# ROOT OCCUPYING IN LANDSCAPE GROUP OF WOOD PLANTS FOR SOD-PODZOLIC SANDY LOAM SOILS IN THE GREEN BELT OF KIEV.

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The root system of woody plants is composed of two different anatomical structure and function of parts - leading and sucking. Especially important is sucking roots, because of its structure and capacity depends on the intensity of the absorption of water and minerals needed for the growth and development of trees. The greater weight of sucking roots, the intense nutrition of trees, their growth and development.

The purpose of research - research root occupying soil in the landscape group of arboreal plants in sod-podzolic sandy soils, depending on the density of soil under pine forests green zone Kyiv.

In cultures red oak, which grow on sandy soils in terms of fresh pine forests, forming a surface root system, and 36.6% of sucking roots develops upper 10-cm layer. At a depth of 10-20 cm mass of small and a rough roots of 12.0 and 14.6%, respectively. In horizons 20-100 cm mass of small roots ranged from 5.4 to 7.6%, and gross - from 4.8% to 14.0%

The density of the soil in the studied landscape plantations red oak in the upper 10-cm horizon is 15,0-13,5 kg $(cm^2)^{-1}$. At a depth of 30 cm is reduced, which leads to a more uniform distribution small roots.

Lime tree (*Tilia cordata* Mill.) in landscape biogroups develops a deep root system. Most of the small roots (42.5%), which gradually decreases with depth, placed in 20-cm soil layer. In rough roots at a depth of 20-70 cm is necessary 3,6-20,1% of the total mass of roots.

In the stands that are subject to human impact, birch generates superficial root system. Moreover, the top 20-cm layer of fine root mass is 77.5, ill - 64.2%. It should also be noted that in these conditions habitat develops roots rough ground to a depth of 60 cm and small - to 80-cm depth

Maple (*Acer platanoides* L.) crops in the landscape forms a surface root

system. In the absence of taproot bulk (67.8%) of fine roots develops top 20-cm layer of soil where the plant proper and receives all the necessary nutrients of life. Rough roots also placed in the upper, embodied by the roots anchor the soil.

Most of the small roots of the maple tatar (*Acer tatarikum* L.) is concentrated in the upper 20 cm layer - 65.5%, gross roots develops ground to half-meter depth almost evenly. At a depth of 30-80 cm a rough root mass is much greater than small

The mass of small roots irhy rotundifolia (Amelanchier rotundifolia Lam.) In the soil 60.4% of the total mass of roots and coarse roots are mainly concentrated in the 40-cm depth, where their weight is 72.5%, due to the density of the soil in these horizons that falls from 15.0 to 8.5 $kg \cdot (cm^2)^{-1}$. With increasing depth, weight a rough and small roots naturally decreases, and develops roots rough ground to 80-cm depth.

Conclusions. In landscape crops that grow under conditions of anthropogenic pressure, density top 5-cm layer of soil is: in suborevyh ecotypes for fresh sod-podzolic sandy soils - 11-15 $kg \cdot (cm^2)^{-1}$. Root occupying soil under these conditions habitat has a direct relationship with their density. In compacted soil the bulk of the roots of of arboreal plants located in less fertile 20-30-cm layer.