

## Оценка потенциала лесных земель на примере запасов лесообразующих древостоев по классам бонитета с целью оптимальной лесозэксплуатации

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## Forest land potential assessment on the example of reserves of forest-forming stands in terms of bonitet classes for the purpose of optimal forest exploitation

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*The structure and dynamics of forest stands are the most important indicators for the organization of forest management. The system of organization of the composition and structure of tree plantations on the same territory is so diverse that it does not allow to objectively say that it will grow in the future after natural or unpredictable anthropogenic impact. As a result, the organization of economic activities in the promotion of natural or artificial restoration often leads to opposite effects - both positive and negative. Forest taxation indicators, given in the materials of forest management, give generalizing characteristics that should objectively show forestry, economic and other purposes as a separate tree, a set of trees, forest elements. The purpose of this work is to give an objective description of the studied plants using the entire information base. To achieve this goal, you need to solve the following tasks: having applied the cartographic basis and the characteristics of the edatopa of the stands, to assemble a reliable base of growing areas of the stands, taking into account their indicators; using the geoinformational approach, create a landscape-typological model of plantations of Kotokelsky forestry; using the biogeocenotic and forest typological approach, consider the distribution of the main forest-forming species according to bonitet indicators; determine the potential productivity of the predominant (main species) and secondary individual stands in mixed forest areas; make recommendations. Naturally, it is impossible to cover all of these issues in one article, so the author focused on the description of the territory and the bonitet indicator for the studied forests.*

**Keywords:** bonitet class; stand productivity; forest land potential.

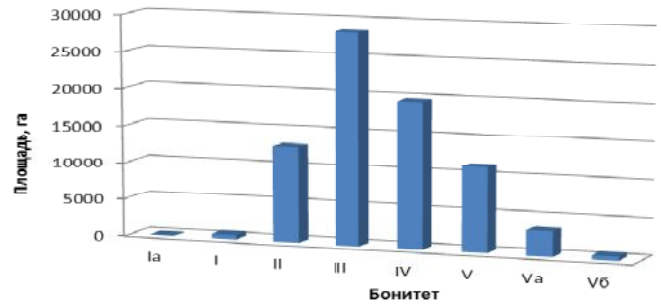


I

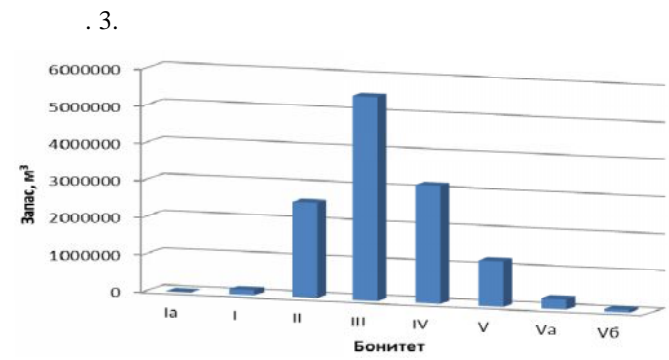
		%	
	83 659	100	91 22
	280,9	0,336	69
	47,9	0,057	127
	2 684,4	3,209	196
	279,4	0,334	263
	2,3	0,003	2
	222,8	0,266	312
	0,3	0,000	3
	105,3	0,126	38
	5,3	0,006	13
	0,6	0,001	1
	0,4	0,000	1
	0,4	0,000	1
	2,3	0,003	1
	1,8	0,002	4
	12,5	0,015	15
	5,6	0,007	6
-	28,7	0,034	11
	179,8	0,215	59
	8,5	0,010	5
	15,7	0,019	38
	7,1	0,008	8
	8,7	0,010	5
	0,6	0,001	1
	12	0,014	1
	0,8	0,001	1
	92,1	0,110	16
	2,7	0,003	2
	1 828,6	2,186	17
	336,7	0,402	51
	382,8	0,458	41
	11,6	0,014	9
	25,4	0,030	5
	148,9	0,178	47
	4,7	0,006	2
	6 747,6	8,066	1371
	76 911,4	91,93	7751

76 911,4 .

2.



2.



3.

36,91 % III

28 389,5 , 5 481,04

3. III

7,46 (3 806 .

0,1 112 ) 0,64

105 .

