

METHODICAL FEATURES OF RESEARCH COARSE WOODY DEBRIS OF BIRCH FORESTS OF THE POLISSIA OF UKRAINE.

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Rationalization of natural resources needs the development of energy efficient and eco-friendly technologies in all economic sectors, including forestry and defining priority tasks for environmental protection. To solve these problems, we need reliable information about biological resources, their quantitative and qualitative indicators. Complication of estimation of biological resources is related to the specifics of their distribution, spatial and dimensional characteristics, resource and environmental value.

The purpose of the work is to establish methodological characteristics of evaluation of the mortmass of birch trees in terms of Polissia of Ukraine.

To establish methodological features of the components of the mortmass of birch wood the observation on 2 permanent and 3 temporary sample areas laid down in modal pure plantations of birch (*Betula pendula* Roth.) of II-VI age classes was conducted.

In general, the process of destruction of the mortmass of silver birch at the macro level depends on the physiographic and climatic conditions and biodiversity of the ecosystem. The process of decomposition of the specific component of phytomass features is significantly affected by forest conditions, microrelief, the size of the component of mortmass, livelihoods of insects and microbiota.

Test areas were laid in accordance with the requirements of laying forest streamlining test areas. On the laid test areas morphological and analytical studies of the mortmass of plantations, its forest valuation, and accounting phytomass of tree stands by the method of prof. Lakydy.

The using of the chosen mothod of the mortmass evaluation needs modification taking into account all peculiarities of formation and destruction of organic matter of dead Birch trees and their parts.

The formation and destruction of the mortmass in birch plantations is influenced by biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic factors and depends significantly on

vegetation conditions, the sanitary conditions of plantation and its age. Broken dead trees of birch can take the 3 class of destruction and maintain vertical natural state. Destruction of the mortmass of the trunk bark and branches of birch happens much more slowly and may have unhurt form during the destruction of wood of IV-V classes. The accounting of all components of the mortmass taking into account their spatial and dimensional parameters and classes of decomposition allows to evaluate in complex way the stocks of the mortmass in a totally dry state on 1 hectare.