

**INFLUENCE OF *ENDORETICULATUS SCHUBERGI* (MICROSPORIDIA) ON
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF *LYMANTRIA DISPAR*
(LEPIDOPTERA:LYMANTRIIDAE) LARVAE**

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The effects of midgut infection with the microsporidium *Endoreticulatus schubergi* on growth, development and food consumption of *Lymantria dispar* larvae were studied under laboratory conditions at different temperature. Neither fresh mass of pupae, nor weight gained during larval stages four and five, nor food consumption were significantly altered by infection. Rearing temperature (21° or 26°C) affected most parameters at least in female insects.

**SHORT-TIME EFFECTS OF GRAZING ABANDONMENT
ON SEMI ARID RANGELANDS IN AZERBAIJAN**

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Livestock exclosure experiments were run for two years in semi arid rangelands of the Eastern Caucasus in Azerbaijan. Short time response of vegetation development on livestock abandonment was studied in 15 fenced plots with an area of 10 m² each. Using a nested plot design, species numbers at different spatial scales were compared inside and outside the fence. Also parameters related to productivity like standing crop, total cover and height as well as size of dwarf shrubs were compared. The ability for compensatory growth of herbaceous plants was investigated by a clipping experiment. To evaluate the effects of certain treatments including livestock exclosure on vegetation, a proposal for a long time field experiment is given.

**RATIONAL USE OF SOILS UNDER FORAGE GRASS CONDITION OF
NAKHCHEVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

G.Sh. Mammadov, S.A. Hajiyev

The results of investigations in rational usage of soils under forage grass of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic were involved to research in the article. The results were gained on the basis of correlative relations between bonithetic factors (erosion, saltiness, mechanical composition, temperature, precipitation and so on) and soil fertility extension with the productivity of forage grass. In the price scale worked out in the forage grass condition the highest score was given according to the below stated list: mountainous meadow-turfy-100, mountainous-black soil-96, the middle score for simple-brown-82, and the soil under irrigation from the ancient time-grey soil-66. The lowest score was observed in the salty and saline soils. As a result of bonithetic pricing scale of soils the agroproduction grouping process was held and concrete views on rational use of soils under forage grass condition of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic were stated.

COEFFICIENT OF THE USE OF THE NUTRIENT MATTERS BY A COTTON PLANT UNDER DIFFERENT NORMS AND METHODS OF THE FERTILIZERS APPLICATION

M.P. Babaev, S.F. Jafarova

The influence of application of mineral fertilizers with different norms methods on assimilation coefficient of nutrients by a cotton plant has been studied in gray-meadow soils of Ujar settlement area. It was determined that the assimilation coefficient of nitrogen increased by 20-24% as compared with the scattering method and residuum quantity of fertilizers in soil decreased during an application of mineral fertilizers in $N_{150}P_{150}K_{60}$ dose with a local method.

THE AMPELO-DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GEORGIAN GRAPE VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN NAKHICHEVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

V.M. Kuliyeu, M.K. Musayev

The paper shows with the ampelographic research of three Georgian grapes varieties, which are introduced in Nakhichevan independent Autonomous Republic. During the research the basic phonological phases of development, fruitful parameters and adaptation ability were studied. The paper shows productivity and economic efficiency of the introduced varieties in comparison with a standard variety of Malaga Cherniy were stated. Thus, the use of Rkatsiteli, Tavkveri varieties is advisory for winemaking on a wide scale in the region in the future.

IMPACT EVALUATION OF FLOODED FOREST AREAS IN THE EUTROPHICATION PROCESS OF LAKE SEVAN

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Quantitative and qualitative analyses of flooded forest areas of Lake Sevan littoral were carried out to determine the biomass of flooded trees and bushes as well as the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus flowing into the lake as a result of timber decay.

