

**BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTIVITY OF NATIVE PINETUM VACCINIOSO-CLADINOSUM OF MIDDLE TAIGA (MIDDLE TAIGA)
PECHORA RIVER)**

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SUMMARY

Native different-aged pine forest on illuvial-humus-iron podzol (middle course of the Pechora River, N 61° 49' 20", E 56° 52' 39") has been studied for its productivity rate. The paper contains regression equations of dependence of particular fractions of tree phytomass on stem diameter and height. Phytomass stocks and structure of growing plants and phytodetritus are given. Old-aged pine forest accumulates 179.4 t organic matter ha⁻¹ the majority of which (73.7 %) belongs to growing plants of phytocenosis. Phytodetritus (47.1 t ha⁻¹) is normally formed by vegetation part of forest litter. Dead standing and fallen trees comprise 9.1 and plant residues are 0.96 t ha⁻¹. Tree stand phytomass has been analyzed for vertical-fraction distribution. Annual organic matter productivity of native pine forest is 2.9 t ha⁻¹ and is made up mainly by tree stand. Phytomass accumulation significantly contributes the so called biohorizon which is located 12–18 m from soil surface and where assimilation apparatus of pine tree preferably develops.

Key words: the European North, middle taiga, pine forest, tree stand, phytomass, annual production, plant litterfall, phytodetritus, ground vegetation.