DOI: 10.24419/LHI.2304-3083.2018.2.02

Distribution and Resource Potential of the Maple Leaf in the Forests of the Republic of Mari El

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Keywords: *maple, Mari El Republic, resource potential*

The high value and low representation of the maple (Acer platanoides L.) in the forests of Russia indicate the relevance of the research topic, the need to preserve and, if possible, the expanded reproduction of this woody plant, and to increase the efficiency of using its resource potential. The results of studies characterizing the structure and patterns of development of stands with the participation of the maple in the forests of the Republic of Mari El, expressed in the form of mathematical equations, are presented. The nature of the distribution of stands with the participation of maple and its undergrowth is determined primarily by edaphic factors. Most often it occurs in oak forest conditions, the share of which in the forest fund of the republic is very small. The largest area of forest stands with its participation is concentrated in the fresh surameni that prevail in the republic. As an admixture in the stand or in the underbrush, it is most often found in oak forests and lime trees, and least often in pine forests, but its largest resources are concentrated in birch forests, which occupy the second place in Mari El, yielding only pine forests in the area. The culmination of the available stock of maple tree in stands with his participation is noted at the age of 41–50 years, averaging 31 m³/ha. Further, the value of this indicator decreases, stobiliziruyas in stands from 70 years of age at around 19–21 m³/ha. The conclusion is made that the resource potential of the maple leaf in the Mari El must be raised with the help of certain silvicultural measures, and also to create targeted forest plantations on the abandoned lands and the territory of the forest fund by tenants. The formation of nectariferous plantations is very promising, where maple will complement the lime tree, which is much wider in the republic.