

MOSAIC STRUCTURE OF STEPPE PHYTOCENOSIS OF PLAIN CRIMEA AT VARIOUS ANTHROPOGENIC LOADS

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The article analyses the influence of various anthropogenic loads on steppe phytocenoses of plain Crimea, their variability and dynamic rearrangements. The patterns of both positive and negative effects of fires and grazing are revealed.

Our work was conducted for two years using standard geobotanical techniques. Uneven distribution of species communities within phytocenoses is due to a number of reasons, in relation to which the following types of mosaicism are distinguished: edaphotopic, episodic, cenobitic, clonal, zoogenic, anthropogenic and exogenous.

The elements of the mosaic and their composition serve as sensitive indicators reflecting both the form of influence of these factors and the adaptive capabilities of plants to them. It is the heterogeneity of the horizontal structure with the variability of the composition of microcenoses, their detection area and the variability of the number of mosaic elements that reveal the deep processes of species development, their adaptive capabilities to given centuries-old factors, under whose influence this type of vegetation was formed.

Keywords: horizontal structure, mosaic structure, burnt forest, grazing, padling load, microcenoses, micro-groups.

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