

# Gali Association for Animal Production (GAAP -2004)

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## Gali District

### Conflict zone

**Territory:** 1003 sq.km.

**District centre:** Gali



**Gali** district is located in Abkhazia, west Georgia. Abkhazia is a country-resort, being located on the Black Sea coast, in the bottom of the Caucasus high mountains. Caucasian range of mountains is the main part of it's territory. At the being of 20<sup>th</sup> century it was developing as the resort. It had no equal in ex-Soviet Union till the starting of Georgian –Abkhazian conflict in 1990s. Sea spaces, subtropical plants, tea, citrus and tobacco plantations, dense forests, water-abundant rivers and Caucasus peaks give Abkhazia incredible beauty. Here is a unique climate because it's very close to the Caucasian mountain range. The world's northeast subtropical territories are famous by long, hot, not dry summer, not long, mild winter, where the temperature is lower than +10°C. This factor, and also the existence of medical sources, determined the fortune of this excellent country. North-east part of Gali District is mountainous but South-west - lowland plain. Forest and bushes occupy more than 70% of the total territory.

**Climate:** warm, moist subtropical, in the mountains – moist, moderate from warm to cold.

**Average temperature:** in subtropical zone from 4 – to 7°C, in the mountains - 2°C in January, 22-24°C and 18 - 16°C in July.

**Average annual precipitations:** 1300- 1500 mm on lowland and hills, 2000-2400mm – in the mountains. In the seaside 250-300 days in a year are warm.

**Soil:** There are boggy, subtropical, red-ground and yellow-ground soils on lowlands and hills. In the mountains (to 1700m.) are humus and nut-brown forest soils, but higher-turf and turf-peaty mountain – meadow soil.

### **Plants**

Here are 200 kinds of plants. Forrest occupies 55% of the total territory. In the zone of Black seaside (cereals and others), in the valleys-deciduous forests are oak, chestnut tree, hombeam. Grove of relic Pitsunda Pine-tree is survived on the cape Pitsunda. In the mountains there are beech forests, but higher – fir ones. From 2000m and higher there are sub-alpine, alpine meadows and rocky plans.

### **Animals**

In the forests there are: bears, boars, trots, red deer, roe, Caucasian goat. In the high mountain regions – chamois, Caucasian black grouse, on the lowland – jackal; In the river are lakes-traut, salmon, sazan, zander and others. Reserves – Ritsa, Gumista and Pitsunda.

## Agriculture

There were cattle breeding and hog-breeding farm in all villages still the armed conflict began. Poultry and bee-breeding were developed. Bee-breeding occupied one of the leading places in the district. Agricultural lands occupy 4,2% of the Gali District territory. From this 1, 8% are pastures, 1% are plough – sowing lands. The territory of perennial plant composes 13 thousand hectare.

### Number of Livestock in Gali district

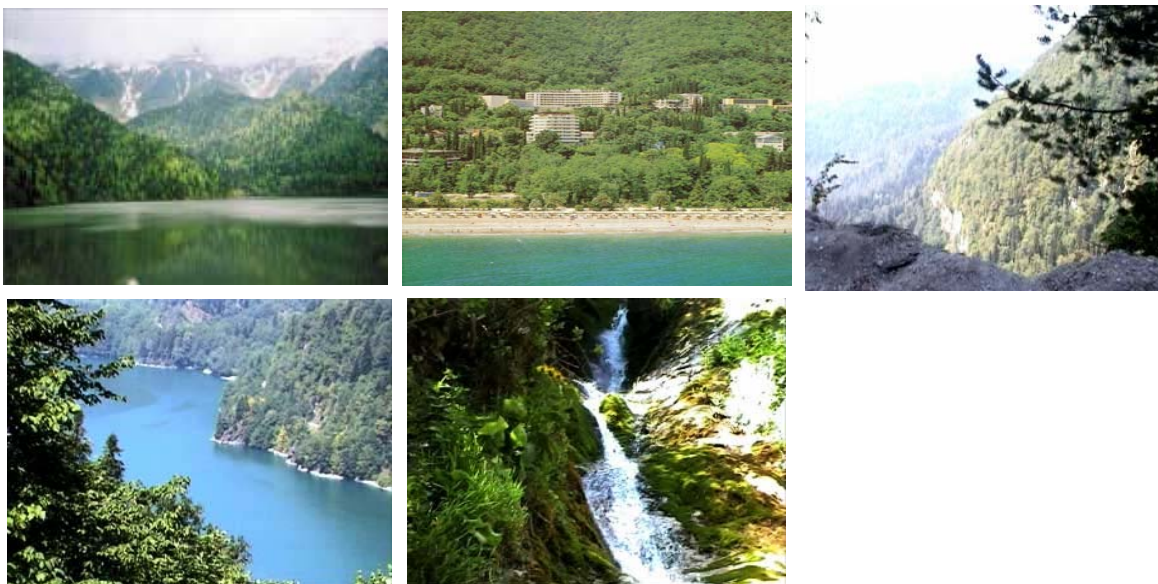
**Agriculture Ministry of Georgia and Department of Statistics have not possessed above-mentioned information.**

However conflict situations, Farmers are gradually returning to the traditional activity. There are small household farms, where the livestock of Agriculture animals is 5-8. From cattle species the following ones are conserved: Megruli red, hogs – Abkhazeti hog, poultry – hen, turkey, duck, and bees – the World's best specie of Georgian mountain grey bee of Abkhazian population.

### Photo gallery (Gali District)



### Abkhazia



### Problems

The pastures and plough –sowing lands were wholly damaged during the period of armed conflict. The majority of them were killed and stolen. Nowadays small amount of population and refugees in Gali district are farmers. There a disastrous situation in the district's Animal breeding sector. The animals were not even gone under veterinary inspection during 10 years. Nothing is done for rehabilitation and development of Genetic Resources.

### Partnership

Gali District farmers established **Gali Association for Animal Production (GAAP)** in 2004.

GAAP has close collaboration with Georgian National Association for Animal production (GNAAP).