

FEATURES OF CREATION AND CURRENT STATE OF THE TERESHCHENKO FAMILY PALACE AND PARK COMPLEXES IN ZHYTOMYR REGION, UKRAINE

Fedir F. Markov^{1*} and Ivan P. Terelya²

¹Faculty of Forestry, Zhytomyr National Agroecological University, 7, Stary Blvd, Zhytomyr, 10008, Ukraine. *E-mail: markovfedir1987@gmail.com

²Institute of Forestry and Park Gardening, Ukrainian National Forestry University, 19, Pryrodna St., 79057 Lviv, Ukraine. E-mail: I.Terelya@gmail.com

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the experience of Tereshchenko family palace and park complexes' creation. The current state of parkland and its structure is examined with historical, landscape, taxonomic and aesthetic perspective. In the article, the authors defined the prospects for further studies of old parks.

Key words: aesthetic evaluation, degradation, dendroflora, geobotanical region, type of park landscape.

Introduction

Tereshchenko's family left a significant mark in the history of Ukraine. The Tereshchenko's family members have achieved prominence not only in Ukraine, but also in the world as businessmen, entrepreneurs, landowners, and philanthropists, beginning in the 18th century. The family has Cossack roots and comes from the city of Hlukhiv (now Sumy region), the former residence of the Hetmans of Left-bank Ukraine (Kovalinskiy 1998).

The founder of the line was Artem Tereshchenko (b 1794, d 1873), who made a fortune during the Crimean War (1853–1856) by supplying the army with bread and boat timber and then turned to sugar refining and other manufacturing industries. After the agrarian reform of 1861

he and his sons, Mykola, Fedir, and Semen, accumulated estates in Ukraine and Russia. By the turn of the century, they owned 153,000 ha and were among the largest landowners in the Russian Empire. In 1911–1912 they also owned 10 large sugar refineries. Mykola Tereshchenko (b 1820, d 1903) and his sons, Ivan and Olexander Tereshchenko, were well-known patrons of the arts; Mykola was a financial supporter of the Kyiv and Hlukhiv art museums, and Ivan supported the Kyiv Drawing School. Mykola's collections later formed the basis of the Ukrainian and Russian art museums in Kyiv (see Kyiv National Museum of Russian Art). Mykola's grandson, Mykhailo Tereshchenko (b 1888, d 1956), was a prominent figure in Russian politics. He was a member of the Fourth State Duma, chairman of the War

Industry Committee in Kyiv (1915–1917), minister of finance (March–May 1917) and of foreign affairs (May–October 1917) in the Provisional Government, and a participant in negotiations with the Central Rada. After the October Revolution in 1917 he emigrated to Monaco (Canadian institute of Ukrainian studies 2001).

In 1870, Mykola, Fedir (b 1832, d 1894), and Semen Tereshchenko (b 1839, d 1893) founded the 'Association of beet sugar and refineries factories of Tereshchenko brothers'. About 80 % of the profits were transferred to the charity fund 'Tereshchenko', which was involved in the construction of hospitals, schools, churches, etc. (Kovalinskiy V. 2003). The motto of their family crest was 'Aspiring for the common good' (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Coat of arms of the Tereshchenko family.

It is impossible to describe in one article the significant contribution of this great family in the development of Ukraine and Russia in the early twentieth century. The main purpose of the publication is to study the history and current state of Tereshchenko family palace and park complexes, some of which have been preserved to the present day. These are parks, mon-

uments of landscape architecture, Andrushivskiy, Chervonskiy, Turchinovskiy, 'Yulino' and the least preserved palace in the village of Denyshi in Zhytomyr district.

According to Kuznetsov and Klimenko (2003), the problem of the restoration of old parks in Ukraine has historical, biological, landscape and social aspects. The biological aspect of the restoration of parks deserves attention. A considerable number of works are devoted to the landscape evaluation of parklands (Antipov et al. 1985, Bondar and Absinova 1982, Goranov et al. 1958, Gostev and Yuskevich 1991, Antipov et al. 2002) and, at the same time, insufficient attention was devoted to biological researches of park groups. Such investigations were started at the National Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine by Rubtsov (1956, 1979) and then continued in the departments of dendrology and park science (Klymenko 2009, 2010, 2012; Kuznetsov and Bagatskaya 2011). Changes in park crop phytocoenoses are associated with biological age-related changes in tree plants and intensive anthropogenic interference or its complete absence (Kuznetsov and Klimenko 2003).

