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Університет імені Сулеймана Деміреля в Іспарті, Туреччина

## V Міжнародна заочна науково-практична конференція

# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ БІОЛОГІЧНОЇ НАУКИ

Збірник статей



Ніжин  
16 квітня 2019 року

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## **Histological-functional characteristic of vegetative organs of *Mentha piperita* L. in the conditions of the Zaporozhye region**

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*Mentha piperita*

*Mentha piperita*  
: *Mentha piperita*,

The article is devoted to the histological and functional characteristics of the vegetative organs of *Mentha piperita* in the conditions of the Zaporozhye region. The tissues percentage of vegetative organs (leaf, stem, root) is given, the environmental group of *Mentha piperita* is determined, depending on the moisture content.

**Keywords:** *Mentha piperita*, structural and functional characteristics, Zaporozhye region.

**Theme actuality.** In the last decade, studies on the study of medicinal plants, which are distributed on the Ukrainian territory, were renewed. *Mentha piperita* contains flavonoids, tannins, carotene, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, resinous substances, therefore used as a prophylactic, antiseptic agent [5-10]. They did not bypass this plant and landscape designers. Every year, more and more species occupy a worthy place in gardens and parks. And on garden plots of florists-lovers more and more you can meet these interesting and amazing plants. The cut plant retains a natural coloration for a long time. These plants are used in the food industry, for the preparation of beverages, are included in the balm, as well as in the confectionery industry. Despite the fact that the *Mentha piperita* is well-studied as medicinal properties, the peculiarities of their quantitative-anatomical and functional-physiological structure are insufficiently studied, as evidenced by the lack of data in the scientific literature. Ecological and anatomical research expands the knowledge of botanists about the adaptive reactions of the organism to different environmental conditions. Anatomical indicators help systematics-botanists more objectively define the classification of certain groups of plants [1-5]. Quantitative and anatomical study of plants of various ecological groups, forms of life in recent times has some significance [11-15]. This, first of all, is due to the fact that the structure of the plant determines the

functional features of one or another body, tissue, cells, as well as the internal structure of the anatomist-ecologist, with obvious confidence, to explain how the relevant environmental factors affect the histological features of the green planet assimilator [16-21].

The aim of the study is to conduct a histological and functional analysis of the vegetative organs of the medicinal plant *Mentha piperita*, which is widespread in the territory of the Zaporozhye region.

The leaf is a vegetative, plastic organ of the plant, with the help of which the surface of photosynthesis, transpiration increases. Our studies have shown that the top and bottom of the mint leaves covered with the epidermis of the primary covering tissue, which is formed with protoderm. The epidermis is represented by a single layer of live, densely closed cells. The shells of the core cells are winding, which causes their strong closure. The epidermis on the adaxial side of the leaf has trichomes of two types. Single-celled elongated hair-epidermal growths that provide a reduction of transpiration. In addition to these hairs, there are glandular trichomes that emit essential oils characteristic of mint. At the section you can see glandular hairs of all ages. The hair consists of a series of living one-to-one living, thin-walled transparent cells in which protoplasm and nuclei can be seen. The ultimate cell is larger than the lower one and has a spherical shape. Essential oil is formed in this final cell and accumulates between the cellulose shell and the cuticle. When the oil accumulates a lot, the cuticle breaks out and the essential oil poured out [8-12].

Under the upper epidermis there is a palisade mesophyll, which is represented by three layers of cells. These cells are rich in chlorophyll. Between the columnar mesophyll and the lower epidermis is a spongy mesophyll with a large number of intercellular cells. Our studies have shown that the leaf of *Mentha piperita* is hypostomatic, therefore it has respiratory complexes only on the lower epidermis, glandular trychomes and single-celled cells are located only on the abacus side. The leaf is dorsiventral, since the palisade mesophyll is located only on the adaxial side. Histological analysis of the tissue of the leaf blade allows us to conclude that its structure is characteristic of xerophytes.

Unlike stems of monocotyledonous plants for the stems of grassy dicotyledons, the formation of secondary tissues, which are formed as a result of the work of cambium, is characteristic. For pepper it is characteristic of a non-oblique structure (solid cylinder with xylem and phloem with a layer of cambium between them).

Structural analysis of the stem showed (Fig. 2) division into bark, cambium, wood and core. The thickness of the layers in the upper, middle and lower parts of the stem varies. Thus, the thickness of the crust is greatest in the upper part of the stem mainly due to cells of the parenchyma of the cortex. Here the stem is covered with trychomes: glandular and unicellular. Among the cells of the parenchyma of the crust are bulging fibers in the form of strains, especially they are well developed under the edges of the stem.

Under the mechanical tissue of the cortex are sitoid tubes with the cells of the companions. Cambium lies between the bark and xylem and is represented by a single layer of elongated live cells. The wood is represented by small trachea, cells of the libriform with much thickened membranes and parenchyma cells of the core rays. Quantitative measurements have shown that the upper part of the stem of the bark is 11% of its total thickness, wood – 8%, the bulk of the stem represented by the core – 81%. The middle part of the stem of the mint consists of the same tissues as the upper one. However, their ratios vary somewhat: the bark is 17% of the total thickness, wood is 21%, the core is 53%, that is, the xylem is increased by an average of 9% (Fig. 2).

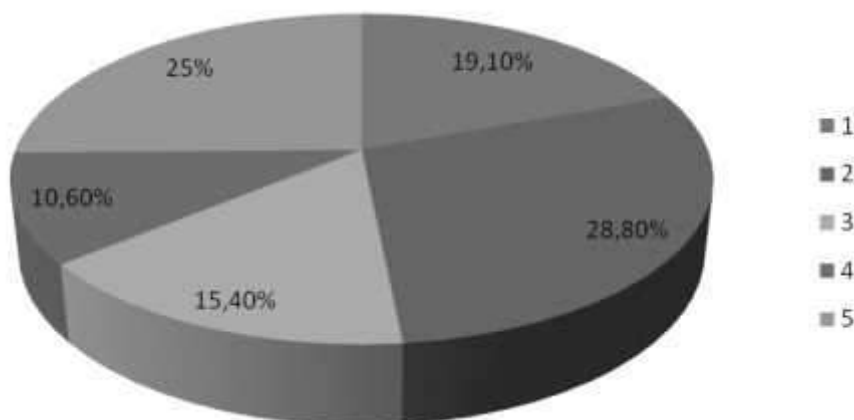


Fig.1 Anatomical leaf structure of *Mentha piperita*: 1 – upper epidermis, 2 – pustular mesophyll, 3 – spongy mesophyll, 4 – lower epidermis, 5 – unicellular trychomes.

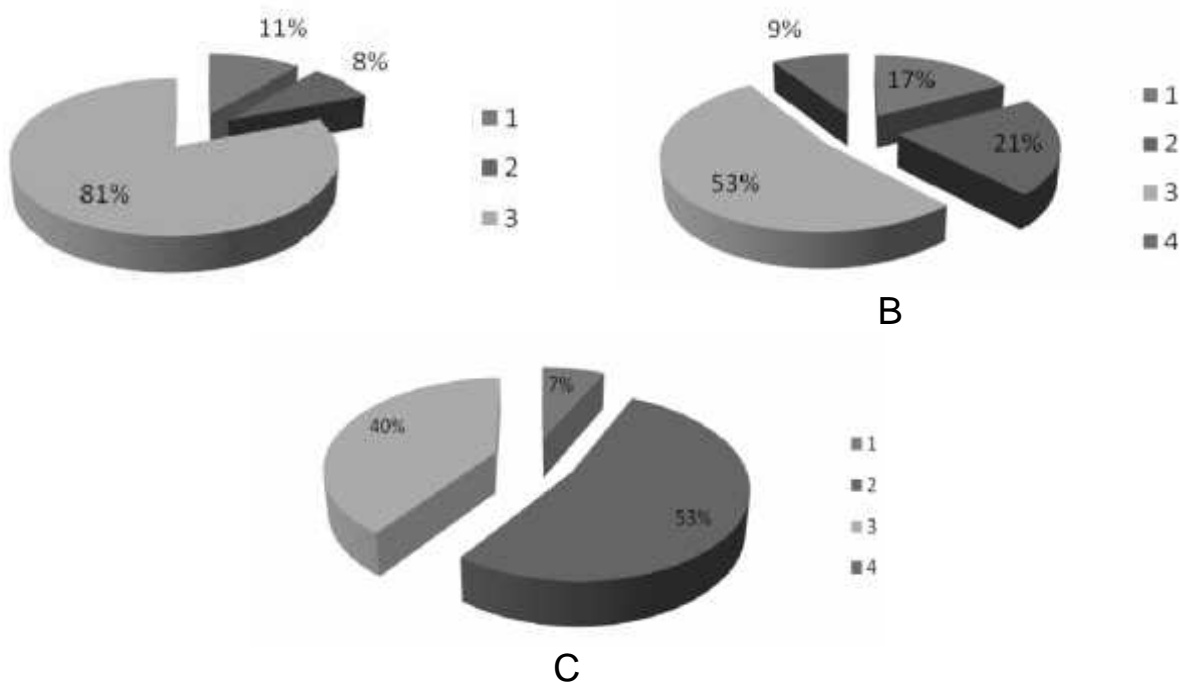


Fig.2. Inner structure of the *Mentha piperita* stem (%): A – upper part (1 – bark, 2 – wood, 3 – core), B – middle part (1 – bark, 2 – wood, 3 – core, 4 – xylem), C – lower part (1 – bark, 2 – wood, 3 – core).

The lower part of the stalk acquires even more xeromorphic features: so the stalk is covered with periderme, that is, the replacement of the primary tissue comes a complex of secondary tissues. The bark is 7% of the total thickness of the stem, wood – 53%, core – 40% (Fig. 2). Thus, *Mentha piperita* stem has a quadrangular shape, under the faces are located cords of bast fibers. The upper and middle parts of the stems are covered with an epidermis with trichomes on top. Histological analysis of the stem showed that it has a tree type of structure, from the upper to the lower part, increasing xenomorphic features. Our studies have shown that the main root of *Mentha piperita* has a woody type of structure, where the wood is 33-41%. *Mentha piperita* also has a well developed heart at the root – 35-38%, and other tissues occupy 21-32%.

Of particular importance are quantitative and anatomical studies for the study of medicinal plants that live in different parts of Ukraine in order to know the structure, accumulation, storage of those substances used for the treatment of certain diseases. It's no secret that for the treatment of chronic diseases it is necessary to use plants of the area where the sick people live, as various "overseas" medicines and plants, very often cause a certain group of people with severe allergic diseases. Therefore, complex anatomical and biological research of medicinal plants of different regions of Ukraine is very important and relevant. We have carried out a structural analysis of vegetative organs of plant species, which are widely used in folk and scientific medicine. Mint pepper has long been used in folk medicine as a choleric, antispasmodic, anesthetic, since it contains menthol and tannins.

Histological analysis of the autonomic organs of *Mentha piperita* allows us to draw the following *conclusions*: the leaf is hypostomatic, therefore, the respiratory complexes are located only on the abacus side; dorsiventral – pleisane mesophyll is only on the adaxial side. The structural characteristic of the tissue of the leaf blade allows us to assert that its structure is characteristic of xerophytes; The peppermint's stalk has a woody type of structure in which well-developed wood (40-50%) and core (40-50%), in which cells are likely to accumulate menthol and tannins; the main root of mint has a woody type of structure, where the wood is 33-41%, well-developed core – 35-38%. Quantitative and anatomical studies of vegetative peppermint's organs make it possible to determine the ecological groups of these plants in relation to water: mint – xerophyte, as well as the living form of these plants, according to the classification of the Breakers – a plant-hemicryptophyte, whose recovery point is near the soil itself and for the winter it falls asleep on leaves.

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The article presents the results of research on the influence of synthetic growth regulators on rooting processes, root formation and linear growth of roots of cuttings of ornamental plants. It is shown that the effects of growth regulators depend on the nature of regulators and the type of ornamental plants.

**Key words:** synthetic growth regulators, cuttings, root formation processes, linear growth of roots.

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	3,02±1,35	131,88	2,39±0,63	112,74	2,21±1,92	109,95
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***Jacobaea abrotanifolia* subsp. *carpathica* (Asteraceae)**

*Jacobaea abrotanifolia* Moench subsp. *carpathica* (Herbich) B. Nord & Greuter (2009)

(KW) (LW, LWS, LWKS),  
*J. abrotanifolia* subsp. *carpathica*

*Jacobaea abrotanifolia* Moench subsp. *carpathica* (Herbich) B. Nord & Greuter is included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) as "rare". This is a high-altitude, boundary-rangeland Carpathian endemic – located on the northeastern boundary of the range. The analysis of the chorological information collected by us in the herbaria of Kyiv (KW) and Lviv (LW, LWS, LWKS) and literature data showed that the area of *J. abrotanifolia* subsp. *carpathica* in Ukraine remains more or less stable. However, the growth of the intensity of tourism may cause a decrease in the number of populations, which, in turn, may lead to a decrease in the range.

*Jacobaea abrotanifolia* Moench subsp. *carpathica* (Herbich) B. Nord & Greuter – Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl. (2009) " " *Senecio*

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(KW) (LW, LWS, LWKS) ( , 2007), GPS-

*J. abrotanifolia* subsp. *carpathica* ( . 1).



1. *J. abrotanifolia subsp. carpathica*

*J. abrotanifolia subsp. carpathica*  
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(In cacumine alpis Bombinski vel 6400 p.d.m. August 840. Czorna gora. Herbich., LW!).

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*J. abrotanifolia subsp. carpathica*

II XX (KW); (KW); (KW); (LWKS); (KW); (LW); (LWKS); (KW); (LWKS); (KW).

XXI *J. abrotanifolia subsp. carpathica*

( ) - C. Pachschwoll, C. Gilli, T. Pochynok (LW), (LWKS).

*J. abrotanifolia* subsp. *carpathica*  
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The article presents and describes the most popular and effective growth regulators used in legume cultivation technologies.

**Key words:** plant growth regulators, plant resistance to diseases, yields, quality of plant products.

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Cariceta Festuceta valesiaca, Stipeta,  
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( Festuca L. (*Festuca valesiaca* Gaud.,  
*F. rupicola* Heuff., *F. supine* Schur .), *Stipa* L. (*Stipa pennata* L. s. str.,  
*S. capillata* L., *S. dasyphylla* (Czern. ex Lindem.) Trautv., *S. lessingiana* Trin.  
Et Rupr., *S. zaleskii* Wilenski, *S. tirsia* Stev., *S. pulcherrima* C. Koch,))  
( Calamagrostideta epigeioris,  
Elytrigieta repentis, Elytrigieta intermediae, Bromopsideta inermis,  
Bromopsideta ripariae, Poeta angustifoliae ).

(*Vicia tenuifolia* Roth, *Euphorbia semivillosa*  
Prokh., *Lactuca serriola* Torner, *Clematis integrifolia* L., *Thalictrum minus* L.,  
*Inula germanica* L., *Galatella rossica* Novopokr. ,  
*Urtica dioica* L. *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.)







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1979. – . 36, 4. – . 347 – 352.
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512 p.

502.62 (477.51)

***Epipactis* Zinn**

3

*Orchidaceae*

The distribution of the 3 species of the plant family *Orchidaceae* of the Chernigov region has been analysed. The growing conditions and reproductive security has been described.

**Keywords:** rare species, *Orchidaceae*, objects of the natural and protected fund, Chernigov region.

32,9

2.

*Orchidaceae.*

*Epipactis* Zinn,

(2009)

[5].

3

*Epipactis:*

*E. helleborine* (L.) Crantz (*E. latifolia* (L.) All.) –

*E. atropurpurea* (Hoffm. ex Bernh.) Besser (*E. atropurpurea* auct. non Raf.,

*E. rubiginosa* (Crantz) Gaudin ex W.D.J.Koch) –

*E. palustris* (L.) Crantz (*E. longifolia* All., *Serapias helleborine* L. var. *Palustris* L.) –

*Epipactis helleborine* –

*Festuca rubra* L.

( . 30,

6





*O. latifolia* L., nom. rej.) *Dactylorhiza majalis* (Rchb.) P.F.Hunt et Summerhayes s.l. (*Orchis majalis* Rchb., nom. conserv.).

- " " " " ,  
 " " ( - ) [4].  
*Epipactis*,  
 ,  
 .  
 " " ' "" ( - )  
 " "  
 ( - ) ( , 2 - )  
*Epipactis*,  
 .
1. ( ) / . // . -  
 : IV . -  
 , 2008. - . 89-90.
  2. / . . //
  3. 2010 .). - : , 2010. - . 132-135.  
*Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz  
 / . . , . . , . .  
 // . . . ( 80  
 - ) ( ,  
 24-25 . 2013 .) / , 2013. - . 31-33.
  4. / . . - , . . , . . ,  
 . . , . . ; . . ,  
 . . - . . - : ,  
 2016. - 120 .
  5. / [ . . . . ] . -  
 . : , 2009. - 900 .

, Grandis

, Grandis : (*Weigela hybrida*),  
(*Berberis vulgaris*), (*Salix matsudana*),  
(*Spiraea vanhouttei*), (*Deutzia magnifica*)  
(*Cotoneaster integerrinus*).

This article is about the comparative influence of synthetic drugs Kornevin, Heteroauksin, Grandis and Pure leaf on the processes of rooting and development of cuttings of such ornamental plants as *Weigela hybrida*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Salix matsudana*, *Spiraea vanhouttei*, *Deutzia magnifica* and *Cotoneaster integerrinus* is considered. The effect of the compounds studied was determined by the number of rooted cuttings, the average length of roots and the average number of roots on the cuttings.

**Key words:** breeding, cuttings, plant growth regulators, ornamental plants, rooting, length of roots, number of roots.

[1, 2].

10

Grandis

1.

1

									Grandis	
		%		%		%		%		%
	8,6±0,3	100	5,6±1,4	65	5,6±1,2	65	7,0±1,1	81	8,3±1,2	96
	7,6±0,8	100	8,6±0,6	113	6,0±0,5	78	5,0±0,5	65	6,6±1,2	86
	7,6±0,8	100	6,6±0,3	86	4,6±0,3	60	9,0±1,7	118	6,0±0,5	78
	6,6±0,3	100	8,0±0,5	121	5,6±0,3	84	6,6±0,2	100	5,3±0,3	80
	5,6±0,3	100	6,6±1,2	117	5,0±0,5	89	7,3±1,2	130	4,0 ±1,5	71
	7,3±0,3	100	7,6±1,2	104	4,6±0,6	63	6,0 ±1,5	82	8,3±0,3	113

1

4-21 %

18 30 %

Grandis

( ),  
[3],

( 2).

2

									Grandis	
		%		%		%		%		%
	5,3±0,5	100	5,5±0,7	103	5,0±0,7	94	4,8±0,5	90	4,7±0,3	88
	6,0±0,4	100	6,1±0,4	101	6,0±0,3	100	5,0±0,7	83	5,7±0,4	95
	5,1±0,5	100	6,2±0,7	121	5,4±0,5	105	6,1±0,3	119	5,8±0,7	113
	5,7±0,4	100	5,8±0,4	101	5,1±0,4	89	4,0±0,6	78	4,4±0,5	115
	5,8±0,4	100	6,8±0,5	117	6,0±0,7	103	6,7±0,7	115	5,5±0,6	94
	6,4±0,3	100	7,0±0,4	109	6,0±0,7	93	6,1±0,9	95	5,7±0,5	89



2,

1-21%.

5 3%

Grandis

( 19 15%

13 15%

3.

3

									Grandis	
		%		%		%		%		%
	4,2±0,5	100	3,6±0,4	85	3,8±0,7	90	2,7±0,2	64	2,7±0,2	64
	4,4±0,5	100	5,5±0,3	125	2,9±0,2	65	3,3±0,6	75	3,9±0,2	88
	4,0±0,3	100	4,8±0,3	120	3,8±0,3	95	3,7±0,3	92	3,5±0,6	87
	4,2±0,4	100	4,6±0,3	109	3,3±0,6	78	4,1±0,4	97	3,5±0,8	83
	3,9±0,3	100	4,4±0,4	112	3,3±0,3	84	3,8±0,3	97	3,6±0,4	92
	3,8±0,4	100	4,2±0,3	110	3,5±0,3	92	3,6±0,2	94	3,7±0,3	97

3 ,

Grandis

[4].

1. . . . / . . . . -
2. ∴ , 1969. – 158 . / .
3. . . . – ∴ - " " , 1979. – 211 . / . . . . – ∴ , 2004. – 464 .
4. . . , . . . // - " : , " ( 85- ) ( . , 18-19 2018 .): - . 84-87. : , 2018. –

3-5

Bai-si

196

3-5

The article describes the influence of Bai-si synthetic growth regulator and bacterial preparation Polimiksobakteryn on the growth and development of maize hybrids Dniprovskiy 196 SV. The most effective stimulators of assimilation processes, growth of overground and underground part of maize in the phase of 3-5 leaves have been established.

**Key words:** synthetic and bacterial growth regulators, rootage, assimilation surface area, overground part mass.

[6].

[4].

[3].

3-5 : " " 196 ,  
 "Bai-si".  
 4,5 300 ; 25 Bai-si : 1 1 .  
 — , " "  
 [1].  
 — 138,8 %, Bai-si — 67,5%,  
 50%.  
 38,7%, — 10,8% — 6,9%  
 [2].  
 [5].  
 43,5% Bai-si  
 196 35,5%  
 Bai-si,  
 44,3%, — 65,1%.  
*Paenibacillus*

polymyxa.

" " –

[3].

Bai-si,

[1].

1. "Bai-si"  
[ ] / :  
<http://avante-agro.com.ua/images/docs/Buklet2.pdf>
2. /
3. , 1997. – 9 .
4. , 2013. – 406 .
5. , 2014. – 194 .
5. / , 2003. – 591 .
6. – / – ,  
5., 2013. – 32–34 .

581.9:582.58/477

1

1,2

### ***Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz**

1

2

*Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz –  
(2009).

300

*E. palustris*

*Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz is a rare species of flora of Ukraine included in the National Red Book (2009). On the basis of the critical processing of the herbarium collections of Ukraine and the analysis of the literature, the distribution and dynamics of the area of the species in Ukraine are established. In total, more than 300 locations are known. Analysis of the dynamics of the range of *E. palustris* in Ukraine indicates its stability. Research should be sent to confirm localities from Polesia and the environs of large cities and search for new locations in the steppe zone of Ukraine.

: *Epipactis palustris*,

*Epipactis palustris* (L.) Crantz –  
Orchidaceae.

2009). *E. palustris*

||

Concern, LC) (Rankou, 2014; Matchutadze, 2011), (Least

LC ( " ) EN ( " )".

*E. palustris*

( )

( , , 2009).

*nigrae* *Scheuchzerio-Caricetea nigrae*. *Caricion davallianae* *Caricion*

*Phragmiti-Magnocaricetea* *Magnocaricion elatae*  
*Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*, *Calthion Molinion*  
*Alnetea glutinosae*.

*Dicrano-Pinion* *Pino-Ledion* *Vaccinio-Piceetea*.

*Galio-Urticetea*

*Cyperaceae*,

( , 2010).

*Epipactis palustris*  
(*KW*, *KWU*, *KWHA*,  
*KWHU*), (*LW*, *LW*, *LWKS*), (*CHER*), (*UU*),  
(*CBR*), (*YALT*), ( *MW*),

Google Earth 7.1.8.3036

SimpleMappr.

: "

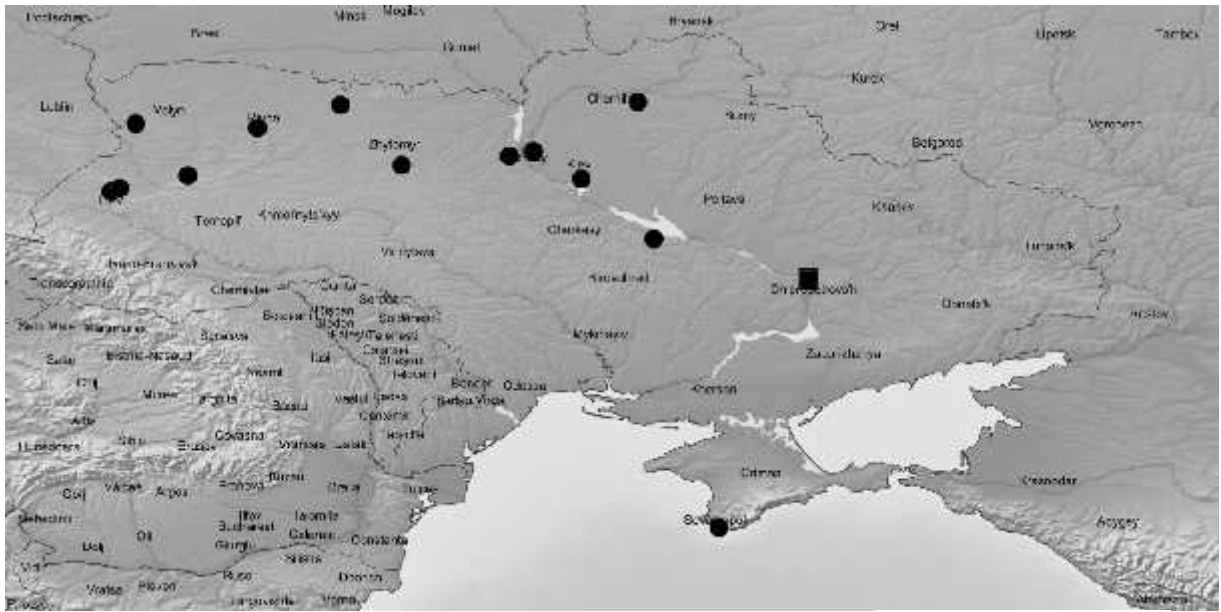
( )

"  
" ( 6541230).

*Epipactis palustris*

1853-1894 .

( . 1).

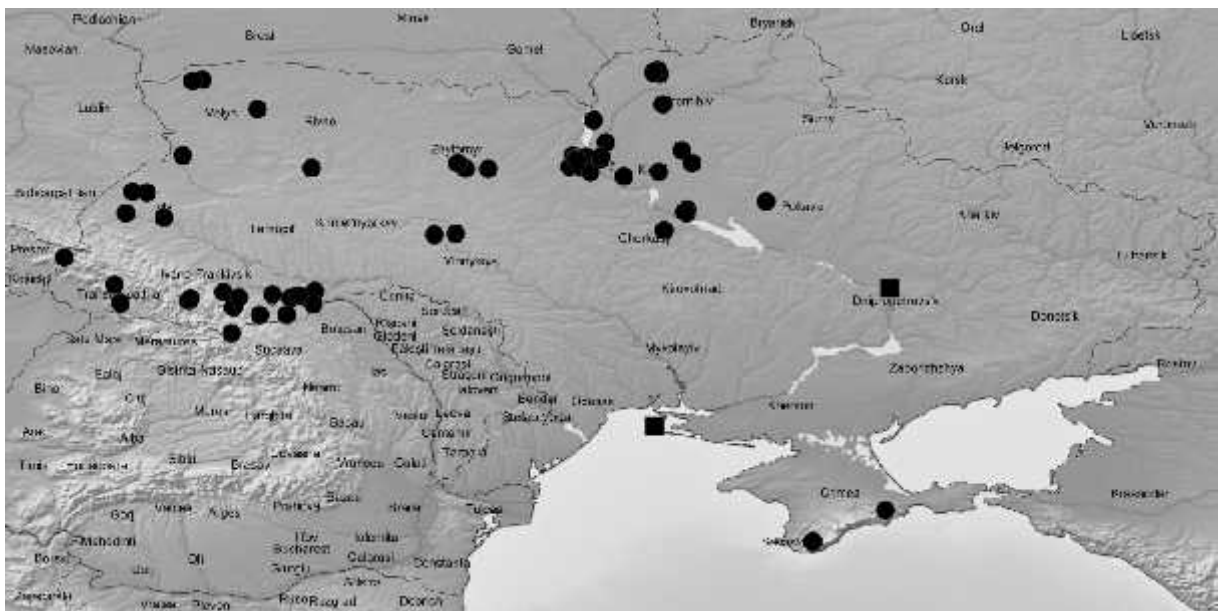


● herbarium data before 1900  
 ■ literature data, before 1900

. 1. *Epipactis palustris* ( 1900 . )

, 11 XX 80 ( . 2 ).

