

## ARTICLE

## THE GROWTH TREND OF PLANTED TREES (*PINUS SYLVESTRIC L.*) IN THE EARLY STAGE OF PLANTATION

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**Abstract:** This study examined the growth of Scots Pine of different ages growing in the Tujiyn Nars National park, located in Selenge aimag in the north of Mongolia. A total of seven, 50 x 20 m (0.1 ha) sized sample plots were established using a completely randomized sampling design. The tree growth monitoring was carried out between 2003 and 2017, by an annual repeated measurement at the end of each growing season. The total height, annual height increment and diameter at breast height were measured at sample plots and tree samples were taken for laboratory analysis. For statistical analysis, a one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) and F-test were applied. Our findings showed that the annual height ( $F=15.21$ ,  $P<0.0001$ ) and radial increments ( $F=15.76$ ,  $P<0.0001$ ) varied among plantations commensurate to their age. Our study showed that the tallest height ( $46.5\pm 6.1$  cm) and radial ( $4.1\pm 0.8$  mm) increment occurred in plantations that were 12 and 10 years old respectively. Therefore, a strong positive correlation ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ) between tree increment and plantation age was observed in plantations below 12 years of age. After this age, increment values were relatively stable, which tended to gradually decrease with plantation age. Our findings confirm that if this initial planting design is followed during the establishment of a plantation, it may lead to overcrowding with plantation age; therefore, implementation of a thinning practice is necessary after a plantation reaches 12 years of age. The ever-decreasing trend of both radial and height increments in plantations beyond 12-years of age supports the importance of thinning as a practice to reduce competition and to support the growth of remaining trees in older plantations..

**Keywords:** Plantation; Scots pine; increment; growth; trend;

### INTRODUCTION

Forest plantations play an important role in carbon sequestration [12], storage [1], biodiversity conservation [2], soil erosion control [14] and forest ecosystem services

[9]. Survival and growth performance of planted trees in the early stage of plantation establishment are considered to be crucial indicators of further forest formation. The

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growth of planted trees is dependent on a number of factors, such as sufficiency of light [7], soil nutrient[15], competition [17], and initial planting design [8]. Ford et al. (1992) reported that the ever-increasing competition for light and spacing between individuals with increasing plantation age often leads to growth differentiation among planted trees.

Dominant trees have an especially negative effect on suppressed trees due to shading [11]. Scientists have reported that thinning in the forest plantations is the most important silvicultural method to improve their productivity [19]. Scots pine is the most

important tree species in domestic timber production and forest ecosystem sustainability in the country. Tree planting activities in Mongolia began in 1971, however, the effectiveness of reforestation and afforestation efforts is varied across forest regions. Several studies associated with seedling growth [23, 13,10,5] and biomass accumulation [6] have been done in plantations of northern Mongolian boreal forests. In this study, we aimed at 1) assessing the growth trend for planted trees, and 2) developing a scientific basis for further silvicultural management in planted forests.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study was carried out at the Scots pine plantations of Tujyin Nars National Park located in Selenge aimag. A total of seven 50 x 20 m (0.1 ha) sized sample plots were established in 2008 for the Scots pine plantations, which were planted in 2003 (SP-1), 2004 (SP-2), 2005 (SP-3), 2006 (SP-4), 2007 (SP-5), and 1987 (SP-6), respectively. The climate in the study area is harsh, continental and with a precipitation peak between June and August.

For the period of 2003-2014, the nearest meteorological station in Sükhbaatar, located 15 to 20 km north-west and at an altitude of 660 m (50°14'22.30" and 106°11'33.54"), reported an average temperature of 0.31°C and an average total annual precipitation of 249.8 mm. The dry season extends from March to June in spring and from August to October in autumn [20].

