# MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

# STATE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION "INSTITUTE OF FOREST OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS"

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# **REPORT No. 4**

"Report on testing of the reforestation technology provided in the Guidelines document by laying experimental objects in the forestry enterprises of the Republic of Belarus."

within the framework of services under contract No. BFDP/ GEF/CQS/17/27-38/18 dated October 1, 2018.

Project activity 3.1.6: Improvement and testing of a technology for the reforestation of drying coniferous stands fellings for the purpose of creating sustainable and productive plantations

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# **ABBREVIATIONS**

SPFA – State Production Forestry Association

SFI - State Forestry Institution

NAS - National Academy of Sciences of Belarus

CSF - clear sanitary felling

ha - hectare

thous. pcs/ha - thousand pieces per hectare

FCT - forest growing conditions type

P – pine

- S spruce
- B birch
- E elm
- O oak
- L larch
- A ash
- M Maple

Lin - linden

#### Summary

1. The work was performed from April 2019 to November 2019 within stage 4 of project activity 3.1.6 under contract No. BFDP/GEF/CQS/17/27-38/18 dated October 1, 2018 "Report on testing of the reforestation technology provided in the Guidelines document by laying experimental objects in the forestry enterprises of the Republic of Belarus."

2. It was determined that the largest areas of dried out coniferous stands are concentrated in the forests of Gomel, Mogilev and Brest SPFAs, i.e. in the South and South-East of the republic, where clear sanitation felling was performed. In 2013-2018 the clear sanitation felling of dried out coniferous forests in Gomel SPFA was conducted at the area of 44,609.1 ha, including pine forests – 41,571 ha (Figure A).

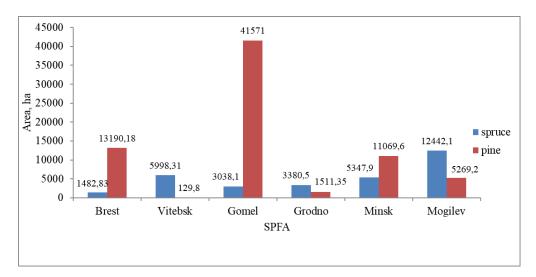


Figure A. Dynamics of clear sanitation felling of dried-out coniferous stands in the Republic of Belarus in 2013-2018

3. Mass drying out of coniferous plantations is closely related to weather conditions in Belarus. Increase of the average annual (by 0.5-2.7°C) and average monthly temperatures relative to the climatic norm is observed in the republic over the past 15 years. A significant decrease in the hydrothermal factor during the growing season in 2015 and 2016 was revealed. (1.14 and 1.19), which caused a decrease in the biological resistance of coniferous plantations (Figure B).

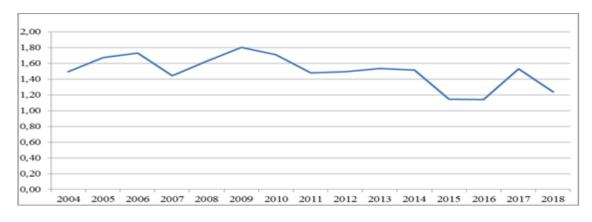


Figure B. Hydrothermal factor of Selyaninov for the Republic of Belarus calculated for 2004-2018

4. To date, in a number of European forest countries, the main method of reforestation is the creation of forest plantations. (Table A).

Country	Reforestation direction				
	Artificial	Natural			
	reforestation,	forest regeneration			
	%	%			
Belarus	55	45			
Ukraine	79	21			
Russia	22	78			
Lithuania	75	25			
Poland	85	15			
Germany	50	50			
Finland	84	16			
Czech Republic	76	24			
Sweden	82	18			

Table A. Reforestation directions in various countries

In Ukraine and Lithuania in state forests, the share of natural forest renewal in the total reforestation is about 21-25%. At the same time, 40% of the area created by forests are partial forest plantations, where planting and sowing of seeds are combined with natural forest regeneration. In Poland, out of the total reforestation, more than 85% of the land is allocated for forest plantations. By sowing and planting in Sweden created 82% of the area of plantations, the share of natural forest renewal accounts for 18% of the area.

5. Artificial reforestation in the Republic of Belarus is one of the priorities, which accounts for 55. The types of forest plantations, the species composition of forest-forming plants, the density of planting cultures, the planting and mixing schemes for tree species are determined by soil conditions and the category of forest plantation areas with regard to forest growth zoning. As a rule, mixed spruce-broad-leaved and spruce-pine cultures are created on spruce logging. Planting of forest plantations in felling areas of dried spruce forests is mainly carried out manually with 2-year-old seedlings and saplings, as well as planting material with closed root system. As a rule, mixed spruce-broad-leaved and spruce-pine cultures are created (Photo A).



Photo A. 2-year old spruce cultures created by planting material with a closed root system

In 2018, the main direction of reforestation for felling areas of dried forests in the forest fund was artificial reforestation, but much attention is paid to natural reforestation and measures to promote natural reforestation. (Photo B).



Photo B. Felling of dried spruce plantations with preserved spruce undergrowth (Bykhov forestry, 2019 year)

6. In 2018 the total area of drying pine plantings in Belarus, which required clear sanitary felling and reforestation measures, amounted to 26.2 thousand hectares. Forest plantations in developed plots of dried pine forests were created on the area of 17,127 hectares. Currently, artificial reforestation (creation of forest plantations) is most frequently used as the main method for reforestation of felled pine forests.

7. In 2018, in Gomel SPFA, reforestation on felling of dried pine plantations was carried out on an area of about 12 thousand hectares, while artificial reforestation takes up 85% of the area, 15% is the natural regeneration of forests. In 2019, the share of artificial reforestation increased and amounted to 91% of the total volume of reforestation. Preference is given to the creation of mixed forest plantations (Photos C, D). So, the predominant composition of cultures in FCT  $A_2B_2$  in the Gomel experimental forestry is: 8P2B, 7P3B, 5P5B; in FCT  $B_3C_2A_2$ – 4O4P2B, 4O4M2B, 4O4A2B; 6O2S2B.

8. Restoration of pine forests using various methods of natural regeneration of forests can reduce the cost of reforestation and will provide for the formation of plantings characterized by higher resistance to negative natural and anthropogenic factors. The promotion of natural regeneration it is necessary: to preserve separate living trees or groups of such trees, including hardwood trees, second-tier trees and undergrowth during clear sanitary felling; to protect the forest elements remaining after logging from damage by fire when logging, burning logging residues; to mineralize soil to stimulate natural regeneration. If natural regeneration in the whole area of felling is not possible, it is necessary to apply a combined renewal by planting seedlings and saplings, or seeding seeds on areas with unsatisfactory natural regeneration.



Photo C. 2-year old mixed cultures of pine (6P4B), created by planting material with a closed root system (Gomel experimental forestry, 2019 year)



Photo D. 1-year old mixed cultures of small-leaved linden (6L4S), created on the felling down of dried pine plantations (Bykhov forestry, 2019 year)

9. An analysis of the distribution of plots left for natural renewal by area showed that half or most of the plots left for natural renewal of pine plantations in 2017 (50%) and 2018 (54.5%) do not exceed 0.5 hectares (Figure C).

10. Method of promoting natural regrowth of forests by mechanical tillage (mineralization) and (or) fencing of cutting areas and fellings is designed for the seed year in forest areas where a new generation of forests of the main tree species can appear within 3 years in a natural way.

Method of promoting the natural regrowth of forests via mechanical tillage can be used on cutting areas up to 1.0 ha if fruit-bearing forest edges exist (Photo E).

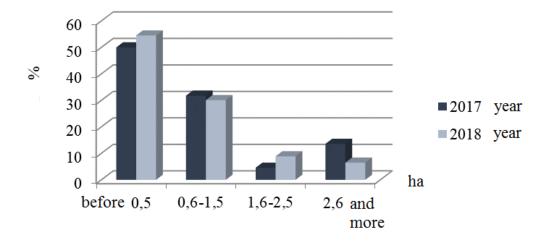


Figure C. Distribution of areas left for natural forest regeneration



Photo E. Promoting the natural regeneration of forests in the felling of the dried pine plantations (Luninets forestry, 2019 year)

11. Draft methodological document prepared *«Recommendations for Reforestation of the Felling Areas of Dried Spruce and Pine Forest Planting»*. Methodological document establishes requirements for the measures for reforestation of felling areas of dried coniferous plantations on a zonal-typological basis in the territory of the Republic of Belarus. The provisions of this Methodological document are advisory and are intended for use by legal entities engaged in forestry.

12. The developed document includes: the choice of the direction of reforestation of fellings in various forest growing conditions; natural regeneration of forests; combined renewal

of forests; artificial reforestation (preparation of the forest plantation area and tillage, methods and methods of creating forest plantations, types of forest plantations); forest care (Table B).

Forest growing		Reforestation direction								
conditions type	artif	ïcial	natural	combined forest						
	refore	station	forest growth	growth						
	planting	sowing								
A <sub>1</sub>	+	-	-	-						
$A_{2,}A_{3}, B_{2,}B_{3}$	+	+	+	+						
$C_2, C_3, D_2, D_3$	+	+	+	+						
$A_{4,} A_5 B_4 B_5$	-	-	+	-						
$C_{4,}D_4$	-	-	+	-						

Table B. Directions of reforestation on felling areas under various forest growing conditions

13. The type of forest plantations is selected taking into account the growing conditions and forest growing zoning. In FCT  $A_1A_2$  it is recommended to create mixed pine-birch forest plantations with a birch share of to 5 units, in FCT  $B_2$ - mixed cultures of pine, spruce and birch.

In FCT  $A_3$  it is recommended to create pure pine crops in combination with the natural regrowth of birch. In the subzones of oak-dark coniferous and hornbeam-oak-dark coniferous forests, it is recommended to include spruce in the amount of 3 pieces in the mixed cultures (in FCT  $B_3$  up to 5 pieces).

In felling areas in FCT  $C_{2-3}$  the priority is given to the creation of mixed forest plantations of spruce (5-7 pieces), larch, pine and broad-leaved species (oak, maple, linden, hornbeam, ash, elm).

In FCT  $C_{2-3}$  for all subzones it is recommended to create mixed forest plantations of broadleaved species, the participation of spruce and larch in the composition is allowed in subzones of oak-dark coniferous and hornbeam-oak-dark coniferous forests.

In FCT  $C_4 \prod_4$  preference should be given to mixed cultures of oak, ash, and spruce.

Mixed forest plantations are created on fellings of foci of root sponge in accordance with the types of forest growing conditions. With a low degree of infestation (degradation) of forest plantations to the behavior of felling, the share of pine is not more than 7 units, the average - not more than 5 units, strong - not more than 3 units.

In areas of spruce clearings contaminated by the root sponge, it is recommended to create mixed deciduous-coniferous forest plantations with a share of ate no more than 3 units.

14. Developed and improved technologies of reforestation of the fellings of dried coniferous plantations were tested by laying experimental and production objects in the forest fund of Gomel, Brest, Minsk, Mogilev, Grodno, and Vitebsk SPFA. 25 experimental objects of silvicultures were laid in three geobotanical subzones of the republic.

15. It was revealed that the promotion of natural regeneration in the areas of shrunken pine stands after clear cutting, performed by cutting two-layer furrows, has a beneficial effect on the emergence of seedlings and the development of self-sowing.

A study of the processes of natural regeneration on clearings of drying spruce spruce forests showed that the nature of reforestation is unsatisfactory. At a number of experimental sites, there is no renewal of economically valuable breeds at all; there is a change in the breed composition to soft-leaved breeds. In other cases, the number of undergrowth ate was insufficient for the formation of forest phytocenosis.

16. Reforestation at the clearings of shrunken coniferous stands is carried out by creating forest crops using traditional technology, including cultivating the soil in the form of cutting two-layer furrows, followed by manual planting.

In order to increase the productivity and biological stability of forests in the republics, mixed forest cultures of pine, spruce, larch, oak, ash, and linden are created on the clearings of dried coniferous stands.

The best survival rates (92-96%) are characterized by forest cultures of pine and spruce, created by planting material with a closed root system.

17. Additional research of the legal requirements was carried out to enhance and test the technology of reforestation of drying coniferous plantations fellings. The problematic aspects were identified and proposals for improvement of the existing regulatory framework, methods and technologies in the field of reforestation of drying coniferous forests fellings under the conditions of the climate change were developed.

18. The next report will present the results of the organization and conduct of training seminars with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders with the aim of introducing new technologies and methods for reforestation of deforestation of coniferous coniferous stands to create sustainable future forests.

# Introduction

Republic of Belarus pays great attention to sustainable forest management, forest utilization and creation of biologically sustainable forests, including taking into account the conservation of biodiversity, reducing of the impact of global climate change, provision of other ecosystem services by forests.

Over the recent years, a negative influence of abiotic and biotic factors on forest plantations has been observed in Belarus. In 2018 the total area of the dying coniferous stands in Belarus, which required clear sanitary fellings, amounted to 49 thousand hectares.

The efficiency of development of identified areas damaged by pests is ensured in the country. State forestry institutions of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus carry out forestry and forest protection activities aimed at elimination of pathological processes in coniferous plantations, and take preventive measures against their drying out. Due to this, the area of drying pine plantations as of November 1, 2019, only in the Gomel Region was reduced by half compared with the same period of 2018, and amounted to 9 thousand ha.

Reforestation activities on fellings of dried conifer plantations should be aimed, first of all, at the formation of highly productive and biologically sustainable tree stands taking into account the preservation of the elements of biological and landscape diversity in forests, areas of natural succession.

The analysis of practices, methods and ways of reforestation of fellings of dried coniferous plantations in different habitat conditions, existing in Belarus, as well as of the dynamics of drying of coniferous plantations by geobotanical subzones in the context of the conditions of their habitat has allowed to develop a Guidelines documents "Guidelines for reforestation of fellings of dried pine and spruce plantations."

The Guidelines were sent to all enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus, all comments and suggestions were taken into account.

Developed and improved technologies of reforestation of the fellings of dried coniferous plantations were tested by laying experimental and production objects in the forest fund of Gomel, Brest, Minsk, Mogilev, Grodno, and Vitebsk SPFA. 25 experimental objects of silvicultures were laid in three geobotanical subzones of the republic.

Experimental and production objects where the enhanced technologies of reforestation of dried coniferous plantations fellings had been tested, were used as demonstration sites during training workshops (a report on organization and holding of workshops will be presented during stage 5).

Additional research of the legal requirements was carried out to enhance and test the technology of reforestation of drying coniferous plantations fellings. The problematic aspects were identified and proposals for improvement of the existing regulatory framework, methods and technologies in the field of reforestation of drying coniferous forests fellings under the conditions of the climate change were developed.

# 1. Directions of reforestation in fellings of dried coniferous plantations in the forest fund of Belarus

Reforestation in felling areas of dried spruce and pine plantations shall be carried out by means of natural regeneration of forests, creation of silvicultures (artificial reforestation), and combined reforestation.

Main directions of reforestation in fellings of dried coniferous plantations depending on forest growing conditions are presented in Table 1.

Туре	Reforestation direction									
of forest	artif	icial	natural	combined forest						
growing	refores	station	forest	regeneration						
conditions	planting	sowing	regeneration							
A1	+	-	-	-						
$A_2, A_3, B_2, B_3$	+	+	+	+						
$C_2, C_3, D_2, D_3$	+	+	+	+						
$A_4, A_5, B_4, B_5$	-	_	+	-						
$C_4, D_4$	+	_	+	-						

Table 1 - Directions of reforestation in felling areas under various forest growing conditions

Currently, artificial reforestation (creation of silvicultures) is most frequently used as the main method for reforestation of dried pine forests fellings.

In 2018 the total amount of reforestation of the fellings of dried pine forests in Gomel region was about 12 thousand ha. 85% of the plantations area was created by sowing and planting method, the share of natural regeneration of forest is 15%. However, in 2019 the share of natural forests regeneration decreased by 1.6 times and was only 9%. (Table 2).

Table 2 - Volumes of reforestation of dried pine plantations felling areas in the forest fund of Gomel SPFA in 2019 (ha)

Forestries		ficial station		Natural forest regeneration		Total	Total
	planting	sowing	Total	w/o assistance	with promoting measures		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vetka Specialized Forestry	120	-	120	-	57	57	177
Rogachev	243	54	297	-	37	37	334
Buda-Koshelyevo Experimental	231	-	231	-	162	162	393
Narovlya specialized forestry	361	52	413	8	-	-	421
Loyev	474	-	474	-	-	-	474
Khoiniki	461	20	481	-	-	-	481
Zhitkovichi	233	229	462	-	30	30	492
Oktyabrsky	289	222	511	-	-	-	511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chechersk specialized forestry	300	201	501	-	16	16	517
Zhlobin	417	-	417	-	106	106	523
Yelsk	242	160	402	-	187	187	589
Vasilevichi	243	-	454	-	165	165	619
Miloshevichi	650	16	666	-	-	-	666
Rechitsa experimental	476	167	643	-	30	30	673
Svetlogorsk	719	-	719	-	-	-	719
Komarin	727	-	727	-	1	1	728
Mozyr experimental	558	154	712	-	55	55	767
Kalinkovichi	440	376	816	-	8	8	824
Gomel experimental	493	209	702	-	150	150	852
Lelchitsy	672	210	882	100	-	100	982
Petrikov	834	232	1066	39	-	39	1105
Total	9183	2756	11939	147	1004	1151	13090
%	70.15	21.06	91.21	1.12	7.67	8.79	100.00

It worth noting that of the total artificial reforestation, the average of 77% plantations are created by the planting, and 23% – by sowing. At the same time in Zhitkovichi, Kalinkovichi, and Oktyabrsky forestries 43-50% of silvicultures were created by sowing.

