

Bioecological Characteristics of *Draba* L. Genus Spreaded in the Rocks and Debris of the North-Eastern Part of Lesser Caucasus

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Aim of the study: The article deals with species composition, distribution patterns and bioecological features of *Draba* L. genus spreaded in the rocks and debris of the north-eastern part of Lesser Caucasus. *Draba* L. genus has a special place in rock and debris planting. 300 species spread in the Earth atmosphere. 13 species of it are known in the flora of Azerbaijan.

Materials and methods: The study material is the species of *Draba* L. genus spreaded widely in the rocks and debris of the north-eastern part of Lesser Caucasus and gained good matches in these areas. A.A. Grossheym's "Flora of Caucasus" (1950-67), "Flora of Azerbaijan" t. 8 (1961) and A.M. Əsgərov's "Review of the flora of Azerbaijan" (2010), "Review of the flora of Caucasus" t. 3 (2008) have been used in the assignment and naming of plants. The 100m² sample areas have been considered appropriate for the rock and debris planting. But the size of the sample areas changed, depending on the rock sloping. Vegetation natural boundaries are described in the absence of the ability to set 100m² example areas. Description of the sample areas on the separate special forms or general notebook have been as follows: the geographical position of the Earth, condition of the ending (relief, slope's inclination and height, hydration status), the physical condition of the ending (gravel, moving, stones, attrition rate, etc.); complete floristic list is made. Abundance of species on the vegetation projective cover Drude scale is said in this list. The plant has been dug out in the sample areas to determine its life – form and its morphology described.

Results: The 4 species of the genus *Draba* L. have been found in the study area. Structural features of populations of the Siliquosa *Draba* species have been studied: Latent - (sprout, juvenile) its fruit grows at the end of June/early July. Its seeds' colour is light purple. Generative - lobed leaves - 0,4-0,5sm, width - 0,3sm, hipokotil - 1,5-1,7sm, light green, threadlike roots, 0,7-1sm. True leaves with 115sm length and 0,205 sm width appear in juvenile plant. Featherlike leaves are shaped in the immature stage. Leaves - 3-3.5 cm and wide - 0.6 cm. *Drabasiliquosa* M. Bieb. Virgin-leaves fully form (length 4,5cm, wide 0,7cm). Generative - young individuals are characterized with 1-2 floral axis. The length of the leaves 3,5 cm, wide 1,5 cm. In the old individuals the amount of arrows carrying the flower increase and the leaves of the flower base 5,6-6,2 cm, wide 2,5-2,7cm. Senil - dried leaves are in the small biometric size and bending down becoming colourless. The spreaded kinds of genus in the research area : Fam: Brassicaceae Burnett (=Cruciferae Juss.). Genus: *Draba* L. *D. brunii* Pholia Stev. (= *D. globiphora* Ledeb.) Needle rooted, perennial, 3-8 sm, blossoming V-VI months. Hemikriptophit, Iran-Turan. (Sp.) In Gadabay alpine zone Has been described in Azerbaijan. Hemixerophit, heliophit, xamophitobligate; decorative. *D. siliquosa* Bieb. Needle rooted, perennial, 5-10cm, VI-VIII. Hemikriptophit, Caucasus. (Pl.) Khoshbulaq, (2000-2800 m) Caucasus. Needle rooted, perennial, 5-10cm, VI-VIII. *D. incompta* Stev. Needle rooted, perennial, 5-10 cm, VI-VIII. Hemikriptophit, Caucasus. (Pl.) Khoshbulaq, alpine zone. Azerbaijan. *D. mollissima* Stev. Needle rooted, perennial, 5-10 cm, VI-VIII. Hemikriptophit, Caucasus. (Pl.) Khoshbulaq, alpine zone. Azerbaijan.

Key words: Rock, debris, family, genus, kind, population.