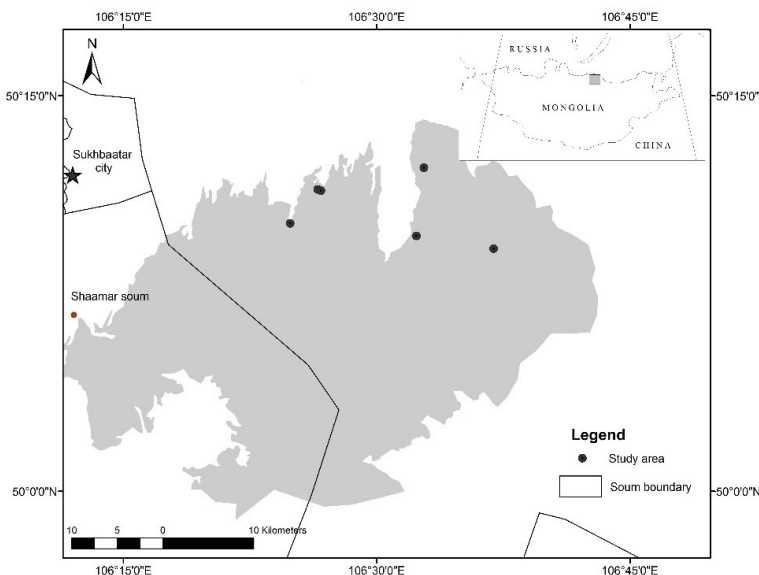


Figure 1. Location of the sample plots

Two year-old bare-root seedlings of Scots pine were transplanted manually using the slit planting method. We used a planting bar to create a v-shaped slit in the ground, inserted the seedling into the slit and pushed the soil back firmly around the roots. The initial planting density of each plantation was 2500 seedlings per ha<sup>-1</sup> (4.0 x 1.0 m spacing). All field measurements and data collection were carried out annually in August and October between 2008 and 2017. Annual field measurements of seedlings included: diameter at stem base, total height and annual height increments. We assessed the survival status on each plot by counting the number of live and dead individuals. Based on the measurements in the sample plots, the survival rate of each plantation was estimated annually (2008-

2017). Tree height was measured to the nearest 0.01 m with a measuring tape and at stem basis the diameter was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm with calipers.

We measured the annual tree-ring width of medium-sized samples (5 cores from each plot) at the Laboratory of Dendrochronology at the Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS). For the analysis of the seedling growth, we used the one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) method to determine statistically significant differences in means among variables between the sites and we used an F-test to determine equality of group means [3, 16]. We also used AutoCAD and Forest window software to draw the spatial distribution and crown dimension of each tree at the sample plot.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Height and radial increment with plantation age*

The height and radial growth are the main indicators of the forest growth and productivity and they become a scientific basis for decision makers. The annual height ( $F=15.21, P<0.0001$ ) and radial increments ( $F=15.76, P<0.0001$ ) varied among plantations with plantation age (Fig. 3, 6). According to our study, the tallest height ( $46.5\pm 6.1$  cm) and radial increment ( $4.1\pm 0.8$  mm) were recorded in plantations of 12 and 10 years of age respectively.

Therefore, a strong positive correlation ( $R^2 = 0.99$ ) between tree increment and plantation age was observed in plantations

below 12 years of age (Fig. 2). After this age, increment values relatively stabilized and tended to gradually decrease with plantation age. This may be a consequence of enhanced crown closure between individuals along the planting row. Higher variation was found in radial increment than in height increment. Our findings indicated that planting by this initial planting design, used for plantation establishment, requires the implementation of a thinning practice after a plantation reaches 12 years of age, in order to reduce competition and promote tree growth. However, we found a stronger influence of overcrowding on radial increment in plantations.

