

Successional dynamics of forest ecosystems composition and productivity

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Abstract

© 2014 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved. Forest vegetation of modern landscapes is a complex of successional systems, including communities at different stages of degressively demutational dynamics. Changes affect composition of species, forming forest stand and ground cover. The primary production and stocks of forest ecosystem biomass vary depending on the environmental conditions of the habitat and successional stages. During the research, we have identified three types of succession systems formed under conditions of territorial complexes studied: a succession system of lime-oak nemoral forests in the NTC (natural territorial complex) of high interfluvial plains, succession system of spruceoak- linden nemoral forests in the NTC of high interfluvial plains and succession system of Raifa spruce moos forests in the NTC of indigenous valley slopes. Birch and limetree forests are the most productive.

Keywords

Biomass, Demutational dynamics, Primary production, Successional system