

Section 1. Botany and mycology

advent and expansion of human transformation of the flora, the diversity and influence of species of synanthropic flora has been a significant factor in modern phytocenosis. Of particular importance are adventive species with high invasive ability, because of simplification of the plants species biodiversity [npoTononoBa H ap., 2002].

Our studies were conducted in the south part of the Odessa region, in the Lower of interstream area of Dniester and Tiligul rivers. We tested mainly steppe meadow and riparian areas with visible signs of grazing pressure. Among the species we found were allocated species with high invasive ability [npoTononoBa H ap., 2002]. The names of species were verified by Checklist of Mosyakin & Fedoronchuk [1999].

On the observed grazing sites surveyed pressure observed 29 plant species from 26 genera and 10 families were found. The list of species is given below: *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle, *Amaranthus albus* L., *A. retroflexus* L., *Anisantha tectorum* (L.) Nevski, *Artemisia absinthium* L., *A. annua* L., *Ballota nigra* L., *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv., *Carduusacanthoides*L., *Centaurea diffusa* Lam., *C. solstitialis* L., *Conium maculatum* L., *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq., *Descurainiasophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC., *Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) P. Beauv., *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal, *Hordeum leporinum* Link., *Iva xanthifolia* Nutt., *Lepidium ruderale* L., *Lycium barbarum* L., *Papaver rhoeas* L., *Portulaca oleracea* L., *Senecio vulgaris*L., *Sisymbrium loeselii*L., *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Torilis arvensis* (Huds.) Link., *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip. Found species represent 9.3 % of species, 12.4 % of genera and 17.5 % of families of surveyed florocomplexes of grazing sites.

The family Asteraceae (11 species), Brassicaceae (6), Poaceae (3), Amaranthaceae and Apiaceae (2 both) dominate by the number of species.

It was found that the time getting on the territory of Ukraine the number of species introduced before XVI century and since then are about the same: 15 and 14 archeophytes and kenophytes.

Thus, grazing areas between the Lower of interstream area of Dniester and Tiligul rivers 29 invasive species are found, representing 9.3% of the surveyed pastures florocomplexes of investigated area. At the time of introduction on the territory of Ukraine they are almost equally divided into two groups: kenophytes and archeophytes.

PLANTS WITH HIGH INVASIVE ABILITY IN FLOROCOMPLEXES OF PASTURE IN THE SOUTH PART OF ODESSA REGION

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Plants species (which we name synanthropic now) have been an integral part of the natural phytocenosis at all stages of vegetation development. But with the