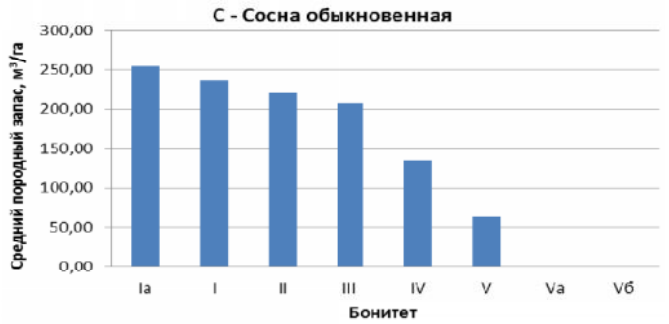
(25,58 %) IV 0,59

116 .

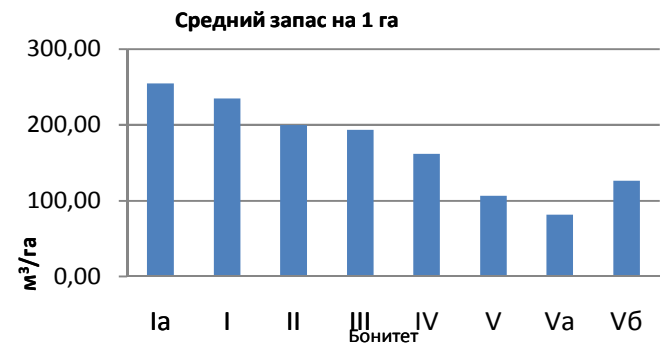
3 168,97 . 3.

14,02 ,

403 . II V 0,3 391 , 1 V I -  
 , II -  
 , V -  
 , -  
 (14,88 %). II V 2 563,57 1 215,03 . -  
 3. II 6,78 0,1 71 -  
 1 894 . -  
 — 0,73, V — 65,3 . -  
 427 -  
 0,61 99,11 . -  
 29,81 -  
 0,4 310 . -  
 V — 3 417,9 -  
 90 68,72 -  
 37,97 . -  
 1,7 166 , — 19,13 % . -  
 276,10 3. -  
 0,64, . -  
 I V -  
 , 0,74 0,73 % , -  
 571,7 557,6 . -  
 I -  
 5,61 , 0,2 35 -  
 134,44 3 102- -  
 55,83 . -  
 V -  
 27 , I -  
 , 20,65 , . 5. -  
 2,5 70 , 70,47 3. V — ( ) (Pinus sylvestris L.) -  
 0,74 , -  
 99,81 . Ia -  
 , 13,3 , 0,017 % -  
 — 3,39 3. -  
 0,75 60 . ( . 5) -  
 : -  
 , , , -



. 5. ( ) (Pinus sylvestris L.) -  
 I V -  
 , -  
 . -  
 ( . 5) -  
 : -  
 , , , -



. 4.

III I . -  
 I , I II -  
 60 . I -  
 62 . I -  
 85 , III — 117 , -  
 IV (90 ) V (61 ) -  
 . -  
 , -  
 . -



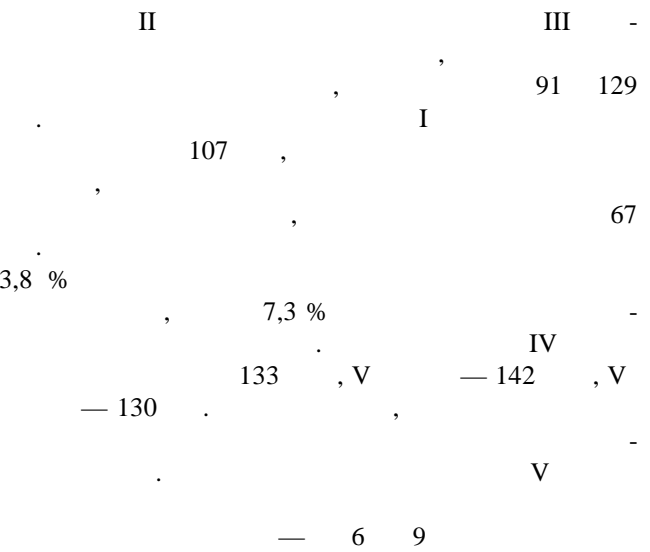
6.

(*Larix sibirica* Ledeb.)



