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FEATURES OF NATURAL PINE FOREST REGENERATION IN EASTERN POLESIE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SE "SVESKE FD").

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Nowadays almost 70 % of European forests transformed from natural to partly natural forests, the reason of that is human activities. In this context, scientists become concern about problems of genetic diversity of forests, as a guarantee of the survival of biota and its adaptation to modern changes in the environment and in particular climate. Most of European countries, in order to support and safe genetic fond and increase biological stability of reproducible forests actively, implementing close to nature forest management approaches. An important direction of solving this problem is to increase the proportion of natural regeneration in total reforestation.

In recent years, approved various measures aimed to promote and preserve natural regeneration of pine, leaving seed trees, introduction narrow clearcuts, mineralization and soil cultivation, hooked seeds, etc. The most efficient silvicultural measures to promote grows, including soil cultivation by cutting shallow furrows plow PCL – 70 with a separation of 2.0 – 2.5 m. The success of the natural afforestation of pine largely depends on the productivity of the surrounding trees and plantings that will be felled down [4].

Studies demonstrate the success of the natural regeneration of Scots pine in the area of research and outstanding opportunities significantly increase the proportion of adaptive approach to restoration of forests, based on the fullest possible use of natural reforestation of the main tree species. Especially good for its implementation is suhrud conditions that prevail not only in the enterprise, but also all over the Sumy Polesie. Among the measures aimed to promote natural regeneration, narrow cutting areas (with latitudinal orientation) deserve special attention as much as two steps gradual felling with silvicultural measures to promote grows - laying shallow furrows.