PERSIAN WALNUT GERMPLASM COLLECTING IN AZERBAIJAN

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The Transcaucasian nation of Azerbaijan is regarded as one of the centers of diversity and domestication for many subtropical and Mediterranean fruit and nut species such as *Juglans*, *Pistacia*, *Amugdalis*, *Corylus*, *Vitis*, *Punica*, *Prunus*, *Olea*, *Ficus* and others. With respect to the U. S. National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS), which collects, conserves, and distributes freely worldwide a wide spectrum of genetic diversity of plant species genetic resources from around the world, USDA ARS National Clonal Germplasm Repository (NCGR) at the Davis, CA organized two International Plant Exploration Expedition to Azerbaijan. The purposed plant exploration to Azerbaijan for the period of the crop season of 2007-2008 focused on collecting the fruit and nut species germplasm that are under the mandate of the Davis repository with a major focus on Persian walnut. University of California, Davis, Genetic Resources Institute Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences and Azerbaijan Agricultural Academy took part in the plant exploration expedition. The paper considers the results of Persian walnut germplasm collections.

POLLEN MORPHOLOGY OF THE GENUS *CONVOLVULUS* L.

(CONVOLVULACEAE JUSS.), PART III

A. M. Hayrapetyan

The study of the pollen morphology of 31 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 27 investigated species are (2)3(4)-colpate, colpi long; ornamentation spinulate (LM) or perforate-spinulate, sometimes plicate-perforate-spinulate (*C. nodiflorus* Desr.) (SEM). 12-pantocolpate (rare 3-colpate) pollen grains in the species *C. persicus* L. and *C. siculus* L. have been revealed. For the species *C. echioides* Hochst. ex Choisy. (= *Argyrea abyssinica* Choisy) the 35–45 pantoporate pollen grains with echinate-granulate ornamentation have been revealed. *C. sepium* L. (= *Calystegia sepium* R.Br.) has the 22-28-pantoporate pollen grains with perforate-spinulate ornamentation. The general palynomorphological analysis for all 51 investigated species of the genus *Convolvulus* have been carried out.

MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LAKE SEVAN PELAGY WATER QUALITY

A.M. Minasyan, R.H. Hovhannisyan, H.S. Vardanyan

The temporary state of microbiological community of Lake Sevan pelagic water has been described. The tendency of changes of correlation between total number of bacteria and saprophytes total amount within the water column of the lake has been studied. The privilege of autotrophies to saprophytes has been revealed. A decreasing number of bacteria in Minor Sevan water compared with Major Sevan water has been established. A comparatively large number of bacteria have been observed in surface and bottom layers of lake water. The comparative analyses of microbiological and physical-chemical parameters have been carried out. Lake Sevan tropic status remains at the initial high level. The study of lake water eco-sanitarian quality has revealed the decrease of the number of E.coli bacteria.

UNFLUENCE OF SYSTEMATICALLY AND A LONG-TERM APPLICATION OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS OF PROPERTIES OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY OF KRASNOZEM

B.A.Godziashvili, M.V.Chebotareva

In this articles have given influence on krasnozem nature modification of the systematically and prolonged use of mineral fertilizers, which goes in the direction of as positive – increased content of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, as negative – acidification of soil, increased of mobile AL, diminish quantity of exchange base.

THE COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF WINTER PASTURE SOILS OF AZERBAIJAN

A.F.Gasanova

The paper deals with the ecological situation of winter pasture soils. According to methods of ecological evaluation all the works began from the evaluation of soil fertility and then ecological evaluation of soil complexes was worked out. The investigations revealed that winter pasture soils of Jeyranchol received 61 points; Ajinohur – 54; Gobustan – 52 and Kura-Araz – 56 . Thus, winter pasture soils require ecological protection.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGICAL-MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE COLUBER NAJADUM (SERPENTES, COLUBRIDAE) IN THE LENKORAN NATURE REGION

S. N. Bunyatova

The distribution, number, dynamics of seasonal and diurnal activities, biology and morphological features of the coluber najadum in the south-west of Azerbaijan were investigated. The distribution of the snake is

sporadic, but in habitats with optimum conditions, its population reaches 2.3 ind./ha. The snakes are active from March to October. The maximum activity of these snakes is observed in breeding periods.

THE ROLE OF LOAMY SEDIMENTS OF RIVER RESERVOIRS AS SOIL IMPROVERS

Sh.M.Shirnova, E.M.Gasimov, V.R.Kurbanov

The paper shows the results of experimental statistics of vegetative experiment to find out the efficiency of using loamy sediments from water cleaning constructions in Waihur water reservoir as the improver of the soil with light mechanical structure. In conditions of vegetative experiment the calculation of the growth and variation statistics of green mass yield of the sown culture has been made, especially for corn. The most effective dosage of sediments of water cleaning construction in Waihir water reservoir for corn on background of mineral fertilizers was 20 and 30t/ha.

