

Cartographic aspects of wine growing and winemaking in Georgia

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An important outcome of the work is the assessment map of vineyards spread in Kakheti region. This cartographic work is a graphic type map, based on the administrative net, municipal level. On the map, auto-column pedagogic chart is attached to the municipal centre denomination point, with the average positive temperatures of the vegetation period (March–October) on the one hand and on the other, with positive absolute temperatures. Also, the potential benefit of the area for viticulture is based on the color of the background on the map depicts the viticulture assessment in the area of the particular municipality to determine the areas of prospective distribution of vine culture. This part of the map is reflected in a 3-step scale.

Spatial analysis of the Viticulture Zone assessment map of the Kakheti region gave us the possibility to classify the region's territories according to the viticulture development representation: 1) Gurjaani, Telavi and Kvareli municipalities 3rd. Factors: dominated by oriental and southeastern exposures; Brown type soils; Annual precipitation 800-1000 mm; Absolute negative temperatures 7°-9°; Absolute positive temperatures 17°-19°. 2) Akhmeta, Signaghi, Sagarejo and Lagodekhi municipalities - 2 ball. Factors: dominated by South-Western and Western exposures; Alluvial acid types; Annual precipitation of 600-800 mm; Absolute negative temperatures 6°-7°; Absolute positive temperatures 16°-17°. 3) Dedoplistskaro municipality - 1 ball. Factors: dominated by north-western and northern exposures; Breeze with hardwood type soils; Annual rainfall of 400-600 mm; Absolute negative temperatures 4°-6°; Absolute positive temperatures 15°-16°.

The resulting assessment of viticulture and winemaking assessment cartography in the study area - synthetic map and the appropriate geoinformation (GIS) system makes it possible to monitor cartridge content, and open, renewable system.