

# Mapping of plants biodiversity of Badr and Parishan protected area

## Abstract

Biodiversity refers to abundance or diversity of flora and fauna to microbial life. This diversity of life occurs at all levels of ecological organism. But biodiversity, generally, means genetic diversity, maintain diversity (species) and ecosystem diversity. The protected area of Badr and Parishan, with an area of 43000 hectares, is located, distance of 12 kilometers south of the Qorveh city, between Kurdistan and Kermanshah. The area of Badr and Parishan is mountainous area, which have been formed of rock Mountains, shallow valleys, Tape-mound, and mountainous area of mountains. Its elevation range, range from 1820 to 3221 meters. This region has a cold winter, cold and ice weather start from the beginning of November and lasts until May and has moderate summer. Regarding the importance of biodiversity in environmental protection, this research investigated the plant biodiversity, vegetation distribution and factors that affecting it. In this study plain and mountainous region was selected and with the establishment of sampling bioplot systematic random sampling was performed. So that on each floor elevation, slope and aspect 2 transects 100 × 100 deployed a total of 40 transects and transects 8 plot each plot was located in a total of 320 plots were sampled. By sample selection were identified in floristic study of this area and by using available resources and flora, 84 species belonging to 33 genera. These species belong to 33 genera's of 19 families. Most of the genera's belong to *Asteraceae*, *Poaceae* and *Astragalus*. The chorological investigation of the species of the area showed that most of the species belong to the area of Iran and Turan. The biodiversity studies of biodiversity physiographic factors showed that the diversity and richness in middle latitudes is more than high latitudes, also the percentage of the slope factor has an effective influence on the diversification so that diversity decreases with increasing slope; the greatest diversity belongs to low slope. Geographical directions, also has significant effect on diversity and richness so that the highest diversity and richness of species was observed in the South and lowest variability in the eastern direction. The findings revealed that the plant species in the region were more a random to random pile patterns.

**Keywords:** distribution, topography, plant biodiversity, species diversity of flora.



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