

[Research]

Ramsar international wetlands of Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol in eastern parts of the Caspian Sea: a floristic and habitat survey

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ABSTRACT

Ramsar international wetlands of Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol with a surface of 3027 ha are located in the vast Turkmen-Sahra plains (Golestan prov.) in east of Caspian Sea and in the vicinity of the Iran-Turkmenistan political border. Flora, vegetation and habitat diversity of the wetlands were surveyed during growing seasons of 2014 and 2015. A total of 159 plant taxa belonging to 123 genera and 42 families were determined in the studied wetlands. Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae (including Chenopodiaceae) and Poaceae were the most species rich families and *Suaeda*, *Salsola*, *Atriplex*, *Plantago* and *Tamarix* were the most species rich genera. A floristic analysis indicated that therophytes and pluriregional elements predominated life form and chorological spectra, respectively. Studied sites were physiognomically classified into aquatic, emergent, and dry upland habitats which represent 6, 68 and 26 percent of all plant taxa, respectively. Halophytic species constitute a large part of flora, among them *Puccinellia poecilantha* recently recorded in the area is considered as a rare plant. The results may be applied in designing conservation areas and developing conservation strategies for this unique wetland ecosystem.

Key words: Flora, Golestan, Habitat diversity, Ramsar wetlands, Salt marsh.

INTRODUCTION

Wetlands are one of the most sensitive ecosystems in the world with remarkable biodiversity (Hammer 1996). They are considered important ecosystems playing as “the kidneys of the landscape” and “biological supermarkets” (Cronk & Fennessy 2001; Mitch & Gosselink 2015). However, they are disappearing at an alarming rate due to climate change and the human economic utility. The most significant wetland alteration is particularly dredging, filling, drainage, hydrologic modification, peat mining and water pollution (Behruzi Rad 2010; Mitch & Gosselink 2015). This threatening alarm would be particularly dangerous for arid/semi-arid regions with continuous declining of underground water resources. Iran with

possessing 24 Ramsar International Wetlands (Behruzi Rad 1999; Ramsar 2016) shows a tragedy example in the Middle East. Many of the wetland sites even with considerable surface have become dried or nearly so in the recent decades. Hoor-Alazim, Dasht-Arjan, Parishan, Gavkhooni and Jazmorian are some affected wetlands. Knowledge on flora and vegetation of each region is pre-requisite bases for the biological protection, natural resources management, ecological potential, conservation of rare and endemic plants and finally for restoration studies (Singh & Rawat 1999; Jafari & Akhiani 2008; Noori *et al.* 2017). The results of such studies are essential for ecology, biogeography and evolutionary investigations (Khodadadi *et al.* 2009; Ravanbakhsh *et al.* 2013). Alagol, Almagol and

Ajigol wetland complex is one of 24 Ramsar wetland sites in NE of Iran which is categorized as seasonal saline wetlands (Ramsar 2016). Jalili *et al.* (2014) provided a full list of publication related to wetland flora and vegetation of Iran. Most of the previous investigations were devoted to flora and vegetation in different international wetland ecosystems of Iran such as Amirkelayeh, Anzali, Fereydoonkenar and Miankaleh. Among the most relevant investigation on afro-mentioned wetland complex and similar ecosystems are conducted by Karimi (2010) and Ghorbanli *et al.* (2013) on flora and vegetation of Gomishan international wetland and its habitat conditions using satellite imagery. Moreover, Tavan *et al.* (2010) studied on floristic composition and plant species richness of plains and hills at Agh-Ghala rangelands in the Golestan province. An analysis and evaluation of land use changes in Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol was carried out by Ghorbani *et al.* (2012). Flora and vegetation of Soofikam and Inchehboroon areas were studied by Ghorbanli *et al.* (2011) and Bakhshi *et al.* (2011). Moreover, some studies have been conducted on saline/semi-saline wetlands of Iran (Asri & Ghorbanli 1997; Asri 1998; Ejtehadi *et al.* 2003; Asri *et al.* 2002, 2007; Dolatkhahi & Yousofi 2009; Dolatkhahi *et al.* 2011; Rabie & Asri 2014; Akhani 2015). The current paper aims (1) to present characteristics of flora and habitats of international wetland complex in eastern coastal region of the Caspian Sea and its surrounding environments, (2) to provide detailed information on life forms and chorology of plants for whole wetlands and for each habitat separately and (3) to compare floristic results of the studied wetlands with those already published elsewhere. Results of the current study are particularly important for making appropriate conservational decision for these fragile wetland ecosystems.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Studied areas

International wetlands of Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol (37° 20' N to 37° 25' N and 54° 35' to 54°

40' E) are located in the Turkmen-Sahra plain near to the border of Iran and Turkmenistan and on western parts of Inchehboroon area (Golestan prov.) (Fig. 1) (Kiabi *et al.* 1999; Mohandesin Sabzandish Payesh 2008). These wetlands in their highest water content, with 3027 ha (Alagol with 2500 ha, Almagol with 207 ha and Ajigol with 320 ha) has been considered as a refuge for migratory birds and their breeding. They were registered under a wetland complex site in the framework of the international Convention of Ramsar in 1975 (Bagherzadeh Karimi & Ruhani Rankuhi 2007). The study wetlands and all surrounding environment are physiognomically grouped under "herbaceous and semi-woody salt swamps" in the vegetation map proposed by Frey & Kürschner (1989). Limestone, schist and sands are the main components of soil deposits which were remained after sea retreats in the coastal places (Ghorbani *et al.* 2012). Based on the recent bioclimatic classification of Iran, the area is classified within "Mediterranean xeric continental" bioclimate (Djamali *et al.* 2011). The latter bioclimate is characterized with high continentality ($Ic > 21$), low precipitation during growing season or months with mean temperature $> 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ and long dry season lasting six months. Based on the climatic diagram of the nearest station (Agh-Ghala), much precipitation occurs within November to April with dry period of May to October. The annual precipitation and mean annual temperature is 412.5 mm and 19.1°C , respectively (Fig. 2).