*E. palustris*

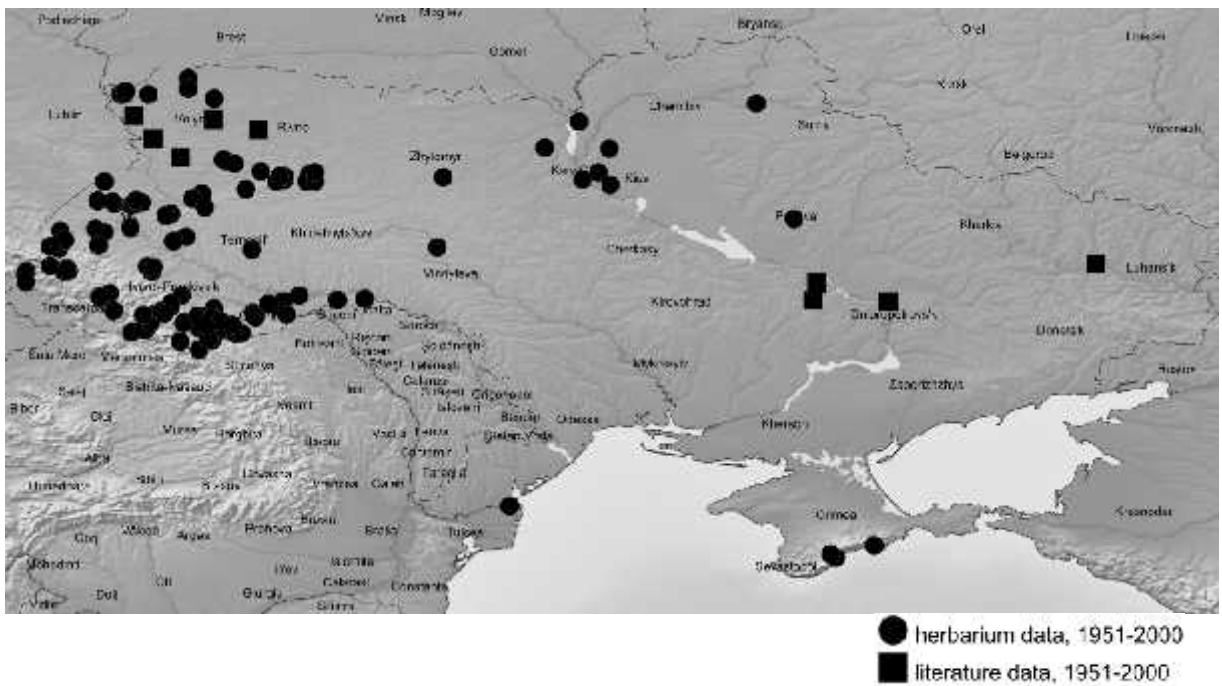


● herbarium data, 1900-1950  
 ■ literature data, 1900-1950

. 2. *Epipactis palustris* ( 1900-1950 . )



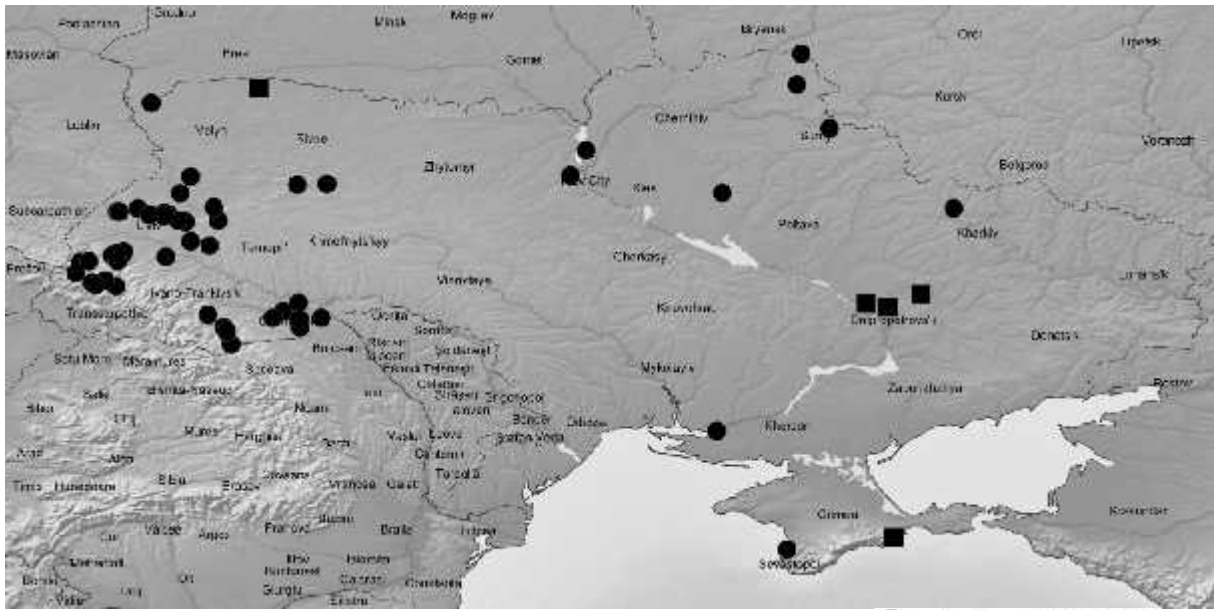
XX  
130  
(. 3).



. 3. *Epipactis palustris* (1951-2000 .)

(*E. palustris*, 1995; ..., 2010).

20 XXI c 50  
(. 4)  
(, 2000; .., 2010;  
, 2012),



● herbarium data, 2001-2018  
 ■ literature data, 2001-2018

4. *Epipactis palustris* (2001-2018)

5

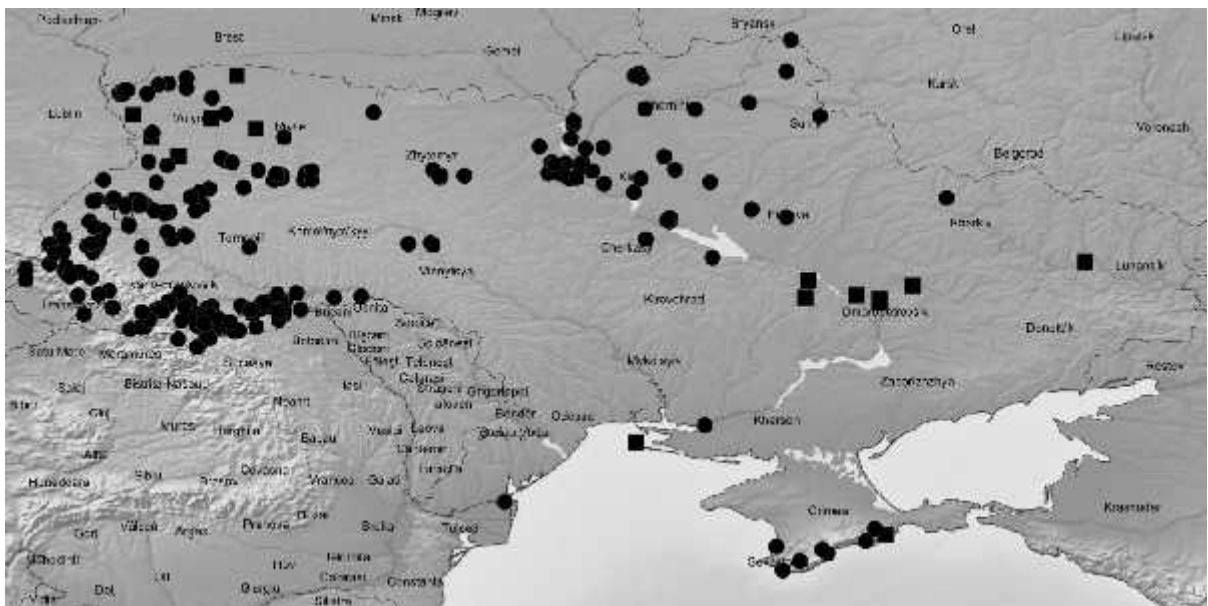
1

5

2-4

5

*E. palustris*



● herbarium data  
 ■ literature data

5. *Epipactis palustris* ( )

XIX

XX

*Epipactis palustris*

3

7

20

( )

*Epipactis palustris*

1. : , 1995: 124 .
2. : (9–12 2012 ., 2012:103-106.
3. (Orchidaceae) : .
4. ( , 2010 ). : , 2010: 141-145
5. : , 2009: 179.
6. , 2000: 100-106. ( ). , 2010: 130.
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502.1(477)

***Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub**

Holub

*Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.)

The article reviews the history of the study of *Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub in the Ukrainian Carpathians, assessed its current distribution in this territory and suggested the UCN Red List categories for the species assessment on global and national levels.

: *Diphasiastrum alpinum*,

( )

" [17].  
[18].

*Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub

*Diphasiastrum alpinum* –

*D. alpinum*

1700 – 2000 . . . .

*Nardus stricta*

*Vaccinium sp.*, *Calluna vulgaris* L.

*D. alpinum*

[6, 7, 24, 28, 29].

*D. alpinum*

*D. alpinum*

[9].

*D. alpinum*

1835 . [37].

[32-34, 36],

*D. alpinum*

(1880)

(1883),

(1895).

*D. alpinum*

*D. alpinum.*

1920 – 1930 .

*D. alpinum*

1944 – 1950 .

[8, 14, 30].

1950 .

" [3],

*D. alpinum*

" (1935, 1940). " ...",  
*D. alpinum*  
*D. alpinum* 1950-  
*D. alpinum* [12, 13, 15, 25-27,  
29]. " (1980)  
*D. alpinum*  
[2].  
*D. alpinum* 1250 – 2000  
*D. alpinum*  
[4, 5, 10, 20, 23].  
3- "  
[6].  
[1, 11, 19,  
31].  
*D. alpinum*  
[16].  
*D. alpinum*

[2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31].

*D. lpinum* [10]. *D. lpinum*

0,5 – 1,0 <sup>2</sup>.

*D. alpinum*

*D. alpinum*

58

30

*D. lpinum*

*D. alpinum*

[6],

- " [35].  
 ( , VU )  
 [19]. *D. alpinum*  
 " " " " " [1, 21, 22].  
*D. alpinum*  
 (ver. 3.1): – LC,  
 – VU (A3c+B1b(iii, iv)).
1. ,, . ( ). ∴  
 , 2012, 148 .
  2. . ( . ) . ∴ . ,  
 1986, 271 .
  3. . *Lycopodium* L. ∴ . ∴  
 . / , 1950, c. 64–65.
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  5. . - . , 2009, 25: 89–107.
  6. ( , 26–29 2003 .), , 2003, . 49–51.  
 ,, . // ∴  
 . / . . ∴ ,  
 2009, . 12.
  7. ,, . *Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub // ∴  
 . , 2000, . 1, . 72–73.
  8. .  
 1945, 1: 37-44.
  9. ,, ,, *Selaginella*  
*selaginoides* (L.) p. Beauv. ex Mart. et Schrank *Diphasiastrum alpinum*  
 (L.) Holub  
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 ,  
 ( ).  
 . - . , 2007, 45: 71–84.



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14. , 1949, 6(1): 42–57.
15. , 1980, 280 .
16. ., 2018, 184 .
17. . (3-7 2014 ., ). , 2014, . 51–55.
18. : 3.1. 2- , 2017, 36 .
19. ( ): , 2014, 12: 31–44.
20. , 2000, 136 .
21. . ( .) . .1. , 2012 , 406 .
22. . ( .) . .2. . .: , 2012b, 580 .
23. . *Diphasiastrum alpinum* (L.) Holub (Lycopodiaceae) , 2006, 298: 160-165.
24. , 2003, 180 .
25. ., 1982, 196 .
26. : , 1998, 14: 109–141.

27. . . . . , 1974, 208 .
28. . . . . , 2017, 92 .
29. . . . . ,  
1976, 268 .
30. . . . .  
. . . . . , 1947, 1: 7–28.
31. . . . .  
(*Diphasiastrum*) . . . . .  
: . . . . .  
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Galizien und der Bukowina wildwachsenden Pflanzen mit genauer  
Angabe ihrer Standorte*. Korn, 1835, 200 p.



<sup>1</sup>Gürbüz, M.F., <sup>3</sup> en, I., <sup>2</sup>Öney, S., <sup>2</sup>Bırol, O., <sup>1</sup>Özmen, S.,  
<sup>1</sup>Erkaya, I., <sup>1</sup>Tunali, Z., <sup>1</sup>Karaceylan, B., <sup>3</sup>Koçak, E.

## **Tritrophic Interactions Between Chalcidae, Tortricidae Species and *Quercus vulcanica* (Boiss. and Heldr. ex. Kotschy)**

<sup>1</sup>*Suleyman Demirel University, Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Science, Isparta, Turkey*

<sup>2</sup>*Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Department of Molecular Biology, Faculty of Arts and Science, Burdur, Turkey*

<sup>3</sup>*Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Isparta, Turkey*

Tortricidae members are commonly encountered moth species in forest agroecosystems and frequently cause biological and economical damages in the forest trees. Tortricidae larvae are generally parasitised by Ichneumonidae and Chalcididae species. In the food chain, interactions of producers (*Quercus vulcanica*), primary consumers (Tortricidae species) and secondary consumers (Chalcididae and Ichneumonidae species) vary depending on genetic structure of the populations in the community. *Olethreutes arcuella* is a pest of the endemic tree species of *Quercus vulcanica*. In this study, it was found that the species of parasitoids *Brachymeria obtusata* and *Brachymeria tibialis* used *Olethreutes arcuella* as a host. Genetic interactions between plant-herbivore-parasitoid (*Quercus vulcanica* – *Olethreutes arcuella* – *Brachymeria obtusata*, *Brachymeria tibialis*) were investigated by using RAPD markers. In this study, *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Phtheochroa palpana* were identified as oligophagous pests of *Quercus vulcanica*.

**Key words:** *Brachymeria obtusata*, *Brachymeria tibialis*, Genetic variation, *Olethreutes arcuella*, *Quercus vulcanica*, Tritrophic interactions.

## **INTRODUCTION**

*Quercus vulcanica* is an important endemic species for Turkey, known as "kasnak mesesi" in local language. *Q. vulcanica* distributed in the Kasnak Me esi Nature Preservation Area as a species that needs to be protected. *Q. vulcanica* is a critically important species for the species diversity and richness of the Turkish ecosystem. The preservation of this species depends on the knowledge of its biological, ecological, genetic and silvicultural characteristics. Leafroller moths (Tortricidae) shorten oak's life cycle by completely defoliating them. Since the individuals of the Ichneumonidae family are parasitoids of Lepidoptera larvae and pupae, they are widely used as biological control agents (Avcı, 1996; Avcı, 1997; Aydınözü, 2004).

The genetic and morphological assessment of the relationship between leafrollers and their parasitoids has provided important insights into plant-herbivorous-parasitoid interactions and contributed to controlling the pests of an endemic species. It is emphasized that genetic information is important in

distribution of species within communities (Whitham et al., 2003). In the plant-herbivore-parasitoid relationship, the dynamic structure of the system depends on the genetic structure in the population (Simchuk and Ivashov, 2011).

In this study, genotypic and phenotypic evaluation of plant-herbivore-parasitoid relations was made by genetic and morphological characterization of Tortricidae members who prefer *Quercus vulcanica* as host and parasitoid Chalcididae members *Brachymeria obtusata* and *Brachymeria tibialis* species using these moth species as hosts.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the March-August quarter of 2012-2013, field studies were conducted twice a week on a regular basis. Six areas where *Q. vulcanica* is the dominant species were chosen. From each area, five model *Q. vulcanica* trees were selected and sampling was carried out on 30 model trees. Information on the six selected regions is given in TABLE 1. and Fig. 1.

Table 1  
**Selected zones in Kasnak Me esi Nature Preservation Area**

Location	Location code	Coordinates	Altitude (m)
Kasnak Me esi Tabiatı Nature Preservation Entrance	KG	N 37° 43' 42.10" E 30° 50' 03.55"	1452
Oniki Karde ler District	OK	N 37° 44' 10.23" E 30° 49' 57.63"	1481
Çatal Armut District	CA	N 37° 44' 28 00" E 30° 49' 45 12"	1538
Koca Kasnak District	KK	N 37° 44' 34 13" E 30° 49' 43 51"	1560
Efeler Yurdu District	EY	N 37° 44' 36.32" E 30° 49' 57.22"	1523
Kiraz Alanı District	KA	N 37° 44' 25.03" E 30° 49' 20.45"	1592



*Fig. 1. Satellite view of the study field.*

30 leaf samples were collected from each tree and brought to the laboratory for molecular and morphological studies. 15 adult leafrollers were collected from each tree. Five of them were used for identification, five for molecular studies, and five for morphological characterization. All samples brought to the laboratory environment were firstly prepared and identified. Specimens that were collected for molecular studies were stored at  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  after the identification. The larvae and the pupae were brought to the laboratory and were kept under laboratory conditions (65% relative humidity and  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature) to obtain parasitoids.

### **Plant – insect DNA extraction and primer selection**

Plant DNA were isolated using a modified version of Qiagen DNeasy Plant Mini Kit protocol. Moth and parasitoid DNA were extracted using a modified Qiagen DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit protocol.

As a result of the literature reviews (Williams et al., 1990, Loxdale and Lushai, 1998, Behura, 2006), it was decided to select primers rich in guanine and cytosine bases in the RAPD technique. Band scores of the selected seven primers (TABLE 2) were assessed and it was concluded that using a single primer would be suitable to interpret the relationship between species. The primer OPA14 resulted in highest number of bands.

Table 2

**Scoring for the identification of the primers to be used in the study**

No	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	Annealing temperature °C	Number of bands
1	BC-019	GCCCGGTTTA	32	1
2	OPA-14	TCTGTGCTGG	32	6
3	BC-068	GAGCTCGCGA	34	3
4	C-17	TTCCCCCCAG	33	2
5	AD-06	CTCACCGTCC	33	4
6	BC-133	GGAAACCTCT	30	0
7	BC-097	ATCTGCGAGC	32	0

**2.2. PCR amplification**

PCR amplification was done using Qiagen Taq PCR Core Kit. PCR mix contained 9.5 µl ddH<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 µl OPA 14 primer mix (forward + reverse), 2.5 µl 10X PCR Buffer, 2.0 µl MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 µl *Taq* DNA polymerase (5 units/µl), 0.5 µl dNTP, 10 mg template DNA, 5.0 µl Q Solution and had a total volume of 25 µl. PCR reaction steps were as follows: 5 minutes at 94°C initial denaturation followed by 30 cycles of 1 minute at 94°C denaturation, 1 minute at 32°C extension and 1 minute at 72°C annealing, lastly 10 minutes at 72°C final annealing.

**2.3. Statistical evaluations**

RAPD-PCR bands were scored as 1 (present) – 0 (none). Genetic distances were determined according to Nei (1972) using Phylip 3.57.

Duncan test ( $p < 0.05$ ) was used to determine morphological differences between the areas. Morphologic characterization data were evaluated using SPSS 19.0. Dendograms were created with the TREEVIEW program.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Obtained parasitoid species were identified as *Brachymeria obtusata*, *Brachymeria tibialis* of Chalcidae, *Monodontomerus aereus* of Torymidae, and member *Itopectis maculator* of Ichneumonidae.

The distribution of Tortricidae species and cultivable parasitoid species obtained from model trees as a result of field studies are given in TABLE 3.

Table 3

## Selected model trees, host insects and parasitoid species

NO	Code	Host habitat	Host tortricid species	Parasitoid species
1	KG1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759) <i>Tortrix viridana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859) <b>Ichneumonidae:</b> <i>Itopectis maculator</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
2	KG2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
3	KG3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759) <i>Tortrix viridana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834) <b>Ichneumonidae:</b> <i>Itopectis maculator</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
4	KG4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759) <i>Tortrix viridana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859) <b>Ichneumonidae:</b> <i>Itopectis maculator</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
5	KG5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
6	OK1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
7	OK2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
8	OK3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
9	OK4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
10	OK5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834) <b>Torymidae:</b> <i>Monodontomerus aereus</i> (Walker, 1834)
11	CA1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
12	CA2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
13	CA3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)



14	CA4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
15	CA5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
16	KK1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
17	KK2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
18	KK3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
19	KK4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
20	KK5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Phtheochroa palpana</i> (Ragonot, 1894) <i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
21	EY1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
22	EY2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
23	EY3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
24	EY4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
25	EY5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <i>Brachymeria tibialis</i> (Walker, 1834)
26	KA1	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
27	KA2	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
28	KA3	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
29	KA4	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859)
30	KA5	<i>Quercus vulcanica</i>	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i> (Clerck, 1759)	<b>Chalcidae:</b> <i>Brachymeria obtusata</i> (Förster, 1859), <b>Torymidae:</b> <i>Monodontomerus aereus</i> (Walker, 1834)

As shown in TABLE 3, *Olethreutes arcuella* larvae and pupae were present in all of the selected model trees and parasitoids *Brachymeria obtusata* and *Brachymeria tibialis* emerged from them. It was determined that *Olethreutes arcuella* larvae and pupae were parasitized by *Brachymeria obtusata*, *Brachymeria tibialis* and *Monodontomerus aereus*. A small number of *Tortrix viridana* pupae were parasitized by *Itoplectis maculator* of Ichneumonidae family.

### 3.1. *Quercus vulcanica* RAPD PCR results

Fresh leaf tissues were scored by RAPD-PCR using OPA14 primer. Obtained bands were evaluated for the determination of genetic diversity between plants, herbivores and parasitoids. It is shown in Fig. 2.

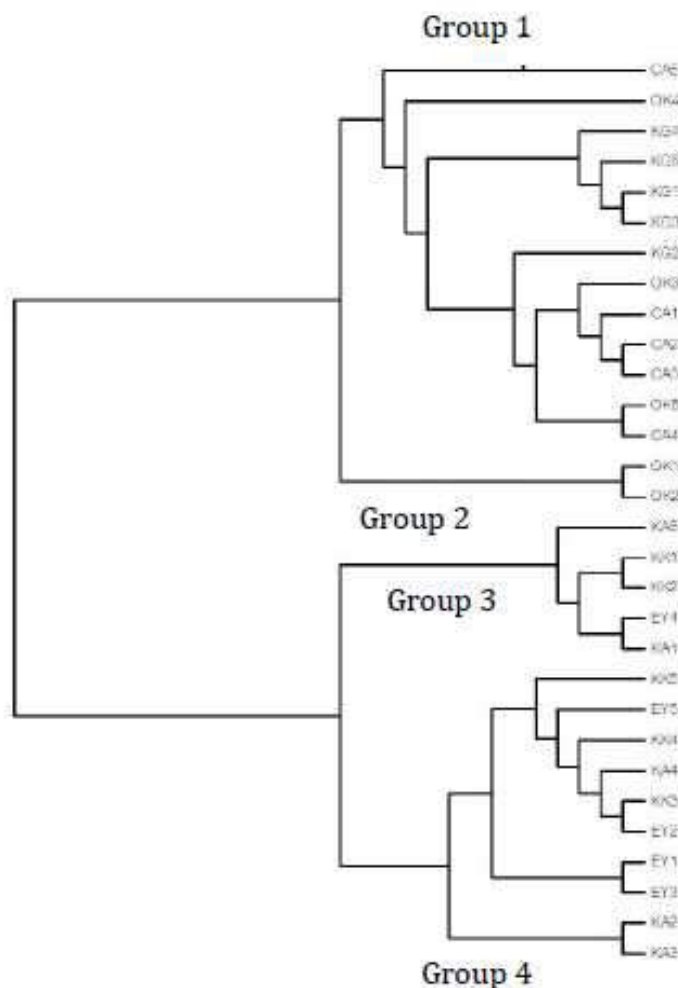


Fig. 2. Genetic distance dendrogram of *Q. vulcanica* individuals.

### 3.2. *Olethreutes arcuella* RAPD PCR results

Dendrogram of the genetic distances evaluated from obtained bands using the OPA14 primer of the adult *Olethreutes arcuella* is shown in Fig. 3.

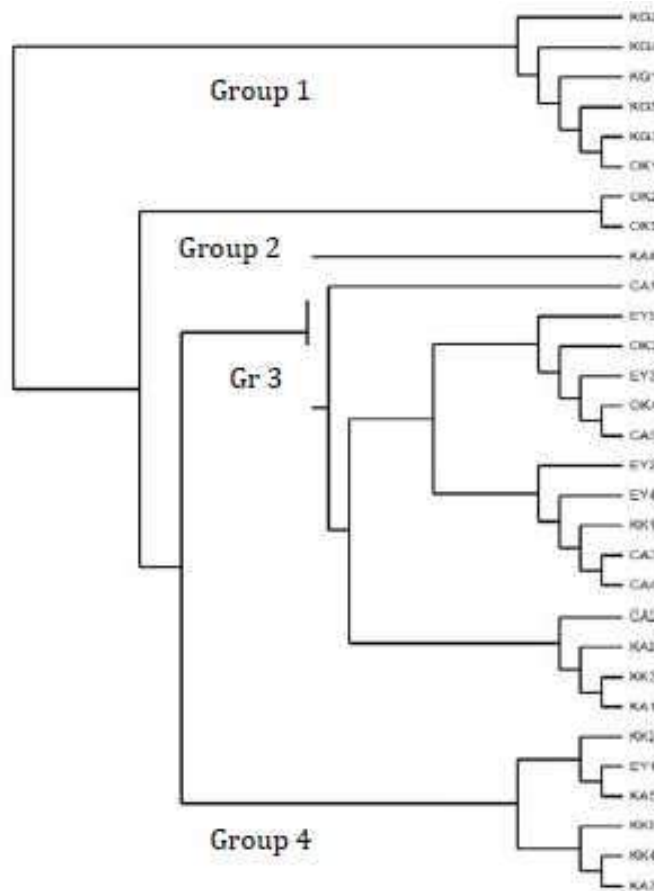


Fig. 3. Genetic distance dendrogram of *Olethreutes arcuella* individuals.

### 3.3. RAPD PCR results of *Brachymeria obtusata*

Dendrogram of the genetic distances evaluated from obtained bands using the OPA14 primer of the adult *Brachymeria obtusata* is shown in Fig. 4.

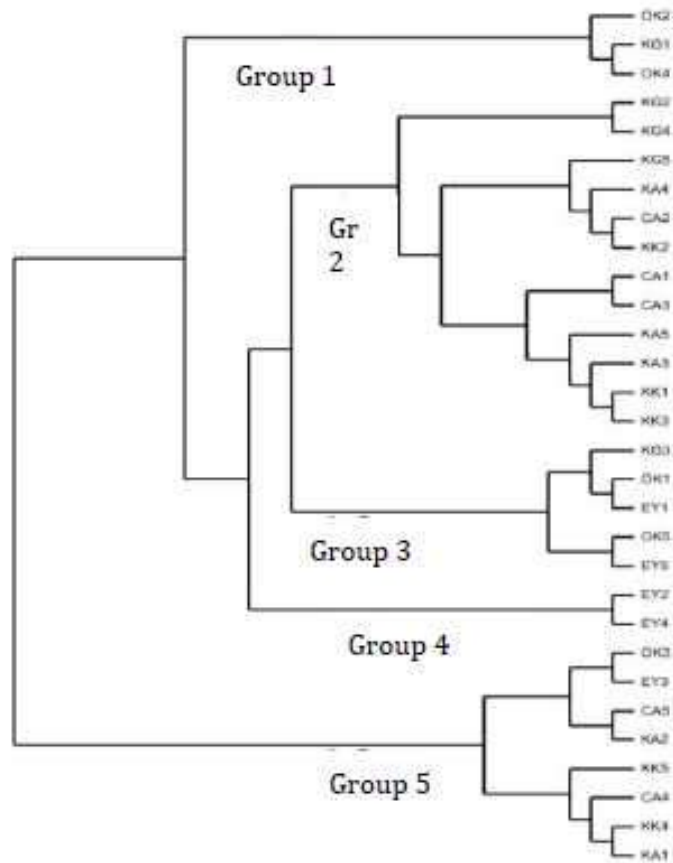


Fig. 4. Genetic distance dendograms of *Brachymeria obtusata* individuals according to genetic distance values.

