

FLORA OF AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN ZONES AT THE SHINJEON RIVER IN HAPCHEON-GUN, KOREA

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ABSTRACT

Riparian zones are an interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and also play a critical role in supporting biota and biodiversity. This study was examined vegetative composition of river riparian zones at the Shinjeon River in Korea. Transition zones of the upper region were distributed pine and *Quercus* vegetation. The vegetation of low water's edge at upper region were naturally formed various vegetation communities by *Equisetum arvense*, *Taraxacum officinale*, and *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *purpurascens*. The total transformed Braun-Blanquet value and r-NCD at upper region were 149 and 2,128.6, respectively. Cover-abundance values of trees and shrubs were 3.83 and 2.88, respectively. Cover-abundance values of grasses and forbs were 3.33 and 2.54, respectively. A Shannon-Weaver indices (H') of diversity were varied from 1.38 (trees) to 5.45 (forbs). The dominant species of left and right riparian areas at middle region were Polygonaceae (eight species), Brassicaceae (seven species), Compositae (nine species including *Taraxacum officinale*), and Gramineae vegetation (18 species including *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *purpurascens* and *Zoysia japonica*). The low region was a total of 73 taxa, including 16 families, 57 genera, 62 species, one subspecies, and nine varieties. Naturalized plants at low region were 24 species. The total transformed Braun-Blanquet value and r-NCD at low area were 249 and 2,766.7, respectively.

Keywords: Braun-Blanquet, Cover-abundance, Shinjeon River, riparian vegetation.