

Related conflicts and their solutions of the Samtskhe-Javakheti vegetation associations and wildlife biodiversity

Robert Maghlakelidze, Manana Sharashenidze

E-mail: robert.maghlakelidze@tsu.ge

Department of Geography, Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences, Iv.Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 0179, Tbilisi, I.Chavchavadze #3

In Samtskhe-Javakheti region Biodiversity-related conflicts has the natural, antropogenic or legal nature. From them noticeable impact on the living world and the physical degradation is observed. Environmental conflicts is notable black coniferous disease from the wreckers. Black coniferous natural ecological situation is a primary means protection. Samtskhe river dzindzes valleys unique flora uncovered huge damage to the natural-extream processes. It needs the effective measure of protection. Relict forest of Kartsakhi subalpine areas develops in extreme environment. It has the largest conservation meaning in the Javakheti region. Javakheti Lakes extreme climatic conditions, often prevents migrating birds for feed production.

Anthropogenic conflicts remarkable pine forests used to reduce the Javakheti plateau. Kartsakhi relict stands on the lake in the vicinity of a certain impact, dzindzes ganamarkhebuliploris rob a man-made valley. Mountain meadows over pasture degrade it.

Legal conflicts in the region is linked to environmental legislation in full or in part, ignored. They were largely unable to regulate the protection of the plant and animal organisms.