



Monitoring (Biodiversity) Aquatic Plants of Iraqi Marshland

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Abstract: The study was conducted during December 2014 –December 2015 in ten mainly stations from Iraqi marshlands since been recorded dominated types of aquatic plants in study sites .Results showed that high intensity for aquatic plants all months was observed at a rate of 73 % *Typha* sp. , followed *Phragmitesaustralis* impressive 65% then *Ceratophyllumdermersum* 33 % less abundant for being non-indigenous , statistical results highest value to the standard appearance of species Mean±SD (0.999± 0.013) (0.480 ± 1). Evaluation of species of aquatic plants in marshes communities response to the change of climate, focusing on the type it , submerged ,emergent and floating and depending on differences and similarities with responses to factor , temperature , O₂ , CO₂ exposure, level rise water and other expected environmental alterations with natural weather in the region .Advantages environmental climate have an important influence on plant diversity of Iraqi marshes. Based on environmental factors ten ecological regions with the specific plant which is located climate factors interact to plant influence distribution and they play an important role in creating ecological biodiversity of Iraq.

Keywords:Iraqi marsh, pollution, Biomonitoring, Distribution Aquatic plants.