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FOREST FUND VINNYTSIA REGION IN STRUCTURE REGIONALE ECOLOGICAL NETWORK

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Abstract. This article presents data on the condition of the Eastern Podillya forest fund and determines that it is not optimal. As a result of the surveys it is established that the forest fund of the region is a reserve for the creation of new promising protected objects and territories in the structure of the projected regional ecological network within the administrative boundaries of Vinnytsia region.
Keywords: forests, woodlands, forest fund, ecological network.

The formation of a well-grounded territorial system of the ecological network at the present level of relations between society and the environment should become the most powerful and effective tool for the complex solution of many, both local and global discrepancies, formed in these relationships. Actually, if today the question of transition to the paradigm of sustainable development is raised, then the ecological network should become a spatial framework, the embodiment of such development.
However complex and multicomponent the initial system of eco-network formation is (as a matter of fact is a geographical envelope with all its diversity and mosaics), the approaches to structural organization, principles of design and implementation, as well as the role of the ecological network can be as diverse. It is quite natural

because today, despite the adoption of the whole idea of the eco-network, in the extreme, the European community has not yet developed a unified approach to its specific functions, mechanisms of implementation, etc. by the mid-1990s.

The history of forestry in Vinnytsia region is an integral part of the process of its organization in the Ukrainian People's Republic and Soviet Ukraine.

The first forest management instruction was approved in 1845, and the simplified one in 1858.

By 1917, forests belonged to the Treasury (20% to the state), to the church, to monasteries (2%), to cities, other institutions, and to private landowners (72%). The state forests of Podilskyi province were governed by the Kyiv-Podilskyi Department of Agriculture and State Property, where there was a forest department with forest inspectors and replacement spare foresters. Each forest ranger was subordinated to a forest group. The province's forest watchdog was entrusted to 15 forestry departments and 6 assistants. In the province there was also a specially appointed special forestry auditor-instructor. Local police assisted in protecting the forest [5].

In 1917 - 1920 the forests in the Podillia were massively destroyed. Although an order was issued by the People's Ministry of Land Affairs of January 21, 1919, "On the Protection of Forests", it was not possible to end the unauthorized felling. The villagers cut down the forest in whole dachas. Foresters and their assistants performed their duties honestly. And even in times of civil war and rampant banditry, they tried to protect the forests, to follow the basic rules of forestry. But after October 1917, they, as representatives of the administrative apparatus of tsarist Russia, began to be fired and even killed. They were persecuted for allegedly belonging to the privileged dominant classes. The foresters who remained in their positions were in full control of the local authorities, in the vast majority of people incompetent and casual [1,4].

Vinnychchyna is located in the western part of the forest-steppe by the forest vegetation. According to the forest-typological zoning, the territory belongs to two forest-typological regions: the southeastern part - to the area of fresh temperate climate (fresh breeze), and the north-western part - to the humid boulder.

In the structure of the forest fund, rather fertile soil-hydrological conditions prevail, which, according to the forest typological classification, belong to fresh boulders (80%). A much smaller share is attributable to relatively fertile and relatively moist fresh fodder (5.1%), as well as fertile and sufficiently moist conditions - wet breasts (2.1%). The dominant forest types in the region are: fresh hornbeam and ash-hornbeam (88.5%). In the southern part of the region, fresh hornbeams with rocky oak are formed [2].

The area of forested areas is 135.2 thousand hectares, and in particular the total area of forest crops (artificial forests) is 94.9 thousand hectares. The total area of forest land is 128, 2 thousand hectares, lands of nature reserve fund and other nature conservation purpose - 16, 0 thousand hectares. Total forest land is 163.3 thousand hectares.

Table 1

The forest fund of the region is broken down by purpose land and land categories

# S / n	Ministries, agencies (permanent forest users, forest owners), others	The total area, thousand hectares	Forest land, thousand ha					
			covered with forest vegetation		not covered with forest vegetation			total forest land
			total	including forest crops	open forest crops	others are not covered by forest vegetation	everything is not covered with forest vegetation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Forest land								
	Vinnytsia OULMG	128,2	119,5	89,1	5,1	3,3	8,4	128,2
II. Lands of nature conservation and other nature conservation purpose								
	Vinnytsia OULMG	16,0	15,7	5,8	0,01	0,26	0,27	35,1
	Total							**163,3**

Forest steppe landscapes are widespread in Eastern Podillya. The forests are dominated by deciduous tree species: hornbeam, maple, linden, oak, ash. Herbaceous

vegetation is characterized by great diversity. There are only thousands of wild plants alone [2].