In 2018 in Mogilev SPFA the volumes of clear sanitary felling of dried pine and spruce plantations were approximately the same, their total area was 6668.9 hectares (13% of the total area of the Ministry of Forestry).

Currently, the largest areas of pine stands drying are observed in the south-west (Osipovichi experimental, Bobruisk, Glusk forestries) and in the south-east (Kostyukovichi forestry) of Mogilev region. In 2018, 463.7 hectares and 560.1 hectares of dried pine plantations were found in Osipovichi experimental and Bobruisk forestries, respectively.

In 2018 the reforestation activities on the fellings of dried coniferous plantations were carried out in the area of 4069.7 ha, and in spring 2019 - 3844.2 hectares (Table 3).

Table 3 - Volumes of reforestation of dried coniferous plantations felling areas in the forest fund of Mogilev SPFA in 2019 (ha)

Forestries	Artificial reforestation				al forest neration	Total	Total
	planting	sowing	Total	w/o assistance	with promoting measures		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belynichi	82.0	6.0	88.0	-	-	-	88.0
Bobruisk	428.0	96.0	524.0	-	11.0	11.0	535.0
Bykhov	275.0	17.0	292.0	-	9.0	9.0	301.0

Continue of table 3							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Glusk	368.0	88.0	456.0	-	3.0	3.0	459.0
Gorki	228.0	47.0	275.0	-	-	-	275.0
Klimovichi	89.0	-	89.0	-	13.8	13.8	102.8
Klichev	308.0	33.0	341.0	-	105.0	105.0	446.0
Kostyukovichi	314.0	40.0	344.0	-	-	-	344.0
Krasnopolye	294.0	22.0	316.0	-	5.0	5.0	321.0
Mogilev	304.7	3.0	307.7	14.0	58.6	72.6	380.3
Osipovichi experimental	241.0	6.9	247.9	-	55.4	55.4	303.3
Chausy	95.6	13.0	108.6	-	-	-	108.6
Cherikov	144.6	25.4	170.0	-	-	-	170.0
Total	3171.9	397.3	3569.2	14.0	260.8	274.8	3844.0
%	89.0	11.0	100	0.5	95.0	100	-

Continue of table 3

93% of the total artificial reforestation area is allocated for silvicultures, 7% - for the natural regeneration of forests with application of promoting measures.

Large-scale drying of pine and spruce plantations in the forest fund of Minsk SPFA was observed in 2016-2018. In 2018 the area of dried pine plantations increased by 7 times in comparison with 2016, and amounted to 5931.7 hectares, of spruce plantations – by 3 times (2636.3 hectares).

5502.8 hectares of forest plantations (82% of the total reforestation area) were created by sowing and planting method in the forest fund of Minsk SPFA in 2018, land area under natural forest regeneration, including with promoting measures, amounted to 1161.7 hectares (18%). However, in 2019 the share of the areas designated for the natural reforestation has decreased by more than two times and amounted to 7% (405.5 ha) (Table 4).

Table 4 - Volumes of reforestation of dried pine plantations felling areas in the forest fund of Minsk SPFA in 2019 (ha)

Forestries	Artif refores		Natural forest regeneration			Total	Total
	planting	sowing	Total	w/o assistance	with promoting measures		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Berezino	224.0	11.0	235.0	-	-	-	235.0
Borisov experimental	191.1	174.5	365.6	-	9.2	9.2	374.8
Borovlyany specialized forestry	64.0	-	64.0	-	-	-	64.0
Vileyka experimental	35.0	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0
Volozhyn	207.0	-	207.0	-	-	-	207.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kletsk	168.0	34.0	202.0	-	21.0	21.0	223.0
Kopyl experimental	239.0	40.0	279.0	-	-	-	279.0
Krupki	87.0	-	87.0	-	-	-	87.0
Logoisk	26.0	-	26.0	-	12.0	12.0	38.0
Lyuban	672.0	287.0	959.0	-	125.0	125.0	1084.0
Minsk	86.0	-	86.0	-	-	-	86.0
Molodechno	36.6	-	36.6	-	-	-	36.6
Pukhovichi	121.2	-	121.2	14.2	4.1	18.3	139.5
Slutsk	437.0	-	437.0	-	18.0	18.0	455.0
Smolevichi	146.0	-	146.0	-	5.0	5.0	151.0
Starobin	773.0	-	773.0	-	77.0	77.0	850.0
Staryye Dorogi experimental	988.0	413.0	1401.0	-	36.0	36.0	1437.0
Stolbtsy	123.0	-	123.0	-	62.0	62.0	185.0
Uzda	53.0	-	53.0	-	6.0	6.0	59.0
Cherven	416.0	37.0	453.0	-	16.0	16.0	469.0
Total	5092.9	996.5	6089.4	14.2	391.3	405.5	6494.9
%	83	17	100	4	96	100	-

Continue of table 4

The largest areas of dried conifer plantations fellings where reforestation activities have been carried out are found in Staryye Dorogi experimental (1437.0 hectares), Lyuban (1084.0 hectares), and Starobin (850.0 ha) forestries.

Thus, reforestation in the felling areas of dried spruce and pine plantations is carried out by means of natural regeneration of forests, creation of silvicultures (artificial reforestation), and combined forest regeneration.

Artificial reforestation is one of the priorities, which accounts for 82-93%.

# 2. Characteristics of experimental and production objects in the forestry enterprises of the republic

Developed and improved technologies of reforestation of the dried conifer plantations fellings were tested by laying of experimental and production objects in the forest fund of Gomel, Brest, Minsk, Mogilev, Grodno, and Vitebsk SPFA. 25 experimental objects of silvicultures were laid in three geobotanical subzones of the republic (Annex A). In addition, temporary test sites were laid at the felling areas of dried spruce and pine plantations in Klichev, Mogilev, Glusk, and Bykhov forestries (17 PP).

In **Gomel region**, the tests of enhanced technologies of reforestation in felling areas of dried pine plantations were carried out by laying experimental and production objects in Gomel Experimental Forestry (4 objects) and Korenevka Experimental Forest Station of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (1 object):

1. Gomel experimental forestry, Makeyevka experimental forest district, quarter 312, section 6. Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT  $A_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.2 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of pine; forest plantations composition – 5P5B; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.75 m; planting density – 5300 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – pine seedlings with closed root system, wild birch; root-taking of silvicultures – 95% (photo 1).



Photo 1. Mixed silvicultures of pine (Pínus sylvéstris)

2. Gomel experimental forestry, Makeyevka experimental forest district, quarter 135, section 12. Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT  $B_2$ , area of experimental cultures - 0.2 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of pine; forest plantations composition – 5P5B; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.75 m; planting density – 5300 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – pine seedlings with closed root system, 1-year old silver birch plants (clonal selected trees); root-taking of silvicultures – 92%.

3. Gomel experimental forestry, Makeyevka experimental forest district, quarter 312, section 17 – clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2017, FCT B<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 0.6 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of pine; forest plantations composition – 7P3B; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.75 m; planting density – 5200 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2018; planting material – pine seedlings, wild birch plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 95% (photo 2).



Photo 2. Mixed silvicultures of Pínus sylvéstris

4. Gomel experimental forestry, Makeyevka experimental forest district, quarter 164, section 10 – composition of dried plantation – 10P + B + O + M, age – 118 years, forest type – bracken pine forest, FCT B<sub>2</sub>.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation – winter 2018, area – 0.2 ha; promoting natural forests regeneration by cutting plow furrows – spring 2019. Number of natural regeneration of pine – 1240 plants/ha, oak – 150 plants/ha, birch – 500 plants/ha (photo 3).



Photo 3. Felling of dried pine plantation, designated for the natural forest regeneration with application of promoting measures (cutting plow furrows)

5. Korenevka EFS of the Institute of Forest of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Korenevka forest district, quarter 113, section 14. Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT B<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 0.2 ha; type of silvicultures – clear cultures of Pínus stróbus L.; forest plantations composition – 10PB; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 1.2 m; planting density – 3300 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – 2-year old Weymouth pine plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 96%. (Photo 4).



Photo 4. Experimental and production object of silvicultures Pinus strobus

Three experimental and production objects were laid in Mogilev region:

6. Osipovichi experimental forestry, Oktyabrsky forest district, quarter 80, section 20. Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2018, FCT C<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 1.9 ha; silvicultures type – complete spruce cultures; silvicultures composition – 6S2L2P; spacing for plantings - 3.0 x 0.9 m; number of planting spots by species – spruce – 2222 plants/ha, European larch – 741 plants/ha, Scots pine – 741 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – spruce plants, 1-year old larch seedlings and 2-years old pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 92%. (Photo 5).



Photo 5. Mixed silvicultures of Pícea ábies

7. Osipovichi experimental forestry, Oktyabrsky forest district, quarter 86, sections 22, 23. Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2018, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 2.1 ha; silvicultures type – complete ash cultures; silvicultures composition – 2rA1rE2rO1rE; spacing for plantings – 2.8 x 0.9 m; number of planting spots by species – common ash – 1324 plants/ha, European white elm – 1322 plants/ha, English oak – 1322 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – ash plants, 2-years old elm seedlings, oak acorns; root-taking of silvicultures – 92%.

# 8. Osipovichi experimental forestry, Oktyabrsky forest district, quarter 60, section 8. Characteristics of the dried plantation -10P + B, age -60 years, forest type - bracken pine forest, FCT B2; clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation - February 2019, site area -0.3 ha; promoting natural forests regeneration by cutting plow furrows - spring 2019. Natural pine

regeneration in the amount of 1560 plants/ha with uneven distribution in the territory.

# Four experimental and production objects were laid in **Brest region**:

9. Luninets forestry, Mikashevichi forest district, quarter 54, section 24.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT  $B_2$ ; area of experimental cultures – 0.5 ha; type of silvicultures – complete cultures of pine; silvicultures composition – 5P5O; spacing for plantings – oak – 2.9 x 0.8 m; pine – 2.1 x 0.8 m; planting density - 5952 plants/ha; planting time – autumn 2018; planting material – oak seedlings with closed root system, pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 96%.

### 10. Luninets forestry, Mikashevichi forest district, quarter 1, section 42.

Characteristics of the dried plantation -10P, age -55 years, forest type - mossy pine forest, FCT A<sub>2</sub>; clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, site area -0.2 ha; promoting natural forests regeneration by cutting plow furrows - spring 2019 (photo 6).



Photo 6. Felling of dried pine plantation, designated for the natural forest regeneration with application of promoting measures (cutting plow furrows)

# 11. Luninets forestry, Mikashevichi forest district, quarter 1, section 58.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2017, FCT A<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 0.3 ha; type of silvicultures – complete cultures of pine; composition scheme – 3rPine 2rWhitebeam 2rChokeberry; spacing for plantings 2.3 x 0.8 m; number of planting spots – pine – 1630 plants/ha, whitebeam – 544 plants/ha, chokeberry – 544 plants/ha; planting time – 2018; planting material – pine seedlings with closed root system; root-taking of silvicultures – 90%. Average height of pine seedlings is 23 cm, bushes – 48 cm. Natural pine regeneration in the amount of 1.88 thousand plants/ha, rarely – oak is observed in the furrows (photo 7).



Photo 7. 1-year old mixed cultures of Scots pine

# 12. Luninets forestry, Mikashevichi forest district, quarter 5, section 2.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2016, forest type – bracken pine forest, FCT B<sub>2</sub>; area of experimental cultures – 0.8 ha; type of silvicultures – complete cultures of pine; silvicultures composition –10rP; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.7 m; planting density – 5714 plants/ha; planting time – 2017; planting material – 1-year old pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 90%. Average height of the pine is 69 cm, current year growth is 27 cm (photo 8).



Photo 8. 3-year-old cultures of Scots pine on the felling area of dried pine plantation

#### Three experimental and production objects were laid in Vitebsk region:

13. Glubokoye experimental forestry, Tumilovichskoye experimental forest district, quarter 130, section 28. Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT  $B_3$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.4 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of spruce; silvicultures composition – 6S4B; spacing for plantings – 2.8 x 0.8 m; planting density – 4400 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – spruce seedlings with closed root system, wild birch plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 93%.

# 14. Glubokoye experimental forestry, Tumilovichskoye experimental forest district, quarter 131, section 68.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2016, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.4 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of larch; forest plantations composition – 5L5S; composition scheme – L-S-L-S in a row; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.8 m; planting density – 5000 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2017; planting material – 1-year old larch seedlings, 2-years old spruce plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 90%. (photo 9).



Photo 9. 2-years old mixed silvicultures of Lárix decídua and Pícea ábies

15. Glubokoye experimental forestry, Tumilovichskoye experimental forest district, quarter 131, section 24. Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2015, FCT D<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 0.4 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of spruce; silvicultures composition – 8S2L; mixing scheme – 3rS 1rL; spacing for plantings – 2.8 x 0.8 m; planting density – 4500 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2015; planting material – 2-years old spruce plants, 1-year old larch seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 90.9%. (Photo 10).



Photo 10. Mixed silvicultures of Pícea ábies

# Three experimental and production objects were laid in Minsk region:

# 16. Borisov experimental forestry, Nemanitsa forest district, quarter 118, sections 14, 15.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2017, FCT  $B_3$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.8 ha; type of silvicultures – complete cultures of pine; forest plantations composition – 7P3S; spacing for plantings – 3.0 x 0.8 m; planting density – 4166 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – autumn 2018; planting material – pine and spruce seedlings with closed root system; root-taking of silvicultures – 95%.

### 17. Borisov experimental forestry, Prigorodnoye forest district, quarter 92, section 6.1.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2018, FCT  $B_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 1.2 ha; type of silvicultures – complete mixed cultures of pine; silvicultures composition – 8P2B; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.7 m; planting density – 5700 plants/ha; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – pine seedlings with closed root system, wild birch plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 92%. (Photo 11).

### 18. Borisov experimental forestry, Prigorodnoye forest district, quarter 58, section 20.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2018, FCT C<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 1.6 ha; type of silvicultures – complete cultures of larch; silvicultures composition – 5L5S; spacing for plantings –  $3.0 \times 1.0$ ; planting density – 3333 plants/ha; planting time – spring 2019; planting material – spruce and larch plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 92%.



Photo 11. Mixed silvicultures of Scots pine

# Seven experimental and production objects were laid in Grodno region:

### 19. Shchuchin forestry, Shchuchin forest district, quarter 171, section 12.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2015, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.7 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of oak; forest plantations composition – 7O3S; composition scheme – 4rO1rS; spacing for plantings – 3.4 x 1.04 m; planting density – 2822 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2016; planting material – 2-years old oak plants with closed root system, 2-years old spruce plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 88.6%. Average height of cultures – 50 cm.

# 20. Shchuchin forestry, Shchuchin forest district, quarter 79, section 21.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2017, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.3 ha; type of silvicultures – cultures of spruce; forest plantations composition – 10S; composition scheme – 10rS; spacing for plantings – 2.46 x 1.4 m; planting density – 2900 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2018; planting material – 2-years old spruce plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 96.6%.

### 21. Shchuchin forestry, Shchuchin forest district, quarter 62, section 8.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2016, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 1.3 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of larch; forest plantations composition – 5L5S; composition scheme – 3rL2rS; spacing for plantings – 2.4 x 1.62 m; planting density – 2571 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2017; planting material – 2-years old larch seedlings, 2-years old spruce plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 94.5%.

### 22. Shchuchin forestry, Shchuchin forest district, quarter 97, sections 24, 36, 37.

Clear sanitary felling of dried spruce plantation in 2017, FCT  $D_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.8 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of spruce; forest plantations composition – 7S3P; composition scheme – 4rS1rP; spacing for plantings – 2.45 x 1.36 m; planting density – 3000 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring

2018; planting material – 2-years old spruce plants, 2-years old pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 93.3%.

23. Shchuchin forestry, Dembrovo forest district, quarter 158, section 16.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2017, FCT  $B_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.5 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of linden; forest plantations composition – 5Lin5P; composition scheme – 3rLin1rP; spacing for plantings – 2.0 x 1.36 m; planting density – 3686 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2018; planting material – 3-years old linden plants, 2-years old pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 95.1%. (Photo 12.)



Photo 12. Mixed silvicultures of small-leaved linden (Tilia cordata)

24. Shchuchin forestry, Mosty forest district, quarter 55, section 8.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2016, FCT  $B_2$ , area of experimental cultures – 0.7 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of birch; forest plantations composition – 7B3P; composition scheme – 7rB3rP; spacing for plantings – 2.4 x 0.93 m; planting density – 4500 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2017; planting material – wild growing birch plants, 2-years old pine seedlings; root-taking of silvicultures – 90.6%. Natural regeneration of pine is present in furrows (2300 plants/ha) (Photo 13).



