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**PHYTOCOENOSIS INVOLVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE *Brassicaceae* Burnett.
FAMILY IN THE SPRING FLORA OF THE LOWLAND AREAS
OF THE NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

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**ФИТОЦЕНОЗЫ С УЧАСТИЕМ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ СЕМЕЙСТВА
Brassicaceae Burnett. В ВЕСЕННЕЙ ФЛОРЕ РАВНИННЫХ РАЙОНОВ
НАХЧЫВАНСКОЙ АВТОНОМНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

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Аннотация. Рассматривается участие представителей семейства *Brassicaceae* Burnett. в весенней флоре равнинных районов Нахичеванской Автономной Республики на примере дороги, ведущей в Джульфинский район. В исследовании приводится информация о видах, относящихся к родам *Arabidopsis* (DC.) Heynh. и *Camelina* Crantz из данного семейства. В частности, вдоль дороги на Джульфу были выявлены виды *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. и *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz. Данные о фитоценозе, сформированном этими видами, и его видовом составе представлены. В исследовании рассматриваются семейство, род, жизненная форма и экологическая группа видов, формирующих фитоценоз.

Abstract. Discusses the participation of representatives of the *Brassicaceae* Burnett. family in the spring flora of the lowland areas of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, using the road leading to the Julfa district as an example. The study provides information on species belonging to the genera *Arabidopsis* (DC.) Heynh. and *Camelina* Crantz within this family. Specifically, the species *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. and *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz were identified along the road to Julfa. Data on the phytocoenosis formed by these species and its species composition are presented in tabular form. The study investigates the family, genus, life form, and ecological group of the species forming the phytocoenosis.

Ключевые слова: *Brassicaceae* Burnett., семейство, род, вид, фитоценоз, весенняя флора.

Keywords: *Brassicaceae* Burnett., family, genus, species, phytocoenosis, spring flora.

Julfa, one of the administrative districts of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, is located on the left bank of the Araz River, to the east of the city. The district borders Armenia to the northeast, the Islamic Republic of Iran to the south, Babek to the west, Shahbuz to the northwest, and Ordubad to the east [7].

The territory of Julfa district is situated at an elevation of 1290 meters above sea level. Most of the area lies within a mountainous zone and, based on its relief characteristics, is divided into foothill, low-mountain, mid-mountain, and high-mountain zones. Along the road from the city of Nakhchivan to Julfa, the massive dome-shaped formations of the Julfa Mountains are visible. The predominant soil types include mountain-meadow, mountain-forest, mountain-chestnut, brown,

gray, and meadow-gray soils. Vegetation types such as mountain-steppe, forest plants, subalpine and alpine meadows are widespread in the region [1, 2].

Along the roads leading to Julfa, representatives of the *Brassicaceae* Burnett. family are also present among the plant species forming the spring flora. During the field studies, we investigated a phytocoenosis involving species from the genera *Arabidopsis* (DC.) Heynh. and *Camelina* Crantz within this family. In the flora of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, three species of the genus *Arabidopsis* (DC.) Heynh. are present: *Arabidopsis parvula* (Schrenk) O.E. Schulz, *Arabidopsis pumila* (Steph.) N. Busch, and *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (L.) Heynh. Similarly, three species of the genus *Camelina* Crantz are distributed: *Camelina laxa* C.A. Mey., *Camelina rumelica* Velen. (syn. *Camelina albiflora* (Boiss.) N. Busch), and *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz [5, 6].

During the studies, a phytocoenosis involving *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (L.) Heynh. and *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz species was encountered in the lowland areas. The coordinates of the study area were determined using GPS:

39°4'21.90648" N, 45°34'28.10388" E, 926 m a.s.l.

39°4'49.73952" N, 45°33'56.19276" E, 926 m a.s.l.

In the phytocoenosis involving the aforementioned species, other representatives of the family also participate, as expected. Data on the species composition of this phytocoenosis are presented in the Table below.

