Woody and Shrubby Vegetation Mountain and Forest Belt of the Chechen Republic

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Abstract. In recent years, the issue of conservation and balanced use of biodiversity has become one of the priority areas of biology. The reason for this is the paucity of knowledge on plant diversity. Moreover, it is a top priority and urgent issue for an area that has been little studied. Now that a new paradigm has emerged in botany, it is no longer sufficient to say that a particular species is absent or present in a particular region. Information on the degree of occurrence, ecology, and population size of the species is needed to provide important indicators. Despite 300 years of studying the vegetation of Chechnya, rudimentary summaries of both the arboreal fauna and vegetation of this republic do not yet exist. This makes it difficult to determine the regularity of the vegetation cover of the republic, how it is actually formed, its dynamics and future projections.

1 Introduction

Arising from anthropogenic factors, erosion is actively initiated and parent rocks are exposes. This lead to the destruction of plant groups that are primarily national economically important. Particularly, tree and shrub groups are rich in valuable living organisms that have long and difficult to restore after degradation. A determination of the composition and size of trees and shrubs has been made, in respect of them destruction is prohibited (decision from the government of Chechnya on September 9, 2019, N 162). A useful list of new scientific objects is included in this paper as the basis for future research, including the addition to new objects of study in it.

179 species of forests and tree plants from 82 genera, 44 families and 179 groups have been recorded in the natural dendroflora of Chechen Republic. At the moment, if life morphs are arranged in descending order by time of entry to studying dendroflora and after that belong to their participate in this dendroflora, then the ranked series is obtained: subshrubs (18) → subspecies (17) → tree (65) + Shrub (88). Shrubs, which make up the majority of all other life forms in the studyd flora, are dominated by the studied flora. The study of dendroflora of Chechnya, taxa are divided into anemophilic and entomophilic species. In the studied Dendrobina of Chechnya, taxa are divided into anemophilic and entomophilic species. According to the anemophilous group, 45 species (25.13% of the species composition) belonging to 15 genera and 10 families were identified in the anemophilous groups [1]. It is this group that includes all gymnosperms of Populus, Betula and Alnus. This group includes all gymnosperms of Populus, Betula, Alnus in Quercus

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Ulmus, Fraxinus And Juglans. 124 of the 134 species in this list are Celastraceae, Anacardiaceae and Grossulaceous (a total number) of such species. The composition of the plant is 74.86%. The entomophilous group belongs to 54 genera and 21 families. Species forming an entomophilous group belong to 54 genera and 21 families. In this way, entomophiles quantitatively outnumber anemophiles by almost 3.5 times. In the pollination system, life forms are distributed according to the nature of pollination. The distribution of life forms is indicative. In fact, large trees (megaphanerophytes) are predominantly anemophiles. Approximately the same number of mesophanerophytes in both groups is approximately the same, but in percentage terms they prevail among anemophilous and entomophile plants than anemofilous. Anyway, if we turn to the species composition, it turns out that most anemophilous mesophanerophytes flower on the early spring period, when insect activity is low [2]. These are populus, betula alnus Ulmus fraxinus and others. Warmer season is coming to the warmer season. It. Entomophilous species are dominant in low-growing micro- and nanophanerophytes, as well as chamephytes, which can be explained by the high activity of pollinating insects at a height above the ground corresponding to their growth. This is due to the high activity of pollinating insects at a height above the ground corresponding to their growth. The entomophilous plant predominate in all altitudinal zones, and they are most common. Alpine belts are distinguished by the large share of them. Moreover, the Alpine belt is distinguished by the largest share participation of them. As a result of the ratio of entomophiles and anemophilies, the semiarid belt is closer than others to dendroflora. The seeds of Morus alba L., Morus nigra L., Tragacantha denudata (Stev.) are used as example for the production of tragacantha denudata (Stev.). Stev. Stev. Stev. On the autochora method, many species are dispersed by insects and seeds of Alnus incana A. incana Betula can be distributed by wind or water; for Hippophae Rhamnoides, Elaeagnum caspica Grossh. Zoochory and hydrochory are characteristic; Celtis caucasica, Celtis glabrata seeds are dispersed by mouse-like rodents and autochorus. The Seeds of Celtis caucasica and C. glabrata are dispersed by mouse-like rodents and dispersed by autochorus. And so, in fact, the sum of the percentage participating from different kinds of seed dispersal is always greater. Almost certainly this excessive, apparently, can be considered an indicator of ecological plasticity [3]. Species, since to some extent it reflects the adaptability of the latter to the conditions of existence, since in some way it reflects the adaptability of the latter to the conditions of existence. This is due to the. The study of the types of seed distribution in the dendroflora of Chechnya as a whole and in the semiarid belt made it possible to establish an almost complete similarity with that of the ratio of the types of seed distribution in the dendroflora of Chechnya. Data from other altitudinal belts differ to some extent and clearly show the correlation between seed distribution in Chechnya's altitudinal belts.

