

Comparative Analysis of Tall Herbaceous vegetation of Samtskhe-Javakheti and Bakuriani-Tskhratskaro Area

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This type of vegetation is pretty well represented in Meskheti, at the edge of the subalpine forests and in places of the former subalpine forests. Although Meskheti is devoid of tall herbaceous of Colchic type, some species of florocenotic complex of tall herbaceous occurs on the way to Beshumi, Adigeni district: *Pyrethrum macrophyllum*, *Knautia montana*, *Valeriana alliarifolia*, *Symphytum asperum*, *Campanula latifolia*, *Senecio rhombifolius*, *Cicerbita bourgaei* et. Distribution of tall herbaceous communities is limited in the Niala Gulf. Only a few species of tall herbaceous occur (*Senecio thyrsoforus*, *Cirsium incanum*, *C. anatolicum* (= *C. cataonicum*).

The limited distribution of tall herbaceous vegetation is characteristic of Javakheti. However, among the existing diverse habitats some fragments of interesting species of tall herbaceous are represented. Such a type of vegetation is represented among the the forest derivatives and volcanogenic scree, where the moisture is sufficient for growth and development of herbaceous species. The first one occurs in Kartsakhi, in the derivative forest stands in the area of the villages of Merenia, the lower and upper Samsari and Tetrobi, while the other one on the screes in the area of the subalpine belt of Abul-Samsari arrays and the lakes of Javakheti Plateau.

In the Samsari massif at 2238 m a.s. l. (38 T 0387003, UTM 4600689) up to the 2414 m in the scree the following species form the tall herbaceous: *Senecio rhombifolius*, *Aconitum orientale*, *A. nasutum*, *Delphinium speciosum*, *Chamerion angustifolium*, *Veratrum lobelianum*, *Cephalaria gigantea*, *Eleutherospermum cicutarium* (= *Smyrniium cicutarium*), *Angelica purpurascens*, *Symphytum asperum*, *Seseli transcaucasicum*, *Agasyllis latifolia*, *Knautia montana*.

Tall herbaceous vegetation is more diverse in Bakuriani-Tskhratskaro area than in Meskheti and Javakheti. It is caused by dry climate of the Mekheti and Javakheti and small areas of the forests that determine the origin and formation of subalpine tall herbaceous (especially the subalpine forests).