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Wood species with high invasive ability in Kharkiv urban flora

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In Kharkiv urban dendroflora is represented by 112 species, of which 63 species are adventives; among them 2 species with high invasive ability: *Acer negundo* L. and *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.

Acer negundo has been introduced in Ukraine for the first time in 1809 Osnovyansky Acclimatization Garden near Kharkiv. It is characterized by a high viability of seeds and grows rapidly is reproduced by self-sowing. It is distributed sporadically across the city. The species occurs mainly in residential habitats and rarely occur in the second tier in the forest parks. It forms monodominant colonies or solitary specimens occur in both types of. It is also a member of temporary unstable synanthropic plant communities, grows along highways and railways, along rivers Uda, Lopan and Kharkiv, in parks and gardens, ruderal habitats and cemeteries. It grows in open areas (heliophyte). Forming a dense crown, it changes lighting conditions that cause depression of renewal and growth of native species.

Robinia pseudoacacia is known in Ukraine since the 19th century, as shelterbelt planting, and to consolidate the ravines. The plant is tolerant to conditions of growth, and easily escapes cultivation. It is widespread throughout the city in small populations on rather dry saline soils with a high degree of insolation. On the territory of Kharkiv it is found predominantly in the area of the private sector, as well in new residential areas, along the road and rail links, on wasteland, city cemeteries as part of synanthropic plant communities of the classes *Galio-Urticitea* Pass. 1967 em. Kopecky 1969, *Artemisietea vulgaris* Lochm., Prsg. et R. Tx. in R. Tx., 1950, *Quercu-Fagetea* Br.-Bl. et Vlieg, 1937.

The distribution of the studied species in the city is mapped.