CURRENT STATE OF ARABLE LANDS AND NATURAL MEADOWLANDS OF THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF SEVAN RIDGE AND WAYS OF RECLAMATION

G. A. Khachatryan, E. M. Hayrapetyan

The paper presents the characteristics of cultivated lands and cultural-technical state of natural meadowlands of the Sevan ridge slopes; qualitative and quantitative assessments are submitted as well as measures of reclamation and improvement of productivity are suggested. The paper also gives erosion control measures.

GENETIC FEATURES AND DIAGNOSIS OF ALLUVIAL-MEADOW SOILS IN THE FLOOD – LANDS OF THE KHURA RIVER

V.H.Hasanov

On the basis of the field investigations and capacious laboratorial analysis the soil-ecological conditions, genetic features of soil profile as well as diagnostic index of primitive, schistous, mollic, gleyic, marl and irrigative subtype of “Fluvosols” were determined. The first fraction dominates in the composition of humin acid and the activity of humin acid was determined - Ch.ac:Cfac >1 (1,21-2,32).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODEL OF AGROECOLOGICAL FERTILITY OF SOILS

N.M.Gasimov

North foothills spread halfzone in the article, meadow irrigated chestnut, chestnut irrigated strong chestnut irrigated, grey chestnut brown irrigated and open chestnut land irrigated in half types has been reflected agroekolojy modeling of the Small Caucasus of the fertility of these land in the result of investigations carried out from the side. Made model consists of three blocs from bloc of composition of agroecology, Land's composition and agroland-reclamation mostly.

INFLUENCE OF REGULATION FOR KURA, ARAZ RIVERS FLOW AND THEIR FEEDERS ON FLOOD-PLAIN LAKES

V.A. Mammadov

The quantitative and qualitative parameters of anthropogenic load on flood-plain lakes in XX century are analyzed in the article. It was determined that area of lakes in low-lying zone decreased on 85 %, but

volume of their waters on 89 % by regulation of Kura river flow. The deterioration of hydrobiochemical factors of lakes has accordingly led to decrease of their water and biological resources.

SUCCESSION OF THE SPECIFIC COMPOSITION OF SOIL MICROFAUNA DURING DECOMPOSITION OF THE VEGETATIVE RESTS

P.A. Samedov

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The paper deals with the succession change of the species composition of microfauna in the process of decomposition of the phytomass residues on natural and cultivated cenosis of meadow-serozem soils.

ENERGY ASSESSMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

A.H. Babayev, F.A.Namazov

A comparative analysis and energy assessment of the production technology of agricultural products in conventional and organic agriculture is given in the article. The authors think that the further satisfaction of increasing agriculture needs in fuel and energy should be attended by a widespread adoption of the measures on its economy and rational use, thorough economic and energy analysis of agricultural technologies and systems for their realization.

A NEW PRINCIPLE OF CRUSHING OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS

G.A.Javakhishvili, V.Z.Miruashvili

The paper deals with different grinders of hard materials applied in crushing of rocks, ores, in production of cement, gravel, etc. It gives a brief analysis of existing principle-based circuits of grinders revealing their shortcomings and taking into account the above shortcomings, absolutely new principle-based circuit of hammer crushers is offered. A brief theoretical analysis of its operation is given and the advantages of new hummer crushers in comparison with the existing ones are proved. In particular, a new principle-based circuit of crusher simplifies a general construction of existing crushers, decreases specific power intensity and increases durability of a crusher.

THE THEORY OF CALCULATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF A SHIELDING FELLOE OF A MILL OF INTERSHRUB CULTIVATION OF VINEYARDS

D. P. Petrosyan, A. S. Grigoryan

The paper deals with the substantiation of the parameters of shielding felloe of milling cutter with vertical axle of rotation for the cultivation of intershrub areas in terms of exclusion of damage to trunk rind. The development of the theory of calculation and choice of the optimization parameters were carried out in accordance with the fundamentals of the theory of elasticity, plasticity and flexibility. The reliability of the obtained results were checked during experiments of the machine with milling working organs developed by us, according to which the size of the damage to the rind was within the allowed range of agricultural conditions – 15% of the cross section of the trunk.

