PP-139

Biodiversity and Protection of the Hairless Liquorice Species (*Glycyrrhiza* L.)

R.NURIEV, A.QASIMOVA
Ganja State University
Ganja,H.Aliyev avenue,427
afaqqasimova@bk.ru

Aim of the study: Environmental condition and the biological characteristics which estimates fortitude of the ecosystem. Main biodiversity, their genetic diversity, diversity of ecosystems and landscapes, acclimatization of different species, to cause qualitative change of ecosystem, also to offer create fit food, medicine, paint, ether, adornment phitosenosis which are formed as a result of the effect of the historical evolution

Material and Methods: To study biodiversity of the sweet licorice in the Azerbaijan and world flora; Role of the licorice plant in medical sphere and in different spheres of the national economy is shown.Biodiversity is on of the objective factors evaluating the sustainability of the environment and the ecosystem. Biological diversity is richness, diversity and processes taking place in the life. Here include diversity of living organisms, their genetic differences, as well as differences of groups of organisms, ecosystems and landscapes.All of the above levels of biological diversity are formed a single system closely linked to one another, for example: a decrease of genetic diversity at a result of breakdown of species's area causes destruction of species and decreasing biological diversity of the region.

Results: Considering, acclimatization of separate species, is causing the change of quality of ecosystem thus, the species adapting to climate are growing rapidly and failure other types not to find its natural enemies in a new location. In this case, acclimatization is reduced the biological diversity.The fertility and having different environmental conditions of Azerbaijan naturehas created favorable condition for generation of food, medicine, dyes, essential oil, ornamental plants phitosenos which formed as a result of long-running historical geological evolution, rich in content very complex biochemical compounds. The plant kingdom is a source of food of the power of a healthy life for people. Strengthening the country's economic power closed with the organic plant materials. Fabacea legumes s part of the flora of the world covers more than 600 sort and more then 1200 species. These species consisting of grass, shrubs and trees are spread throughout the world.18 species of liquorice are spread at part of the world flora. 12 species are found in the former Soviet Union, 8 species in Azerbaijan. Sweet liquorice- *Glycyrrhiza glabra* is the most common of them. This half perennial shrubs has a large underground root system. Many small side are separated from the sides of main roots. Various origin ingredients of roots and rhizomes is precious the liquorice.Bodies are flat, a little arm-branched, the height of it reaches to 60-80, sometimes 100 cm.As a result of the researches it was defined that, sweet licorice is highly evaluated in the medical sphere as a pasture plant. The plant is of high significance as Lucerne plant for its nourishment importance.

Keywords: genetic, ecosystem, areal, evolution, biochemical, fitosenoz, protein