Photo 13. Two-years old birch-pine cultures 27

### 25. Shchuchin forestry, Mosty forest district, quarter 62, section 9.

Clear sanitary felling of dried pine plantation in 2017, FCT B<sub>2</sub>, area of experimental cultures – 5.9 ha; type of silvicultures – mixed cultures of pine; forest plantations composition – 8P2B; composition scheme – 5rP2rB2rSV1rB; spacing for plantings – 2.5 x 0.74 m; planting density – 3220 plants/ha; planting method – manual, using Kolesov's planting iron; planting time – spring 2018; planting material – pine seedlings with closed root system, wild growing birch plants; root-taking of silvicultures – 91.5%.

# 3. Testing of technologies for reforestation of fellings of dried pine and spruce plantations of Belarus

## 3.1 Natural forest regeneration

When choosing reforestation direction, the priority should be given to the natural regeneration of forests if it provides formation of the main species by seeding within the established time period under the corresponding forest growing conditions ensuring their successful growth and biological stability.

Method of promoting natural regeneration of forests by mechanical tillage (mineralization) and (or) fencing of cutting areas and fellings is designed for the seed year in forest areas where a new generation of forests of the main tree species can appear within 3 years in a natural way. Treated surface of the soil in the felling areas during mineralization should be at least 30% of the area of the plot.

In case of large-scale drying of coniferous plantings and significant volumes of clear sanitary fellings, the method of promoting the natural regeneration of forests via mechanical tillage can be used on fellings up to 1.0 ha of area if fruit-bearing plantings in forest edges exist.

Restoration of pine forests using various methods of natural regeneration of forests can reduce the cost of reforestation and will provide for the formation of plantings characterized by higher resistance to negative natural and anthropogenic factors.

The analysis of distribution of dried pine plots under natural regeneration by the areas showed that half or more of them did not exceed 0.5 hectares in 2017 (50%) and 2018 (54.5%) (Fig.1).

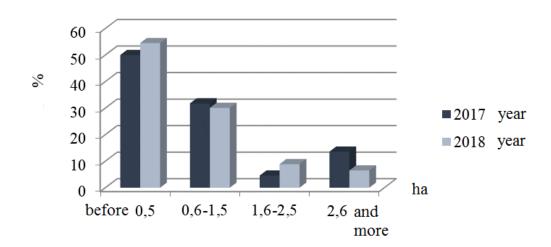


Figure 1. Distribution of fellings of dried pine plantations designated for the natural forest regeneration with assistance activities by area.

Plots with area from 0.6 to 1.5 ha occupy about 30%, fellings with area more than 5 ha are also observed.

In general, the natural regeneration in felling areas of dried pine forests can proceed successfully enough. It is noted that in the centers of the pine fungus, a sufficient amount of pine self-seeding and undergrowth of different age can form in the canopy window (Ivanov, Yerokhin 2016; Churakov, Bityaev, 2017).

The promotion of natural forests regeneration requires: to preserve separate living trees or groups of such trees, including hardwood trees, second-tier trees and undergrowth during clear sanitary felling; to protect the forest elements remaining after logging from damage by fire when logging and burning logging residues; to mineralize soil to stimulate natural regeneration (Sazonov, Zvyagintsev, 2017).

If natural regeneration is not possible in the whole area of felling, it is necessary to apply a combined regeneration by planting seedlings and plants, or seeding seeds on areas with unsatisfactory natural regeneration.

The success of the natural regeneration depends on light, presence of seeding sources, and the type of forest. Under the rich growing conditions, a dense living ground cover prevents pine seed sprouting, the natural regeneration of conifer species is concentrated in separate groups which cannot create competition to hardwood species.

The study of the natural regeneration in the felling areas of dried pine plantations showed that the number of self-seeding of the main species in mossy and bracken pine forests during the first two years after felling is different and ranges from 108 plants/ha to 28222 plants/ha (Table 5).

Table 5 - Characteristics of self-seeding trees on the felling areas of dried pine plantations designated for natural forest regeneration with promoting activities (2018-2019).

	Area	Characteristi composition	Amount of natural regeneration, plants/ha			
Experimental object location	of the fellings, ha	of plantations before CSF	FCT/forest type	pine	oak	birch
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 4 sect. 54	0.6	9P1B, 60 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	153	-	-
Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 4 sect. 57	0.2	10P, 65 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	28222	-	100
- Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 18 sect. 82	0.2	10P, 55 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	5500	-	-
Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 18 sect. 53	0.2	8P2B, 65 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	6857	-	545
Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 19 sect. 74	0.3	10P+B, 50 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	108	-	-
Luninets forestry, Dvoretskoye forest district, quarter 19 sect. 70	0.3	10P, 60 years	$\underline{A_2}$ mossy pine	2433	133	-
Luninets forestry Mikashevichi forest district, quarter 1 sect. 42	0.2	10P, 55 years	<u>A2</u> mossy pine	723	-	+
Gomel experimental forestry, Makeyevka forest district, quarter 164 sect. 10	0.2	10P+O+B+ M, 118 years	<u>B2</u> bracken pine	1240	150	500

Continue of table 5						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Osipovichi experimental forestry, Osipovichi forest district, quarter 60 sect. 8	0.3	10P+B, 60 years	<u>B</u> 2 bracken pine	1560	-	-
Bykhov forestry, Krasnaya Sloboda forest district, quarter 149, sect. 7	0.3	7P3B 55 years	<u>C</u> 2 sorrel pine	2000	-	1300

The largest number of self-seeding pine with uniform placement in the territory is observed on small felling areas (0.2-0.3 ha), which are surrounded on three sides by fruit-bearing forest edges (2433-28222 plants/ha). The best light conditions, presence of seeding sources (forest edge and remaining seed trees), low density of coverage of the living ground cover, mineralization of soil in early spring contributed to the successful emergence of self-sown pine plantations in felling areas of dried plantations.

It should be noted that the natural regeneration of forests in spruce fellings is a complex and lengthy process, the success of which is determined by type of forest growing conditions, presence of seed plants, proximity of the seed year to the year of felling, and degree of soil mineralization. Currently, there are very few studies on formation of natural forest phytocenosis at spruce felling areas under the climate change conditions and at the same time they are contradictory (Uss, 2007; Yushkevich, 2016).

The study of the processes of natural regeneration in spruce fellings showed that clear sanitary felling causes an abrupt change in the vegetation cover. It was determined that the natural regeneration in the felling areas in drying spruce forests is not satisfactory (Table 6).

		Area,	Felling	Amount of natural regeneration, plants/ha								
Location	FCT	ha	performed, years ago	aspen	birch	spruce	oak	alder	maple	pine	ash	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Klichev forestry, Potoka forest district; quarter 62 sect. 24, 35	<b>S</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.3	1	3300	5000	200	-	-	-	-	-	
Klichev forestry, Potoka forest district; quarter 62 sect. 7, 8, 26	$D_2$	0.6	1	1700	6200	900	-	-	-	-	-	
Glusk forestry, Glusk forest district, quarter 67 sect. 36, 37	$S_2$	0.4	3	2000	1600	-	400	-	-	-	-	
Glusk forestry, Glusk forest district, quarter 66 sect. 34	$D_2$	0.3	3	2400	1600	1600	-	1400	-	-	-	

Table 6 - Characteristics of the natural regeneration in the felling areas of dried spruce plantations, designated for natural forest regeneration without promoting activities.

Continue of table 6											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Glusk forestry, Glusk forest district, quarter 67 sect. 36, 37, 38	$S_4$	0.4	3	400	4800	1200	1600	2000	800	-	-
Mogilev forestry, Shklov forest district, quarter 80, sect. 1	D <sub>2</sub>	0.3	5	-	3200	-	1600	-	-	500	-
Klichev forestry, Klichev forest district, quarter 50 sect. 13	D <sub>2</sub>	0.2	5	2700	4500	600	300	1800	-	1100	300

On a number of experimental objects, the regeneration of commercially valuable species is absent completely, i.e., there is a change in species composition to broadleaved species. In other cases, the number of spruce undergrowth is not sufficient for the formation of forest phytocenosis.

In sorrel spruce forest  $(D_2)$  after clear sanitary felling 1-5 years ago, the number of natural regeneration is 600 -1600 plants/ha. Broadleaved species - birch (1600-6200 plants/ha) and aspen (1700-2700 plants/ha) dominate in the undergrowth composition. In some areas, a small amount of natural regeneration of pine - 500-1100 plants/ha can be observed.

Studies have shown that the processes of regeneration of commercially valuable species proceed better in mossy and bracken forest types. However, in case of a sufficient number of spruce undergrowth, the birch dominates in the composition. It is therefore very important to take measures to ensure the safety of spruce trees under these conditions.

It is also important to note that waterlogging of the felling areas is observed in myrtillus and long-moss types of root plantations, which complicates the reforestation process.

### 3.2. Artificial reforestation

Analysis of reforestation measures on the felling areas of dried spruce forests after clear sanitary felling has shown that the main reforestation method of the fellings on automorphic and semi-hydromorphic soils is the creation of silvicultures. Fellings on hydromorphic (in some cases on semi-hydromorphic as well) soils are left for natural regeneration. Types of silvicultures, species composition of forest-forming plants, density of planting cultures, planting and mixing schemes for tree species are determined by soil conditions and category of silvicultural areas with regard to forest growth zoning.

The species composition of reforestation in the felling areas of dried spruce stands has been organized and is still being organized in the traditional manner, i.e. if possible, the spruce forests are renewed with spruce.

The developed Guidelines document states that in felling areas in FCT  $C_{2-3}$  the priority is given to the creation of mixed silvicultures of spruce (5-7 plants), larch, pine and broad-leaved species (oak, maple, linden, hornbeam, ash, elm). In FCT  $D_{2-3}$  for all subzones it is recommended to create mixed silvicultures of broad-leaved species, the participation of spruce and larch in the composition is allowed in subzones of oak-dark coniferous and hornbeam-oak-dark coniferous forests. In FCT  $C_4 D_4$  the preference should be given to mixed cultures of oak, ash, and spruce.

The main issue when growing mixed plantations is the formation of the best species composition, which largely depends on the soil conditions and the economic efficiency of cultivation of each species.

One of the effective ways to form forests sustainable to desiccation is the replacement of Norway spruce with European larch, which is characterized by rapid growth, high stability and quality wood (Shtukin, 2018). The development of mixed spruce-larch plantations, which as complementary species create even more productive plantations, can be promising for reforestation of fellings of drying spruce forests.

The forest growing conditions  $D_2$  (sorrel type of forest) in experimental sites are characterized by high root-taking rate and good quality of silvicultures in felling areas of dried spruce (Table 7).

Composition, Year of creation Density, Root-taking rate, FCT composition plants/ha preservation % scheme 2019  $C_2$ 5L5S 3333 92.0  $C_2$ 6S2L2P 3704 92.0 2019 2rA1rE2rO1rE  $D_2$ 2019 3968 92.0  $D_2$ 7S3P, 4rS1rP 2018 3000 93.3  $D_2$ 10S 2018 2900 96.6  $D_2$ 5L5S, 3rL2rS 2017 2571 94.5 5L5S. 2017 90.0 5000  $D_2$ L-S-L-S in a row  $C_2$ 2017 3300 86.5 6Lin4S 703S, 4r01rS 2016 2822 88.6  $D_2$  $D_2$ 8S2L, 3rS1rL 2015 4500 90.9

Table 7 - Characteristics of silvicultures at experimental and production sites, created on the felling areas of dried spruce plantations

In order to increase the productivity and biological sustainability of forests in the northern and central regions of the republic in the FCT  $D_2$ , it is recommended to create mixed cultures of Norway spruce and European larch in the felling areas of dried coniferous plantations.

The mixed cultures of spruce and larch, as well as spruce and pine cultures, are characterized by high root-taking rate (92-94.5%). Silvicultures with composition 5L5S, 8S2L, 7S3P with arrangement of planting plots  $-2.8-3.0 \times 0.8-0.9$  m ensure the formation of highly productive plantations. The planned planting density 2.6-4.5 thousand plants/ha is sufficient for the formation of plantations.

We recommend using 2-3 wood species to create plantations resistant to adverse factors. The soil fertility, light, heat, and moisture are used better in such plantations. Therefore, these cultures are more productive and resistant to adverse environmental factors, pests and diseases.

Mixed cultures of English oak with other species, such as ash, maple, linden, pine, spruce are also more productive in comparison with pure oak (Reshetnikov, 1998).

Under the conditions where forests of spruce-deciduous or pine-deciduous formations grow, it is recommended to create oak-spruce and oak-pine cultures. When creating a mixed oak and spruce cultures, large-sized oak seedlings and 2-year-old spruce seedlings are used to prevent the oppression of oak by spruce.

The best species composition of the plantations formed on spruce felling areas in FCT  $D_{2-3}$  is 7O3S. Root-taking rate of 3-years old oak cultures created with density of 2822 plants/ha (composition scheme – 4 rows of oak, 1 row of spruce) is 88.6%.

The effectiveness of the creation of mixed plantations is not only in receiving higher stocks of wood or valuable assortments, but also in increasing the level of biodiversity. Such plantations are more resistant to adverse environmental factors and are able to perform the environmental, water protection, soil protection and socio-ecological functions in the maximum possible volume.

We created an experimental object of hardwood silvicultures at the felling area of dried spruce plantation. Mixed cultures of ash, elm and oak are created in the subzone of the spruce-hornbeam forests. The composition scheme used at the experimental site is 2 rows of ash, 1 row of elm, 2 rows of oak, 1row of elm; spacing for plantings – 2.8 x 0.9 m. Density of silvicultures in case of such arrangement of the cultivated plants is 3968 plants/ha. Forest growing conditions D<sub>2</sub> (fresh oak forests) are consistent with the successful growth of European ash (*Fráxinus excélsior*).

It should be noted that *Fráxinus excélsior* occupies a minor forest area (0.23%) in Belarus. In this connection, it is recommended to create a mixture of European ash cultures under sudubrava and fresh, damp and wet oak forests conditions. The use of mixed types of silvicultures of European ash and Norway spruce, Scotch elm, Norway maple, sometimes English oak, is of priority in the northern and central parts of the republic. Mixed cultures of ash with elm, maple or linden are created in the south of the country. Spacing for plantings  $-2.5 - 3.0 \times 0.7 - 0.8 \text{ m}$ . Planting density of the silvicultures in case of such arrangement of the cultivated plants is 4.2-5.7 thousand plants/ha.

We also laid 13 experimental and production sites of silvicultures in the felling areas of dried pine plantations.

In forest regeneration in the felling areas, the absolute priority is given to the creation of mixed plantations with deciduous tree and shrub species. However, under the extreme conditions, as well as on the rich soil where the accompanying species appear themselves, the silvicultures can be created with complete composition. Tree and shrub species are selected for mixed cultures based on their suitability to the forest growing conditions, as well as biocompatibility, taking into account the need to preserve the biological diversity of forest flora and fauna.

A fundamental part of any silvicultures design, which is compiled annually by all foresters, is the type of silvicultures. The result of silvicultural production depends in general on design. When designing a type of silvicultures, the forester creates a model of the future forest.

The developed document "Forest regeneration in the felling areas of dried spruce and pine plantations" proposes the recommended silviculture types and composition schemes.

In case of FCT  $A_2 A_3 B_2$ ,  $B_3$ , it is recommended to create mixed cultures of birch and pine, as well as in combination with natural birch regeneration by leaving 2-3 furrows for subsequent natural regeneration.

*Pinus sylvéstris* is the most common tree species in Belarus and occupies half of the forest area. Drying of even 1% of it will result in not only a great damage to the forestry, but also will have a negative impact on the economy and the environment throughout the republic.

Currently, artificial reforestation (creation of silvicultures) is most frequently used as the main method for reforestation of felled dried pine forests. Scots pine is the main species.

Tests of the technologies for reforestation of the felling areas showed a high root-taking rate of mixed pine cultures with composition 5P5B, 7P3B, 8P2B that are created by planting material with closed root system in FCT  $A_2 B_2$  (95%) (Table 8).

FCT	Composition,	Year of	Density,	Root-taking
IC1	composition scheme	creation	plants/ha	rate, %
A <sub>2</sub>	5P5B	2019	5300	95.0
A <sub>2</sub>	5P5B	2019	5300	92.0
$B_2$	7P3B	2018	5200	95.0
<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	10WP	2019	3300	96.0
<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	5P5O	2018	5952	96.0
$A_2$	3rP2rWhitebeam2rChokeberry	2018	2718	90.0
$B_2$	10P	2018	5714	90.0
<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	7P3S	2018	4166	95.0
$A_2$	8P2B	2019	5700	92.0
<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	6S4B	2019	4400	93.0
<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	5Lin5P, 3rLin1rP	2018	3686	95.1
$B_2$	7B3P, 7rB3rP	2017	4500	90.6
<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	8P2B, 5rP2rB2rSV1rB	2018	3220	91.5

Table 8 - Characteristics of silvicultures created on the felling areas of dried pine plantations

In subzones of oak-dark coniferous and hornbeam-oak-dark coniferous forests, it is recommended to include spruce in the amount of 3 plants in the mixed cultures (in FCT  $B_3$  up to 5 plants). The mixed pine and spruce cultures created in 2018 in early spring by seedlings with closed root system in Borisov forestry (7P3S) are characterized by the highest root-taking rates – 95%. Spacing for plantings – 3.0 x 0.8 m, planting density 4166 plants/ha.

