

GAMETOPHYTIC AND EMBRYONIC SURVIVAL OF SEED SCOTS PINE IN ECOLOGICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL CULTURES KIEVSKY POLESYA.

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The problem of increasing the productivity of forests, conservation of the gene, providing high-quality forestry seed, and as a result, sustainable forestry development today has not lost relevance. The ability to provide a large number of viable offspring ensures the preservation and development of the species. There has been analysed gametophytic and embryonic survival of seed Scots pine (*Pinus Silvestris* L.) of different geographical regions in ecological-geographical cultures of Kievsky Polesya.

The object of the study was ecological-geographical culture located in "Boyarskay Forest Research Station".

Study gametophytic and embryonic survival seed germs carried by the L. Chromium, N. Romanovsky method's.

The quantitative survival of seminal rudiments in a gametofitnyi period swims out from the features of development of genesic organs of pine-tree. It is known that undust-laden seminal rudiments do not develop and perish in a 1th season. Their development proceeds a spring on the second year. Certain part of seminal rudiments perishes in the second year to the impregnation, forming the underdeveloped empty seed.

Gametophytic survival seed rudiments of first year high, ranging from 71.4% in cones Chernihivsky trees to 86,0% in cones trees of Lugansk origin. Index gametophytic survival seed germs in the second year backgrounds - 85-92%.

Embryonic survival seed germs pine of different geographical origin high. According to this index, you can create a number of ranked (in order of growth rate) studied origins: Lugansk, Sumy, Cherkasy, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Volyn, Lviv, Gomel, Voronezh and Chernigov. Index embryonic survival seed germs in the second year of seed, except cones trees Lugansk origin, high in all stands studied origins.

Seed, Scots pine, ecological –geographical cultures, geographical origin.