>TlZATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEM OF THE NYZHNYI BYG DNIPRO LOWLAND AREA (UKRAINE)

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=-ng to strategy of preservation of biological diversity it is necessary to supervise its condition in ic"cultural and urban ecosystems. Distribution of alien plants is one of the reasons of decrease in i -versify of natural ecosystems. That why now alien plants are studied as a component of a par-m« stem or a particular plant community, and their mutual influence.

Territory of Nyzhnyi Bug-Dnepro lowland area is situated in the south of Ukraine in the northern *i* :oast. It unites the unique natural ecosystems. These ecosystems were founded by the mutual in-" rhe sea, river and steppe structures. They include psamophytic, petrophytic, saline, marsh and wa-: :n.

t;«en plants, which invade and settle in natural and semi natural communities of the study area are r> 85 species of higher vascular plants with 62 genera and 40 families. Ten of them belong to the r^ns former." Plants of this category are the dominants and edificators which form single species *•. prevent the resumption of aboriginal species and force out them *(Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *"Turicosa* L., *Anisantha tectorum* (L.) Nevski, *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq., *Centaurea diffusa z^nthiifolia* Nutt., *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh.) Dunal., *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., *Xanthium albi-*cer.) H. Scholz., *X. pensilvanicum* Walk.).

communities of the following classes of natural vegetation in the study territory are most vulner-r.t alien: *Festucetea vaginatae* Soo 1968 em.Vicherek 1972, *Molinio Arrhenatheretea* R.Tx. 1937, *-ometea* Br. Bl. 1949 and others.

•samophytic vegetation is subject to penetration *Artemisia absinthium* L. This species is very active ra1 communities of class *Festuco Brometea.* In natural ecosystems meets on the coastal spits and *zeagnus angustifolia* is one more species which takes root into psamophytic steppes. This species ciation *Elaeagnetum angustifoliae* Chinkina 2002. Under the canopy the conditions are better for gen loving weedy species, which replace local taxa (for example, species of genera *Anacamptis* L.) *ruticosa* is a nitrogen donor and is the largest consumer of the light and the active coenoform. The of this species leads to structural and functional changes of coastal ecosystems. In places of *A. Fruticosa,* the individual of rare species disappear. *Alyssum savranicum* Andrz., *Anacamptis* Jacq.) R.M. Bateman and *Stipa borysthenica* Klokov ex Procudin. *Conyza canadensis* occupies ids (coastal and alluvial). Also, this species is a natural element of petrophytic communities. The logical amplitude (habitat range) of study area is registered for *Centaurea diffusa.* It penetrates :ommunities belonging to steppe, psammophytic and petrophytic) *C. diffusa* "genetic pollutant". It ids endemic species Nyzhnyi Byg sands *Centaurea margarita alba* Klokov. In community petro-station penetrates more *Grindelia squarrosa.* With the absence of the animals, which eat *G. squar-es* to mass spreading.

species of plants are registeredin all natural ecosystem of the Nyzhnyi Byg Dnipro lowland area. ;m do not show clear coenocytic preferences. For preservation of stability and resistance of natural i to phytoinvasions to the need to develop the classification of plant communities based invasibil-i give an assessment of stability of native vegetable communities in the conditions of a coenocytic alien species.