spread in the zones where the oil wells are active. Such zones are impossible to use in contemporary technical conditions at present.

## **PHYTOINDICATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT**

**A. O. Mammadova**

*Baku State University*

The influence of the environmental xenobiotics on fluctuating asymmetry, chromosome instability and gene mutations have been studied with involvement as objects the following species of plants: trees (*Olea europaea* L., *Quercus ilex* L., *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehn.), bushes (*Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb.), and grasses (*Vicia faba* L., *Triticum aestivum* L., *Arabidopsis thaliana* Mull., *Hordeum crinitum* Schreb, *Cicer arietinum* L.). The results of experiment demonstrate that these objects and employed tests can be used as bio-indicators for environmental quality assessment and ecological monitoring.

## **THE INDUCTION OF PEROXIDASE AND PHEROXIDASE AND PHENOLOXIDASE IN PLANT LEAVES BY SYSTEMIC PESTICIDES**

**G.A. Khatishvili\*, M.V. Pruidze\*, G.S. Adamia\*,**

**S.D. Bandzeladze\*\*, A.V. Kipiani\*\*, A.D. Chubinidze\*\***

*\*Sergi Durmishidze Institute of Biochemistry and Biotechnology*

*\*\*Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University*

The influences of organochlorine fungicide Topaze (penconazole) and thiophosphate insecticide BI-58 (dimethoate) on the peroxidase and phenoloxidase activities in leaves of the following plants: tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*), vine (*Vitis vinifera*), trifoliolate orange (*Poncirus trifoliolate*), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), maize (*Zea mays*) and

ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) have been studied. It has been shown that the effect of induction by pesticides takes place in plants having low activities of oxidizing enzymes. By acting of Topaze and BI-58 the phenoloxidase activity increases by 50-100%. Topaze is effective inductor of peroxidase, but BI-58 inhibits this enzyme. It has been suggested that at the metabolism of dimethoate the intermediate product is formed, which blocks the peroxidase hem and, because of this, causes the inhibition of enzyme. The same time such intermediate does not act on the copper ions of phenoloxidase active site.

## **THE CHANGES OF BIOCHEMICAL INDICES OF SORREL LEAVES INFECTED WITH RAMULARIA**

**G.V. Avagyan**

In Hrasdan region of the Republic of Armenia sorrel is infected with white spot or ramulariosis. The usual cricket and mining moth damage the plants too. Ramulariosis decreases the assimilation surface of plants and the productivity of sorrel, as well as affects upon the biochemical indices of that valuable plants, particularly decreases content of ascorbic acid dry matter (stuff) and sugar, and these changes decrease sorrel's nourishing quality.

## **INFLUENCE OF APPLICATION OF ORGANIC WASTES ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF WINTER WHEAT IN THE SHAKI-ZAQATALA ZONE OF AZERBAIJAN**

**R.H. Heydarova**

It has been revealed that the repeated processing and use of organic wastes and remnants spread in Shaki-Zaqatala in plant production influence positively on the environment. It is established that local organic wastes and remnants during composting and under winter cereals in the conditions of meadow-forest soils promote the increase of soil fertility, productivity and quality of grain and straw, at the same time decreasing farmers' demand for mineral fertilizers. The application of optimum doses and periods of applying organic fertilizers received on the basis of local wastes and remnants under winter wheat, promotes the increase of farmers' incomes and decreases cost price of the received product.

## **INFLUENCE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS MADE FROM LOCAL WASTES ON GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY OF PEPPER**

**P.B. Zamanov, A.A. Aliyeva**

The paper gives the results of the study of the influence of organic fertilizers received from local waste products depending on a degree of their decomposition on growth, development productivity and quality of sweet pepper of a grade "Bulgarian - 79" are described in this article. It was established that in Azerbaijan there are a plenty of organic waste products which can be used as fertilizer after their processing. The application of fertilizers received of organic waste products promoted increasing of productivity and quality indicators of sweet pepper, the indemnification of mineral and the elimination of deficiency of organic fertilizers as well as environmental protection from pollution.

