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CLONAL SELECTION IN CIPULL CV, KRAPS I ZI CV, MELACAK CV AT TIRANA REGION IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The fig tree is subtropical culture, with fresh, dry and elaborate destination. We can find a lot of large number varieties with different destination, with different maturity and different forms ect. The fig tree is present in market fruit for a long time in summer season. We can find many varieties for fresh destination, some varieties dry destination, few varieties for industry.

The objectives' of this study are:

1 The value of genetic recourse of fig tree in the Tirana region.

2. To get cultivars with quality, quantity and to multiplication of varieties fig tree in Tirana region. In the market economy condition is very important to seleced elit varieties which improvement standard in the market. The request of consumer for fresh fig, dry fig and industry fig are increase always.

This study is realizated in Cipull varieties, Kraps varieties with destination fresh fruit, Melacak varieties with destination for fresh fruit and for dry fig. Is applicated scheme of selection of fig tree. In the region Ndroq is selected cultivar Kraps i zi with no 1, In the Tapiza region is selected cultivar Melacak with no 2, in the Priska region is selected cultivar Cipull with no 3. In this study is At all study are chosen10 fig fruit from 30 fruit samples., and that analyses traits fruit such are , fruit form, fruit dimension ,fruit weight , fruit cavity, ostiol, color of skin, maturity , fruit flavour, amount of seed, internal color, length of neck, dried fruit size, dried fruit firmness, resistance from environmental, resistance for diseases, resistance for transportation. The indexs are analysed statistical with method ANOVA

Keywords: Cipull cv, Kraps I zi cv, Melacak cv, selection, fruit characteristic, resistance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tirana region in Albania country is 100 m above sea – level in foot of Dajti mountain { 1611 m }, on a plan which penetrate from Tirana river. It has a surfice about 40 km. In west region between Tirana- Durres street is found a longer hill with 491 m hight, in the north region found region of Vora this, in the east region found Dajti mountain {1612 m}, in south region of Tirana found Krraba pass with 933 m above sea-level.

The region of Tirana is characterization from Mediteranean – field climate. The temperature average annual is about 16 degrees centigrades, in July medium temperature is about 26 degrees centigrades and in January is about 6 degrees centigrades. It has a hot summer and mild rains in

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winter and drought in the summer. Snow rain is disregded not for very long periods especially in Dajti mountain who snow rain are frequently 75 day in year, max hight arrive 80 cm. The climatic and soil factors have influence in the quality of fruit.. The mainly amplitude of temperature in this region make to possible exsist of a large variability of figs tree. In the economy of market is necessary production increase from day to day and improvement of fruit quality. Increase of market request for fresh fruit and industry for Tirana region is always in increase.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objectives of the study have been:

Aim of this study was: selection of best figs cultivar.

1. To evaluate of genetic recourse of fig tree in the Tirana region.

2. To get cultivar with productivity and quality traits.

This study was applicated according to scheme

I Phase – Determinate of objectives'

- Determinate of selection criters
- To selected of plots

The plants are selected in the tree over 10 year, 30 plants for eachcultivars in the different ecological zones.

II Phase

Study

- Identification of cultivars which show interes
- Observation in the years
- The first selection 5- 7 plants/ plots in depend of cultivar.

III Observervation and Selection

IV Results of the end.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study has realizated in three zones, Ndroqi , Tapize, Priske, different location, different in geographical position and different climatic position. Ndroqi is in the west of Tirana, Tapiz is in north of Tirana, Priska is in east of Tirana. Is realizated in the three cultivars such are:

1. Kraps I zi in the Ndroq zone

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2. Melacak in Tapiz zone

3. Cipull in Priska zone

In I phase is realizated objectives of value of genetic resourse of fig tree in the Tirana region for Kraps iz cv, Melacak cv, Cipull cv with traits in table 1 and table 2.

In II Phase and III phase is realizated the study of identification of cultivars which show more interes for quantity and resistence from environmental, resistence from deseases, resitence from transport.

Kraps I zi is fresh fruit which grow in Ndroqi region between Tirana – Durres street.

Latitude is 41, Longitude is 19, Elevation is 73,form of fruit is oblate, fruit is black colour , pulp of fruit is red, taste of fruit is aromatic, number of seed is low, neck is short, weight of fruit moving from 40 gr, 55 gr, 75 gr, size of fruit is medium, we selected cultivars with 75 gr which are with quality for market and with sweet taste. Weight of tree and maturity is is :

1. Maturity in June = 90 kg/tree

2. Maturity in August 60-70 kg/.tree

3. Resistance to transport is medium, resistance to environmental is medium.

The sales is not organizate but is spontan from farmer.

Melacak cv is fresh fruit which grow in Tapiza region in the North – East of Tirana– Kruja street. Latidute is 41, Longitude is 19, Elavation is 204 m over sea leval , form of fruit is pyriphorm, color of fruit is violet, pulp of fruit is pink, maturity is 11-31 August, None seed, neck is long, weight is 18 gr- 20 gr – 30 gr, we selected cultivars with 25 gr. For fresh fruit we selected fruit with 25-30 gr but for dry fruit we selected fruit with 18-20 gr. Fresh fruit taste is caramel but dry fruit taste is honey. This varieties have arrived in Tirana from Shkodra.

