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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA L. IN UKRAINE

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Asclepias syriaca L. is a North American kenophyte, ergaziophyte, colonophyte, a local invasive species or sometimes a local potentially invasive species. It has been cultivated by F. Baziner since 1855. A milkweed was cultivated as a technical plant, a rubber-bearing one. It was recorded as a wild plant for the first time in Ukraine «in the vicinity of Kyiv, in a ravine near the village of Novoselki, June 5, 1914, Yu.N. Semenkevich» (*KW*) in 1914. Today it is cultivated in various botanical gardens, research stations, on some collection plots.

At present the species is currently common throughout the country. It occurs mainly in anthropogenic (ruderal phytocenoses and agrocenoses and near primary cultivation centers, where it forms colonies and occupies considerable areas) and seminatural (forest edges and meadows) ecotones. The distribution is mainly a diffuse-banded-local one.

In Ukraine *A. syriaca* populations were found a part of *Galio-Urticetea* Passarge ex Kopecky 1969 (a ruderal type of vegetation), *Artemisietea vulgaris* Lohmeyer et al. ex von Rochow 1951 (a ruderal type), and *Festucetea vaginatae* Soo ex Vicherek 1972 (a psamophyte type), and in most cases it forms a monospecies vegetation.

According to the classification of biotopes *A. syriaca* is widespread in different types of biotopes, mainly in biotopes of type-I (the biotopes formed due to a human economic activity), which are formed as a result of a constant effect of the anthropogenic factor.