THE CALCULATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE AND EXPLOITATIVE BIOFERMENTATIVE ELEMENTS

A.G. Aghasaryan

The biofermentative parameters of construction and exploitation were counted up. The volume of ready compost layer from the biofermentators of the chain-conveyors was determined. The definite power of electro-engine drawbar pull chain was considered in order to present the drag of fiction power of loading screws, the movement at idle handles and the power of sleeve bearing idler-sprocket. The power of electro-engine was defined – 1 kVt.

INCREASE OF METALS AND WELDED COMPOUNDS WITH THE HELP OF INFLUENCE MASSIVE ULTRASOUND WAVES

L. H. Azizbekian , S. V. Gasparian, L. H. Hakopian

The present research work investigates the influence of ultrasound waves on the mechanism of substructural consolidation of Al as well as on redistribution of residual macro-tension in welded compounds containing titan alloys. BT-3-1.

ON THE CALCULATION OF THE HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE LOCATED IN THE TOP LAYER OF A TWO-LAYER GROUND

S.T. Hasanov

The paper gives the results of theoretical researches by calculation of a vacuum and usual horizontal drainage of the two-layer ground located in the top poorly water-permeable layer. It is established, that the calculated parameters of a drainage under the known formulas received by strictly hydro-mechanical method, differ from each other 2-9 times. Comparative calculations show that one category of these formulas is suitable for calculation of small tubular, another for calculation of large open drains. Besides, in the majority of the formulas the filtration resistance caused by imperfection of a design of drainage pipes is discounted. Applying a hydraulic method of to decide a filtration problem, calculation formulas were developed that more precisely show the general regularities of changes of inflow to a drain and distances between them depending on hydrological parameters and design features of a drainage.

THE STUDY OF BIOLOGY AND CATCH FLUCTUATIONS OF BIG-EYE KILKA (*Clupeonella grimmi*) IN SOUTH-EAST PART OF THE CASPIAN SEA (MAZANDARAN PROVINCE)

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Biology and catch fluctuations of big-eye kilka *Clupeonella grimmi* have been studied. The age structure, length-weight ratio, sex ratio, sexual maturity stages, growth parameters, natural and fishing mortality coefficients were estimated. It was stated that big-eye kilka gradually decreased in catches during the period from 1997-2008 due to several factors including changes in composition and abundance of zooplankton, natural antagonists such as predator animals as seal and fishes such as sturgeon, etc. It was concluded that big-eye kilka stock is under over-fishing and has a high vulnerability by natural antagonists.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE FISHES OF ARMENIA

S.Kh. Pipoyan, E.A. Tigranyan

A new key table of fishes is developed and introduced which includes all the past known 40 taxons of fishes met in different reservoirs of the country. Among them 60% refer to Cyprinid fishes. They inhabit

nearly in the all reservoirs and sometimes appear to be to only representatives of the fish fauna of separate reservoirs particularly isolated from small lakes and ponds. The rest families are represented with just 1-3 species. Among them there are families the representatives of which are either acclimatized or accidental invaders.

BIOACOUSTIC ANALYSIS OF ARMENIAN AMPHIBIANS' MATING CALLS

E. M. Yegiasaryan

The comparative analysis of Armenian Amphibians' mating calls was carried out. It was proved that a number of calls are specific for species. These parameters are: call duration, amplitude-time characters of a single call, presence or absence of interpulse interval, the dependence of these parameters on air and animal body temperature, etc. We suggest that the method of bioacoustic studies should be used as criteria for identification of Amphibians special characteristics.