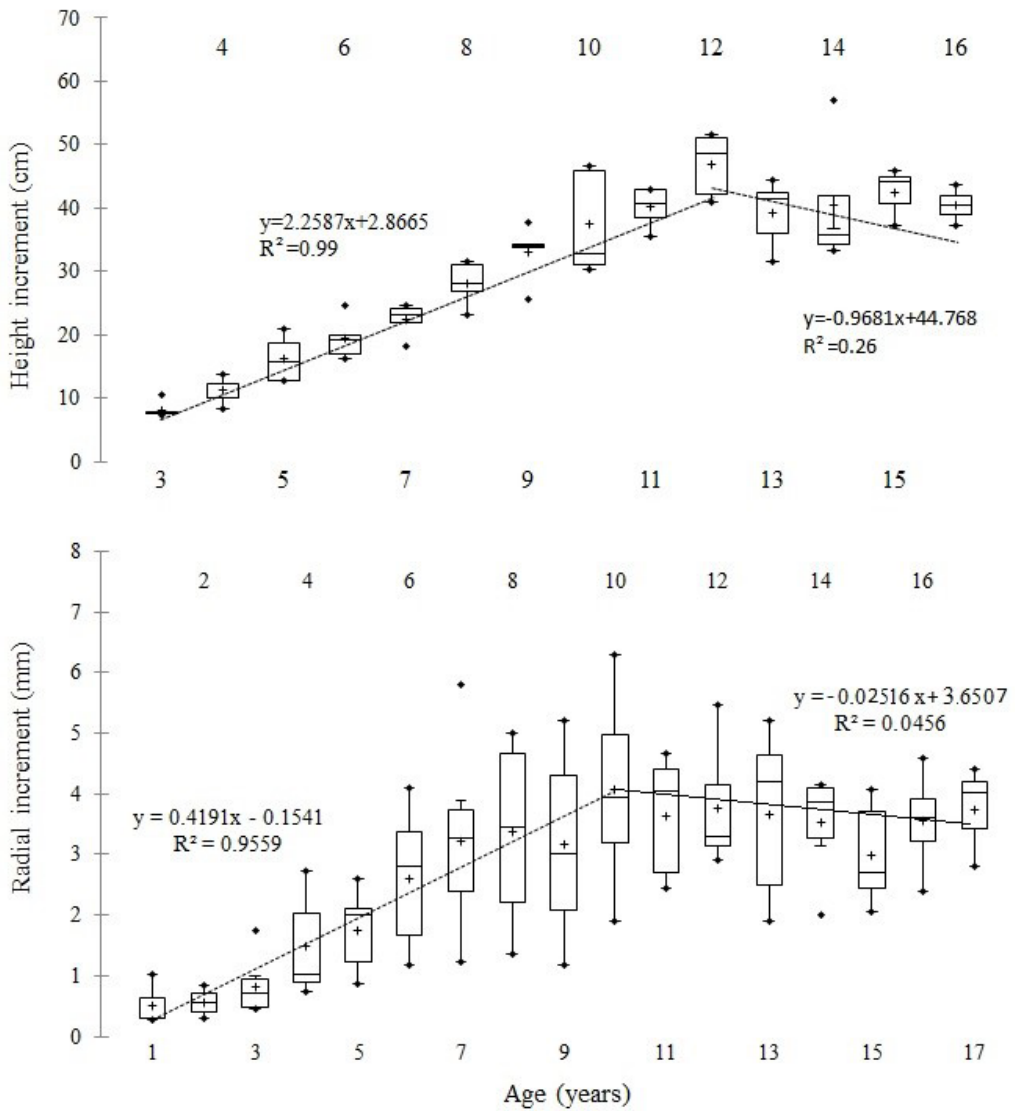


Figure 2. Height and radial increment of planted trees

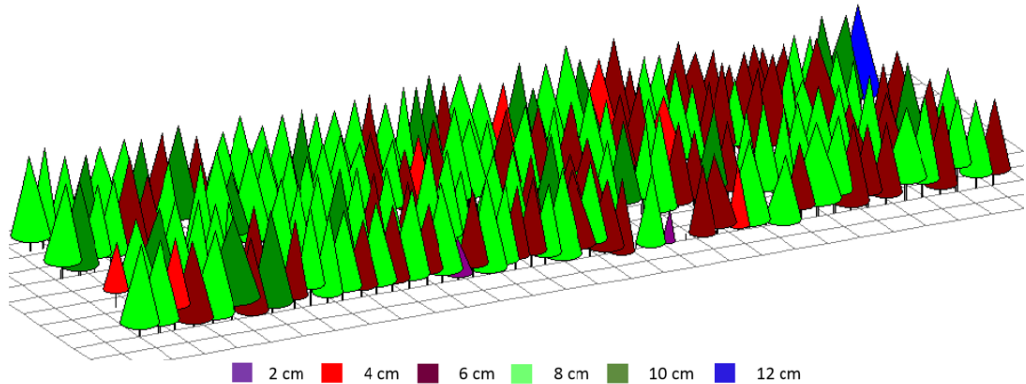


Figure 3. Distribution of planted trees by diameter classes

### ***Growth variation and distribution of planted trees by diameter classes***

The spatial distribution and crown dimensions of planted trees classified into diameter classes (2 cm class) are shown in the example SP-1 (Fig. 3). The results of the study showed that the majority of planted trees was attributed to the average growth (83.1%) (in this case 6 and 8 cm), and the remaining part belonged to the accelerated (10.3%) and retarded growth (6.6%).

The tree distribution map drawn with AutoCAD demonstrated that such a short

distance between planted trees, which ranged from 0.7 m to 1 m, created the prerequisites for a relatively early start of crown closure and competition between individuals (Fig. 3). The increased competition rate between planted trees showed the limiting effect on stand productivity. The ever-decreasing trend of both radial and height increments after 12-years of plantation age supports the importance of thinning as a practice to reduce competition and support the growth of remaining trees on the plantation at this age of plantation.

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***Effect of planting design on crown development***