According to Klymenko (2012), when developing conceptual approaches to the reconstruction of parks created on the basis of indigenous vegetation, the comparative phytocoenic method should be used, that is, to compare taxonomic composition and quantitative participation in planting of park-type species in the surveyed area with such indicators in indigenous undamaged planting, which is in a similar type of forest vegetation.

Using the experience of our colleagues in this article, we explore the process of transformation of palaces and park complexes over time without the professional care of specialists in landscape archi-

ture. To achieve the goal of the work we studied the historical analysis of the creation of objects detected features of dendroflora, and investigated the dominant structure of parklands. Also, we researched the landscape structure of parks and conducted an aesthetic, architectural and planning assessment of park ensembles.

Material and Methods

During the work on the publication, we used various materials, which were not included in references: historical information and scheme of the parks from organizations, which use the objects nowadays. To achieve the purpose of the paper, we needed to determine the taxonomic composition of dendroflora. We studied species composition of trees and shrubs by route method. At the same time determining the current health status of the trees using a scale of Sanitary Rules (Sanitary rules ... 2016): 1 – healthy trees, 2 – weakened, 3 – very weak, 4 – dried, 5 – fresh deadwood, 6 – old deadwood.

Aesthetic appreciation of the parkland areas was carried out by classification of Kucheryaviy (2008, 2017), which includes phytocoenotic and emotional scales. The phytocoenotic scale is characterized by following indicators: forest site, the moisture content of the soil, the shape of the ground, storeyed structure, density of undergrowth, floristic composition of forest floor, the age of trees, scoop and soil trampling, lesions and plant diseases. Emotion scale includes valuation of the plant community, structure and age of phytocoenosis, taint and feeling of suddenness. For greater convenience, arithmetic meanings are grouped into three classes of aesthetic value.

Landscapes analysed for classification of Rubtsov (1956, 1979) are allocated into 6 types: forest, park, meadow, garden, alpine and regular. He said that landscape is a specially arranged in gardens and parks interconnected systems of vegetation, topography, soil, water and engineering structures that are designed to ensure people certain sanitary conditions, to create the best environment for a particular type of recreation and to provide people the same emotional response. This classification allows us to carry out, in different types of landscapes, certain measures to optimize them. Forest type of landscape is characterized by the high crown closure of plantations (0.7–1.0) and large areas. The forest-meadow landscapes, which consist of open meadow spaces with picturesque groups of trees, are park landscapes. Trees and shrubs in this type of landscape are represented by large groves, groups and individual plants. The meadow type of the landscape is characterized by the presence on the banks of rivers and reservoirs of individual specimens of moisture-loving trees and the increase in grassy high-growth and broad-leaved grass.

The planned composition of the parks was determined by Simonds (1965).

Results and Discussion

First of all, we decided to describe the historical features of park complexes, and after that, we will provide information about their current state.

Mykola Tereshchenko worked and lived almost all the time in Kyiv, and Semen – in Moscow. In Zhytomyr region, Fedir was the biggest landowner. He had the manor in Adrushivka.

His daughter Nadiya Mouravieff-Ap-

ostol (b 1887, d 1967) lived in the village Denyshi near Zhytomyr. Unfortunately, her palace was destroyed and robbed after the revolution in 1917. Today this territory hasn't a status of Nature Reserve

Fund like the other four parks. Besides, we don't even know the boundaries of the estate. That's why we present only the current state of the palace, not parklands, as in other parks (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. The current state of the estate in the village Denyshi.
(co-ordinates 50°12'19.03"N, 28°24'44.29"E)

The palace was built in 1910–1911 by architect P. Holandskyi using advanced architectural and construction techniques. During construction, builders used concrete, figured elements made with plaster on brick. Holandskyi also took part in the creation and planning of the park in the village Denyshi. Unfortunately, today we haven't information about the features of this park, which species of trees and bushes were planted, which was the architectural and planning structure of park, etc.

