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**L.G. RAMENSKY'S METHODS USING IN THE GEO-BOTHANIC  
RESEARCHES FOR THE NEED OF COLLECTIVE EXPERIMENTAL  
CASE IN UKRAINIAN SSR AND USSR (1935–1936)**

**Summary**

The article analyzes the state of geo-botanical research for the needs of the collective experimental case during its activity by means of historical-scientific analysis.

The houses-laboratories, as experimental leaders in the collective farms, carried out a number of important issues for the development of agrarian science and the practice of production tasks, including the conduct of geo-botanical researches. Of course, the urgent tasks of a scientific nature were solved by the collective farmers in close connection and led by research institutions and leading branch scientists.

More important geo-botanical researches were acquired after the adoption on December 5, 1936, new constitution by the Extraordinary VIII All-Union Congress of Soviets, where one of the tasks was to determine the scientific examination of vegetation of meadows.

It is found out, that the results of geo-botanical research in the methodology proposed by the outstanding botanist, ecologist, geographer and Doctor of Biological Sciences Leontii Grigorovich Ramensky (1884–1953) in 1935–1936 in the Moscow region, can use as the basis for mass geo-botanical research. The methodology of conducting geo-botanical researches with participation of collective farmers, teachers, ethnologists and other workers was studied.

Conducting geo-botanical researches for L.G. Ramensky included compulsory components, namely: 1) general requirements for any geo-botanical work; 2) the tasks of conducting complex researches and mapping the territory by collective farmers and other researchers; 3) general methodological preconditions for the work of collective farmers and researchers on their own lands; 4) contingent of collective farmers and researchers; 5) organization and general work schedule; 6) primary training of researchers; 7) orientation on the place; 8) soils and lands; 9) plant identification; 10) registration of plant groups, evaluation of a large number of some species; 11) weight accounting of the harvest of meadow grasses; 12) establishment of boundaries of cenoses; 13) systematization of research materials; 14) simplified typology of land.

It is proved that conduct of geo-botanical research by collective farmers at the head of houses-laboratories has contributed not only to the formation of a coherent picture of vegetation and deepened knowledge about the ecological-cootic role of specific species in the composition and structure of different types of vegetation, but also helped the collective farms in regulating practical activity on their own lands in order to obtain good harvests. It is shown that the practical and scientific work of L.G. Ramensky has left a bright and instructive example for contemporaries on pages of the history of world geo-botany, ecology, geography, biologization of agriculture.

**Key words:** *geo-botany, collective experimental case, geo-botanical researches, house-laboratory, methodology, L.G. Ramensky, collective farmer.*