

THE ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF PROVIDING TO THE CITIZENS OF KYIV WITH URBAN FOREST

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The analysis of the dispersal characteristics of the urban forest network in Kyiv is made in this work. The data about the assortment of urban trees species and the value of providing to the citizens of Kyiv with urban forest in every administrative district are given in this research.

Urban forest, urban forest for general and limited use, urban forest for special use.

The modern city development is accompanied by the formation of a special urban environment, which factors have a negative impact on the citizens. The territorial location of Kyiv between two climatic zones of Ukraine – Polisia and Forest-Steppe – causes the various characteristics of forest vegetation.

The green forestry of Kyiv includes urban forest, which is a part of the green belt and has recreational, hygiene and health-improving functions. Another category of green areas are green plantings, that do not belong to the forest fund.

In this research work are used the data of the last urban forest inventory of «Kyivzelenbud» as of 01.01.2014, development and organization projects of aesthetic forestry (2010), comprehensive development program of green areas in Kyiv until 2010 (2005).

According to the accepted classification the green area is divided by functionality into three main groups: urban forest for general and limited use, urban forest for special use.

The green areas of all types and the urban forest in Kyiv make together 54400 ha and the real value of providing to the citizens of Kyiv with green areas including urban forest is $188,4 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{head}^{-1}$ and within the build-up area it makes $69,8 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{head}^{-1}$.

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The analysis of the Kyiv green forestry makes it clear that the value of the providing to the citizens of Kyiv with urban forest in every administrative district is different. The leading and the most important role in green area network belongs to the urban forest of general use, the total area of which makes 6170 ha and that has a direct influence on the urban environment and is used by the citizens as a public rest area.

It should be noted that the value of providing with urban forest of general use to the citizens of Solomyansky, Pechersky, Sviatoshynsky, Obolonsky and Dniprotsky districts does not meet international standards, as far as the value is considerably under $20 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{head}^{-1}$. In the past decade the value of the providing to the citizens of Kyiv with urban forest in general increased from 20,9 to 21,4 $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{head}^{-1}$.

According to the reported data the urban forest for limited use occupies in Kyiv an area of 11638,6 ha and is an important part of urban green areas. The most important part of them are green spaces in the residential area, which are heterogenous, but we can define some ways, in which they are classified according to aesthetic value, species composition and planting period.

The urban forest for special use is very heterogenous and performs various functions. The positive ecological and sanitary-hygienic role of urban plantations, which belongs to urban forest for special use, is well known. The urban plantations consist for the most part of tree plantings in lines and as well as urban forest for special use have an important health-improving and climate-regulating function. Their total area is 784,6 ha.

The urban plantations consist of lime tree/*Tilia* (39,6 %), horse-chestnut/*Aesculus hippocastanum* (22,2 %), Italian poplar/*Populus italica* (20,8 %), together 82,6 %; then Norway maple/*Acer platanoides* (4,0 %), sugar maple/*Acer saccharum* (3,8 %), eastern cottonwood/*Populus deltoides* (5,1 %). The other species (common ash/*Fraxinus excelsior*, black locust/*Robinia pseudoacacia*, rowan/*Sorbus aucuparia*, English oak/*Quercus robur*) are 4,5 %.