Figure 2 shows that the palace is almost completely destroyed today. The territory near the building belongs to Teterevska

rural territorial communities. The palace is not protected; it is freely accessible.

Estates of Fedor Tereshchenko (in Andrushivka), his son Fedor F. Tereshchenko (in v. Chervone) and his daughter Natalia Uvarova (in v. Turchynivka) are parks, monuments of landscape architecture. They belong to the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine and are protected by law.

The Palace of Fedir Tereshchenko in Andrushivka (Fig. 3) is the embodiment of the French Neo-Renaissance style, park-palace ensemble with front entrance gate.

This palace is a true monument of



Fig. 3. Fedir Tereshchenko's palace today.
(co-ordinates 50°00'58.43"N, 29°01'24.64"E)

architecture of the 19th century. It's a two-storey building made of brick, asymmetrical in its volume. The Tereshchenko family bought the castle in 1848 from Bierzynski Princes. The palace has a park, which is preserved until today, with ancient oaks, cedar, and the only and one of a kind cork oak tree.

The palace of Fedir F. Tereshchenko in v. Chervone is made in Victorian Gothic style and stands out from the other buildings of the neighbourhood (figs 4 and 5).

This palace was built by Polish officer Adolf Grokholsky. He was married twice, but neither marriage brought him a heir, so the palace went to his second wife, who sold the castle and the village together to Mykola Tereshchenko. He presented the

palace to Fedir Tereshchenko. The palace was inherited by his son Fedir, who gave the building even more spectacular appearance that we can observe today. He reconstructed the palace, made the tower below the second tier, and added a portico with a balcony facing the main tower, giving it a gothic look. Also, Fedir made a reconstruction of the parklands. The palace preserved a cast-iron fountain, beautiful tower, many Gothic elements.

In 1889 Fedir Tereshenko began building the palace in the v. Turchynivka. After his death in 1894, his daughter Natalia has completed the construction of the palace in 1900. The palace was built in Renaissance style. Unfortunately, we do not know the name of the architect. Now



Fig. 4. The current state of the estate in the village Chervone.
(co-ordinates 49°57'27.06"N, 28°52'50.31"E)

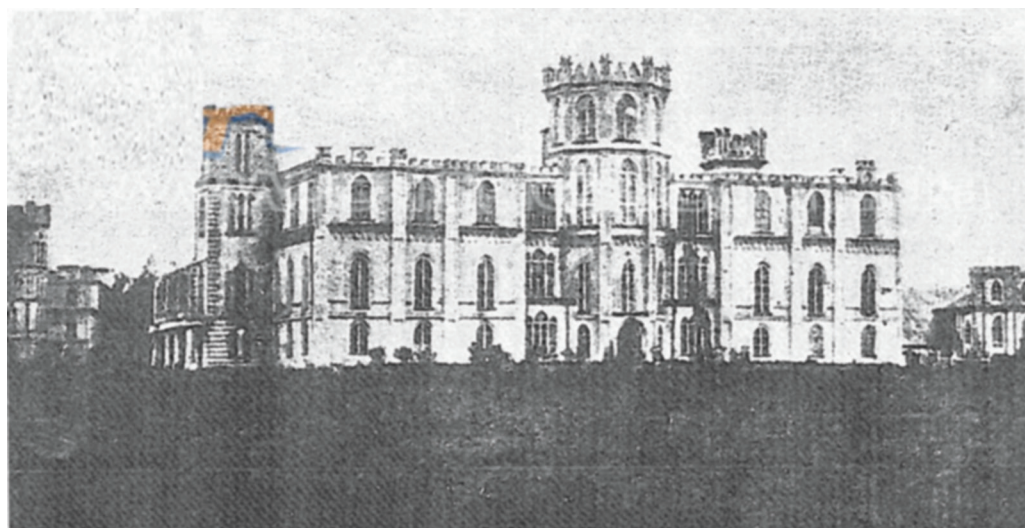


Fig. 5. The estate in the village Chervone in 1914.

the area of the park and the palace itself are professional technical school number

30 (Fig. 6). That's why the building is well preserved.



