

HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATION PRODUCTION PROSPECTS IN THE DON BOTTOMLAND

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Protection of wetlands from water erosion using artificial plantations is one of the most important tasks of forestry. Then the timely recovery and dilution rationally implement to attract fast-growing species. Don forest experiment station staff under the direction of L.D. Maksaeva since the mid-50s in the Rostov region experienced different types and varieties of poplar and willow tree. For 35 years, variety trials were more than 100 kinds of hybrids. By 2013, when created from research papers poplar crops remained no more than 20%. At the moment they appear mature and overmature.

In recent years, increasing the forest-poor regions is of great importance. First of all, it concerns areas where forest plantations are protective. For example, floodplain forest steppe Pridonya thinning and can not fully perform its protective function. Therefore, there is need to identify what sort of hybrid poplars rationally used to create artificial plantations in the floodplain.

Research objects selected test crops planted in 1965 and 1972 in the floodplain. Don tract "Perevoznaya glade" (Antipov Forest District). This is a transitional part of the floodplain to the center of a terrace. Growing conditions are characterized as wet fairly fertile oak forest type. Also examined portions of hybrid poplar Krasnoselov's permanent study area (Veshenskaya Forest District Sholokhov forestry) under fresh fairly fertile oak forest type. Their inventory indices were determined in three stages: L. D. Maksaeva in 1974, I. J. Cheplyansky in 1994 and A. V. Chukarina (data 2013). The study area, where in 2005 was held cutting crops hybrid poplar planting in 1964, allowed to determine the nature of regrowth 6 varieties of poplars: Russian, Pioneer, Balsamic, Black poplar x pyramidal number 121, Eucalyptus and krasnonervny. Since natural regeneration full hybrids formed plantations, scrub can be used for the procurement of stem cuttings to provide artificial restoration of these varieties of poplars.

Based on these study offered the following classes:

for wet fairly fertile oak forest type: clones number 153, № 154 and 176, Vernirubens, krasnonervny, Pioneer, Vislitsena, Black poplar x pyramidal number 121, the Canadian Lavrolistny x pyramidal number 64; and as well as the natural regeneration on the cutting can be used Russian, Balsamic and Eucalyptus.

for fresh fairly fertile oak forest type: Black poplar x pyramidal number 121, Vernirubens, Karolinska number 162, number 236 Robusta, Canadian balsamic x number 38 and number 175 Brabantika.

List of varieties of hybrid poplars for floodplain conditions, recommended in 1976, has been extended with the specification of the floodplain forest conditions.