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**THE MOST COMMON TYPES OF TREE-SHRUB VEGETATION OF
THE PARK-MONUMENT OF GARDEN ART "DUBLYANSKY"**

*V. Snitynsky, H. Lysak, P. Khirivskyi, O. Mazurak
Lviv National Agrarian University*

Problem statement. The park-monument of garden park art (PSPPM) "Dublyansky" has 1808 trees and 237 shrubs and occupies 13,9 ha of Lviv National Agrarian University. However, there are few representatives – the action is rough, the elm is cortical, ordinary barberry, mulberry, but there are trees that reach several hundred in their number (maple (307 pieces), linden (333 pieces)). There was a need for a separate study of the factors that influenced the distribution of the number of tree species and shrubs in the park and determine the prospects for renewal of the park's dendroflora.

Objective of the research. The main function of the park-monument of landscape gardening art (PSPPM) "Dublyansky" - recreation, training students of taxonomy, forestry, ecology, landscape architecture and other sciences. This nature conservation object also has historical and botanical value. It grows: Weimutov pine, catalpa, hawthorn blood-red, deia, magnolias, golden rain, acetic trees.

Often occur in PSPPM lindens, oaks, maples, thuja and other plants. But they do not act as monocultures in landscapes.

In the quantitative aspect among the most widespread species prevail deciduous trees (1 112 pieces) in comparison with coniferous (191 pieces). The largest number are *Tilia cordata* Mill., *Acer platanoides* L., *Thuja plicata* D. Don., *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., *Betula pendula* Roth., *Malus domestica* Borkh., *Pinus silvestris* L.

Among the listed representatives of the tree-bush vegetation of the park, which prevail in size, there are long-lived trees. The oldest among them is *Quercus robur* L. At the age of 160, it has a 432 cm circle, a height of 33 m and a diameter of 138 cm. His sanitary condition is satisfactory and has excellent growth prospects for several hundred years. Several dozen oaks are centuries old and resistant to diseases.

In order to give a logical explanation for the landing of such a number of individual specimens of shrub groves in our park, one should refer to the history of the formation of park areas of LNAU.

The small-leaf linden has an average of 54 years. The oldest individuals – at the age of 120years. Thus, the period of planting lasted from 1897 until 1963. Historically, in 1892 the botanical garden for the Higher Ariane School is laid [8]

and the activity of the botanical-irrigation station is started. Created an apiary and *Tilia cordata Mill.* – is a beautiful honey and this explains its dominant number of plantations at this time. However, the oldest tree in the arboretum is *Quercus robur L.* (160 year). It grows in the second zone of development (1878–1947) and is an indigenous representative of the Dublian vegetation. Red oak is an introductant that is present in all areas of the park and has a wide age range (25–110 years). Its acorns are badly eaten by animals, and it is very self-propagating enough to multiply.

A large number of species of the genus *Acer L.* (307 pieces) in the 3rd most recent development area of the park area, can be explained by the desire of scientists to provide colorful shades of the park.

The period of intensive planting falls on 1952–1960 [10]. In these years, the construction of new buildings and the strengthening of slopes of hilly terrain, protection of the territory from the wind. Accordingly, thuja, pine, fir and fir are planted. In the 70s, western thuja was planted to form alley. To date, 122 pieces have survived this agent, which cleanses the air and enriches it with phytoncides.

Among the park plantations you can also notice the fruit trees: apple, mulberry, cherry, plum. They were repatriated in the late 80's among parks and shrubs, mostly by students under the guidance of the agronomist-dendrologist M.S. Turkevich 75 pieces *Malus domestica Borkh* grow mainly in the third zone [3].

The combination of aboriginal, introduced and garden vegetation adds to our park only coziness and uniqueness. Of course, the needs of today require the elevation of the territory, bringing it to the modern European standards. However, we believe that the modern "Dublyansky Park" should have such a landscape, which, on the one hand, did not create a pressure of accumulation, clutter, and on the other organically combined the dendroflora with objects of improvement.

Conclusion. Despite the fact that in the park "Dublyansky" there are a large number of similar trees and shrubs, all planted species composition of the trees is scientifically grounded and has an aesthetic look.

However, the park is old (more than 120 years old), and needs reconstruction, which would include clearing the territory from litter, from trees in an emergency; providing modern decorative appearance by planting flower beds, creating recreation areas, scenic landscapes.

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