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Landscape ecological study on the habitats of Ranunculaceae plants in Daejeon area

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Landscape ecological structure of habitats of eleven Ranunculaceae plants was examined in this study, and the suitable model of their habitats was suggested. Surveyed items of landscape ecological structure were soil structure, altitude, inclination and vegetation structure. High likelihood of soil structures for their distributions were loamy skeletal and coarse loamy. The common features of habitat structure for them are eutrophic, loamy, and mesic or semi-wet humidity. Especially genus Ranunculus needed a lot of humidity such as wet and submerged conditions. They were generally growing between 200 - 600m above sea level, 0-60° in slope and mesic humidity under the mainly *Quercus mongolica* or *Quercus* spp. crown. Three kinds of habitat type could be categorized on the basis of examined items, that is, lowland, midland and highland type. Lowland type consists of genus *Ranunculus* and many other plants need a lot of sunlight and humidity. And so, there is keen competition for sunlight and humidity between them. Midland type includes the genus *Thalictrum* and highland type consists of *Aconitum pseudo-leave* var. *erectum* and the genus *Clematis* spp. Daejeon has been rapidly urbanized for recent several years. Urbanization of the city leads to change almost area into build-up area except forests in the greenbelt. The native forests that have local characters should be conserved, and for environmental conservation and sustainable use, long-term plans have to be improved not only for ecological lives of citizen but also for plants and animals.

Keywords: Ranunculaceae, Habitat, landscape structure