PP-203

The Flora Biodiversity of Ravines of theShamkirriver Basin

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Aim of the study: Ravines are common for the most natural geographic areas the north eastern of the Little Caucasus. The ravines are formed as a result of linear erosion and human economic activity. This process involves extensive areas. Theref ore, identification of ravines, species composition, use effective and restoration are the actual problems for the development of measure. In this regard, the main of the work is the detection of the ravines of Shamkir region, flora biodiversity of the ravines, the study of species composition and reproduction, the features of Sinantropization processes of various sintaksons of ravine vegetation and evalution of the intensity; the classification of vegetation ravine; Effective use for the protection of biodiversity vegetative ravine consists of the action plan and restoration.

Materials and methods: There was used itinerary and stasionar methods for the research. At the same time there was used areoloji, ecological, systematic methods.The object of research is the vegetation ravines system of the basin of the Shamkir river. It was obvious that, there are erosion forms which differ from each other in the different slopes throughout the basin of the Shamkir river.The small temporary streams are formed in the slopes as a result of snow and rain. As a result leaner erosion and relief comes down the ravine is formed. As a result of fragmentation of elements and les sprecipitation of atmosphere rainfalls the climate adapts to this. Vegetation is disappearing as a result of the formation of ravines.At the same time the forms of ravines depend on space of relief. The ravines form different periods are differ sharp to the according to the characteristics.The ravines of the Pleistosen period are attributed to the ravines which there are enough humidity, less heat and less vegetation. The main factor of Pleosten ravines is multi year freezes and indoor vegetation. Perennial frozen air is a cause form of in door plants. Holocen espurs related to the development of indoor vegetation.This kind of ravinesis not size of ploestonravines.

Results: The less development, pearshaped river basins are dominated in the area of the research.The characteristic single-storey ravines are typical for the convex and convex concave denudation relief.There is intense forms of erosion in the watershed basins.They arise as a result of the temporary river flows.These forms differ with their morphology, appearance and the dynamics. The characteristic ravines depthis 22-23 m, widthis 12 m in the basin of the Shamkir river. In some cases, ravines are formed in the 3-40 gradient of slope. These ravines form freelance girdle. The natural regeneration ot the vegetation goes very low levels in the ravines. During the first year of afforest the sufficiency humidity is cover all th e vegetation period in the ravines. In subsequent years, from the starting the second phase of summer, the required humidity of the plant is less than 80-100 cm. In the first year of the afforest, in all parts of the ravines have been observed high germination. In later years, relatively becomes weaker. Restoration with seed is less effective. Only in the favorable years satisfactory results were obtained in the shady parts of the slopes. Restoration of the ravines white acacia, elm, ash, oak, hawthorn, maple, hips give the best results. It is advisable to use of birch, poplar and ash-tree especially in the northern slopes. Interms of economic and forestry it is important the selection of afforest technology of ravines.

Keywords*:* ravine, vegetation, flora, plants, anthropogenic.