



## Formation and distribution of wetland vegetation in the specially protected natural areas of the Small Caucasus

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### Abstract

Vegetation of Specially Protected Areas is unsystematic in classification and includes flora and vegetation. The area is characterized by swamps, reed forests, sedges and horsetails. High mountain areas of the Small Caucasus are surrounded by rivers and deep valleys. These areas are characterized by intrazonal vegetation. Deep ravines form along the Kura River. As a result of the overflow of the Kura River, new islands are formed on the river. Due to favorable weather conditions, trees and shrubs form on these islands very soon. In recent times, the Tugai species of forests are formed on the islands. Along with the intrazonal plants, small migratory species are found in the Small Caucasus.

**Keywords:** intrazonal, species, swamp, subasar, chapter, gender

### Introduction

The problem of balanced use of vegetation is closely related to the study of plant resources. Specific areas of the Small Caucasus are covered by wetlands, water, meadows and tea plants, and this creates an intrazonal plant in that area. In the mountaintops, peat moss, soil combs, and shrubs and bushes in the hills (*Millium effusum*, *Capparis herbacea*, *Sedum pallidum*, *Frangula alnus*, *Datisca cannabina*). The marshes are richer with grass. In these areas, the shrubs belonging to the Phragmites are formed near the shore. Multiple lakes are surrounded by wetlands such as *Stachus palustris*, *Geranium palustre*, *Cardamine uliginose*, *Equisetum palustre*, *Sparganium erectum*, *Poa palustris*, *Carex cespitosa*, *C. diandra* and so on. *Juncus inflexus*, *J. konglomeratus*, *J. conpressus*, *Tupha latifolia*, *T. angustifolia*, *Carex vulpina*, *C. polphulla*, *P. hordeistichos*, *P. diluta* and others. Certain rows of gender formed. Water plants are found in lakes and rivers such as *Potamogeton lucens*, *P. pectinalis*, *P. pusillis*, *P. nodosus*, *Lemna minor*, *L. trisulca species* <sup>[1, 2]</sup>. The salt marshes and the plant of the desert zones are adapted to strong saline conditions. These are *Salicornia*, *Carex diluta*, *Juncus gerardii*, *Lactarius rufus* and other halophytes.

Areas of river are usually surrounded by grass and shrubs and poplar, alder, white poplar trees. Small woods or shrubs of river valleys are called mourning. Often, grain- colorful herbs grass are formed in the valleys of the river. Most of them are moist and bogged. Carmel, *Calamagrostis*, *Deschampsia* species of this kind grow on that grass.

The following patterns are observed in the distribution of intrazonal plant. It is impossible to imagine the world of swamp vegetation herb without having to get acquainted with its separate representatives. Coniferous mosses constitute the main source of high marshes and play a major role in the increase of peat deposits. Highland marshes are selected by their bright colors. Plants that grow in more humid areas are either light green or grayish. Colorful algae form a carpet of eye-catching colors and unusual colors. These plants, which are formed by algae, increase

the separation of the wetlands. The rigid mode of mineral nutrition in aggregate substrates makes it possible for some flowering plants to nourish nitrogen, phosphorus and other elements - in insidious ways - to eat insects.

The main part of the Highland marshes are representatives of 2 closest chapters - *Vaccinium Vitis idaea* (*Marcilla*) and *Ericaceae* (*spaghetti*).

*Vaccinium uliginasum* (carrageen) of Cowberry and *Oxycoccus* (*cabbage*) berries are widely spread in. Nightshade more and more have gained popularity. In the wetland, it is more common in humid forests and mucus (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). Broom columns are lactose for *Ledum palustre*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calluna wetlands*. These plants are called bushes due to their tiny size. Plants are composed of internal wooden, surface hardened cork. There are no sucking fringes in the roots of these shrubs; these fibers are replaced by branched root mushroom fibers. This is called microorganisms. These fibers also ask for juice from the soil containing nutrients. If you have a detailed understanding of the Highlands marshes - *Vaccinium uliginasum*, *Oxycoccus*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Ledum palustre*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calluna* -It is impossible to note that they are capable of reducing evaporation by different methods. Most of the swamp shrubs are evergreen and differ by their own keromorphic structures. These leaves, which are signs of xeromorphism, are thick, solid, and the mouth is protected by these or other means. These fibers also ask for juice from the soil containing nutrients. If you have a detailed understanding of the Highlands marshes - *Vaccinium uliginasum*, *Oxycoccus*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Ledum palustre*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calluna* -It is impossible to note that they are capable of reducing evaporation by different methods <sup>[4]</sup>. Most of the swamp shrubs are evergreen and differ by their own keromorphic structures. These leaves, which are signs of xeromorphism, are thick, solid, and the mouth is protected by these or other means. In order to reduce their steaming, they are loaded with more leaf cellulose and the leaves are

covered with Andromeda - wax layer, *Ledum palustre* - with scrubbed felt. The *Calluna vulgaris* is protected by leaves which joint to the pipe. Even scented oily smell from *Ledum* bush reduces steaming.

The basis of the marshes of Plain is the species of *Carex* (gum).

