

REPRODUCTION CHARACTERISTICS OF SCOTCH PINE IN KOVEL FORESTRY

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It is shown that in Kovel forestry, in the last decade it was created 478,5 hectares of forest crops. The main areas of forest plantations were established in moist pine forests 159,3 ha and 107,6 ha in fresh sites. Their share amounts to 33,3 and 22,5 %, respectively. In the fresh pine forests and pine forests forested 69,3 and 81,1 ha of forest lands. But, the smallest percentage of the total area of forest plantations established in Kovel forestry falls on wet sites (1 %). It is often created pure plantations of pine in forestry. Their share is 52,5 % and reflects many years of experience to create cultures of y sector. Pre planting cultivation is done cutting furrows forest plow PCL-70 to a depth of 8-10 cm with subsequent return and loosening chunks using a cultivator KLB-1,7.

In rich sites it is feasible to create cultures of pine mixed with 20 % oak at scheme 4rSz1rDz mixing, and the optimal conditions for the growth of pine, which are fresh pine forests, are mixed oak-pine and birch and pine culture. In poor sites as usual are pure pine stands and associated woody plants colonize naturally.

Plantations, created with mixed *Betula pendula* to twenty years of age behind highest net pine that grow in similar forest sites. But already from the age of forty years pine and birch stands in height do not yield clear pine, and at the age of sixty years have a height greater than the pure pine culture.

The negative features of silvicultural production sector in the forestry include a large percentage of pure Scotch pine, which have low biological stability.

Reforestation, afforestation, forest plantations, pine, Western Woodlands, reproduction pine, seedlings frame.