



Reforestation and Features of Forest-Forming Processes in Southeast of Western Siberia. Tomsk region, Russia

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Abstract: Forest is an important renewable natural resource. Natural reforestation preserves the biodiversity of local genotypes and makes natural phytocenoses more resistant to diseases and pests. Natural regeneration is the most important feature of plant formations, which supports the conservation of forests and insures their continuous and sustainable use. Many forestry scientists emphasize biological benefits and cost-effectiveness of natural regeneration of forests. The capability of forest ecosystems for self-regeneration offers unlimited opportunities for forest reproduction. In this study, the renewal of forest stands and formation of young growth on clearings is investigated based on a survey of forest sites, which included laying out sample plots and forest inventory. The sites assigned to wooded lands as a result of artificial regeneration are estimated, and measures to promote natural regeneration are evaluated. The research has shown that over the period (2013-2017), wooded lands in Tomsk region increased by 11,349.44 ha. The areas covered by both young and highly productive middle-aged stands increased.

Keywords: Siberia, Natural regeneration, Biodiversity, Artificial regeneration
