THE DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE THROUGH THE REQUIREMENTS PRISM OF GREEN ECONOMY

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The primary imperative of the sustainable development of the wine sector is to obtain high production, with low consumption of resources, in conditions of increased economic efficiency and the use of technological links that contribute to reducing energy consumption. High quality wine derivatives can be ensured, if three main factors are taken into account: the genotype (variety), location of the plantation (soil and climatic conditions) and applied technology (cultivation and processing).

The intraspecific genotypes have a wide capacity for use, but at the same time do not ensure the overcoming of climate change barrier. That is why, taking into account the functionality of genotypes and the use of technical algorithms and interspecific hybridization methods, more plastic rhizogenic interspecific genotypes should be created in terms of their adaptation to climate change, with beneficial repercussions on the sustainable development of the wine sector. As a result of crossing *V. vinifera* L. with *M. rotundifolia* Michx. were obtained and identified interspecific vine genotypes that allow the expansion of the vine cultivation area to the northern areas, while reducing the number of chemical treatments, which will contribute to obtaining ecological products and will improve environmental protection. The rhizogenic interspecific genotypes have an early period of grape ripening, can be multiplied by cuttings, without grafting, thus obtaining rhizogenic propagating material that contributes to reducing the costs of setting up vineyards.

They were approved as table grape varieties like: "Malena", "Nistreana" and "Algumax" and grape varieties for fresh consumption and processing: "Augustina", "Alexandrina" and "Amethyst". By creating plantations, will contribute to the extension of the area to the northern limit of vine cultivation.

Keywords: area, genotype, green economy, viticulture.