2 Research Methodology

In any flora, Dendroflora is an important component of any flora, since many species are cenose-forming, creating woody plant groups in various forms - forest and semi-shrub. The group consists of a variety of herbaceous plants that can be combined with herbaceous plants. Among other things, representatives of dendroflora can be included in herbaceous groups as independent components [4]. For the purpose of conducting a floristic analysis of the dendroflora of the study area, we have compiled an outline for this group of plants. What is the purpose of an analysis? To discover, reveal its structure and biological properties. The dendroflora's utilitarian component as one prospect to be used in gene pools and its importance for preserving itself. According to the analysis of dendroflora, it is possible to find out its various parameters: systematic, ecological-coenotic,

biomorphological and chorological structure. As a part of Chorological Analysis, there is an analysis of endemism and relics..

3 Results and Discussions

The influence of ancient environmental factors and active adaptive responses of plants determined their forms and relationships with them. A life form is a living organism. In a broader sense, many scientists understand the term "life form" as a group of plants similar in form and in the way they adapt to different environmental conditions. As a result, life forms adapt, for example: in relation to the total complexity of environmental factors (Shenikov, 1950, Serebryakov 1962), rather than to the prevailing conditions, such as groups and ecological groups (Shenikov, 1950, 1952), the specifics of a given habitat (Shenikov, 1950, 1952) [5]. In 1884, E. Warming (Warming, 1901) used the term "organism" as an introductory term for the concept of a living organism, understanding it as a vegetative form of a plant in harmony with the external environment throughout its life; according to W.W. descriptions, but perhaps the clearest is the one he found himself. According to Alekhine (1944), a life form is the result of a long adaptation to order its internal appearance. The result is the long-term adaptation of a plant to local conditions, which is expressed in its external appearance; I.G.'s book is the most complete statement of the doctrine of plant life form and is contained in his own work.... Serebryakov (1962).Serebryakov understood the life form as the gross body of an adult of a certain species under certain conditions, having an unusual general appearance (habitus) and above-ground and underground organs (underground stem and root system). Genetically, this habitus arises as an expression of the plant organism's adaptation/adaptation to the given conditions. It can also manifest itself under certain soil, climatic and ecological conditions [6]. In other words, by experimenting in different environmental conditions, they create their own unique habitus [12]. Many plants are living organisms, and it cannot be said that their structure and principles of structure are the same in different authors. Early authors, such as A. Humboldt and A. Griesbach (1870), proceeded from physiognomic and ecological features; O. O. Drude (1888, 1890) based on the frequency of vegetation and morphological and biological characteristics of plants, in addition, the frequency of plant activity of different species, that; E. Warming in classifying the life forms considered the main in their composition such features as ways of feeding and habitat plants; G. N. Vysotsky distinguished life forms on the basis of plant propagation methods and the structure of plant root systems; K. Raunckier's research focused on plant adaptability to unfavorable seasons and, in connection with this, on the position and degree of renewal bud protection in unfavorable seasons. back in the early 19th century. A. Humboldt, the founder of phytogeography, selected 17 forms from a large number of plants that differed greatly in physiognomy [7]. For example, the banana morph is an unbranched tall herbaceous branch with fan or pinnate leaves. Palm forms, unbranched tall trees with pinnate fans, such as pine (Pinus), yew (Taxus). Cactus forms, the shape and appearance of cereals, sedges, etc. a. The basic forms are the result of a long exposure of plants to climatic conditions. a. Humboldt believed that these basic forms were the result of little exposure of plants to climatic conditions. a. Griesbach believed that the number of life forms increased successively first to 54 and then to 60. After A. Humboldt, the theory of plant life forms acquired two main aspects: ecological morphology and ecological cenotism (Serebryakov, 1962) After A. Humboldt, the theory of plant life forms acquired two main aspects: ecological morphology and ecological cenotism (Serebryakov, 1962) [8]. As followers of the ecological-morphological direction, I.G. agrees with this. According to Serebryakov's view, life forms are a kind of evolving general appearance (habitus), the result of development and growth under certain conditions. From an ecological and cenological point of view, a life form is an adaptation that has developed historically so that a plant can make the best use of its