Data collection and analysis

A floristic and vegetation survey was carried out during growing seasons of 2014 and 2015 using the topographic maps and the local guides. Whereas most annual and some perennial species cover predominantly in the spring time, halophytic annual and perennial taxa were collected in autumn time. We used 115 plots of 25m² (drylands and marginal parts) and 1m² (open lakes) to record vegetation and floristic composition. Plants were determined using Flora Iranica (Rechinger 1963-2010), Flora of Iran (Assadi *et*

al. 1988-2011), Flora of Turkey (Davis 1965-1988), Flora of USSR (Komarov 1934-1954) and Color Flora of Iran (Ghahreman 1975-2005). Plant taxa were classified based on APG III (2009) and the scientific names of the taxa were checked using the plant list website (<http://www.theplantlist.org/>).

Raunkiaer life form system was used for determination of the life form of the plants (Raunkiaer 1934). General distribution of each

taxon in the afro-mentioned literatures was used to indicate its chorotype *sensu* Zohary (1973), Takhtajan (1986) and Léonard (1989). We classified all habitats of the area physiognomically based on dominant and co-dominant species. All materials studied here were deposited in the herbarium of Mazandaran University (HUMZ) and herbarium of Golestan Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Education Center.

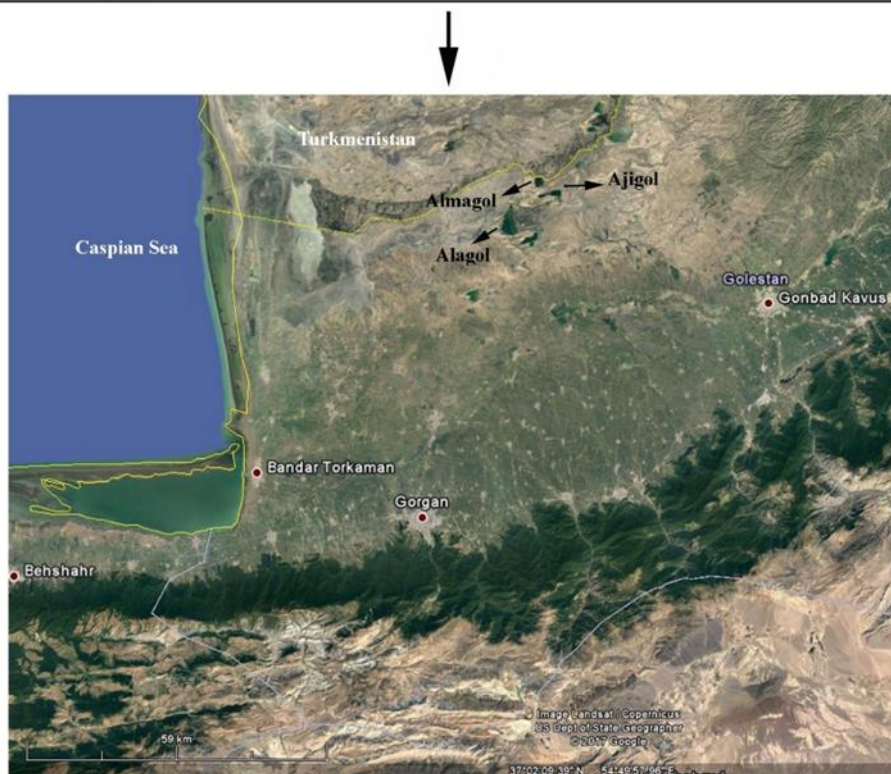
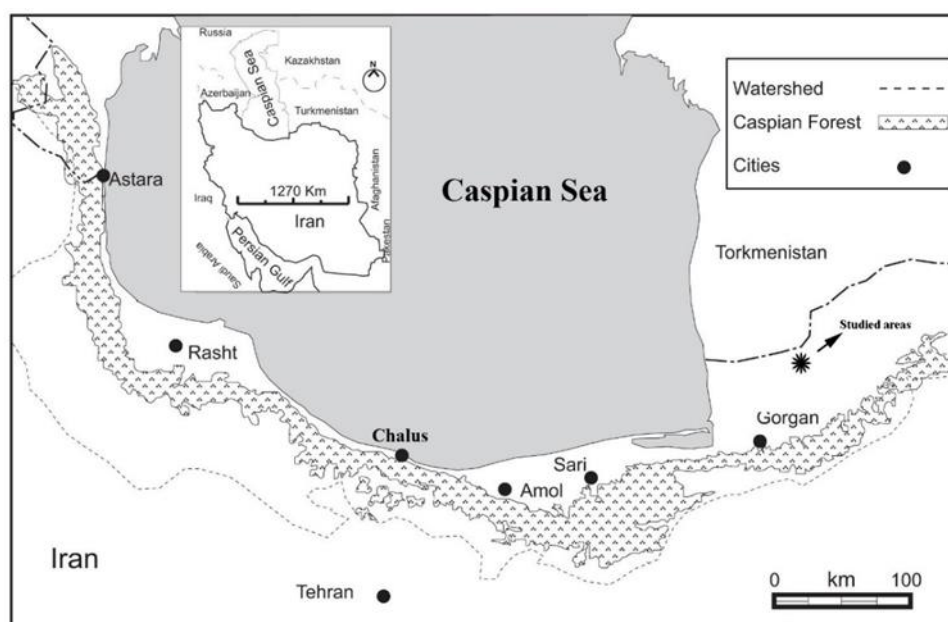


Fig. 1. The position of three International wetlands of Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol in East of the Caspian Sea.

