

FEATURES OF THE VEGETATION COVER OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS OF YAREMCHE (CARPATHIAN NATIONAL NATURE PARK)

Mariia Yuskovets¹

Maryna Goptsiy²,

Liliia Kushchenko²

¹*Institute of Ecology of the Carpathians NAS of Ukraine*

²*Odessa State Environmental University*

Corresponding author: Mariia Yuskovets, Institute of Ecology of the Carpathians NAS of Ukraine, Lviv, 4, Kozelnytska Str.

maria.yuskovets@ukr.net

Carpathian National Nature Park (Carpathian NNP) is located on the northeastern slopes of the Ukrainian Carpathians, along the Prut River and the western tributaries of the Black Cheremosh. The length of the Park from northwest to southeast is 55 km, and from west to east - 20 km. The Carpathian NNP has been operating since 1980.

The main purpose and task of the Carpathian NNP is the preservation, reproduction and effective use of natural complexes that have a special ecological, health, historical and cultural, scientific, educational and aesthetic value.

The territory of the park has the following functional zones: protected, regulated and stationary recreation, economic, security and recreational, recreational, recreational and economic, which are assigned to 12 departments of environmental research (PONDV).

Virgin forests have the greatest scientific and landscape-aesthetic value. In the structure of the forest fund of the Carpathian NNP beech old forests (age 150 and more) are 368.9 ha (6.9%), in the natural environment of which there is a slight anthropogenic impact, but provided that the age and coenotic structure of these plantations is not disturbed. Such forests have been preserved in the form of separate plots, of which three forest plots with a total area of 157.5 ha are located in the vicinity of Yaremche. There are 3 forest-forming species: *Picea abies* (L.) H.Karst. – 77%, *Fagus sylvatica* L. – 17% and *Abies alba* Mill. – 6% [1].

In particular, the first largest continuous plot (86.5 ha) is located in the Mezhezvirna tract and the Pasika tract on the slopes of (mostly) northern exposures in the basin of the Yavirnyk river (left tributary of the Prut river).

The second largest small continuous plot (41.0 ha) is located on the north-eastern slope of the Bereza tract, on the right bank of the Bagrivets river (right tributary of the Zhonka river).

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The last, smallest, plot (30.0 ha) is located on the northern slope of the Mezhyzvirna tract, also on the left bank of the Prut river. These areas are part of a large continuous massif of natural beech forests with remnants of virgin forests, located on the left bank of the Prut river in the interfluvium of its tributaries - Yavirnyk and Bagrivets [2].

Afforestation has a regulatory effect on the hydrological regime of rivers. For example, at 14% afforestation of forests, the amount of runoff will be three times greater than at 80% afforestation, according to a study by BV Kindyuk

At present, at all water arteries observing autumn low-flow, which are characterized by low water content, but the flow velocity is quite brisk, and therefore it is difficult to imagine their strength during floods, when the flow velocity is higher than today, and the level rises by 2-5 meters. It is possible that in such situation, more than half of the city's territory of Yaremche can be flooded.

References:

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