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Abstract: Our country has a geographic position that enables a combination of climates, dominated by the continental climate with the influence of the Mediterranean climate that penetrates the Drini i Bardhë valley.
The purpose of the paper is to inform and motivate citizens to find fruit trees and their importance in our health as they are very rich in vitamins and minerals that enhance our biological immunity. The fruit trees of the forest have been used since ancient times especially to survive, but consuming it has been proven that some of them have relieved them during various diseases or have healed them. The most commonly used fruit plants are from the families: Rosaceae, Vaccinaceae, Corylaceae, Moraceae, etc.
After surveying and herbaceous fruit plants we conclude that their harvest is quite large and that the condition of some of the future herbs is not good due to improper collection.

Key words: Fruits of the forest, vitamins, minerals, fruit harvesting.

INTRODUCTION

Sharri Mountains are popular with many plant species. Maqiteva area as well a part of this mountain massif is rich in flora and vegetation aspect.
This enabled the variety of historical past, pedological and geological structure, climate and geographical location.
Within these species are endemic, relict and endemorelict which have great scientific importance (Adamoviç (1909), Horvat (1954),
Height on altitude of 600 m to 1723 m has enabled various types of vegetation ranging from the most up to thermophilous community to mesophillous and to the forests and subalpine flora and vegetation.
Also, the region's geographical position has enabled the research to have an impact on different climates that enable a rich flora and vegetation.

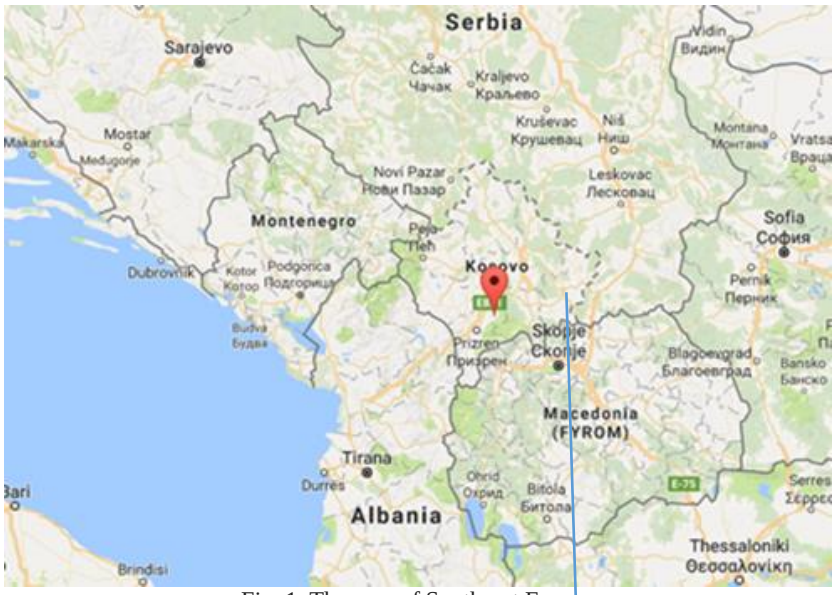

Fig. 1. The map of Southeast Europe

Fig. 2 Research area

MATERIAL AND METODS

Floristic researches on the Peak of Studenica are realized in the period 2008-2017. The main part of the research was conducted during the master thesis.
Determining the species was carried out with adequate modern literature, as: Demiri, M. (1983), Josifovič, M. (1970-1986), Krasniqi, E. (2003, 2006), Lakušič, R. (1988), Millaku F. (1993, 1999), Pajazitaj Q. (2004), Rexhepi F. (1985, 1986, 1990, 1999, 2000, 2003), Paparisto, K. et al. (1988, 1992), Qosja, Xh. et al. (1996), Tutin T. G. et al. (1964 – 1976).
Plants were determined to systematic basic unit (species). Ordering of families, gender and species is made according to alphabetical ordering. For each plant species (in this paper) are given the following information's: species name in Latin, floral element and life form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSIONS

Found as trees, shrubs and grasses, these plant species abundantly growing in the plains of this region.
Medicinal plants have the potential to fill these needs as they provide green health alternatives and a number of other eco-friendly products of domestic and industrial usage.
The table shows that this region is rich with Trees Fruits and small fruits. These plants have economic importance and that are required in the global market are: Vaccinium myrtillus, Mallus sylvestris, Crataegus monagina, Cornus mas, Castanea sativa, Juglans regia, Rubus idaeus, Rosa canina etc. With MAP are also taking other authors as Rexhepi F.(2003), Millaku F. (2009) and have concluded that Kosovo has been having with the MAP. But their meeting was not done properly so some plants not found some are in danger of extinction.Plants that are shown in photo are plants which are mostly collected. But some of them endangered by unfair collection.

Tab. 1. Table with plant names and usable organs

Nr.	Latin name	Organ	Nr.	Latin name	Organ
1	Alnus glutinisa	Cortex	15.	Origanum vulgare	Plant
2	Betua pendula	Leaf	16.	Papaver rhoeas	Fruit
3	Cornus mas	Fruit	17.	Prunus spinosa	Fruit
4	Corylus avellana	Fruit	18.	Prunus avium	Fruit
5	Crataegus monogyna	(Fl-leaf) Fruit	19.	Robinia pseudoacacia	Flower
6	Fragaria vesca	Fruit	20.	Rosa canina	Fruit
7	Fragaria mochata	Fruit	21.	Rubus fruticosus	Fruit
8	Fraxinus ornus	Flower	22.	Rubus idaeus	Fruit
9	Juniperus communis	Fruit	23.	Salix alba	Cortex
10	Juniperus nana	Fruit	24.	Sambucus nigra	Flower
11	Juniperus oxycedrus	Fruit	25.	Thymus sp.	Plant
12	Juglans regia	Fruit	26.	Tilia cordata	Flower
13	Malus sylvestris	Fruit	27.	Urtica dioica	Plant
	Orchis morio	Bulb.	28.	Vaccinium myrtillus	Fruit

Fig. 3 Vaccinium myrtillus

Fig.4. Malus sylvestrie

Fig.5. Crataegus monogyna

Fig.6. *Cornus mas*

Fig. 7. Castanea sativa

Fig. 8. Juglans regia

Fig. 9. Rubus ideaeus

Fig. 10. Rosa canina

CONCLUSIONS

Once we have explored MAP have found that plants were seriously damaged by carelessly during the meeting, as grazing and burning of forests and pastures. Substantial damage to public property has had. Recommend measures to be taken by The Ministry of Environment for the protection of nature and the ministry of agriculture for the protection of MAP. People who do the collecting plants licensed and be notified of MAP collection that day by day their poor fund.

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