### 3.4. RAPD PCR results of *Brachymeria tibialis*

Dendrogram of the genetic distances evaluated from obtained bands using the OPA14 primer of the adult *Brachymeria tibialis* is shown in Fig. 5.

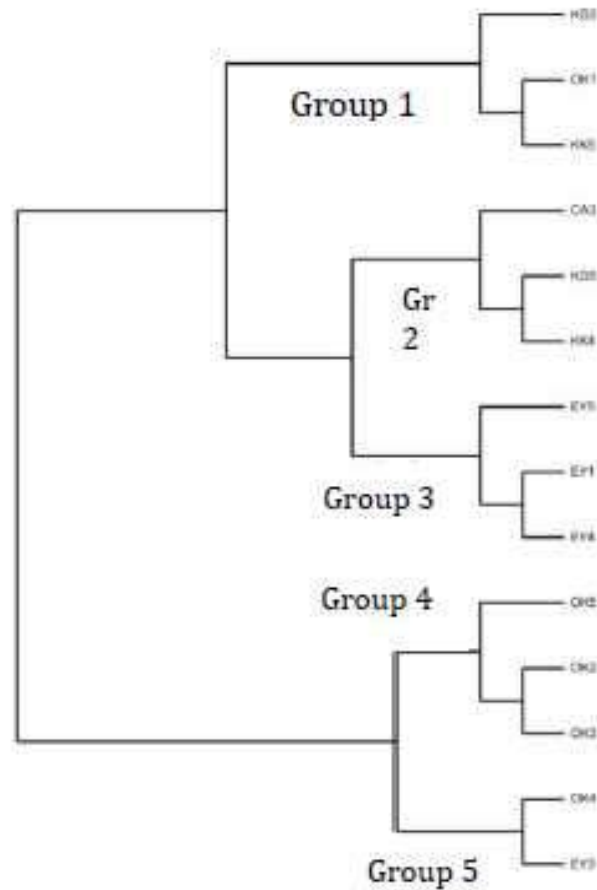


Fig. 5. Genetic distance dendrogram of *Brachymeria tibialis* individuals.

There is a significant difference in abdominal, thoracic and lateral head lengths between individuals of the *Brachymeria tibialis* (Chalcidae) parasitoids taken from different trees. Front and rear wing lengths did not have significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ).

In this study, *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Phtheochroa palpana* were identified as oligophagous pests of *Quercus vulcanica*. Despite the fact that *Olethreutes arcuella* has been reported to be polyphagous in the literature (Razowski, 2003), no literature-based information has been found on the host preference of *Phtheochroa palpana*. It was determined that *Tortrix viridana* (Du Merle 1999; Hunter 1990) does not prefer *Quercus vulcanica* as a host in selected stations in Kasnak Me esi Nature Preservation Area. Only two *Tortrix viridana* individuals were caught in pheromone traps. In addition, no *Tortrix viridana* adults emerged from the larvae and pupae.

The distribution area of *Brachymeria obtusata* has been reported as North Africa, Western Europe and Japan (Noyes, 2011). Very little

information is available about their biologies although the species is commonly found in southern Palaeartic.

It has been reported that *Brachymeria tibialis* is frequently distributed in Oriental and Palaeartic regions and Iran. This species is a facultative hyperparasitoid with 70 host species which includes lepidopters and tachinids. Also it has been used in the biological control of *Lymantria dispar* (Adeli, 1975; Tremewan, 1976; Haeselbarth, 1983; Abai and Faseli, 1986; Fry, 1989; Askew and Shaw, 2001; Nikdel et al., 2004; Noyes, 2011).

It was reported that *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Phtheochroa palpana* prefer *Quercus vulcanica* and *Brachymeria obtusata* and *Brachymeria tibialis* prefer *Olethreutes arcuella* as hosts for the first time.

Clusters of OPA 14 primers between *Quercus vulcanica* model trees under four main groups. According to this, it is determined that the first three areas, which are close to each other, are clustered together.

Fig. 6 depicts the the genetic interaction between *Quercus vulcanica* and *Olethreutes arcuella*.

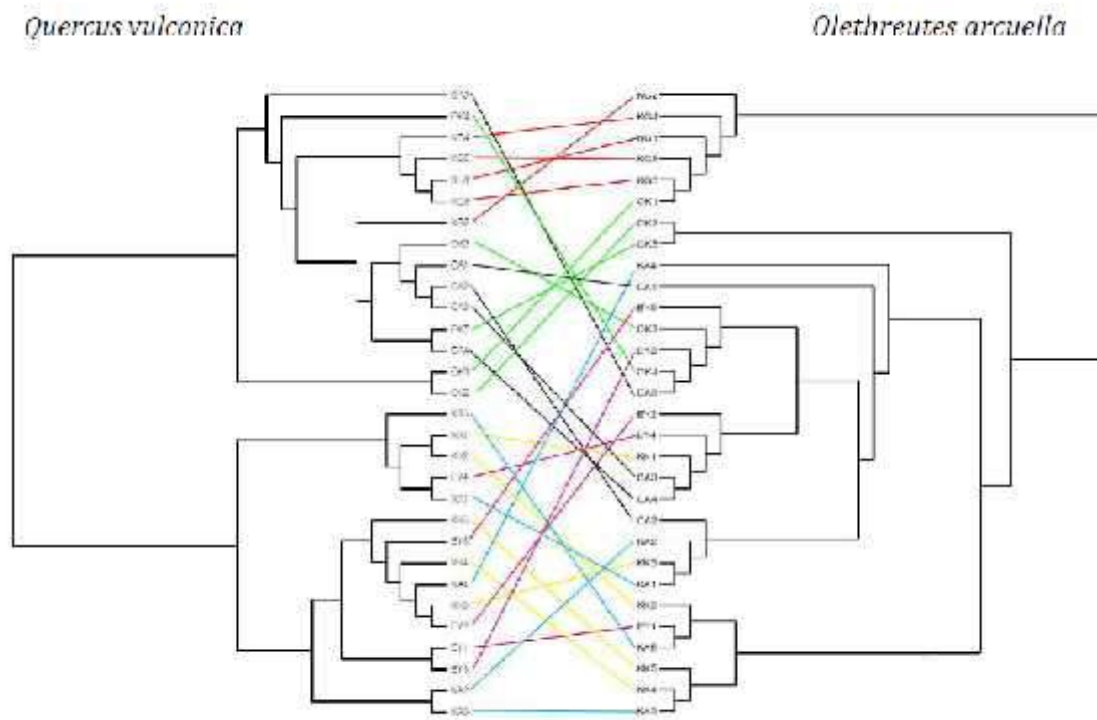


Fig. 6. Comparison of genetic interaction between *Quercus vulcanica* (left) and herbivorous *Olethreutes arcuella* (right) individuals (red: KG, green: OK, black: CA, yellow: KK, pink: EY, blue: KA).

No host specificity was found between *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Quercus vulcanica* populations. However, there seems to be a relation between the KG populations to some degree. Morphological analyses showed that moths preferred trees that have small leaves with large numbers of protrusions and leaf shapes that were easier to bend.

Fig. 7 depicts the the genetic interaction between *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Brachymeria obtusata*.

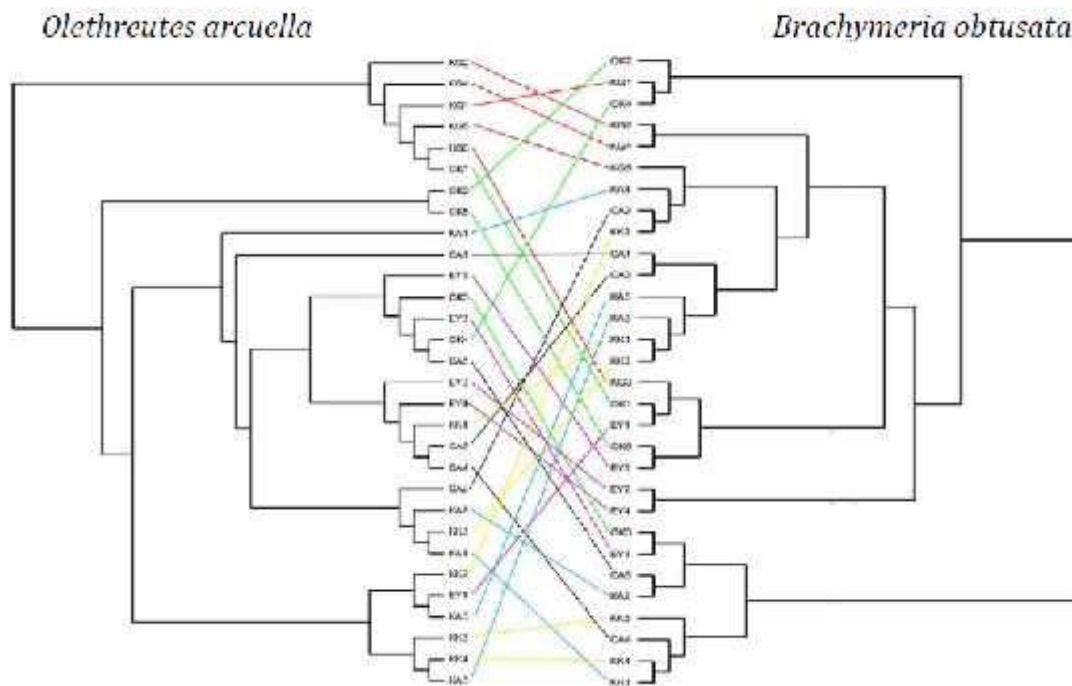


Fig. 7. Comparison of genetic interaction between *Olethreutes arcuella* and parasitoid *Brachymeria obtusata* (red: KG, green: OK, black: CA, yellow: KK, pink: EY, blue: KA).

Neither morphological nor genetical evaluations suggest host specificity between *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Brachymeria obtusata* populations.

The results of this study shed light on plant-herbivore-parasitoid feeding interactions and recorded *Quercus vulcanica* as a host of *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Phtheochroa palpana*. Further ecological studies are needed to explain the details of tritrophic interactions.

### CONCLUSIONS

This study was carried out to investigate the tritrophic interactions between *Quercus vulcanica*, tortricid moths and parasitoid hymenopterans in Kasnak Me esi Nature Preservation Area. Species compositions and genetic results were given above. *Quercus vulcanica* was recorded for the first time

as a host of tortricid species, *Olethreutes arcuella* and *Phtheochroa palpana*. These results will contribute to further tritrophic studies.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

°C: centigrade

µl: mikrolitre

DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid

mg: miligram

PCR: polymerase chain reaction

RAPD: random amplified polymorphic DNA

## **ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE**

Not applicable.

## **CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION**

Not applicable.

## **AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS**

Data will not be shared.

## **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Not applicable.

## **FUNDING**

This Project was funded by TUBITAK.

## **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

Study design.

Coordination of the project and intellectual contributions.

Collecting, analysis and interpretation of data.

Drafting, writing and revising the manuscript.



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*V. subpurpureus*

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*V. viviparus.*  
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	%		
	96,3	526	20
	19,9	145	36
	77,3	671	56

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***Gobio brevicirris* Fowler, 1976,**

*Gobio* uvi r, 1816,

Fowler, 1976 *G. gobio* (L., 1758),

*Gobio brevicirris*

*G. gobio* L. *G. brevicirris* Fowler  
(Kottelat M. et al., 2007).

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4,9–6,3 ( 2,7 (2,5–2,8)

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(Kottelat M. et al., 2007, , 2011).

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*G. brevicirris*  
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	$\pm m$	
D	$7,16 \pm 0,05$	$7,21 \pm 0,04$
	$6,16 \pm 0,05$	$6,1 \pm 0,03$
	$9,21 \pm 0,19$	$6,32 \pm 0,8$
	$40,60 \pm 0,23$	$39,92 \pm 0,20$
I ( )	$7,41 \pm 0,11$	$7,40 \pm 0,15$
%		
	$18,90 \pm 0,12$	$12,8 \pm 0,8$
h	$8,01 \pm 0,11$	$7,8 \pm 0,13$
	$45,70 \pm 0,23$	$47,9 \pm 0,23$
	$42,35 \pm 0,33$	$43,7 \pm 0,6$
P-V	$24,01 \pm 0,20$	$23,0 \pm 0,16$
V-A	$22,66 \pm 0,20$	$18,5 \pm 0,9$
	$22,98 \pm 0,24$	$23,8 \pm 0,6$
D	$13,12 \pm 0,17$	$12,2 \pm 0,18$
D	$18,92 \pm 0,19$	$12,6 \pm 0,5$
	$7,61 \pm 0,09$	$13,4 \pm 0,4$
	$13,01 \pm 0,18$	$14, \pm 80,8$
	$19,52 \pm 0,18$	$12,7 \pm 0,9$
V	$15,98 \pm 0,14$	$29, \pm 50,3$
%		
	$56,41 \pm 0,64$	$53,68 \pm 0,62$
	$38,21 \pm 0,42$	$35,21 \pm 0,36$
	$23,07 \pm 0,36$	$22,05 \pm 0,27$
	$38,29 \pm 0,42$	$35,29 \pm 0,14$
	$22,75 \pm 0,41$	$21,30 \pm 1,3$

***G. brevicirris******G. gobio* ( , 2011)**

	<i>G. brevicirris</i>		<i>G. gobio</i>			
		min-max		min-max		min-max
,	4,9-6,3	3,5-7,7	4,3-4,7	2,9-7,4	5,3	4,0-6,5
,	2,7	2,5-2,8	2,0-2,1	1,9-2,5	2,4	2,1-2,7
,	2,7	–	2,4-2,6	–	2,7	2,2-3,5

, : *G. brevicirris* *G. gobio*.

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 , 20 , 13 6 .  
 : Rhabditida Plectida.  
 Plectida,  
 72,5%, - 75,2%.  
 : , " , , ,  
 " " , ,  
 .

The data on the fauna and abundance of nematodes of litter forest ecosystems of the regional landscape park "Yalivshchyna". Registered 25 species of nematodes belonging to 20 genera, 13 families and 6 orders. The richest in the species number are the orders: Rhabditida and Plectida. Numerically dominated there are the representatives of the order Plectida, their fraction of participation in the deciduous forest is 72,5%, and in the pine forest – 75,2%.

**Key words:** nematodes, litter, deciduous forest, pine forest, regional landscape park "Yalivshchyna", the fraction of participation, taxonomic diversity.

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 .  
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[3].

[2].

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 " .  
 " " ( ).

,  
 " " 25 [1].  
 ,  
 20 , 13 " 6 .

17

Jaccarda

0,36).  
(ST)

" " 51, - 50 ( . 1).

1

" "

/						ST
1		17	16	12	6	51
2		17	16	11	6	50

6

: Dorylaimida, Mononchida, Monhysterida, Plectida, Rhabditida, Tylenchida.

(29,4%) 4 Rhabditida Plectida, (23,5%) ( . 2). 5

2

" "

/					
		, .	,%	, .	,%
1	Dorylaimida	3	4,8	2	6,3
2	Mononchida	1	3,5	2	0,6
3	Monhysterida	1	0,5	1	2,4
4	Plectida	4	72,5	4	75,2
5	Rhabditida	5	5,0	5	5,9
6	Tylenchida	3	13,7	3	9,6
		17	100	17	100

(17,6%), Dorylaimida- 2 (11,8%) Tylenchida 1, Mononchida 3 (17,6%), Monhysterida - 1 (5,9%).

Plectida, 1963 /100

72,5%  
 (75,2%) ( . 2).  
 (0,5%),  
 (0,6%).  
 13,7% 3,5%,  
 12 , 13 .  
 - 11 .  
 Plectidae,  
 4 (23,5%).  
 Qudsianematidae Tylenchidae  
 2 (11,8%), 9 (Dorylaimidae, Mononchidae,  
 Monhysteridae, Rhabditidae, Mesorhabditidae, Cephalobidae,  
 Panagrolaimidae, Chambersiellidae, Aphelenchoididae)  
 1 Aphelenchidae  
 Cephalobidae 3 ,  
 17,6%  
 Mononchidae - 2 (11,8%), 8 (Dorylaimidae,  
 Qudsianematidae, Monhysteridae, Mesorhabditidae, Panagrolaimidae,  
 Aphelenchidae, Aphelenchoididae, Tylenchidae)  
 1 Rhabditidae Chambersiellidae  
 Plectidae (72,5 75,1 %),  
 Aphelenchoididae (12,0 8,4 %),  
 Dorylaimidae (4,3 6,0 %).  
 3,5 0,1 %, -  
 4,4 0,3 %.  
 Rhabditida Plectida.  
 Plectida,  
 72,5%, - 75,2%.  
 1. / . . . . - . : , 1969. - . 1. - 447 .  
 2. / . . . . - , 2009. - 316 .  
 3. - . . . / . . . - : , 1979. - 314 .

575.83.569.323

1 . . ., 1 . . ., 2,3 . . ., 4 . . .

### Cricetidae (Rodentia, Mammalia)

1 , ,  
2  
3 -  
4 ,

### Cricetidae (Rodentia)

*Microscoptes, Ischymomys Dicrostonyx.*

: Cricetidae, Arvicolinae, *Microscoptes, Ischymomys,*

### Cricetidae (Rodentia)

*Microscoptes, Ischymomys Dicrostonyx.*

: Cricetidae, Arvicolinae, *Microscoptes, Ischymomys,*

Results of the study of possible directions in temporal variability of the chewing surface and molar enamel structure within the family Cricetidae (Rodentia) are presented in the paper. The ancestral direction of their evolution was the complication of the studied structures in close connection with their function and adaptations. We also characterized the tooth enamel ultrastructure in representatives of *Microscoptes, Ischymomys* and *Dicrostonyx*. Parallelisms in tooth morphogenesis and their correspondence to discrete phyletic lines are noted and substantiated.

**Key words:** Cricetidae, Arvicolinae, *Microscoptes, Ischymomys*, Miocene, morphogenesis.

Cricetidae

Cricetidae

(Cricetina )

(Arvicolinae).

*Nanomys–Copemys*

*Cricetus, Ischymomys,*

*Microscoptes Dicrostonyx*

Fejfar et al.

2011.

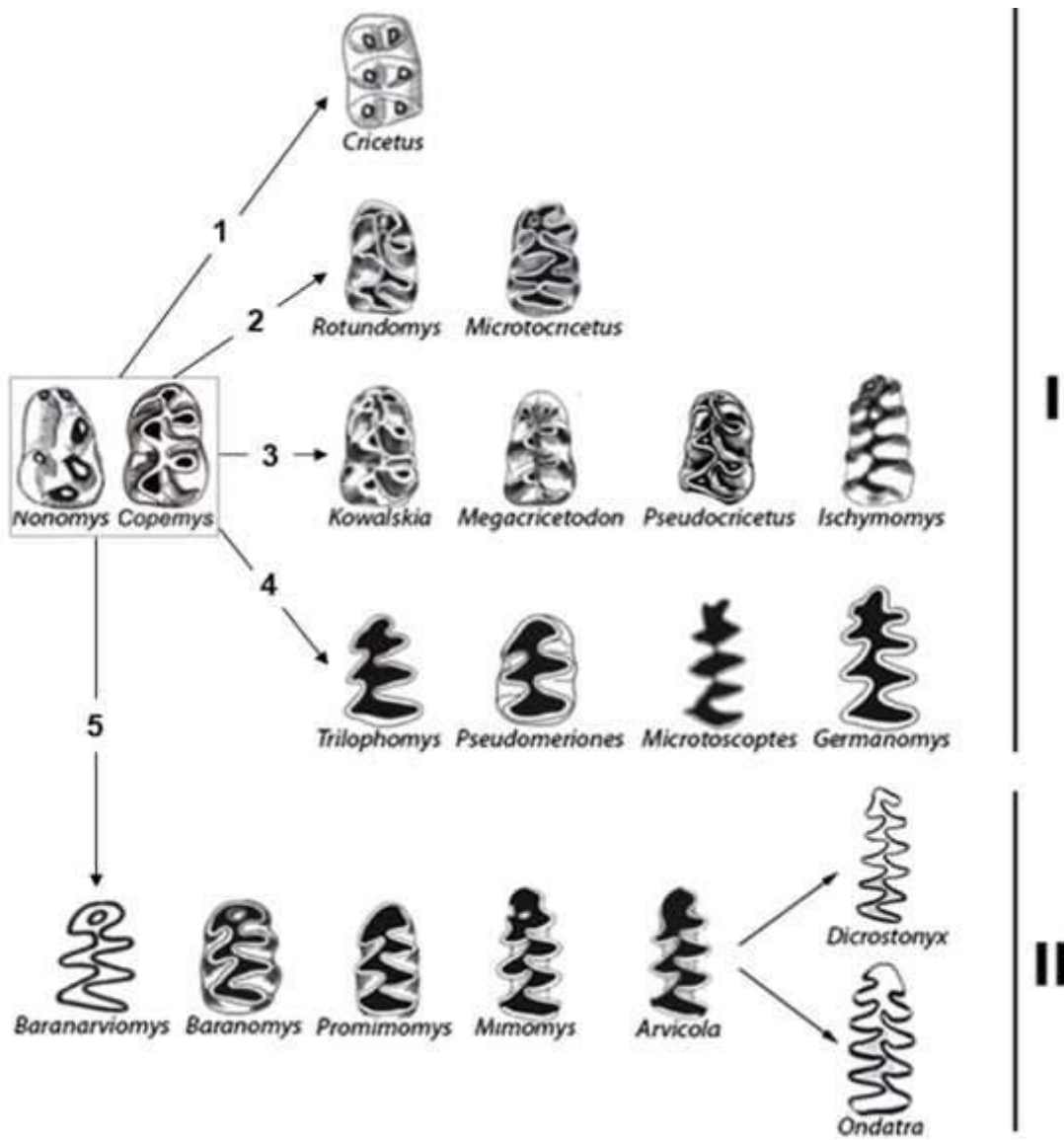
(Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy,

W. v. Koenigswald (1980): EDJ – enamel dentin junction; IPM – interprismatic matrix; OES – outer enamel surface; PLEX – prismless external layer; HSB – Hunter-Schreger bands; RE – radial enamel; TE – tangential enamel; PTE – primitiv tangential enamel; LE – lamellar enamel; PLE – primitiv lamellar enamel; EP – enamel prisms.

1) Cricetidae

(Rekovets, Kovalchuk, 2017),

(. 1).  
Cricetidae



. 1. 1  
Cricetinae. II – Arvicolinae.  
2- , 3-  
5-

: 1-  
, 4-  
( ).  
Cricetidae. I –

(Repenning, 1968).

*Microtocricetus*

*Trilophomys* – *Microtoscoptes*  
(

),  
(, *Meriones*).

1  
( *Ischymomys*)

( ).

a  
Rekovets, Maul, 2011).

(, 1978;

( – 1). *Cricetidae*

*Cricetinae*.

( .1. 2,3,4,5),  
( ).

*Baranomys* – *Arvicola*  
:

),

( )  
(Rekovets, Kovalchuk, 2017).

( )  
(, 1996; , ,

1991; Fejfar et al., 2011),  
*Arvicolinae*

( *Microtia*).

( , 1976; Fejfar et al., 2011).

Muridae

Cricetinae,  
(Nesin, Storch, 2004). ( Cricetidae)  
Petauristinae), Castoridae ( *Anchiteriomys*), Spalacidae

ricetidae ( ) ,  
( , *Cricetus*; Koenigswald,  
1980, . 68).  
(IPM).

Anomalomyidae (Nowakowski et al., 2018),  
*Microtoscoptes* *Stachomys* ( ).  
*Ischymomys* ( , *I. ponticus*)  
Arvicolinae. , Arvicolinae

*Ischymomys*, *Cricetus*, EDJ  
OES ( . 2). IPM ,  
OES

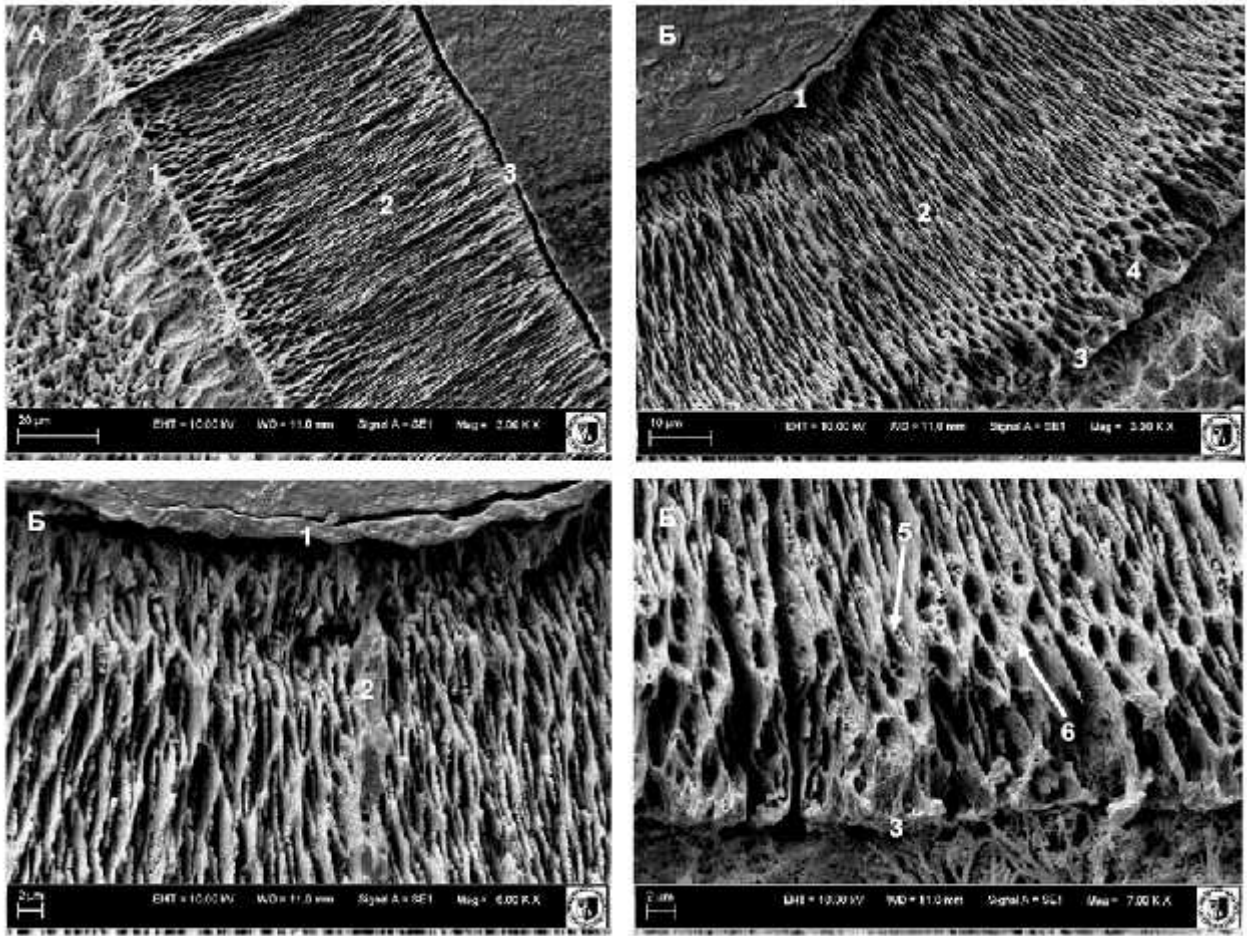
( .2, 4).



