

The Role Of The Specially Protected Natural Territories Of The Small Caucasus In The Protection Of Ancient Relics

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Abstract - It is substantiated that in some Specially Protected Natural Areas of the Small Caucasus (Goygol National Park, Eldar Shamligi, Garayazi, Korchay State Nature Reserves), III period relics, relics of Ice age (pleistocene), relics post-ice age (xerothermine). The III period relics include 25 families and 78 species of 32 gender in the special protected natural areas. According to the number of species were represented, Brassica (7) species, Saxifraga (4) species, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Rosaceae (3) species, Caryorhyllaceae, Papaveraceae (2) species. 11 families are represented in one species.

Key words-relic; pleistocene; xerothermine; stubborn; phytocenosis.

Relicts are the species that have played an important role in the modern vegetation, adapting to the new habitat and in the form of monuments of the ancient geological periods. They are spread around 35-70 million years ago in many parts of the world and destroyed during the great ice age [5]. It has only survived as a result of its naturalness in some parts of the globe and developed and disseminated in various physical and geographical conditions and has been preserved in certain regions so far.

Relic plants have high adaptability. They are resistant to anthropogenic influences. In spite of all this, many relic species have diminished the extent of human activity as a result of economic activity and have been under threat of destruction. Relicts are the floristic complexes that bring geological information about the paleoclimatic conditions of the past to date. By explaining this information, it is possible to clarify the adaptation of modern vegetation cover. Relicaceous plants are biologically and ecologically different groups. They differ according to their importance in life and in the modern flora. The study of relics that are not exposed to the destructive effects of the third period of frost can give precious material to define the character of the flora's development, the character of anthropodynamic changes after the ice in the Caucasus.

It is also advisable to declare the nature monuments of relics and their places as well as strengthening the reserve regime:

In addition to endemics, relic species are of particular importance in determining the flora's history, its formation, and its subsequent developmental

pathways. Relic species are the remains of past geological periods, modern flora. A.A. Grossheim [4] wrote 75 years ago that one of the most important issues facing future researchers is the study of all the relics and the accurate systematization of relics. In this regard, the following types are based on A.A. Grossheim [4], M.D. Altukhov [1], V.S. Novruzov [8], A.A. Bayramova [2] and S. Shkhagopsaev [11] to determine the types of relics in the specially protected natural areas.

- 1) III term relics
- 2) Ice age relics (pleistocene)
- 3) Post-ice relics (xerothermine)

The III period relics include 25 families and 78 species of 32 gender in the special protected natural areas. According to the number of species were represented, Brassica (7) species, Saxifraga (4) species, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Rosaceae (3) species, Caryorhyllaceae, Papaveraceae (2) species. 11 families are represented in one species.

The representation of phytocenosis in accordance with the spreading of the III period relics in the Caucasus occurs in the literature data [3,6,11]. Third period relics differ according to vegetation length, dyeing, high productivity. Starting from 1945, a lot of work has been done under I.S. Safarov's leadership. As a result of human's economic activity, the number of relics (*Quercus macranthera*, *Acer traumatopter*, *Betula pendula*, *B. litvinovii*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Padus avium*, *Laurocerasus officinalis*, etc.) has diminished in the last 60-70 years; some have very little or destruction was observed. Most of the species belonging to the *Eruimum*, *Xeranthemum*, *Stipa*, and *Dianthus* genus were widely spread in the plant senozes of the end of Ice age of the Murovdag, Kepez mountain ranges, and Eldar massif but now most of them destroyed [10]. These species were preserved in the State Nature Reserve of Goygol National Park, Eldar Shamligi. Formation of plant formations in the specially protected natural areas, including the relics *Pinus kochiana*, *Pistacia mutica*, *Pinus eldarica*, *Taxus baccata* and *Rhododendrom flavium*, Forest Fertilizers *Fagetum orientalis*, *Quercusetum ibericum*, are protected and protected.

The Goygol National Park is part of the progressive relics of the species such as *Rhododendron caucasica*, *Betula pendula*, *Nepeta spina*, *Draba longisiligua*, at a height of 1800-2300 m