Table

SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE PHYTOCOENOSIS INVOLVING *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (L.) Heynh. and *Camelina sativa* (L.) CRANTZ ALONG THE ROAD LEADING TO JULFA

Familia	Genus	Species	Life form	Ecological group
Poaceae Barnhart	<i>Avena</i> L.	<i>Avena fatua</i> L.	Annual	Mesophytes
	<i>Aegilops</i> L.	<i>Aegilops Tauschii</i> Coss.	Annual or biennial	Mesophytes
Lythraceae J.St.-Hil.	<i>Lythrum</i> L.	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> L.	Annual	Hydromesophyte
Boraginaceae Juss.	<i>Echium</i> L.	<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	Biennial	Mesophytes
	<i>Buglossoides</i> Moench	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> (L.) Johnst.	Annual	Mesophytes
Caryophyllaceae Juss.	<i>Arenaria</i> L.	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L.	Annual	Xerophytes
Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Euphorbia</i> L.	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.	Annual	Mesophytes
Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Presl	<i>Cirsium</i> Hill	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	Biennial	Xerophytes
	<i>Bellis</i> L.	<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	Perennial	Mesophytes
	<i>Artemisia</i> L.	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Perennial	Mesoxerophytes
	<i>Senecio</i> L.	<i>Senecio vernalis</i> Waldst. & Kit.	Annual	Xeromesophytes
		<i>S. racemosus</i> (Bieb.) DC.	Perennial	Mesophytes
		<i>S. Lipskyi</i> Lomak.	Perennial	Xerophytes
	<i>Bidens</i> L.	<i>Bidens, tripartita</i> L.	Annual	Hydrophyte
	<i>Matricaria</i> L.	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> L.	Annual	Mesophytes
	<i>Anthemis</i> L.	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> L.	Perennial	Mesoxerophytes
	<i>Cirsium</i> Hill	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	Perennial	Mesophytes
Apiaceae Lindl.	<i>Ambrosia</i> L.	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i> DC.	Perennial	Xerophytes
	<i>Daucus</i> L.	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Biennial	Mesophytes
	<i>Pseudorlaya</i> Maire	<i>Pseudorlaya pumila</i> (L.) Grande (syn. <i>Daucus pumilus</i> (L.) Hoffm. & Link)	Annual	Xerophytes

<i>Familia</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Life form</i>	<i>Ecological group</i>
<i>Geraniaceae</i> Juss.	<i>Erodium</i> L'Her.	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Her.	Annual	Xeromezophytes
<i>Convolvulaceae</i> Juss.	<i>Convolvulus</i> L.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Perennial	Xerophytes
<i>Amaryllidaceae</i> J.St.-Hil.	<i>Allium</i> L.	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.	Perennial	Xerophytes
<i>Fabaceae</i> Lindl.	<i>Medicago</i> L.	<i>Medicago littoralis</i> Lois.	Annual	Xerophytes
	<i>Tylosema</i> (Schweinf.) Torre & Hillc.	<i>Tylosema esculentum</i> (Burch.) A. Schreib.	Perennial	Xerophytes
	<i>Hedysarum</i> L.	<i>Hedysarum caucasicum</i> Bieb.	Perennial	Mesophytes
<i>Papaveraceae</i> Juss.	<i>Papaver</i> L.	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.	Annual	Xeromesophytes
<i>Polygonaceae</i> Juss.	<i>Rumex</i> L.	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Perennial	Mesophytes
<i>Zygophyllaceae</i> R.Br.	<i>Tribulus</i> L.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Annual	Xerophytes

According to the data presented in the table, the phytocoenosis involving *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (L.) Heynh. and *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz along the road leading to Julfa includes 13 annual species (44.82%), 12 perennial species (41.37%), 3 biennial species (10.34%), and one species with an annual or biennial life form (3.44%). Among these, annual plants dominate and hold a leading position. Among the families forming the phytocoenosis, *Asteraceae* Bercht. & J. Presl has the highest number of species, with 11 species (37.93%). There are also significant representatives among the species that make up the phytocoenosis [3, 4].



Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz (The road leading to Julfa district, 05.04.2025)



The phytocoenosis involving the species *Arabidopsis Thaliana* (L.) Heynh. and *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz (The road leading to Julfa district, 05.04.2025)

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