

WILD VINE (VITIS SILVESTRIS) IN ZAKARPATIA: AREA OF ITS DISTRIBUTION

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Among interesting finds of new species of plants in Zakarpatian flora the Wild (forest) vine takes the essential place. Existence of wild wine in conditions of Zakarpattia is known from third time period as data of neogene layers show. The first works on investigations the area of spreading *Vitis silvestris* relate to the beginning of 70 years of last century. By the chair of Botany of Biological faculty of Uzhgorod University Under leading of professor S.S.Fodor (1973) for the first time were discovered the samples of wild wine on the south slope of mountain Chorna, with is situated in Vynogradiv district of Zakarpatian region. It is reasonable to note the region is the most warm in Zakarpattia. The mean perennial temperature of air is 9.8°C. later some individual bushes of wild vine were noticed near Uzhgorod district (in the board between shores of rivers Uzh and Latorycyia). These districts are related to foothill and lowland places of region.

Wild vine founded in Zakarpattia according its property resembles Dnipro and Crimea *Vitis silvestris* (Fodor S.S.).

But primary investigation provided by botany chair have shown that separate bushes differ by more density of clusters. Beside this during that period has been discovered single specimen of old bush of intensive grows with berries and clusters, which are more twice earlier studied bushes of wild vine. According to conclusion of author this gives the base to select it as a hybrid form and shows some variety of species in conditions of Zakarpattia.

In conditions of region wild vine more frequently can be met in river valleys on alluvial l, sand hills, stone slopes, near river terraces contained stone or sand soils. In conditions of foothills *Vitis silvestris* grows between boulders on rock hills. The support for it are wild rose, sloes, forest nut and other bushes. It is reasonable to note that single plant *Vitis silvestris* in conditions of Zakarpattia were found on not standard brown soils and on the plops, where soil-creating process take place - yellow and red soil. The necessary condition for growing wild vine in such conditions - is presents of underground water. Vine is mesophytic and do not sustain even short time the lack of water.

Adventive vine plants in named above natural-climatic conditions were not found (Golinka, 1996). Representatives *V.Labrusa*, *V.Riparia* and other American hybrids were found out of industrial vine plantation or territories of old plantation. Single specimens of European varieties bushes in bad state. All this plants can be related to forms coming wild, which preserve their specimen or variety properties and are changed biologically in small degree.

Repeatedly to investigation of area of distribution of wild growing vine on the territory of Zakarpattia region sciences of Uzhgorod state University returned in the begin of 80 years of the last century expeditions organized under leading of docent biological faculty of University Golinka permit too extend our knowledge of growing zone *Vitis silvestris*. Beside Uzhgorod and Vinogradov districts single specimens of wild vine where found in Irshava (foot hill) district.

According morphological properties population *V.silvestris* is adequate to plants, which were found described from other areas their growing (Vasilchenko, 1955; Negru and others, 1965; Yanushevich, Pelyakh, 1971). In the region *Vitis silvestris* demands in two population, which by downy lives. The most found specimens this plants have web downy of low side of live and they relates to *V.v. silvestris* var typical Nege. Beside this plants having difference in form and size of cluster, size and color of berries. According to investigations of Golinka P.I.(1998) beside typical small, cone, rare consistence clusters where found branched clusters of middle size and also single with more big red berries and some have even pink colour.

By comparison *V.silvestris* with American species it can be noted that with first species in the early spring is more intensive growth of stock, but lives are undeveloped. With other species this process happen in other way: on the short stock is forming rosette with well developed leaves

beside this between this species is weekly gap (6-8 days) in faze of flowering begin, but with V.silvestris berries more early for one month then with V.labrusca.

Thus area of distribution V.silvestris in Zakarpatian region includes mainly south slopes Vigorlat-Gutinsky range from Uszgorod till Vinogradiv and is presented by single samples which grow in well achieved places.

V.silvestris in the region is natural component of flora and at present as a result of human interferetion (intensification of agriculture, cutting of bushes, fire and oth.) may disappear. It is because the save of species by vegetative generation and creation collection genofond in specially determined places is priority tasks at present.

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Опубликовано в:

It is published in:

"Development of National Programmes on Plant Genetic Resources in Southeastern Europe - Conservation of Grapevine in the Caucasus and Northern Black Sea Region". Second Project Meeting, 16-18 September 2004, Yalta, Ukraine. Book of abstracts English/Russian. Institute Vine & Wine Magarach and International Plant Genetic Resources Institute." – PP. 49-50.