Biodiversity of Plants in Phytocenoses for the Territory of the Destroyed Warehouse, Storage of Pesticides in Besqaynar Village

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The increasing impact of the anthropogenic factor on nature determines relevance of the problems of protection and rational use of natural resources. The use of pesticides in agriculture has led to higher yields but, at the same time, to the pollution of the environment by chemical compounds.

High soil contamination with pesticides is typical for most regions of Kazakhstan. It causes hazards to the environment and human health. Therefore, the results of the influence of pesticides on phytocenoses and the identification of tolerant plant species that can clean and "heal" contaminated areas is of great interest.

In the field, the flora was studied using traditional methods of floristic studies, mainly, route-reconnaissance.

The study of plant biodiversity in phytocenoses was carried out on the territory of the destroyed warehouse of pesticide storage, Beskaynar village (N 43°13.274 E 077°06.829), located in Almaty region. The study showed 119 species from 91 genera and 30 families of plants.

In the communities of the study area, dominant and forage, the following species were collected: *Bromus inermis* (Leyss.) Holub., *Rumex confertus* Willd, *Artemisia annua* L, *Trifolium pretense* L. They are good candidate organisms for the phytoremediation of the area.

Keywords: phytocenoses, pesticide, environment.