The initial planting design plays an important role for the future stand formation by considering the regulation of competition and tree growth. Salminen and Varmola (1993) emphasized that artificial regeneration makes it possible to regulate the growth space of forest trees. In Mongolia, there is a common practice of a distance of 4 meters between adjacent furrows and a distance of 0.7 to 1.0 m between seedlings.

According to common practice in Mongolia, the furrows were dug in the transverse direction

of solar radiation. A rectangular planting design results in lower total production due to the early start of competition between the trees in a row and because the entire growth space in this design is not used efficiently. A relatively symmetric crown development was observed until 10 years of plantation age, and then the crowns tended to become more asymmetric and the branches thicken in the direction of the free space (Fig. 4). After this period, the differentiation in the crown diameter parameters and their standard deviations to the north and south directions tended to grow gradually with plantation age.

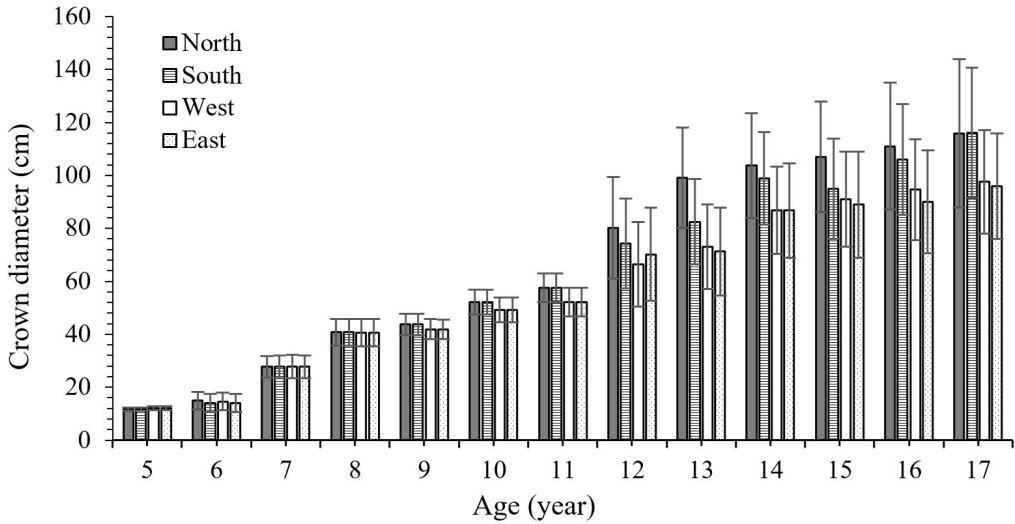


Figure 4. Crown size to the directions

Scots pine is a light-demanding tree species and has the ability to grow in nutrient-poor soils [18,22]. Especially, the relatively faster growth and symmetrical crown development, observed during the first decade, are related to the absence of competition between individuals and the existence of light sufficiency in planted

forests.

