

Current State of Flora of the Lower Kama National Park Evidence from the Borovetsky Forest (Russia)

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Abstract

The Borovetsky forest (9344 ha) is one of the largest woodlands of the Lower Kama National Park located on the North-East of the Republic of Tatarstan within the East part of the Russian Plain. The article presents data on the inventory and taxonomic diversity, as well as the results of areographic, biomorphologic, eco-coenotic analysis and evaluation of the adventive fraction of flora of vascular plants of Borovetsky forest. Flora of the Borovetsky forest is represented by 489 species, which are dominated by those with broad geographic ranges. The endemics of the Volga-Ural region are of particular interest. This concerns *Pilosella trichocymosa* (Zahn.) Schljak. and *Cicerbita uralensis* (Rouy) Beauv - having relatively small geographic ranges. With regard to phytocoenotic confinedness, the plants of the investigated territory belong to 23 eco-coenotic groups. Biocenosis of the Borovetsky forest include 25 species of vascular plants listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Tatarstan, and 2 species - listed in the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation. The obtained results can be used in the monitoring of the Borovetsky forest phytocenosis.

Keywords

Adventive flora, Borovetsky forest, Flora of vascular plants, Lower Kama National Park, Specially protected natural areas, Species diversity, Typological diversity