AGE DYNAMICS OF CERTAIN BIOCHEMICAL INDICES IN THE BLOOD OF GOATS OF DIFFERENT GENETIC TYPES

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The adaptation mechanisms relate to the correction of biochemical processes on all levels of regulation – starting from the genetic and ending with metabolic levels. Goats of Alpine, Zaanen, Nubian, and Toggenburg breeds with high milk productivity were imported to Armenia from the United States. The aim was to improve the selection process in the field of goat breeding and to increase the milk productivity of local goats. The imported goats could be bred both within the same breed and local breed. The objective of this study was to observe certain nitrogen metabolism indices (glutamine, ADA, ALT, AST-activity, protein) depending on different age periods and breeds, and also find out how these data are related to adaptive and immune characteristics of the organism and how they fluctuate. The maximum degree of plasma protein concentration was observed in three-year-old goats, the four-year-old goats were characterized by low 55,8g/l protein content, in particular goats of local breed. Transaminase activity fluctuated within physiological norm. The ADA activity increased with age, with the exception of Nubian breed. The results demonstrated greater content of glutamine and ADA activity in F1 crossbred goats in comparison with the imported and local goats.

PARTICIPATION OF ALIPHATIC AMINO ACIDS IN MAILLARD REACTION

R.I.Kublashvili, I.G.Abdushelishvili, Z.A.Kuratashvili, B.S.Tsereteli

Effect of pH of reaction medium on reactivity of protein amino acids in Maillard reaction is studied. As a carbohydrate component D-glucose is taken, and from protein amino acids are investigated glycine, D,L- α -alanine, β -alanine, D,L-valine, L-norvaline, L-leucine, L-norleucine, L-isoleucine, D,L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, D,L-phenylalanine, D,L-tryptophan, L-lysine, L-asparagine, L-glutamine, D-arginine, L-proline, L-histidine, L-serine, L-cysteine, D,L-threonine, D,L-methionine and L-thirosine. It is shown that the maximum absorption of a glucose-amino acid interaction product is characteristic parameter for the given reaction mixture and varies in dependence of value pH the reaction medium.

PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS OF CHILDREN'S NUTRITION FROM FRUITS AND BERRIES

A. V.Khotivari, I. V.Kupatadze, G.Z. Grigorashvili, N. Sh. Iluridze

We conducted researches for the expansion of the assortment of canned juices. We investigated microelements in berry-field and fruits and defined their safety indexes. There were produced berry-field

and fruit juice with the above-mentioned technologies. We mixed different amount of juices without changing ingredients by Kupaus method in order to receive optimal organoleptic features and micro-elements balance. The new, scientifically proved method of pasteurization has been elaborated. This method ensures high quality, and proper sterilization of cocktails, as well as their conformity to the demands of scientific-technical documentation. The was defined physics-chemical and organoleptic indexes cocktails were stated.

STUDYING TECHNICAL-CHEMICAL INDEXES OF STORED QUINCE FRUITS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHER PROCESSING

G. N. Kaishauri

Biotechnological center

The paper gives the results of studying the basic qualitative (organoleptical and technical-chemical) indexes of quince species called "Malachina" grown in Gori region before and after storing. After studying, it was ascertained, that the species are characterized with high consistence of dry matters, sugars and vitamins and good organoleptic qualities. Fruits are stored in ventilated storage at temperature from 5 to 10 °C and at average dampness of air from 80 % to 85 %. After storing fruit almost preserve their organoleptical and chemical indexes, that's why the possibility of their processing is proved.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES OF AMINES AND AMMONIUM SALTS WITH 2-HYDROXYETHYL GROUP

A.H.Nazaretyan

Bactericidal properties of salts of ammonium containing both 2-oxyethyl group and long-chain alkyl groups as well as *N*-benzil- and *N*-nonil-etanolamines were studied. Some issues for bactericidal (antimicrobial) properties were established., comparative results with the known compounds in relation with an intestinal stick and staphylococcus aureus were shown. Bactericidal properties for quaternary ammonium salts change with the increase in length of a carbon chain of alkyl group, reaching a maximum for decyl analogue – compound 4. In further compounds 5 and 6 there comes a fall of investigated properties. The similar picture is observed with the research inhibiting activity of these salts. High antimicrobial activity of nonyl- 2-oxyethyl amine was shown.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS VAR. ARTVINENSE - A NEW TAXON FOR THE FLORA OF TURKEY

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Vaccinium myrtillus L. var. *artvinense* Akpulat & Eminagaoglu var. nova (Ericaceae) from Artvin district is described and illustrated. Diagnostic characters, a description and taxonomic comments on the subspecies are given and compared with the closely related *V. myrtillus*. The geographical distribution of the new variety and related species are given. IUCN threatened category and observations on the population are noted.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DENSITY OF PLANTATIONS ON THE ROOT SYSTEM FORMATION OF PINE TREES ON THE SHORE SANDS OF LAKE SEVAN

