

SCOTS PINE (PINUS SYLVESTRIS L.) AND NORWAY SPRUCE (PICEA ABIES KARST.) ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY AND PRESERVATION PERSPECTIVE IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATTER PART OF THIS CENTURY

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In Lithuania as well as globally during the last decade there has been a rise in temperatures, which are especially manifested in unusually warm winters and very dry warm seasons. Having analysed the Sun's activity principal (22 year life) cycles it has become evident that the amplitudes of the last three cycles (Nr. 9, 10, 11) surpass considerably the average norm during the known time period (40 - 45%) and obviously it is the chief culprit that created extreme situations in our ecosystems. T.Bitvinskas suggested hydrotermical indices O1 and O3 reflect the dynamics of basic climatic factors (air temperature and precipitation in Kaunas) during the XX century and in separate time periods show high (positive and negative) correlations with pine and spruce tree rings. In example 3 we see a 80 year Pine forest dynamic regularity in productivity and increment in various ecotops that differ only in fertility and moisture.