



HISTORY STUDY OF LICHENS OF ODESA

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The presence of industrial enterprises and motor vehicles cause a considerable load on the air basin of a big city, one of which is Odesa. On the one hand, Odesa is a major port and an industrial city in Ukraine, on the other - one of the resort and tourist centers. The first forms high human impacts on the air basin, and the second - high demands on air quality.

Section 1. Fitobiota and mycobiota of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

Lichens are recognized as one of the priority objects of biological indicative monitoring of air quality (Hawksworth, Rose, 1970) and are widely used in the system of ecological monitoring of regions prone to the human impacts. For monitoring with application of epiphytic lichens at first it is necessary to clarify the existing biodiversity of these organisms.

The first data on lichens of Odesa were in the paper «Description Imperial Odessa garden...» by O.D. Nordman (Нордман, 1847). In this paper there are nine epiphytic lichens: *Anaptychia ciliaris*, *Arthopyrenia cerasi*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Ochrolechia parella*, *Parmelina tiliacea*, *Physcia aipolia*, *Physcia dubia*, *Ramalina calicaris* and *Xanthoria parietina*. Further data of lichens of Odesa are rare. All species were found also on the territory of Odesa Botanical Gardens. Among them there are both epiphytic species, and epilithic: *Caloplaca citrina* (Окснер, 1993), *Caloplaca teicholyta* (Окснер, 1928), *Opegrapha varia*, which was found on the bark of *Juniperus virginiana* (Макаревич, 1953). In addition, among the found in Odesa species was epigeous lichen - *Cetraria steppae* (Окснер, 1993), which is listed in the Red Book of Ukraine.

Thus, the total number of lichen species that has been found is 13 species, so biodiversity of lichens in Odesa is virtually unexplored.