

SYNANTHROPIC FLORA OF THE DESNA PLATEAU (SUMY REGION, UKRAINE)

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It is known that by the end of the 20th century invasions of alien plants were widely realized as one of major global threats for phytodiversity. The article presents the results of the comprehensive analysis of the synanthropic flora and the condition of anthropogenic transformation phytodiversity of the Desna Plateau. The synanthropic flora of the Desna Plateau (Krolevets-Hlukhiv geobotanical district) is represented with the 337 species belonging to the 220 genera and 51 families. The composition of the spectrum of leading families: Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Apiaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Boraginaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Rosaceae indicates that the synanthropic flora of region is close to Mediterranean floras. In the spectrum of the biomorphological structure in the studied flora the most of plants is herbaceous with almost equal proportions of monocarpic and polycarpic species. The summer-green plants dominate in the synanthropic flora of the Desna Plateau. Ecological analysis of the synanthropic flora according to humidity revealed the dominance of species confined to the habitats of medium humidity. According to ecocoenotic analysis the number of semi-natural ecotope species is almost equal to the number of anthropogenic ecotope species. Among the synanthropic flora of the region the alien component includes 179 species which constitutes 19.4% of the total number of vascular plant species of the Desna Plateau flora, and 52.3% of synanthropic flora, the native component of which consists of 158 species (46.8%). The index of synanthropization of the studied flora is 36.6%. The degree of naturalization among alien species of the Desna Plateau is dominated by epiphytes.

According to the geographical origin the largest number of species originates from Ancient Mediterranean and from the American continent. According to the time of immigration kenophytes predominate among alien species. Their impact is significant as they include species that destroy natural vegetation cover. Among them the transformer species part is considerable: *Acer negundo* L., *Phalaecoloma annuum* (L.) Dumort., *Impatiens parviflora* DC., *I. glandulifera* Royle, *Xanthium albinum* (Widd.) H. Scholz, *Echinocystis lobata* (Michx.) Torr. et A. Grey, *Bidens frondosa* L., *Iva xanthiifolia* Nutt., *Galingsoga parviflora* Cav., *Chenopodium suecicum* J. Murr. and the quarantine *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

Keywords: anthropogenic transformation, Desna Plateau, synanthropic flora, structural analysis, alien species

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