## **MINERALIZATION OF COLLECTOR- DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATIVE WATERS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FARM "SHAFAG"**

**Z.A. Mammadov**

*Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Hydroengineering and Melioration*

The materials of the contemporary condition of collector-drainage and irrigative canals situated on the territory of the farm "Shafag" are presented and dynamics of the change of their mineralization is given in the paper. Besides, the areas of the soils with different degrees of salinity and the ways of the improvement of their condition are shown.

## **IMPACT OF FERTILIZERS ON GRAIN YIELD AND YIELD STRUCTURE OF MAIZE CROP ON LIGHT-CHESTNUT SOILS**

**V.A.Mammadov**

The study conducted in the condition of light chestnut soils in the western region of Azerbaijan showed that application of mineral fertilizers to maize in different variants has an essential impact on crop yield. Thus, application of fertilizers with the dose of N<sub>120</sub> P<sub>120</sub> K<sub>90</sub> the maize yield was 78.8 quintals per hectare. It was 40.7% more than the control variant. The content of grain in the spike was also high (82.8%) in the variant of application of fertilizers with the dose of N<sub>120</sub> P<sub>120</sub> K<sub>90</sub>. 1000 grains weighed 334.2 grams in this variant.

## **CURRYING OUT AND OPERATING RATIO OF NUTRIENTS BY CARNATION**

**Z.B. Mammadbekova**

The paper gives the results of the research on the study of carrying-out and operating ratio of nutritious substances by carnation cultivated on grey-brown soils of Absheron . It was established by the carried out researches that the plants in the natural conditions consumed from soils: nitrogen 24,5%, phosphorus 12,5% and potassium 58%. Under the application of optimum dose of fertilizers the coefficient of the usage of the nutritious matters by carnation from fertilizers forms nitrogen 20,9%, phosphorus 8,3%, potassium 48,6%.

## **EFFICIENCY OF USING VOLCANIC SLAG WITH MANURE IN RAISING WINTER WHEAT YIELD**

**E.M.Hayrapetyan, A.M.Paronyan**

The data of three years field tests on determining the efficiency of using natural porous material, i.e. scorias, and an organic fertilizer, e.g. manure, in the soils under winter wheat Nairi 68 characterized as the ones with heavy mechanical composition are produced in the work. It has been estimated that the application of an alternative way (without mineral fertilizers) of winter wheat cultivation promotes significant yield increase and provides with net profit.

## **EXOTIC PLANTS IN ADJARA LITTORAL AND THEIR CONSERVATION METHODS**

**V. R. Papunidze, M. A. Bregvadze, T. K. Tskhoidze, M. V. Metreveli**  
*Batumi Botanical Garden*

The paper deals with a special composition of the introduced plants into the Adjara littoral together with short outline of their introduction history; their conservation methods are developed as well. Widely spread, unique and rare species of arboreal exotics are revealed. With the purpose of the protection, conservation and innovation of rare arboreal exotics some practical recommendations are elaborated.

## **BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF SOILS ALONG THE ROUTE OF BAKU-TBILISI-JEIHAN OIL PIPELINE**

**Sh.Z.Jafarova**

The paper deals with the microbiological and fermentative conditions of natural and cultivated cenoses of grey-brown (Hajicabul region), meadow-serozem (Kurdamir region) and serozem-meadow (Ujar region) soils located along the route of Baku-Tbilisi-JeiHan oil pipeline.

## **CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN BONITET SCALE OF SOILS OF NORTH-EAST SLOPE OF SMALL CAUCASUS ( ON THE TERRITORY OF AZERBAIJAN)**

**Z.R. Mammadov**

The paper deals with the results of boniteting of soils of North-East slope of Small Caucasus. During the estimation of inner diagnostic indexes, all the 21 subtypes of soils were given grades according to the index of fertility. Most of the investigated territory (about 75%) suffered different degrees of erosion, that require urgent measures of restoration.

