

Солодкого Сергія

МЛСП-201

Forestry of Ukraine

Features of afforestation of Ukraine.

The originality of the forest face of Ukraine is due to the intermediate geogr. Ukraine's position - between the relatively humid west of Europe and the dry steppes and semi-deserts of Asia. In the defense. parts of Ukraine its forests, fully preserving the Western Hebrew. character, are manifested in the fullness of the composition and strength of the growing season, and in the south-east. and south. there are only small steppe forests; grassy steppe formations dominate here. With the change of climatic, orographic, soil and hydrological conditions in the direction from west and north to east and south there are great differences not only in the degree of afforestation and the strength of forest development, but also in the composition of major forest species. Very important in terms of forest biology and ecology, as well as in terms of technology. and Mr. values of West-Hebrew. species - spruce Picea), fir (Abies) and beech (Fagus) in most parts of Ukraine do not grow. It is through Ukraine that the east passes. and, in part, the south. limits of distribution of these breeds, and also pines and some others. forest trees of lesser importance. Ukraine is crossed by forest crossroads (boundaries of distribution areas of individual forest species) - it is a country of forest borders and borders. This important feature of Ukraine is reflected in the variety of tasks and features of Ukrainian technology. forestry. Following the technique of the Central Hebrew. forestry, it has developed its own methods of afforestation. In this regard, there are areas of professional education and research in Ukraine.

The importance of forests in the life and history of Ukr. people.

The forest has played and still plays a very important role in the life of our people not only as a source of material values (trees and by-products - game, honey, vegetables, mushrooms, grass or pastures, litter, moss, etc.), but also as a strategic state. creative and colonization factor and as a charitable element of the natural landscape.

The forest strip of Ukraine - Polissya was a protective field and a source of beds. forces for the ancient Ukrainian. state that in the X - XIII centuries. experienced constant attacks and destruction from the steppe nomads. Providing food and protection for the population, Polissya supplied the first products for the international community. exchange trade (honey, wax, fur) and so introduced Ukraine into the world of international. farms.

The once dense afforestation of the Right Bank facilitated the household. colonization of its territories (cattle breeding, hunting, boarding, etc.) and to some extent protected it from Tatar and Turkish attacks, because people and cattle hid in the woods. Even more clearly was the household. and the colonization role of the forests of the Left Bank, which did not form large massifs, but stretched along the river strips. All these forests and rivers, being protected places rich in fish, animals and honey, became in the XVI - XVII centuries. important starting points for the colonization of the Left Bank and the steppe, which began the so-called. "Care".

Forest is associated with the beginning and initial development of industry, initially forest, which from the end of the XV century. knitted Ukraine with the markets of the West. Europe, primarily with Danzig (wood, ash, resin, tar), and provided the country itself with glass and iron in "guts" and "ores". With the decline and decline of the forest industry in forest areas in the first half. XVIII century the first manufactories appeared, using wood for opal and using the liberated contingents of forestry in production. At the beginning. XIX century Cloth, foundry, and glass huts are concentrated in the more forested Volhynia and Podillia, in the Kyiv region - chinbars, and in the Chernihiv region - soap factories.

From the floor. XIX century ancient branches of chemical wood processing - potash, tar, tar and coal - fall, and the forest industry moves to machining and sawmill industry, only with the development of railways (from the middle of the XIX century.) And with the transition to coal opal industry forest surroundings.

At this time, far beyond the direct use of the forest is its new role - a charitable act. In our conditions, it consists not only in improving the hydrological conditions of the region, in strengthening the soil surface of ravines, dips, mountains, etc. steep slopes, river banks, loose sands, etc., in the ethical, aesthetic and health effects on

man, in increasing the country's defense capabilities, but also in the local improvement / 1069 / of the continental climate of our steppe.

In connection with the protective or protective action of the forest in Ukraine, work has been carried out around afforestation 1. of the above-mentioned uses - to consolidate the land surface and use the productive forces of the soil and 2. steppe loans - to improve climatic conditions.

Features of Ukrainian forestry

Organization and technique of forestry in the west. parts of Ukraine did not have in their essence any features that would reveal the Ukrainian. forest specifics. Instead, the development of forestry at the Center. and East. Ukraine, due to natural conditions, has acquired special features. Ukraine's forest border indicates limited forest suitability and explains its low forest cover. Therefore, forestry activities in Ukraine were the first and most significant in the new forests in the steppe, which were carried out in the XVIII century. Zaporozhians, and later by order of the Russians. authorities. At the beginning. XIX century ukr. landowners widely afforested sands; the new settlers began to plant homestead trees with trees, and from 1843, at the order of the government, systematic steppe afforestation began.