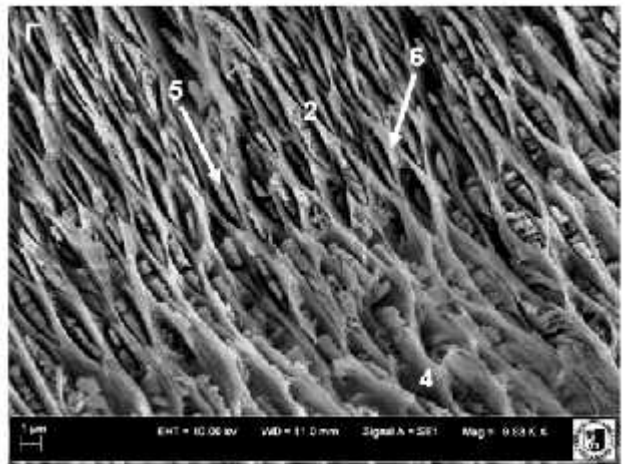
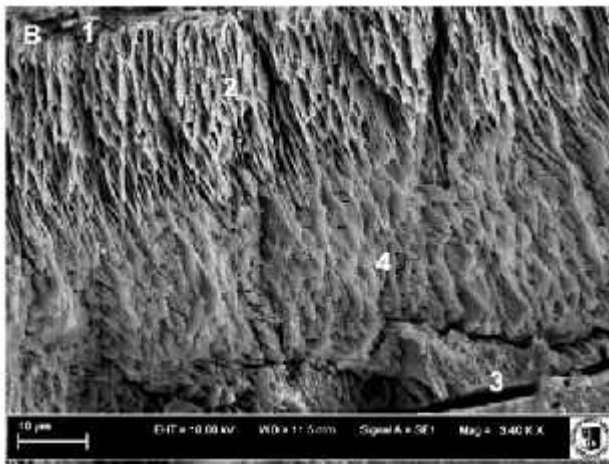
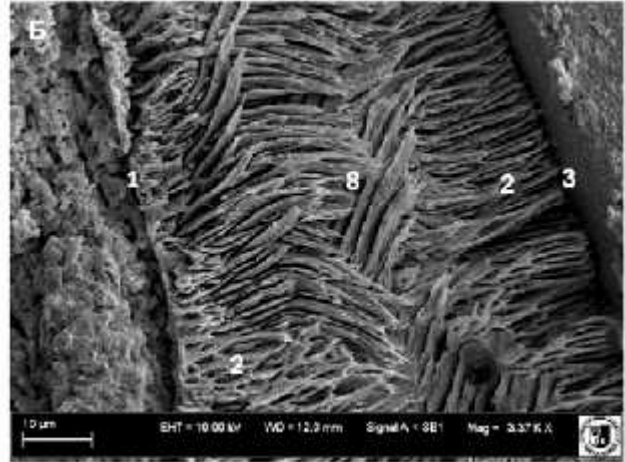
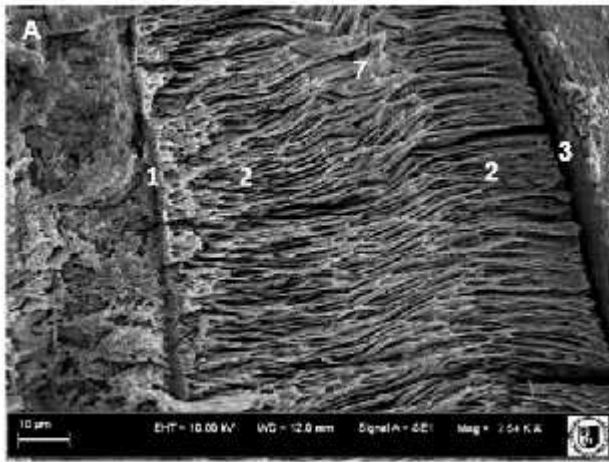
*Microscoptes*

1, IPM. 20%  
 (. 3 , 5). EDJ  
 OES 1.  
*Microscoptes*

Cricetinae (*Cricetus*, *Microscoptes*; Maul et al., 2017).



. 2. 1 *Ischymomysponticus* (  
 3, , MN-11). - -  
 1-EDJ, 2- RE, 3-OES, 4-  
 P , 5- EP, 6- IPM.



1 *Microscoptes* sp. (MN-12).  
 2-EDJ, 3-OES, 4-RE, 5-EP, 6-IPM, 7-LE, 8-PL.

*Prosomys*, *Cseria* (1980), *Prometheomys*, *Baranomys*, *Promimomys*, (Koenigswald, *Ellobius*

Arvicolinae (*Dicrostonyx*)

HSB. *Dicrostonyx henseli*

(. 4).

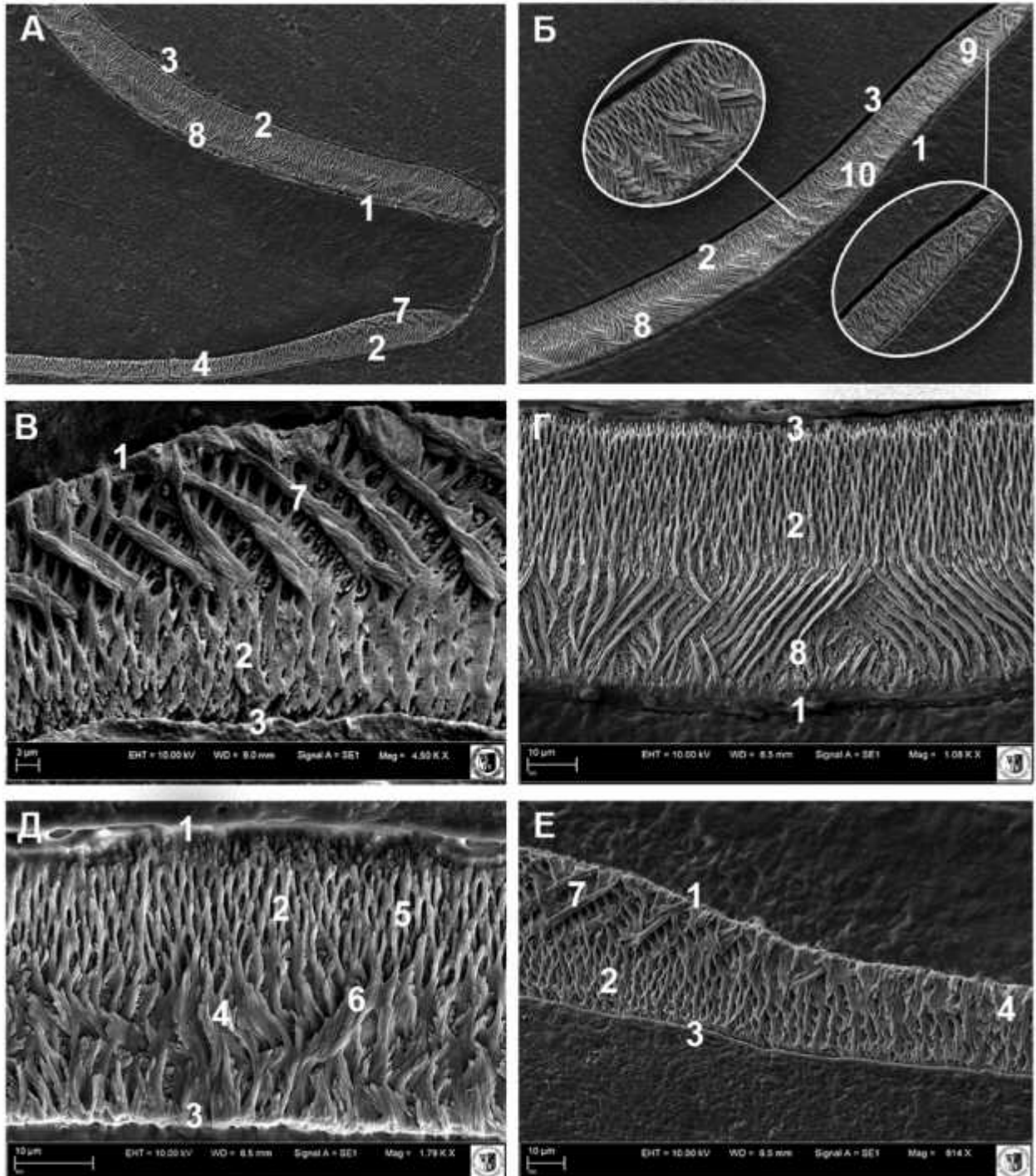
uniseri I (. 4, ).  
*gregaloides* c

HSB-*Microtus* (Koenigswald, 1980, p.117).

EDJ ( . 4 , ).

( . 4 , 10)

1.  
IPM ( . 4 , ).



. 4.  
*Dicrostonyxhenseli* (  
, MQR 1). 1-EDJ, 2-  
, 5-  
HSB-uniserial, 8-  
PLE, 10-

( , - ) ( ) 1  
RE, 3-OES, 4-  
IPM, 7-  
LE, 9-

HSB,

(, 2009).

Arvicolinae

(, HSB, PLEX,

(Koenigswald, Sander, 1990),

Arvicolinae –

1.

Cricetidae

2.

)

(

3.

(, )

4.

Cricetidae,

1.

(Rodentia, Cricetidae)

//

. – 1996. – 3. –

. 74–75.

2. . . . . (Rodentia, Microtinae) // . . . . . – 1991. – 6. – . 41–46.
3. . . . . (Arvicolidae, Rodentia) // : - . – ., 2009. – . 69–70.
4. . . . . Microtini (Rodentia, Microtidae) // . – 1978. – 2. – . 35–44.
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**(Mollusca, Pulmonata, Bulinidae)**

(6, 12, 18, 24, 30 )  
 (pH)  
*Planorbarius corneus* (Linnaeus,  
 1758) – 6-  
 20%,  
 63,8% (p<0,01), (pH)  
 ( 12, 18, 24, 30 )  
*corneus* 30 (p<0,01)  
 pH : *Planorbarius corneus*,  
 , pH,

The article focuses on the results of investigations of the concentration of haemoglobin in the haemolymph of *Planorbarius corneus* (Linnaeus, 1758), its pH and the mean quantity of daily ration (QDR) in the case of desiccation (6, 12, 18, 24, 30 days). The research shows that on the 6 days of desiccation the concentration of haemoglobin in haemolymph of these molluscs increases on 20% and QDR – on 63,8% (p<0,01), but pH remain without the changes. The consequence of more long desiccations (12, 18, 24, 30 days) are progressive increase of the concentrations of haemoglobin and QDR. The consequence of desiccation be prolonged to 30 days is the reduction pH from 7,0-8,0 to 6,0-7,0.

**Key words:** *Planorbarius corneus*, desiccation, haemolymph, haemoglobin, pH, mean quantity of daily ration (QDR).

20-25

[1],

*Planorbarius corneus* (Linnaeus, 1758),

[3, 5].

*corneus*, (pH) P.  
 ( ).  
 236 .  
 ( .  
 .) 2017 .  
 5-6 (24×18<sup>2</sup>)  
 – 7-10 ).  
 ( , 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 .  
 ( [2]), pH –  
 ( – Czech Kerubic, Neratovice).  
 [8, 9].  
*Miriophyllum demersum*,  
 (5-7 )  
 [6].  
 ( . 1).

1

### *P. Corneus*

n	, %		pH		, %	
	lim	M±m CV	lim	M±m CV	lim	M±m CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	0,92-1,19	1,10±0,07 11,17	7,0-8,0	7,54±0,16 18,31	3,50-5,77	4,61±0,02 19,09
<b>6</b>						
40	1,15-1,41	1,32±0,08 12,11	7,0-8,0	7,61±0,12 16,12	5,31-7,98	7,55±0,64 18,13
<b>12</b>						
38	1,29-1,54	1,43±0,06 15,12	7,0-8,0	7,39±0,15 13,18	4,05-7,11	6,16±0,56 17,12
<b>18</b>						
50	1,35-1,63	1,52±0,05 14,16	7,0-8,0	7,35±0,19 18,36	3,00-4,73	3,56±0,34 15,19
<b>24</b>						
30	1,42-1,73	1,60±0,07 15,13	7,0-8,0	7,26±0,43 14,16	1,99-3,15	2,52±0,51 19,12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>30</b>						
44	1,68-1,89	1,76±0,08 18,17	6,0-7,0	6,41±0,59 18,11	1,94-3,21	2,11±0,73 20,12

, ,  
 . - [4, 7].  
 : 6-24  
 (pH=7,0-8,0).  
 (30 ) pH (pH=6,0-7,0).  
 , 6- (p<0,01).  
 1,64  
 . (30 )  
 2,19 (p<0,01).

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3. . . . . , 1963. – 439 .
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6. . . . . , 1973. 343 .
7. . . . .  
*Planorbarius corneus*  
 (Gastropoda, Pulmonata) // . – 1980. – .14, . 1. – . 66-70.
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9. . – 1949. – .1. – . 118-131.  
 1987. – 176 .



: 598.292.2:591.9

Linnaeus, 1758

*Lanius collurio*  
*Lanius senator* Linnaeus, 1758

*collurio* Linnaeus, 1758 *Lanius senator* Linnaeus, 1785. *Lanius*

: Aves, *Lanius*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius senator*,

*Lanius collurio* Linnaeus, 1758 *Lanius senator*  
Linnaeus, 1785.

: Aves, *Lanius*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius senator*,

The paper is focused on a critical analysis of morphological studies on two species of shrikes, *Lanius collurio* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Lanius senator* Linnaeus, 1785, recorded from the territory of Ukraine, starting from the first record. A detailed analysis of the characters considered by various authors as diagnostic, are analysed.

**Key words:** Aves, *Lanius*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius senator*, systematics, taxonomy, morphology.

*Lanius*

Linnaeus, 1758

*Lanius collurio*

1990, 2003).

( 1978,

" " ( ) (Vaurie, 1959; , 1960; , 1962; Dickinson, 2003; , 2006; , 2008; Oleksas, 2012; , , 2015).

*Lanius collurio*

1758 "Systema Naturae"  
(Linnaeus, 1758: 1, 94) *Lanius collurio*

(cauda subcuneiformi, dorso griseo, resricibus quatuor intermediis unicoloribus, rostro plumbeo). *L. excubitor*, "Fauna Svecica" (Linnaeus, 1746), " ( mpelis dorso griseo, macula ad oculos longitudinal).

1831 (Brehm, 1831)  
– *L. spinitorques* *L. dumetorum*,  
*L. collurio* ( – *L. collurio* ).  
1906 "On the Birds collected in Transcaucasia by Mr. A. M. Kobylin" *L. c. kobylini* (Buturlin, 1906)).

131, 25 (Radde, 1884) (Lorenz, 1887), ( , 2015).

( , 1916)  
"*Lanius collurio tauricus*, -

(Tajkova, Red'kin, 2013).  
( , 1960; 1962),  
" – "*L. c. tauricus* *L. c. kobylini*

" ( 1962; Tajkova, Red'kin, 2013).

( , 1937) ,  
*L. c. kobylini* .

– ,  
( , 1960) ,

– ,  
1907 *L. c. loudoni*,  
(Buturlin, 1907)

– , *L. collurio*  
*L. c. loudoni* Buturlin, 1907 (= *L. c. pallidifrons* Johansen, 1952),  
, *L. c. juxtus* Clancey, 1951  
( ),

*L. c. kobylini* Buturlin, 1906,  
*L. c. tauricus* Moltschanov, 1917 (Tajkova, Red'kin, 2013; , 2016 ;  
, 2016 ). (Oleksas, 2012)

( , )  
4 , – *L. c. balticus* Oleksas,  
2011, *L. c. balcanicus* Oleksas, 2011, *L. c. pripjatius* Oleksas, 2011  
*L. c. domaniewskii* Oleksas 2009.

– ,  
*L. collurio*  
*L. c. collurio* *L. c. tauricus*.

" " (Tajkova, Red'kin,  
2013; , 2016 ; , 2016 ).

*Lanius senator senator* Linnaeus, 1758.

(Linnaeus, 1758)

" " ("Cauda  
integra, corpore supra nigro subtus albo, occipite purpureo. *Lanius rubro*

capite. Habitat in Indiis"). (Hartert, 1907) "Indiis" – (Brisson, 1763) "Enneoctonus niloticus (Bonaparte, 1853: 439), (Hartert, 1907), *L. s. niloticus*, 30 20-30 *L. s. niloticus* " " 2 1885 20 *L. s. niloticus* (, 1937, 1954) (, 1960). (Vaurie, 1959) *L. s. niloticus* 25-35 *L. s. senator* 19 (13). (Roselaar, 1995) , *L. s. senator* *L. s. niloticus*

*L. s. senator* *L. s. niloticus* .  
(Vaurie, 1959),

( 2012, 2016 , 2016 )

i , ,  
s. niloticus i L.  
(Roselaar, 1995).

niloticus L. s.

1. . . / .
2. . - 1962. - 32. - . 73-87. /
3. . - 1960. - 12. - . 1642-1644. . -
4. .- : , 1937. - . 334. . -
5. : . , 1954. - . 5-57. . - , 2006. -
6. 256 . / .
7. . - 1916. - 2. - . 40-58. ( Laniidae) .
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9. . - , 1960. . 4. - 416 .
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 , 1990. – 728 .
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 Passeriformes. – : , 1978. – 392 .
13. . . . .  
 , *Lanius senator* (Passeriformes, Laniidae),  
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 – 43. – . 92–103.
14. . . . . *Lanius collurio kobylini*  
 (Buturlin, 1906) / : ( , 2015):  
 IV . – 2015a. – . 64–65.
15. . . . . (Aves:Laniidae, Lanius)  
 ( , , ) /  
 03.00.08. –  
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 - /  
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 World, Revised and enlarged 3rd Edition. – London: Christopher Helm,  
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 Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Vermes, distributa per classes &

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595.786 (477.51)

1 . ., 2 . ., 3 . .

**(Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)**

( , )

1

2

3

(Lepidoptera, Notodontidae) . ,

: (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae), . ,

A list of Notodontid Moths (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae) of the city of Nezhin is given, with an indication of their abundance and months of flight.

**Key words:** *Notodontid Moths (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae), Nezhin, Chernigov region, Ukraine.*

(Lepidoptera, Notodontidae) –

(~3000 ),

Notodontidae

( , 1927; , 1941; , 1981;

, 1995 [1996]; , 1997;

, 2001; , 2002;

2009 , 2009 , 2010 , 2010 ; , 2010;

2011 ).

39

( , 2012), 34

1200

39

32

1989 2018 .,



- Notodontidae Stephens, 1829 –**
1. ***Clostera anachoreta* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) –**  
( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 37; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 66.
  2. ***Clostera anastomosis* (Linnaeus, 1758) –**  
( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 37; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 66.
  3. ***Clostera curtula* (Linnaeus, 1758) –** ( – IV,  
V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 36; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 66.
  4. ***Notodonta dromedarius* (Linnaeus, 1767) –** ( –  
IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX).  
, 1997: 32; , 2001: 221.
  5. ***Notodonta torva* (Hübner, [1803]) (= *tritophus* (Esper, 1786) (nec  
[Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)) –** ( – V, VI, VII).  
, 1997: 32; , 2001: 221; ,  
2010 : 38; , 2010 : 65.
  6. ***Tritopha tritophus* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (= *phoebe*  
(Siebert, 1790)) –** ( – V, VI, VII, VIII, IX).  
, 1997: 32; , 2001: 221.
  7. ***Eligmodonta ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758) –** ( – V, VI,  
VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 33; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
  8. ***Drymonia dodonaea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (= *trimacula*  
(Esper, 1785)) –** ( – IV, V, VI, IX).  
, 1997: 33; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
  9. ***Drymonia querna* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) –**  
( – V, VI, VII).  
, 2010 : 65.

10. ***Drymonia ruficornis* (Hufnagel, 1766)** (= *choania* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)) – ( – IV, V).  
, 1997: 33; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
11. ***Pheosia gnoma* (Fabricius, 1776)** (= *dictaeoides* (Esper, 1789)) – ( – IV, V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 34; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
12. ***Pheosia tremula* (Clerck, 1759)** (= *dictaea* (Esper, 1786)) – ( – IV, V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 33; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
13. ***Pterostoma palpina* (Clerck, 1759)** – ( – IV, V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 34; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
14. ***Leucodonta bicoloria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)** – ( – V, VI, VII).  
, 1997: 35; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
15. ***Ptilodon capucina* (Linnaeus, 1758)** (= *camelina* (Linnaeus, 1758)) – ( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 35; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
16. ***Ptilodontella cucullina* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)** – ( – VII, VIII).  
, 2002: 70.
17. ***Ptilophora plumigera* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)** – ( – X).  
, 1997: 34; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
18. ***Gluphisia crenata* (Esper, 1785)** – ( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 36; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
19. ***Furcula bicuspis* (Borkhausen, 1790)** – ( – V, VI, VII, IX).  
, 1997: 31; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.
20. ***Furcula bifida* (Brahm, 1787)** (= *hermelina* (Goeze, 1779)) – ( – IV, V, VI, VII, VIII).  
, 1997: 30; , 2001: 221; ,  
, 2010 : 65.

21. ***Furcula furcula* (Clerck, 1759)** – ( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
 , 1997: 30; , 2001: 221.
22. ***Cerura erminea* (Esper, 1783)** – ( – VI, VII).  
 , 1997: 30 (*Cerula*); , 2001: 221  
 (*Cerula*); , 2010 : 64.
23. ***Phalera bucephala* (Linnaeus, 1758)** – ( – V, VI, VII).  
 , 1997: 29; , 2001: 221.
24. ***Spatalia argentina* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)** –  
 ( – V, VI, VII, VIII).  
 , 1997: 36; , 2001: 221; ,  
 , 2010 : 66.
25. ***Harpyia milhauseri* (Fabricius, 1775)** (= *terrifica* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)) –  
 ( – V, VI).  
 , 1997: 34; , 2001: 221; ,  
 , 2010 : 66.

25 Notodontidae. 1 ,  
 – 18 – 6 .

*Ptilophora plumigera*,

– : *Notodonta torva*, *Drymonia querna*, *Leucodonta bicoloria*, *Phalera bucephala* ( - ), *Drymonia ruficornis* ( - ), *Harpyia milhauseri* ( - ), *Cerura erminea* ( - ), *Ptilodontella cucullina* ( - ), *Drymonia dodonaea* ( - ), *Furcula bicuspis* ( - )  
*Ptilophora plumigera* – - .

: *Pygaera timon*, *Clostera pygra*, *Drymonia obliterata*, *Odontosia carmelita*, *Odontosia sieversii*, *Cerura vinula*, *Dicranura ulmi*, *Peridea anceps*, *Stauropus fagi*,

: *Notodonta dromedarius* (*Tilia*), *Pterostoma palpina* (*Tilia*, *Sorbus*), *Leucodonta bicoloria* (*Tilia*) *Ptilodon capucina* (*Tilia*, *Sorbus*).

1. . 25 (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae)
- 34 , .
2. , , ,
3. . , .
1. . . , . . . . . 2010. // " ( , 21–22 2010 ). – , : 37-38.
2. . . 2012. (Lepidoptera, Notodontidae) // . – . 11, . 5: 465-485.
3. . . , . . . 1995 [1996]). (Lepidoptera, Insecta) // . – : 36-39.
4. (Lepidoptera) . 2008. – : 1-424.
5. . . , . . . 1997. (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) . 2. – " : 1-126.
6. . . 1981. // . – : 95-129.
7. . . 2008. " " . – : 1-288.
8. . 1927. Lepidoptera // . – . 2. / . – . – 3. – . 7. – : 153-221.
9. . . 2010. (Coleoptera: Notodontidae) // 6. II. – , : 71-72.
10. . . . 2009 . (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae) ( ) // /

- " " ( , 23-26 2009 ). I. – , : 261-262.
11. . . . 2009 . - // " IV " ( , 22–23 2009 ). – : 66.
12. . . . 2010 . Notodontidae Stephens, 1829 // V " ( , 21–22 2010 ). – , - : 64-66. (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae)
- ) // ( / III ( , 22–23 2010 ). – , . . . : 67-71.
14. . . . 2001. (Lepidoptera: Heterocera) ( , .) // / ( . , 25-27 2001 ). – , " ": 220-221.
15. . . . 2002. (Insecta, Lepidoptera) // . – . 36, 3: 70.
16. . . . 2011. (Insecta: Lepidoptera) ( , ) // ( 25- ): (26-28 2011 ). – , . . . : 249-255.
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598.2(477.51)

(Mammalia: Insectivora)

( , )

(Mammalia: Insectivora) ,

(Insectivora),

(Mammalia), ,

A list of insectors (Mammalia: Insectivora) of the city of Nezhin is given, with an indication of their relative abundance, habitat, forage ration, predators, limiting their abundance.

**Key words:** insectors (*Insectivora*), mammals (*Mammalia*), Nezhin, Chernigov region, Ukraine.

(51°03' . . , 31°54' . .)

6,4° .

( ) -6,8° ,

( ) +19,1° .

180

28° .

+10°

158 .

540 .

- 80%,

55%.

1965

( ) .

5 (Mammalia: Insectivora) 3  
*Erinaceus roumanicus* Barrett-Hamilton, 1900, *Talpa europaea*  
Linnaeus, 1758, *Crocidura suaveolens* (Pallas, 1811),  
1771) *Sorex araneus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Neomys fodiens* (Pennant,

Mammalia Linnaeus, 1758 –

**Insectivora Bowdich, 1821 –**

**Erinaceidae Fischer von Waldheim, 1814 –** o

**1. *Erinaceus roumanicus* Barrett-Hamilton, 1900 –**

- *concolor* Martin, 1838, , 1995: 52

(*Canis familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758).

(*Felis silvestris*

Schreber, 1775).

**Talpidae Fischer von Waldheim, 1817 –**

**2. *Talpa europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 –**

, 2007: 158

(Lumbricidae),

(*Melolontha melolontha* (Linnaeus, 1758))

(Elateridae).

2012).

**Soricidae Fischer von Waldheim, 1817 –**

**3. *Crocidura suaveolens* (Pallas, 1811) –**

, 2007: 158

**4. *Neomys fodiens* (Pennant, 1771) –**

**5. *Sorex araneus* Linnaeus, 1758 –**

*foina* (Erxleben, 1777)), *(Martes erminea* Linnaeus, 1758),  
*(Mustela nivalis* Linnaeus, 1766), *(Mustela putorius*  
 Linnaeus, 1758),

3<sup>5</sup> – 2 – (Mammalia: Insectivora) 3

1. Erinaceus // 1995. 29, 2-3: 50-57.

2. ( ) //

3. " ", 2007. – 158-159. 2. – III

Linnaeus, 1758) ( ) // *(Felis catus*

, 2012. – 178-186. 16. –



**Darevskia**

*Darevskia armeniaca* *D. dahli*

*armeniaca, D. dahli, Darevskia*

This article provides data about the hybrid introduced population's state of parthenogenetic rock lizards of the genus *Darevskia armeniaca* and *D. dahli* in the Zhytomyr region. We investigated the seasonal activity of these reptiles on the new location next to the village Buki, Zhytomyr region, along the bank of the Bobrivka river. The paper describes the new colony of rock lizards in detail. The article shows the dates of the main seasonal events in the population such as appearance after hibernation, laying eggs, appearance of the young lizards and moving to wintering areas.

Key words: parthenogenesis, lizards, settlement, introduction, *Darevskia armeniaca, D. dahli*, seasonal activity.

1963

*Darevskia armeniaca* Mehely, 1909.

[2].

1957),

(*D. dahly* Darevsky,

[3].

[4, 5].

*Darevskia*

(50 21' , 28 36' . ).  
30<sup>0</sup>

140 2 1120 2,  
40%.

2-3 . / 2, ( , ) ,

10-12 2. 252 476 2

60-70%

220 ,  
500

( , , ) .  
2,5

5-6

120-160

— *Lacerta agilis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

*D. armeniaca* *D. dahlia*: 1)

; 2)

; 3)

( . ) .

( ,

.) .

" "

6-7, 6-6,5 ( ).

6-7, – 9-10, [1].

[4]. 2018 . 2018 –

2019 . *Darevskia* ( ):

- – ;
- – ;
- – ;
- – ;

21.10.18 – (09.09.18 ).

