

**FEATURES OF GROWTH OAK PLANTATIONS OF EROSION CONTROL
STANDS IN RAVINES SYSTEMS OF ZHASHKIV REGION**

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It's researched growth and increment in height of young oak trees in the erosion control stands of ravine and gully systems in Zhashkiv region for different type of planting material. It was found that the erosion control plantations by planting acorns are the best indicators of growth and change in height than plantations by planting seedlings.

Erosion control stands, ravine-beam system, forest plantations, common oak, growth, statistics, height, increment.

The creation of oak erosion control plantations is one of the important events that improve soil fertility and rational use of land, ecological environment, balancing ravine gully landscapes.

The abiotic (climate, soil chemical fertility and their humidity), biotic (vegetation composition, pests, pathogens) and anthropogenic factors (agricultural technology creating forest cultures, mixing scheme, placement of seats, thinning) are influenced on the productivity of forest plantations.

The care for oak at a young age received considerable attention, as revealed features that are unique biology of this species and its cultivation compatible with related species that usually successfully compete with him. Location and share related (fitting) species in the area impact at the rate of growth of oak trees.

The aim of research was to study the growth of oak in height at erosion control stands of the first class of plantations age.

The study was conducted in protective forest plantations of Zhashkiv Forestry of State Enterprise "Uman forestry", planted on eroded ravine-beam lands out of agricultural use and plain terms that the scheme is 6 x 0.7 m.

The object of study was selected three silvicultural research areas. Forest planting, sowing by acorn oak in flat territory explored in section 1, which is located

in the block 32, unit 6 and served for control. Forest plantations at section 2 were planted by seedlings of oak on the Kolesov device on the ravine and gully slope in the block 30 unit 11. Section 3 is located in the block 21 unit 2 on the ravine and gully slope. On this section the forest plantations were created by sowing oak acorn. In the sections performed measurements of height growth oak trees and increment in height during the 2013-2014 with a 3-meter track. Calculations are performed in software environment Excel.

The highest average height of young oak trees was under control, where plantations were created planting an acorn of local collection and was 270 cm. The increment in height for 2013 was 39.1 cm, and in 2014 - 24.6 cm.

Erosion control stands of oak, creating by sowing acorns on the ravine and gully slope, had an average height of 248.4 cm and the highest growth rates occurring in 2013 and 2014 accounted for 32.3 and 42 cm respectively.

Oak plantations, creating by two-year planting seedlings in ravine gully slope, stunted compared to plantations in areas 1 and 3. Their growth in 2013 and 2014 was 40.1 and 27.2 cm, respectively.

The lag in growth oak trees on the plot 3 because planting material when growing in a nursery was pruning the roots to produce seedlings with well-branched and fibrous root system. Erosion control plantations, creating by planting acorns developing the best results are characterized by growth and development, the root system is not injured, and lowers the cost of the process of establishing forest plantations.