Floristic and Chorological Study of Feridonkenar International Wetland

Motahareh Babazadeh[1]
Naser Jafari[2*]
Alireza Naqinezhad[3]

1. M.Sc. of Biology, Basic Faculty, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran
2. Department of Biology, Basic Faculty, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran
3. Departmentof Biology, Basic Faculty, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

***Corresponding author**
n.jafari@umz.ac.ir

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Abstract
Feridonkenar International Wetland located in the southeast of Caspian Sea with an area of 5427 hectares in the range of 52degrees 31minutes east longitude and 36 degrees 45 minutes north latitude. Plant samples were collected from six stations and identification and life form and their Corotype determined through specialized keys.In this study, 67species belonged to 62 genera and 32 families were identified. The richest families were present Poaceae with14 species (20%), Asteraceae with 7 species (10%) and Papilionaceae with 5 species (7%). The species life form of the study area showed the largest number of Therophyte with 44%, Hemicrytophyte, 22% and geophytes 12%. Also Hydrophytes(9%), Halophte(6%), Phanerophyt and Hygrophyte(3%) make upthe aquatic plants. Chorologically 64% of the plants are multi area (PL). Some species such as *Phragmitesaustralis*, *Nymphaalba* and *Typhaangustifolia* are ferequented in this region. High density of some plants such as *Phragmitesaustralis* and *Typhaangustifolia*, presented the high level of pollution in this area because these plants are tolerant to contaminations and have the ability to absorb pollutants, so this plants can live in contaminated environments.

Keywords: Feridonkenar'sWetlands, Floristical, Chronological, Life forms.