

and combating invasive species is regulated inconsistently by current legislation. Detailed research is needed to monitor the spread of invasive alien species in parks, which are particularly susceptible to climatogenic changes. Such changes create new niches and affect the functioning of ecosystems. It is important to consider the diverse use of renewable natural resources for various purposes, such as viewing forests not only as a source of timber, but also as a tool for climate formation, recreation, and social purposes. This is particularly important for protected areas.

Today, one of the main priorities in natural resource management is the implementation of effective and sustainable forestry practices in National Nature Parks (NNPs). These areas, characterized by unique flora and fauna, have been designated as protected areas to conserve and maintain their ecological, cultural, and recreational values. However, NNPs are also an important source of timber and other forest products that support local economies.

To ensure the long-term sustainability of forest resources in NNPs, it is essential to adopt sustainable forestry practices that integrate environmental, social, and economic considerations. These will maintain forest ecosystem functions, such as carbon storage, water regulation, and biodiversity conservation, while also ensuring the responsible use of forest resources for human needs [2].

In summary, the implementation of sustainable forestry practices is crucial for the preservation of natural ecosystems in NNPs. It is therefore essential to prioritize sustainable forest management as a key strategy for maintaining the ecological, economic, and social values of these protected areas.

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WOODEN ARCHITECTURE FOR A CARBON-NEUTRAL FUTURE

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The European Union is interested in becoming climate neutral by 2050. This requires the process of decarbonization in all sectors of the economy, and in particular construction sector plays a special role in it. Due to the fact that the

production of materials, especially concrete and steel, requires a huge amount of energy, the construction sector is responsible for 40% of CO₂ world's emissions. One needs to get rid of these building materials to fix this. They can be replaced with natural, renewable materials.

Wood has been used in architecture since ancient times and it is an ecologically versatile material. It provides additional protection for the environment as the raw material acts as a natural binder for the global warming greenhouse gases that cause global warming and thus as a carbon store. In addition, wood is a renewable and easily recyclable resource, which makes this material more attractive for construction than mineral-based materials. Computer-aided design programs and the use of high-tech construction and processing machines now allow accurate design calculations. These engineering capabilities minimize the use of materials while also opening up entirely new aesthetic capabilities. Architects have made significant strides and are actively helping to shape a carbon-neutral future.

In addition to environmental friendliness, wooden buildings have many more advantages.

- Wood is a good insulator and energy saver. Some building materials such as steel, inorganic materials expand when heated, which can weaken and collapse the structure. But when heated, wood dries out and actually becomes even harder. Also wood slowly transmits heat, which makes it a good insulator.

- Wood is strong and durable. One of the advantages of wood is its durability weight and safety. Wood can bend slightly that is a property which bricks don't have. It means if the foundation shift slightly, the wooden house can bend and move with it instead of cracking.

- Wood has a lot of mechanical and working properties. Wood, although light, has a remarkably high tensile strength. Also, the wood is good for processing, which is allowed to cut it in various ways, creating unique designs.

Recently, KOZ Architectes Company created Europe's largest wooden residential building in Strasbourg with a height of 11 floors. Also, its technical advantage is that this building can be built even in areas that are subject to seismic activity. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) was used as a material for the house. It is also being used for the construction of the Sawa Residential Tower in Rotterdam, designed by architects and planners of Mei. The building of 50 meters height has a stepped structure, which makes it possible to add green spaces on the terraces of each floor.

There are also smaller wooden projects, such as the wooden workstation from Hello Wood Studios, which is a small room that has the advantage of being quick to build. New wood processing technologies are also rapidly developing outside the city. Examples are a house in the Franconian Lake District by Nouri-Schellinger, a house and studio in Mellau by Jürgen Haller Architekten or an apartment building in Gümligen by Marazzi + Paul Architekten.

Wood is the key to moving towards a green, carbon-neutral future.

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URBAN UKRAINE

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Cities are key centers of spatial changes that spread to the surrounding territory of regions, states, continents. Some of them become epicenters of the spread of cultural innovations, focuses of concentration of new ideas, technologies, economic and social capital, migration of creative people and implement modern strategies for renewal and modernization of urban space. Others, on the contrary, as if stopping in time, preserve the characteristic features of the previous eras. In the process of interaction, cities form amazing combinations – constellations of networks and flows. Each city finds its niche in complex hierarchies and typologies. World cities and small working-class settlements, centers of constant business activity and seasonal resort villages, transport hubs and remote eco-towns, cities with mass housing blocks and constantly growing skyscrapers and local administrative centers that in some places even in the central part resemble rural settlements – they all form complex structure spatial frameworks of urban settlement. This is exactly what "urbanistic Ukraine" is – a set of cities and metropolitan regions, urban and suburban spaces, which are characterized not only by lists of demographic or economic indicators (population, manufactured industrial products, services provided, built housing or social infrastructure institutions), but also by their specific aura, color, perceived through their own associative images and stereotypes, which makes our research, oriented at multidimensionally revealing peculiarities of the above concept, so topical at present.

Urbanistic Ukraine is a phenomenon that does not lose its relevance. In the last decades, urban spaces of Central and Eastern Europe have undergone significant, sometimes dramatic or chaotic changes. How typical or specific are the processes occurring in Ukrainian cities? How are urban and suburban spaces changing? What awaits millionaire cities and very small urban settlements? Is there