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## Analysis of the Development of the Viticulture Industry in ATU Gagauzia

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## **Abstract**

The development of viticulture is one of the most important agricultural tasks for ATU Gagauzia.

ATU Gagauzia is one of the main producers of grapes in Moldova, this is explained by the natural and climatic conditions, the features of the relief and soils, the traditional orientation of the population, who have the skills of viticulture and winemaking.

The developed program for the restoration and development of viticulture has the main goal of creating a modern industry for the production of grapes - high quality, competitive in the sales markets and having high economic efficiency.

The economy of ATU Gagauzia is traditionally dominated by the agro-industrial sector, which accounts for up to 70% of the region's GDP. The total area of agricultural land reaches 150 thousand hectares, of which the ownership of arable land London International Conferences, 1-3 April 2021, hosted online by UKEY Consulting and Publishing, London, United Kingdom [1]

accounts for 100 thousand, orchards and vineyards - about 26 thousand hectares. However, in the conditions of market relations and the introduction of modern technologies, the share of agriculture in the labor market is decreasing, although agriculture provides jobs for up to 20% of the economically active population of ATU Gagauzia.

In 2007, the total area of ATU Gagauzia vineyards was 13056 hectares by 2019, reduced to 7548 hectares. Thus, it can be noted that over the past 10 years there has been a decrease in areas by 1.7 times. Of the entire area of vine plantations at the present time, 4841 hectares are fruit-bearing, 2707 hectares are young. The area of uncultivated vine plantations is 539 hectares, 4197 hectares are in the stage of decommissioning and uprooting.

In recent years, the area of fruit-bearing vineyards has decreased due to the uprooting of old plantations, but due to the introduction of fruit-bearing young vineyards with a high level of cultivation agricultural technology, the yield and gross harvest of grapes gradually increased, and by 2018 it amounted to 53.70 thousand tons, with a yield of 92 ,7 c / ha, in 2019 due to dry conditions decreased and amounted to 49.98 thousand tons with a yield of 86.3 c / ha.

**Key words:** ATU Gagauzia, climate, development, grapes, soil, productivity, varieties, yield.

