ADVENTIVE PLANTS SPECIES IN THE FLORA OF DROHOBYCH

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Introduction. Cities belong to the most anthropogenically transformed ecosystems, that are characterized by a specific urban environment, in which almost all its components are subject to change, including vegetation, and in it – flora. Due to the concentration of a significant part of the population in cities, the environment is under anthropogenic pressure, as a result, the urban environment is transformed into a zone of ecological disaster, characterized by unfavorable conditions for biodiversity. In Ukraine, special studies of urban flora began with large industrial cities, studies on small towns are not so much, so the study of urban flora and their adventitious fractions does not lose relevance (Derevyanskaya, 2013; Zavyalova, 2008).

Drohobych is located on the border of the Transnistrian plain and the Carpathian foothills, on the river Tysmenytsia, in the southwestern part of Lviv region. The city is located in temperate latitudes and belongs to the humid temperate-warm acroclimatic zone. The city is characterized by high humidity (70–80 % in winter, 85 % in summer) and low atmospheric pressure (725–745 mm Hg) (Agrosoil regions…, 1965). The area of the city is 44.5 km^2.

Materials and methods. The analysis of the adventitious fraction of flora of Drohobych was prepared on the basis of own field researches. The adventitious fraction of the studied flora of the city of Drohobych was analyzed by the time of deposition, the degree of naturalization, the area according to the statements of V.V. Protopopova (Protopopova, 1991), according to the method of naturalization of the studied group of plants followed Schroeder's system (Schroder, 1969).

Results. According to the results of own field research, the growth of 28 species of adventitious fraction of flora were belonged to 28 genera and 13 families were established. The most common of them were *Cichorium intybus* L., *Medicago lupulina* L., *Vicia villosa* Roth., *Chelidonium majus* L., *Sambucus nigra* L., *Matricaria discoidea* DC. and *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers.

Archaeophytes, that include 8 species, predominate among adventitious plants at the time of introduction. Kenophytes include 5 species, eukenophytes – 2 species.

The degree of naturalization is dominated by epecophytes – 8 species. Ergasiophytes (2) and agriophytes (2) are also quite numerous. The smallest number of species are colonophytes (1) and agrioepecophytes (1).

Evapophytes (7), hemiapophytes (8), and eventopophytes (1) are distinguished by the degree of adaptation to the conditions of anthropogenic ecotopes.

Conclusion. It can be concluded that within the city there is a transformation of natural groups with their replacement by adventitious. Therefore, the study of the adventitious species of the city's flora is relevant for further monitoring of its changes and ways of their spread.

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