

CLASSIFICATION OF SOME WILD CORNEAS OF THE FAMILY FABACEAE IN THE SUDOOR DIYALA.

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ABSTRACT

This research displays the natural vegetation in Iraq in general ,and the study area , in particular " for the decline of some plant species and the extinction of the others , This makes it necessary for the existing species to be classified as a prelude " to protect them and use them in genetic improvement programs , So the goal of research is to study some aspects of biodiversity in the region of the issuance of - Diyala. The study is based on 32 samples plant with collected replication by the researcher and deposited all the lawns of Iraq, where Osraly 12 somewhat " back to 4 races of the family of the cornea classified " scientifically " and stated their names and local common areas in Iraq " Aoarabiya " and their durability and their economic importance (medical or feed). With their geographical distribution in the provinces of Iraq and belonging geographical in some neighboring countries of Iraq such as (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait , Turkey and Iran) , what it is found that there is convergence of ecosystems and natural conditions of climate , including those " between these States and study area . It is concluded from the results of the study, that all the species group are herbaceous plants , and are most types of group are unilateral strabismus with 10 (types The number of perennial species is 2, either in terms of the importance of economical plants were all forage plants and some are medical while others are thoughtful of in medical terms , and that most of them are widespread in the provinces other than Iraq , either in terms of the geographical origin in neighboring countries which turned out to be the highest percentage of presence in Turkey by 100% and then in Iran and then Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the same proportion .

Keywords: Biodiversity , Iraq Flora , corneas wild , Fabaceae , Sudoor - Diyala.