

Никитский ботанический сад.
Nikitsky Botanical Garden



Работу выполнил
Студент 1 курса
Группы ЭЭ-118
Тарсуков Владимир

Nikitsky Botanical garden (officially the Federal state budgetary institution of science "Order of the red banner of Labor Nikitsky Botanical garden — national scientific center of the Russian Academy of Sciences")-a comprehensive research institution, leading work on fruit and botany. In the Russian Empire "Imperial Nikitsky Botanical garden" was a state institution, in Soviet times was subordinated to VASHNIL, and after the collapse of the USSR until March 18, 2014 was part of the National Academy of agrarian Sciences of Ukraine. From January 4 to December 2015 as A state budgetary institution of the Republic of Crimea "Order of the red banner of labor Nikitsky Botanical garden-national research center" subordinated to the Ministry of agriculture. Located on the southern coast of Crimea between the village of Nikita and the Black sea. As a specially protected natural area, in the Russian Federation, which controls the disputed territory of Crimea, Nikitsky Botanical garden is a Botanical garden of the Republic of Crimea of regional importance, and in Ukraine-a Botanical garden of national importance.



Landmark

Nikitskiy botanical garden



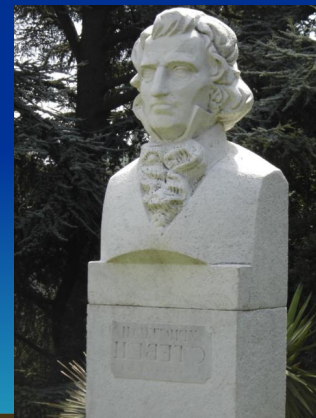
История History

Основание. XIX век

In June 1811 in St. Petersburg, Emperor Alexander I signed a "Decree on the establishment of the Imperial state Botanical garden in the Crimea", in which he allowed to arrange a state garden in the "midday part of the Crimea", allocating up to 10 000 rubles annually. The decree was issued at the request of the Kherson military Governor Duke Emmanuel Osipovich de Richelieu, who then ruled the Novorossiysk territory. The Richelieu initiative was developed with the support of the 29-year-old count Mikhail Vorontsov, close to the Emperor, and with the assistance of the chief inspector for sericulture of the South of Russia biberstein — an outstanding German botanist who served in Russia for almost twenty years.

In March 1812, on the recommendation of Richelieu and biberstein, the famous scientist-naturalist, assistant and student of biberstein, 31-year-old Christian Steven, was appointed to the post of Director of the "Imperial Tauride state Botanical garden" established on the southern coast of Crimea. It was he who organized the Botanical garden as the first experimental garden institution in the South of Russia. According to Christian Steven, this institution had to make a vast nursery of all useful and ornamental plants in southern Europe, to spread them in the Crimea. In September 1812, the first landings were carried out.

Христиан Стевен



Стевен, Христиан Христианович
Steven Christian Khristianovich

Christian Khristianovich Steven (him. Christian von Steven, 19 [30] January 1781, Friedrichsgam, Vyborg province (now Hamina, Finland — - 18 (30) April 1863, Simferopol) - Russian botanist of Swedish origin, doctor of medicine, gardener and entomologist, founder and first Director of the Nikitsky garden in Crimea , real state Councilor.