In accordance with the principles of the National Certification Standard FSC (2019), the use of tree species of introduced plants during creation of silvicultures is allowed for the purposes of scientific research, pilot production and in cases where scientific research confirm the control over invasive influence.

In the recent years due to the intensive human activities, strong measures are required to obtain high-quality wood in shorter time. Foresters all over the world through their researches were able to prove an opportunity to address this issue by using tree species of introduced plants.

In 2019 we founded an experimental and production site of silvicultures Pinus strobus L. in the territory of Korenevka experimental station of the Institute of Forest to study the growth characteristics, resistance to negative factors and interactions with native species. Planting density – 3300 plants/ha. Two- and three-years old pine plants were used (photo 14).



Photo 14. Silvicultures Pinus strobus (October, 2019)

By the end of the growing season, a high root-taking rate of the Weymouth pine -96% – was observed at the experimental station. Cultures belong to the category of good quality. The current year growth under the dry summer conditions was 8-10 cm.

Weymouth pine (Pinus strobus L.) grows naturally in the east of North America. It is not demanding to soils, grows quite well on relatively poor and dryish soils, although the growth rate under these conditions is lower than on a more fertile soil. It is less demanding to light than Scots pine. It is characterized by high winter resistance and is not damaged by frost even in the most severe winters. In the parks of Belarus, it grows commonly in the group and isolated planting.

However, despite the long period of study and extensive experimental data on use of Weymouth pine in forest plantations, currently there is no consensus about its forestry value. The fact is that in the areas of relatively humid climate, the pine is strongly affected by blister rust, which drastically reduces the stability and productivity of plantations. Many researchers highly value the Weymouth pine as the fast-growing species that is promising for widespread introduction into forest plantations. Up to 40-50 years it grows much faster than Scots pine and accumulates such reserves of timber, which the stands of Scots pine and Norway spruce of higher bonitet classes reach at the age of 100-120 years.

In order to improve soil fertility and sustainability of forests, as well as to reduce fire hazard on poor sandy soils, it is recommended to create pine silvicultures with soil improving and nitrogen-fixing shrubs.

An experimental and production site was created in Luninets forestry on the felling area of the dried pine plantation - pine silvicultures. Composition scheme - 3 rows of pine 2 rows of whitebeam 2 rows of chokeberry; spacing for plantings  $-2.3 \times 0.8 \text{ m}$ . Pine seedlings with closed root system were used as the planting material. The root-taking rate of 1-year old pine cultures was 90%.

It should be noted that the inclusion of bush plantations in the silvicultures composition improves the biological stability of the plantation, thus reducing the propagation of herbaceous vegetation, reducing the evaporation of moisture from the soil, creating favorable conditions for attracting birds.

Under  $A_{2-3}$  and  $V_{2-3}$  conditions, when creating pine silvicultures by planting or sowing, birch can be introduced into the scheme of produced mixed silvicultures by leaving 2-3 furrows for subsequent natural regeneration. Mixed cultures are created by planting or sowing of 7-8 rows of pine in furrows and leaving 2-3 furrows for subsequent occurrence of natural regeneration of birch in them, which in most cases ensures the creation of stable mixed plantations at a lower cost. This feature of the technology of the silvicultures creation is reflected in the silviculture projects.

Observation of the experimental pine silvicultures created in 2018 by method of leaving furrows for subsequent natural regeneration showed that birch seedlings were absent in the furrows. However, a minor amount (1.5 thousand plants/ha) of natural regeneration of birch was noted between pine rows where the total design cover of the living ground cover is 50-60%.

The conditions of the natural reforestation processes are extremely diverse. Successful germination requires moisture, heat and air; their best values for the various species are not identical, and they vary in different combinations. Dry summer, lack of moisture in the furrows contributed to low germination of birch seeds in the furrows.

The main objectives of forest management at the present stage of development are not only to improve the forests productivity and resistance to adverse factors, but also to enhance their protective and recreational functions. The successful solution of these issues involves the use of promising forest-forming species, in particular Tília cordáta (small-leaved linden) for artificial reforestation of felling areas.

Sod loam and sod-bleached sandy loam and loamy soils sometimes underlain by moraine are the most favorable for the growth and development of small-leaved linden plantations.

Small-leaved linden with English oak, Norway maple, Scots pine plantations with a reserve at the age of 35-70 years 180-360 m<sup>3</sup>/ha are formed on them (Selishcheva, 2018).

Under sub-coniferous conditions of growth area ( $B_{2-2}$ ) small-leaved linden is mixed with Scots pine. The root-taking rate of silvicultures at the experimental site created in Shchuchin forestry reached 95.1%. Spacing for plantings when creating the silvicultures by plants is 2.5-3.0 – 0.9-1.0 m.

It should be noted that Norway spruce, English oak, Norway maple are the neighbors of linden under the fresh and moist conditions of sudubrava and oak forests ( $C_{2-3}$  and  $D_{2-3}$ ).

# 4 Scientific Grounding for Adjusting and Amending the Regulation on the Procedure for Reforestation and Afforestation (Resolution of the Ministry of Forestry No. 80 Dated December 19, 2016)

The Republic of Belarus pays great attention to sustainable forest management and forest use, the creation and cultivation of biologically sustainable forests, including taking into account the conservation of biodiversity, the impact of global climate change, the provision of ecosystem services by forests. To ensure these areas of forestry in the country, regulatory documents and programs that establish the legislative framework for work in the forestry sector have been adopted and are in force.

The reforestation of dried coniferous stands in the Republic of Belarus is currently regulated on the basis of the following technical regulatory legal acts:

- Forest Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 332-Z dated December 24, 2015. Adopted by the House of Representatives on December 3, 2015;

- Regulations on the procedure for reforestation and afforestation (Approved by Decree of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus No. 80 dated December 19, 2016 "On Some Issues of Forest Reproduction in the Area of Reforestation and Afforestation");

- Sanitary Rules in the forests of the Republic of Belarus (Approved by Decree of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus No. 79 dated December 19, 2016 "On the Approval of the Sanitary Rules in the Forests of the Republic of Belarus");

- The rules for forest felling in the Republic of Belarus (Approved by Decree of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus No. 68 dated December 19, 2016 "On the Approval of the Rules for Forest Felling in the Republic of Belarus").

# **General Provisions**

The main areas of reforestation include: natural regeneration of forests; combined reforestation; artificial reforestation.

Methods of artificial reforestation (the creation of complete silvicultures) are sowing seeds and (or) planting the planting stock of forest plants.

Based on the analysis of reforestation practices in the territory of the forest fund of Belarus, it was discovered that two methods of creating silvicultures are simultaneously used in felling areas – planting the planting material and sowing seeds of forest tree species. For an objective evaluation of the method of reforestation and statistical accounting of measures, as well as reduction of technological operations in artificial reforestation, it is recommended that silvicultures created by sowing seeds include areas where sowing seeds of forest plants of the main tree species make up at least 60% of the area.

In this regard, **Paragraph 7** of the Regulation is recommended to be supplemented with a part of the following content:

"Silvicultures created by sowing seeds include plots where sowing seeds of forest plants of the main tree species makes up at least 60% of the plot area."

To date, during reforestation and afforestation, main tree species include coniferous trees of the genera pine, spruce, fir, larch, and hardwood trees of the genera beech, elm, oak, maple, and ash-tree. However, due to the intensive development of the woodworking and pulp and paper industries and the consumption of softwood species, the creation of forestry crops, including plantation forestry crops, of *birch and alder*, is relevant.

The main objectives of the forestry at the present stage of development are not only increasing the productivity and sustainability of forests to adverse factors but also strengthening their protective and recreational functions. The successful resolution of these issues involves the use of felling with promising forest-forming species, in particular Tília cordáta (small-leaved linden), in artificial reforestation. In connection therewith, it is recommended that the trees of the main tree species also include trees of the generis *linden*.

The most favorable for the growth and development of plantations of small-leaved linden are sod sandy and sod-podzolic sandy and loamy soils, sometimes underlain by moraine. Stands of small-leaved linden with the participation of English oak, Norway maple, Scots pine with a reserve of 180–360 m<sup>3</sup>/ha at a 35–70-year-old age are formed on them. Under subor growth conditions (B<sub>2-2</sub>), small-leaved linden is mixed with Scots pine. In the fresh and wet sub-oak and oak conditions (C<sub>2-3</sub> and D<sub>2-3</sub>), both complete and mixed silvicultures are created with the participation of small-leaved linden. Norway spruce, English oak, Norway maple are the companions of linden (Selishcheva, 2018).

The trees of the main tree species include trees that in certain forest growing and economic conditions best meet the objectives of the forestry. As a rule, the main tree species are the upper tier of artificial plantation. When creating mixed cultures, one main tree species is most often introduced, in the determination of which the indicator of soil productivity is one of the most significant features. If two main tree species (e.g. pine and spruce) can give the same forestry and economic effect on the forested area, one should proceed from the greatest productivity and sustainability of the future stand. The main tree species is also selected taking into account the dynamics of environmental conditions on the forested area and the intensity of forestry.

Thus, in order to increase the forestry and economic effect when creating forestry crops, it is proposed to introduce a legal norm determining that the proportion of trees of the main tree species shall be at least 50% of the total number of cultivated plants on the site.

The process of forest stands growing is a long and complex in its dynamics biological process, during which certain changes in the composition of the stands occur. At the initial stage of development, young plants are most susceptible to changes in environmental conditions and interspecies competition for existence. In this regard, before the introduction of forestry crops into the category of valuable forest stands, it is allowed to change one main tree species to another main tree species, which was used on the site to create forestry crops and (or) to supplement them.

# Paragraph 12 of the Regulation should be stated as follows:

During reforestation and afforestation, coniferous trees of the main tree species include trees of the genera pine, spruce, fir, larch, hardwood - the genera beech, elm, oak, maple, ash, and soft-leaved - the genera birch, linden, alder.

When creating forestry crops, planting material of forest plants is used as the trees of the main tree species in accordance with Appendix 3, while the proportion of the trees of the main tree species shall be at least 50% of the total number of cultivated plants on the site.

In the process of growing forestry crops before entering them into the category of valuable forest stands, it is allowed to change one tree species to another main tree species, which was used on the site when creating forestry crops and (or) when they were supplemented.

# The Procedure for Reforestation and Afforestation, Inspection of Forest Fund Plots

In this Regulation, the requirements for the storage of statements of areas designated for natural regrowth of forests, as well as those designed to carry out measures to promote natural forest regrowth, designs of forestry crops are different.

Therefore, in **paragraphs 16, 17, 18 and 22,** it is recommended to introduce a single norm for the number of compiled copies of documents and their storage periods. The introduction of a 3-year storage period of documents is due to the duration of the storage of accounting documents, as well as the frequency of control activities. In addition, the information based on these documents is entered in the appropriate books, which have an unlimited storage period.

When choosing the direction of reforestation, the natural forest regrowth should be preferred if it provides timely formation of stands of the main tree species in the appropriate forest growing conditions by seeding, ensuring their successful growth and biological stability.

Restoration of pine forests using various methods of natural regeneration of the forest can reduce the costs of reforestation and allow the formation of stands that are more resistant to negative natural and man-made factors.

The natural regeneration method without assistance measures is prescribed in areas of the forest fund where viable forest plants of main tree species of more than 4 thousand pcs/ha at the age of two or more years with a height of at least 0.1 m are present, as well as in areas of the forest fund that are characterized by adverse environmental conditions (excessive moisture, expressed microrelief, etc.), where it is inexpedient to use other methods of reforestation.

The method of promoting the natural regeneration of forests through mechanical tillage (mineralization) and (or) enclosing of cutting and felling areas is designed in forest fund areas where a new generation of forests of trees of main tree species can appear naturally within 3 years.

Currently, the method of promoting natural regeneration of forests by sowing seeds of main tree species into a treated soil and (or) planting main tree species is designed provided that viable forest plants of main tree species from 3 to 4 thousand pcs/ha at the age of two or more years with the height of not less than 0.1 m are present.

It should be noted that expanding the possibility of using the above method in practice is relevant since this method, in comparison with the creation of silvicultures, does not require significant financial and labor costs for its implementation.

For this purpose, it is proposed to establish in **paragraph 18** the requirement that the conduct of these forestry activities shall be designed in the presence of viable forest plants of trees of main species from 2 to 4 thousand pcs/ha at the age of two or more years with a height of at least 0.1 m. Herewith, the number of forest plants of the main tree species planted on the site shall not exceed 40% of the established standard for the minimum number of forest plants.

The application of the proposed requirements will increase the area of fellings with natural forest regrowth, which will allow in the future to form more stable and productive plantations.

The current **Regulation in Appendix 3** specifies the standards for the number of planted forest plants with an open root system for artificial reforestation and afforestation.

The strategic plan for the development of the forestry sector of Belarus for the period from 2015 to 2030, as one of the promising areas of reforestation, provides for the cultivation of planting material with a closed root system (CRS) based on innovative technologies.

The planting material with CRS in terms of its biological properties has a number of advantages compared to seedlings and plantlets with an open root system while it has a higher survival rate, better growth in the early years, and greater stability in areas with extreme forest growing conditions (Volovich, Mayseyenok, 1996, 2017; Kruk, 2013; Zhigunov, 1988; Senkov, 2011; Manoilo, 2012; Saksa T, 2007; Valkonen, S, 2006; etc.).

It can be planted on the forested area during the entire growing season, which allows to evenly distribute material and labor resources.

Studies conducted at the Institute of Forest (Research Report, 2015-2016) revealed that the adaptation of planting material with a closed root system in the cultures of the main forest-forming species of Belarus, both in terms of survival rate and growth indicators, is more successful. In 1-2-year-old spruce crops created by plantlets with CRS, survival rate is higher by 7%, height - by 15-20%, growth in height - by 42%, diameter - by 45%. In 2-year-old pine crops created by 2-year-old seedlings with CRS, the survival rate is higher by 6%, height - by 13%, growth in height - by 34% compared with crops created by ORS seedlings. PMCRS larch crops significantly exceed the crops with ORS by the height of the stem by 31%, by the diameter by 28%, and by the survival rate is by 55% lower. Oak crops created by PMCRS also have better results compared with the ORS crops with average height of crops higher by 53%, 7% greater diameter, and 44% greater survival rate.

Thus, based on studies conducted at the Institute of Forest, as well as the analysis of the foreign countries experience, it is recommended that when using planting material with a closed root system, their standard number for the design of artificial reforestation and afforestation is

reduced by 20% of the minimum and maximum indicators for planting material with open root system established in accordance with Appendix 3.

In this regard, **paragraph 19** should be supplemented with the following part:

"When using seedlings with a closed root system in the appropriate FCT, their standard number for the design of artificial reforestation and afforestation is determined by reducing the minimum and maximum indicators for seedlings with an open root system established in accordance with Appendix 3 by 20%."

In paragraph 20, indicators of the presence of viable forest plants of the trees of main tree species and the standard density of trees to be planted on a site must be brought into line with paragraph 18.

Artificial reforestation is carried out in areas suitable for forest planting under forest growing conditions in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 to this Regulation in the presence of viable forest plants of trees of main tree species up to 1 thousand pcs/ha at the age of two or more years and a height of at least 0.1 m. In accordance with paragraph 21 of this Regulation, there is no minimum indicator for the presence of forest plants at which artificial reforestation is projected.

In paragraph 21, it is expedient to make a refinement regarding the inappropriate use of natural forest regeneration in the absence of viable forest plants of trees of main tree species.

The zonal vegetation of Belarus is well associated with climatic, soil, and orographic features of the territory of the country within the framework of 3 geobotanical subzones. In these subzones, 25 forest vegetation districts are distinguished, differing by intrazonal differences. The variety of soil conditions in the regions is grouped into 56 soil typological groups (STG). These groups are the basis for the formation of environmentally sustainable stands. In this regard, forestry crops composition schemes are advisory in nature, they have never been standardized by technical regulations and were not the norm.

A similar situation is typical for forestry in Russia and Ukraine. Foresters in Poland also do not standardize this parameter that allows more specifically in conjunction with specific soil and forest growing conditions to design and create forestry crops, focusing on obtaining the final result.

This, in turn, allows forestry specialists to make optimal decisions in the system of landscape and geographical zones of a particular area, to independently choose forestry crops composition schemes using their wide range developed during scientific research and based on practical results.

Currently, the ongoing climate change entails the transformation of the formation and typological structure of forests, which will lead to a change in the species composition and composition schemes of forestry crops by geobotanical subzones and the creation of mixed stands more resistant to adverse environmental factors. Therefore, the establishment in technical regulations of standards for composition schemes and placement of planting spots when creating silvicultures is inexpedient.

In connection with the establishment of new mandatory standards for the number of forest plants, **paragraph 23 in Appendix 3** establishes a norm providing that forest crops composition schemes, methods for preparing forest cultivated areas, tillage, sowing seeds and (or) planting the planting material of forest plants shall be applied for drafting the design of forestry crops, ensuring compliance with the standards for the number of forest plants established in accordance with **Appendix 3**.

