

Azmar-Goizha Plant Field Guide

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يێشەكى

شاخی ئەزمـهر- گۆيـژه ئەكەوێتـه پارێـزگای سـلێمانی لـه كوردسـتانی عێـراق، وه بەشـێكه لـه زنجيـره شـاخهكانی زاگـرۆس (World Wildlife Fund, 2016. See link on) بەشـێكە لـه زنجيـره شـاخهكانی زاگـرۆس (P.114). شـاخی ئەزمـهر- گۆيـژه دەڕوانێـت بـه سـهر شـاری سـلێمانیدا لـه رۆژهـهلاتـهوه لـه نێـوان مێلـی پانـی 42°33′28 باكـور، هێلـی درێـژی 33′2°46′2′26 روژهـهلات. بـهرزی شـاخهكه دەكهوێتـه نێـوان 865 مهتـر لـه نزمتریـن خالـدا كـه دێـی تهگهرانـه بــۆ 1,700 مهتـر كـه بهرزتریـن لوتكهیـه. درێـژی شـاخهكه نزیكـهی 28 كـم وه پانیهكـهی نزیكـهی 12 كـم دەبێـت، وه رووبـهری گشـتی نزیكـهی 250 كـم² یـه.

ریّبهری رووهکی ئهزمه پ- گویژه به شیّکه له پروّژهی تویّژینه وه ی سروشتی شاخی ئهزمه پ- گویژه به شیّکه له پروّژهی تویّژینه وه ی رووه کی ماوه ی دوو سانی خایاند (2015-2014)، تیّیدا لیّکوّلینه وه یه کی چرو پر کرا بو سهرجهم رووه که سروشتیه کانی ناوچه که. وه هه موو نه و غوونه رووه کیانه ی که کوّکرانه وه له ماوه ی تویّژینه وه که دا کاری ناساندنه وه یا بو کرا وه پوّلیّن کران ژماره یان له سه دانرا، وه هه لگیراون له پوشگه ی دامه زراوه ی رووه کی کوردستان (KBFH) .

ئهم توێژینهوهیه زوٚر پێویست بـوو لهبهرئهوهی شێواندن و لهدهستدانێکی خێڔا لـه سروشت و ژینگهی ناوچهکهدا روو دهدات، که بریتیه لـه پـروٚژهی ناوچهی نیشتهجێبوون و بنیاتنانـی ناوچهی بازرگانـی، دروسـتکردنی پارکـی یـاری، وهفـراوان بوونـی ناوچهی نیشتهجێبوون، دروسـتکردنی رێگاوبان و تونێل، وه دوباره روواندنهوهی شاخهکه بـهو دارو درهختانـهی کـه خوٚماڵـی نیـن، دروسـتکردن و فـراوان کردنی خێرا له باخی میـوهو میوههات وه لهناوبردنـی رووهکی سروشـتی ناوچهکـه، وه ههروهها زیادبوونـی ناوچهی حهوانـهوه لهماوهی ئـهو سالهدا. دامـهزراوهی رووهکـی کوردسـتان هیـواداره کـه خوێنـهرهکان چێـژ لهم رێبـهره وهرگـرن وه ببێتـه هـوّی سـود لـێ بینینـی وه پشـتگیری کردغـان بـوٚ تهواوکردنـی رووپێـوی ههمـوو کوردسـتان لـه داهاتـوودا، بـوٚ پاراســـتن و پارێـزگاری کردنـی سـهرچاوه برووپێـوی ههمـو کوردسـتان لـه داهاتـوودا، بـوٚ پاراســـتن و پارێـزگاری کردنـی سـهرچاوه

بـــۆ پرۆســـەى ناســاندن و نوســينەوەى رێبەرەكــه پشــت بەســتراوە بــه لێكۆڵينــەوەى مەمــوو نموونــه رووەكيــه كۆكــراوەكان وە دوبـارە چێـک کردنــەوەى زانياريــەكان لــه فلۆراكانــى Guest & Rawi, 1966; Townsend & Guest, 1974, 1980; Townsend et al., عێــراق (ر. 1966, 1968, 1985; Ghazanfar &Edmondson, 2014 كەمـــوو ناوچــه ھاوســنورەكان (Rechinger, 1963–2012)، وە توركيــا (،Guner et al., 2000).