These works provided a number of important observations and led to many studies that comprehensively clarified the relationship between the steppe and the forest. They made it possible to develop methods of breeding steppe forest, which is now given two main forms: wood-shade and wood-shrub. In both forms, the main species is oak accompanied by maple and ash, and penumbra trees (linden, hornbeam, white maple, etc.) or shrubs (cowberry, yellow acacia, black maple, hazel, etc.) play a protective and soil-protective role. The accuracy of application of details of the technique of cultivation and cultivation of the forest in the steppe makes it possible to ensure the development and existence of the forest here, but only on more forest-suitable lands. In general, massive afforestation in the steppe was unprofitable. Forest strips (10-30 m wide) proved to be more stable innovations in the steppe as accumulators (collections) of snow. They serve steppe farming as field protection strips, being one of the branches of reclamation forestry. In general, the task of forest

products retreats here before the task of creating sustainable forms of forest. This is how Ukr. so-called dry forestry.

In the forest-steppe, as well as in Polissya, the main task of forestry is the preservation and creation of the most productive forms of forest in their natural types. The study of natural forest types in their statics and dynamics and the use of forest typology to the tasks and techniques of afforestation becomes the second characteristic feature of Ukrainian. forestry. More favorable conditions of afforestation simplify its technique, but even here we must take into account the continentality of the subsoil (semi-dry forestry).

Distribution on large areas of mountain, sand, ravine, etc. The development of reclamation forestry, which is to restore various categories of protective forests, caused inconveniences. This reclamation forestry developed its own technique, began to develop systematically in the 1890s pp. (consolidation of ravines and sands). The large area of uncultivated land (approx. 1,500,000 ha) is an additional reserve of forest soils and makes reclamation forestry a very important applicable industry, which is becoming the third specific feature of Ukrainian. forestry.

FORESTRY

Until 1917, the legal protection of forests at the Center. and East. Ukr. The lands were introduced in 1888, when many forests had already been devastated or destroyed and when much depletion had resulted in their destruction. This law did not establish an obligation to establish a forestry. plans in private forests, but prohibited the uprooting of forest soils without the permission of the authorities, the devastation of forests in terms of depletion of wood stocks and the impossibility of natural reforestation, grazing in young animals and obliged artificial afforestation of illegally uprooted soils. In addition, he established a category of protective forests with a special regime of forest use; these were to include those forests that protected springs, river banks, soils from erosion (steep slopes, ravines) or swelling (dry sands), and so on. This law stopped the reckless uprooting of forests and helped to regulate private forestry, which covered 80% of the forest area (the state owned 20% of forests, private owners - 70%, corporations - 10%).

In recent years, before the first war, forestry at the Center. and East. The lands stood quite high. Deforestation was stopped, deforestation began, and protection of protective forests (1072) began in the steppes in ways that Zak did not know. Europe (see p. 1069), so, for example, forest crops in treasury forests began to develop very quickly: in 1902 the area of crops was 35% of the area of log cabins, and in 1913 - 96%. The prominence of forests began to grow, becoming higher than in others. parts of Russia. empire. So Ukr. State-owned forests accounted for 0.9% of Russia's treasury forests, but accounted for 8% of total timber, 13% of profits, and as much as 14% of net profits.

Far higher before the first war was the culture of forests in Ukrainian. lands in Austria-Hungary, where the forest law of 1852 and later additions and explanations to it, in particular the law of 1904 on protective or protective afforestation. These laws regulated forest use, prohibited unauthorized deforestation, established the special nature of farming in protective forests, and required afforestation of certain waste.

Years 1917 - 20. Major changes in the general forest legislation of Ukraine caused the revolution of 1917 - 20 pp. During the revolution and the Center. Forest use councils in private forests were held under the control of land committees on the instructions of the authorities. The Law on Forests was issued for the Ukrainian People's Republic (January 13, 1919), which declared the nationalization of forests, creating the Forest Fund of Ukraine, which became the property of the Ukrainian People's Republic "without redemption" and became the head and order of the authorities.

