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АДВЕНТИВНА ФЛОРА ЯК ЗАСІБ ПОКРАЩЕННЯ ЛАНДШАФТУ ТА РОЗШИРЕННЯ БІОРІЗНОМАНІТТЯ В СИСТЕМІ МІСЬКИХ ЗЕЛЕНИХ НАСАДЖЕНЬ

Вивчено шляхи здешевлення садивного матеріалу, вперше запропоновано можливі рішення квіткового оформлення для адвентивних рослин у системі міських зелених насаджень, наведено асортимент гарноквітучих адвентивних видів.

Ключові слова: система міських зелених насаджень, ландшафт, однорічники, дворічники, багаторічники.

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Adventitious flora as a means of landscape improvement and enlargement of the biodiversity in the system of urban green plantations

The ways of reducing cost of planting stock have been studied. For the first time, there have been proposed candidate solutions to flower decoration for adventitious plants in the system of urban green plantations. Also, the assortment of lovely flowering adventitious species was suggested.

Keywords: The system of urban green plantations, landscape, annual herbs, biennial herbs, perennial herbs.

The spatial arrangement of territory, creation of attractive sceneries and rational distribution of components require a proper selection of trees, shrubs and herbs as well as their distribution over the territory in accordance with the type of relief, soil and climate.

The flower decoration has a significant place in the town appearance shaping. This is one of the most vivid architectural and artistic elements of the town planning. One should remember, however, that reducing the cost of flower decoration is a most important task. A candidate solution for this problem could be the use of adventitious flora in planting greenery in towns. Although, the presence of weeds is usually considered to be a negative factor, weeds can be of importance for urban ecosystems in some cases. The weeds with lovely flowers when planted in parks, squares, streets or a long the road dividing strips, are capable of self-reproducing and self-supporting. Unlike the plantations of ornamental herbaceous, plants, which unless attended by appropriate municipal services are not able to remain in the same state that was lent to them by a landscape designer, the weed vegetation is rather resistant to environmental factors, it does not need special attention. In addition, while the city centre is given attention with respect to planting greenery, the outskirts are usually ignored and neglected. The researchers from the Institute of ecosystems study (Pisa, Italy) have revealed the fact that the population inhabiting the localities with monotony and low-quality, in the ornamental respect, landscapes and degraded localities, are readily subjected to negative psychological impact [3].

Weed vegetation of Lviv regions numbers several hundreds of species. By introducing some of them into planting greenery as flower beds, border beds, strips, groups, mixborders, tracts, monocultural tracts, it is possible to enlarge the biodiversity of green plantations. For this purpose the following plants can be used: soil-covering, procumbent plants from the genus *Potentilla*, *Coronilla*, *Viola*, *Lysimachia*.

Potentilla is the genus of typical cinquefoils, containing about 500 species of annual, biennial and perennial herbs in the family *Rosaceae*. The origin of the name "cinquefoil" is the French *cinque feuilles* ("five leaves") and ultimately the Latin *cinquefolium*. Some of the typical cinquefoils are grown as ornamental plants [2]. These are generally high species with bright, showy flowers, such as *P. anserina* L., *P. argentea* L., *P. reptans* L., *P. impolita* Wahlenb., *P. canescens* Bess., *P. thyriflora* Huels. Ex Zimmeter., *P. supina* L., *P. intermedia* L.

Coronilla varia L. is a low-growing legume vine. It is native to Africa, Asia and Europe. *Coronilla varia* L. grows 1 to 2 feet high and bears small clusters of ½-inch pink and white flowers from early summer to late fall. It is a tough, aggressive spreading plant that will crowd out its neighbors in a show garden but is well suited to a sunny bank, where it will grow in abundant with little maintenance. Its deep, tenacious roots and thick, fern-like leaves provide excellent erosion control where it is used as a ground cover [2].

Viola arvensis Murr. is a species of the genus *Viola*. This plant is native to Europe, but is found in old fields and waste ground in the eastern United States. Amongst the earliest of Violets to appear in the spring, it seems to utilize some sort of growth retardant on nearby plants, appearing to be the only plant growing in the large masses it forms. Outside these colonies, the grasses and herbs grow normally [2].