1. . . . – .: , 1967. – 214 .
2. ape c . C. A a a ap e o e e ec ep a pa e // . . ape c , . . ep a // p po a – 1968. – 5, 3 – . 93.
3. o e o . . Cpa e a a e e op o o c a ep po a *Darevskia*, o a a epp op pa , o a p a e oc / . . o e o, . . ec o , . . po o c a // ip pa oo o i o o e . – 2008 – 2009. – 40 – C. 130 – 14.
4. ap e o e e p po *Darevskia* (Reptilia, Lacertidae), po o p // . . , . . . – 2016. – 47. – . 41-51.
5. Nekrasova O. D. Current Distribution of the Introduced Rock Lizards of the *Darevskia* (*Saxicola*) Complex (*Sauria*, *Lacertidae*, *Darevskia*) In Zhytomyr Region (Ukraine) / O. D. Nekrasova, V. A. Kostyushyn // *Vestnik zoologii*. – 2016 – 50(3). – P. 225 – 230.

,

Autophagy – the universal catabolic process of intracellular degradation of various macromolecules and organelles is one of the types of programmable cell death (PCD). Similar to yeast and animal cells, several types of autophagy are observed in plant cells. Microautophagy is the absorption of cellular components by a vacuolar membrane. Macroautophagy occurs in the cytoplasm, it is carried out by autolysosomes, which contain hydrolases from the very beginning of its formation. Megaautophagy or megaautolysis, present at mass degradation of cells at the end of one type of programmed cell death. By way of removing components, autophagy is divided into selective and nonselective.

Keywords: programmable cell death (PCD), apoptosis, autophagy, necrosis, phagophora, macroautophagy, microautophagy, megaautophagy.

[1].



( ).

[6].

( ),

[7].

*Atg8*

[8].

[9].

( ).

[10].

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- Nomenclature Committee on Cell Death 2009 [Text] / G Kroemer, L Galluzzi, P Vandenabeele, J Abrams, ES Alnemri, EH Baehrecke et al. // *Cell Death Differ* 2009; 16: 3–11.
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( ) ,

The experimental research consisted of the study of blood microcirculation functional state by means of Laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF) method. It helped to evaluate the state of tissue blood-circulation and to reveal individual-typological peculiarities of blood microcirculation. 192 adolescent boys and girls, the students of Melitopol Bohdan Khmelnytskyi State Pedagogical University, aged 17-22, were examined. The obtained results showed that at most of students high-amplitude LDF was registered. Resistance people' whom studied capillary blood flow on occlusion test depended on various types of blood microcirculation.

**Key words:** capillary blood flow, Laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF), option of microcirculation, resistance capillary blood flow, occlusion test.

[2, 4].

[1].

1993-1998

192  
(157 35 )

0,63 " ( ) [3].  
-01"

4-  
1-3

17-22

( )  
( ) 11,67±4,4  
2,03±0,39 (Kv)  
23,39±5,71.

17-22

1-3

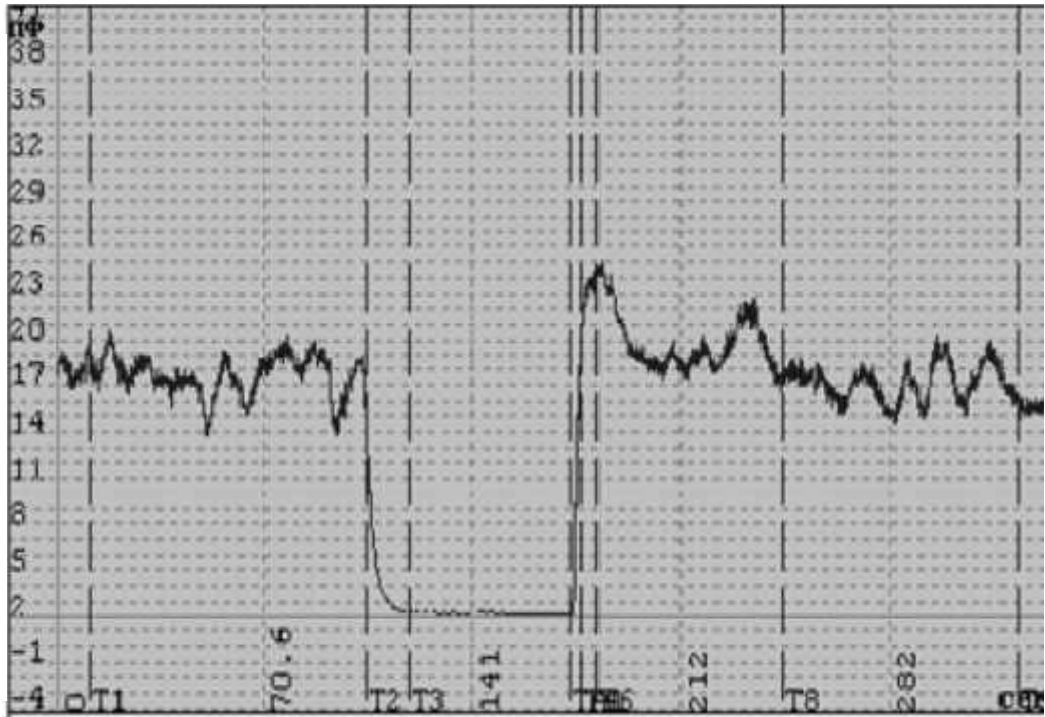
3-5

( . 1).

17-22

( )

( 1).



. 1. -  
 : 1- 2 - ; 3- 4 - ; 6 -  
 , 8- 9-

1

**17-22**  
 ( ±m)

	"	"	"	"	, %
( - )	5,78±0,98	1,17±0,4	15,48±1,07	7,31±1,11	322,53±11,23
( - )	15,13±1,19	1,47±0,48	24,24±1,93	17,7±1,63	174,22±15,91
( - )	1,91±0,61	0,62±0,29	9,77±1,31	2,56±0,85	415,65±15,56

: - ; -  
 , - ; -  
 - ;

415,65±15,56%.

( )

( )

322,53±11,23%.

174,22±15,91%.

1. . . . / . . . .  
 . . . . // . . . . - 2010. -  
 92 (01). - . 158-163.
2. . . . / . . . .  
 . . . . // . . . .  
 . - 2008. - .9, 6. - . 155.
3. . . . / . . . .  
 . . . . - .: . . . ., 2012. - 32 .
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*Gallus gallus domesticu*

The results of the study indicate the dependence of the chemical composition of the muscle tissue of the birds on the type of feeding and the conditions of keeping and the species of poultry. During the experiment, probable changes in the protein, fat and glucose content of chicken meat with different types of nutrition were noted. The protein content varies in muscle tissue of birds in wide range. The most dietary meat is home-made chicken, the least useful chicken-broiler food.

**Key words:** balanced nutrition, chicken broilers, total protein, glucose, lipids

gallus domesticu),

2018 (Gallus

1050 10 101 -

2003" Statistika 6.0. "Excel" "Microsoft Office-

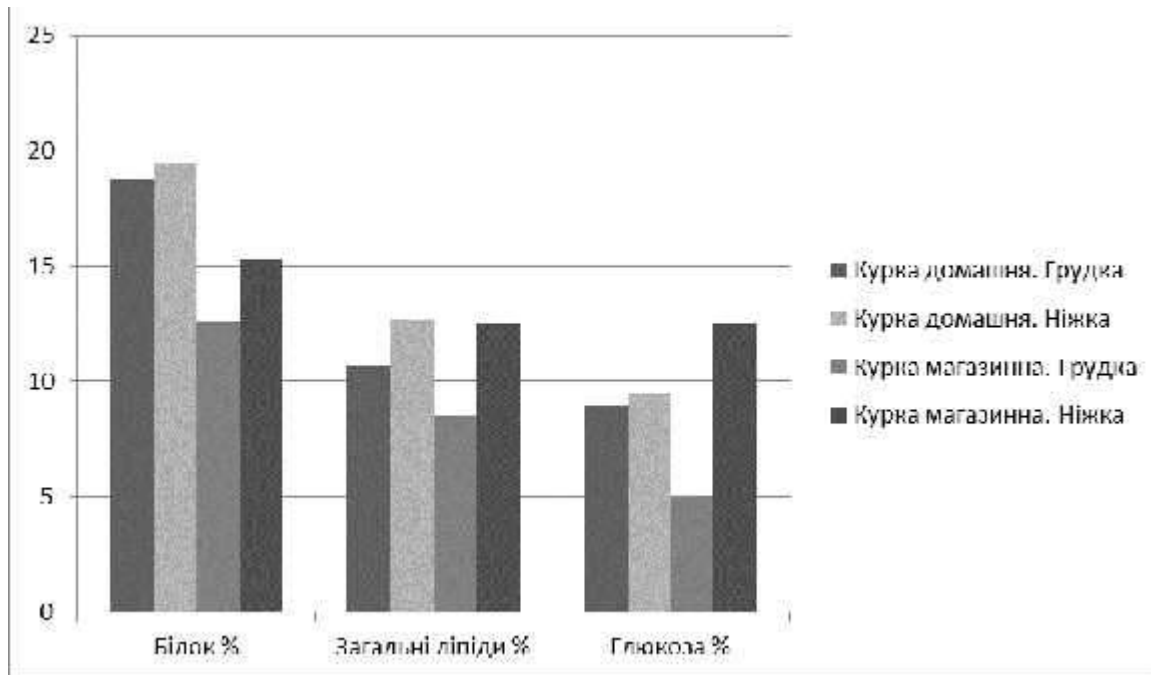
( )

33%

- 20%.

% ( .1) 24





1. (M±m, n=5).

15,3±0,6 % (12,6±1,4 % ( 5,0±0,3  
) ( 12,5±0,3%

1. / . . // , 1997, 1. . 22 – 29.
2. / . . // . . . . . , 2016. – 17 .
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5. / . . // . . . . . , 2011. – 164 .
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. . . . .  
 " " ,  
 ( ) ,  
 , MgSO<sub>4</sub> ( - ), -10  
 (Cucumissativus)  
 " .  
 (Cucumissativus) " "  
 , 0,001% MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 10<sup>-8</sup> - 0,001% , 0,001%  
 ( - ) . -10, 10<sup>-8</sup>  
 : , ,  
 , -10, MgSO<sub>4</sub> .

The effect of solutions of paraoxybenzoic acid (POBA), methionine, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, vitamin E (α-tocopheryl acetate), ubiquinone-10 in various concentrations on germination of cucumber seeds (*Cucumissativus*) of the Nizhynsky variety has been investigated. The analysis of the obtained data suggests the effectiveness of the use of the studied metabolically active substances to stimulate the germination of *Cucumissativus* seeds of the Neizhynsky variety and to identify the most effective concentrations of these substances: 0.001% POBA solution, 0.001% methionine solution, 0.001% MgSO<sub>4</sub> solution, 10<sup>-8</sup>M solution of ubiquinone-10, 10<sup>-8</sup>M solution of vitamin E (α-tocopheryl acetate).

**Key words:** cucumber seeds, germination, paraoxybenzoic acid, methionine, vitamin E, ubiquinone-10, MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

( ) (0,1%, 0,01%, 0,001%, 0,0001%, 0,00001%),  
 (0,1%, 0,01%, 0,001%, 0,0001%, 0,00001%), MgSO<sub>4</sub>  
 (0,1%, 0,01%, 0,001%, 0,0001%, 0,00001%),  
 ) (10<sup>-3</sup> , 10<sup>-6</sup> , 10<sup>-8</sup> ) , -10 (10<sup>-3</sup> , 10<sup>-6</sup> , 10<sup>-8</sup> )  
 (Cucumissativus)

20-25<sup>0</sup>

[1].

5 9

Excel.

76%,

– 82%.

48%

84% (48% 0,01%) ( . 1).

0,0001%

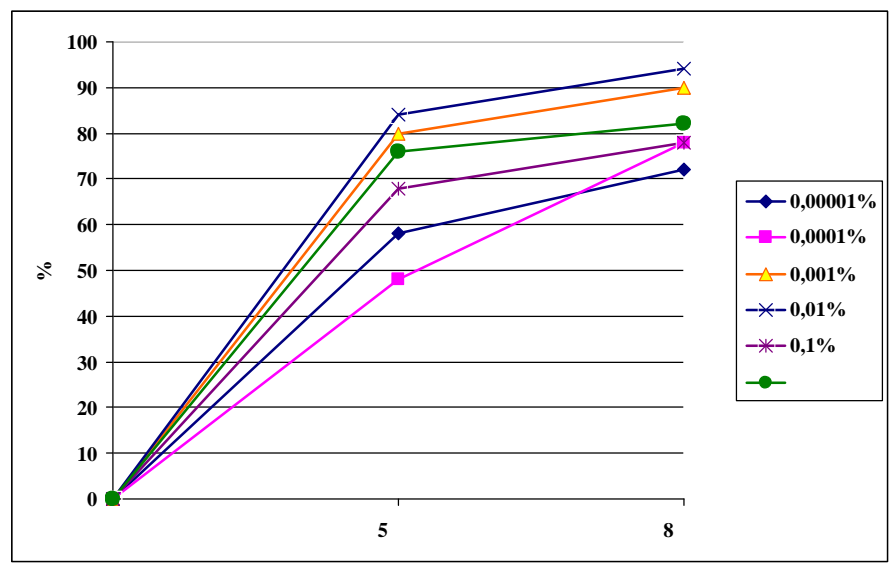
84%

72% (0,00001% )

90-94% (

0,001% 0,01% ) ( . 1).

( . 2).



. 1.

70% (0,01%

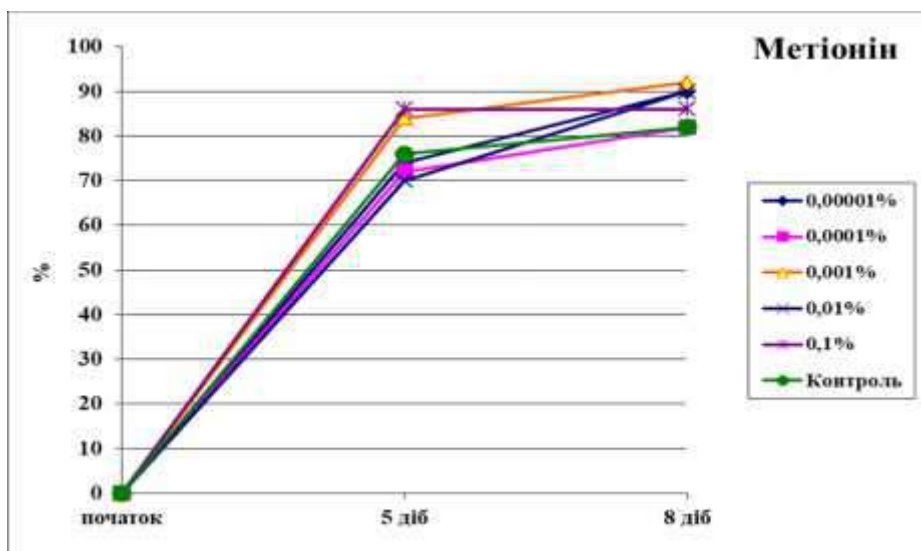
) 86% (0,1% ) .

82% (0,0001%

) 92%

(0,001%

) ( . 2).



. 2.

MgSO<sub>4</sub>

10%

(0,001% MgSO<sub>4</sub>)

42% (0,01% MgSO<sub>4</sub>).

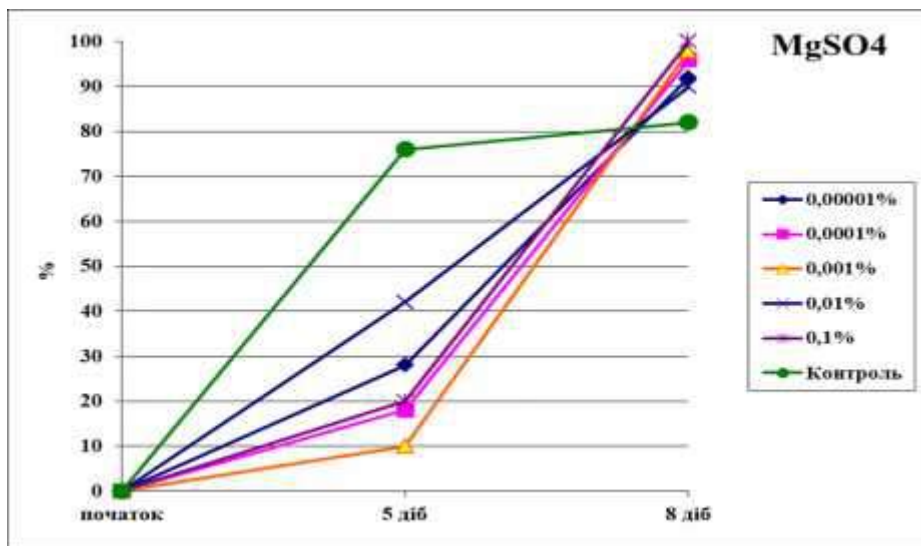
– 90% (0,01% MgSO<sub>4</sub>)

98% (0,001% MgSO<sub>4</sub>)

( . 3).

MgSO<sub>4</sub>

[2].



. 3.

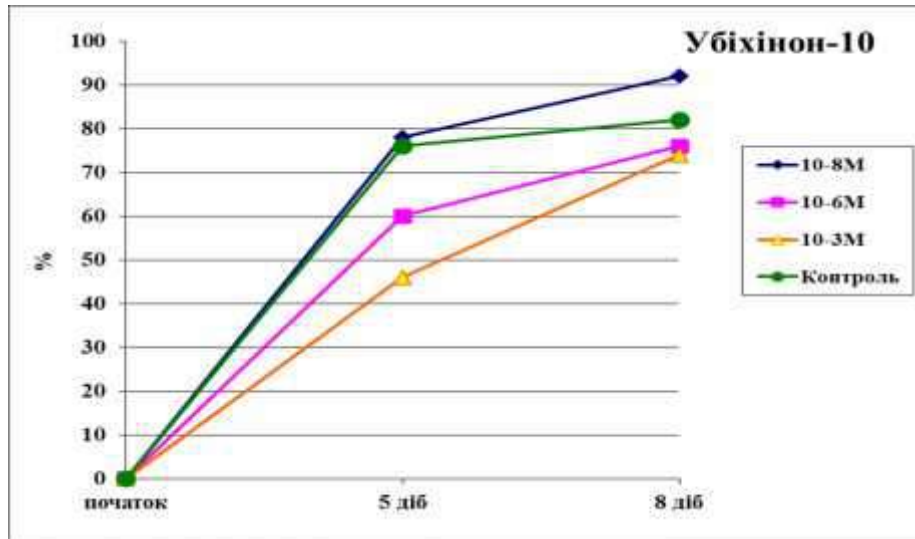
MgSO<sub>4</sub>

[3, 4, 5].

$10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-8}$        $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-8}$        $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-8}$

46%, 60% 78%.      74%, 76% 92%

( . 4).



. 4.

-10

( . 5).

$10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-8}$        $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-8}$

0%, 70% 70%.      16%, 84% 92%

( . 5).

$10^{-3}$

( )  
(*Cucumis sativus*)

[6].

-13,

13S-

[7].

-10

$10^{-3}$

[7],

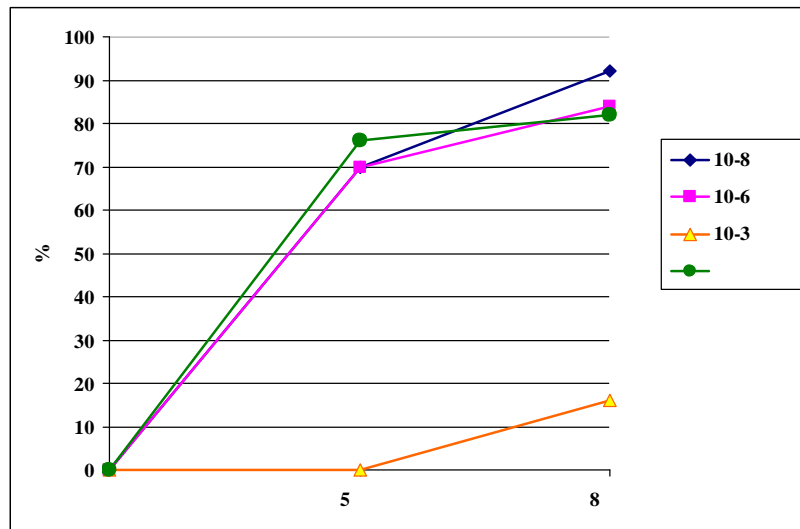
13S-

13

3

$10^{-3}$

-13.



. 5.

(*Cucumis sativus*)

" - 0,001% MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 10<sup>-8</sup>  
 -10 ( - )

1. . . . . " " . . . . .
2014. – 332 .
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(*Cyprinus carpio*),

The increase of anthropogenic impact on the water environment in our time becomes a threat. First of all it threatens aquatic organisms. Study of adaptation of hydrobiological organisms to toxic factors of the environment is one of the main problems of modern science. In this regard, it is important to study the lipid metabolism of fish. It is known that these exchanges in the body are actively involved in the mechanisms of protection against toxicants. The content of phospholipids in two-year-old carp carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), under the influence of toxicants of different nature and concentration, was studied. Observed tissue specificity of the biochemical response: the maximum changes in the quantitative content of phospholipids recorded in the brain, minimal – in white muscle.

**Key words:** lipids, phospholipids, toxicants, surface-active substances

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**Modeling the effect of blood lipoproteins on the progression and persistence of atherosclerosis**<sup>1</sup>*National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" , Ukraine*<sup>2</sup>*Nizhyn Mykol aGogol State University, Ukraine*

This study aim is to use lipoproteins and paraoxonase-1 measurements to model progression of atherosclerosis and to show whether there is significant difference between taking into account the paraoxonase-1 activity or not. The results have shown significant increase in atherosclerosis progression risk if we take into consideration of paraoxonase-1 activity.

**Key words:** biomodeling, atherosclerosis, hypertension, cardiovascular disease.

The purpose of our work is to use the measurements of cholesterol in lipoproteins of low and high density and the activity of paraoxonase-1 in people with hypertension to model the risk of atherosclerosis progression. After that we want to modify the computer model with activity of paraoxonase-1 and to find whether there is significant difference between two outcomes.

Atherosclerosis is a disease in which plaques are formed in the artery wall [1]. Atherosclerotic plaques are formed from lipoproteins, cholesterol, calcium, extracellular matrix and macrophages, and foam cells in the subendothelial space. These formations increase over time, leaning against the space of the vessel. This is due to factors that are favorable for this disease, such as smoking, high concentrations of low density lipoprotein (LDL) and cholesterol, high blood pressure, and with hypercalcemia due to insulin resistance or diabetes [1].

Computer modeling of atherosclerosis is new approach to find out the mechanisms that mediate this disease [2]. This condition is a complex biomedical problem because of the number of factors involved in pathogenesis. Biomodeling is a fast, easy and inexpensive way to reproduce these processes [3]. It allows reflecting quantitatively the various stages of the disease, such as the concentration of cells and lipoproteins, and creates all the possibilities to be tested by other researchers in this topic. And the model is quite accessible for easy modification in the presence of new details of the progression of atherosclerosis [4].

Biomodeling of atherosclerosis is described by means of ordinary differential equations and differential equations with partial derivatives. In our work we used the created model, which is used for the second kind of equations and is distributed in free access [4]. This model represents the

current state of the developed computer models of atherosclerosis which are in free access and can be checked and improved by other scientists. In general, this model is one-dimensional and takes into account the concentration of LDL, high density lipoprotein (HDL), chemoattractants, cytokines, monocyte/macrophage density and foam cell density, since these factors are crucial for the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis [4].

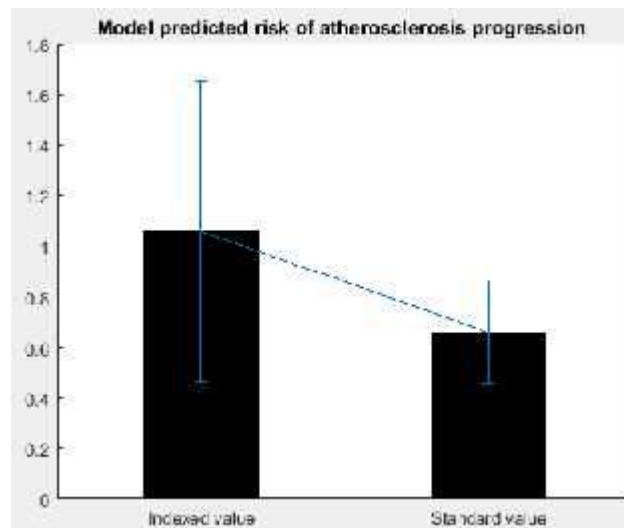
A computer model can serve as the tool of studying the effects of various drugs or lifestyle changes on the dynamics of the disease and the corresponding risk of progression of atherosclerosis. Moreover, as mentioned above, it is possible to improve the model by changing values, new processes or factors, and this is especially important because single-nucleotide polymorphisms make a significant variation in the effects of various factors in the disease [5]. For example, the variability in the power of reverse cholesterol transport, mediated by the corresponding variations in the activity of HDL proteins, affects the effectiveness of HDL in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis [5]. And as a consequence, they can be changed in the computer model to bring it closer to the real process and obtain more valid results.

**Materials and methods.** To determine the concentration of high density lipoproteins cholesterol(HDL-C), colorimetry was used on FEC 4/2 with a red filter at a wavelength of 630 to 690 nm in a cuvette with a width of 5 mm. Cholesterol concentrations of high density lipoproteins and triacylglycerols were used to calculate the concentration of LDL-C. Based on the data obtained, cholesterol is considered to be of low density lipoprotein and cholesterol of very low density lipoprotein. And according to the formula,  $LDL-C = C\text{-general} - (HDL-C + VLDL-C)$  is calculated. And the activity of paraoxonase-1 was determined, the principle of the method is that the activity of paraoxonase-1 (PON-1) is determined by the amount of substrate (phenylacetate) used during the biochemical interaction, which is measured at a wavelength of 270 nm [6].

**Results.** It has also become known from literature that the level of HDL-C is not a sufficient factor in reducing the risk of atherosclerosis, and it is necessary to take into account the qualitative state of HDL. In a recent study, it was found that a decrease in PON-1 activity is one of the prognostic factors in the occurrence of a heart attack [7]. As a result, we decided to check how different predictions of progression of the disease are based on the standard view and taking into account the quality of HDL. To do this, we performed the indexing of the HDL-C concentration with the activity of the PON-1.

Since the activity of PON-1 is very variable among people [5], for the normal activity of PON-1, we took the average activity value for practically

healthy donors (comprised 5.6580 kU/L) and we estimated how many percent each measurement is from this reference value in the examined patients with arterial hypertension. Accordingly, we first used a computer model to calculate the risk of developing the disease for 300 days with available HDL-C and LDL-C for each individual examined. And then we multiplied the value of HDL-C on the respective percentages of each subject and calculated the significance of the risk of progression of atherosclerosis and compared them.



*Fig. 1 Model predicted risk of atherosclerosis progression for the hypertension group. The average value of the study group with the modification of the model is 1.06. And the average value of the study group in the unmodified model is 0.66.*

The results of the calculations showed that the average risk of atherosclerosis in the examined patients with arterial hypertension is 0.66 (median = 0.61), that is, according to the conditions of the model, less than one, indicating reduction of the atherosclerotic plaque. But if we do indexing for the PON-1 activity, then the average value is 1.06 (median = 0.92), and therefore, the atherosclerotic plaque will be developing. And according to the student t-criterion  $p = 9.4663e-04$ , there is a statistically significant difference between the results of the unmodified model of atherosclerosis and the indexed model by the values of PON-1.

We can conclude that, according to our results and current concepts, consideration of paraoxonase-1 activity is necessary to calculate the risk of progression of atherosclerosis in patients with arterial hypertension. Because PON-1 is a central participant, which reduces the overall level of inflammation and neutralizes oxidized LDL [8].

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It has been established that clostridium strains, isolated from animals were characterized both by virulence and resistance to antibiotics. But the strains multiple resistant to antibiotics were characterized by the lowered virulence for mice in intraperitoneal infection in comparison with the strains non-resistant to antibiotics. Strains strains non-resistant to antibiotics contain 1-2 plasmids while resistant strains – 3-8. The virulence didn't depend on the loss of a plasmid with the molecular mass of 70,0 MD.

