



Fig. 4. Chorological types spectrum in flora in Dehdez forest

DISCUSSION

The results obtained allow for the conclusion that the study area is very rich with reference to plant diversity. Among all plants, Hemicryptophyte (43%) are dominant and Therophyte (38%) are next in the order. Plant life forms indicate abilities of adaptation to environmental factors, and especially – climatic conditions.

According to Mobayen (1975, 1985, 1995) the frequency of Therophyte plants is a result of Mediterranean climate and the frequency of Hemicryptophyte is attributable to cold and temperate climate. On the whole, the frequencies of Hemicryptophyte and Therophyte among the plants of the area show the effects of the two types of climate: Mediterranean and cold temperate. Therophyte adapted to the rainfall shortage and dryness of the region, by enduring in the form of seed during the vegetation season (Asri 2003). Hemicryptophyte adapted to conditions of the area by using different ways such as: reserving water, using ground water, reducing water needs by losing leaves and diminishing own vegetative growth. The dominance of Hemicryptophyte and Therophyte clearly indicates adaptation of these plants to area aridity. The geographical distribution of plants reflects the climate conditions. Considering the fact that 53.3% plant species in the area are Irano-Turanian elements, there can be concluded that the area is Irano-Turanian (characterized by low rainfall and extended dry season). *Astragalus* diversity with its 11 species identified in the study area which is mountainous, shows that *Astragalus* family has adapted to mountainous conditions. The occurrence of *Asteraceae* and *Lamiaceae* families with large species diversity is the result of environmental degradation in the area investigated. It is believed that degradation of

the region is accompanied by increasing occurrence of several plant families including *Asteraceae*, which is supported by the results of Archibold (1995) and Vakili Shahrehabaki *et al.* (2001). The presence of plant species such as *Stachys lavandulifolia*, *Teucrium polium*, *Teucrium orientale*, *Phlomis olivieri* and *Euphorbia sp.* indicates negative changes in not protected portions of this area.

CONCLUSION

The study area is very rich in terms of plant diversity. Documenting habitat floristic composition is valuable for ecological research continuation as well as management and conservation of plants and animals. Resources available for conservation of species and ecosystems are in short supply relative to the needs. Targeting conservation and management actions toward the species and ecosystems requires clearly established priorities such as studies of floristic composition. Thus, in this research, the identification of 245 plant species in Dehdez burned forest along with their chorology, family, species and life form are of central importance for further ecological investigation, conservation and management of wildlife refuge in Iran.

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