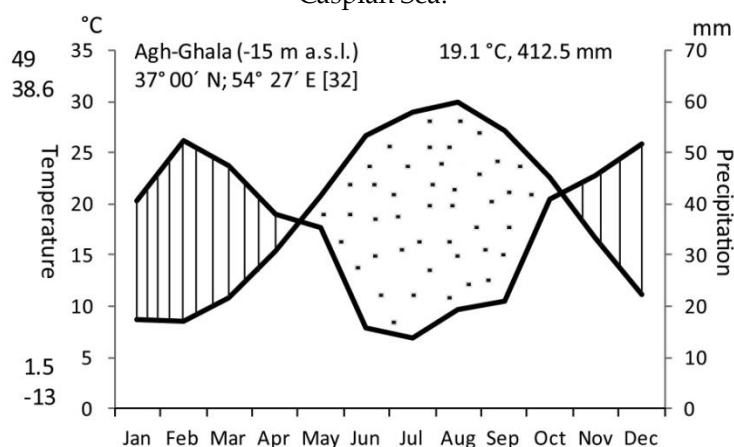


Fig. 2. The climatic diagram of Agh-Ghala station (1984-2015).

RESULTS

A total of 159 taxa belonging to 123 genera and 42 families of vascular plants were determined in the studied area. 27 genera (22%) and 32 species (20%) were monocotyledons and 96 genera (78%) and 127 species (80%) were dicotyledons (Table 1). Asteraceae (28 taxa, 18%), Amaranthaceae (including Chenopodiaceae) (24 taxa, 15 %) and Poaceae (21 taxa, 13%) were the most species rich families in the area. Considering the number of genera in the families, Asteraceae (23), Poaceae (16), Amaranthaceae (12), Brassicaceae (9), Fabaceae (5), Apiaceae, Boraginaceae and Papaveraceae (each with 4) were the richest families. *Suaeda* (6), *Atriplex*, *Salsola* and *Plantago* (each with 4), *Tamarix*, *Malva* and *Juncus* (each with 3) were the richest genera in the area.

Some plant species were rarely found in the studied wetlands. They were *Arnebia decumbens*, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Bromus brachystachys*, *Puccinellia poecilantha*, *Suaeda maritima*, *Tetradiclis tenella* and *Tripolium pannonicum*.

Life form and chorology of plants

Life form spectrum of the areas indicates that therophytes and hemicryptophytes were dominant life forms with 65% and 18% of total flora, respectively (Fig. 3). Pluriregional elements (23%) had the highest proportion of total flora followed by Irano-Turanian (22%) and Irano-Turanian/Mediterranean/Euro-Siberian (14%) (Fig. 4). Detailed information of life form and chorotype spectrums for each specific habitat are given in Figures 5 and 6.

Table 1. A checklist of plant taxa and their life forms, chorotypes and habitats in Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol international wetland complex and their surroundings. The plant nomenclature is based on APG III.

Plant taxa	Life form	Chorotype	Habitat	Hb. no. (HUMZ)
Aizoaceae				
<i>Aizoanthemum hispanicum</i> (L.) H.E.K. Hartmann	Th	IT, SS	St	6664
Apiaceae				
<i>Ammi majus</i> L.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6665
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i> L.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6666
<i>Daucus guttatus</i> Smith.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6529
<i>Torilis leptophylla</i> (L.) Rchb.f.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6582
<i>Torilis nodosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6583
Amaranthaceae (= Chenopodiaceae)				