Бюст Х. Х. Стивена в Никитском ботаническом саду



Богиня Флора на фоне

итальянской сосны



Бассейн перед административным

зданием НЕС



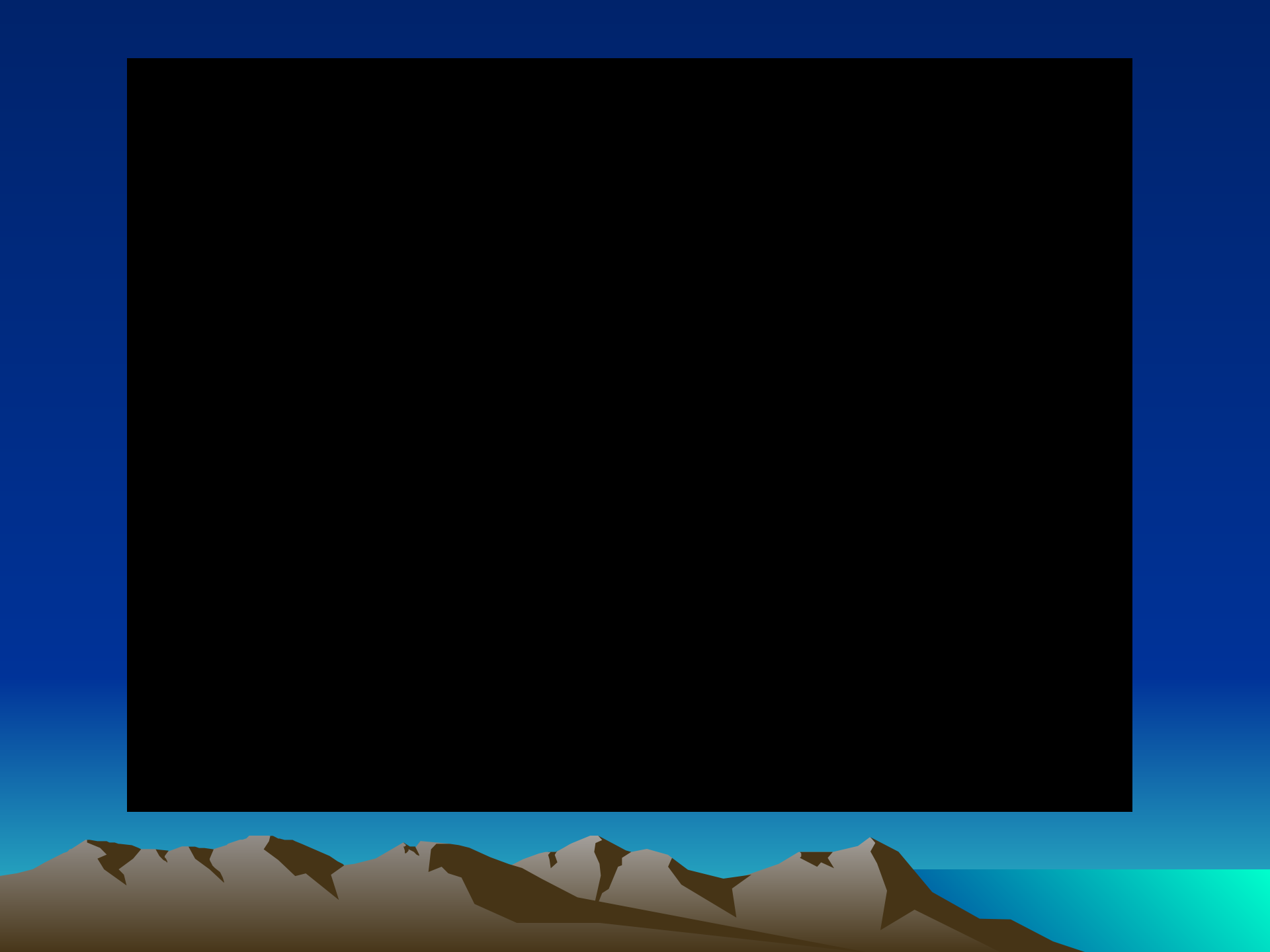
Бюсты Ленина и Молотова возле бамбуковой рощи



Бамбуковая роща

Никитского ботанического сада





Botanical garden is engaged in the cultivation of roses, and when the productive directorship Gartvis they have already crossed the trend of the fashion of the time selection. Many tourists do not even think that some types of roses were obtained by breeders here, botanists of the Imperial garden, and in the distant nineteenth century. But not only roses to adorn their blooms have a wonderful Botanical garden. All summer blooming oleanders, lavender lights up in June, attracts an enthusiastic look blooming bougainvillea. August in the Nikitsky

Botanical garden is held under the sign of flowering Cannes, varieties of which are more than fifty. There are Cannes pale colors, but more often they are aggressively bright, on their high stems visible from afar. When the time comes, many exotic plants bear fruit, plunging visitors into amazement Nikitsky Botanical garden. For example, paper mulberry (brussonetiya) with its green fruits, similar to the fruits of maclura and red inflorescences, a rare hawthorn, whose fruits are unusually yellow, berries resembling cherry on a plant with Laurel leaves – Laurel, persimmon, figs, jujube, feijoa and many other representatives of the exotic heat-loving garden flora. It is impossible to describe the diversity of the flora of the Nikitsky Botanical garden. Two hundred years, and it is so much the garden was in 2012, its collection is rich, despite all the vicissitudes of wars and upheavals of the last century. Now the garden looks young again thanks to the annual renewal of its flora. And all year round the gates of the Nikitsky Botanical garden are open to visitors.