In order to optimize the technology for reconstruction of low-value forest stands using a corridor method, the norm of the width of the cut corridors and the left coulisses is introduced.

In the fourth clause of **paragraph 24** of this Regulation, the width of the corridors shall be not less, and the width of the coulisses - not more than the value of the maximum height of the reconstructed low-value forest stand. However, in the field conditions, the definition of these indicators is subjective and not always accurate.

In this regard, for the efficient creation of partial forestry crops with a sufficient number of trees of main tree species, the optimal parameters are needed for the width of corridors and coulisses, in which low-value forest stands up to a certain age serve as an undergrowth for the main tree species, protect crops from negative climatic factors. Taking into account modern felling technologies, the following is recommended: the width of the corridors is not less than 15 m, the width of the coulisses is not more than 15 meters.

When preparing an area with a width of corridors of 15 meters (compared to 6-8 meter corridors), the use of mills and mulchers is more efficient that will also reduce labor costs. With a width of corridors of 15 meters in each corridor there are 6 rows of main tree species with the amount of planting material with the most common spacing scheme  $2 \times 0.75$ -0.8 m - 3750 - 3990 pcs/ha, which will allow to reach the forest closeness indicators at introducing them into the category of valuable forest stands.

We consider the optimum width of the coulisses to be 5 m, since in the future, after its removal, this area can be used as technological corridors for harvesting wood with multi-operation machines. In this regard, we propose the following wording for the last clause of **paragraph 24**:

"The number of trees planted on the site with the corridor method shall be more than 50% of the minimum number of forest plants established in accordance with Appendix 3. The width of the corridors shall not be less than 15 meters, and the width of the coulisses shall be no more than 15 meters."

The survey of the forest fund plot intended for reforestation and afforestation, and its binding are carried out in the following ways:

measuring the length of the lines forming the outline of the forest fund plot and the anchor line(s) (in meters); measuring the internal angles between the lines forming the outline of the forest fund plot, and (or) the azimuths (rhombuses) of the lines; measuring the angles between the anchor lines and (or) the azimuths (rhombuses) of the anchor lines;

using the global navigation satellite system (GPS, GLONAS, etc.)

It should be noted that survey of the forest cutting area and its binding is also performed by the above methods (Decree of the Ministry of Forestry No. 84).

When creating forestry crops in the parts of the forest cutting area or using various composition schemes, it is necessary to divide the plots and conduct survey and binding.

If the boundaries of the forest cutting area coincide with the boundaries of the site intended for reforestation, additional survey and binding is not expedient.

We recommend to supplement **paragraph 29** with following wording:

"When designing reforestation, it is allowed to use the results of survey and binding of the forest cutting areas, the boundaries of which coincide with the boundaries of the areas of the forest fund intended for reforestation."

**Paragraph 36 of this Regulation** establishes standards for the number of forest plants for the design of reforestation and afforestation, depending on the types of forest growing conditions and soil varieties in accordance with Appendix 3.

One of the determining conditions for successful growth and formation of artificial plantations is the density of forestry crops. The density of plantation, the nature of the placement of planting spots on the forested area determine the timing of plant closure in rows and row spacing, the number and timing of agricultural and silvicultural tending, natural thinning, and the course of growth and formation of stands.

In order to develop unified approaches to the unification of quantitative indicators, the following classification of forestry crops by density is currently used: very rare - up to 2.4 thousand pcs/ha, rare - 2.5-4.9, medium - 5.0- 6.9; increased density - 7.0-9.9 thousand pcs/ha, thick - 10.0-13.4, very thick - over 13.5 thousand pcs/ha.

It has been established that light-demanding forestry crops species should be grown at a lower density than shade-tolerant ones. It is expedient to grow plantings that are pure in

composition in conditions of higher density than mixed ones. It is recommended to create denser stands in poorer and drier habitats than in richer and wetter types of forests. Also, under the same conditions of location, planting density depends on the purpose of the created stands (Pisarenko, Merzlenko, 1990; Rubtsov, 1975; Rodin, 1975, etc.)

Studying the question of the optimal density of forestry crops planting, foresters began to pay attention from the beginning of reforestation. The first experiments in studying the effect of crop density on their growth and formation were carried out in Germany (Kunze, 1861) and in Russia (Nesterov, 1901; Rodin, 1975; Merzlenko, 1981). In Belarus, under the leadership of K.F. Miron (1955) in conditions of fresh coniferous wood, there were created Scots pine silvicultures of different planting densities - 2.5; 5.0; 6.7; 10.0; 13.3 thousand pc./ha. It was revealed that at the age of 35 years (Sirotkin, 1988), crops with a density of 6.7 thousand pcs/ha were the most productive. High productivity was also found in stands with a density of 5.0 and 10.0 thousand pcs/ha (180 and 170 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, respectively). Crops with an initial density of 2.5 and 13.3 thousand pcs/ha formed under these conditions the least productive stands (145 and 160 m<sup>3</sup>/ha).

Experimental works on the creation of silvicultures of spruce trees of various densities carried out in fresh coniferous wood conditions (Sirotkin, 2001) showed that at the age of 16 years the most productive were the options with a density of 6.7 and 16.0 thousand pcs/ha. At the same time, the largest average diameter was in rarer crops - 3.3 thousand pcs/ha - 9.2 cm, 5.0 thousand pcs/ha - 7.7 cm, 10.0 thousand pcs/ha - 5.1 cm. The authors found that although stem wood reserves are higher in very dense crops (due to the large number of trees), in the next 15 years, taking into account competitive environment, the situation will change in favor of medium-density forestry crops (5.0-6.9 thousand pcs/ha).

According to M.D. Merzlenko (1981), under C<sub>2-3</sub> conditions, the most productive are spruce crops with a planting density of 5 thousand pcs/ha.

In *Poland*, out of the total volume of reforestation, more than 85% of the areas are allocated for forestry crops (Forestry 2014). At the same time, in recent years there has been a slight increase in the areas of natural regeneration of the forest. A decision on the method and way of reforestation of each specific site is made directly by forest owners and forest users in accordance with applicable laws (Polupan, 2009; Zasady Hodowli Lasu, 2011).

The most common method of artificial reforestation is forest planting. Estimated average density of created forestry crops of pine is 8-10 thousand pcs/ha, spruce - 3-5 thousand pcs/ha, fir - 4-8 thousand pcs/ha, larch - 1.5-3 thousand pcs/ha, Douglas-fir - 3-4 thousand pcs/ha, oak and beech - 6-8 thousand pcs/ha, for other hardwoods - 4-6 thousand pcs/ha. When using planting material with a closed root system, the number of planting spots on the forested area can be reduced by no more than 30%.

Thus, the analysis of the results of studies of forestry crops of different planting densities by various authors of the CIS and the Far Abroad shows that there is no single opinion on this problem that is explained by the presence of a large number of factors affecting the formation of artificial phytocenoses. However, the conducted studies allow us to establish a number of general patterns:

- with an increase in planting density, the closure of crowns and the formation of forest phytocenosis occur earlier. The thicker the crops, the earlier and more intense the natural decay occurs, which with age leads to an equalization of the number of trees in the area;

- the average height of the stand with a high density of planting first has higher indicators compared to rare and medium density crops, and then the differences are smoothed out with age;

- the average diameter in dense crops is smaller, and this pattern is manifested to a greater extent compared with height;

- crops of increased density (7.0–9.9 thousand pcs/ha) have advantages over rare ones from the perspective of preservation of the stand and selection of leader trees. Crops with a density of more than 10.0 thousand pcs/ha are more susceptible to wind breaking and storm

breaking, as well as to various diseases. It should be noted that the costs of creating crops and carrying out reforestation tending in them are also higher in dense crops.

The optimal planting density of forestry crops is determined by the purpose of the crops, the conditions of habitat, biological characteristics of cultivated species, the type of planting material, etc. The experience of growing forestry crops in Belarus and in other countries shows that in poor growing conditions it is expedient to create more dense forestry crops with the purpose of fast closure of crowns. When creating complete forest crops, the row spacing shall not exceed 3.5 m, otherwise the closure of the crops occurs at a later date, which requires conducting additional tending.

In order to streamline the types of forest growing conditions (soil varieties), optimize the approaches for their practical use in reforestation and afforestation, it is recommended to introduce amendments into **Appendix 3** regarding the grouping of types of forest growing conditions by coniferous forests, subors, sub-oak and oak forests.

In this regard, when creating forestry crops of pine and birch in the conditions of pine forests (A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>4</sub>), the planting density when creating crops by seedlings is recommended to be 8-10 thousand pcs/ha. In subors (FCT B<sub>2</sub>-B<sub>4</sub>), it is recommended to use pine, spruce, larch, oak, linden, birch as the main tree species. Planting density 6.5 - 8.0 thousand pcs/ha for seedlings, 4.5-5.5 thousand pcs/ha for plants. For FCT C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> planting density of trees of main tree species (pine, spruce, larch, oak, ash tree, maple, elm, linden, black alder) the planting density is 5.4-6.5 thousand pcs/ha (seedlings), 4.2-5.2 thousand pcs/ha (plantlets). For FCT D<sub>2</sub>-D<sub>4</sub> - 5.0-6.0 thousand pcs/ha (seedlings), 4.1-5.0 thousand pcs/ha (plantlets). It is recommended to use pine, spruce, oak, black alder, birch with a planting density of 4.5-5.5 thousand pcs/ha (seedlings), 4.0-4.9 thousand pcs/ha (plantlets) in the depleted peat deposits, drained lands, regardless the types of forest growing conditions.

In this regard, **Appendix 3 of the Regulation** should be stated in the following edition (table 9).

Forest growing conditions types (soil varieties)	Quantity when using seedlings (SL) or plantlets (PL), pcs/ha minimum maximum		Main tree species
Coniferous forests A <sub>1</sub> -A <sub>4</sub> (sandy)	8000 (SL)	10000 (SL)	P, B**
Subors $B_2$ - $B_4$ (sandy loam on sand, sandy on loamy sand and fine loam)	6500 (SL) 4500 (PL)	8000 (SL) 5500 (PL)	P, S, L, O, Lin, B**
Sub-oak forests $C_2$ - $C_4$ (sandy loam and loamy on sandy loam and loam)	5400 (SL) 4200 (PL)	6500 (SL) 5200 (PL)	S, P, L, O, Ash, M, E, Lin, BlAl, B**
Oak forests $D_2$ - $D_4$ (loamy and clayey, sandy loam on loam and clay)	5000 (SL) 4100 (PL)	6000 (SL) 5000 (PL)	O, Ash, M, E, S, L, Lin, BlAl, B**
Disturbed natural habitats (depleted peat deposits, drained lands), regardless the types of forest growing conditions	4500 (SL) 4000 (PL)	5500 (SL) 4900 (PL)	P, S, BIAI, B**

Table 9 - Standards for the number of forest plants (planting material) with an open root system for the design of artificial reforestation and afforestation \*

\* In areas with moist soils, the appointment of a method of natural regeneration without assistance measures is allowed during forest management.

\*\* Birch as the trees of the main tree species can be used in indigenous types of forests, as well as in afforestation or the creation of forestry crops in areas of clear-cutting in the foci of the root fungus.

Among soft-leaved species in the republic, the largest share is made up of birch stands, which area of about 23% of the forested area, second in distribution only to pine stands.

Birch forests formed as derivatives of pine, spruce and oak forests are represented by a silver birch (72%). The rest of the birch forests (28%) are fluffy birch, confined mainly to lowland and transitional bogs with varying degrees of water cut. The widespread presence of birch forests is due to the breadth of the edaph-phytocenotic potential of two forest-forming species of the genus birch.

V.N. Sukachev (1964) distinguished indigenous and derived types of forests. Indigenous - these are the types of forests that exist stably in these conditions of habitat. Derivative forests are stands in which the demutation (restoration) processes of indigenous edificators can occur; there can be irreversible processes of development of derivative forest types.

Warty birch forms stands in the lichen, heather, lingonberry, mossy, bracken types, dominates the bilberry, sorrel, ashweed, and nettle types of the birch formation (Yurkevich, 1980). Currently, in the birch formation of forest phytocenoses, the predominant part belongs to bilberry (19.3%), sorrel (15.7%), ferny (14.2%), long mossy (10.7%), bracken (10.3%) types of forest.

Thus, it is recommended to use birch as the main tree species not only for afforestation and for creating forestry crops in the foci of the root fungus, but also in the indigenous types of forests.

In paragraphs 43 and 44, it is necessary to adjust the procedure for survey of forest fund plots, both designed and not designed by the forest management project for reforestation and afforestation. In addition, in paragraph 44, there shall be excluded the timing of the survey of forest fund plots that were not designed by the forest management project for reforestation and afforestation, in order to create new forests on felling sites in a timely manner, permits for which were issued with a deadline for summer and autumn period.

# The Procedure for Survey of Forest Fund Plots to Evaluate the Quality of Reforestation and Afforestation

The survey of forest fund plots to evaluate the quality of reforestation and afforestation includes:

the technical acceptance of forestry crops and measures taken to promote natural regeneration of forests;

the forest inventory of the first and third year of cultivation;

the inventory of sites for promoting natural regeneration of forests, which is carried out three years after the completion of activities on promoting natural regeneration of forests;

the inventory of forest stands for the purpose of transferring to forested lands and taking into account the results of measures taken to promote natural regeneration of forests and natural regeneration without promotional measures.

To establish the survival rate of forestry crops after the third year of cultivation and until they reach the age of seven, in order to substantiate the appointment of measures to supplement forestry crops or write off dead forestry crops, an unscheduled inventory is necessary.

In this regard, we recommend to supplement **paragraph 52** after the fourth clause with the clause of the following content: *"unscheduled inventory of forestry crops."* 

In order to establish the conformity of forestry crops of combined and natural regeneration of forests with the basic regulatory requirements, they are examined in kind with the laying of test plots and (or) accounting sections.

There are no requirements for laying test plots when examining forestry crops in the current Regulation. It is recommended that **paragraph 53** be supplemented as follows.

"The laying of test plots during the survey of forestry crops is carried out in accordance with the requirements of TCCP 622-2018 (33090) Technical Requirements for Forest Arrangement. Allocation and Taxation of Cutting Areas During Forest Management Activities in the Forests of the Republic of Belarus".

The technical acceptance of works on promoting the natural regeneration of forests is carried out with the aim of establishing the correctness of the allocation and design of the site, promotional methods, their compliance with the designed measures and forest growing conditions, as well as the quality of the works performed.

At present, in **paragraph 57 of the Regulation**, it is noted that a commission of a legal entity involved in the forestry conducts forestry checks of at least 3% of the area of measures taken to promote the regeneration of forests along the forest district.

In order to improve the quality of the promotion of the natural regeneration of forests, the commission is recommended to check at least 10% of the area of promotional measures along the forest district.

The technical acceptance of forestry crops is carried out in order to determine the correctness of indication of the boundary of the forestry crops area on the site, to install a forestry mark, and to establish the correspondence of cultivated tree and shrubbery vegetation to the forestry crops project, technology for creating forestry crops, the number of planted forest plants (planting spots), the quality of works performed.

A deviation of the method of soil cultivation from the forest crops project is not allowed. A deviation of the average distance between the axes of the lanes, furrows, micro-elevations from the indicators established by the project shall not exceed  $\pm 15\%$ .

It is recommended to exclude the first sentence from the second part of **paragraph 58** regarding the inadmissibility of deviation of the method of cultivating the soil from the forestry crops project due to the fact that the use of different methods of cultivating the soil on the site does not affect the quality of creating and growing forestry crops.

High-quality soil cultivation for forestry crops provides favorable conditions for the growth of cultivated plants. The correct choice of the type of the working body, taking into account the technological properties of the soil and the substantiation of the parameters in relation to the specific conditions of its work determine the quality of the soil treatment, energy consumption, productivity and other operational indicators.

The partial tillage is the main method of tillage for forestry crops in felling sites with a significant number of stumps and slopes. It can be carried out by lanes, furrows, micro-elevations, platforms, pits, terraces, etc.

When using modern types of automotive machinery and tillage tools on felling areas with stumps, it is difficult to maintain the distances established by the project between the axes of the lanes, furrows, micro-elevations. In this regard, it is recommended to increase the deviation from the projected by up to  $\pm 25\%$ .

The technical acceptance is the first stage in the system of ongoing control over the quality of forestry crops. The commission checks at least 5% of the area of forestry crops created along the forest district in the reporting year. To evaluate the quality of works performed, the minimum indicator (5%) is insufficient. Currently, the volumes of artificial reforestation and afforestation are increasing, the issue of evaluation of the quality of forestry crops is of particular importance. It is recommended to check at least *10%* of the area of forestry crops created.

In this regard, it is also recommended to increase the minimum indicator of inspection from the area of forestry crops subject to inventory along the forest district (10%), since the current minimum indicator (5%) is insufficient for an objective evaluation of the quality of the works performed (**paragraph 59**).

An inventory of forestry crops is carried out in the first and third years of their cultivation in order to establish the survival rate of forestry crops and the purpose of measures aimed at improving them. When determining the survival rate of forestry crops, plants that are planted less than a month before the inventory are not taken into account.

