

Regional Biogeographycal Analysis and Mapping of Mountains of RUSSIA (temperate Northern Asia) for Information Provision of Preservation of Biodiversity

Ogureeva Galina

e-mail: ogur@biogeo.geogr.msu.su

Kotova Tatiana

e-mail: lcm@geogr.msu.su

The subjects of the mapping of a vegetative cover of mountains for information maintenance for preservation of biodiversity is discussed. In a modern ecology the system botanic-geographic analysis of mountain territories is directed on deployment of the geographic nature of a vegetative cover through detection and characteristic of heterogeneity, structurally - morphological features in connecting with natural environments of mountains and anthropogenic impact. Thus the cartographical method of testing is one of main at detection of macrostructures of a vegetative cover of mountain territories.

Map "Zones and altitudinal zonality types of vegetation of Russia and adjacent territories" (1: 8 mil.) have realized (1999). The diversity of mountain vegetation can be classified under five classes of vertical zonality types: Arctic, Hypoarctic, Boreal, Nemoral and Subarid. Regional groups of altitudinal - zonality types can be marked within each class. Every group includes several vertical zonality types which are characterized by the following range of belts with certain species richness and diversity of the different of communities. The regional analysis of a diversity of vegetative macrostructures of mountains of Russia and adjacent territories gives the basis to select about 20 belts with high-altitude - climatic subbelts, 77 altitudinal zonality types with 35 variants and 64 subtypes, i.e. all more than 170 subdivisions of mountain vegetation are shown.

The botanic geography of mountains, as the space model of heterogeneity of a vegetative cover and its connection with environment at a regional level is the good basis for the botanic and natural analysis of mountain territories and solution of problems, connected with an estimation of a biodiversity, development and preservation of nature resources, solution of social and cultural problems of development of mountain regions.

The vegetative structures of mountains is fundamental basis for a true understanding of the response of mountain ecosystems to global change. There is a combined approach to mapping biota of ecosystems of mountains. For the first time Regional Bioms of Russia are illustrated on the map (1:8 mil.), reflecting the present status of their ecosystems. This map are used for evaluation of the species richness and community diversity of the vertical belts of the different mountain bioms. It may be used for the analysis of the degree of their anthropogenic degradation, for the monitoring of the environmental and the natural protection.