<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	Ch	PL	St/Cult	6542
<i>Atriplex halimus</i> L.	Ch	PL	St/Cult	6556
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> (Torr.) S. Watson.	Ch	PL	St/Cult	6557
<i>Atriplex tatarica</i> L.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6558
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i> (Pall.) Kuntze.	Th	IT, SS	Sa	6718
<i>Chenopodium chenopodioides</i> (L.) Aellen.	Th	PL	Sa	6547
<i>Climacoptera crassa</i> (M. Bieb.) Botsch.	Th	IT	Sa	6559
<i>Climacoptera turcomanica</i> (Litv.) Botsch.	Th	IT	Sa	6560
<i>Halocharis hispida</i> (Schrenk ex C. A. Mey.) Bunge	Th	IT	Sa	6561
<i>Halocnemum strobilaceum</i> (Pall.) M. Bieb.	Ch	IT, M, SS	Sa	6562
<i>Halostachys belangeriana</i> (Moq.) Botsch.	Ph	IT	Sa	6563
<i>Halothammus glaucus</i> (M. Bieb.) Botsch.	Ch	IT	St	6543
<i>Petrosimonia brachiata</i> (Pall.) Bunge.	Th	IT	Sa	6537
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6712
<i>Salsola dendroides</i> Pall.	Ch	ES, IT	Sa	6548
<i>Salsola incanescens</i> C. A. Mey.	Th	IT	Sa	6564
<i>Salsola sclerantha</i> C. A. Mey.	Th	IT	St	6566
<i>Suaeda maritima</i> subsp. <i>salsa</i> (L.) Soó	Th	ES, IT	Ma	6550
<i>Suaeda acuminata</i> (C. A. Mey.) Moq.	Th	IT	Sa	6568
<i>Suaeda altissima</i> (L.) Pall	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6551
<i>Suaeda heterophylla</i> Bunge ex Boiss.	Th	IT, SS	Sa	6720
<i>Suaeda limifolia</i> Pall.	Th	IT	Sa	6722
<i>Suaeda microsperma</i> (C. A. Mey.) Fenzl.	Th	IT	Sa	6724
<i>Suaeda salsa</i> (L.) Pall	Th	IT	Sa	6570
Amaryllidaceae				
<i>Allium rubellum</i> M. Bieb.	Ge	PL	Sa	6584
Apocynaceae				
<i>Cynanchum acutum</i> L.	Hm	ES, IT, M	Sa	6530
Asparagaceae				
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Hm	ES, IT	Sa	6534
Asteraceae				
<i>Cota altissima</i> (L.) J.Gay	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6585
<i>Artemisia kopetdaghensis</i> Krasch., Popov & Lincz. ex Poljakov	Ch	IT	St	6571
<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldst. & Kitam.	Ch	ES, IT	St	6573
<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> subsp. <i>tripolium</i> (L.) Greuter	Hm	PL	Sa	6575
<i>Calendula arvensis</i> (Vaill.) L.	Th	IT, M, SS	Sa	6667
<i>Calendula sancta</i> L.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6698
<i>Carduus arabicus</i> Jacq.	Th	IT, M, ES	Sa	6699
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L.	Th	IT	Sa	6517
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i> M. Bieb.	Th	IT	Sa	6531
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6553
<i>Cousinia</i> sp.	Th		Sa	6700
<i>Centaurea benedicta</i> (L.) L.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6701
<i>Crepis sancta</i> (L.) Bornm.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6587
<i>Cymbolaena griffithii</i> (A. Gray) Wagenitz	Th	IT	Sa	6668
<i>Epilasia hemilasia</i> (Bunge) C. B. Clarke	Th	IT	St	6669
<i>Filago germanica</i> (L.) Huds.	Th	ES, IT	St	6588

<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i> (L.) F. W. Schmidt	Th	IT, M	St	6589
<i>Koelpinia linearis</i> Pall.	Th	IT, SS	St	6597
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6518
<i>Lactuca</i> sp.	Th		Sa	6676
<i>Matricaria aurea</i> (Loefl.) Sch. Bip.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6590
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	Hm	ES, IT	St	6519
<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> (L.) DC	Hm	ES, IT	Sa	6710
<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius</i> subsp. <i>vernalis</i> (Waldst. & Kit.) Greuter	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6670
<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Hm	ES, IT, M	Sa	6591
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (L.) L.	Th	PL	Sa	6505
<i>Taraxacum nevskii</i> Juz.	Hm	IT	Sa	6592
<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i> (Lam.) Schrank	Hm	ES, IT, M	Sa	6593
Boraginaceae				
<i>Arnebia decumbens</i> (Vent.) Coss. & Kralik	Th	IT, M	Sa	6671
<i>Heliotropium lasiocarpum</i> Fisch. & C. A. Mey.	Th	PL	St	6540
<i>Heterocaryum macrocarpum</i> Zak.	Th	IT	St	6506
<i>Nonea turcomanica</i> Popov	Th	IT	Sa	6594
Brassicaceae				
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> (L.) L.	Th	PL	St	6673
<i>Olimarabidopsis pumila</i> (Celak.) Al-Shehbaz, O'Kane & R.A.Price	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6600
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	Th	PL	Sa	6674
<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.	Hm	PL	St	6601
<i>Lepidium didymum</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6602
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i> (L.) Hayek	Th	PL	Sa	6603
<i>Malcolmia africana</i> (L.) R. Br.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6604
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6605
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> L.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6675
Capparidaceae				
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> L.	Ph	ES, IT, M	Sa	6532
Caryophyllaceae				
<i>Silene apetala</i> Willd.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6595
<i>Spergularia diandra</i> (Guss.) Helder.	Th	M, SS	Sa	6596
<i>Spergularia marina</i> (L.) Besser	Th	PL	Sa	6598
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Th	PL	Sa	6672
Cistaceae				
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i> (L.) Mill.	Th	IT, M, SS	Sa	6599
Convolvulaceae				
<i>Cressa cretica</i> L.	Hm	PL	Sa	6533
Cyperaceae				
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> (L.) Palla	HI	PL	Aq (Em)	6520
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> (L.) Palla subsp. <i>affinis</i> (Roth) T.Koyama	HI	PL	Aq (Em)	6521
<i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i> (Schrud.) Palla	HI	PL	Aq (Em)	6522
Euphorbiaceae				
<i>Chrozophora tinctoria</i> (L.) A. Juss.	Hm	IT	St	6546
Fabaceae				
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (M. Bieb.) Desv. ex B. Keller & Shap.	Ch	IT	Sa	6525

