

The Biodiversity and Genesis of the Garayazi State of Natural Reserve

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Aim of the study: After changing status of The Garayazi State Reserve in the state level in 2003 for the first time there has been made the inventory of formation of flora. As the result of literature data and field research materials there have been determined 73 families, 229 genera and 379 species in Garayazi Reserve.

Materials and methods: There was used itinerary and stationary methods for the research. At the same time there was used floristic, botanical-geography, areology, statistical methods. Researching of area (water system, land cover, relief) collected environmental information about the facts and conducted geobotanical studies. At the working of collected herbaria materials there was used the determinants and internet websites "Флора Азербайджана", "Определитель растений Кавказа", "Флора Кавказа", "Флора СССР", "Flora of Turkey" etc. The names of taxa, nomenclature changes in the works «Международный кодекс ботанической номенклатуры», S.K. Çerepanova, "Конспект флоры Кавказа" and "Нахçıван MR florasının taksonomik spektri" and «International Code of Botanical Nomenclature» classification and types of region.

Materials and methods: The Garayazi State Natural Reserve is located in the North West of Republic, on the bank of the Kur river in Agstafa region. For the protection of riparian forests and restoration the banks of the Kur river The Garayazi State Natural Reserve created in 4855 hectare area in 1978. The area of the reserve was enlarged to 9658 hectare in 2003. The forests of Garayazi and the field of the Garayazi are the main complexes of the reserve. Both banks of the Kur river are covered the forests of tugai of the Garayazi reserve. As the result of literature data and field research materials there have been determined 73 families, 229 genera and 379 species in Garayazi Reserve.

Results : The floristic spectrum of the Garayazi reserve *Poaceae* (36 növ), *Fabaceae* (29), *Rosaceae* (25), *Caryophyllaceae* (23), *Lamiaceae* (21), *Asteraceae* (19), *Ranunculaceae* (13), *Brassicaceae* (12), *Scrophyllaceae* (10), *Chenopodiaceae* (9), *Polygonaceae* (9), *Papaveraceae* (9), *Apiaceae* (7) families are playing a decisive role 58.6 % of the flora of the reserve. There are 157 species (41.4 %) belong to 60 families. On average there are 5.2 species in every family and 1.6 species in every genera. *Araceae*, *Asphodelaceae*, *Smilacaceae*, *Dioscoreaceae*, *Iridaceae*, *Juglandaceae*, *Betulaceae*, *Corylaceae*, *Cannabaceae*, *Santalaceae*, *Ceratophyllaceae*, *Tamaricaceae*, *Rutaceae*, *Anacardiaceae* and etc. the genera was presented only one species. We think the Arctic III age flora has taken its origin from the Turgay type flora. The Turgay flora has completely surrounded the Caucasian areas in the III period. But the Arctic Alpine types could spread widely in the investigation territory in the upper Pliocene Age. In general, the history of the flora and the development of the landscape is connected with the geomorphological history of the flowering plants. The dry climate in the Caucasian territory lasted for a long time. Those arid areas were available for development of some xerophilic species. Arctoalpine and antractics species could enter the flora in the Middle of the Chalk Age. In the Caucasus remainders of the flowering plants of the late Chalk Ages show that all four XMOTE plants cover were formed in the middle of the Chalk Age. The remainders of the *Populus* and *Platanus* show that the flora of the Garayazi State Natural Reserve was formed in this period.

Keywords: Genesis, family, species, genera, flora.