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EVALUATION OF PHYTODIVERSITY OF SEMI-NATURAL PHYTOCENOSES OF FOREST-STEPPE OF UKRAINE BY INDICATORS OF HEMEROBIA

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ABSTRACT

Semi-natural phytocenoses of agrolandscapes with significant biodiversity in Ukraine occupy about 3 million hectares. According to the structural and functional gist, plant communities of this category of biogeocenoses are formed by hemistenotopic local species, which are inherent in one or another zone. Long-term ecotopic selection takes place in the direction of gaining the ability of these systems to recover and function in a biotic environment under certain modes of management and use. Studies of the condition of phytodiversity of semi-natural phytocenoses of agrolandscape were conducted in the Central Forest-Steppe of Ukraine, phytodiversity assessment was conducted in 12 different types of ecosystems. The condition of anthropogenic transformation of phytobiota of semi-natural phytocenoses was determined by integral indicators. Comparing the phytobiota of the studied semi-natural phytocenoses, it was determined that the species richness of phytobiota ranged from 74 to 298 species depending on the area, type and degree of hemerobia of the respective ecosystem. The negative conceptions indicate the value of the territories, as the communities have rare and disappearing plant species and populations of local flora, which have value in preserving and reproducing the natural phytodiversity of phytocenoses of agricultural landscapes. According to the hemerobiality index, it was found that a high index (from 1.0 to 2.7) notes a significant practical impact and high development of the territory. The low index of hemerobiality (0.2-0.3) indicates that these ecosystems are the least affected, and they are best preserved natural vegetation, and the presence of segetal-ruderal species is more exceptional than regular.

Keywords: evaluation of phytodiversity, semi-natural phytocenoses, Forest-Steppe of Ukraine, indicators of hemerobia.