<i>Astragalus tribuloides</i> Delile	Th	IT, SS	St	6686
<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.)	Th	PL	Sa	6612
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6613
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Hm	PL	Sa	6614
<i>Trigonella stellata</i> Forssk.	Th	IT	Sa	6687
Frankeniaceae				
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i> L.	Hm	ES, IT, M	Sa	6523
Geraniaceae				
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L. Her.	Th	ES, IT, M	Sa	6606
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6607
Gentianaceae				
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> (Sw.) Druce.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6608
Haloragaceae				
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.	Hy	PL	Aq (Su)	6524
Hydrocharitaceae				
<i>Najas minor</i> All.	Th	PL	Aq(Su)	6702
Iridaceae				
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Ge	IT, M, SS	St	6503
Juncaceae				
<i>Juncus acutus</i> L.	Hm	PL	Sa	6706
<i>Juncus articulatus</i> L.	Hm	PL	Sa	6705
<i>Juncus persicus</i> subsp. <i>libanoticus</i> (J.Thiébaud) Novikov & Snogerup	Hm	IT	Sa	6677
Lamiaceae				
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Hm	IT, M	Sa	6541
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	Th	ES, IT	St	6678
Liliaceae				
<i>Gagea vegeta</i> Vved.	Ge	IT	St	6679
Malvaceae				
<i>Malva parviflora</i> L.	Th	IT, M, SS	Sa	6680
<i>Malva pusilla</i> Sm.	Th	IT, M	St	6681
<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr.	Hm	PL	St	6682
Nitrariaceae				
<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Hm	IT, M, SS	St	6528
<i>Tetradiclis tenella</i> (Ehrenb.) Litv.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6504
Papaveraceae				
<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i> Loisel.	Th	IT	St	6684
<i>Hypecoum pendulum</i> L.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6610
<i>Papaver pavoninum</i> C. A. Mey.	Th	IT	St	6685
<i>Roemeria refracta</i> DC.	Th	IT	St	6611
Plantaginaceae				
<i>Plantago weldenii</i> Rchb.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6615
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6616
<i>Plantago loeflingii</i> L.	Th	IT, SS	St	6617
<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forssk.	Th	PL	St	6688
<i>Veronica polita</i> Fr.	Th	PL	St	6689
Plumbaginaceae				
<i>Psylliostachys spicatus</i> (Willd.) Nevski	Th	IT	Sa	6502
<i>Limonium meyeri</i> (Boiss.) Kuntze	Hm	IT	Sa	6576

<i>Limonium reniforme</i> (Girard) Lincz.	Hm	IT	Sa	6535
Poaceae				
<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> (L.) Thwaites	Hm	IT, SS	Sa	6507
<i>Aeluropus littoralis</i> (Gouan.) Parl.	Hm	IT, M, SS	Sa	6508
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.	Hm	PL	Sa	6691
<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link.	Th	IT, M	St	6619
<i>Avena fatua</i> L.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6509
<i>Bromus brachystachys</i> Hornung.	Th	ES, IT	Sa	6510
<i>Bromus japonicus</i> Thunb.	Th	PL	St	6620
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Hm	PL	Sa	6539
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>glaucum</i> (Steud.) Tzvelev	Th	IT, M	Sa	6692
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> Huds.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6708
<i>Rostraria cristata</i> (L.) Tzvelev	Th	PL	Sa	6693
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	Hm	ES, IT	Sa	6694
<i>Lolium rigidum</i> Gaudin.	Th	IT, M	Sa	6511
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> (L.) C. B. Hubb.	Thr	ES, IT, M	Sa	6622
<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz.	Thr	IT, M	Sa	6623
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	HI	PL	Aq (Em)	6545
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L.	Ge	ES, IT, M	St	6624
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf.	Th	PL	Sa	6512
<i>Puccinellia poecilantha</i> (K. Koch) Grossh.	Hm	IT	Sa	6501
<i>Stipa capensis</i> Thunb.	Th	IT, M, SS	St	6513
<i>Sphenopus divaricatus</i> (Gouan) Rchb.	Th	ES, M	Sa	6625
Polygonaceae				
<i>Polygonum patulum</i> M. Bieb.	Th	PL	Sa	6578
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6514
Potamogetonaceae				
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> (L.) Börner	Hy	PL	Aq (Su)	6526
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Hy	PL	Aq (Su)	6703
Primulaceae				
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6609
Ranunculaceae				
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> L.	Th	ES, IT, M	St	6627
Rubiaceae				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Th	IT	Sa	6695
Scrophulariaceae				
<i>Parentucellia flaviflora</i> (Boiss.) Nevski	Th	IT, M	St	6628
Solanaceae				
<i>Lycium depressum</i> Stocks	Ch	PL	Sa	6579
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Th	PL	Sa	6581
Tamaricaceae				
<i>Tamarix arceuthoides</i> Bunge	Ph	IT	Sa	6515
<i>Tamarix meyeri</i> Boiss.	Ph	IT, M, SS	Sa	6516
<i>Tamarix karakalensis</i> Freyn	Ph	IT	Sa	6629
Typhaceae				
<i>Typha laxmannii</i> Lepech.	HI	PL	Aq (Em)	6711

Urticaceae				
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Hm	PL	Sa	6630
Verbenaceae				
<i>Phylla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene.	Th	IT, M, SS	Sa	6554
Zygophyllaceae				
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.	Hm	IT	St	6536

Abbreviations: Life forms: Ch= Chamaephyte, Geo= Geophyte, HI= Helophyte, Hem= Hemicryptophyte, Hy= Hydrophyte, Ph= Phanerophyte, Th= Therophyte. Chorotypes: IT= Irano-Turanian, ES= Euro-Siberian, M= Mediterranean, SS= Sahara-Sindian, PL= Plurireginoal. Cult= cultivated. Habitats: Aq = Aquatic open lake, Em= Emergent plant, Sa= Salt marsh habitat surrounding the wetlands, Su= Submerged plant, St= Semi-dry steppes growing in upper lands.