In order to provide intensive growth with symmetrical crown development and light sufficiency, this study recommends implementation of the thinning practice based on tree increment analysis.

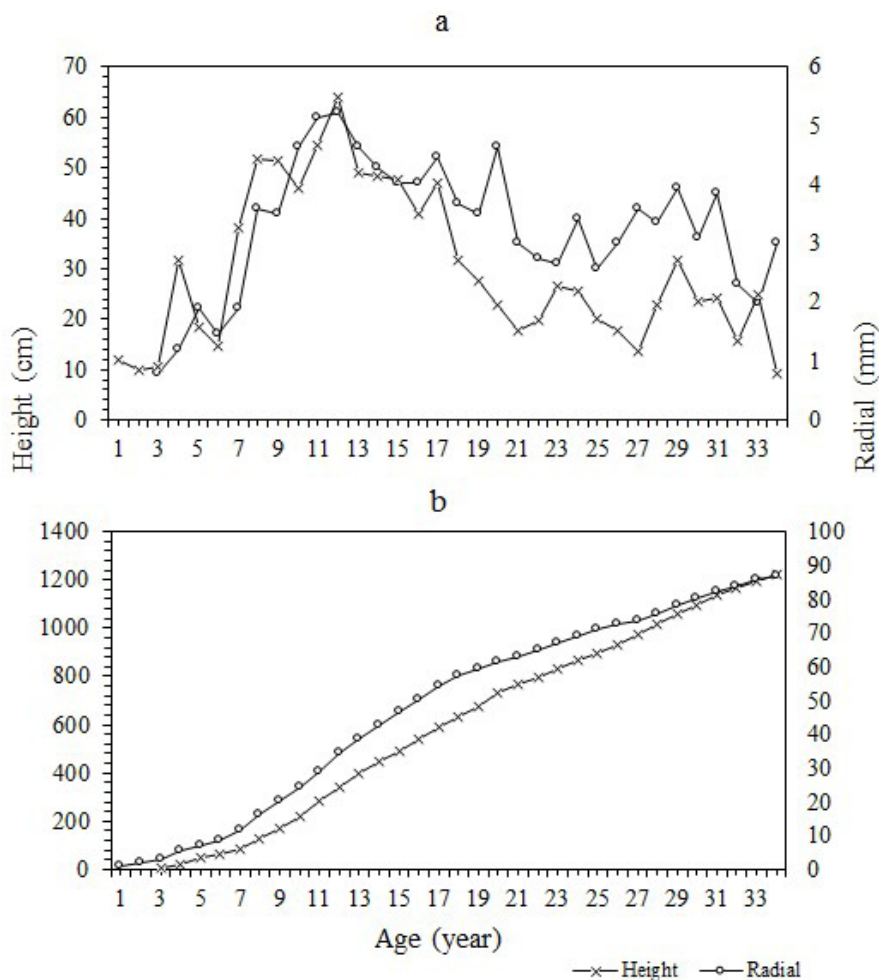


Figure 5. Increment and cumulative growth trend of planted trees (SP-6),  
 a) height and radial increment, b) cumulative growth

Zutter and Miller (1998) emphasized that canopy closure may have a long-term influence on woody and understory plant associates. In order to involve the more extended period of tree growth, we measured height and radial increments on the samples taken from 34-year-old plantation (Fig. 5). Additionally, intensified overcrowding and limitation of growing space in the stand showed obvious negative impacts on both height and diameter increment. Overall, looking at cumulative growth trend, we may distinguish two phases of tree growth: firstly, the ever-increasing exponential growth before

the crown closure; and secondly, reduced growth with the intensification of the crown closure and the limitation of growing space in the stands. Abandoned silvicultural treatments, including thinning and protective measures on forest plantations, can cause self-thinning and the formation of trees less resistant to disturbances stands. Growth will be increased with forest management intensity, bearing in mind that even intensive management requires certain investment in forest plantations in the study region.

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