habitat. Numerous studies of plant life forms have led to the discovery of several works: K. Raunkiaer's "biological type" (Raunkiaer, 1934), based on a single trait, the position of the buds, is still the most accepted system [11]. It is necessary to renew plants and protect them from winter cold, summer heat and drought. Growth cones must be protected from adverse conditions, and more reliably can be protected, according to T. I., there. according to Serebryakova (1971), Serebryakova (1971) and others, this trait turns out to be very important, and many other characteristics correlate with it. It is the basic life form or, as Raunckier puts it, "biological type" [9]. The major life forms, or as Raunckier calls them, are phanerophytes, chamephytes, hemicryptophytes, cryptophytes and telophytes. Phanerophytes (Ph) are trees, shrubs and epiphytic plants whose buds of renewal are 15-30 cm above the minimum snow cover. They are distinguished by height in the following order: (Phmg) buds of regeneration are located at 30 m or higher; mesophanerophytes (Phms), 8-30 m; microphanerophytes (Phm), 2-8 m; and nanophanerophytes (Phn) winter snow cover under snow cover in winter. The list of these plants includes semishrubs, semishrubs, and cushion plants [10]. Of the life forms discussed above, Phanerophytes and Siamophytes are important in our work. This is due to the fact that these two life forms are characteristic of tree and shrub species.

4 Conclusions

As a result, the high variability of physical-geographical environment conditions allows coexistence not only with different groups of plants, but also with other plants of geographical and phylogenetic origin, with the differences in ecological characteristics being the main reason providing coexistence with groups not from different ecological systems. In coexistence, conjugative evolution occurs through the development of plant organisms with different ecological and biological characteristics. This is because they evolve according to a number of natural characteristics: ecological and biological. In their evolutionary development as ecological forms, life forms, and as adaptive models of biological systems, they are not uniquely determined by taxonomic conditions. Under similar environmental conditions, different species of the same taxonomy form very similar life forms. By analyzing this, it is possible to determine under what paleoecological conditions a particular flora was formed. It is also possible to determine many other features of flora which are not revealed by botanical analysis. In the case of intensive economic development of natural landscapes, i.e. when obtaining knowledge about their organizational patterns, ecological and biological characteristics of the altered vegetation itself, as well as information about the structure and spatial composition of spatial and organizational elements in the territory of interest, phytographic methods have many advantages over geobotanical methods, in our opinion They have several advantages over geobotanical methods. These advantages are due to several reasons. As a result, they can be conditionally grouped into two main groups: 1) their complete absence in the basic association of undisturbed or conditioned types of vegetation, 2) the uneven rate of conversion from phytocenoses in different areas, 2) the levels of conversion are homogeneous. This situation significantly limits the possibility of comparing close plant associations in order to identify zonal features in the vegetation cover. This situation greatly limits the possibility of comparing close plant associations for the purpose of identifying zonal features in vegetation cover. While the natural world is temporally stable, flora maintain communities of organisms over long periods of time, albeit with considerable deformation. This is one of many observed natural-historical and cultural phenomena. In accordance with this, under anthropogenic transformation of vegetation cover, flora appears to be more stable than vegetation and is able to preserve the basic natural structure of the vegetation cover. Botanical methods are more informative and correct among the methods for studying vegetation cover in economically developed territories. For example, floristic

methods are more common when studying vegetation cover in economically developed territories. Environmental factors are interacting factors influencing plant growth. The adaptive response of a species to a particular factor cannot be viewed as an adaptive response of a species to many specific adaptive traits. Shade-loving plants are more hygromorphic and light-loving plants are xeromorphic; C. Raunckier's system, modified from the Braun-Blanquet system (Braun-Blanquet, 1928), is a fairly objective reflection of the climatically determined relationship of life forms in the vegetation cover. The system is considered to be a sufficiently objective reflection of the climatically conditioned relation of life forms in the vegetation cover.

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