Habitat of Fruits Plant and Small Fruits in Maqiteva Area

Shkëlzim Ukaj

Hyzer Rizani
University for Business and Technology, hyzer.rizani@ubt-uni.net

Fidan Feka

Shkumbin Shala
University for Business and Technology, shkumbin.shala@ubt-uni.net

Follow this and additional works at: https://knowledgecenter.ubt-uni.net/conference

Part of the Food Science Commons

Recommended Citation
Ukaj, Shkëlzim; Rizani, Hyzer; Feka, Fidan; and Shala, Shkumbin, "Habitat of Fruits Plant and Small Fruits in Maqiteva Area" (2017). UBT International Conference. 162. https://knowledgecenter.ubt-uni.net/conference/2017/all-events/162

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Publication and Journals at UBT Knowledge Center. It has been accepted for inclusion in UBT International Conference by an authorized administrator of UBT Knowledge Center. For more information, please contact knowledge.center@ubt-uni.net.
HABITAT OF FRUITS PLANT AND SMALL FRUITS IN MAQITEVA AREA

Shkëlzim Ukaj, Hyzer Rizani, Fidan Feka, Shkumbin Shala
UBT - Higher Education Institution, Lagjja KALABRIA p.n., Prishtinë, Kosovë
10000 Prishtina, Kosovo
hyzer.rizani@ubt-uni.net

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 mesophilous 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 METHODS


RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

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, Malus sylvestris, Crataegus monagyna, 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

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

Fig. 4. Malus sylvestrie

Fig. 5. Crataegus monogyna

Fig. 6. Cornus mas

Fig. 7. Castanea sativa

Fig. 8. Juglans regia
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.

REFERENCES

8. Paparisto, K., Demiri, M., Mitrushti, I., Qosja, Xh. (1988): Flora e Shqipërisë 1, (Akademija e Shkencave të RPSSH, Qendra e Kërkimeve Biologijke), Tirane.