A.M. Pahlevanyan

The paper deals with the growing of the pine root system in different densities of plantations. This species creates two-three tier root system. Horizontal roots spread greatly from a tree crown projection. In thick

plantations of pine weak and surface root system is formed. Correlative link between quantities of trees per unit of area and relative participation of roots of different categories in their total length was stated. Thus, the denser the plantation the less productive the root system is that is expressed in the decrease of the total weight of the latter. More roots are developed in the plantations of medium density where conditions for growth and development are the most favorable.

MICROCLIMATE OF ADJARIAN BEECH FORESTS

L.T. Dolidze, Z.K. Manvelidze, N.D. Fasurashvili

The paper deals with the questions of the existing microclimate of the ecosystems in the beech forests areas of Adjara region affected by felling activities as well as the study the microclimatic conditions of these ecosystems. Forests of the Adjarian ecosystems have wide variety of economic functions, most important of which are water-regulatory, water and soil conservation and other socio-ecological functions. Unsystematic, improper and extensive felling affected the microclimate components (elements): solar radiation (active photosynthetic radiation – Q_{con}), atmospheric temperature and humidity.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL CRISIS FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

H. Kh. Khachatryan

The world economic crisis proved for the regular time that it is necessary to review traditional approaches to prediction of economic crises and elaborate strategic concepts directed at the prevention of their further appearance. These concepts should be coordinated by the international financial organizations. Today's financial crisis was very quickly spread in the whole world, and its negative influence left hard consequences for both the developed and developing countries.

TENDENCIES OF TEA EXPORT-IMPORT IN GEORGIA

V.P. Tsanova, G.N. Glonti, G.V. Antadze

There are negative tendencies of tea export-import in Georgia. Strategy of tea-growing development should be changed by providing home and foreign tea markets with wide assortment of high quality production. As the research showed it may be achieved by elaborating effective model of tea production and sales at micro level with the government's assistance.

EVOLUTION OF EXTRAMARITAL BIRTHS IN VILLAGES OF GEORGIA

G. G. Meladze

Illegitimate births represent the part of total births that were formed as a result of extramarital relationship. Extramarital child is a child whose mother is not in lawful wedlock. Children from consensual marriages and from life partnerships are currently categorized as extramarital births. On the basis of the historical documents and a recent sociological research the evolution of extramarital births in rural areas of Georgia has been considered including the period from XIX century till nowadays. It was established, that significant growth of a share of extramarital children in the villages of Georgia begins from the second half of 1980s. The abovementioned process had a huge scale in 1990s. The proportion of extramarital births to total births in villages of Georgia in 2007 made up 55,5%. On the basis of the materials analyzed by us, it was assumed, that in the villages of Georgia most of marriages are not considered by official statistics. This promotes preservation of high parameters of extramarital births.

THE PROBLEMS IN WATER SUPPLY OF THE CASPIAN COAST AZERBAIJAN

V.H. Salimova

The significance of water for a national economy of Azerbaijan is exclusively immeasurable, especially now when the rational use of water resources is absolutely essential for the further development of agriculture, irrigation of droughty territories, water supply of the population, maintenance of requirements of the industry and other branches. Expansion of irrigated territories, industry development, the organization and building of resorts and tourist complexes and other branches of a national economy on the territory of the Caspian coast of Azerbaijan is closely connected with the use of water resources of the zone.

CONDITION OF PROVISION WITH PUBLIC FOOD IN GEORGIA

G.I. Gogoli, L.A. Tortladze, N.A. Kurtsikidze

For last ten years the middle energy value consume of food on 24 hours varies 2100-2200 kcal, which is amount 77.8-80.8 % from physiological norm. The average consumer from 24 hours takes 70,6g protein and 28g animal protein which is amount 80.2% and 53.8% from norm accordingly. Proportion of local producing food stuffs is to low, for now. Geopolitical position of Georgia and deficiency of food stuffs in world market, also unpredictable price leaps on food stuffs made topicality of issue about advisability of maintenance local market bread graying, milk and meat witch production reserves country has.