UDC 630\*5:630\*17

**HEALTH CONDITION OF CONIFER FORESTS IN DOLOMITE ALPS OF ASIAGO PLATO, ITALY**

***1Vasyl Yukhnovskyi,*** *Doctor of Agriculture,*

***2Giustino Mezzalira,***

***3Beniamino Perobelli***

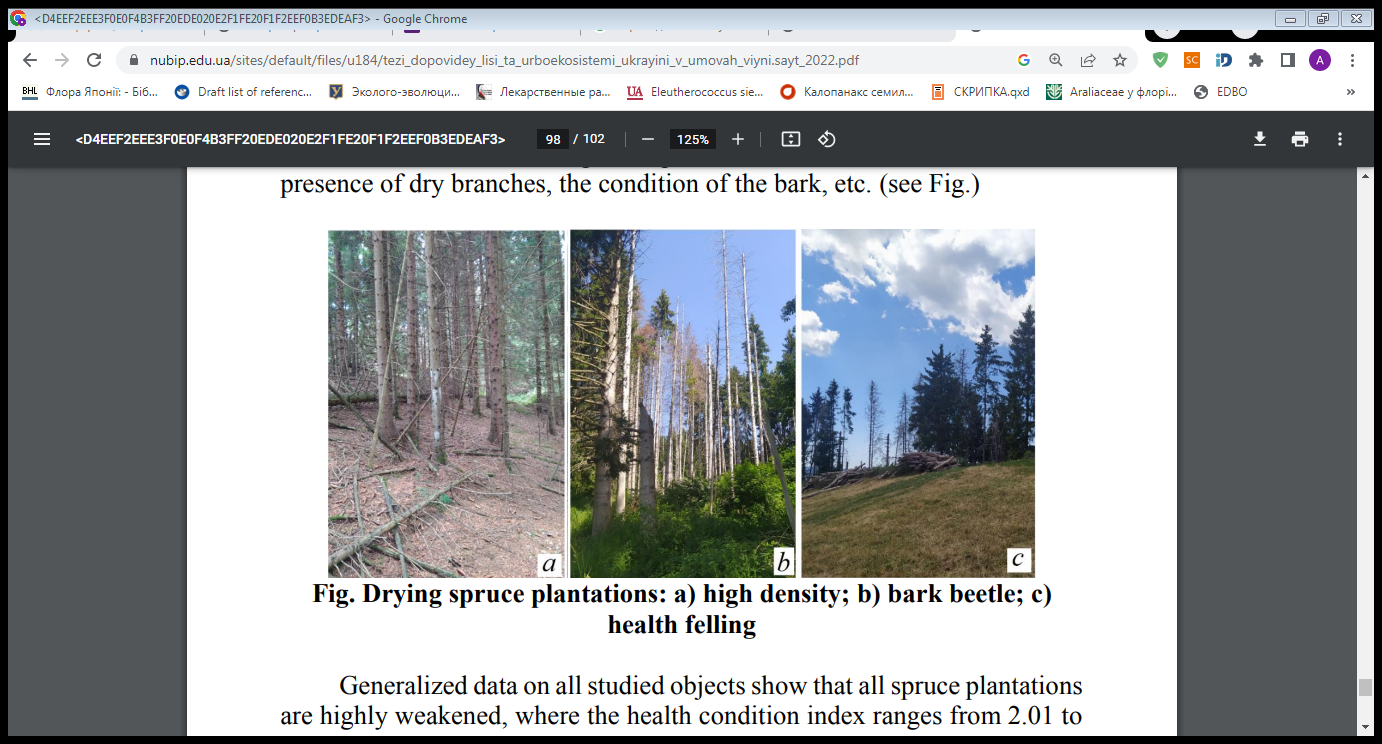
*1National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,*

*2Veneto Agriculture, Italy,*

*3Rigoni Asiago Company, Italy*

Artificial plantations on Asiago Plato, which were created in the middle of last century, are currently in the phase of forming the most productive stands. It is reasonable that the stability of plantations compared to the stability of natural stands is significantly reduced in relation to most of the negative factors of the external environment. *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst plantations in the forest fund of the Asiago Plato are predominant and occupy about 70% of the total area. The dominant share of spruce plantations is of the 70-80th age, the condition of which has deteriorated and requires an analysis of the reasons for this phenomenon.

During the list of trees in the plots for each of them were determined by the category of the health condition by the sum of biomorphological features, which attributed the density and color of the crown, the presence and nature of the distribution of needles, the latter's latter necrosis of infectious and non-infectious nature, pests and pathogens, relative growth of shoots and wood, the age of spruce, which is stored on shoots, the presence of dry branches, the condition of the bark, etc. (see Fig.)



**Fig. Drying spruce plantations: a) high density; b) bark beetle;**

**c) health felling**

Generalized data on all studied objects show that all spruce plantations are highly weakened, where the health condition index ranges from 2.01 to 4.29. The health condition of the plantations with health index more that 3.6 refers to the drying plantations, which must be immediately removed to the felling.