

**TAXATION BUILDING FEATURES OF ARTIFICIAL SCOTS PINE
STANDS OF PROTECTED FORESTS THE CENTRAL POLISSYA OF
UKRAINE**

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Completed processing experimental data to obtain information about the parameters of the diameter distribution of rows, which are directly used in the modeling of generalized series distribution of trees by diameter. It was established average diameter (D), an indicator of relative variability diameter trees (V), minimum (R_1) and maximum (R_2) reducing the number, asymmetry (A) and excess (E) of every distribution and average rank tree (R). Completed correlation analysis of research data and found that between the index of relative variability diameter trees and the mean value of taxation signs there though weak, but statistically significant at the 5% level ($r = 0.39$) inverse relationship. Asymmetry experimental forest stands has only positive values and ranges within $0.11 \div 1.2$ and averages 0.55. Steepness index varies $-1.0 \div 1.0$ and an average of -0.15 . Regarding the relationship of the asymmetry and kurtosis with an average diameter forest stands; it was found that they do not depend on the size of the average diameter. Rank of average tree, presented as a percentage of their total number in the experimental forest stands varies between 52-72% and an average of 61%, that to some extent different from known values. The value calculated in the reduction of numbers in diameter, including minimum and maximum are different from known taxation science data. So artificial Scots pine stands, the actual minimum reduction number in diameter varies between 0.2-0.5, maximum – 1.5-3.0, and their average values are equal to 0.32 and 2.0 respectively. While in homogeneous, they range from 0.5-0.6 to 1.6-1.7. Experimental stands are characterized by larger diameter scope of trees. Note that the almost identical results were obtained when analyzing the reduction numbers of artificial Scots pine forest stands of Chernobyl NPP Exclusion Zone [8]. The regularities of distribution of trees by diameter of artificial Scots pine stands indicate that due to the limited forest management in protected forests, their spatial and parametric structure begins to take other characteristics compared to the stands, where forestry is more intense.