

THE INFLUENCE OF THE METHOD OF RECLAMATION AND SELECTION OF TREE
SPECIES FOR AFFORESTATION ON CHANGES IN LANDSCAPE DEGRADED BY
FIRE

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Abstract: The paper analyses the influence of the method of reclamation on changes in the landscape degraded by fire. The analyses involved experimental areas (I, II, III) in which various ways of preparing the soil were used (soil excluded from mechanical cultivation; full mechanical cultivation; ploughing furrows) in cultivations of the Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) and the Grey alder (*Alnus incana* (L.) MOENCH). The analyses also included a natural succession (NS) area and a control area (L) marked out in a natural forest complex directly bordering the burned area. The analyses showed that after 12 years of recultivation, the burned landscape was regaining the state of structural and functional biological balance. Cultivation of grey alder substantially stimulated the enzymatic activity of the analyzed soil, thus showing its beneficial influence on the landscape potential and justifying the use of this species as a preceding crop when rehabilitating the burned area. Various ways of preparing the soil had no substantial influence on noticeable, long-term changes in the functioning of the analyzed landscape.