The studies of larch climatypes in the southern taiga raion of european part of Russia

S. S. Bagaev *– Russian Research Institute of Silviculture and Forestry Mechanization, Leading Researcher, branch Central European FES, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences*

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The purpose of the study of climatypes is clarification of practical recommendations for seed zoning of larch. The objects of the study are 2 year-old crops and from 1 to 45 year-old provenance trials. In the first case 6 species of larch are presented: Siberian, Sukachev's, European, Daurian, Japanese, Kurilian (18 climatypes). In the second case 12 variants are presented by Siberian and Sukachev's types.

Main indicators of growth, timing and nature of lo-zone development, survival, productivity, stem volume are analyzed. From the stage of cultivation of planting material in a nursery and then from engraftment phase to middle-aged phase of growth and development of the geographical origin of seed planting material is clearly reflected in the growth, productivity and survival of plants. The share of its influence among other factors is great. The dependence of the parameters from the geographical origin using dispersion and correlation analyzes is obtained.

The results show different growth rate and productivity of climatypes. Best performance is observed in local climatypes of Sukachev's larch. Bashkir climatype of Sukachev's larch and young-aged Latvian climatype of European larch are characterized by high energy growth. Kirov and Ivanovo climatypes of Siberian larch provenances are characterized by rapid growth. Daurian, Kurilian and Japan species of larch are damaged by early autumn frosts.