

PRELIMINARY DATA ON MAMMAL DIVERSITY OF SURROUNDING TERRITORY OF TATEV MONASTRY.

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Armenia is very rich in mammal species due to diversity of landscapes. Rich biodiversity contains endemic and endangered species which have historical and economic importance. Diversity of small mammals (Insectivora, Rodentia, Chiroptera) in southern parts of Armenia were studied by several scientists [Yavruyan 2003, 2006, Baloyan 2008, Ghazaryan 2011, Hayrapetyan 2014]. As for large mammals, only few scientists were studied [Malkhasyan et al. 2012, Ghasabian 2014]. Target area as a part of Syunik region is characterized by rich and unique cultural and natural heritage sites. The aim was to study mammals' diversity of surrounding territory of Tatev Monastery.

Line transect methods were used during surveys in target area to estimate abundance and distribution of mammals. Rodents and Insectivores were caught mainly by hand and live-traps. Acoustic detection was used for bats identification. Simultaneous detection with Pettersson D230, D240x were done. Large mammals' researches were carried out in the selected circular surfaces for 3 km radius. Vital signs of animals: dung, footprints on a soil left on the territorial designations of the tracks, were investigated. Camera traps Bestok B200 also were used. During the route counts the starting point and the trajectory of the route are recorded by a GPS device. We recorded all locations where animals, their dens and permanent resorts were noted. Information on trapped or observed animals was recorded on data sheets. When possible, specimens were photographed.

Among 94 species at list 57 were recorded during our survey in target territory, from which 11 species are recorded in the Red Book of Armenia and 9 species in IUCN Red list. There are 6 orders of mammals distributed in surrounding territory of Tatev Monastery: Insectivora – 6 species, Chiroptera – 16 species, Rodentia – 18 species,

There are many old churches, houses which are inhabit for several bat species: *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Rh. ferrumequimun*, *Rh. euryale*, *Myotis blithy*, *M. emarginatus*, *Eptesicus bottae*, *E. serotinus*. *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *Plecotu smacrobularis* dwelling in Vorotan Canyon. Along Vorotan River in Vorotan Canyon a lot of porcupine eagles were found. In

slopes of Petrosakhach, as well as on the way to Lcen village, camera traps recorded Bezoar goats. Near to Shamb reservoir Eurasian otter and European water vole were trapped. Target territory also is used by carnivores. Vital signs of foxes, golden jackals, wild cats and brown bear were investigated. Forestry parts of National park, near to Tandzatap village roe deer were observed. Mountain meadows were habit by several small mammals: *Sorex satunini*, *S. volnuchini*, *Mesocricetus brandti*, *Chionomys nivalis*, *Ellobius lutescens* and etc.

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАКОНОМЕРНОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ И АКТИВНОСТЬ МИКРОБОЦЕНОЗОВ ПОЙМЕННЫХ ПОЧВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ МАРИЙ ЭЛ

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В работе представлены результаты мониторинговых исследований почвенно-экологических условий формирования и биологическая активность микробных сообществ пойменных почв Марийского Полесья на примере среднего течения реки Большая Кокшага. Изучены почвенные профили следующих типов пойменных почв: аллювиальные дерновые, аллювиальные луговые поверхностнооглеенные и аллювиальные луговые оподзоленные поверхностнооглеенные почвы. Биологическую активность почвы оценивали по показателям общей микробной биомассы и интенсивности дыхания.

Аллювиальные слоисто-дерновые почвы формируются в прирусловой части пойм рек. Они характеризуются низким содержанием гумуса, общего азота, валового фосфора, нейтральной или слабощелочной реакцией среды, легким механическим составом с преобладанием песчаных фракций. Эти факторы обуславливают низкую биологическую активность аллювиальных слоисто-дерновых почв.

Почвы центральной поймы содержат большие запасы гумуса, общего азота, валового фосфора и имеют нейтральную реакцию среды. Эти показатели совместно с благоприятными физическими и