

to their ecological function. Their decorative properties and low maintenance requirements have made them widely used in landscape design.

Spring ephemerals are characterized by high frost resistance, allowing them to be planted in alpine gardens and used in natural-style gardens, such as "Wild Gardens." Examples of spring ephemerals include the Common "Primrose Folium Primulae veris" and the Large-flowered Primrose "Primula macrocula Bunge", which exist in the wild. These ephemerals are best planted in the front of mixed borders. Their flowering period occurs in April-May, making them suitable for covering the stems of tulips with their blooms. It is also worth mentioning the Woodland Tulip "Tulipa sylvestris", which fits well into the main idea of a rock garden or overall garden design. In the wild, this plant grows in oak forests, shrubs, limestone, and chalk outcrops, as well as on sands in the southern forest steppe. This plant is well-adapted to harsh climatic conditions, making it an excellent choice for use in gardens of various styles and regions.

To sum up, the combination of aesthetic beauty and ecological benefits of spring ephemerals makes them an integral part of any garden. The older the garden, the more harmonious and beautiful it becomes, transforming into a source of tranquility and inspiration.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

VOLODYMYR KHALIN, student

OLGA S. LOMAKINA, Senior Teacher, Scientific Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

The organization of environmental policy within the activities of public associations is an important aspect of societal development that is becoming increasingly relevant. Public associations play a key role in shaping environmental awareness, implementing environmental protection initiatives, and introducing sustainable ecological practices. They not only respond to environmental challenges but also actively contribute to their prevention by utilizing their own resources and engaging international partners and state institutions.

One of the most vivid examples of public engagement in environmental policy is the work of volunteer organizations that implement comprehensive approaches to minimizing the negative impact of human activities on the environment. They conduct awareness campaigns among the population, educate young people about environmentally responsible behavior, and cultivate a culture of resource conservation. An important aspect of such associations' activities is their interaction with local authorities, which allows them to influence environmental policies at the regional level and introduce tangible societal changes.

Within the structure of public associations engaged in environmental policy, specialized divisions play a crucial role. These divisions are responsible for

ecological initiatives and overseeing the implementation of environmental standards. They monitor the ecological situation, develop strategies to reduce environmental impact, and promote the introduction of environmentally safe technologies in daily activities. For example, volunteer organizations can optimize logistics routes, introduce waste separation programs, use environmentally friendly materials, and reduce energy consumption. Additionally, they participate in public hearings, where they propose their own solutions for preserving natural resources and improving the ecological situation in the region.

One of the main directions of environmental policy within public associations is combating waste accumulation. The use of packaging materials, the transportation of humanitarian aid, and the operations of volunteer organizations inevitably lead to the formation of large amounts of waste. However, thanks to ecological strategies, this issue can be significantly minimized. Waste sorting, recycling, and the use of reusable packaging materials help reduce pollution and lessen the negative impact on ecosystems. Moreover, environmental organizations actively work on developing programs to reduce plastic use, introduce biodegradable materials, and create environmental monitoring systems that allow them to track the impact of activities on the environment.

Public associations are also actively engaged in environmental restoration, including eliminating the consequences of military actions, clearing areas of construction debris, planting trees, and restoring natural ecosystems. Such initiatives not only improve the ecological situation but also have a social effect, as they involve the community in active participation in environmental restoration processes. It is important to note that the environmental policy of public associations is comprehensive, encompassing both educational programs and practical measures aimed at sustainable societal development. Particular attention should be given to the development of environmental education among youth, as the future generation bears the responsibility for preserving the planet.

Collaboration with international organizations and governmental institutions plays a significant role in the implementation of environmental policies. Joint projects allow for additional resources to be attracted for financing ecological initiatives, expanding the scale of activities, and introducing modern environmental protection technologies. Cooperation with scientific institutions contributes to the development of effective ecological strategies, while partnerships with businesses facilitate the introduction of environmental standards into production processes. An essential aspect is the participation of public associations in international conferences aimed at finding global solutions to environmental problems.

Thus, public associations are key participants in environmental policy, contributing to sustainable development and environmental preservation. Their activities encompass a wide range of measures, from ecological education to the practical implementation of projects related to waste utilization, resource optimization, and ecosystem protection. By combining informational campaigns, practical initiatives, and collaboration with various societal sectors, public associations create effective environmental policy mechanisms that positively

impact the environment and the quality of life for future generations. Additionally, such associations serve as social platforms where citizens, government representatives, and businesses interact to develop and implement comprehensive ecological programs.

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REVITALIZATION AS A METHOD OF BALANCING ARCHITECTURE IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING MODERN TIME

MARIIA KLYMENKO, student

NATALIA V. PLOTNIKOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

ALINA O. RUDENKO, Senior Teacher, PhD in Architecture, Scientific Adviser
O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

First, let's analyze what rapid change is, because it is the basis of the relevance of this topic. Today is a very difficult time for the country, because there is a war. Due to daily shelling, buildings, infrastructure, valuable historical objects are being destroyed, and ordinary life is being disrupted. But looking into the future, the country is waiting for large-scale restorations, which will activate many architectural minds with different approaches. In addition, the factor of architectural degradation in the urban environment, which is very widespread today due to the large number of abandoned industrial zones – «black holes», also deserves mention. Over the past decades, the format of economic activity has changed, many industries have run out of space and do not require a large territory, as before, while cities are beginning to lack it. The development and inclusion of such a site into the fabric of the city can save enormous territorial potential.

Regarding the balance, the term revitalization will reveal the idea. In the context of urbanism, it is the process of recreating and revitalizing urban space, the main principle is to reveal new possibilities of old territories and buildings. Revitalization balances between architecture, history, sociology, so the past, present and future collide.

The concept of urban revitalization originated in England in the 19th century, as a reaction to the unsanitary and cramped conditions in cities that accompanied industrialization and urbanization. In parallel with Britain, the demand for revitalization also appeared in France, where in 1853 Baron Georges Eugène Haussmann was hired to redevelop Paris. Today, the concept of revitalization is the transformation of urban space objects that have lost their original function due to