Accelerated Reconstruction of the Ecosystem of Karabakh Region Through Innovative Technologies

Alizade, Samed (School: Baku European Lyceum)
Omarli, Ayaz (School: Young Talents High School)

As a result of the war initiated by Armenia in 1988 to implement its territorial claims against Azerbaijan, 20 percent of Azerbaijani lands were occupied. For decades, the enemy has managed to keep the occupied territories out of the control of not only Azerbaijan, but also the international community. After the initial research conducted by expert commissions after the liberation of the territories, it became clear that the balance of the natural ecosystem formed over many years was seriously damaged as a result of Armenian vandalism. One of the problems that damages the ecological situation is the purposeful destruction of natural forests in the area rich in valuable species of trees and shrubs, which leads to a decrease in biodiversity in the Karabakh region. At present, new green belts are being laid on 32 hectares in the liberated Zangilan region. For this purpose, three species: Eldar pine (Pinus eldarica), evergreen cypress (Cupressus sempervirens L.), Eastern plane (Platanus orientalis L.) were selected for the cultivation of the forest. And as we are active volunteers in many ecological organizations, including GreenPeace, we have always been troubled by the ecological situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, and thus have developed an idea: To use new combinations of natural and synthetic phytohormones in drip irrigation to accelerate the development and rooting of valuable tree species in the forests of the Karabakh region. To obtain more seedlings in laboratory environment in a short period of time, to apply tissue culture methods in order to propagate rare tree species. And to find the best growth stimulants for certain tree species in the first years of planting and germination.

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