**Key words:** pathogenic strains, virulence, resistance, plasmids, antibiotics.

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239	S		2	68,0	3,5
241	R	Em. Tc, Ap, Sm, Mn	8	70,0	2,3-6,7
243	R	Em. Tc, Ap, Sm, Mn	6	70,0	2,4-6,9
248	R	Em. Tc, Ap	3	66,0	2,3-2,7
470	R	Em. Tc, Ap, Mn	4	65,0	3,6-3,8
1103	S		1	70,0	-
1113	S		2	66,0	7,4
16	S		1	66,0	-
162	R	Em. Tc, Ap, Sm, Mn	5	70,0	6,2-6,9
112	R	Em. Tc, Ap, Sm, Mn	4	70,0	7,2-8,9

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226	S	2,86±0,28
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239	S	1,37±0,30
241	R	4,50±0,31
243	R	6,23±0,30
248	R	4,78±0,29
470	R	4,78±0,28
<i>Cl. septicum</i>		
1103	S	1,37±0,30
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16	S	1,99±0,30
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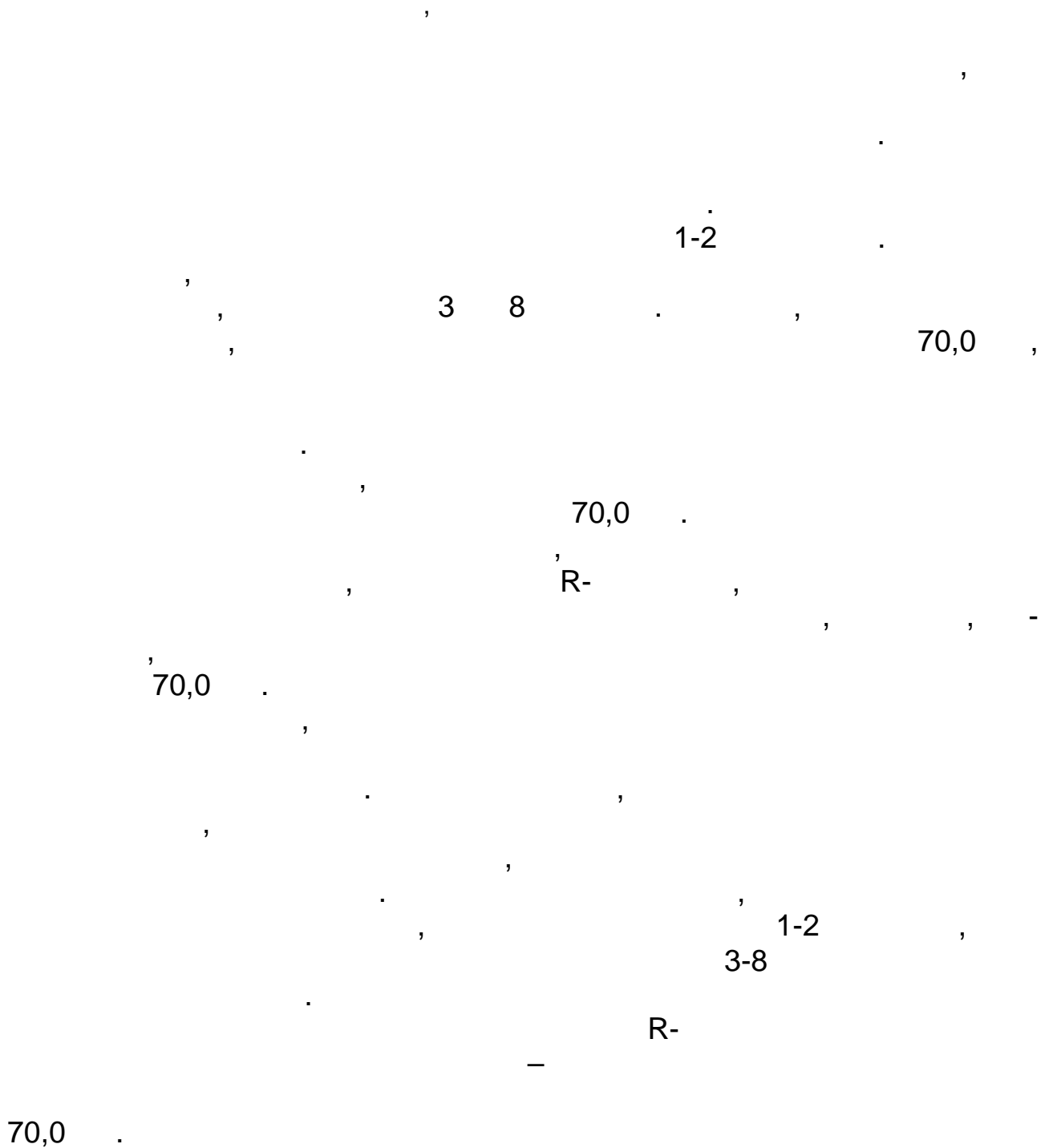
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Two isolates of sulfate-reducing bacteria were isolated from soil ferrosphere, the diameter of colonies on Postgate's "B" medium on the 5th day under anaerobic conditions was 1 mm and 2 mm. Bacteria are motile slightly curved rods, monotrichs. The study of other cultural-morphological properties, as well as the molecular-genetic properties of isolated bacteria for their identification, is continuing.

**Key words:** microbial induced corrosion, sulfidogenic microbial community, sulfate-reducing bacteria

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The article is devoted to the review of methods for modeling lipid metabolism disorders in animals in order to find optimal approaches to their prevention and treatment.

Different approaches to the modeling of lipid metabolism disorders were analyzed, and it was stated that none of the models reproduces the development of the pathological state in the "pure form". Therefore, when choosing models, the researcher should take into account the features of lipid metabolism in the animal body, which will be a model object, as well as a mode and time of modeling for achievement of optimal result.

**Key words:** lipid metabolism, cholesterol model, rabbits, rats.

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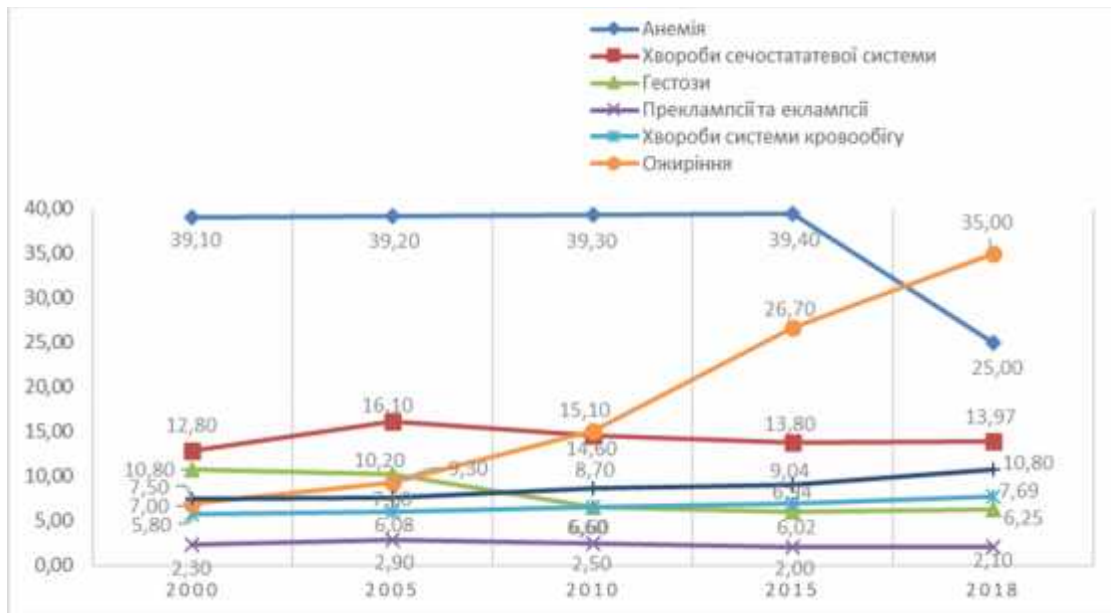
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***Viscum album* L.**

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L -

The review presents the biological characteristic of *Viscum album* L., a history of research and analyzes data on the characteristics of biologically active substances of mistletoe white.

**Key words:** *Viscum album* L., biologically active substances, viscoxins, viskomin, extract, isoforms, lectins, MLI-therapy.

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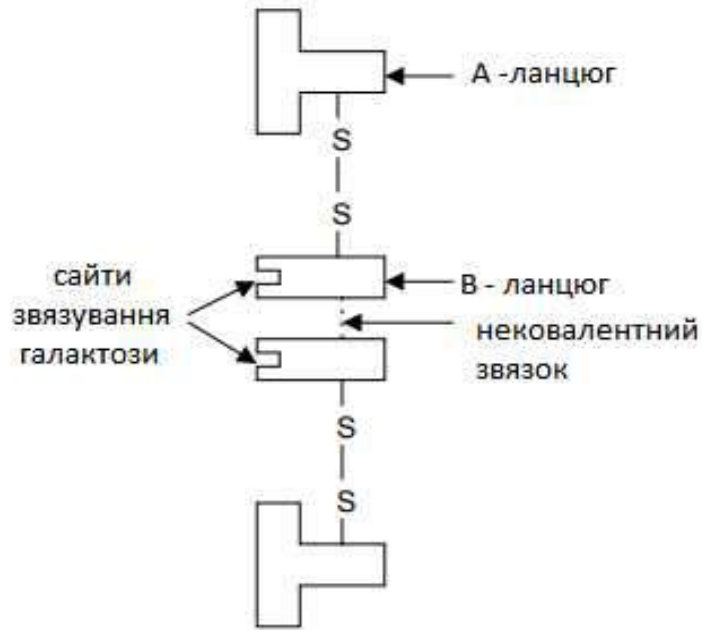
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## **Salinity components in surface waters along the route: Gdańsk – Gdańsk Bay – Hel in the spring of 2015**

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Analyses of the concentration of bromides, chlorides, fluorides, sulphates and potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium in the waters of the seaport in Gdańsk and in Gdańsk Bay on the Baltic Sea in the direction to the Port of Hel were carried out. The measurements were taken in spring 2015. Concentrations of the cations and anions studied were determined using an ion chromatograph. The obtained data indicate mixing of the Port of Gdańsk and Gdańsk Bay waters. The concentrations of ingredients such as potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, chlorides and sulphates were evenly distributed along the line Gdańsk – Hel in the spring of 2015. Only in the port at the station No. 1, the concentration of these components was much lower and more characteristic of river waters.

**Keywords:** salinity, macroelements, water, Gulf of Gdańsk, Baltic Sea.

Przeprowadzono analizy stężenia bromków, chlorków, fluorków, siarczanów, oraz potasu, sodu, wapnia i magnezu w wodach portu morskiego w Gdańsku oraz w Zatoce Gdańskiej na Morzu Bałtyckim w linii w kierunku portu Hel. Pomiarów dokonano wiosną 2015 roku. Stężenie badanych kationów i anionów determinowano za pomocą chromatografu jonowego. Uzyskane dane wskazują na wymieszanie wód zatoki Gdańskiej i wód portu w Gdańsku. Stężenie takich składników jak potas, sód, magnez, wapń, chlorki, siarczany był wyrównany na odcinku Gdańsk – Hel wiosną 2015 roku. Jedynie w porcie na stanowisku nr 1 stężenie tych składników było znacznie niższe i bardziej charakterystyczne dla wód rzecznych.

**Słowa kluczowe:** zasolenie, makroskładniki, woda, Zatoka Gdańska, Morze Bałtyckie.

**Introduction.** Gdansk Bay is localized on the southern-east Baltic Sea. The maximum depth is 108 m [1]. The sea port in Gdańsk is located in the estuary of The Vistula River to the Bay of Gdańsk. It is located on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea, in the eastern part of the Pomeranian Voivodeship, constituting the northern part of the city of Gdańsk. It is one of the largest ports in the Baltic Sea basin and the largest sea port in Poland [2]. The Vistula River introduces on average about 90% of the total river water inflow to Gdańsk Bay [3].

In seaports, as a result of sea and river water mixing, dynamic changes in the occurrence of substances affecting the salinity may occur; these include mainly chlorides, sodium, magnesium, but also calcium, sulphates, and bromides. These components, depending on the predominance of sea or river waters, may undergo dynamic concentration changes [4, 5]. The dynamics of salinity changes affect the living conditions of aquatic fauna and flora. This is particularly visible for phytoplankton, which reacts quickly to changes in salinity.

The aim of the study was to determine concentrations of cations and anions constituting components of salinity in surface waters along the route the Port of Gdańsk – Gdańsk Bay – Hel in May 2015.

**Materials and methods.** The water samples were taken using a dipper immersed in water at a depth of 15 cm. Samples were collected in May 2015, once. Nine research stations were selected in accordance with the following description:

- No. 1. The Port of Gdańsk – Kashubia Canal,
- No. 2. The Port of Gdańsk – Nowy Port,
- No. 3. The Port of Gdańsk – Westerplatte,
- No. 4. The Port of Gdańsk – the port exit to Gdańsk Bay,
- No. 5. Gdańsk Bay, 200 m above the port exit,
- No. 6. Gdańsk Bay, 54°25.585 N 018°39.217 E,
- No. 7. Gdańsk Bay, 54°26.397 N 018°39.576 E,
- No. 8. Gdańsk Bay, 54°27.811 N 018°41.697 E,
- No. 9. Gdańsk Bay, at the entrance to the Port of Hel, 54°35.672 N, 018°45.647 E.

Chemical analyzes were performed using a 881 Compact IC Pro Ionic Chromatograph (Metrohm, Switzerland) coupled with an automated sample feeder. The concentration of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  as well as cations  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  were determined using the ion chromatograph. The water samples were filtered using 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  syringe filters. Fluka Analytical Switzerland standards were used for analysis. Water samples for analysis were diluted with deionized water (Hydrolab).

Statistical analysis included calculations of basic statistical parameters such as average, median, standard deviation, minimum, maximum and coefficient of variation expressed as a percentage (V%). Normality of the distribution of variables was examined using the Shapiro-Wilk test and the analysis of Spearman – r correlation was carried out. Statistical analyses were performed in the Past 3.0 program [6].

**Discussion of the results.** Table 1 presents data describing concentrations of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , obtained from samples collected on the route Gdańsk – Gdańsk Bay – Hel in the spring of 2015. The lowest minimum values for  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{F}^-$  and  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  were observed in the Port of Gdańsk at the station No. 1. At positions from No. 2 to 9, a comparable concentration of all analyzed components except for  $\text{F}^-$  was observed. Generally, the waters of the Bay of Gdańsk in May 2015 penetrated deep into the port area. Certainly, this is a dynamic phenomenon and the range of inflows of the bay waters into the port changes in time similarly to what is observed, for example, in the port of Łeba and Lake Łebsko [7]. Exploring the range of inflows of sea waters would require conducting seasonal research.

Table 1

**Basic statistical parameters calculated for the tested samples**

mg dm <sup>-3</sup>	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.	V%
$\text{Na}^+$	2173.9	2352.4	486.1	902.3	2448.9	22.4
$\text{K}^+$	96.1	103.5	17.9	50.1	107.4	18.6
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	115.2	119.0	20.5	79.1	141.1	17.8
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	253.2	275.2	55.6	108.3	286.1	22.0
$\text{F}^-$	3.4	3.5	1.9	0.5	6.8	55.9
$\text{Cl}^-$	3983.5	4303.4	880.7	1693.1	4464.2	22.1
$\text{Br}^-$	13.5	14.4	1.9	9.0	14.8	14.1
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	599.8	640.3	129.1	264.2	698.6	21.5

Figure 1 and 2 shows the distribution of the studied  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions. Practically, for each of the studied ions, the measurements from stations from No. 2 to 9, showed comparable concentrations of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ . Only in the case of  $\text{F}^-$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  higher dynamics were observed. The highest concentration of  $\text{F}^-$  was observed at station No. 3 (Nowy Port) and then this concentration would drop down up to station No. 6. Later, a slight increase in the concentration of  $\text{F}^-$  from station No. 4 to the port of Hel was observed. At stations No. 5, 7 and 9, an increase in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration was noticed.

It can be assumed that the high concentration of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  in Nowy Port was associated with the inflows of the bay's waters to the port during spring storms. The increase of  $\text{F}^-$  concentration in the vicinity of station No. 3 can be associated with fluoride anomalies occurring in groundwaters near Gdańsk described by Kozerski et al. [8]. However, it would require further research to support this supposition. Fluoride can also be derived from anthropogenic sources, including from phosphogypsum [9].

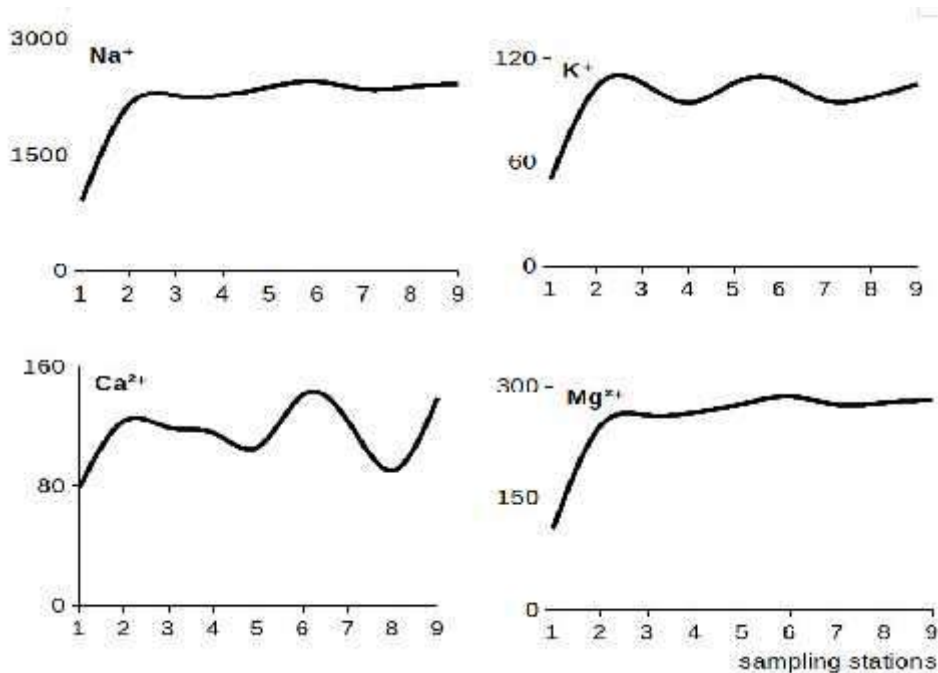


Fig. 1. The distribution of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium [mg dm<sup>-3</sup>] in the surface layer of water on the route Gda sk – Gda sk Bay – Hel in May 2015.

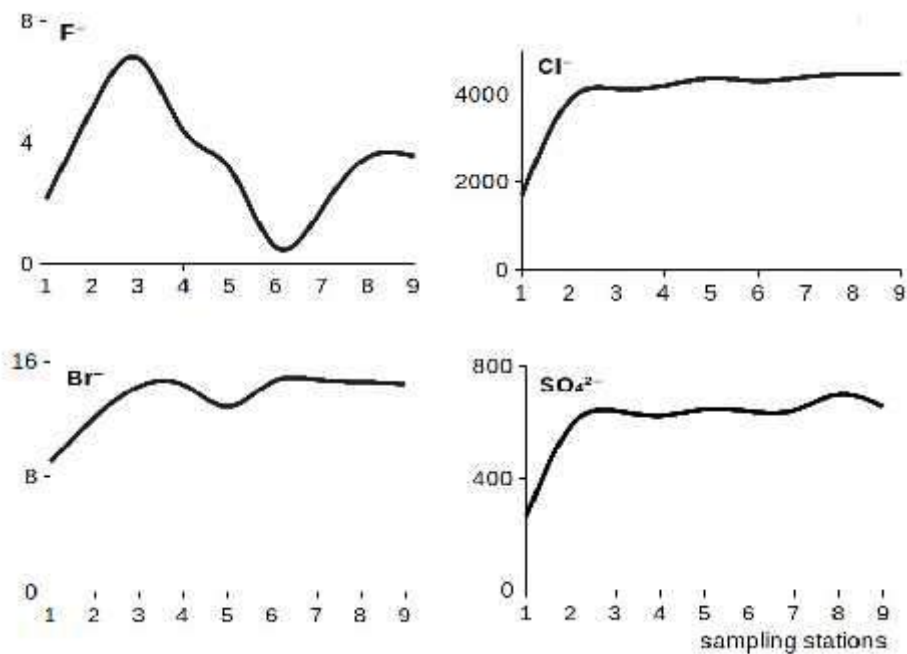


Fig. 2. The distribution of fluorides, chlorides, bromides and sulphates [mg dm<sup>-3</sup>] in the surface layer of water on the route Gda sk – Gda sk Bay – Hel in May 2015.

Table 2 presents the correlation matrix of the tested components. With a confidence level of  $p < 0.05$ , statistically significant correlations were observed



between:  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  between  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and between  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{Br}^-$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . The presented correlations result from the close dependences in the chemical composition of sea waters –  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  are the main components of the salinity of sea waters and additionally, high concentrations of  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  are observed [5].

Table 2.

**Spearman – rs correlations between studied parameters, n = 9, the statistically significant correlations at  $p < 0.05$  were marked with bold**

	$\text{Na}^+$	$\text{K}^+$	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	$\text{F}^-$	$\text{Cl}^-$	$\text{Br}^-$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
$\text{Na}^+$								
$\text{K}^+$	0.53							
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	0.47	0.58						
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	<b>1.00</b>	0.53	0.47					
$\text{F}^-$	-0.42	0.05	-0.03	-0.42				
$\text{Cl}^-$	<b>0.81</b>	0.20	0.23	<b>0.82</b>	-0.23			
$\text{Br}^-$	<b>0.72</b>	0.16	0.39	0.72	-0.40	<b>0.74</b>		
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	<b>0.70</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>0.70</b>	-0.05	<b>0.92</b>	0.59	

According to data by Borowski and Hryniewicz [10], in 2002-2003, the following concentrations were observed in the Baltic Sea: calcium 66.30-88.87  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ , potassium 72.96-79.15  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ , sodium 1489.70-2040.00  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ , magnesium 129.89-216.00  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ . According to the same source, the concentration of sulphates varied from 527.4-570.0  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ , and chloride ions were in the range from 3540 to 3800  $\text{mg dm}^{-3}$ . Presented data from the Bay of Gdansk from 2015 are higher than those obtained in the years 2002-2003. The higher concentrations of the tested components in 2015 in relation to the years 2002-2003 were probably related to the inflow of water from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea observed in 2014-2015 as they are characterized by much higher salinity than the Baltic Sea waters [11].

**Summary.** The presented results comprise information on the concentrations of macroelements during one-time sampling in May 2015. Analyzing the dynamics of the range of sea water inflows requires more frequent seasonal research. In the analyzed period, the extent of the waters of Gdansk Bay reached Nowy Port and for most of the examined ions there was no difference between their concentration in the central part of the bay and the port waters.

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## Primary and secondary electrostatic adsorption properties of porous polystyrene filter, multiwalled carbon nanotubes and polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride

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d 10<sup>4</sup>

3D

The water-supply sources are preliminary purged from bacteria, will sell off the self-weighted particles. The filter with the filtering charge from porous polystyrene granules to trap cyanobacteria was used. 3D polymeric net – is the sponge with the pores size d 10<sup>4</sup> nm, due to it contains distillate water, assumes the diffusion of solutions, but does not skip the bacteriums.

**Key words:** filter, adsorption, water, porous polystyrene.

### Introduction

The quality norms of drinking-water accordance it's underlay to the sanitary safety standards in toxicological, epidemiology and physiological relations. If the water-supply sources dissatisfy to norms, they are preliminary purged from bacteria, will sell off the self-weighted particles. However there are such contaminations, which removing is impossible, that is why such water for the utilizing is useless.

The efficient operation of the filter with a filtering charge from porous polystyrene granules to trap cyanobacteria was explained on fig. 1, fig. 2.



Fig. 1. Microstructure of porous polystyrene before loading at filter.

The process of retention of phytoplankton on porous polystyrene filtering loading was experimentally studied and its effectiveness was confirmed for drain water treating.

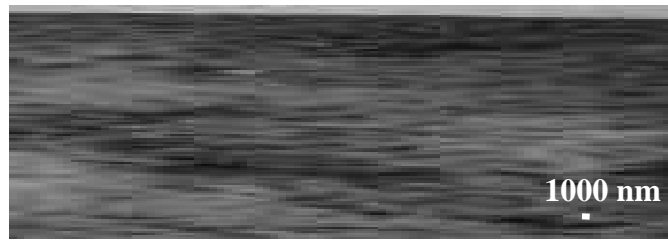


Fig. 2. Microstructure of porous polystyrene + amorphous colloid  $Fe(OH)_3$ , az adsorption centres of over the norm concentration  $Mn^{2+}$  after oxidation of acyodofilny microorganisms  $Fe^{2+}$   $Fe^{3+}$  after 10 functioning years.

### Ultrasonic measuring

For ultrasound (US) devices USMV-KNU on frequencies  $f_1 = 1,67$  MGz and  $f_2 = 5$  MGz and computerized device KERN-4 on the frequencies  $f = 1$  MGz and  $f = 0,7$  MGz on fig. 3. The measuring error of internal friction (IF) measuring was  $Q^{-1}/Q^{-1} = 10\%$  and the elastic module relative changing was  $E/E = 0,1\%$  [1]. The measured velocity error is equal  $V/V = 0,5 \div 1,5\%$ . Experimental methods were used: metallography optical supervision of microstructure by means of the microscope "LOMO MVT", atomic-force microscopy (AFM) with high resolution.

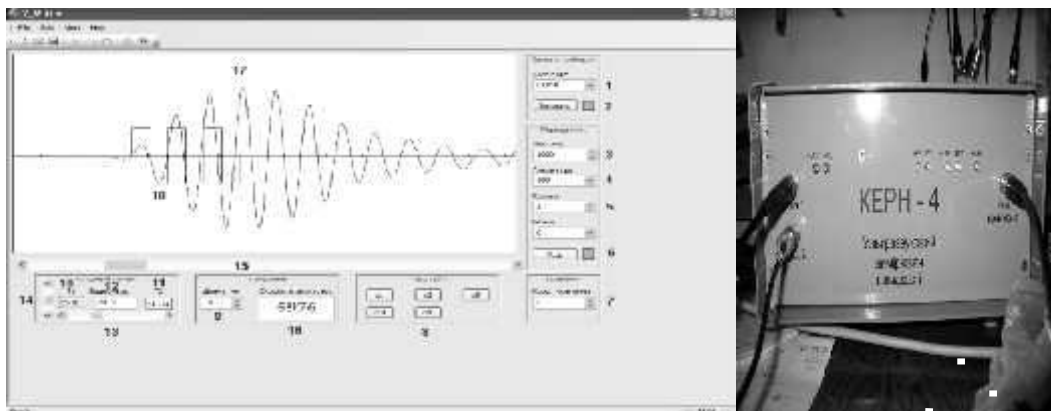


Fig. 3. The window illustration of data treatment of elastic waves velocities measuring in porous polystyrene  $C_8H_8$  by impulse-phase method at frequency  $f = 1$  MGz,  $f = 0,7$  MGz and appearance of computer device KERN-4

### Results and discussion

The Poisson coefficient  $\mu$  is equal to ratio of relative transversal compression to relative longitudinal lengthening and equal [2]:

$$\mu = \frac{V_{\perp}}{V_{\parallel}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \left( \frac{V_{\parallel}}{V_{\perp}} \right)^2} \right]. \quad (1)$$

The quasilongitudinal ultrasonic (US) velocity  $V = 504$  m/sec, dynamical elastic module  $E = \rho V^2 = 15,24$  Pa, "fast" quasitransversal US velocity  $V_{\perp}$

= 280 m/sec, shear module  $G = \rho V_{12}^2 = 4,704$  MPa, Poisson coefficient  $\mu = 0,3532$ , specific density  $\rho = 60$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> of expanded polystyrene are determined from the oscillogram [3,4] on fig. 4.

