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Presents materials related to the origins of adventive flora of Prypiackaje Paliesse, which is presented 1986 plant species. Is considered the primary habitats of alien species, their time and method of introduction and degree of naturalization, in natural ecosystems the southern part of Belarus.

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At the present time are becoming increasingly relevant issues for the study species of adventive origin, which is directly related to the problem of the loss of native floors of their natural identity. According to the latest estimates on the territory of Prypiackaje Paliesse (physico-geographical district in the southern part of Belarus) well established growing 1986 species of vascular plants belonging to 807 genera and 163 families. This list includes all the wild, runs wild and cultivated plant species. Native component of the flora is represented 866 views (372 genera and 116 families), and are the origin of adventive species 1120 (575 genera and 120 families). Consequently, the proportion of adventive component (including cultivated species) currently represents more than 56 %.

Considering the origin of alien species it should be noted that the most numerous (383 taxon or 34,2 %) is the group whose home are different regions of Europe: *Asplenium scolopendrium*, *Satureja hortensis*, *Tilia tomentosa* etc. Almost 20 % of adventive species were recorded from North America: *Amaranthus blitum*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Melothria scabra* etc. Asia is the home of 207 taxa (18,5 %): *Salix integra*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Persicaria orientalis* etc. Home to 108 species (*Lavandula angustifolia*, *Iberis sempervirens*, *Nepeta cataria* etc.) is the Mediterranean, and from the nearby Mediterranean-Iran-Turanian region were recorded only 41 species: *Bryonia alba*, *Papaver rhoeas* etc. From South America to the territory of the Prypiackaje Paliesse included 35 (3,1 %), mainly cultivated species: *Phaseolus coccineus*, *Salpiglossis sinuata* etc. The Caucasus is home to 25 species (*Melilotus albus*, *Medicago denticulata* etc.), and the Iran-Turanian region – 23: *Portulaca oleracea*, *Salix fragilis* etc. All African (*Linum grandiflorum*, *Delosperma cooperi* etc.) and Australian (*Craspedia globosa*, *Rhodanthe manglesii* etc.) taxa are cultivated ornamental plants. They represented 21 and 8 species, respectively. It should be noted that 50 species (4,5 %) are of anthropogenic origin (hybrid or cultigenic): *Cerasus vulgaris*, *Gladiolus* × *hybridus*, × *Triticosecale rimpaui* etc.

In the knowledge of the Genesis of the adventive flora is important to ascertain the time of introduction into the territory of Paliesse alien species. The vast majority (902 species or 80,5 %) were neophytes – species of the XVI century (*Buxus sempervirens*, *Phytolacca acinosa*, *Populus balsamifera*, *Echinacea purpurea* etc.). Group archaeophytes (old immigrants) smaller (a total of 218 species or 19,5 %) and represented by the taxa listed until the end of the XV century: *Allium cepa*, *Ballota nigra*, *Camelina sativa* etc. Adventive species also have different method of introduction into the territory. Among them, 352 taxon (31,4 %) form a group ksenophyte, inadvertently recorded by a man (*Avena strigosa*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Viola arvensis* etc.). More numerous (768 species or 68,6 %) is the group of ergasiaphyte – intentionally listed the man as a potential economically valuable plants: *Celosia cristata*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Senecio cineraria* etc. The degree of naturalization of alien species in natural ecosystems different. Ephemerophytes (Casual alien plants) not have the ability to naturalization and held in the composition of the flora temporarily. These include 288 species (25,7 %): *Gomphrena globosa*, *Gilia capitata*, *Nicotiana* × *sanderiae* etc. Kolonophytes Group (Naturalized plants) consists of 438 species (39,1 %) are able to resist in the composition of the flora in their places of introduction (*Crocus speciosus*, *Hesperis pycnotricha*, *Nican-dra physalodes* etc.) without showing a tendency to further spread. To apply epecophytes (Invasive plants) 299 species (or 26,7 %) were able to be naturalized in semi-natural phytocenoses: *Alyssum calycinum*, *Papaver dubium*, *Gypsophila paniculata* etc. The highest degree of naturalization are apriophytes (Transformers) included in the composition of natural plant communities: *Euphorbia cyparissias*, *Coronilla varia*, *Vinca minor* etc. In total, the composition of the flora of such species 95 (8,5 %), however, they have the greatest impact on natural vegetation. Many of them referred to the group of invasive: *Asclepias syriaca*, *Aster* × *salignus*, *Elodea canadensis*, *Heracleum sosnowskyi*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Quercus rubra*, *Populus alba*, *Solidago canadensis*, × *Sorbaronia mitschurinii*, *Zizania latifolia* etc.

The results show that the formation of adventive component of flora of Prypiackaje Paliesse most important types of cultural flora of European, Asian and North American origin. Many of them have successfully naturalized in natural phytocenoses of the southern part of Belarus and have a negative impact on natural ecosystems.