لەم توێژینهوهیهدا نزیکهی 4,085 نموونهی رووهکی کوٚکراوهتهوه له 118 خاڵی جیاواز له ماوهی 36 سهردانی مهیدانیدا. ههر جوٚریّک لهو نموونه رووهکیانه ژمارهیهکی تایبهتی پیّدراوه به ریزبهندیهکی تهواو بوّ ریّگهگرتن له دووباره بوونهوه و سهرلیّشیّوان. وه لهههمان کاتدا بوّ ههر کوٚکراوهیهک هیٚلی پانی و دریّژی، بهرزی، بهرواری کوٚکردنهوهکهی، شویّنی کوٚکردنهوهکه، زانیاری لهسهر ژینگهکهی و ئهو کهسانهی کوّیان کوٚکردوّتهوه توّمار کراوه.

بـۆ ئاسـان بـهکار هێنـان و ئامـاژه پێکـردن، ريزبهنـدى ئهلـف و بـێ بـهکار هێنـزاوه بـۆ ههمـوو رووهکێـک لـه خێزانــ ههاوهکـو دهگاته جيـاوازى چهشـنى. سيسـتهمى مێبهرلـى (Mabberley (2008) بهکارهێـنراوه بــۆ ئامادهکردنــى سـنورى خێزانــهکان و رهگــهزهکان، المبارهاتــووه ماڵپــهرى تـــۆو داپــــۆشراوهکان بهکارهاتــووه (/research/APweb). وه کورتــهى نــاوى پۆلێنکـهرهکان بــه پێــى ماڵپــهرى ئهلهکترۆنــى (International Plant Name Index

ئەو تەنھا بەرزى، ھێڵى پانى و درێژيەى كە لە ژێر ناونیشانى زانیارى ژینگەییدا (Habitat) بۆ ھەر يەک لەو 112 جۆرەى كە ئاماژەیان پێکراوە لەم رێبەرەدا ھاتووە نوێنەرى تەنھا ئەو غونە رووەكيە دەكات كە وێنە گیراوە لە لایەن نوسەرى يەكەمەوە وە ھەڵگیراوە لە پوشگەى دامەزراوەى رووەكى كوردستان. ھەموو وێنە و پرۆفايلەكان كە لەم رێبەرەدا ھەن لەلايەن نوسەرى يەكەمەوە گیراون.

له توێژینهوهی رابردوودا که له سهر ناوچهی ههورامان ئهنجام درابوو، یهکێک له نوسهرهکان (Ahmad, 2013a) چـوار جـوٚری نوێـی دوٚزیـهوه بـوٚ زانسـت (Ahmad, 2013d) بـه (Ahmad, 2013d) وه 18 جـوٚری نـوێ بـوٚ فلـوٚرای عێـراق (2013b--c, 2014a--b) بـه بهراورد بـه بچوکی شاخی ئهزمـهر- گوٚیـژه به ناوچهی ههورامان، لـهم توێژینهوهیهدا کـه بـو شاخی ئهزمـهر- گوٚیـژه ئهنجـام دراوه لانـی کـهم 666 جـوٚر دوٚزراونهتـهوه وه لهمانـه تهنها 58 جوٚریـان پێشتر توٚمارکـراون لـه سـهرچاوه زانسـتیهکاندا وه شـایانی باسـه 99 جـو័ر لـه کـوٚی 608 جوٚرهکـهی کـه تـازه توٚمارکـراون بـو شـاخهکه لـهم رێبـهرهدا بـه دانانـی ئهسـتێره لـه کوٚتایـی نـاوه زانسـتیهکاندا جیـا کراونهتـهوه. وه سـهرهرای ئهمـهش لانـی کـهم 10 جـوٚری نوێـمان دوٚزیوهتـهوه بـوٚ فلـوّرای عێـراق لهگـهل 7 جـوٚر کـه نوێـن بـوٚ زانسـت کـه لـه داهاتویهکـی نزیکـدا بلاودهکرێنـهوه وه لـه ئێسـتادا دهستنوسـی 4 جـوٚری نوێ بـو زانسـت کـه سـهر بـه رهگهزهکانـدا.