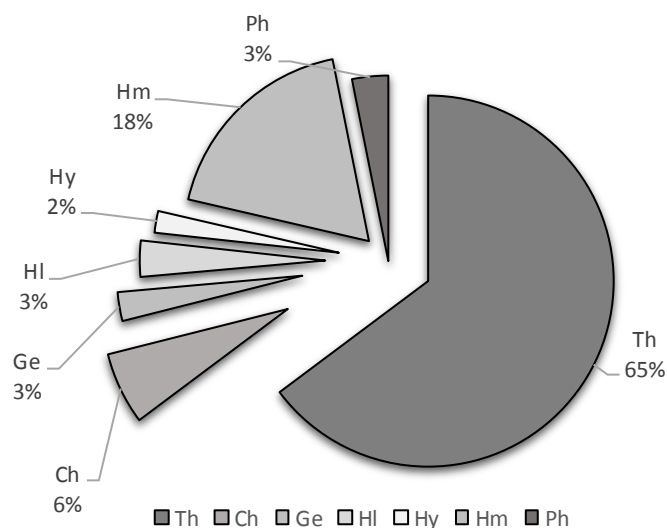


Fig. 3. Life form spectrum of plants in the Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol wetland complex (Ch= chamaephyte, Geo= geophyte, HI= helophyte, Hm= hemicryptophyte, Hy= hydrophyte, Ph= phanerophyte, Th= therophyte).

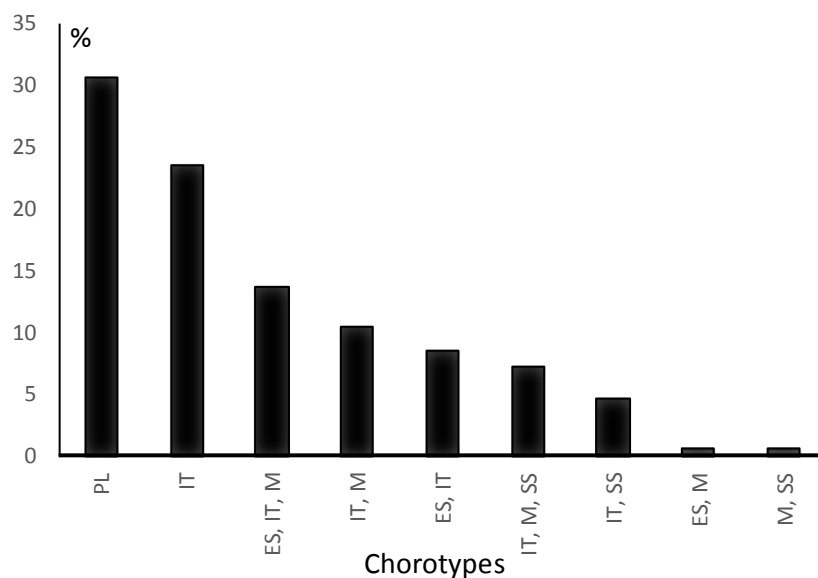


Fig. 4. Percentage of chorotypes of plants in the Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol wetland complex (IT= Irano-Turanian, ES= Euro-Siberian, M= Mediterranean, SS= Saharo-Sindian, PL= pluriregional).

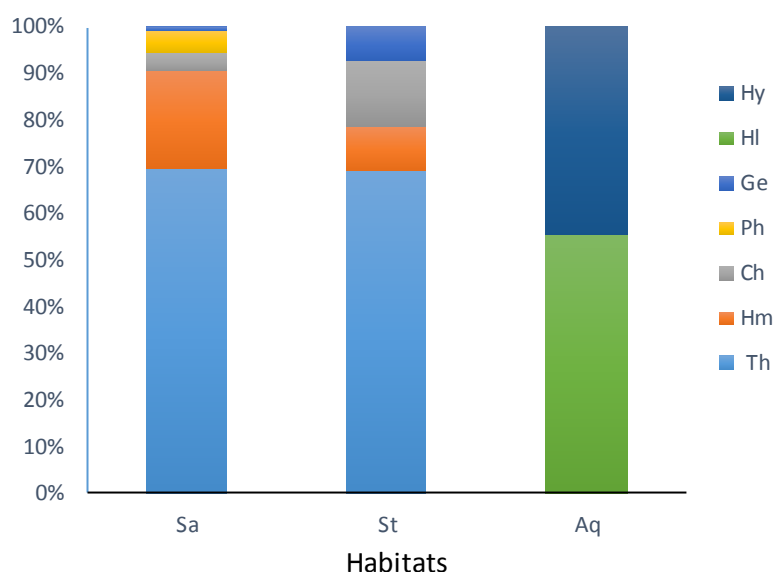


Fig. 5. The proportion of life form categories in different habitat types of Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol wetland complex. (Ch= chamaephyte, Geo= geophyte, Hl= helophyte, Hm= hemicryptophyte, Hy= hydrophyte, Ph= phanerophyte, Th= therophyte, Aq = Aquatic open lake, Sa= Salt marsh habitat surrounding the wetlands, St= Semi-dry steppes growing in upper lands).

