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Abstract : This investigation aims to study the autoecology of Cleome chrysantha. The study area was chosen in three different regions, the western region of Al-Sarawat mountains. The site is located at the north Qelowh in Albaha region which is known as wadi Rama 300 m above sea level. The study area extended to about 15km long. The result shows that C.chrysantha is dominant in these areas. 54 species were recorded in the study areas, belonging to 21 families. C.chrysantha is a bushy leafy herb 30cm tall covered in soft hairs, bright yellow flowers 1cm wide, very aromatic. The plant grows in sandy soil and at rocky up to above 1000m in the mountains. The soil has a low content of water and organic matter. The soil analysis shows that the soil is alkaline pH(7.1-7.8). Magnesium was the highest element found in the soil comparing to other elements, followed by potassium and chlorine. The results show that Nitrogen, phosphorus concentrations were too low in soil and plant of all study sites.

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