above sea level. According to Y. A. Bush, Campanulla (*C. minsteriana*, *C. hohenackeri*, *C. schelkownikowii*, *C. latifolia*, *C. rapunculoides*, *C. bononiensis*, *C. trautvetter*, *C. aliarifolia*), *Papaver* (*P. orientale*, *P. montanthum*, *P. fugax*, *P. picarum*, *P. hybrida*, *P. acrostomum*), *Potentilla* (*P. Micrantha*, *P. lomakinii*, *P. argentea*, *P. canescens*, *P. obscura*, *P. argaea*), *Ranunculus* (*R. repens*, *R. caucasicus*, *R. trisectilis*, *R. baidarae*, *R. Brachylobus*, *R. crassifolius*, *R. oreophilus*, *R. Meyerianus*), *Saxifraga* (*S. cymbalaria*, *S. Sibirica*, *S. moschata*, *S. Pontica*, *S. exarata*, *S. adenophora*) had been freely lived in mountainous areas during glaciers, not covered with glaciers. But as a result of laying the glaciers, many factors have hindered their expansion.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan is one of the richest corners of the Caucasus, from botanical point of view. The richness of flora and colorful vegetation in our country are due to its diversity of physical-geographical and historical-natural conditions, as well as flora formed under the influence of far florist provinces.

Observations show that the scope of the protection regime is multidimensional. Mesomorphic transformations have been observed in sub-alpine meadows at 2300-2600 m above sea level at Goygol National Park. The essence of this kind of phytocenotic change is undoubtedly that the typical Xerophile is compressed by the grass-grasses (*Stipa*, *Festuca*) by mezomorphic grass-pine plants (*Poa*, *Carex*, *Agropyrum*, *Zerna*, etc.). Protect regime promotes the development of grains in the stubborn ecosystems. Mesomorphic transformation of the stubborn in the protect regime is a violation of biogeocenosis balance. Therefore, equilibrium should be ensured between all components of the conservation ecosystems. Undoubtedly, the regime of the protection itself needs a humane scientifically justified intervention. The reason for the mesomorphic transformation is clear. It turned out that the transformations depend on the meteorological, soil and ground conditions, direction and velocity of winds. The late dry and cold summers are not suitable for grains (Qarayazi State Nature Reserve), and cold and damp summer is suitable for grassy grains (in Goygol National Park), mildly warm and humid summer is suitable for all crops, including almond grains (Eldar Shamligi State Nature Reserve). Long-term data indicate that monodominant grain phytocenosis productivity in the preservation mode is 2.5-3 times higher than that of compacted phytocenosis.

The Eldar Shamligi State Natural Reserve the Eldar pine was still being studied by prominent Russian scientist S. Medvedev since 1901 and had been reported to be a valuable species without analogues in the world. Note that the name of this species was included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Eldar pine was once spread throughout Central Transcaucasia. In XII century this species was found in Ganja city (80 km away from the Modern Railroad). Intensive use of Eldar pine for

various types of advice has led to its destruction, but remained in the northern slopes of the slopes on Elleroyugu Mountain on the border of the only natural areas - Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Eldar pine takes 392 hectares of land and ends with a variety of jungle species in a very dry environment, creating arid-type sparseness. The territory of the Eldar pine forest naturally spread is dominated desert, semi-desert and steppes, the territory is dominated xerophyte bushes, it comprised of blackberries, bitterness, cotoneaster, ephedra, small fruity cherry, pallas nectar, grayen and others can be shown for the example. Eldar pine trees in Elleroyugu are 9-12 m long and 36-52 cm in diameter.

Thanks to the insistence of the Russian scientist Y.S. Medvedev [7], for the protection of the rare and mysterious Eldar pine forest, in November 1910, Kubbarova proposed that the first Protected Area in the Caucasus, the Eldar pine, was declared a botanical enclosure of 3.5 thousand hectares. In this regard, the foundation of the area was laid for the cultivation of seedlings of Eldar pine, for the cultivation of seedlings for planting in dry areas of the country and in the desert and semi-desert zones of different regions of our republic. The fertility with the Eldar pine was spread all over. Later, as a result of research by other scholars, concrete proposals were made to protect the natural Eldar pine [9,10].

Pinus eldarica, *P. kochiana*, *Galium eldaricum*, *Netorularia eldarica*, *Pyrus eldarica*, *Juniperus pygmaea*, *J. sabina*, *Taxus baccata*, *Orchis papilionacea*, *O. punctulata*, *Allium callidictyon*, *Galanthus nivalis*, *Iris grossheimi*, *I. paradoxa*, *I. prilipkoana*, *Juncus alpigenus*, *Lilium ledebourii*, *Scilla caucasica*, *Tulipa eichleri*, *Ophrys apifera*, *Ferula szowitsiana*, *Acer trautvetteri*, *Scorzonera pulchra*, *Campanula fominii*, *Dianthus raddeanus*, *Rhododendron caucasicum*, *Cyclamen elegans* etc.

If the nature does not care for such ancient relics, unless protection is organized, it can not be carried out to future generations. The specially protected natural areas can play a key role in preserving ancient relics.

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