There are many types of *Carex* genus. They are spread everywhere except Antarctica. These are the usual representatives of various forests, meadows, and wild vegetation communities. *Carex* species are also spread in the mountains. *Carex* species, mostly in plain marshes, are the major part of the grassland. *Carex* is a characteristic triangular body and long-term plant. Flowers are so much adapted in the dust through the wind that their floral composition is weakened.

Among the swampy phytocenosis is the richly dumped forest plantation. Here, the tree and herb are spread in the plant. Grass is distinguished by its unique ecological elegance. Some of the forested areas are listed in areas rich in green moss and humid grass. There are some ponds or small lakes in these areas. In small quantities of mineral food, traces of isolated plants are also found. The soil is completely bogged, but the conditions for the presence of wooden layers are more favorable.

Here the height of the trees is usually 15 to 20 cm. They also differ in appearance. There poplar, alder, white poplar trees grow. Because of the variety of herbs, the herbs are no longer left behind. Here are the types of *Equisetum*, *Veronica*, *Poa*, *Galium*, *Carex* breeds and so on. Ends Rarely, forest and swamp species are adapted to one another. In wetlands, it is the only wet plant. Here are the types of *Equisetum* and *Carex* genus [3].

Meadows and forests - The basis of plantation is the interchangeable ecological dynamic community in the expansion of the wet territory over time. Naturally, this range cannot be fully spread in a concrete field of a subassembly. There are splinters in the rivers.

Areas of water meadows extend along the river coast and waterfalls, interchangeably with areas of water forests, extending in the form of a broad strip. These grasses are covered with colorful grasses after the floodwater concentration and fall. There are many other *Sanguisorba officinalis*, *Lepidium campestre*, *Geranium lucidum*, *Malvella nicaeensis*, *Daucus carota*, *Ononis arvensis* and other plants. Areas of water meadows are now used as a complete crop. The river valleys have a hydrophilic network. There are many small and medium sized lakes that combine with each other through streams and river beds.

As in many areas of the globe, the surface of the study area is equal and non-surface relief. Relief defines the appearance of the earth by strongly affecting all the components of nature. The formation of the relief depends on various factors. The most important of these is water erosion. One of the most important forms of erosion of relief associated with water flows is ravines.

In this area, temporary streams are formed as a result of snow and rainfall on the slopes. Linear erosion occurs and as a result of relief fall there is formed ravines. Climate is adapted to it as a result of fragmentation and less

precipitation. As a result of the formation of cages, the vegetation is lost. are formed. First, the ravines are small, there is no plant, It stays at the maximum depth and turns into the rock.

The dimensions are very different. From 10 m to 1 km, the depth is 1-2, 30-40 m. [5] A few precautions should be taken to prevent it. Such slopes cannot be plowed, the plants and grass layers cannot be touched. Meliorativ measures prevent premature erosion. It is important to plant trees and grass on the coast and the slopes. Anti-erosion measures are carried out in the spring. In the autumn forest seedlings are being implemented.

In the floristic complex of intrinsic herbaceous forage crops do not occupy a large place. *Saxifraga colenatiana*, *S. juniperifolia*, *S. flagellaris*, *Draba bryoides*, *D. cabra*, *Sempervivum pumila*. *Andrsace barbula* and others are important in feed balance. Unsystematic grazing in many cases contributes to poorer grassland and harmful and poisonous plants to the slopes erosion.

Inside the intrinsic herbaceous plants include wild apple, pear, sallow thorn, medlar, currant as well as *Ribes biebersteini*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Rubus buschiana*, *Amelanchier ovalis* and others. There are plants that are used as food. The grass plants are in danger of diminishing genetic because they are not used by the local population. Many plant groups are found in species rich in alkaloids, glucosides, safonins, lavanides, coumarins and herbs. *Artemisia absinthium*, *A. splendens*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Delphinium caucasicum*. *Onosma caucasica*, *Corydalis marschalliana*, *Papaver lisae*, *Primula*, *Pulsatilla*, *Seseli petraeum*, *Taxus baccata*, *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Fumaria schleicheri*, *Valeriana tillifolia* and others.

Many species of Rosaceae (Rosaceae), Pascalis (Fabeaceae), Onagrarians (Onograceae), Cappadocia (Grassulaceae) are honey-bearing plants. *Juniperus oblone* and *J. sabina*, *Peucedanum ruthenicum*, *Lilium monadelphium*, *Abies nordmanniana*. *Carum caucasicum*, *Thymus marschallianus*, are the most common oily plants.

Intrazonal plant also contains poisonous and harmful plants. *Ranunculus*, *Papaver*, *Corydalis*, *Euphorbia*, *Pedicularis*, *Scrophularia* are toxic plants.

*Convolvus*, *Cirsium*, *Atriplex*, *Lappula* and other species are found on eroded slopes.

Apparently, in intrazonal ecosystems are also found important plants food, feed, honey, vitamins, essential oils, ornaments and so on. By using them efficiently, the balance of natural color may be preserved [6, 7].

Intrinsic plantation is a natural-floristic complex that holds its own place in the vegetation of the Small Caucasus. Protection of rare species of these complexes in specially protected natural areas (Goygol National Park, Garayazi, Korchay, Eldar Sham State Nature Reserve) is also organized, and permanent monitoring of populations is considered appropriate.

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