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Biomorphological Analysis and Geographical Spreading of the Vegetation of the Particularly Protected Natural Areas

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Abstract
There has been held inventarization of the particularly protected natural areas (Goy-Gol National Park, Eldar Pines State Natural Reservation, Garayazy State Natural Reservation, Korchay State Natural Reservation) in the west of Azerbaijan. The process was held after the status of the areas has been changed in the state level for the first time. At the result there have been determined 106 families, 467 genus and 1200 species in the particularly protected natural areas. The article deals with the systematical, aerological and bio-ecological analysis of the vegetation.

Keywords: flora, systematic, areologic, biomorf, family, genus, species

1. Introduction

One of the characteristic features for the particularly protected areas (Goy-Gol National Park, Eldar Pines State Natural Reservation, Garayazy State Natural Reservation, Korchay State Natural Reservation) is that there are specific biomorphs in each area. This gives chances to use these areas as biological polygons that cover the demands of the International Biological Programs. The biomorphs in the biological polygons have been chosen as experience objects. By the help of the experience objects, it is possible to determine and prognosticate succeccias in the agro-ecosystem. (1, 2)

Bio-morphological groups of the particularly protected areas vegetation are given in the table 1.

Biomorphological groups							
Particularly protected natural areas	Perennial grass	Biennial grass	Annual grass	Biennial/ Annual grass	Trees	Bushes	Half bushes
Gey-Gel N. Park	495	23	15	8	27	54	6
Eldar Pines State Nat.Reservation	334	21	75	13	20	54	8
Garayazi State Nat. Reservation	221	9	68	7	13	48	2
Korchay State Nat. Reservation	192	11	86	10	9	43	5

Analysis of bimorphs shows that perennial grass covers a great deal of the territory in most of the protected areas. In the desert and field landscapes of Eldar Pines State Natural Reservation, Garayazi State Natural Reservation and Korchay State Natural Reservation the percentage of the annual grass is high. The Eldar Pines State Natural Reservation and Gey-Gel National Park are rich in mountain cserophyts and the percentage of annual grass is high in these areas. Out ot 1200 species of the Lower Caucasus (Musayev, Fataliyev, 2004) we can meet 638 species (52, 2%) in the Gey-Gel National Park and 362 species (30, 1 %) in the Korchay State Natural Reservation. Out of 1200 species that spread in the high plateaus we can meet 536 species (45%) in the Eldar Pines State Natural Reservation and 368 species (30, 2%) in the Garayazi State Natural Reservation (1.4.5.7).

Observations show that the effect of the reservation regime is many sided. Mezomorph transformations are observed in the subalpine meadows of the Gey-Gel National Park, 2300-2600 m higher sea level (6.8.9).

The reservation regime creates chances for the development of the rhizomatous grain plants in the field ecosystems. Mezomorph transformation of the field plants is the result of disorder of

the biogeocenoz condition balance. So, there must be equal balance among all components of the reservation ecosystems. Certainly the reservation regime also needs the scientifically based care of people.

There have been determined the reasons of the mezamorph transformations. It is clear that transformations depend on the meteorology, the soil condition, the direction and speed of the sucsessias. Late, dry and cold spring isn't available for the rhizomatous grain plants (Garayazi State Natural Reservation). Cold and humid spring is available for the meadows (Gey-Gel National Park). Warm and humid spring is available for all the plants, as well as, for the rhizomatous grain plants (Eldar Pines State Natural Park).

We should note that, according to the botanical standpoints Azerbaijan is one of the rich regions of the Caucasus. The rich flora and colorful vegetation of our republic is connected with the difference of physical-geographical and historical-natural conditions, also of the flora formation under the effect of the other floristic areas (6.9).

The analyses show that, the time and place features of the particularly protected areas play an important role on formation of the biomorphs. To determine these features, the flora of the researched areas has been analyzed according to the areal types.

Geographical areal type composition of the particularly protected natural areas (According to Grossheym 1936).

Areal type	Number of species	Number by %
Ancient	32	2,6
Boreal	352	29,2
Bozgir	402	33,2
Cserophit	109	9,4
Desert	94	7,7
Caucasus	160	13,2
Adventiv	21	1,7
Cosmopolit	7	0,5
Unknown	31	2,5

It is clear from the table 2 that, the flora of the particularly protected areas are included into 9 areal types. As seen in the floristic spectrum the field species (420), the boreal species (352), the Caucasus species (160), the cserophit species (109) are more by number. The Bozgir areal species taking higher place in the flora, situation of the Eldar Pines and Garayazi State Natural reservations in the Bozgir plateau, high number of the boreal species, and the localization of the boreal species in the Gey-Gel National Park are the results of protection. The place of the Caucasus areal type in the spectrum is connected with protection of the aftoxton species in the refigiums of the particularly protected areas. The cserophit species place in the geographical spectrum is connected with replacing the natural floristic complexes by the secondary origin mountain cserophit plants. The place of the desert areal type species (94) in the spectrum is the result of unpractical use of fitocenoses for a long time, salinization, demutation and resalinization. The number of the desert species also can be connected with the Korchay State Natural reservation species. At the result of the geographical analysis, there has been determined that the flora of the particularly protected natural areas has been formed at the result of protecting of the ancient species (32), migration and species formation.

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