The category of forestry crops of good quality includes forestry crops with survival rates not lower than standard values, uniform distribution of trees of the main tree species across the area, intensive growth and development. Forestry crops with survival rates below the established normative, but not less than 25%, are referred to the category of forestry crops of satisfactory quality. With survival rates below 25%, forestry crops are considered unsatisfactory, can be deemed dead and subject to write-off.

In connection with the ongoing climate changes, lowering of the groundwater level and a smaller amount of precipitation in the spring-summer period on the territory of the republic, it is difficult to ensure high survival rate (90%) by agrotechnical and forestry tending during the juvenile period.

The analysis of the survival rate of one-year and three-year crops of pine, spruce and oak in various forest areas (burnt areas, felling on windbreaks, agricultural lands, etc.) varies from 65% to 83% (Volovich, 2010; 2013; Gordey, 2010; Kovalevich, Kruk, 2009). Thus, the number of surviving plants on the forested area provided the opportunity to transfer them at 7 years of age to the forest covered lands with an average survival rate of 74% at the age of three years.

In this regard, the recommended normative survival rate of forestry crops of good quality shall be 80% for annual crops, and 75% for three-year-old crops.

Agricultural lands accepted into the forest fund, as a rule, are mainly represented by sandy and sandy loamy soils, which are characterized by a low content of nutrients, the presence of compacted arable horizons, the absence of mycorrhizal fungi and the low activity of antagonist fungi and microorganisms.

Forestry crops created on such lands are characterized by low biological stability and sensitivity to the effects of a complex of harmful substances and organisms in the soil, which negatively affects their survival and preservation.

It should be noted that coniferous roots have a significantly lower ability to penetrate into compacted soil horizons, since pine has the thickest root endings compared to other tree species. In addition, when conducting afforestation on agricultural lands there is very often a problem with the survival rate of forestry crops associated with fairly persistent foci of chafers - rhizophagous lamellicors, whose larvae, eating the roots of plants, cause them to dry out.

Therefore, for one-year forestry crops created on the lands of the former agricultural use, the recommended normative survival rate is 75%, and for three-year-old crops - 60%.

Based on foregoing, we recommend to make an adjustment to **Appendix 14 in the Regulation** and reduce the minimum survival rates of good quality forestry crops (Table 10).

Land types	One-year forest crops	Three-year forest crops
All types of land, with the exception of agricultural land accepted in the forest fund	80	75
Agricultural land accepted in the forest fund	75	60

Table 10 - Minimum indicators of survival of forestry crops of good quality (%)

One of the effective methods for monitoring the quality of reforestation and afforestation is the **transition of forestry crops to forested lands**. An inventory of forestry crops with the aim of transferring forest crop stands to forested lands is carried out on forest crops sites of 7 years and older, with the exception of cases specified in paragraph 63 of this Regulation, by determining the adequacy of the number and height of the trees of the main tree species, the uniformity of distribution of the trees of the main tree species by area and the correlation of heights of trees of primary and secondary tree species.

In this Regulation (**paragraph 63**), for forestry crops of all major species, the maximum period of transfer to forested land is 10 years, for English oak - 15 years.

The standards for the number of specimens and the average height of the trees of main tree species for complete forestry crops to be transferred are determined depending on the type of forest (**Appendix 18 to the Regulation**).

Currently, there is a need to improve the quality requirements for forestry crops to be transferred into forested lands, which should be considered as one of the most important conditions for improving the quality and increasing the economic efficiency of forestry crops production.

In the 80s of the last century, the Institute of Forest conducted research on the development of the draft state standard "Forestry Crops. Quality Evaluation" (Morozov, Gerasimovich, 1984). Based on the results of the survey of forestry crops, there was proposed to substantiate the time of their transfer to forested lands, there were developed criteria for evaluating the quality of crops, which included the following indicators: age of forestry crops as of the moment of transfer to forested land; average distance between rows of cultivated plants; the number and average height of healthy trees of the main tree species; the average height of natural admixture of unwanted tree species.

At the same time, three categories of crop quality were identified, which were established by comparing the values of indicators characterizing the state of crops in a given area with standard indicators. For the main tree species crops, taking into account the type of forest growing conditions, standard indicators of the average distance between rows (m), the number of trees of the main tree species (thousand pcs/ha), the average height of the main tree species (m) and the average height of undesirable species (m) necessary for the transition of forestry crops to forested lands were developed.

In the Russian Federation, the evaluation of the quality of forestry crops is carried out in accordance with the developed and approved industry standard (Industry Standard OST 56-99-93).

In accordance with the Industry Standard OST, forestry crops are evaluated for quality classes 1 and 2 when they are transferred to forested lands. The quality of forestry crops is evaluated by the following indicators: the age of crops when they are transferred to forested lands, years; the row spacing, m; the presence of cultivated viable trees, thousand pieces/ha; the presence of shading of the main tree species by naturally renewed trees and shrubs of undesirable tree species.

For crops created by sowing, the timing of their transfer to forested lands, depending on forest growing conditions, can be increased by 1-2 years.

Forestry crops, which are 20% or more higher than the requirements in the table for the height of the trees of the main tree species for crops of the 1st quality class and correspond to the requirements of the 1st class for all other indicators, are referred to excellent crops if their rapid growth in the future does not exceed the decrease in resistance to adverse climatic factors.

The quality class of forestry crops is determined by comparing the value of each indicator established for it with the requirements of the Industry Standard OST 56–99–93. For an overall evaluation of the quality of forestry crops, an indicator of the quality class with the lowest value is taken. Forestry crops that do not meet the requirements of the 2nd quality class are defective. Measures for improving the quality of crops to the standard level are conducted in them. Areas of forestry crops in which the main cultivated tree species has been replaced by others are subject to write-off and transfer: 1) in case of renewal by a valuable kind of wood - into another type of forestry as natural young trees; 2) in all other cases - to the forest cultural fund - for reconstruction by forest crop methods.

The practice of forestry crops production in Belarus has shown that when converting forestry crops to forested lands, the standards for the minimum number of viable trees and the average height of trees of the main tree species hardly correlate with the type of forest. In this regard, for practical use it is expedient to use 2 standards (standard 1 and standard 2), which are determined by the main tree species growing on the site. As criteria, 2 indicators are accepted - the minimum number of trees and the average height of trees taken into account, while the type of forest is not taken into account.

Standard 1 is characterized by a larger absolute value of the minimum number of trees than in standard 2, and the average height of the trees taken into account is lower than standard 2.

Recommended standards for the number of specimens and the average height of trees in the areas of forestry crops to be transferred to forested lands are presented in table 11 (**Appendix 18 to the Regulation**).

Table 11 - Standards for the number of specimens and the average height of trees in forestry areas to be converted to forested lands

Main tree species growing on the plot	Standard number	The minimum number of trees, thousand/ha	The average height of trees taken into account, m, not less than
1	2	3	4
Silver birch, fluffy birch	1	4.0	1.6
	2	3.0	2.0
English oak, Norway maple, common ash, smooth elm, rough elm	1	3.0	0.9
	2	2.5	1.5
Norway spruce, white fir, Scots pine	1	3.1	1.0
	2	2.6	1.5
European larch	1	2.4	2.0
	2	2.0	3.0
Small-leaved linden	1	3.0	1.5
	2	2.5	2.0
Black alder	1	2.5	3.0
	2	2.0	3.5

A valuable forest stand shall first of all be a mixed forest stand and the participation in it, along with the trees of the main tree species, of other coniferous and hard-leaved trees plays a positive role both in the stability and productivity of the biocenosis. Therefore, it is proposed to take this into account when transferring forest stands to forested lands. Along with coniferous and hard-leaved species, in certain types of forest growing conditions, black alder and birch may be considered as species that increase the stability and productivity of forestry crops.

In this regard, it is recommended to introduce an amendment into and supplement the **paragraph 63** with the following wording:

"An inventory of forestry crops with the aim of transferring forest crop areas to forested lands is carried out on forest stands of 7 years age and older, with the exception of the cases specified in paragraph 63 of this Regulation, by determining the adequacy of the number and height of the specimens of the main tree species, the uniformity of distribution of trees of the main tree species through the area and correlation of the heights of trees of primary and secondary tree species.

Indicators of forestry crops <u>on the site</u>, <u>transferred</u> into forested lands, shall not be less than the standard for the number and average height of trees (standard 1 or standard 2) established in accordance with Appendix 18.

In the inventory of forestry crops in order to transfer plots to forested lands, one of the standards (standard 1 or standard 2) established in accordance with Appendix 18, which is determined by the main tree species that grows on the forest stand, is applied.

The number of trees to compare it with the quantity according to standard 1 or standard 2 established in accordance with Appendix 18 is determined by recounting the existing trees of the main tree species on the test plot, formed both artificially and naturally. If their quantity is insufficient to the appropriate standard, other coniferous and hard-leaved trees formed on the site both artificially and naturally can be added to the trees of the main tree species, with the exception of cases with forest conditions  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$  and  $C_4$ , where black alder is taken into account together with coniferous and hardwood trees.

For a plot of forestry crops to be transferred to forested lands, if mixed forestry crops are created on it with the participation of birch, in the applicable standard, according to Appendix 18, the minimum number of trees shall be decreased by a percentage equal to the participation of birch in the total number of cultivated species according to technical acceptance data.

The average height of trees is determined as the average value for trees of those species that were taken into account to establish the number of trees and compare it with the quantity according to the standard (standard 1 or standard 2) established in accordance with Appendix 18.

The upper height of trees and shrubs capable of further shading the trees of the main tree species shall not exceed the value of the average height of the trees of the main tree species in forestry crops. An exception in this case are instances of trees and shrubs that do not form a canopy.

Forestry crops sites that meet the regulatory indicators established in accordance with Appendix 18 can be transferred to forested lands until the forestry crops reach 7 years of age.

For forestry crops of all main tree species, the maximum period of transfer to forested lands is 10 years, and for English oak - 15 years.

Forestry crops of trees of main tree species that have not reached the standard values established in accordance with Appendix 18 by the age of 10 years and forestry crops of English oak – by the age of 15 years, shall be written off in the manner prescribed by Section 6 of this Regulation. The written-off plots, depending on the quantity, condition and species composition of the trees and shrubs on them, are transferred to other types of land. The transfer of the written-off areas of forestry crops to the forested lands is carried out in the presence of at least 4 thousand woody forest plants with an average height of 1.0 m or more, with their relatively uniform distribution over the area."

# **Requirements for Forest Stands Tending**

Tending of forest stands is carried out in order to ensure indicators of the number of forest plants of the trees of the main tree species in the area not lower than the normative ones, to improve the survival rate of forestry crops, and to eliminate competition to cultivated trees of the main tree species from the side of the plants that interfere with their growth.

It should be noted that an inventory of sites with measures taken to promote the natural regeneration of forests is carried out three years after the implementation of promotion activities with their division into quality categories: good (regenerated with the main tree species); satisfactory (regeneration with the trees of the main tree species is not completed); unsatisfactory (not regenerated with the main tree species).

In the case where the regeneration of the main tree species is not completed, it is necessary to carry out forest management measures to ensure an increase in the number of plants formed due to natural regeneration and to improve their condition, to increase the participation of the trees of the main tree species by tending of forest stands, the effectiveness of which shall be evaluated when re-inventorying.

Consequently, the forest management measures on the tending of forest stands carried out before the introduction of forest stands in the valuable category, should include not only the supplementation of forestry crops but also the supplementation of sites with measures taken for promoting the natural regeneration of forests.

The supplementation is made by plants of those tree species that were used to create forestry crops, as well as coniferous and hardwood trees, taking into account forest growing conditions.

In poor forest conditions, in order to increase soil fertility and reduce the fire hazard of formed stands, it is recommended to supplement the crops with silver birch.

In rich forest growing conditions ( $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$  and  $C_4$ ), the supplementation with black alder, which is a highly productive kind of wood on drained soils, is allowed.

Thus, **paragraph 66** is recommended to be reworded as follows: "The following forest management measures are included in the tending of forest stands before the forest stands are included in the valuable category: supplementation of forestry crops and sites with measures taken for promoting natural regeneration of forests; agrotechnical tending of forest stands; chemical tending; cleaning felling; clearing felling."

**Paragraph 67** shall be supplemented with the part concerning the supplementation of forestry crops, with the following content: "Supplementation of forestry crops on a site is carried out by the method of planting forest plants that were used to create forestry crops, as well as coniferous and hardwood trees, taking into account forest growing conditions, with the exception of areas with  $A_1$  forest growing conditions, where the addition of birch is allowed, and with  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$  and  $C_4$  forest growing conditions, where the addition of black alder is allowed."

# Criteria for Classifying Forestry Crops as Dead, the Procedure for Writing Off Dead Forestry Crops and Their Maximum Share in the Area of Forestry Crops Being Created

The dead forestry crops include forest stands with a survival rate of less than 25%, with the exception of plots or their parts where the total number of preserved forest plants of forestry crops and the viable natural regeneration of trees of main tree species with a height of at least 0.1 m is at least 1000 pieces in terms of 1 ha and the cases referred to in **paragraph 74** of this Regulation.

The practice of forest crops production has shown that the areas of forestry crops in one allotment are characterized by different soil and hydrological conditions that determine their survival, growth and condition. In this regard, when transferring forestry crops to forested lands, small areas with dead plants can be found, while the rest of the area meets the transfer criteria. Therefore, it is expedient in the case of death of forestry crops on a part of a site with an area of more than 0.1 hectares of a single contour, to divide it into separate taxation plots with their limitation in kind.

Therefore, **paragraph 72** must be supplemented with a part that envisages that in the event of loss of forestry crops on a part of an area of 0.1 hectares of a single contour, it shall be divided into separate taxation plots with their limitation in kind.

The analysis of normative technical legal documents showed that the Regulation on the Procedure for Reforestation and Afforestation reflects all the necessary procedures for reforestation and afforestation, including survey of forest fund plots, evaluation of the quality of reforestation and afforestation, requirements for the tending of forest stands, the procedure and requirements for putting them into category of valuable forest stands. In this regard, there is no need to develop other legal acts in the field of technical regulation and standardization of reforestation.

For convenience and practical use during reforestation, the features of technologies for creating forestry crops in various categories of forest areas, soil preparation and cultivation, sowing and planting, composition and spacing schemes and other technological methods are quite fully described in the recommendations developed by the Institute of Forest, which were entered into the register of technical regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Forestry (Recommendations, 2010, 2015, STB, 2017, etc.).

# Conclusion

The analysis of practices, methods and ways of reforestation of fellings of dried coniferous plantations in different habitat conditions, existing in Belarus, as well as of the dynamics of drying of coniferous plantations by geobotanical subzones in the context of the conditions of their habitat has allowed to develop a Guidelines documents "Guidelines for reforestation of fellings of dried pine and spruce plantations."

The Guidelines were sent to all enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus, all comments and suggestions were taken into account.

Developed and improved technologies of reforestation of the fellings of dried coniferous plantations were tested by laying experimental and production objects in the forest fund of Gomel, Brest, Minsk, Mogilev, Grodno, and Vitebsk SPFA. 25 experimental objects of silvicultures were laid in three geobotanical subzones of the republic.

Reforestation on dried spruce and pine plantations fellings is carried out by means of natural regeneration of forests, creation of silvicultures (artificial reforestation), and combined forest regeneration.

Artificial reforestation is one of the priorities in Belarus, which accounts for 82-93%. Natural regeneration has a small percentage (up to 12) in the total volume of reforestation.

Promotion of natural regeneration in the areas of dried pine stands after clear sanitary felling, performed by cutting two-layer furrows, has a beneficial effect on the sprouting and development of self-seeding.

The study of the natural regeneration in the felling areas of drying spruce forests showed that the nature of reforestation was not satisfactory. On a number of experimental objects the regeneration of commercially valuable species is absent completely, there is a change in species composition to broadleaved species. In other cases, the number of spruce undergrowth is not sufficient for the formation of forest phytocenosis.

Reforestation on felling areas of dried coniferous plantations is performed by creating silvicultures by conventional methods, including soil treatment in form of cutting two-layer furrows followed by manual planting.

Tests of the reforestation technology have shown high efficiency of the creation of mixed silvicultures of coniferous and hardwood species.

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# ANNEX Acts of experimental and production objects



#### АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих квойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHБIЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящиня актом подтверждается, что комнесия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав., лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГЛХУ «Кореневская эксперионентальная лесная база Института леса НАН Беларуси» – главного лесничего А. С. Разумова и начальника отдела лесного хозяйства А.В. Базыленича составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробащия технологии лесовосстановления вырубох усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насеждений» по контракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесового сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложено пытию-произподственный объект.

## Характеристика опытио-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 14 кварталя 113 Кореневского десничества Кореневской экспериментальной лесной базы Института леса НАН Беларуси.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохинох хвойных насаждений

#### Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР, выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур.

ГЛХУ «Кореневская экспериментальная лесная база Института леса НАН Беларуско – обработка почвы, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Характеристика усохшего насаждения:

Состав – 8С2Б, возраст 90 лет, полнота 0,6, тип леса – сосняк орляковый Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub>, - площадь опытных культур – 0,2 га;

 вид лесных культур – чистые лесные культуры сосны веймутовой (Plnus stróbus L/);

состав лесных культур – 10CB;

размещение посадочных мест – 2,5 х 1,2 м;
 тустота посадки: з300 шт/га;
 способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;
 срок посадки – весна 2019 г.;
 посадюный матернал – саженща сосны веймутовой;
 приживаемость лесных культур – 96%.

