

Invasive species on the territory of the Romensko-Poltavsky Geobotanical District (Ukraine)

Tatyana Dvirna

M. G. Kholodny Institute of Botany, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Tereshchenkivska 2, 01601 Kiev, Ukraine, e-mail: dvirna_t@rambler.ru

The process of regional flora adventization is intensifying year by year which is most apparent in the increasing number of invasive species and activation of their spread and impact on the environment. On the basis of literature sources, herbarium (KW, CWU, PW, PWU) and the author's original research undertaken during the period of 2010–2014, the following was found: 342 species of alien fraction flora of vascular plants among which 7 species (2 %) were invasive (*Acer negundo* L., *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq., *Iva xantifolia* (Nutt.) Fresen, *Portulaca oleracea* L., *Setaria glauca* (L.) P. Beauv., *Solidago canadensis* L.) and 2 species (0.6 %) were potentially invasive (*Asclepias syriaca* L., *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.). Among the invasive species of the region, the following species dominated: by the time of immigration – kenophyte (8 species); by origin – North American species (8); by the degree of naturalization – epoecophyte (7); by the overall spreading – cosmopolites (6); by the type of the areal space structure – integrate (7); by the systematic location – the representatives of the Asteraceae family (4); by biological types (according to Ch. Raunkiaer) – therophytes (7); by life forms (according

to I. H. Serebryakov) – herbaceous plants (8); by the duration of the life cycle – monocarpic plants (6); by the disposition to the soil trophicity – mezotropes (7); by the disposition to the lighting regime – heliophytes (7); by the disposition to the thermal mode – mezothermophytes (6); by disposition to the moisture regime – xeromesophytes (5 species); by eco-coenotic affiliation (according to O. L. Belgard) – ruderal (9); by the affiliation to the types of habitats – mixed (9): transport pathways, ruderal and segetal, anthropogenic and natural. For example, *Conyza canadensis* more common in agrophytocoenoses and in other different types of anthropogenic ecotopes and on differently changed semi-natural and natural ones, where it replaced the natural species; incorporation in meadow, meadow-steppe, forest margins and river bank habitats. *Solidago canadensis* and *Iva xantifolia* were characterized by a similar situation of distribution in the region. The distribution maps of invasive species on the territory of the region were compiled. The results of our research suggest further activity of the investigated species in the region and expansion of their eco-topological amplitude.