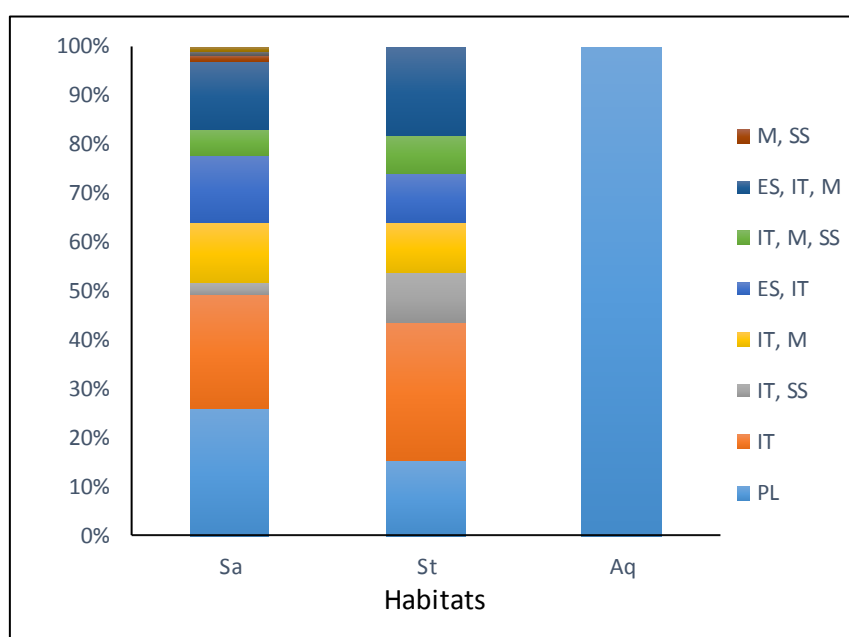


Fig. 6. The proportion of chorotypes in different habitat types in the Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol wetland complex. (IT= Irano-Turanian, ES= Euro-Siberian, M= Mediterranean, SS= Saharo-Sindian, PL= pluriregional, Aq = Aquatic open lake, Sa= Salt marsh habitat surrounding the wetlands, St= Semi-dry steppes growing in upper lands).

Habitat characteristics

All plants studied in the area were classified into three separate habitats which were physiognomically separated based on the dominant species:

1- Aquatic open lakes

This habitat is characterized with open surface water at least for an annual period and includes six percent of total plant taxa both as submerged (e.g. *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Najas minor*, *Stuckenia pectinata* and *Zannichellia*

palustris) and emergent (e.g. *Schoenoplectus littoralis*, *Phragmites australis* and *Typha laxamanni*).

2- Salt marshes

The habitat is located in vast plain areas surrounding the wetlands and affected by various amount of wetland humidity. Both groups of perennial and annual plants particularly halophytic species constitute considerable proportion of the flora of the habitat. 68% of total identified plant taxa belonged to this habitat.

Some annual plants are *Atriplex tatarica*, *Salicornia europaea*, *Climacoptera turcomanica*, *Suaeda altissima*, *Spergularia diandra*, *Climacoptera crassa* and perennial plants are *Halostachys belangeriana*, *Halocnemum strobilaceum*, *Salsola sclerantha*, *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Aeluropus littoralis*, *Lycium depressum*, *Tamarix* spp.

3- Upland semi-dry steppes

Upland sites surrounding the wetlands are characterized with semi-dry steppe vegetation covered by a total of 26% of the studied plants. Whereas few perennials such as *Artemisia kopetdaghensis* and *A. scoparia* permanently cover the habitat, ephemeral plants such as *Avena barbata*, *Stipa capensis*, *Adonis aestivalis*, *Plantago coronopus*, *Plantago loeflingi* play a considerable role in the vegetation.

In the spring time, salinity of the upland hills is declined due to higher precipitation and the habitat become more favorable for annual species.

Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol are three Ramsar international wetlands located on salty plains of eastern coastal regions of the Caspian Sea. However, surface water of the wetlands is fed by both precipitation and freshwater river discharge (i.e. Atrak River). The latter situation influences flora and vegetation of the wetlands, so that no real halophytic aquatic plants found in the ecosystems. *Ruppia*, *Potamogeton* (= *Stuckenia*), *Althenia*, *Zannichellia*, *Lepilaena* are some aquatic submerged vascular plants with high capacity for growing in saline water (Melack 1988). Except *Zannichellia* and *Potamogeton* (= *Stuckenia*) which are often found in temporary ponds, wetlands with wide range of salinity and fluctuations (personal observations), other genera are lacking in the studied wetlands. Seasonality of these ecosystems and freshwater charges into the wetlands are considered to be the main reasons. Water table content and soil physical and chemical variables are critical factors controlling floristic composition of different habitats of salt marshes and halophytic vegetation (e.g. Rabie & Asri 2014). In our survey, there is a continuum of vegetation from open water lakes to the surrounding *Artemisia* steppes and reflected by a gradual change of water table and soil salinity. Concerning the richest plant families existing in the area, there are some similarities between the results of current investigation and that of other wetland ecosystems such as Miankaleh (Ejtehad *et al.* 2003), Amirkelayeh (Ghahreman *et al.* 2004), Gomishan (Karimi 2010) and Soofikam (Ghorbanli *et al.* 2013) (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

Table 2. Comparative floristic richness and taxonomic diversity. Miankaleh (Ejtehad *et al.* 2003); Amirkelayeh (Ghahreman *et al.* 2004); Gomishan (Karimi 2010) and Soofikam (Ghorbanli *et al.* 2013).

	Present study	Gomishan	Soofikam	Miankaleh	Amirkelayeh
Total number of taxa (T)	159	116	173	242	320
Total number of genera (G)	123	72	127	169	213
Total number of families (F)	42	33	40	48	76
T/G	1,29	1,61	1,36	1,4	1,5
G/F	2,9	2,18	3,17	3,5	2,8

Since the life form classification is based essentially on plant reaction to climate (Pears 1985), it can be utilized as a bioindicator of macroclimatic patterns. The occurrence of high proportion of therophytes (65%) is consistent to the results of previous investigation in arid and semi-arid regions. This is owing to better adaptation of therophytes to seasonality and instability conditions of vegetation in the wetlands and their surrounding uplands (Sabaghi *et al.* 2014). Therophytes were also prominent in the other wetland ecosystems of northern Iran such as Anzali (Gahreman & Atar 2003), Amirkelayeh (Gahreman *et al.* 2004), Gomishan (Ghorbanli *et al.* 2013), Selkeh (Zahed *et al.* 2013), Soofikam (Ghorbanli *et al.* 2011), Fereydoonkenar (Naqinezhad & Hosseinzadeh 2014) & Sorkhankol (Saeidi Mehrvarz & Ashouri Nodehi 2015).

