










Table 9.2.2.1 List of Flora by Red Data List of IUCN in the Almount River Basin

Taxonomical Hierarchy				Status	Life form	Distribution	Habitat	Taxonomical Hierarchy				Status	Life form	Distribution	Habitat	Taxonomical Hierarchy							
Family	Genus	species	Common name					Family	Genus species	Common name	Family					Genus species	Common name						
Liliaceae	Allium	hirtifolium		EN	bulbous perennial	Kurdistan, Hamadan, Kermanshah	Mountainous areas; slopes at an altitude of 1700-3600m in Irano-Turanian	Linaceae	Linum	album	Flax	LR	herbaceous perennial	Gilan, Azarbaijan, Kerman and Tehran	Mountainous area; dry slopes, in Euino-Hyrcanian Province and Irano-Turanian Region	Papilionaceae	Astragalus	hymenostegis	Milk vetch	LR	bush	Salmas to Uromieh	Mountainous areas; at an altitude of 2100m in Irano-
	This original species is a large genus consisting of more than 700 species of bulbous perennials and biennial that occur in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and range in height from 10 to 150cm. Some species are edible, including onions, garlic and chives. The most ornamental species, which are brightly colored with beautiful flowers. Common to the genus species is oniony smell emitted when the leaves are bruised or cut. Cultivation: They prefer a sunny, open position in fertile, well-drained, weed-free soil. Both edible and ornamental species have the same pest and disease enemies such as onion fly, stem eelworm, rest and onion white rot. Propagate from seed or bulbils.								This genus contains 200 species of annuals, biennials, perennials, subshrubs and shrubs, some of which evergreen, distributed widely in temperate regions. Several ornamental species are grown for their profusely blooming, 5 kinds of petalled flowers, which can be yellow, white, blue, red or pink. they are useful plants in a rock garden or border. Cultivation: they are mostly quite frost hardy; some species need shelter in cool climates. Grow in a sunny spot in humus-rich, well-drained, peaty-soil.								There are 2,000 species of annuals, perennials and shrubs in this leguminos and they are found over much of the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere. The leaves are usually pinnate with up to 45 leaflets. A few have trifoliate leaves. Size varies considerably from small cushion plants through to plants 1.5 tall. The flowers are pea-like and are carried in spikes or racemes in the leafaxils near the top of the plant.						
Asclepiadaceae	Vincetoxicum	funebre/pumillum		LR	herbaceous perennial	Bastam; 70 km of Shahrud, Turan protected area	Mountainous areas; Euxino Hyrcanian Province and Irano-Turanian Region. Endemic	Iridaceae	Iris	barnumae		LR	rhizomatous perennial	between Fiuzkuh & Tehran, Damavand; Karaj	Mountainous areas; dry slopes at an altitude of 2300-4100m in Irano-Turanian Region. Endemic	Boraginaceae			Anchusa iranica	DD	annual	Fars, Khuzestan	Mountainous areas in Irano Turanian and Saharo-Sindian Regional Endemic
	Found naturally in the Americas, this genus consists of over 100 species of perennials, subshrubs and rarely shrubs and includes both evergreen and deciduous plants. Most have narrow, pointed elliptical to lance-shaped leaves and all have milky white sap. Cultivation: they are easily grown in any well-drained soil in full sun.								This wide-ranging genus of more than 200 species, native to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, is named for the Greek goddess of the rainbow and is valued for its beautiful and distinctive flowers. Each flower has 6 petals: 3 outer petals, and the inner petals, so-called standards. Irises are divided into 2 main groups, namely <i>Rhizomatous</i> and <i>Bulbous</i> . The bearded types include the rare and beautiful <i>Oncocyclus</i> and <i>Regelia</i> irises, native to the eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia. These species are suitable for cold winters and hot, dry summers to flourish. Cultivation:								This genus consists of about 50 species of annuals, biennials and perennials occurring in Europe, North and South Africa and western Asia. Although many have a rather weedy habit and undistinguished foliage, they bear flowers of a wonderful sappier blue, which though individually not large are carried in clusters over a long spring and early summer season and do not fade easily. they are popular with bees. These species are suitable for herbaceous borders, beds and containers, though the dwarf perennial species are more at home in rock garden.						
Boraginaceae	Onosma	sp.		LR, DD	herbaceous perennial	Tehran, karaj river valley, Sharestan	Mountain area; at an altitude of 1600-1800m in Irano Turanian Region. Endemic	Cyperaceae	Carex	sp.	Sedge	LR, DD, VU	herbaceous perennial	Azarbaijan, on Turkish border	Mountainous areas; slopes at an altitude of 2400-3000m in Irano-Turanian Region. Endemic				Heliotropium	DD, LR	annual, herbaceous perennial	Gilan, Arak, Esfahan, Tehran	Road margin, on sandy screen soils as a weed, Endemic
	This genus comprises 150 species of semi-evergreen biennials, perennials and subshrubs, allied to the comfrees and cultivated particularly for their gracefully pendent, tubular flowers. Native to the Mediterranean region, they are most useful in rock gardens and banks. Cultivation: They are moderately frost hardy. Full sun is essential, although in warmer climate some shade must be provided for them to flourish. They prefer well-drained soil and dislike wet summers.								This species genus of sedges contains over 1,500 species of deciduous or evergreen, usually clump-forming perennials. Most species have sharp-edged, grass-like leaves often with drooping tips, and tiny flowers arranged in catkin-like spikes. They occur worldwide but with the concentration of species in cooler temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, including arctic and subarctic regions. The majority grow in the ponds and swamps, and they form the characteristic vegetation of fens. With the growing interest in recent years in ornamental grasses and sedges, a number of species of <i>Carex</i> have been grown for their ornamental qualities; east Asia native is prominent among them.								Reference 'Heliotropium Arborescens' This species consist of over 250 species of annuals, perennials, shrubs and subshrubs from most warmer part of the world. The leaves are simple and usually alternate. The cluster of flowers can be purple, blue, white and yellow and are deliciously scented. they appear in summer and are attractive to butterflies. Cultivation: Heliotropes grow wild in both subtropical and cooler temperate climates and hence vary in frost hardiness. They prefer moist, well-drained, moderately fertile soil.						