1. Maturity in August = 90kg/tree

Drying period is 10 days, color of dry fig is light green, texture of fruit is medium. Resistance to transportation is medium, Resistance conditions is medium

Cipull cv is fresh fruit which grow in Priska region near Dajti mountain in Priska zones, Latidude is 31, Longitude is 19, Elavation is 850 m over sea leval , form of fruit is spheric, color of fruit is green, pulp of fruit is dark red, maturity in September-October, low seed, neck is short, weight is 30gr 40 gr, this cultivar is different for in different zones, when is near of Tirana region the fruit are ripe in 15-30 August and weight is 60-80 gr, when Cipull cv is near Dajti mountain the fruit are ripe is in 20 September 15 October and weight is 30 gr – 40 gr, are resistance from low temperature, early autumn frosts, are with sweet taste. Resistance to transportation is good. We selected cultivar which maturity in 20 September- 15 October is good.

Maturity is October = 70 kg/tree

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In the last study from fig tree which are selected for each cultivars, Kraps izi, Melacak, Cipull are getting sample and are planted there in collection of Valias, experimental field of Agriculture University. For each varieties 5 fig/tree, now are in growing.

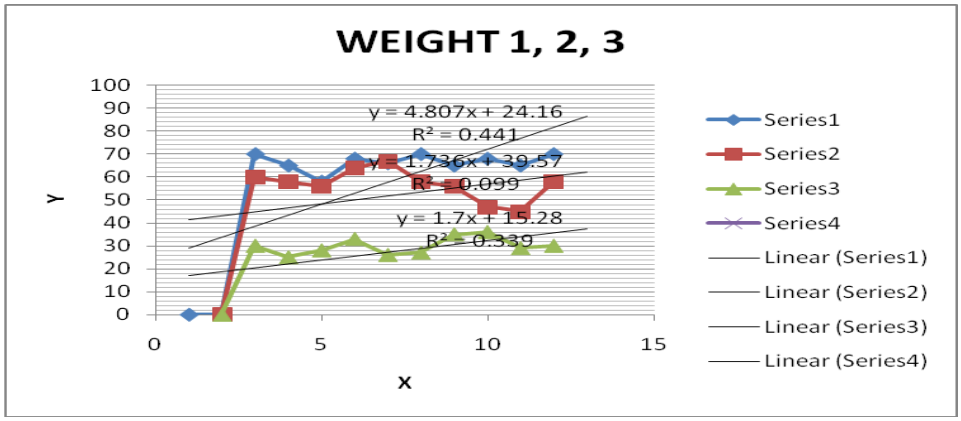
Table 1 Agronomical and technological 2003 - 2008

Cultivar	Fruit shape	Fruit weight {g}	Fruit length {cm}	Fruit width {cm }	Skin color	Pulp color	Yield kg/tree
Kraps I zi	Oblate	70	3.2	3.3	black	Red	70
Melacak	Pyriphorm	30	3	2.9	green	Pink	90
Cipull	Spheric	60	4	3.8	green	Dark red	70

Table 2 Selected characteristics of the tree fig varieties used in the trial

Variety	Number of production	Maturity of period	Fruit use
Kraps I zi	2	1.28/6 2.15/8	Fresh
Melacak	1	25/8-30/8	Fresh, Dry
Cipull	1	20/9-15/10	Fresh

Graph no 1: Kraps I zi {2 production} 2. Melacak 3. Cipull



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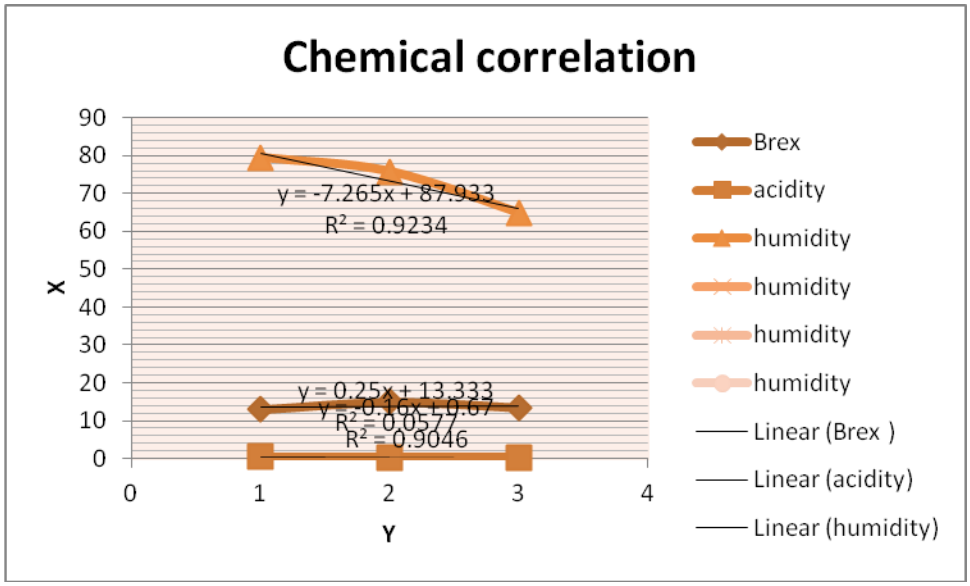
From statistical analysis it is noticed that quantitative variability is different for different cultivators. This has to do with the productivity that is different, the time of the colony and the genotype itself. For 1. The regression link is good but not too strong, 2 is strong, 3 is good near the fort. 1. There is an inherent genetic correlation that is two times.

Graph no 2: Chemical correlation



Three cultivars which are selected are very good for fresh consume, chemical indexs exposed qualitative traits which are in the standard for market. Melacak cultivars is more fresh consume than dry consume is statistical confirm.

4.CONCLUSION

To Multiplication of material selected for collection.

To Documentation, information and recommendation for application.

To selected others cultivar fig tree which have show interes for market.

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