

FLORISTIC ANALYSIS OF RIPARIAN ZONES AT THE ANGEUM RIVER, HAPCHEON-GUN, KOREA

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ABSTRACT

Riparian zones are an interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and play a critical role in supporting biota and biodiversity. This study was carried out on the Angeum River in Korea. A quadrat delimits an area in which vegetation cover can be estimated, plants counted, or species listed. According to the existing phytosociological data, the survey area was a total of 76 taxa, including 20 families, 55 genera. Naturalized plants were 24 species. The dominant species (according to cover and frequency) that occur in the upper area of this river are *Setaria viridis* and *Zoysia japonica*. The dominant species of left and right riparian areas at middle area was Gramineae vegetation (*Zoysia japonica*). The dominant vegetation of low water's edge at low area was *Brassica vampestris* var. *nippo-oleifera*. Braun-Blanquet value at upper, middle, and low areas were 112, 126, and 172, respectively. The relative net contribution degree (r-NCD) at upper, middle, and low areas were 2,155.6, 3,077.8, respectively. The total transformed Braun-Blanquet value and r-NCD at middle area were 172 and 2,700.0, and 2,700.0, respectively. This study was described as attempts to address by using a sample field data for assessment and prediction of the ecological effects of natural or human-caused changes in the rural small river.

Keywords: Angeum River, Braun-Blanquet, biota, riparian zones.