## **AEROPHOTOMETRIC INDICATION OF THE SALTED GROUNDS**

**A.M. Jafarov**

The results of researches of application of the airphoto methods in the irrigation-reclamation researches are presented, in particular in the study of a degree of the salted grounds of the Kura - Araz lowland. The received results have been quite satisfactory and have shown suitability of the used method in the study of a degree of salinity of the other similar territories as well.

## **RECEIVING OF ISOTOPMODIFIED (C<sup>13</sup>-HA) GIBERELIN ACID FROM MUSHROOMS *FUZARIUM MONILIFORME SH.PG7* AND *ASPERGILLUS NEGRA-48*; *AS.N.40* USING HYDROLYSATES *CHLORELLA VULGARIS LARGO-3***

**M.N. Oziashvili**

This article discusses a Giberelin acid Isotopmodified carbon-13 from the fungus *fuzarii* and *aspergilusa* by the method of Mc-estate, is considered one-development of technology, which as a source of carbon made acetate NaC<sup>13</sup> using *hydrolysates hlorela*, Isotopmodified carbon-13. The results showed a significant advantage of the developed method to the method of Mac-Komba

## **THE METHOD OF BALANCE IN PROGNOSIS OF CHANGES OF THE CONTENT OF MOBILE PHOSPHORUS IN SOIL**

**A.P. Aliyeva**

The paper reveals that application of organic and mineral fertilizers in soil under agricultural crops increases the content of mobile forms of phosphorus in soil. It is revealed that application of fertilizers allows to stabilize replenishment of soil solution by new portions of phosphorus necessary for plant nutrition. The balance method is a parameter of maintenance of mobile phosphorus in soil.

## **ON THE SUBJECT OF ECOLOGY**

**G.A. Ghlighvashvili, T. T. Urushadze**

The paper deals with the lack of correspondence between the growth of public interest in ecology and inconsiderable success in making ecology a specific branch of sciences. The paper considers the process of transition of pure scientific results in valuable systems and their possible consequences. The authors come to the conclusion today it is impossible to specify the subject of ecology.

## **APPLICATION OF POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION FOR STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF SOIL PENETRATION RESISTANCE**

C. Gyuricza\*, L. Vaza\*\*, A. Ujj\*

\* *Szent István University, Department of Soil Management,*

\*\* *Szent István University, Institute of Regional Economics and Rural Development*

Penetration resistance is a characteristic index of soil cultivability, which shows the effect of soil taken against cultivation implement. Its extent is defined also as a relative parameter of soil density. In a long-term field experiment on soil management started in 1994 we examined the effect of five cultivation methods (direct drilling, disking, ploughing, loosening+disking, loosening+ploughing) on penetration resistance on brown forest soil of Gödöllő. Penetration resistance was defined in four repetitions in every cultivation method to the depth of 70 cm, in 15 soil depths for every repetition.

The primary goal of the mathematical-statistical elaboration of the results is describing the compaction in every cultivation method, defining the depth of maximum soil density and comparing them.

Elaboration included the following steps:

1. Selection of three repetitions, which are the most characteristic of the given cultivation method based on graphical representation of measured data.
2. Reduction of incidental effects occurring in lines of data at random with calculation of moving average.
3. Fitting of four types of mono-variant polynomial regression to describe soil compaction:
  - polynomial regression of second degree (quadratic curve of effects),
  - polynomial regression of third degree,
  - polynomial regression of third degree without linear term,
  - polynomial regression of third degree without linear term and constant.

The best fitting was given by the last function.

Every fitting of regression was carried out in three different soil depths (30 cm, 45 cm, 60 cm).

4. Validation of the polynomial regression model and the results.
5. Estimation of maximum (depth) of penetration resistance and maximum values according to the polynomial regression, which describes the process of soil compaction in the best way.