Lysimachia nummularia L. is a low, creeping plant of the genus *Lysimachia*. It is native to Europe, but has been introduced to North America, where it is considered to be an invasive species in some areas. It makes a nice ground cover where the range of its growth can be limited, producing yellow flowers in early summer [2].

The following plants can be used for flower-beds.

Centaurea cyanus L. is a small annual flowering plant in the family *Asteraceae*, native to Europe. It is an annual plant growing to 40-90 cm tall, with grey-green branched stems. The leaves are lanceolate, 1-4 cm long. The flowers are most commonly an intense blue color, produced in flowerheads (capitula) 1.5-3 cm diameter, with a ring of a few large, spreading ray florets surrounding a central cluster of disc florets. The blue pigment is protocyanin, which in roses is red. It is grown as an ornamental plant in gardens, where several cultivars have been selected with varying pastel colours, including pink and purple. *Centaurea* is also grown for the cutflower industry in the U.S. for use by florists. The most common color variety for this use is a doubled blue variety such as "Blue Boy" or "Blue Diadem". White, pink, lavender and black (actually a very dark maroon) are also used but less commonly [2].

Papaver rhoeas L. is a species of flowering plant in the family *Papaveraceae*. The four petals are vivid red, most commonly with a black spot at their base. It is a variable annual plant, forming a long-lived soil seed bank that can germinate when the soil is disturbed. In the northern hemisphere it generally flowers in late spring, but if the weather is warm enough other flowers frequently appear at the beginning of autumn [2].

For flowering groups the following species can be used.

Malva is a genus of about 25-30 species of herbaceous annual, biennial, and perennial plants in the family *Malvaceae*. The genus is widespread throughout the

temperate, subtropical and tropical regions of Africa, Asia and Europe. The leaves are alternate, palmately lobed; the flowers are from 0.5-5 cm diameter, with five pink or white petals. Very easily grown, short-lived perennials often grown as ornamental plants. Cultivation is by sowing the seeds directly outdoors in early spring. The seed is easy to collect, and they will often spread themselves by seed [2].

Cichorium intybus L. is a bushy perennial herb with blue, lavender, or occasionally white flowers. It grows as a wild plant on roadsides in its native Europe, and in North America and Australia, where it has become naturalized. The cultivated forms are grown for their leaves (*var. foliosum*), or for the roots (*var. sativum*), which are baked, ground, and used as a coffee substitute and additive [2]. To create tall plant groups which can be used to decorate monotony landscapes as well as hiding ditches, beams and pits, *Solidago canadensis* L. can be used.

Solidago canadensis L. is an herbaceous perennial plant of the family Asteraceae native to the United States. It is often grown as a wildflower. The plant is erect, often forming colonies. Flowers are small yellow heads held above the foliage on a branching inflorescence [2].

Thus, this article gives recommendations as to reducing costs of planting stock and solving flower decoration problems in the system of urban greenery plantations, also proposed here is the candidate assortment as well as described here are lovely lowering species from the genus *Potentilla*, *Coronilla*, *Viola*, *Lysimachia*, *Centaurea*, *Papaver*, *Malva*, *Cichorium*, *Solidago*, which can be used for greenery purposes without considerable cost involved and which are notable for their decorative value no less than cultivars.

Література

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УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ЗЕМЛЯМИ ЛІСОВОГО ФОНДУ СТАРОСАМБІРСЬКОГО РАЙОНУ ЛЬВІВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Розглянуто питання удосконалення методики визначення нормативної грошової оцінки земель комерційного призначення, які допомагають визначати вартість цих земель точніше і якісніше. Методику можна використовувати для обчислення нормативної грошової оцінки земель і об'єктів комерційного призначення, в оподаткуванні цих земель, при визначенні їх вартості.

Ключові слова: лісовий фонд, оптимальна лісистість, заліснення територій.

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Perfection of management of forest fund of Starosambir district of Lviv area earths

Control system by the landed resources is the dynamic system, as for the effective functioning takes into account permanent changes, which take place in landownerships, land-tenures, new tendencies in development of the landed relations and direction of public