

Ulmus pumila L.

. *U. pumila*

Robinia pseudoacacia L.

R. pseudoacacia

50-60-

30

Parthenocissus quinquefolia, *Ailanthus altissima*, *cer negundo*, *Ulmus pumila* *Robinia pseudoacacia* - *Rhus typhina*,

632.93-047.36:635.9.075

118

58 , 31
Eudicots (66,1 %

, 15

), *Asterales* (34 %).

-

147

29 , 15 , 13 , 3 2 .

Ascomycota,

Dothideomycetes.

Erysiphaceae, *Pleosporaceae*, *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Nectriaceae*,
Peronosporaceae,

Alternaria, *Fusarium*, *Puccinia*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*.

147

, 118 -

43 %

, *Asterales*;

23,5% – *Lamiales*; 16,4 % – *Ericales*; 15 % – *Malpighiales*; 13,7 % – *Brassicales*,
Caryophyllales; 12,4 % – *Cucurbitales*; 5,9 % – *Ranunculales* Juss.; 8,5 % –
Solanales; 1,3 % – *Malvales*; 8,5 % – *Rosa*.

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26

7

6

5

4

2

Fungi (20 77 %)

Ascomycota (18 69,3 %) *Sordariomycetes* (14 53,9 %),

Peronospora (6 23,1 %), *Leotiomyces* (4 15,4 %).

Nectriaceae (11

42,1 %).

Fusarium.

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44

-

37

23

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-

Asteraceae,

Scrophulariaceae, *Begoniaceae*.

,

13

6

2

2

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2

2

Fungi

Ascomycota

Erysiphaceae (11 84,6 %).

Erysiphe (4

30,7 %), *Sphaerotheca* (3 23,3 %).

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31

-

26

18

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-

Asteraceae (11), *Brassicaceae*, *Violaceae* (5

).

4 3 1 1 1 1 8
Pucciniaceae (5 , 62,5 %).
Puccinia (4 50
 %).
 12 -
 10 9
 32 11 8 4 2 1
 1
 84,4 %) *Dothideomycetes* (27 ,
 (14 43,7 %), *Pleosporomycetidae* (13 40,6 %).
Dothideomycetidae
Alternaria (6 , 18,8 %),
Phyllosticta (5 15,6 %).
 34 - 29 17
 -
Asteraceae (18), *Primulaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae* Juss., *Solanaceae* Juss. (7
), *Brassicaceae* Burnett., *Balsaminaceae* A. Richard (6).

UD 504.054

THE HEAVY METALS ACCUMULATION BY FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF TREES GROWN IN WESTERN DONBASS COAL MINING REGION

M. M. Kharytonov¹, M. Gispert², E. Margui²

¹Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University

²Girona University, Girona, Spain

Western Donbass is a powerful coal-mining region. High rates of its industrial and economic development cause environment anthropogenic transformation in the area over 12 thousand hectares. Every year dumping sites are replenished by more than 4 millions of cubic meters of mine rock. In this regard using mine rocks for reclamation of subsided areas and building of dams is considered. The wastes stored in tailings and heaps are subjected to continuous erosion processes and chemical reactions releasing soluble metal compounds easily up taken by the biota. The metal removal rate is thought to be dependent on the filtering capacity of the waste materials as well as by waste material stability to the weathering process. It has postulated that the rocks and mud of the coal tailings spread all over the Western Donbas district contain trace elements of the first class of hazard. The greatest