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ANALYSIS OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES COMPOSITION OF DUMPS AND QUARRIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARELIA

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The analysis of the vascular plant species composition recorded was carried out on the lands disturbed during the extraction of minerals (dumps of empty rock and quarries) on the territory of the Republic of Karelia. In total, 152 vascular plant species were identified, including 120 (79.0%) native and 32 (21.0%) adventive. Among the adventive species, xenophytes predominate according to the way of introduction, and epecophytes predominate according to the degree of naturalization. Apophytes (48 species, 31.6%) are represented mostly by forest and meadow species (18 each). According to the way of plant dispersion, the group of diplochorous species is represented by the largest number – 61 species (40.1%), and anemochorous species – 38 (25%). Among them, *Calamagrostis epigeios*, *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, *Tussilago farfara*, *Betula* spp., *Pinus sylvestris*, *Salix* spp., etc. are the most widespread in disturbed areas. The restoration of plant cover is much more successful if the mineral substrate is enriched with organic matter (peat, solid household waste), which is also a source of plant germs. In such places, after 20 years, the species number and the plant projective cover is about 40% higher than on the mineral substrate. The processes of natural overgrowth are also determined by the presence of nearby sources of introduction of plant propagules.

Keywords: disturbed lands, quarry, overburden dumps, biodiversity, ecological-coenotic composition, revegetation

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