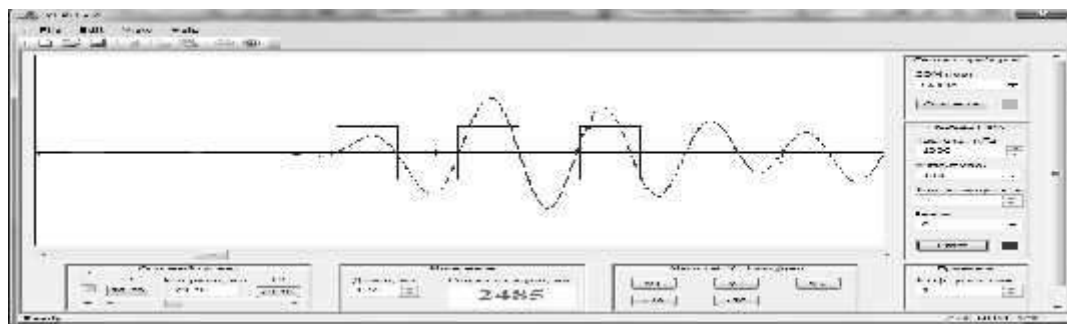


Fig. 4. The window illustration of data treatment of quasilongitudinal elastic waves velocity measuring  $V = 2485 \pm 30$  m/sec in porous polystyrene  $C_8H_8$  by impulse-phase method at frequency  $f = 1$  MGz.

## Conclusions

1. The removing of Mn and Fe, the optimization of microbiological environment, the water preparation were carry out for bringing to the sanitary requests – limiting permissible norms.
2. The process of phytoplankton delay at expanded polystyrene filter feeding was studied.
3. The decreasing of statical elastic module E at elastic module at compression, at extension; elastic limit  $\sigma$  ; effective fluidity limit  $\sigma_{fl}$ ; strength limit at compression  $\sigma_{st}$  of expanded polystyrene, radiation sutured hydrogel with increasing concentrarion polyvinyl spirit are discovered.

## Literature

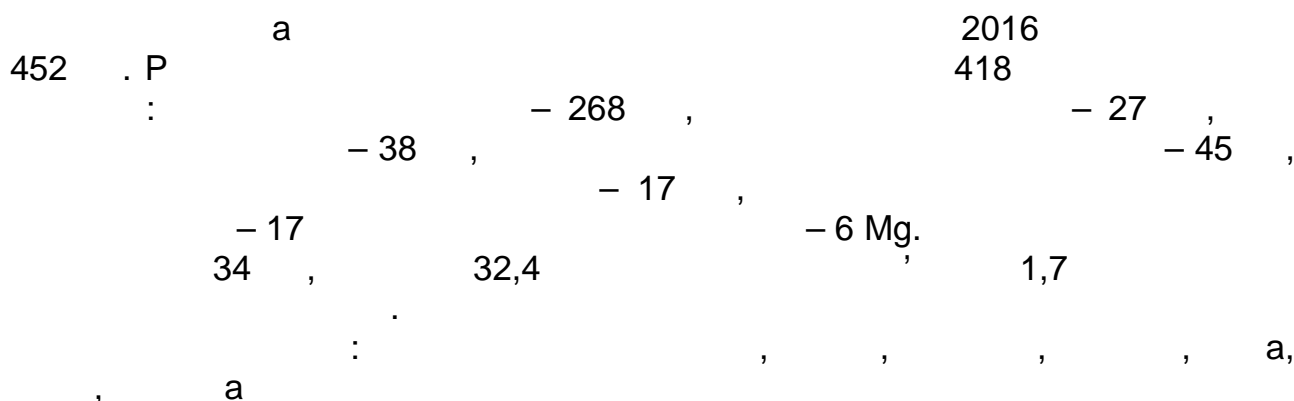
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### Substance flow analysis for lead in Poland for year 2016

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Identified anthropogenic lead emission in Poland in year 2016 was 452 Mg. Annual lead emission to air was estimated on level 418 Mg with participation: metal production – 268 Mg, energy sector – 27 Mg, remaining industrial processes – 38 Mg, fuel combustion in residential sector – 45 Mg, municipal waste incineration – 17 Mg, commercial sector and agriculture – 17 Mg and road transport – 6 Mg. Lead discharges to water was 34 Mg, with 32.4 Mg from industrial facilities and 1.7 Mg from large urban wastewater treatment plants.

**Keywords:** substance flow analysis, emission, lead, air, water, soil, Poland

**Introduction.** Lead is one of the three major heavy metals dangerous to the environment, along with mercury and cadmium. Poland is main lead emitter to air in Europe (418 Mg/year in 2016) before Italy (272 Mg), Germany (233 Mg), Spain (153 Mg), France (111 Mg) and Ukraine (93 Mg), data for Russia are not available [1]. Until 2000 more than half of the anthropogenic emissions in Europe arrived from combustion of gasoline. Now iron, steel and non-ferrous metal production as well as energy sector dominate in European lead emissions to the atmosphere [2].

**Emission to air.** National Centre for Emissions Management (KOBiZE) is source of data on lead emission to air in Poland [3]. In years 2012-2016, government officially reported lead emissions from industrial processes and fuel combustion decreased from 553 Mg in 2012 and 561 Mg in 2013 to 418 Mg in 2016. Emission from this last year consists of 310 Mg from fuel combustion and production processes in different industrial branches (SNAP sectors No. 3 and 4), 62 Mg from residential and commercial combustion plants, 24 Mg from electricity and heat generation as well as 16 Mg from waste incineration and 6 Mg from road transport [3, 4]. In 5-year period

emissions from residential and commercial combustion plants and road transport decreased more than twice. However emission from waste treatment increased 10 times in result of significant increase of municipal wastes incineration in Poland instead landfilling.

Table 1 shows lead emission to air in Poland in 2016 according to other more detailed classification of sources – NFR sectors.

*Table 1*

**Lead emission to air in Poland in 2016 for NFR sectors**

Code	Sector	Emission [Mg/year]
1A2b	Stationary fuel combustion in non-ferrous metals manufacturing	176
2C1	Iron and steel production	84
1A4bi	Stationary residential combustion	45
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	27
5C1a	Municipal waste incineration	17
2A3	Limestone and dolomite use	12
1A4ci	Stationary fuel combustion in agriculture	10
1A2c	Stationary fuel combustion in chemicals manufacturing	8
1A2a	Stationary fuel combustion in iron and steel manufacturing	7
1A4ai	Stationary commercial combustion	7
1A3bvi	Road transport	6
2C5	Non-ferrous metal production (excl. aluminium)	1
	Other	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>

*Source: based on [5]*

Non-ferrous metals manufacturing is source of 42% national emission to air and iron and steel production – next 22%. In effect of electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) use, electricity and heat plants generate smaller lead emissions than residential sector [5]. 15 Polish large and medium industrial facilities reported to E-PRTR [6] its lead emissions to air in 2016 (totally 38.6 Mg/year). Among these plants, sintering installations in the Arcelor Mittal iron smelter in D browa Górnica, the Silesia region is responsible for the largest emission – 27.7 Mg. The next places took copper smelter in Głogów (2.1 Mg), power plants in Rybnik (2.1 Mg), zinc smelter in Miasteczko I skie (1.1 Mg) and landfill of copper smelter in Legnica (0.9 Mg).

**Emission to water and soil.** Lead discharges to water were based on E-PRTR database for year 2016 [6]. These reported direct and non-direct lead discharges to water in Poland were 34.1 Mg, with 32.4 Mg from 28 large

and medium industrial facilities (releases data for 21 plants and transfers data for 7 plants). Production and processing of metals (sector No. 2) was responsible for emission of 20.4 Mg, management of industrial wastes and wastewaters (sectors No. 5c, 5d and 5g) – 7.2 Mg, mineral industry (sector No. 3) – 4.4 Mg, chemical industry (sector No. 4) – 0.3 Mg and energy sector (No. 1) – 0.1 Mg. Copper smelter in Głogów with transfers of 18.4 Mg from metal production and releases of 0.6 Mg from industrial wastewater treatment plant is main lead emitter in Poland. The next places took landfill of industrial wastes in copper smelter in Legnica (transfers of 6.2 Mg), mining and smelting plant "Bolesław" in Bukowno (releases of 4.4 Mg), Institute of Non-ferrous Metals, Branch in Legnica (transfers of 1.0 Mg) and sintering installations in the Arcelor Mittal iron smelter in Dąbrowa Górnicza (releases of 0.2 Mg).

Lead discharges to water were also reported to E-PRTR for 19 urban wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in large towns. These discharges from households and small industrial facilities in 2016 were 1.7 Mg. Non-direct lead discharges (transfers) were reported only from WWTP "Dąbrowka Mała-Centrum" in Katowice (0.49 Mg). The biggest direct lead discharges (releases) were reported for WWTP "Radocha II" in Sosnowiec (0.28 Mg) as well as for wastewater treatment plants in Łódź (0.24 Mg), Owiścim (0.24 Mg), Legnica (0.21 Mg) and Grodzisk Maz. (0.17 Mg). Comparison with previous years is difficult because number of reported facilities is different in each year, as in case of mercury discharges reporting [7].

Lead discharges to rivers is reason of outflow of heavy metals from territory of Poland to the Baltic Sea. Based on data of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, annual load in 2015 was estimated on level 4.93 Mg through Oder river, 1.23 Mg through Vistula, 0.61 Mg through Rega, the same through Parsłta and 0.38 Mg through Wieprza, totally 8.33 Mg/year [8].

Any lead releases to soil from Polish industry are reported in E-PRTR [6]. Basing of EMEP data for individual stations (0.5 kg/km<sup>2</sup>/year for stations PL4 and PL5) [9], annual wet deposition of lead to soil on Poland's area can be estimated on level 156 Mg.

**Lead concentration in soils.** Lead content in unpolluted soils is mainly related to its concentration in parent rocks and varies within its boundaries [10]. The presence of lead in urban soils is determined by their pH and content of components with adequate sorption capacity. It has been found that lead is immobilized at pH>6.5 and it is present in the form of insoluble carbonates and phosphates. In acidic soils there are forms that are subject to migration and dissolution, mainly related to organic compounds [11]. The geochemical background in Poland for lead in undeveloped soils on the Polish Lowland (the eastern country part) is estimated at 12 mg/kg in the eastern part and in range 8-21 mg/kg in the western part [10]. The median was 12 mg/kg for soils of non-built-up areas of Poland and 31 mg/kg for surface layer of urban soils.



On the basis of the values of the geochemical background concentration and the concentration observed in soil polluted with lead, enrichment coefficients are calculated. In some Polish cities high pollution of urban soils was found where the enrichment factor ranged from 5 to 10 in the cities: Bytom, Chorzów, D blin, Chrzanów, Miasteczko I skie, Siemianowice I skie and wi tochłowice. However, the highest pollution of urban soils in Poland was found in Olkusz, Piekary I skie and Legnica, where the values of this coefficient were higher than 10 [10]. According to GIOS monitoring [12], the highest values of lead concentration were recorded for measuring point No. 343 in the city of Siewierz, B dzin county. It was 1073 mg/kg in 2000 and 857 mg/kg in 2015. At another measurement point in the Silesia region (No. 335, Piekary I skie), the concentration of lead in the soil ranged from 448 mg/kg in 1995 to 550 mg/kg in 2010.

**Substance flow analysis.** In sum identified lead emission to air and water in Poland in year 2016 was estimated on level 452 Mg annually. These data could be used to prepare substance flow analysis (SFA). It is an approach showing main sources of emission and flows of pollution to the environment, which allows to define possible environmental risk [13]. Figure 1 shows SFA diagram for lead.

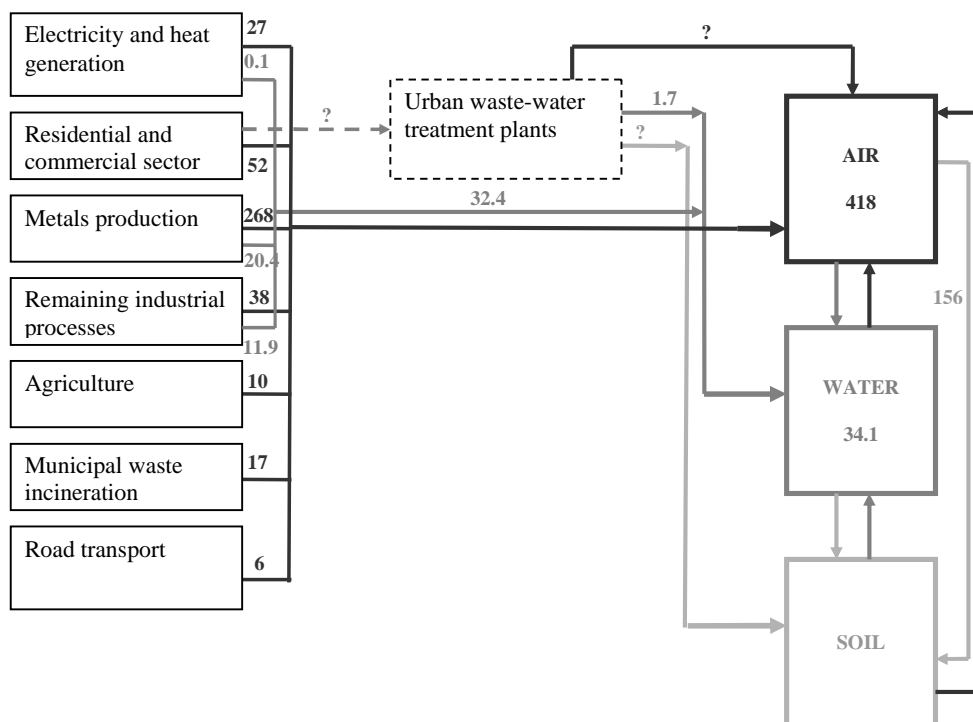


Fig. 1. Substance flow analysis diagram for lead in Poland in year 2016, based on [4, 5, 6, 9]

According to NFR sectors, production and processing of iron and non-ferrous metals are main source of lead emission to air (268 Mg to air and 20.4 Mg to water). Energy sector generates significant emission to air (27 Mg) but

small emission to water (0.1 Mg). Remaining industrial processes (with management of industrial wastes and wastewaters) are responsible for emission of 38 Mg to air and 11.9 Mg to water. Residential sector generates emission to air of 45 Mg from fuel combustion and 17 Mg from municipal waste incineration. It generates also reported emission of 1.7 Mg to water from large urban wastewater treatment plants. Commercial sector is source of emission 7 Mg to air, agriculture – 10 Mg and road transport – 6 Mg.

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631.4+504.53

The modern land use in the Shargorod district of Vinnytsia region has been described. The inconsistency of the structure of agricultural landscapes with ecological norms and the degradation of their ability to restore function has been proved. The reasons of dehumification and reduction of soil productivity have been determined. In modern economic conditions some measures to stop the degradation of these important complexes have been offered in particular the use of organic fertilizers as a side products of plant-grower, optimization of crop rotation etc.

**Key words:** agricultural landscape, structure, humus, nutrition elements, crop rotation.

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88966	(78,3 %		)	– 65,1	85,7 %
84,1 %				59,3	78,4 %.

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2018  
13,5 % [4], ( )  
9 %, 10 %.

30 %

1. . . . 2014. 1-2. . 57-64.

2. . . . , 1999. 416 .

3. . . . , . . . .

4. . 2015. 1. . 114-124.

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2016-2020 , URL :  
[sharrayrada.gov.ua/upload/files/.../2020.doc](http://sharrayrada.gov.ua/upload/files/.../2020.doc) ( 07.03.2019 . ). %20 %202020%

6. 2015 / . . , 2016.  
. 309-326.

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The problem of unbalanced structure and degradation of agrolandscapes due to excessive plowing of the territory has been considered. Reduced humus and soil fertility due to their exhausting use has been researched. The necessity of urgent reduction of arable land in agrolandscapes to a scientifically grounded norm is proved – 54%. The urgency of improvement of ecological and agro-chemical indicators of soils due to the expansion of crops of perennial grasses, siderates and reduction of soil-leaking technical crops was substantiated.

**Key words:** agrolandscape, soil, humus, degradation, crop rotation.

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. .	1084,4	71,6	822,1	54,2
	315,1	20,8	671,7	44,3
:	127,6	8,4	505,4	33,3
	187,5	12,4	166,3	11,0
	92,5	6,1	—	—
	23,3	1,5	21,5	1,5

262 .

[5],

2001-2010 .





The article focuses on the issues of land use in the region. It has been proved that according to the calculated coefficient the organization of agricultural landscapes does not meet the ecological norms. The authors offer the optimized structure of the complexes in the administrative units, which is adapted to the local conditions. The reasons for dehumidification of soils and the importance of their elimination are highlighted.

**Key words:** agrarian landscape, structure, soil, optimization, dehumidification

73,2 % (66,6 )  
 62,1 % (56,5 )  
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 84,8 %  
 3,0 % 0,9 %  
 16,9 (17,7 % )  
 1,9 (2,8 %), 4,7 (7 %)  
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	66,6 / 61,3	73,2 / 67,4
	56,5 / 43,2	62,1 / 47,5
	6,6 / 2,1	9,8* / 18,0
	16,9 / 22,0	17,7 / 23,0

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3,3 % [5]  
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9 5 %.

1. 2017 URL :  
<http://vinrda.bird7.nest.vn.ua/ekonomika/analytyka/analytychna-dovidka-shchodo-sotsialno-ekonomichnoho-rozvytku-vinnytskoho-raionu-za-2017-rotsi> ( 07.03.2019)
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  5. 2015 / .
  6. , 2016. . 312.
  7. : - , 2011. 15 .
- . 2016. 4. . 6-15

**(Mollusca)**

(Mollusca)

The regularities of dynamics and stability of cluster groups and populations of terrestrial molluscs (Mollusca) of technosols of Nikopol manganese ore basin have been defined. The found regularities of variation of edaphotope and vegetation cover properties have been determined; their significance as predictors of ecological niches of terrestrial mollusks belonging to different types of technosols has been evaluated. The species composition of the cluster groups of technosols terrestrial mollusks has been determined; the optimal structures of technosols for the existence of mollusks have been identified. The dependence of the types of molluscs number distribution on the types of technosols has been revealed; the stability of cluster groups of mollusks has been evaluated.

**Key words:** recultivation, molluscs, diversity, stability, ecological niche, dynamics, bioindication

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: *Brephulopsis cylindrica* (Menke, 1828), *Monacha cartusiana* (O.F. Muller, 1774), *Chondrula tridens* (O.F. Muller, 1774), *Helix lucorum* Linnaeus, 1758.

*Monacha cartusiana* *Brephulopsis cylindrica*

*lucorum* *Chondrula tridens*

*Helix*

*B. cylindrica.*

*M. cartusiana,* *B. cylindrica,*

*Ch. tridens.*

( 1 ).

*Ch. tridens,* – *M. cartusiana,*

– *B. cylindrica.*

*cartusiana*, – *Ch. tridens* *M.*  
*B. cylindrica.*

*M. cartusiana.* *B. cylindrica*  
*Ch. tridens.*

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: , 9  
(3-4), 147–150.

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: , 261 .

7. (2018).

, 4, 116–122. DOI  
10.31210/visnyk2018.04.17



502.11 (477.51)

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The article presents the results of a survey of the student youth of Nizhyn about awareness of the main ecological problems of the city and possible ways of their solution.

**Key words:** city of Nizhyn, ecological problems, youth.

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, 51 (59,3 %) —

35 (40,7 %) —

5 (5,8 %) , 41 (47,7 %) –  
, 32 (36,0 %) –  
, 3 (3,5 %) – , 6 (7,0 %) –  
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, 49 (57,0 %) –  
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38 (44,2 %) , 14 (16,3 %)  
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16 (18,6 %) , 19  
(22,1 %) – , 51 (59,3 %) – 56 (65,1 %)  
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34 (39,5 %) – , 22 (25,6 %) –  
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<http://ukrssr.com.ua/chernig/nizhinskiy/nizhin-nizhinskiy>
2. [ ] : <http://nizhyn.osp-ua.info/html/ch1/promisto.html>
3. [ ] :  
<http://www.mynizhyn.com/city/zahalni-vidomosti.html>

Discusses the impact of prolonged irrigation on the ecology of the e southern chernozems. It was shown that prolonged irrigation has led to negative environmental changes of the southern chernozems: a decrease in water-resistant aggregates, increasing the amount of easily soluble salts in meter layer of soil. Among the cations observed leaching of calcium ions. Under the influence of irrigation of the southern chernozems set the loss of humus.

**Key words:** the southern chernozems, irrigation, physical and chemical properties, water-resistant aggregates, humus.

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2,40-3,28; 1,03-1,36 1,20-2,60 - / <sup>3</sup>.

2,0-3,3; 1,4-2,6 0,72-2,56 - / <sup>3</sup>.

( ) 2,40-2,74, 7,6 8,8. ( Na) - 2,90-3,52. -

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0-20	2,79	40,85	45,05	5,94	2,79	2,55
20-40	5,75	37,80	42,87	7,43	3,78	2,37
40-60	12,02	20,32	50,50	7,12	7,64	2,40
60-80	11,64	28,66	40,20	6,06	11,28	2,16
80-100	9,88	22,24	47,84	7,86	10,58	1,60
0-20	2,11	30,87	55,22	6,00	3,96	1,84
20-40	1,22	23,12	62,94	6,04	4,04	2,64
40-60	2,92	31,68	53,48	5,20	4,20	2,52
60-80	1,93	31,43	47,96	8,12	8,64	1,92
80-100	1,58	34,34	43,88	9,28	9,24	1,68

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2. . . , . . . 2014. 4(51). . 213–218.
3. . . , . 1997. . 9. . 21–27. :
4. . 1995. 447 . . . . -
5. . . , . . , . . . 2016. 4(57). . 213–218.
6. . . . 1998. . 8. . 90–93. - /
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- , 1970. 490 .



579.62+57(022+047+042)

*Cyprinus carpio*  
*Aspergillus*.

Changes in the quantitative and qualitative composition of micromycetes of the skin surface and gills of *Cyprinus carpio* in response to pollutants of the aqueous environment. In the gills, as well as on the surface of the skin, the representatives of the *Aspergillus* genus prevailed. The micronutrient examination of the body surface and the fish gill after the influence of synthetic detergents and phosphates has shown that the number of microscopic fungi on the action of detergents increases on the surface of the skin and decreases in comparison with the control level in the gills.

**Key words:** micromycetes, *Cyprinus carpio*, surface-active substances, phosphates.

*Cyprinus carpio*

(*Cyprinus carpio* L.).

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*Cyprinus carpio*

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ACDLABS. ( LogP, LogBCF)

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(LogBCF)

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*Aspergillus carneus*, *A. parasiticus*, *A. versicolor*,  
*Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium avenaceum*, *Mycelia sterilia*, *Phoma* sp.  
*Aspergillus carneus*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium avenaceum*,  
*Phoma* sp.

2

*Aspergillus*.

*Aspergillus*  
*versicolor* (32,4%), *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Phoma* sp. ( 28,6 %).

*Aspergillus* (70,0 %).  
*Cyprinus carpio*

1,9 2,9 %

*Aspergillus versicolor*

– *Aspergillus carneus*, *A. parasiticus*, *Mycelia sterilia*, *Phoma* sp.

*Aspergillus* *Cladosporium*.

*Cyprinus carpio*

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*Ascomocota*

5 , 4 , 4 , 2  
*Anamorphic fungi*.

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.2015. . 3-4. . 182-185.

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594.141(28)(477.43)

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***Dreissena polymorpha*, Pallas,  
1769 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Dreissenidae)**

*D. polymorpha*, Pallas, 1769

*D. polymorpha*, Pallas, 1769

Reproductive cycles of *D. polymorpha* Pallas, 1769 in the Zhytomyr Reservoir was studied using histological methods of investigation. Terms of puberty and the age of most intensive reproduction were established. Stages of gonads maturity, their peculiarities and calendar terms have been determined.

**Key words:** reproductive cycle, gonad, dreissena polymorpha, Zhytomyr reservoir.

*D. polymorpha* ( ) – -

[6].

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6 ( ): I – 0,1-5,0; II – 5,1-10,0; III – 10,1- 15,0; IV – 15,1-20,0; V – 20,1-25,0; VI – >25,0.

[5]

" -1". ( 40%- - 9, 96°-  
3, - 1 ).

[2].

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- 2- - ;
- 3- - ;
- 4- - ;
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*polymorpha*

*D.*  
III IV

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*D. polymorpha* 7 ,

(≥ 21 ),

+ 15 ° .

+ 17 ° .

*D. polymorpha* 32° [3],  
10° [1].

15° , 5 18-20° .

1. Dreissena polymorpha (Pall.) (Bivalvia, Dreissenidae):
2. , , 1994. 240 .
3. , 149–155.
4. Dreissena polymorpha (Pall.)  
1977. 114 .
5. - 1994.- 307 .
6. (Unionidae, Cycladidae). / . . - . , 1984. - . 29. - . 9. - 384 .
7. Borcharding J. The annual reproductive cycle of freshwater mussel *Dreissena polymorpha* Pallas in lakes. / J. Borcharding – *Oecologia*, 87, 208–218.
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9. Nichols S. J. Variations in the reproductive cycle of *Dreissena polymorpha* in Europe, Russia, and North America. / S. J. Nichols. // *American Zoologist* – 1996 – N. 36 – P. 311–325.

502.211: 594. 38 (477. 64-21 )

(*Bradybaenidae*, pulmonata)

*Fruticicola fruticum*

1774)

*Fruticicola fruticum* (Müller,

*F. fruticum*

[2].

[3].

[5].

[1].

*Fruticicola fruticum* (Müller, 1774).

25 ),

[7].

[6].



(*Humulus spp.*)

(*Urtica spp.*),

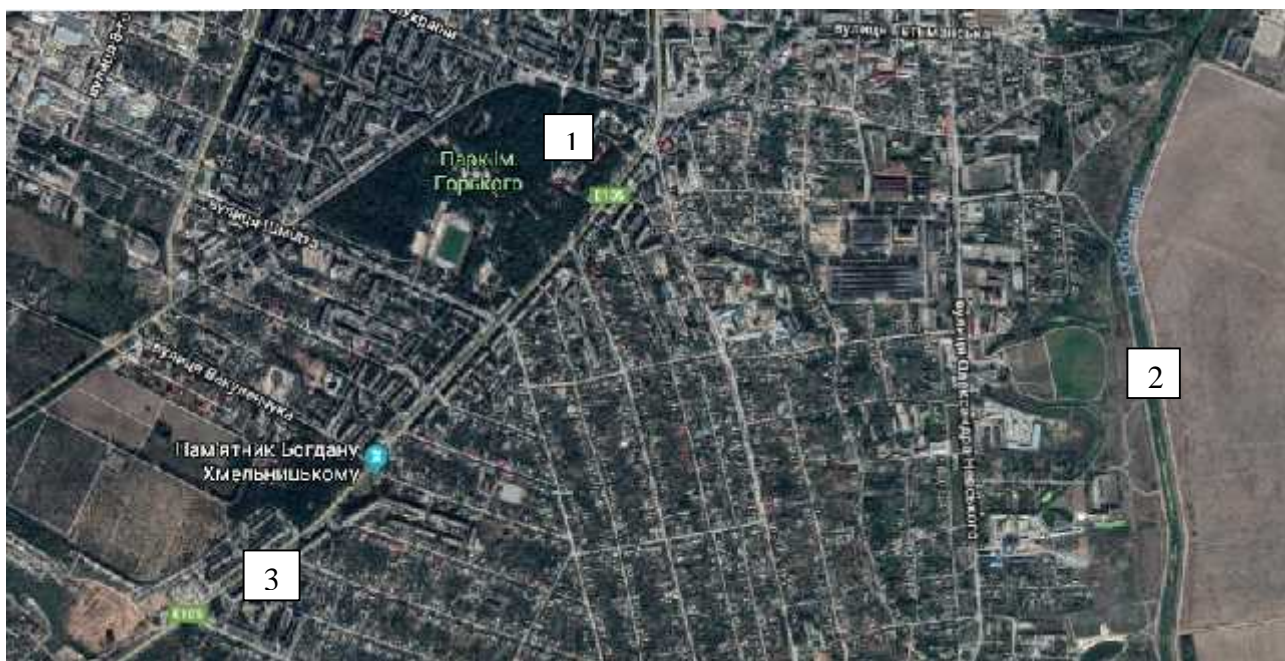
[8, 9].