Phytogeographically, the area is located in the border lines of two different phytogeographical regions, Euro-Siberian in the south and south west and Irano-Turanian in the eastern and northern parts. Flora of the area is partly composed of Irano-Turanian (22%) and Irano-Turanian/Euro-Siberian/Mediterranean elements (14%). However, bulk of the flora were influenced by pluriregional plants (23%) due to humidity and destructions (Gahreman *et al.* 2004; Naqinezhad *et al.* 2006; Gahreman *et al.* 2006; Khodadadi *et al.* 2009; Kamrani *et al.* 2011; Ravanbakhsh *et al.* 2013; Saeidi Mehrvarz & Ashouri Nodehi 2015). It can also be interpreted by occurrence of high number of halophytic species in the area sharing their distribution among vast phytogeographical regions (see Akhane & Ghorbanli 1993). However, some rare plants have been collected in the area of which *Puccinellia poecilantha* has been recently recorded for the first time in the Iranian flora from the area (Naqinezhad & Hamedani 2017). A total of 14 plant taxa of the study area possess photosynthetic pathway of C4 (Akhane & Ghorbanli 1993; Akhane 2006; Akhane *et al.* 2007) which are mostly belonged to Chenopodiaceae family (=Amaranthaceae).

They have higher water use efficiency for primary production and particularly important for planting projects in the regions with salt and aridity stresses.

Conservation

Alagol, Almagol and Ajigol are considered among the most important wintering sites for large number of migratory birds every year. They are as patchy aquatic wetlands within surrounding desertic/semi-desertic steppes and salt plains on the border of Iran and Turkmenistan. The most threatening factors affecting the vegetation and habitats of these wetland ecosystems are hunting, wetland drainage, water pollutions particularly in the Almagol wetland, dam constructions in the upper stream of the Atrak river and declining water inputs of the wetland, removing wetland water for constructing of fishing pool, planting non-native and ornamental plants in the surrounding areas of the Alagol wetland, road construction in eastern parts of Alagol wetland, and most importantly heavy grazing especially in autumns and winter. Seasonal decline of underground and surface water (particularly in dry period) along with long-term climatic change within the area cause desertification and a serious threat for biodiversity in the area. This is especially case in the area where coastal wind kicks up salty dust from the exposed lake beds and marginal salt marshes. Crop lands surrounding these ecosystems are under the most critical danger of the desertification. In order to make an appropriate conservation decision upon these fragile ecosystems, a comprehensive knowledge of flora, fauna and vegetation of the area is necessary. Preparation a vegetation map for these patchy ecosystems will be prerequisite for future ecological restoration mechanisms. Water body of these wetlands should be anyway preserved either by upstream water sources of the Atrak river or by natural canals from the Caspian Sea.

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تالاب‌های بین‌المللی رامسر، آلاگل، آلماگل و آجی‌گل واقع در بخش‌های شرقی دریای خزر: بررسی فلوربستیکی و زیستگاهی

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چکیده

تالاب‌های بین‌المللی رامسر آلاگل، آلماگل و آجی‌گل با مساحت ۳۰۲۷ هکتار در استان گلستان و در دشت هموار ترکمن صحرا در شرق دریای خزر و در مجاورت مرز سیاسی ترکمنستان واقع شده‌اند. ویژگی‌های فلوربستیکی، پوشش گیاهی و تنوع زیستگاهی تالاب‌های مزبور در فصل‌های رویشی سال‌های ۱۳۹۳ و ۱۳۹۴ مورد ارزیابی قرار گرفت. در مجموع تعداد ۱۵۹ آرایه گیاهی متعلق به ۱۲۳ جنس و ۴۲ تیره در این تالاب‌ها شناسایی شدند. مهمترین تیره‌های گیاهی منطقه از نظر بیشترین تعداد گونه به ترتیب عبارتند از: Asteraceae، Amaranthaceae (=Chenopodiaceae) و Poaceae. بزرگ‌ترین جنس‌های گیاهی از نظر تعداد گونه در منطقه به ترتیب عبارتند از: *Atriplex*، *Salsola*، *Suaeda*، *Plantago* و *Tamarix*. بیشترین تعداد گونه در رابطه با شکل‌های زیستی گونه‌ها در منطقه مورد مطالعه مربوط به تروفیت‌ها یا یک ساله‌ها و همچنین بیشترین گونه‌ها مربوط به عناصر چند ناحیه‌ای می‌باشد. گیاهان منطقه از نظر فیزیوگنومیک و ظاهری، در سه شرایط زیستگاهی مختلف شامل زیستگاه گیاهان آبی، شوره زارهای حاشیه‌ای و استپ‌های خشکی پسند تپه ماهوری تقسیم شدند که به ترتیب ۶، ۶۸ و ۲۶ درصد از کل گیاهان را در بر دارند. وجود گونه‌های هالوفیت از ویژگی‌های بارز این تالاب‌ها محسوب می‌شود. در بین آنها گونه *Puccinellia poecilantha* که اخیراً از همین منطقه در فلور ایران رکورد شده است، بعنوان گونه نادر در نظر گرفته می‌شود. نتایج این تحقیق در شناخت بهتر مناطق حفاظت شده و بسط و توسعه استراتژی‌های حفاظتی در این اکوسیستم‌های حساس و شکننده سودمند و حیاتی است.

*مؤلف مسئول