

**TYPE OF SITE CONDITIONS AND ALLOWABLE RECREATION LOAD
IN THE FOREST AND PARK PHYTOCOENOSES**

SOBOTOVYCH A.L., postgraduate*

In the article the results of evaluation of resistance to recreational load in the forest and park phytocoenoses as parts of biogeocoenosis are given based on the presence of species of different ecological groups in grass cover.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the resistance of sample areas to recreational load and find out whether it is possible to average the results obtained for the same types of site conditions.

Studies were conducted in Golosiivskiy park of the name of Rilskiy M.T. and in Golosiivskiy forest stow that both make up the National Park Golosiivskiy.

Permanent sample areas were laid by the common in forest inventory method of Anuchin N.P. (1982). The phytocoenoses in Golosiivskiy forest stow where there is no direct impact of tourist, and in Golosiivskiy park of the name of Rilskiy M.T., which remained close to the forest environment, were used as control areas.

Types of site conditions were determined by environmental analysis for lists of plants by Vorobyov D.V. (1967) and their names were given by edaphic grid by Alecseev-Pogrebnyak (1967, 2004).

To assess the resistance of the studied areas to recreational load, the allowable capacity of biogeocoenosis was determined by the method of Kostrovicckiy A.S. (1977, 1981) which uses the following indicators: amount of flooring by high-, medium- and low-resistance species, soil resistance to trampling, angle of the surface.

Calculations allowable capacity of biogeocoenosis using formula by Kostrovicckiy A.S. (1977, 1981) confirmed the opinion of Kazanska N.S. (1977) that the areas with different forest types have different recreational resistance. However,

* Supervisor – doctor of agricultural sciences, professor Kovalevskiy S.B.

these calculations also showed that even for sites with the same type of site conditions the acceptable recreational capacity differs.

This is because each of the permanent sample plots has different set of species and different percentage of participation of species of different ecological groups in the surface cover, and also different angle of the surface, different soil type and different resistance to compaction. Therefore we believe that the averaging of results of allowable load for recreational phytocoenoses with the same type of site conditions is not correct.

Thus to determine the resistance to recreational load of phytocoenosis and biogeocoenosis in general, one should consider in the first place the state of grass cover, then the characteristic of topography and soils, and at the end the state of the upper phytocoenotic tiers.