*F.fruticum*,

2018

88

( )



.1

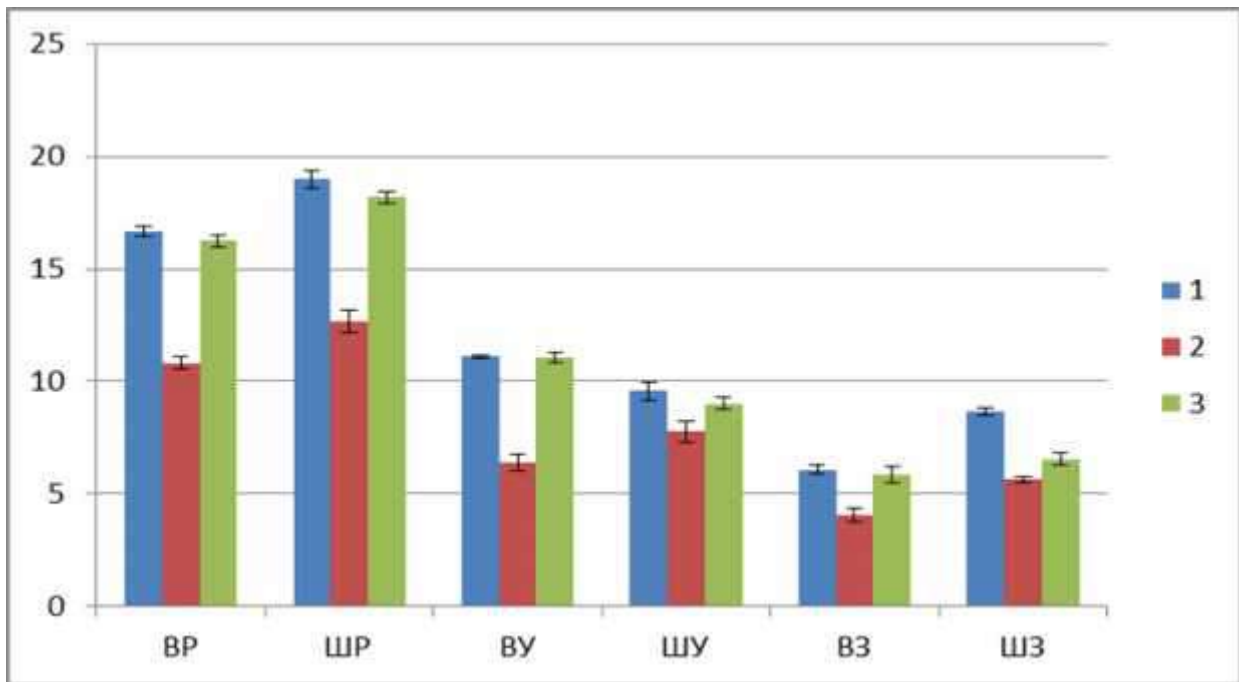
*Fruticola fruticum*

( , 1978)

( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( )

*F.fruticum*

.2.



.2.

*Fruticicola fruticum*

*F.fruticum*,

[4].

1 3,

*F.fruticum*

( , 2006).

1. . . . .
2. : , 2009. 270 .  
" , 2017, 263 .
3. . . . . : -  
, 1990. 223 .
4. . . . . " : [ .]
5. 03.00.16 " " " " " " " 2015,. 9-11 .
6. . . . . " *Bradybaena fruticum* Müll. (Gastropoda: Pulmonata)" ., 2010, 46 .
7. . . . . " " " V : - , 2011. – 216-217 .
8. Ewald Frömming: *Biologie der mitteleuropäischen Landgastropoden*. 404 S., Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1954..
9. Rosina Fechter und Gerhard Falkner: *Weichtiere*. (Steinbach Naturführer 10), 287 S.

" . . . " ,  
 , , :  
 - , ,  
 - : , , ,

Hunting economy, as an industry, is a sphere of social production of Ukraine. Maintains the main branch attributes: the object of production is the state hunting fund, the professional contingent of personnel and the professional system of its preparation, specific tools and labor methods. The level of development of domestic hunting is much lower world standards. One of the main reasons behind the gap is the lack of scientific and legislative support for the industry.

**Key words:** hunting, industry, scientific support, legislation.

( " , ,  
 " ( 3053-III (3053-  
 14) 07.02.2002, , 2002, N 29, .198 N 762-IV (762-15)  
 15.05.2003, , 2003, N 30, .247 N 1122-IV (1122-15) 11.07.2003,  
 , 2004, N 7, .58 N 1695-IV (1695-15) 20.04.2004, , 2004, N 32,  
 .391 N 1827-VI (1827-17) 21.01.2010, , 2010, N 10, .108 N  
 5462-VI (5462-17) 16.10.2012, , 2014, N 6-7, .80 N 77-VIII (77-19)  
 28.12.2014, , 2015, N 11, .75 N 322-VIII (322-19) 09.04.2015,  
 , 2015, N 25, .194 N 323-VIII (323-19) 09.04.2015, , 2015, N  
 25, .195 N 901-VIII (901-19) 23.12.2015, , 2016, N 4, .44 [1] –

(70,7% ) 426,9 . .

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 - ;











57.089.23

1 . . . 2 . . .

1 " " "

2 ' ,

" " 1895 .

1928 .

1924 1972 , " 6 -

1997 .

377362 2016

449675 2018 .

The date of foundation of the Zhytomyr Regional Clinical Hospital is considered 1895. The clinical laboratory began practicing in 1928. Herbachevsky O.F., who worked on the position of the head physician from 1924 to 1972, played a major role in the development of the regional clinical hospital and has prepared 6 candidates of medical sciences. Biochemical studies are also conducted in an express laboratory that has been opening since 1997. Over the last three years, the number of biochemical tests of blood has increased from 377,362 units in 2016 to 44,976 in 2018.

1895 .

( - " ) .

15

3. 1898 .

1919

1921

25 . 1923

1924 20-

1928

1944

1950

124

[3, . 345–349].

1992

1884

1912

1916–1918

12

217-  
1921

2-

1923

1924

6

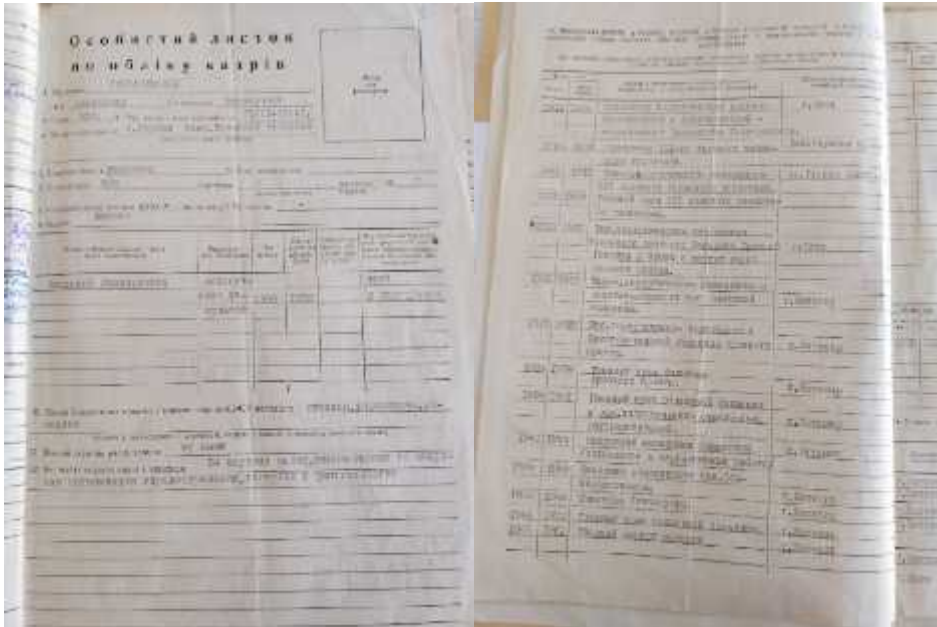
[1–11].

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" (SOIC)

[13].



. 1.

., . 187, . 7, . 1283) (

1945

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1979

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350

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705

[12].

170  
2000-

"Kone" [3].  
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1997

2018 160212. 2016 2017 ; 449675 392643 141212 [13]. 377362 118151 ;  
 13,62 % 9,52 % ; - 7,47 % 2017 16,03 %.

1. ( :
2. .), . 187, . 7, . 1283, . 5. ' . 220-
3. .- , 1996. - 142 .
- 110- [ .]; . . . , .
4. ., . 99, . 2, . 1. , 2005. 356 .
5. -
6. 1912 . - , 1912.
7. ., . 4915, . 1, . 4.
- . . . , 2000.
- .65-69.
8. ., . 4915 , 1, 7 // . . . .27.
9. ., . 4915 , 1 6 ( -
- ). .37.
10. ., . 4915 , 1 4 .22.
11. ., . 4915 1, 1 .13.
12. 100 . : , 1995.
13. " . . . .

<http://www.zhokl.com.ua/>

378.4 (477.74)096

(MSUD)

a, a, 1892-1906, MSUD, 41, 35, 18, 41, : MSUD,

It were investigated the herbarium collections of F.K. Karo, pharmacist, florist, investigator of Siberia plants, honour member of Polish Botanical Society, which were gathered in Siberia in 1892-1906. They are the part of historical ONU herbarium MSUD, which entered to list of objects to be the national property of Ukraine. In those collections there are 41 herbarium lists with 41 species of flower plants from 35 genus and 18 families, which were gathered in Blagoveschensk, Nerchynsk and on Amur. There were indicated the main stages of this famous scientist' life.

**Key words:** MSUD, herbarium collection, Ferdynand Karo, distinguished researcher

MSUD

( ), Museum Botanicum Academiae Scientiarum Petropolitanae, 1863-1864

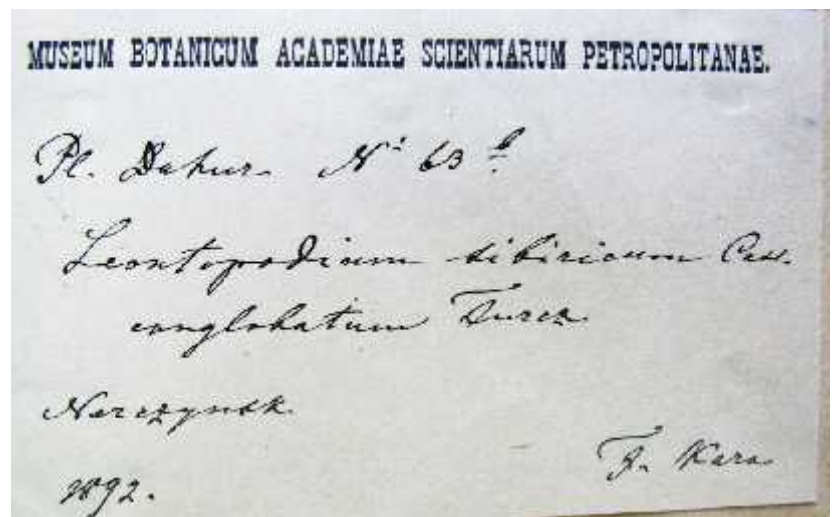
MSUD



3.XI.1927) – (6.V.1845 –  
 , ,  
 ( . 1).  
 1860 , . ( ).  
 MSUD ( )  
 1860-1866 .

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1866 -1868 ( ).  
 , , ( . ),  
 , , 1887 . –  
 1886 1913 .  
 , , ( .2).



. 2. :Leontopodium sibiricum CM. Conglobaum Turcz.  
 1892  
 80 , .

(1892) (1899). 1913 .,  
 , .

( ), , MSUD, ,  
 41 , 6 35 16 ,  
 ( . 1).

1

**MSUD**

Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurum scorzoneifolium</i> W.	.	1903
	<i>Carum burjaticum</i> Turz.	.	1892
	<i>Pimpinella magna</i> L. v. <i>dissecta</i> Koch.	.	1903
	<i>Sium cicutarifolium</i> Gmel.		1904
Asteraceae	<i>Aster fastigiata</i> L.	.	
	<i>A. Hauptii</i> Turcz.	.	
	<i>A. Maackii</i> Rgl.		
	<i>A. scaber</i> Thnb.	A	
	<i>Atractylis ovata</i> Thnb.	A	
	<i>Bidens parviflora</i> W.	A	
	<i>Calimeris incisa</i> DC.		
	<i>C. integrifolia</i> DC.		1905
	<i>Echinops davuricum</i> Fisch.	.	1892
	<i>Eringium capularioides</i> Fragn.	.	1892
	<i>Eupatorium Kirilowii</i> Turch.		1908
	<i>Lactuca versicolor</i> Sm.	.	1905
	<i>Leontopodium sibiricum</i> CM. <i>congloba</i> Turcz.	.	1892
	<i>Ptarmica acuminata</i> Ledeb.	.	
Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora vercitillata</i> Fisch. var. <i>angustiolia</i> Korch.	.	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Lychnis fulgens</i> Fisch.	.	1909
	<i>Silene inflata</i> L.	.	1905
Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon malacophylla</i> Pall.	.	
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus adsurgens</i> Pall.	.	1902
	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. <i>latifolia</i> Frein	.	1891
Lamiaceae	<i>Amethystea coerulea</i> L.	.	1905
Linaceae	<i>Linum perenne</i> L.	.	1905
	<i>L. stelleroides</i> Planch.	.	
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.	.	1905
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		1915
Parnassiaceae	<i>Parnassia palustris</i> L.	.	1903
Ranunculaceae	<i>Caltha natans</i> Pall.	.	

	<i>Clematis fusca</i> Turcz. f. <i>violacea</i>	.	1905
Rosaceae	<i>Aruncus silvestris</i> Kostel	.	1905
	<i>Chamaerodax erecta</i> Bge. <i>stricta</i> Ldb	.	1892 1903
	<i>Potentilla chinensis</i> L.	.	1905
	<i>P. discolor</i> Bge.	.	1905
	<i>Rosa daurica</i> Pall.	.	1905
Santalaceae	<i>Thesium chinense</i> Turel.	.	1905
Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe echinopsis</i> Fr. et Sav.	.	1904
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Omphalotrix longipes</i> Max.	.	1905
	<i>Phteirospermum chinense</i> Bge.	.	1905

: . - , . -

27  
- 7, - 7. *Polygonum aviculare* L.  
(11 )  
1905 ., 1903 . 4, 1904, 1902, 1892 - 2, 1891, 1908,  
1909 - 1.

Asteraceae (Compositae)  
(10 . 14 .), Rosaceae (4 . 5 .), Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) (4 . 4 .).  
Caryophyllaceae, Fabaceae, Ranunculaceae, Scrophulariaceae 2  
2 , Linaceae 2  
*Aster* (4 .), *Calimeris*, *Linum*, *Potentilla*  
( 2 .).

1. . . / . Index Herbariorum Ucrainicum  
. 2011. - . 222-233.
2. 22 2004 . 1241.  
( N 108 (108-2016- )  
24.02.2016) : <https://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1241-2004-%D0%BF>
3. Dorota Pietrzekiewicz Ferdynand Karo // Polscy badacze Syberii. - Warszawa, 2008. - P. 66 - 68.
4. Karo - exhibition catalog: Cultura lheritance of the Warsaw pharmacist Ferdynand Karo against the background of the world inventory. - Warsaw, 2015.-119 s.



( )

On the basis of collected, analyzed publications of the teachers of NDU named after Mykola Gogol I.M. Soldier's, K.A. Semenhina, K.A. Papuchi, L.O. Loban, T.D. Pinchuk, archival documents, scientific papers and documents from the department of funds of the Nizhyn Museum of Local Lore, the biographical data of S.O. Muliarchuk, traced his formation as a teacher, researcher, his labor path in various institutions of Ukraine, noted scientific papers and documents from the department of funds of the Ivan Nakhinsky Museum of History named after Ivan Spassky.

**Key words:** S.O. Mulyarchuk, botanist, geobotanical research, department of funds of the Nizhyn Regional History Museum named after Ivan Spassky.



(20 1897 . – 20 1974 .) –

1925 .

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( 1930 1932 .)

[1].

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1931 .)  
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" ( . XI,

"*Valeriana officinalis L.*

(*Radis  
valeriana minoris s sylvestris*),  
2-



87

" 60

) [2].

1930-

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1934

[3].

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[4].

65-100 % [5].

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Valerianaceae "

— *Valeriana lustris*,

( )

" [10].

[11].

( 80- )"

" [12].

" ( XVI, 5, 1959 .) " ( ) [13].

[14].

" ( XV, 4, 1958 .) [15]; " ( XVIII, 4, 1961 .) ( ) [16].

". " ( 1970 .

[1].

(1972 .) [18].

— 36

" " " " " " " " " " [19].

1. ( -
2. ), . -7518, .1, .1, .1-3. /
3. . // .XI.- , 1931.- .14,16,20. (
4. - ), N - 427, . 2 ., . .7855, . 4.
5. , N - 427, . 2 ., . .7855, . 8
6. . . // , .
7. - .69-71
8. , N - 427, . 2 ., . .7855, . 9
9. ( - ), -14-18157 -5304//"  
00768, , 16 1949 ";
10. " 020030, , 2 1946 ". . //
11. - 175 . -
12. , 1995.- .4.
13. . . /
14. . . : . , 1947.- .5.
15. , .50-51.
16. , N - 427, . 2 ., . .7855, . 73 - 74.
17. . . - ( 80- )/
18. . . [ ]
19. <http://dspace.nbu.gov.ua/handle/123456789/9976> //
20. - 2009.- . 66, 1.- . 121-123.
21. , -14-18157 -5304 //
22. -1959.- .XVI, 5, - .84-85 ( )
23. . . / . //
24. -175 . - ,
25. 1995.- .5-6.
26. , -14-18157 -5304 //
27. -1958.- .XV, 4, - .49-60 ( )
28. , -14-18157 -5304 //
29. -1961.- .XVIII, 4, - .81-90 9 ( )
30. . . / . .- .: "
31. ", 1970.- 212 .
32. , -14-18157 -5304 //
33. - .-
34. 1972.- .73
35. , . -7518, .1, .2. .3



The article mentions the need to preserve the health of schoolchildren during the period of schooling, identifies the main directions of implementation of healthcare technologies in the school course "Biology" and describes the role of the subject of biology in the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

**Key words:** educational process, subject "biology", competence, modern technologies of learning, lesson.

[5].

[5].

[1,4].



[6].

[3].





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2  
7-9

The article presents the results of a questionnaire for schoolchildren of 7-9 forms about their attitude towards social networks and the Internet general, as well as the degree of their online dependence.

**Key words:** social networks, Internet addiction, schoolchildren.

[3].  
[4].  
[2].  
7-9-119 54 , 28 – , 37 –  
79,0 % (94 . 1).

	7	8	9
	81,5	82,1	73,0
	1,9	14,3	
	16,6	3,6	24,3
			2,7

84,0 % (100 ) ,  
 Facebook 64,7 % (77 ) ( . 2).  
 2

	7	8	9
( )?			
	77,8	85,7	92,0
Facebook	63,0	78,6	56,8
Connect	1,9	7,1	8,1
	40,7	25,0	21,6
	31,5	28,6	37,8
	20,4	10,7	29,7
	3,7	7,1	5,4

72,3 % (86) ( . 3).  
 3

	7	8	9
?			
	72,2	64,3	78,4
	11,1	7,1	8,1
	9,3	17,8	8,1
	1,9	3,6	
			2,7
		3,6	
	5,5	3,6	2,7

36,1 % (43) 2-4 ,  
 24,4 % (29) – 5-7 ( . 4). [1]  
 : ,  
 - , 59,7 % (71) ,  
 , 36,1 % (43) – - .

4.

	7	8	9
?			
1 .	33,3	10,7	18,9
2-4 .	37,0	57,1	18,9
5-7 .	20,4	7,2	43,3
7 .	7,4	14,3	13,5
12 .	1,9		
		10,7	5,4

( . 5).

5.

	7	8	9
( )?			
;	79,6	82,1	83,8
;	48,1	64,3	67,6
;	27,7	32,1	35,1
;	24,1	25,0	24,3
;	31,5	42,9	40,5
;	7,4	10,7	21,6

18,5 % (22)

( . 6).

6.

	7	8	9
, " "			?
	14,8	7,1	32,4
	44,5	28,6	32,4
	40,7	60,7	32,4
		3,6	2,8

53,8 % (64)

( . 7).

7.

	7	8	9
( C )?			
	51,9	57,1	54,0
	16,6	3,6	24,3
	70,3	50,0	70,3
	22,2	14,3	5,4
	18,5	10,7	35,1
	40,7	78,6	62,2
	13,0	10,7	16,2
,	1,9	10,7	8,1
	1,9		

( . 8).

8.

	7	8	9
, ' ...?			
	33,3	35,7	35,1
	27,8	42,9	35,1
	3,7		5,5
	29,6	17,8	16,2
		3,6	8,1
	5,6		

9.

	7	8	9
? ,			
, ,	7,4	14,3	5,4
, ,	14,8	7,1	24,3
, ,	57,4	39,3	35,1
, ,	18,5	39,3	29,8
	1,9		5,4

41,1 % (49)

-

, ( . 10).

10.

	7	8	9
? ,			
, ,	26,0	10,7	37,8
, ,	42,5	42,9	37,8
, 1000	13,0	14,3	8,1
, 500!	18,5	32,1	16,3

( . 11).

11.

	7	8	9
( ) ?			
( )	22,2	21,4	35,1
, ,	29,6	21,4	13,5
	50,0	46,4	37,8
	18,5	10,7	18,9
-	14,8	10,7	10,8
	7,4		5,4
		7,1	16,2

( . 12).

12.

	7	8	9
			?
( , )	29,6	21,4	13,5
( , , , )	18,6	17,8	13,5
, . . .	3,7	7,2	5,4
	40,7	35,7	51,4
	3,7	10,7	8,1
	3,7	7,2	8,1

1. / . - : //
2. . - 2 (126), 2015 . - . 165-182.
3. / . . . // . . . 1. - 2016. - . 257 - 264.
4. [ ] : <http://www.seonews.ru/columns/vse-o-sotsialnyih-setyah-ivliyanie-na-cheloveka-problema-sotsialnyih-setey>.
4. [ ] : <https://vipsoft.blob.core.windows.net/.../041cf057f5dfb5204...>



6-11

The article deals with the issues of biological education and the development of modern science of biology, the formation of general-biological concepts in schoolchildren in biology in grades 6-11. From the point of view of psychology, the stages of the formation and development of biological concepts in the students at the lessons of biology, the formation of competencies at the lessons and the pedagogical leadership of the process of schooling students are considered. The directions of further research we see in the development of methods and methodological techniques, forms of study, the structure of the lesson of biology, types and types of lessons, the use of educational newest learning technologies. cute words

**Keywords:** biological education, general-biological concepts, competence, general-educational skills, special skills.

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[2, .246 ].

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[2, .247-248].

[3].

[4, . 146-150].

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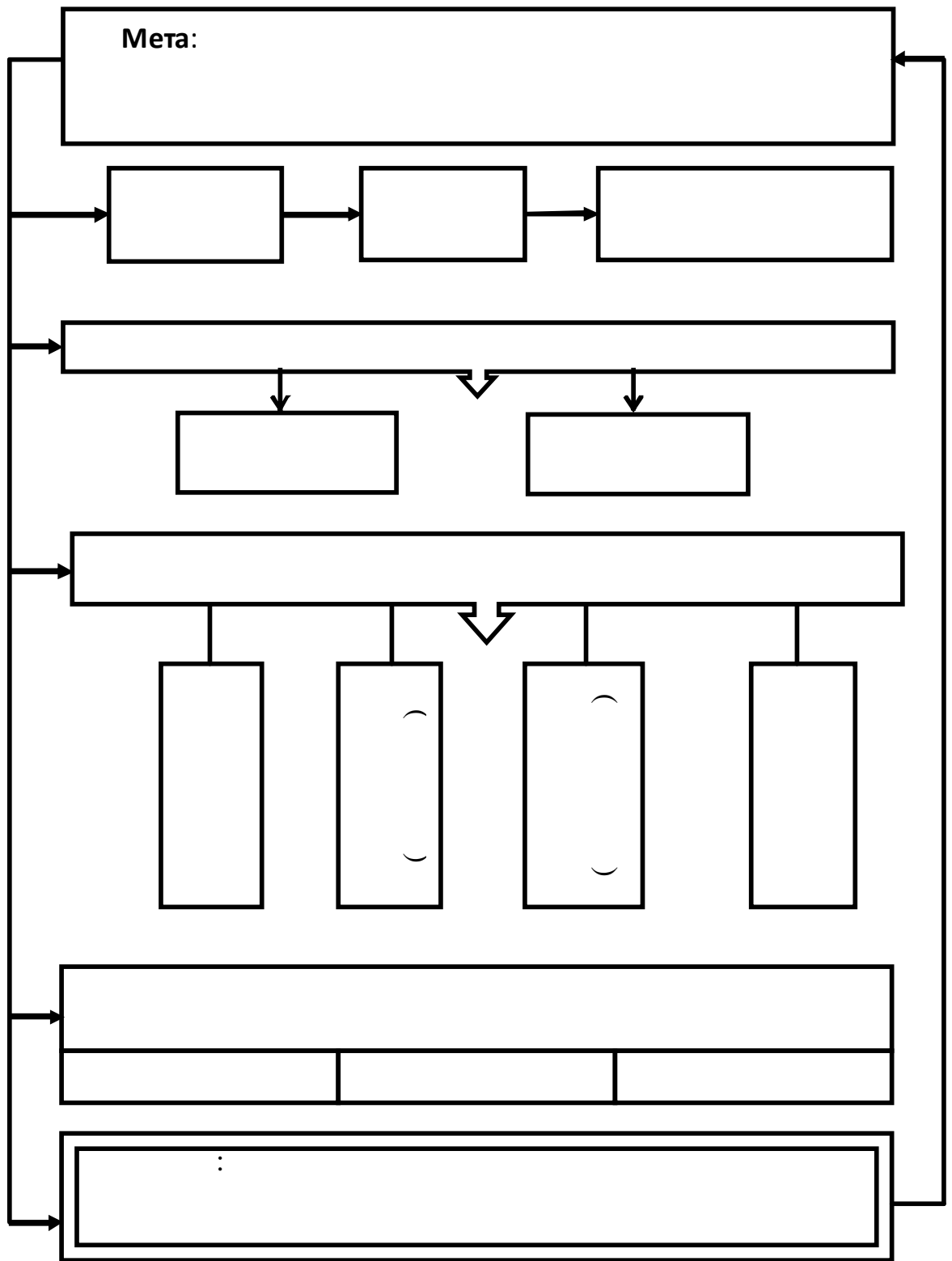
In this article, there are the methodical aspects of teaching disciplines for the provision of the first medical aid. They are needed in the preparation of future specialists. There are possible options for such training at the university. Such training solves the problem of certain content, gives the opportunity to acquire initial practical skills in providing first emergency medical assistance.

**Key words:** model, formation, readiness, provision of the first medical aid, professional activity.

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2. [ . 2009. – 472 .
3. 3–4 (1138),  
2016. . 139–147.
4. //
2011. – 90.
5. / . ; . – .  
, 2008. – 421 . – . – 386- 420
6. // .
- . – ., 2000.– .280-298
7. // . – ., 1990. –  
.19-26
8. " " . 19.01.2019, –  
2657-VIII, 2661-VIII  
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19>











72.            "            "            "            "
73.            "            "            "            "
74.            "            "            "            "
75.            "            "            "            "
76.            "            "            "            "
77.            "            "            "            "
78.            "            "            "            "
79.            "            "            "            "
80.            "            "            "            "
81.            "            "            "            "
82.            "            "            "            "
83.            "            "            "            "
84.            "            "            "            "