## **PROSPECTS OF APPLICATION OF THE DROP IRRIGATION IN OLIVE GARDENS OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

**S.M. Shakhmalieva**

The paper includes the results of the three research years of drop irrigation in olive gardens in the Apsheron conditions of Azerbaijan Republic. While applying drop irrigation 64.4% of irrigative water is saved, and crop increases up to 53% or 1.52 time ; to receive 100 kilos of crop 2.3 times less water is spent than during furrow irrigation.

## **METHOD OF CALCULATION OF POLLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS' SOILS AND WATER BODIES**

**D.N. Kereselidze, L.G., Matchavariani, V.Z., Trapaidze, G.I. Bregvadze**

In the course of development of farms and implementation of land treatment various biogenic matters and pesticides quite often get into the soils. At different periods of time a certain part of them is transferred to natural reservoirs by capillary and subsoil waters causing their contamination. The intervals of infiltration and transferring of biogenic matters and pesticides to natural reservoirs are calculated by means of empirical formulas for individual crops. The applied method can be employed and summarized for this kind of calculations in mountainous countries on the whole.

## **ENERGETIC-TECHNOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY OF REPLACEMENT OF PLOUGHS FIELD BOARDS WITH ROLLERS ((THIRD INFORMATION)**

**A.A. Hovhannisyan**

The paper introduces the theory and construction of replacement expediency of plough field boards with cone rollers. The optimization of rollers parameters have been carried out and the results of comparative assessment of energy-technological parameters of cone rollers field boards have been introduced. As a the results of theoretical analysis is determined that replacement of plough field board construction of general purpose by cone rollers reduced traction resistance of plough to 27% and with cone rollers to 4%.

## **METHOD OF FORECASTING OF INFLOW TO MINGECHAVIR WATER RESERVOIR (RUN-OFF OF ALAZAN RIVER)**

**R.G. Verdiyev**

Article is devoted to the investigation of relations between the Alazan river run-off from meteorological elements in the basin. It was discovered that impact of different elements to the run-off change from season to season. Prognostic equations have been received to predict annual and seasonal run-off amounts based their dependence from meteorological elements.

## **THE GENERATOR OF AEROIONS AND OZONE**

**V.N. Yavruyan, R.G. Khanoyan, E.V. Abrahamyan**

The generator of aeroions and ozone is substantiated the need for systematization of the generators of aeroions and ozone by the system of automatic check and the regulation of its productivity. Given theoretical principles of the creation of this system, and also recommendation regarding used in its schematic of picoammeter of 1E -15A and gas analyzer 3,02 P- A or F -15.

## **STUDY OF POPULATION DYNAMICS AND BIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF COMMON KILKA (*Clupeonella cultriventris caspia*) IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE CASPIAN SEA (MAZANDARAN PROVINCE)**

**G. Karimzadeh\*, B. K. Gabrielyan\*\*, H. Fazli\*\*\***

*\* Mazandaran Province Fisheries Administration*

*\*\* Institute of Hydroecology and Ichthyology of National Academy of Sciences*

*\*\*\* Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center*

Population dynamics and biological parameters of common kilka *Clupeonella cultriventris caspia* have been studied. The age structure of population, length-weight ratio, sex ratio, sexual maturity stages and growth parameters - natural and fishing mortality coefficients, were estimated. It was found that common kilka has gradually become dominating in catches in 1997-2008 due to several factors including decrease of anchovy kilka population, changes in composition and abundance of zooplankton. It was concluded that common kilka stock is under over-fishing now.

## **INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PREPARATION ON METABOLIC AND PROTECTIVE INDEXES IN YOUNG DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**S. L. Grigoryan, A. R. Mkrtychyan, M. A. Sargisyan**

The preparation, made of yeast stimulate metabolic and protective processes in pets, young rabbits and sucking-pigs. It does not cause any common or local undesirable effects and could be recommended for using in animal husbandry. The influence of biological preparation on metabolic and protective indices in young domestic animals.