Fig. 6. Natalia Uvarova palace today.

(co-ordinates 50°01'44.57"N, 28°15'42.90"E)

The park around the palace was renovated by architects who were invited by Natalia from Europe. She even planted trees by herself. The basis of the parklands were indigenous oak and pine forests.

Since the sixteenth century, the lands east of the village Potapovychi Ovruch district were owned by the Baranowski family who were part of the Ukrainian aristocracy. In the early twentieth century, the son of Mykola Tereshchenko Alexander bought the land for his lover Julia. He decided to create the park and invited architects and gardeners from Italy. They planned the construction of buildings in

baroque style, planted a lot of rare species (Fig. 7).

After the revolution in 1917, the Soviet authorities nationalized the territory of the park and created a farm of fruit trees 'Yulino'. Unfortunately, plantings laid by gardeners were almost completely destroyed, leaving only some areas of primary parklands, an alley with *Picea abies* (L.) Karst and *Populus alba* L. (Fig. 8). Today the park is a territory of the professional technical school number 35.

After historical analysis of estates creation, we have to describe the features of the territory and planting of parks (Table 1).



Fig. 7. The current state of the estate 'Yulino'.
(co-ordinates 51°13'45.69"N, 28°47'07.04"E)



Fig. 8. Alley with *Picea abies* (L.) Karst and *Populus alba* L. (nowadays).

Table 1. Territory distribution of the parks area.

Park, location	Total area, ha/%	Area type, ha/%					
		green area	buildings	footpaths	lakes	sports grounds	others [*]
'Yulino' (village Potapovich	<u>25.0</u>	<u>13.21</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>9.07</u> ¹
Ovruch district)	100	52,8	1,2	4,1	5,6	0,00	36,3
Andrushivskiy (v. Andrushivka)	<u>9.38</u>	<u>8.61</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.61</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	100	91,8	0,5	6,5	1,2	0,00	0,00
Turchynivskiy (v. Turchynivka	<u>11.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u> ²
Chudnivskiy district)	100	54,5	1,8	5,5	21,9	9,1	7,2
Chervonskiy (v. Chervone	<u>36.0</u>	<u>33.07</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>1.71</u>	<u>0.71</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Andrushivskiy district)	100	91,7	0,5	4,8	2,0	1,0	0,00

Note: 1 – tillage, grasslands; 2 – tillage, grasslands, houses.

Green area dominates in all parks. A large area in park 'Yulino' are tillage and grasslands because this territory is used like an educational farm for students.

There is such a situation in Turchynivskiy park (Fig. 9). Green area is the most important area type for our research because parklands are the basis of the parks.



Fig. 9. Grasslands in Turchynivskiy park.

Next step of our investigation is an analysis of dendroflora of parklands. In the inventory, we have identified 47 spe-

cies of trees and shrubs. Maximum species are growing in the Turchynivskiy park (Table 2).

Table 2. Structure of dendroflora of the parks.

Park	Systematic unit			
	families	genera	species	varieties, hybrids
'Yulino'	13	21	24	1
Andrushivskiy	10	20	23	1
Turchynivskiy	14	23	34	—
Chervonskiy	15	22	26	1

Picea abies (L.) Karst., *Acer negundo* L., *Acer platanoides* L., *Betula pendula* L., *Carpinus betulus* L., *Malus domestica* Borkh., *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* Planch., *Pyrus communis* L., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., *Sambucus nigra* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill. grow in all parks. They are the most widespread species in the parks. *Quercus suber* L. grows only in Andrushivskiy park. *Acer tataricum* L., *Armeniaca vulgaris* Mill., *Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench., *Cerasus vulgaris* Mill., *Gleditschia triacanthos* L., *Juglans nigra* L. grow only in Chervonskiy park. *Pinus nigra* Arn., *Morus nigra* L., *Padus serotina* (Ehrh.) Agardh, *Robinia pseudoacacia* v. *Decaisneana* grow only in Turchynivskiy park. *Lonicera caerulea* L., which is included in the IUCN Red List, grows only in park 'Yulino'.

