Some Bioecological Features of the Olive-Tree under the Conditions of Kutaisi

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Abstract:

In the parks of Georgia, Kutaisi, the trees and bushes of olive will be used in many places because it’s light gray leaves and black fruit gives great effect with other evergreen plants.

Introduction:

In Georgia, privately in Kutaisi it is important to choose prospective new plants for planting greenery, among them may be used the fruit plant – olive tree. In the stipulation of Kutaisi the bud of the olive tree intensively grows in spring, the growth slows down in summer. The flower buds of the neighbor branch grow at the same time, which leads to its late bloom. Powerful winds and abundant precipitation disturb the pollination, grows badly in dry soil. That’s why it’s used as a decoration of parks in any time of year.

Some Bioecological Features of the Olive-Tree under the Conditions of Kutaisi:

It is important to choose prospective new plants for planting greenery. Among them may be used the fruit plant – olive tree. The representative of the family Oleaceae – olea europaea L. is an evergreen tree of 3-7 cm. height or a high bush with wide open branches and twisted trunks and stems. There are short-grafted leather like lanceolata L. or a bit longer leaves located contrary to each other on the sprouts, which are green with sparse flakes from above, but silver – grayish edges from below are angled downwards. Flowers are gathered 15-30 in each cluster located in the leaf-pit. The wreath of the flower is whitish with two stamens and four wings. Blackish fruit seed is oval or roundish. The fruit is rich with high-quality edible oil.

There aren’t any notifications about taking olive tree in Georgia dated earlier than XVIII century. Monks began its cultivation in new Athos in 1879 and cultivated a large plantation. Then they replaced the olive tree with another culture. Now it grows as units, as in the western, also as in the eastern Georgia on almost every type of soil, but it’s better to cultivate it on deep, clayish, of light mechanic compositioned dry, stony slopes which are characterized with carbonate, alluvial soils. In Georgia olive tree is common in Abkhazia (Gagra). Olive tree can cope with the fall of the temperature down to – 17; - 18 °

In Samegrelo the units of olive tree are preserved in the warm places of the mountain Urta, Zugdidi, Khobi (Kukava. A.1980). In the boulevard of Kutaisi two units were introduced in the beginning of the previous century. According to the trustworthy sources, one unit located in the nearby area of the Tsereteli statue withered 25 years ago, but the other at the statue is about 85 years old, it reaches 4 meters in height and its diameter is 20 – 25 cm. The average yearly temperature on the notified territory is 13.8 – 14.6° C, the average temperature of the coldest month is 4
6 degrees, but the one of the hottest month reaches 22 – 24 °C. The sediment is 1510 mm every year. Under these conditions the growth of the olive sprout height begins in the second part of April and ends at the end of June or August. The growth of the sprout is intensive in spring, but a bit slow in summer. Their yearly growth is 28 – 30 cm. Olive tree in Kutaisi begins flowering in the second part of June and ends in 15 – 20 days. Flower buds develop in the leafpit of the present year sprouts, which causes its late flowering. Olive dusting is performed by wind and insects. Old units bear fruit once in 2 – 3 years in average, but weekly in intervals. Strong wind and plenty of atmospheric sediment interfere with the normal dusting and fertilization process. Fruit ripens in November in that very year. At first it is green, while ripened it is dark reddish or black, elliptic or with the shape of egg, with the length of 2.5 – 3 cm; width of 1.7 – 2.3 cm. It grows badly on the approximately dry soil, its branches wither and finally it dies. It can be used as a sample unit under the conditions of garden- boulevard, for which it is necessary to dig a pit with large volume and to fill it up with the splinters of limestone at first and then with humic carbonate soil. With this method the growth-developing conditions are created for the plants. It is quite widely used in Georgian gardens and parks and is very beautiful in its compositions. In the boulevard of Kutaisi, at the Tsereteli statue the olive tree takes attention as a beautiful decorative plant, which makes a sharp contrast with its gray leaves on the background of large-flowered Magnolia. The mentioned culture is especially beautiful in autumn, when Japanese and palm-like maple gives yellow and red colouring on the background of large-flowered Magnolia and Olive tree.

References: