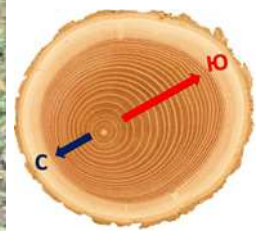




Each stump is unique. Trees were cut down for safety reasons. And most of these stumps could count the annual rings, the bark was preserved. Black and red forest ants were found on all stumps, under the bark of stumps we found: slugs, insect pupae, ground beetles, in two very destroyed stumps of roundworms - nematodes, as well as traces of many bark beetles and mushrooms and their mycelium. In the park, stumps are not completely destroyed, since animals that destroy wood are partially pickled in the spring, when ticks are treated, and also because leaf litter, the main food for saprophytes, is partially removed. On old stumps you can find mosses and

lichens as producers.

In any ecosystem, pasture and detrital food chains can be distinguished, but the stump is a unique ecosystem in which there is almost no pasture chain at all, but here you can see a fine line between parasites and saprophytes: if the fungus settles on a living tree, it is a parasite, but if it is saprophyte on a stump.



We can say that the stump biocenosis is one of the types of ecosystems with their own established groupings of plants, animals, fungi and bacteria.

The stump represents the diversity of wildlife, and thanks to the old stumps, we can get acquainted with the species composition of the flora and fauna of our region.