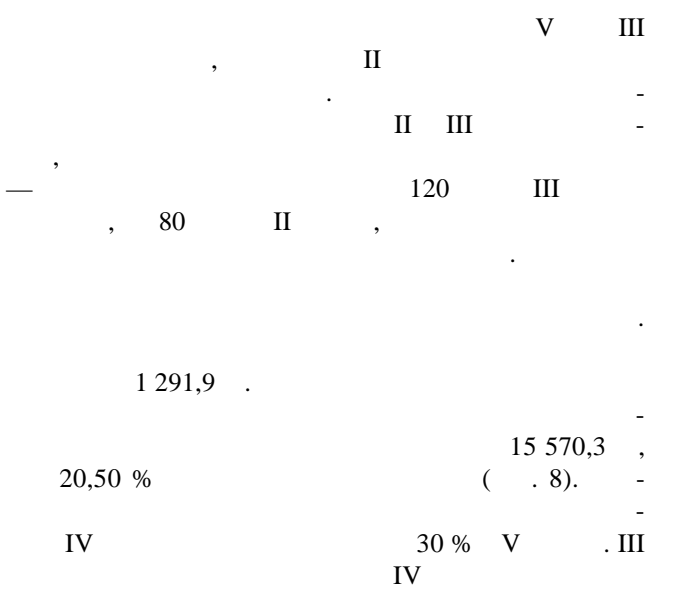
7.

(*Picea obovata* Ledeb.)



3,8 %

7,3 %



3,37

2290,8

8.

(*Abies sibirica* Ledeb.)

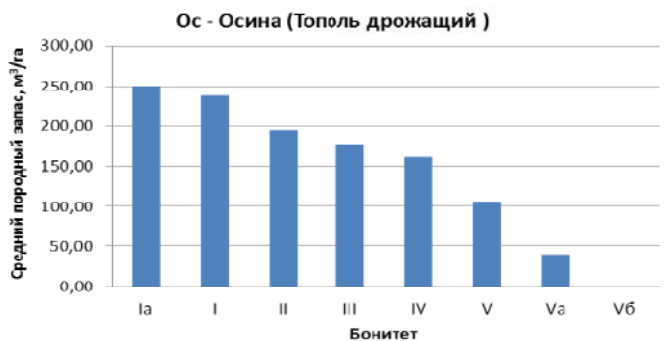
III  
 IV  
 III  
 100  
 — 63  
 — 8,61 %  
 IV  
 I V  
 172 IV 115 II



.9.  
 ( — *Pinus sibirica* Du Tour)  
 ( . 11)  
 — 133 , IV — 172 III  
 152  
 II I  
 , 115 118  
 —  
 21,72 %  
 60 91 .  
 . 10.



.10.  
 (*Betula verrucosa* Ehrh. — *B. pendula* Roth.)  
 , V  
 80,7  
 V — 77,8  
 IV  
 90  
 III — 91,2  
 , I — 72 , II — 60,5  
 60  
 20,5 %  
 50 106,6  
 IV  
 55



.11.  
 (*Populus tremula* L.)  
 I V  
 , 12 8  
 : I

( 8 1 1 )  
 55  
 V (5 3 2 + ) - - 2

50 .  
 ,  
 3,46 %,  
 ( . 12).  
 IV ,  
 , 30 3/ ,  
 20 60 . V ,  
 80 ,  
 50 3/ . V ,  
 , 90  
 100-140 3/ ,  
 V ,

I	13,3	1 695	275,0	22,50
I	571,7	134 440	240,5	19,95
II	12 844,6	2 563 570	197,3	19,27
III	28 389,5	5 481 040	184,5	19,39
IV	19 670,9	3 168 970	154,9	16,86
V	11 445,9	1 215 030	108,6	13,48
V	14 997,4	1 509 230	82,0	6,92
V	557,6	70 470	121,9	7,96
	88 490,9	14 144 450	170,6	15,79

: , , ( )  
 20 %  
 (19 %).



. 12. (*Pinus pumila* Pallas, Regel)

1. ... , 1985. 319 .
2. ... , 1977. 512 .
3. [ ] ( « »), 28 .
4. 2017 . 802. 141 . « ».
5. . 15. . 134 . // . 2006.
6. . 2011. . 1. . 125. //

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