

Study and use of flora and fauna of Karabakh

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Abstract: The article provides information on the main directions of the study of the flora, vegetation, and plant resources of the Karabakh region, the author's expeditions to the Karabakh region based on the monitoring of scientific research, the analysis of herbarium and seed materials, and the analysis of printed monographs, books, and scientific articles. The priority areas of research will be freed territories. These works include the publication of the new edition of the multivolume "Flora of Azerbaijan" and the monographs "Flora of Karabakh", "Botany of Karabakh" "Botanical Wealth of Karabakh" and preparation of the "Red Book". These studies are of great importance in restoring the biodiversity of Karabakh. There is a need for protection and restoration works that were planned before the occupation, but were not completed due to the war.

Key words: Flora of Karabakh, Fauna of Karabakh, Destruction of flora and fauna.

1. INTRODUCTION

Karabakh has a very rich nature. Its climate is mild-hot, mountain-tundra, mild summer climate, cold and dry winter climate. Temperature - 5-10 degrees in spring, 20-30 degrees in summer, -2-8 degrees in autumn, winter - 10-15 degrees. Geography - located mainly in mountainous area. The highest points: Murovdag, Bovurkhan mountain, Vangli, Meryamdag, Cidir plain and Kirs is one of the ancient settlements in the region. The oldest human settlement was discovered in the Azikh cave in this area. This settlement proves that Azerbaijan, including Karabakh, is one of the first homelands of

mankind, along with the Mediterranean basin and East Africa.

2. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Karabakh's Flora

The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan has a rich flora. More than 4,500 flowering, high-grade plant species are spread here. According to the total number of species, the flora of Azerbaijan is the richest of the South Caucasus republics. Thus, the species of plants that spread in the republic make up 66% of the total number of species of plants that grow in the Caucasus. Most of the plants here are endemic species and do not grow naturally anywhere in the world.



The plants common in the territory of Karabakh are mainly:

1. Single grain wheat
2. Ordinary pomegranate
3. Red Tubulga
4. Caucasian Lady



5. Gileli Karajohra
6. Transcaucasian wolfberry
7. Velasyarpag azat
8. Forest grape
9. Alpine forest
10. Heavy juniper
11. Fischer Sternbergia

13. Camilla iris
14. Kuznetsov wind
15. Thin flower hiss



17. Khari Bul-Bul



It should be noted that currently great part of the rich flora of Karabakh was destroyed by the Armenian invaders.

Fauna of Karabakh

Karabakh, which has a unique climate, vegetation and animal world, is the most characteristic part of the Lesser Caucasus natural region. Until the occupation of Armenia, Karabakh was superior to the other 4 natural regions of Azerbaijan with its animal world and rich biodiversity. Terrestrial vertebrates were particularly dominant among fauna species living in the liberated areas. Among these species, the fate of rare and endangered species that inhabit the landscape and biotopes belonging to the Nagorno-Karabakh and Aran Karabakh territories, which are part of the Small Caucasus Natural Region, is of greater concern. 25 thousand species of the fauna existing in Azerbaijan are arthropods, and 630 species belong to the vertebrate fauna. The entire fauna consists of 25,630 species and subspecies. There were 5,307 species of fauna included in this fauna and in the territory of Karabakh and surrounding regions freed from Armenian occupation, which is 20.7% of the total fauna.

Fauna species such as wolves, jackals, wild boars, badgers, bezoar goats, roe deer, rabbits and various rodents, quail, plaice, pigeons, partridges, and turaj were also found in these reserves.

1. Steppe pig,
2. Brown bear,
3. Bezoar goat,
4. Roe,
5. Monster,
6. Fox,
7. Jackal,
8. Leopard (it was assumed) and so on. small rodents, birds such as tetra, quail, plaice, partridge and birds of prey were inhabited.

The main purpose of creating the Dashalti State Reserve is to protect the state forest fund called "Topkhana" and the deer, wild boar, squirrel, rabbit, wolf, fox, jackal, etc. that live here. In this state reserve dozens of species of birds were protected. Up to 70 species of representatives of the class Insecta (Insects) inhabit the territories of Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding regions (Lachin, Aghdam, Fizuli, Zangilan, Gubadli, Jabrayil, Kalbajar). Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding regions are natural. It has a very rich invertebrate fauna, totally different from other regions of Azerbaijan due to its conditions and vegetation. About 4,500-5,000 species of cygnus are distributed in Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding regions. These species make up to 20% of the total arthropods distributed in Azerbaijan. As 56 species of the Juchu fauna are rare, endemic and endangered species, many of them are specially included in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Red Book of Azerbaijan.

As a result of the identification and processing of the materials, it was determined that 28 rare and endangered species of bear butterflies are distributed in Nagorno-Karabakh. These are:

1. Yellowish-gray carrion,
2. Yellow pelosia,
3. Dark bear,
4. Beautiful bear,
5. Clean bear,
6. The brown yellow bear,
7. Philip's bear,
8. Mrs. Bear,
9. Black bear,
10. Karelian bear

It should be noted that, part of the rich flora of the occupied regions was destroyed by the Armenian invaders. Fauna of Azerbaijan refers to the variety of different types of animals inhabiting in a defined land

or water zone in Azerbaijan. The first information about the richness and diversity of the animal world of Azerbaijan can be found in the travel notes of Eastern travelers.

Animal images on architectural monuments, ancient rocks and stones survived till our modern times. The first information about the animal world of Azerbaijan was collected during the visits of naturalists to Azerbaijan in the 17th century. Unlike fauna, the concept of animal world includes not only animal species, but also the number of individual species.

The symbol of the animal world in Azerbaijan is the Karabakh horse. This is a mountain-steppe racing and riding horse and is found only in Azerbaijan. The Karabakh horse is famous for its good nature, speed, elegance and intelligence. This is one of the oldest breeds, its ancestors trace back to the ancient world. The horse first developed its breed in the 5th century in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and is named after the region.

3. CONCLUSION

The ecological balance of Karabakh's fauna and flora is of immense importance, as it contributes to the overall health and sustainability of the region's ecosystems. The delicate interplay between the animal and plant species in Karabakh's environment ensures the preservation of natural habitats and the continuation of essential ecological processes. The protection and conservation of the fauna and flora of Karabakh are crucial for safeguarding the region's natural heritage and maintaining its ecological integrity.

Efforts to preserve the diverse ecosystems of Karabakh, including the establishment of protected areas and the implementation of sustainable environmental practices, are essential for ensuring the long-term viability of the region's biodiversity. In conclusion, the fauna and flora of Karabakh is rich and diverse, comprising a wide variety of plant and animal species that have adapted to the region's unique climate and terrain. The area is home to a range of wildlife including bears, wolves, lynxes, and numerous bird species. Flora includes an array of plant species such as oak, beech, and pine forests, as well as diverse wildflowers and medicinal herbs. The ecological balance of Karabakh's fauna and flora makes it an area of great ecological importance and natural beauty.

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