Anthropogenesis of natural forest landscapes, changes in their structure and steady development led not only to the formation of anthropogenic forest landscapes, but also to the active manifestation of undesirable micro-focal processes in them. Microcenter processes are nothing but manifestations in the balanced structure of landscape complexes of new material, energy, information and other connections [5]. For the development of such processes, it is necessary that in the landscape complex, in our case, forest, a corresponding micro-cell is formed. In the anthropogenic forest landscapes of Podillia, such micro-centers are more often cuttings, ditches, combustions, ponds, roads, buildings, quarries, landfills and more. Table 2 shows non-forest land for agricultural purposes [3].

Table 2

Non-forest lands of agricultural purpose

# S / n	Permanent forest users, forest owners	Arable	haymaking	Pastures	Sands	Swamps	water	Gullies, slopes, careers	Other non-forest lands	The total area of non-forest land, Ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Vinnytsia OULMG	0,7	0,2	0,01	-	1,0	0,3	-	0,8	3,6

From the data in the table we can see that the largest non-forested agricultural land is in the marshes and make up 1,0 thousand hectares. from the total area.

Long-term studies of anthropogenic forest landscapes in the Podillya make it possible to conclude that forest gullies are not solitary but widespread micro-centers of undesirable erosion-accumulation processes. From a landscape point of view, these are complex paradoxical systems (ravines - adjacent territories) that actively develop in uncharacteristic conditions. Undoubtedly, more such micro-centers are found in the anthropogenic forest landscapes of Middle Transnistria, Opil, Kremenets

and Podilskyi Tovtra. Analysis of cartographic material and field studies over the past seven years show that in the central regions of Podillya, in the Middle Pobuzhye and the Dnieper Heights, their numbers have increased and activity has increased.

From the data in Table 3, we can see that the forest restoration for the year 2018 by Vinnitsa OULMG was 1079 ha in total, and in the region - 1617 ha. [3].

In order to ensure the conditions for conservation and effective protection of Vinnytsia forest natural complexes, it is advisable to increase the areas of protected areas with strict protection regime - reserves and protected areas of national nature parks, to introduce a differentiated protection regime in both national natural and regional landscape parks,) areas around reserves and large reserves, avoid fragmentation of areas of protected objects, which reduces the resistance of nature reserves sat negative human impacts [5,6].

Table 3

Reforestation for 2018

# S / n	Forest users, forest owners, other land users with forest areas in use	Reforestation, ha			
		including			total
		landing forests, ha	sowing forests, ha	natural forest restoration, ha	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Vinnytsia OULMG	570	473	36	1079
2	Vinnytska obl.	1395		222	1617

In order to provide specialized protection for widespread and rare plant groups, it is necessary to review the categorical status of individual protected sites, specifying their purpose. Regulations on specific protected sites should specify the list and location of valuable and rare forest communities that require special protection and reproduction [6].

In order to optimize the phytocenotic representativeness of the network of forest protected sites in the Podolsk region, it is necessary, first of all, to include in the

reserve the territories with unprotected forest communities or not sufficiently represented in the PFP. They should be characterized by rich flora, represent forest communities, close in structure and species composition to climax, in different types of localities [5].

In order to optimize the network of protected areas in the model part of the region, it is advisable to increase its forestry and forest typological representativeness [6].

Forest management measures in the territory of the PFP should provide for the formation of valuable highly productive and high-grade stands, favoring the growth of oak and hornbeam, rocky and oak, common ash and other valuable species in their composition.

Conclusions. Thus, the formation of the ecological network of the Eastern Podillya should take place not only in accordance with the ecological needs for the conservation of biological diversity of the flora and fauna of the territory, but also taking into account the current trends of landscape ecological planning.

Since it is not only a strict reservation of individual territories, but also limited use of them, the implementation of landscaping measures will ensure the fulfillment of the main purpose of the eco-network - conservation of species diversity of plant communities, and above all, the protection of rare plant species in terms of global anthropogenic impact . In this regard, it is necessary to undertake a set of landscaping activities in the indicated territories in order to maintain ecological balance both in the protected areas and in the landmarks of the landscape arts. This is where landscape planning work should be aimed at restoring the old look of the parks and bringing it closer to the modern needs of recreation and nature conservation.

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