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CAUSES AND PATHOGENESIS FEATURES DRYING SPRUCE PARK "SYNEVYR" AND BY INCREASING THEIR BIOLOGICAL STABILITY.

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Foresters of Carpathian Mountains have discomposure about massive spruce desiccation, which, regardless of last years conduction large scale selective and clear sanitary fellings entered the disaster area due to progressive growth of desiccative forest stands. Significant losses in forest industry and the national economy of mass desiccation of trees in forests promote remarkable relevance to identify the causes and pathogenesis features for understanding this negative natural phenomenon and formulate strategy and tactics to prevent or reduce its size.

In our opinion, the causes of mass spruce desiccation in forest stands of the region can be organized into three groups of factors which act in parallel and in series. The first is the risk factors that largely determine how the overall biological stability of forest stands and the stability of individual trees to some adverse anthropogenic and natural factors. These are: the seeds use from other regions to formulate forest stands of spruce, focusing on creating pure in composition, and even-aged stands simple in form and ignoring the natural regeneration of spruce.

The root cause (etiofactors) of mass desiccation of individual trees or whole forest stands, impaired with circumstances of risk of deacreased immunity and low biological stability can be abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic factors, the result of which is the beginning of a pathological process that turns into a disease that covers the body of woody plants and distruct its life, thus causing various types of desiccation and dying trees.

The specific role in the mass desiccation of forest-form tree species belongs to the third group of factors - factors Catalysts, the influence of which on weakening trees usually does not cause desiccation of their mass. They only significantly accelerate the diseases process catalyze dying of desiccated trees .

To increase the biological stability of spruce it's important to focus on the creation and formation of spruce stands as close as possible in composition, form and structure to those which considered to be native types of the forests.