It is very important to explore the dominant structure of parklands because parks of XVIII–XIX centuries are usually created from indigenous forests. They spent felling some trees, eliminating clutter, paved paths, creating lakes and so on. So for short time owners of estates got a beau-

tiful park.

The analysis of the dominant structure of parklands today shows us phytocoenosis changes (Table 3). The plants communities with indigenous species are very important for landscape originality of parks.

The former dominant species *Pinus sylvestris* L., *Quercus robur* L. and *Carpinus betulus* L. (Barbarych 1977) are absent today. *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill. and *Acer platanoides* L. occupy a lot of the parklands area. In our view, a major problem for the plantations is an area where there are no dominant species.

Thus, for the areas of research parks, which were created on the basis of natural vegetation or artificial, but using dominant species of native forests and their satellites, is characterized by phytocoenosis degradation. It is most dangerous for plantations of old parks because of the replacement threat of plantings with subsidiary crop.

It is very important to determine the landscape structure of the parks for the restoration work in old parks (Table 4).

Table 3. Comparing current state of parks planting with indigenous plantings.

Park	former dominant	Green area, ha/%							no dominant species	garden	lawn, meadows	alleys
		<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	<i>Betula pendula</i>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>			
'Yulino'	Ps	–	–	–	<u>3.22</u> 24,4	–	<u>1.57</u> 11,8	<u>4.33</u> 32,7	<u>1.23</u> 9,3	<u>0.77</u> 5,8	<u>1.58</u> 11,9	–
												<u>0.53</u> 4,0
Andrushivskiy	Qr,	<u>2.45</u>	<u>1.16</u>	–	–	<u>2.28</u>	–	–	–	<u>2.07</u>	–	<u>1.32</u>
	Cb	26,1	12,4	–	–	24,3	–	–	–	22,0	–	14,1
Turchynivskiy	Qr,	<u>4.55</u>	–	<u>1.11</u>	–	–	–	<u>0.22</u>	–	–	–	<u>0.13</u>
	Cb	75,8	–	18,4	–	–	–	3,7	–	–	–	2,1
Chervonskiy	Qr,	<u>2.89</u>	<u>4.13</u>	<u>1.26</u>	–	<u>2.49</u>	–	–	<u>13.33</u>	<u>6.58</u>	<u>0.72</u>	<u>1.33</u>
	Cb	8,7	12,5	3,8	–	7,5	–	–	40,3	19,9	2,2	4,0
												<u>0.34</u> 1,0

Legend: Ps – *Pinus sylvestris*, Qr – *Quercus robur*, Cb – *Carpinus betulus*.

Table 4. Distribution of the types of landscapes at parks.

Park	Total area, ha	Type of landscape's area, ha/%					
		Forest	Park	Meadow	Garden	Alpine	Regular
'Yulino'	25,0	<u>4.13</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>15.91</u>	<u>1.58</u>	–	<u>0.78</u>
		16,5	10,4	63,7	6,3	–	3,1
Andrushivskiy	9,38	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.91</u>	<u>1.32</u>	–	–	<u>0.15</u>
		<u>21.3</u>	63,00	14,1	–	–	1,6
Turchynivskiy	11,0	<u>3.27</u>	<u>6.05</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>0.32</u>	–	<u>0.33</u>
		29,7	55,0	9,4	2,9	–	3,0
Chervonskiy	36,0	<u>28.97</u>	<u>2.96</u>	<u>3.77</u>	<u>0.30</u>	–	–
		80,5	8,2	10,5	0,8	–	–

A lot of 'Yulino' park area is a meadow because the territory is used as an educational facility for students of professional technical school number 35 (Fig. 10).

The park type of landscape is dominated in Turchynivskiy and Andrushivskiy parks (more than 50 % of parks area). Forest type of landscape is dominated in

Chervonskiy park. In ancient parks it is advisable to increase the share of park type by reducing the types of forest and meadow landscape. This can be done by holding landscape cutting and planting trees and shrubs.