Introduction

Azmar-Goizha Mountain is located in Sulaimani Governorate of Kurdistan Iraq, and it is part of the extensive Zagros Mountain Steppe ecoregion (World Wildlife Fund, 2016. see link on p.114). Azmar-Goizha overlooks Sulaimani City from the east between latitudes 35°29′-35°42′N and longitudes 45°26′-45°33′E. Its altitudes range from as low as 865 m near Tagaran Village to 1,700 m, the highest peak. It is about 28 km long and about 12 km at its widest part and occupies a total area of about 250 km².

This plant field guide is a part of the Flora of Azmar-Goizha, a project of the Kurdistan Botanical Foundation (KBF) based on a two-year (2014 and 2015) intensive study of the plants in the field, libraries, and herbaria. All specimens collected during this study were identified, numbered, classified, and deposited in the herbarium of this Foundation (KBFH).

This study was very urgent to conduct because of the rapid loss of natural habitats and the tremendous disturbance in this region, including substantial housing projects and establishing commercial facilities, construction of amusement parks, new high-rise residential areas, roads and tunnels, reforestation of slopes by non-native trees, conversion of vast areas to vineyards and fruit orchards, and increasing recreation throughout the year. The KBF hopes that the readers will enjoy this field guide and benefit from it, as well as support the Foundation's continuous effort to survey all Kurdistan to protect and conserve the natural wealth and beauty of the region for future generations.

The process of identification and writing descriptions depended on the examination of all specimens and checking various floras, such as the Flora of Iraq (Guest & Rawi, 1966; Townsend & Guest, 1974, 1980; Townsend et al., 1966, 1968, 1985; Ghazanfar & Edmondson2014), Flora

Iranica (Rechinger, 1963–2012), and Flora of Turkey (Davis, 1964–1988; Güner et al., 2000).

During this study about 4,085 specimens were collected from 118 waypoints in 36 field trips. In order to avoid repetition and confusion during data collection and processing, each species collected in a given waypoint received a unique number of a continuous series. For each collection number, coordinates (longitude and latitude), altitude, date of collection, exact locality, ecological information, and collector name(s) were recorded.

For easy referencing, an alphabetic arrangement of all taxa is used from the family to the species ranks. Family limits and generic placements follow Mabberley (2008) and the Angiosperm Phylogeny Website (http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/APweb). Name abbreviation of authors of plant names follow the International Plant Name Index (IPNI).

The single elevation, longitude, and latitude given under the heading "habitat" for each of the following 112 species represent the single location of the voucher specimens collected and photographed by the first author and deposited in the herbarium of the Kurdistan botanical foundation (KBFH).

During recent studies in Hawraman Region, one of us (Ahmad, 2013a), discovered four species new to science (Ahmad, 2013b--c, 2014a--b) and 18 species new to the flora of Iraq (Ahmad, 2013d). By contrast, despite its smaller size compared to Hawraman, our present study reveals that the Azmar-Goizha Mountain has least 666 taxa, of which only 58 were previously recorded in the literature, and 99 of the remaining 608 taxa are reported in this field guide and marked with asterisk after the species name. Furthermore, we discovered at least ten species new to the flora of Iraq and seven species new to science. These will be reported in the near future, but the manuscript on four novelties in the genera Cousinia, Salvia, Scrophularia, and Silene have already been submitted for publication in international, peer-reviewed journals.