



مرکز ملی پژوهش‌ها و نوآوری‌های دریایی

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سازمان بنادر و دریانوردی



Environmental problems of the coast of Khoor-e - Dooragh region.

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Abstract:

Using Physiognomics – Floristic- Ecologic characteristics of khoor-e –Dooragh area, its vegetation was investigated in this study. To do this primary bordering map of area was produced using satellite and aerial photographs. The map was connected by direct observation. Using the mentioned characteristics determining of main and lateral formation and determining the location of releves establishment was possible. After determining , minimal area of the releves the reguiered data were collected based on Area – Species and Cain methods on specific forms and then the Braun- Blankuet coefficients were assigned to the blocks.

The data were analysed by Jacard and Sorenson using a particular soft ware and A.F.C and C.A.H using Anaphyto soft ware. The results can be summarized as follows:

1. Determination of flora of the region: Collecting plants via releve establishment and measurement collecting show that there are 27 families, consisting 49 genus which consist of 54 plant species in this studied region.
2. Determination of the existing species life form: Determination of the ratio and percentage of the collected plants according to Rankiaer distribution show that the studied region consist of 48% Terophyte life form , 18.5% Hemicryptophyte life form, 16.6% Cryptophyte life form, 11.11% Phanerophyte life form.
3. Determiration of the vegetation elements of the region: The study and comparison of present plant species in the studied region according to their connection to Iran vegetation elements show that the vegetation elements of this region of 18.51% of Iran – Touranian, Meditranian, Europe – Siberias 16.7% Iran – Touranian, 14.81% Iran – Touranian, Meditranian, 14.81% Iran – Touranian, Meditranian, Sahra – Sandian, 11.11% Sahara – Sandian, 7.4% cosmopolite, 7.4% Iran – Touranian, Sahara – Sandian, 5.56% Iran –Touranian, Meditranian, Sahara – Sandian, Europ – Siberia, 1.85% Meditranian, Sahara- Sandian, 1.85% Meditranian, Europe – siberia.
4. Determination of ecological nitch.
5. The corology of the existing plant species.
6. Determination of phytosociological units of the region.
7. Investigation of some edaphic characteristics: In this studied region organic carbon changes from 33 to 1.78 percent, PII changes from 4.8 to 8.4, EC changes from 3.4 to 340 m. mohs/cm and the soil texture is of lomy – clay, clay - lomy, clay and lomy kinds.

key words: flora, life form, corology, khoor -e- Dooragh, habatate.