Выводы: Одним из перспективных нутей формирования устойчивых лесов против усыхания является применение при содании лесных культур древсеных пород интродуцентов. Из леспых культур интродуцированных сосен в Беларуси произрастног сосна веймутова и сосна Муррея. Сосна веймутова является морозоустойчной и теневынослиюй породой, по смолопродуктивности находится на первой месте среди хвойных насеждений.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

и охраны лесов

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты

Главный лесничий A.C. Patymon

От ГЛХУ «Кореневская экспериментальная

лесная база Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Началынк отдела лесного хозяйства

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Е.А. Тегленков

Н.В. Гордей

A.B. Базылевич



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHbIR БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комнесия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.с. ч.в. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лескот» – главного лесничего А. С. Демидко и лесничего Макеевского опытного лесничества Руссу Н.Н. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытнопроятводственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 10 квартала 164 Максевского опытного лесничества Гомельского опытного лесхоза Гомельского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосставовления вырубок усохиних хвойных насаждений

Участие сторон:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование проведения мер содействия естественному возобновлению;

ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, нарезка плужных борозд, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Характеристика усакшего насаждения – 10С+Б+Д+Кл, возраст – 118 лет, тип леса – сосняк орляковый, ТЛУ В2

Сплощная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения - зима 2018 года, площадь участка - 0,2 га;

Содействие естественному возобновлению лесов путем нарезки плужных борозд - весна 2019 г.

Выводы: При выборе направления лесовосстановления преимущество следует отдавать сетественному возобновлению лесов, если оно обеспечивает в установленные сроки семенным путем формирование насаждений главных пород в соответствующих лесорастительных условиях, обеспечивающих их успешный рост и былогическую устойчивость. Метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы (минерализация) и (мля) огораживания лесоек и вырубок проектируется в семенной год на участках лесного фонда, на которых в течение 3 лет возможно появление нового поколения лесов из деревьев главных пород естественным путем. При проведении минерализации обработания поверхность почвы на вырубких должна составлять не менее 30 % от плопадну участка.

В случае масштабного усыхания хвойных насаждений и значительных объемов сплощных санитарных рубок метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы может применяться на вырубках площадью до 1.0 га при наличии плодовосящих насаждений в степах леса.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охранат десов Н.В. Гордей

И.В. Гордев

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов



От ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

сссевся А.С. Демидко

Лесничий Макеевского опытного лесничества

H.H. Pyccy

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор Института леса НАН Беларуси « \* 2019 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный десеба» И. Н. Дегтярик «\_\_\_\_\_\_2019 г.

АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технология лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHБIй БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларуссь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав.лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лескоз» – главного лесничесто А. С. Демядко и лесничего Макеевского опытного лесничества Руссу Н.Н. составили инстоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамких мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивнах инсаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развития лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложев опытиопротиводственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 17 квартала 312 Макеевского опытного лесничества Гомельского опытного лескоза Гомельского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохпих хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ПНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового ивсаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхол» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2017 года, ТЛУ В2.

- площадь опытных культур 0,6 га;
  вид лесных культур смешанные культуры сосны;
- вид лесных культур смешанные культу;
- состав лесных культур 7СЗБ;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,5 х 0,75 м;
  густота посадки- 5200 шт/га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2018 г.;
- epok novetka mena soro ra
- посадочный материал сеянцы сосны, дикорастущие растения березы;
- приживаемость лесных культур 95%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимизации их породного состава в подзоне широколиственно-сосновых лесов в ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub> на вырубках усохщих хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур сосны с долевым участием березы в количестве 3 единии.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

проблем восстановления, защиты

Заведующий лабораторией

и охрания несов

От ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

Песседого А.С. Демидко

Младиний научный сотрудник Лесничий Макеевского опытного лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны десов

Н.В. Гордей

Е.А. Тегленков



УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный десхоз» «\_\_\_\_\_\_И. Н. Дегтярик «\_\_\_\_\_\_2019 г.

АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосставовления выпубок усыховощих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – завлаб., к.е.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.е. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лескоз» – главного лесничесто А. С. Демидко и лесничето Макевского опытного лесничества Руссу Н.Н. составили пастоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхвощих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насакдений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытнопроизводственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 12 квартала 135 Макеевского опытного лесничества Гомельского опытного лесхоза Гомельского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойных насаждений

Участие сторон:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового изсаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ В2,

- площадь опытных культур 0,2 га;
- вид лесных культур смешанные культуры сосны;
- состав лесных культур 5С5Б;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,5 х 0,75 м;
- густота посадки- 5300 шт/га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2019 г.;

 посадочный материал – сеянцы сосны с закрытой корневой системой, однолетние саженщы березы березы повислой (клоны плюсовых деревьев);

# приживаемость лесных культур - 92 %

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимизации их породного состава в подзоне широколнетвенно-сосновых лесов в ТЛУ В2 на вырубках усохщих хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создания смещанных культур сосны с долевым участием березы в количестве 5 единии.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем воёстановления, защиты и охрание несов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов



От ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

Сестерина А.С. Демицко

Лесничий Макеевского опытного лесничества

H.H. Pyccy

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор Института асса НАН Беларуси «\_\_\_\_\_\_\_А-ТН. Ковалевич «\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2019 г. УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхог» И. Н. Дегтярик «\_\_\_\_\_\_2019 г.

АКТ закладки опытио-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHbI/I БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лескоз» – гаваного лесничего А. С. Демидко и лесничего Макеевского опытного лесничества Руссу Н.Н. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усихающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВГDР/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесвого сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложев опытнопроизводственный объект.

# Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 6 квартала 312 Максевского опытного лесничества Гомельского опытного лесхоза Гомельского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохинох хвойных насаждений

# Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Гомельский опытный лесхоз» — обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

## Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ А2, - площадь опытных культур – 0,2 га;

вид лесных культур – смешанные культуры сосны;

- состав лесных культур 5С5Б;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,5 х 0,75 м;
- густота посадки- 5300 шт/га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2019 г.;

 посадочный материал – сеянцы сосны с закрытой корневой системой, дикораступцие растения березы;

# - приживаемость лесных культур - 95%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и биологической устойчивости лесов в подзоне широколиственно-сосновых лесов в ТЛУ В; на вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур сосны с долевым участием березы в количестие 5 единиц.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и схранитесов Н.В. Гордей

Фрессирано А.С. Демилко

От ГОЛХУ «Гомельский

опытный лесхоз»

Младший научный сотрудник Лесничий Макеевского опытного лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и кораны лесов /

Е.А. Тегленков

лесничества И.Н. Руссу

Главный лесничий





Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимпации их породного состава в подзове дубово-теммохвойных лесов в ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub> на вырубках усохщих хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смещанных культур соспы.

АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технология лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАЛК «Развятие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиесия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лабораторией, к.е.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.е. Е.А. Тегленкова и представителей ГЛХУ «Лушинецкий лесхоз» – главного лесничего П.П. Гиедько и началышка отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорации А.И. Андрейковца составили инстоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивах и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Разнитие леспого сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173 заложен опытно-проятводственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 24 квартала 54 Микашевичского лесничества Лунинецкого лесхоза Брестского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий десовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойных насаждений.

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуск» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub> - площадь опытных культур – 0,5 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры дуба;

состав лесных культур – 5Д5С;

размещение посадочных мест – дуб – 2,9 х 0,8 м; сосна - 2,1 х 0,8 м;

густота посадки – 5952 шт./га;

срок посадки – осень 2018 г.;

посадочный материал – сеянцы дуба с закрытой корневой системой; сеянцы сосны

приживаемость лесных культур - 96 %.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторней проблем восстановления, защиты и охранка лесов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков От ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

П.П. Гнелько

Начальник отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорации



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/COS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лабораторией, к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Е.А. Тегленкова и представителей ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз» - главного лесничего П.П. Гнедько и начальника отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорации А.И. Андрейковца составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхнощих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 42 квартала 1 Микашевичского лесничества Лунинецкого лесхоза Брестского ГТІЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование проведения мер содействия естественному возобновлению;

ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз» - обработка почвы, нарезка плужных борозд, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

## Описание объекта:

Характеристика усохшего насаждения - 10С, возраст - 55 лет, тип леса сосняк мшистый, ТЛУ А2

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, площадь участка - 0,2 га;

Содействие естественному возобновлению лесов путем нарезки плужных борозд - весна 2019 г.

Выводы: При выборе направления лесовосстановления преимущество следует отдавать естественному возобновлению лесов, если оно обеспечивает в

установленные сроки семенным путем формирование насаждений главных пород в соответствующих лесорастительных условиях, обеспечивающих их успешный рост и биологическую устойчивость. Метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы (минерализации) и (или) огораживания лесосек и вырубок проектируется в семенной год на участках лесного фонда, на которых в течение 3 лет возможно появление нового поколения лесов из деревьев главных пород естественным путем. При проведении минерализации обработанная поверхность почвы на вырубках должна составлять не менее 30 % от площади участка.

В случае масштабного усыхания хвойных насаждений и значительных объемов сплошных санитарных рубок метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы может применяться на вырубках площалью до 1,0 га при наличии плодоносящих насаждений в стенах леса.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларусны

Заведующий лабораторней проблем восстановления, защиты и оходине лесов

Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков

От ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз»

#### Главный лесничий



Начальник отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорыйни



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом полтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лабораторией, к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Е.А. Тегленкова и представителей ГЛХУ «Лунивецкий лесхоз» - главного лесничего П.П. Гнедько и начальника отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорации А.И. Андрейковца составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхвощих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развятие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 58 квартала 1 Микашевичского лесничества Лунинецкого лесхоза Брестского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохиних хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ A2

площадь опытных культур – 0,3 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры сосны;

 схема смешения – ЗрСосны 2рРябница 2рАронни; размещение посалочных мест – 2.3 х 0.8 м;

 количество посадочных мест – сосна – 1630 шт./га; рябяна – 544 шт./га; арония - 544 шт./га

время посадки — 2018 г.;

посадочный материал – сеянцы сосны с закрытой корневой системой;

# приживаемость лесных культур - 90%.

Выводы: С целью повышения плодородия почвы, устойчивости лесов, а также снижения пожарной опасности в ТЛУ А2 на вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание культур сосны с почвоулучшающими и взотфиксирующими кустарниками. Включение кустарников в состав лесных культур повышает биологическую устойчивость насаждения, способствует снижению распространения травянистой растительности, уменьшает испарения влаги с почвы, создает благоприятные условия для привлечения птиц.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем весстановления, защиты и охрани пресов Н.В. Гордей

П.П. Гнедько

Главный лесничий

От ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз»

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатория проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков

Начальник отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелнорации



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановатения вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларуск» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лабораторией, к.е.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Е.А. Тетленкова и представителей ГЛХУ «Лунинециий лескоз» – главного лесничего П.П. Гнедько и начальника отдела лесного холяйства и лесомелиорации А.И. Андрейковца составили настоящий акт о том, что в результите выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосставолления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесового сектора Республики Беларусс» ТБОА.1173 задожен опытию-произволственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 2 квартала 5 Михашевичского лесничества Лунинецкого лесхоза Брестского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойных ньсаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; закладка пробной плошали по установлению приживаемости лесных культур, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитариая рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2018 года, тип леса – сосняк орляковый, ТЛУ В2

площадь опытных культур – 0,8 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры сосны;

- схема смешения 10pC;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,5 х 0,7 м;
- густота посадки 5714 шт./га
- время посадки 2017 г.;
- посадочный материал однолетние сеянцы сосны;
- приживаемость лесных культур 90%.

Выводы: На вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений возможно создание чистых лесных культур сосны. В ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub>А<sub>3</sub> наблюдается хорошее естественное возобновление берёзы в дальнейшем формируются смещанные по составу насаждения.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем росстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудних лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков От ГЛХУ «Лунинецкий лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

- П.П. Гнелько

Начальник отдела лесного хозяйства и лесомелноращии



УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Борнеовский опытный лескоз» В. М. Амельянович 2019 г.

закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнения мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технология лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойвых лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комносия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – с.н.с., к.с., к.И.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тетленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Борнсовский оплатный лесхот» – главного лесничего Е. А. Литяннова и начальника отдела лесного хозяйства и лесовосстановления А.А. Насиловского составили настоящий акт о том, что в результите выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих звойных лесов с целью создания устойчиных и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEE/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0.А.173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 14, 15 явартала 118 Неманицкого лесничества Борнсовского опытного лескоза Минского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Борнсовский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление в охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2017 года, ТЛУ В<sub>3</sub>, - площадь опытных культур – 0,8 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры сосны;

состав лесных культур – 7СЗЕ;

размещение посадочных мест – 3,0 х 0,8 м;

густота посадки- 4166 шт/га;

- способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

срок посадки – осень 2018 г.;

посадочный материал – сеянцы сосны и ели с закрытой корневой системой;

приживаемость лесных культур - 95%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимпации их породного состава в подзоне дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ В<sub>3</sub> на вырубках усохших хвойных ивсаждений рекомендуется создание смещанных культур сосны с долевым участнем ели в количество 3 единиц.

Ог ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Завелующий любораторней проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны ресов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудних

лаборатории проблем восстановления, защита и охраны лесов И Е.А. Тегленков От ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лесхоз»

Глаяный лесничий



Началбник отдела десного хозяйства и ния, лесовостановления

А.А. Насиловский



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация

технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных высажденийю по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развятие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларусть» – с.н.с., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лескоз» – главного лесничего Е. А. Литаннова и начальника отдела леского хозяйства и лесовосстановления А.А. Наспловского составоли настоящий акт о том, что в результите выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстанопления вырубох усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEM/PHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 6.1 квартала 92 Пригородного леспичества Борисовского опытного лесхоза Минского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объектя: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

# Описание объекта:

Сплонныя санитарная рубка усохщего соснового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub>, - площадь опытных культур – 1,2 га;

вид лесных культур – силошные смешанные культуры сосны;

состав лесных культур – 8С2Б;

- размещение посадочных мест - 2,5 x 0,7 м;

густота посадки- 5700 шт/га;

- срок посадки - весна 2019 г.;

 посалочный материал – сеянцы сосны с закрытой корневой системой; дикораступние растения березы;

- приживаемость лесных культур - 92%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и биологической устойчивости лесов в подзоже дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ В2 на вырубках усохщих хвойных инслидений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур сосны и березы.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Завелующий лабораторней проблем восставовления, защиты и охращанесов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, тапинты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков От ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

Е.А. Литвинов

Начальник отделя лесного хозяйства и лесовосстацовления

А.А. Насиловский



УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ, «Борасовский опытный лесхом В. М. Амельянович 2019 г.

закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхвощах хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчиных и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесвого сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА.1173

Настоящим актом подтверживется, что комнесня в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт зеса НАН Безаруси» – сл.с., к.с.х.в. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. в представителей ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лесхот» – главного лесничего Е. А. Литивнова и начальника отделя лесного хозяйства и лесовосстановления А.А. Насплояского составиля настоящий акт о том, что в результите выполнения ИНР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершевствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления имрубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчиных в продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВГDР/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики беларусь» ТБОА1173 заложен опытно-произволственный объект.

## Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 20 квартала 58 Пригородного песничества Борнеовского опытного лескоза Минского ГПЛХО.

Цель соцяныя опытного объектя: апробация технологий лесовосстановления парубок усоханих хвойшых пасажлений

# Участие сторон:

ГПУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛУУ «Борисовский онытный лескоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и окрана объекта.

## Описание объекта:

Сплощная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ С2, - площадь опытных культур - 1,6 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные смецианные культуры лиственницы;

- состав лосных культур 5015Е;
- размещение посадочных мест 3,0 x 1,0;
- густота посялка 3333 шт/га;
- срок посалия весня 2019 г.;
- посадочный материал саженцы лиственницы и ели;
- приживаемость лесных культур 92%.

Выводы: Для повышения продуктивности насаждений в лесорастительных условиях С<sub>2</sub> (судубравы сисжие) в подхоне дубово-технюхвойных лесов рекомендуется применение схемы смешения лесных культур лиственницы свронейской с силью или чередованием этих пород в ряду с густотой посадки 1,2-1,7 тыс. растений на 1 га для каждой породы.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси» Завелующий лабораторией

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троблем восстановления, защиты

От ГОЛХУ «Борисовский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

Е.А. Литвинов

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, завигта и духраны лесов

Н.В. Горлей

Е.А. Тегленков

Начальник отдела лесного хозяйства и лесовоестацовления \_\_\_\_\_\_А.А. Насиловский



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхмощих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/COS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие десного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комнесия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз» главного лесничего А.И. Сороки и лесничего Октябрьского лесничества С.С. Ананича составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развятие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 22, 23 квартала 86 Октябрьского лесничества Осиповичского опытного лесхоза Могилевского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохиних хвойных насаждений

Участве сторон:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ Д2,

 площадь опытных культур – 2,1 га; вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры ели;

схема смешения – 2рЯ1рВ2рД1рВ;

размещение посадочных мест – 2,8 x 0,9 м;

количество посадочных мест по породам – ясень обыкновенный – 1324 шт./га,

вяз гладкий - 1322 шт./га, дуб черешчатый - 1322 шт./га.

способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

срок посадки – весна 2019 г.;

посадочный материал – саженцы ясеня, двухлетние сеянцы вяза, желуди дуба;

# приживаемость лесных культур - 92 %.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимизации их породного состава в подзоне грабово-дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д2 (дубравы свежне) на вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур твердолиственных пород.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны десов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков

Главный лесничий

От ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский

опытный лесхоз»

А.И. Сороко

Лесничий Октябрьского лесничества С.С. Ананич



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхвоющих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтнерждвется, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.е.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.е. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный весхоз» – гаавного лесинчего А.И. Сорожи и инженера по лесовосстановлению Лукьянец А.Р. составляли настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» комптракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173 заложен опытию-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 8 квартала 60 Оснновичского лесничества Осиповичского опытного лескоза Могилевского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование проведения мер содействия сстественному возобноялению;

ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз» - обработка почвы, нарезка плужных борозд, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

## Описание объекта:

Характеристика усохшего насаждения – 10С+Б, возраст – 60 лет, тип леса – сосняк орляковый, ТЛУ В2

Сплощная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения - февраль 2019 года, площадь участка - 0,3 га;

Содействие естественному возобновлению лесов путем нарезки плужных борозд – весна 2019 г.

Выводы: При выборе направления лесовосстановления преимущество следует отдавать естественному возобновлению лесов, если оно обеспечивает в установленные сроки семенным путем формирование насаждений главных пород в соответствующих лесорастительных ускловяях, обеспечивающих их успешный рост и биологическую устойчивость. Метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы (минерализации) и (или) огораживания лесосек и вырубок проектируется в семенной год на участках лесного фонда, на которых в течение 3 лет возможно появление нового поколения лесов из деревьев главных пород естественным путем. При проведении минерализации обработанная поверхность почвы на вырубках должна составлять не менее 30 % от площади участка.

В случае масштабного усыхания хвойных насаждений и значительных объемов сплощных санитарных рубок метод содействия естественному возобновлению лесов путем механической обработки почвы может применяться на вырубках площадью до 1,0 га при наличии плодоносящих насаждений в стенах леса.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси» От ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Н.В. Гордей

Главный лесничий А.И. Сороко

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков Инженер по ассовосстановлению





созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. ляб., к.е.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.в.е. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Оснповичский опытный лессоз» – главного лесничего А.И. Сороки и лесинчего Октябрьского лесничества С.С. Ананича составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполняения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчиных и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики беларусь» ТБОА1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 20 квартала 80 Октябрьского лесничества Осиповичского опастного лесхоза Могклевского ГПЛХО.

Цель создання опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохинк хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насаждения 2018 года, ТЛУ С<sub>2.</sub> - площадь опытных культур – 1,9 га;

вид лесных культур – сплошные культуры ели;

состав лесных культур – 6Е2Л2С;

размещение посадочных мест – 3.0 x 0.9 м;

 количество посадочных мест по породам – ель обыкновенная – 2222 шт./га, лиственница европейская – 741 шт./га, сосна обыкновенная – 741 шт./га.

способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

срок посадки – весна 2019 г.;

 посадочный материал – саженщы ели, однолетние сеянцы лиственницы и двухлетние сеянцы сосны;

приживаемость лесных культур - 92 %.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и устойчивости лесов, а также оптимизации их породного состава в подзоне грабово-дубово-темнохвойных лесов в TЛУ C2 на вырубках усохщих хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур ели с долевым участием лиственныцы европейской.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охранит лесов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов Е.А. Тегленков От ГОЛХУ «Осиповичский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий А.И. Сороко

Лесничий Октябрьского лесничества С.С. Анавич

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор Института леса НАП Беларуса и и Ковалевич и 2019 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Глубожский опытный леубоз» С. В. Гайдук 2019 г.

АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосствиовления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEM/ИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесвого сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБОА1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.с. х.в. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.е. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лескоз» – главного лесничего А. С. Сыронятко и лесничего Тумиховичского лесничества Петько Г.П. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробащия технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных наскаядений» по контракту № ВГОР/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытнопроизводственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 24 квартала 131 Тумиловичского лесничества Глубокского опытного лесхоза Витебского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойзнах насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего елового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насаждения 2015 года, ТЛУ Д2,

- площадь опытных культур 0,4 га;
- вид лесных культур смешанные культуры ели;
- состав лесных культур 8Е2Л;
- схема смешения: ЗрЕ 1рЛ;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,8 х 0,8 м;
- густота посадки- 4500 шт/га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2015 г.;

посалочный материал – двухлетние саженцы ели, однолетние сеянцы лиственницы;

приживаемость лесных культур – 90,9%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и биологической устойчивости лесов в подзоне дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д<sub>2</sub> на вырубках усохиших хвойных насаждений реконсидуется создание смещанных культур ели европейской и лиственницы европейской. Перспективным при лесовоестановления вырубок усыхающих ельников может быть создание смещанных слово-лиственничных плантаций, образующих как вланмодополняемые породы еще более продуктивные насаждения.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны, ессов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов

Е.А. Тегленков

От ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

A.C. CLIPOIISTKO

Лесничий Тумиловичского лесничества

бооо\_Г.П. Петько

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОДХУ «Глубокский опытика эконоз» С.В. Гайдук 2019 г.

АКТ закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.с. ч.м. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тетленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лескоз» – главного лесничего А. С. Сыролятко и лесничего Тумиловичского лесничества Петько Г.П. составали инстоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усиклопцих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВГОР/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытнопроизводственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 68 квартала 131 Тумиловичского лесничества Глубокского опытного лесхоза Витебского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробащия технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохщих хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; обоснование типа лесных культур; изучение эффективности технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усохших еловых насаждений.

ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта, проведение агротехнических уходов.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего слового насаждения 2016 года, ТЛУ Д.,

площадь опытных культур – 0,4 га;
 вид лесных культур – смещанные культуры лиственницы;

состав лесных культур – 5Л5Е;

схема смешения: Л-Е-Л-Е в ряду;

размещение посадочных мест – 2,5 х 0,8 м;

густота посадки- 5000 шт/га;

способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

срок посадки – весна 2017 г.;

 посадочный материал – однолетние сеянцы лиственницы, двухлетние саженцы ели;

приживаемость лесных культур - 90%.

Выводы: Одним из перепективных путей формирования устойчивых лесов против усыхания, является замена ели европейской лиственницей европейской, которая отличается быстрым ростом, высокой устойчивостью и качественной древеснной. С целью повышения продуктивности и биологической устойчивости лесов в подхоне дубово-технюхвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д<sub>2</sub> на вырубках усохших словых насаждений рекомендуется создание смещанных культур ели обыкновенной и лиственницы свропейской.

Перспективным при лесовосстановлении вырубок усыхающих слыников может быть создание смецанных елово-лиственничных плантаций, образующих как взаимодополняемые породы еще более продуктивные насаждения.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси» От ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охрани лесов Н.В. Гордев

Главный лесничий A.C. CMONDERTKO

Лесничий Тумиловичского лесничества

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов

Е.А. Тегленков

Christe F.H. Henso

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесских С. В. Гайлук 2019 г.

AKT закладки опытно-производственного объекта,

созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту Хт ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз» - главного лесничего А.С. Сыропятко и лесничего Тумиловичского лесничества Петько Г.П. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытнопроизводственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 28 квартала 130 Тумиловичского лесничества Глубокского опытного лесхоза Витебского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробащия технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; выбор метода и технологии лесовосстановления вырубки усохшего соснового насаждения, обоснование типа лесных культур;

ГОЛХУ «Глубокский опытный лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

## Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего соснового насаждения 2019 года, ТЛУ Вз.

плошаль опытных культур – 0,4 га;

вид лесных культур – смешанные культуры ели;

состав лесных культур – 6Е4Б;

- размещение посадочных мест - 2,8 x 0,8 м;

 густота посалки- 4400 шт/га; способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

срок посадки – весна 2019 г.;

 посадочный материал – сеянцы ели с закрытой корневой системой, дикорастущие растения березы;

# приживаемость лесных культур - 93%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности и биологической устойчивости лесов в подзоне дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ В3 на вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур ели.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охрази лесов Н.В. Гордей

А.С. Сыропятко

Лесничий Тумиловичского лесничества

От ГОЛХУ «Глубокский

опытный лесхоз»

Главный лесяцияй

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов

Е.А. Тегленков

Г.П. Петько

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созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представятелей ГЛХУ «Щучинский лесхоз» - главного лесянчего С. И. Хвойницкого и лесничего Щучинского лесничества Жлаба Д.А. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробащия технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчнымх и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

# Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 24, 36, 37 квартала 97 Щучинского лесничества Шучинского лесхоза Гродненского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

#### Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; обоснование типа лесных культур; изучение эффективности технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усохиних еловых насаждений.

ГЛХУ «Щучниский лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

### Описание объектя:

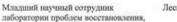
Сплошная санитарная рубка усохивего елового насажления 2017 года. ТЛУ Дл. площадь опытных культур – 0,8 га;

- вид лесных культур смешанные культуры ели;
- состав лесных культур 7ЕЗС;
- схема смешения 4pE1pC;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,45 x 1,36 м;
- густота посадки- 3000 штг/га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2018 г.;
- посадочный материал двухлетние саженцы ели, двухлетние сеянцы сосны; приживаемость лесных культур - 93,3%.

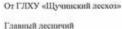
Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности лесов и оптимизации их породного состава в подзоне грабово-дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д2 на вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание смешанных культур ели. Эффективность создания смещанных елово-сосновых насаждений заключается в получении более высоких запасов древесины, а также в увеличении уровня биологического разнообразия. Такие насаждения более устойчивы к неблагоприятным факторам внешней среды и способны в максимальной степени выплиять средообразующие, водоохранные, почвозащитные и другие социально-экологические функции.

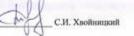
#### От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Бепаруси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охраня лесов Н.В. Гордей









Д.А. Жлаба

Лесничий Шучинского лесничества защиты и охраны лесов



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созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комнесня в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – зав. лаб., к.с. хл. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тетленкова Е.А. и представителей ГЛХУ «Щучинский лескоз» – главного лесничего С. И. Хвойницкого и лесничего Дембровского лесничества Киселя П.Р. составания настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробания технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных изсаждений» по контракту М BFDP/GEF CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Белирусь» ТБОА1173 задожен опытно-производственный объект.

Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 16 квартала 158 Дембровского лесничества Щучинского лескоза Гродневского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробащия технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

#### Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; обоснование типа лесных культур; изучение эффективности технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усохиних еловых насаждений.

ГЛХУ «Щучинский лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта.

#### Описание объекта:

Сплощная санитарная рубка усохіпето соснового насаждения 2017 года, ТЛУ В<sub>2</sub>, - площадь опытных культур – 0,5 га;

вид лесных культур – смешанные культуры липы;

состав лесных культур – 5Лп5С;

схема смещения – 3рЛп1рС;

- размещение посадочных мест - 2,0x 1,36 м;

густота посадки- 3686 шт./га;

способ посадки - вручную под меч Колесова;

- срок посадки - весна 2018 г.;

посадочный материал – трехлетние саженцы липы, двухлетние сеянцы сосны;

- приживаемость лесных культур - 95,1%.

Выводы: Наиболее благоприятными для роста и развития насаждений липы мелколистной являются дервовые супесчаные и дервово-подхолистые супесчаные и суглинистые почвы. В типах условий местопроизрастания В<sub>2-3</sub> на дериовых песчаных и дервово-подхолистых песчаных, подстилаемых мореной, и супесчаных почвах рекомендуется создавать смещанные насаждения соены обыкновенной с липой мелколистий.

От ГНУ «Ивститута леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторней проблем восстановления, защиты и охраные ресов Н.В. Гордев

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатория проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны десов

Е.А. Тегленков

От ГЛХУ «Щучинский лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

С.И. Хвойницкий

Лесничий Дембровского лесничества

П.Р. Кисель



созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № ВFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что комиссия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - зав. лаб., к.с.-х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тегленкова Е.А. и представителей ГЛХУ «Щучинский лесхоз» - главного лесинчего С. И. Хвойницкого и лесничего Щучинского лесничества Жлаба Д.А. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробащия технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развятие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытно-производственный объект.

## Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 21 квартала 79 Шучинского лесничества Шучинского лесхоза Гродненского ГПЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробация технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» - проведение НИР; обоснование типа лесных культур; изучение эффективности технологии лесовосставовления вырубок усохниях еловых насаждений.

ГЛХУ «Шучинский лесхоз» - обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта, проведение уходов.

### Описание объекта:

Сплошная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насажления 2017 года, ТЛУ Д. площадь опытных культур – 0,3 га;

- вид лесных культур культуры ели;
- состав лесных культур 10Е;
- схема смешения 10pE;
- размещение посадочных мест 2,46 x 1,4 м;
- густота посадка- 2900 шт./га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2018 г.;
- посадочный материал двухлетние саженцы ели;
- приживаемость лесных культур 96,6%.

Выводы: В подзоне грабово-дубово-темнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д2 на не больших по площади вырубках усохших хвойных насаждений рекомендуется создание чистых лесных культур ели обыкновенной. Наиболее высокая продуктивность и качество древостое ели могут быть достигнуты созданием культур с расстоянием между рядями 2.5-3,0 м и в ряду 1,4-1,5 м. При такой схеме наиболее полно реализуются потенциальные возможности биоэкологических свойств ели в почвенного плодородия.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларусны

Завелующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны Лесов И.В. Гордей

С.И. Хвойницкий Лесничий Шучинского лесничества

Or FJIXY «Шучянский лесхоз»

Главный лесничий

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов

E.A. Termention





созданного при выполнении мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубох усыхающих хвойных лесов с целью создания устойчивых и продуктивных насаждений» по контракту № BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/BCEMИPHbIB БАНК «Развитие лесвого сектора Республики Беларусы» ТБ0А1173

Настоящим актом подтверждается, что компесия в составе представителей ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – звв. лаб., к.с. х.н. Н.В. Гордей, м.н.с. Тетленкова Е.А. и представителей ГЛХУ «Щучинский лескоз» – главного лесничего С. И. Хвойницког и лесничего Шучинского лесничества Жлаба Д.А. составили настоящий акт о том, что в результате выполнения НИР в рамках мероприятия 3.1.6 «Совершенствование и апробация технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усыхающих хвойных лесов с цельо создания устойчиных и продуктивных инсаждений» по контракту Ма BFDP/GEF/CQS/16/26 проекта ГЭФ/ВСЕМИРНЫЙ БАНК «Развитие лесного сектора Республики Беларусь» ТБ0А1173 заложен опытию-производственный объект.

#### Характеристика опытно-производственного объекта

Местоположение и характеристика: выдел 12 квартала 171 Щучинского лесничества Щучинского лескоза Гродненского ППЛХО.

Цель создания опытного объекта: апробашая технологий лесовосстановления вырубок усохших хвойных насаждений

#### Участие сторои:

ГНУ «Институт леса НАН Беларуси» – проведение НИР; обоснование типа лесных культур; изучение эффективности технологии лесовосстановления вырубок усохинск словых насаждений.

ГЛХУ «Щучянский лесхоз» – обработка почвы, посадка лесных культур, натурное оформление и охрана объекта, проведение уходов.

### Описание объекта:

Сплонная санитарная рубка усохшего елового насаждения 2015 года, ТЛУ Д2, - плонадь опытных культур – 0,7 га;

- вид лесных культур смешанные культуры дуба;
- состав лесных культур 7ДЗЕ;
- схема смешения 4рД1рЕ;
- размещение посадочных мест 3,4 х 1,04 м;
- густота посадки- 2822 шт./га;
- способ посадки вручную под меч Колесова;
- срок посадки весна 2016 г.;
- посадочный материал саженцы дуба с ЗКС, двухлетние саженцы ели;
  приживаемость лесных культур 88,6%.

Выводы: С целью повышения продуктивности лесов в подзоне грабово-дубовотехнохвойных лесов в ТЛУ Д, на вырубках усохших еловых насаждений рекомендуется солдание смешанных культур дуба. Для формирования насаждений , более устойчивых к неблагоприятным факторам, необходимо создавать смешанные культуры из 2-3 деревсиях видов. Онтимальный породный состав насаждений формируемых на еловых вырубках в ТЛУ Д2 – 7ДЗЕ.

От ГНУ «Института леса НАН Беларуси»

Заведующий лабораторией проблем восстановления, защиты и охранта лесов Н.В. Гордей

Младший научный сотрудник лаборатории проблем восстановления, защиты и охраны лесов



От ГЛХУ «Щучинский лесхоз»

Главный леснячий

С.И. Хвойницкий

Лесничий Щучниского лесничества

Д.А. Жлаба