Aesthetic evaluation scale (Table 5) conducted by Kucheryaviy (2008).



Fig. 10. Plowed field in 'Yulino' park, resulting in lost integrity of the park composition.

Table 5. Aesthetic evaluation of parks.

Park	Assessment of signs, GPA			Class aesthetic value
	phytocoenotic scale	emotional scale	grade point average	
'Yulino'	1,88	1,99	1,94	III
Andrushivskiy	2,1	2,3	2,2	II
Turchynivskiy	1,89	1,86	1,88	III
Chervonskiy	1,92	1,89	1,91	III

From data tab 5.3 it is evident that parks have the lowest class of aesthetic assessment – III, only Andrushivskiy Park – II class. Certain sections of the Chervonskiy and Turchynivskiy parks have a second class of aesthetic value, but most of the territories are represented by the third class. This is due to the fact that the maintenance of the research objects of the

nature reserve fund is not carried out, the plantations have a high degree of clutter, there are signs of consolidation of the soil, some areas of the parks have high availability of plantations, low level of illumination of the submarine space and there is no depth of perspective. Most parcels in the parks have a simple shape, growth and underbrush are poor. When designing

reconstruction projects, it is important, first of all, to eliminate the above mentioned disadvantages, thereby enhancing the class of aesthetic value of parks.

To determine the architectural and planning features of the research objects, the following characteristics were used:

the presence of the palace, the planning of the object, the type of compositional scheme and the percentage of track-path network from the total area (Table 6). These indicators are important for the adoption of project solutions for the reconstruction of parks in the future.

Table 6. Architectural and planning features of parks.

Park	Palace	Planning	Type of compositional scheme	Footpaths, %
'Yulino'	saved	regular	axis	4,1
Andrushivskiy	saved	compounded	beam	6,1
Turchynivskiy	saved	compounded	beam	5,5
Chervonskiy	not saved	compounded	beam + stellate	4,8

According to Table 6, palaces were built in four parks. Presently the palace ensembles have been preserved in Turchinovskiy and Chervonskiy parks due to the fact that there was an agricultural technical school in the first time, and in the second there was a vocational school in Soviet times (now a Ukrainian Orthodox congregation's monastery). Despite of this, the present condition of the palace in the village of Chervone urgently needs reconstruction and restoration.

Most objects have mixed planning, which combines elements of regular and landscape. Regular planning is represented by alleys and row landings, various architectural buildings. As it was established by the historical certificate about the tract 'Julino', the park had regular planning, now only alleyways from *Populus alba* and *Picea abies* have been preserved. Most *Populus alba* trees are dead and are in ruins.

The compositional scheme in the research parks is represented mainly by the beam in combination with the axial and star types. The percentage of track and path network is different, its largest indi-

cators are characteristic of the park Andrushivskiy and Turchynivskiy.

Conclusions

After conducting our research, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. The Tereshchenko family made a significant contribution to the development of landscape gardening in Zhytomyr region at the beginning of the 20th century, involving the laying and reconstruction of parks of the best European architects, planting introduced and acclimatized wood and shrubs, building palace complexes, placing fountains and sculptures in ancient and Renaissance styles.

2. The former dominant species *Pinus sylvestris* L., *Quercus robur* L. and *Carpinus betulus* L. are absent today. *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill. and *Acer platanoides* L. occupy a lot of the park-lands area.

3. Areas of research parks, which were created on the basis of natural vegetation or artificial, but using dominant species of native forests and their satellites, are char-

acterized by phytocoenosis degradation.

4. In ancient parks it is advisable to increase the share of park type by reducing the types of forest and meadow landscape. This can be done by holding landscape cutting and planting trees and shrubs.

5. The maintenance of the research objects is not carried out, the plantations have a high degree of clutter, there are signs of consolidation of the soil, some areas of the parks have high availability of plantations, low level of illumination of the submarine space and there is no depth of perspective. Most parcels in the parks have a simple shape, growth and underbrush are poor.

6. Subsequent studies should focus on the functional zoning of parks and the restoration of their landscape structure.

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