## **THE CHANGES OF THE QUANTITY OF SODIUM NITRATE IN READY PRODUCT "Sudjuk"**

**I. G. Baluyantz, R.A. Beglaryan, E.L. Saakyan**

It is very important to provide population with a safe high quality products which have also to be attractive. Thus, the use of modern technology i. e. entering the GDL (glucono-delta-lactone), sucrose, ascorbic acid and ascorbic sodium helps to receive a product with low quantity of residual sodium nitrate in ready product which is not conceding to «Sudjuk» sausage in accordance with GOST16131-86.

## **CURRENT STRUCTURE OF CHESTNUT STANDS IN ADJARA**

**Z.K. Manvelidze, M.A., Svanidze, G.A. Gagoshidze**

Chestnut (*Castanea sativa Mill.*) forms its own vertical belt in Adjara from 400-500 m up to 1000-1100 m above sea level. As a result of investigations and analysis of the research material of current construction of seed chestnuts and shoot chestnut stands it has been stated that seed stands grow more intensively in height and are 8 m taller than shoot stands. Seed chestnuts according to their forestry-taxation, ecological and farming properties as well as their productivity prevail chestnut stands of repeated shoot generation.

## **ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF TRANSHUMANT SHEEP FARMING IN AZERBAIJAN AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**

**R. Neudert\*, N. K. Allahverdiyeva\*\***

*\*Institute of Botany and Landscape Ecology, University of Greifswaldy*

*\*\*Azerbaijan State Agrarian University*

Agricultural development in Azerbaijan can contribute to the welfare of a great share of the population as well as to the diversification of the national economy. Transhumant livestock husbandry constitutes a traditional and recently growing agricultural sector. In this article, we analyze the current profitability of transhumant sheep farming. Cost revenue calculations show a strongly positive profit and satisfying net profitability under average conditions as a result of high prices of veal meat but also low labour costs. As investment deficits are obvious and for further competitiveness of farming enterprises investment in stables and machinery is necessary, scenarios with increased labour costs and investment are calculated.

## **BASIC DISADVANTAGE OF STANDARDS OF CAPITAL EQUIVALENCE**

**S.S. Sukiassyan**

The paper deals with the issues of the regulation of banking activities in the light of the world financial crisis, when banks functioning in the international market, face the problems of liquidity and capital equivalence. An attempt is being made to establish that the main sources for the risks in the banking activities are in the maximum meaning of standards of capital equivalence, and the solutions for them are reasonable to implement for newly founded and already functioning banks taken separately.

## **THE PROBLEMS OF BUILDING ECONOMY ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRANSITION COUNTRIES**

**G. I. Vardanyan**

The world economic crisis pushes more countries to think of the ways to overcome it as well as to carry on with further development. Crises used to occur in the past, yet being even deeper. However, they were quickly overcome by countries, which accomplished active innovation and social policies. To achieve this, the building new economic and social structures is crucial. In post-industrial age such structures are emerging knowledge-based economy and community. In this respect, only transition of Post-Soviet countries to the market economy is not enough for to compete in the globalizing world. Hence, transition toward the knowledge-based economy and society is important for those countries.

## **THE PROBLEMS OF FINANCING AND CREDITING THE AGRICULTURE IN CURRANT CONDITIONS IN AZERBAIJAN**

**K. N. Javadzadeh**

Now the basic problem in the economy of Azerbaijan, especially in the agriculture is the perfection and advance of the financial-technical base of these branches. The increase in long-term crediting of capital investments in these branches

therefore is of great importance. Similar actions will allow perfection of technical base of agriculture, also will create conditions to raise efficiency of labour and increase of volume of production.

## **THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN SECTOR IN THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH CAUCASUS IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION**

**P. P. Koghuashvili, B. A. Ramishvili**

The paper proposes the creation of South Caucasian agrarian market. The number of the participants of the market processes will rise, the production and sales will increase, a unite agrarian policy will be carried out and agrarian infrastructure will develop. The latter refers to the production facilities and preparation of skilled personnel.