

# FORMATION OF AMUR LINDEN (*TILIA AMURENSIS* RUPR.) POPULATION MOSAIC IN THE STAND OF KOREAN PINE- BROADLEAVED FOREST IN THE SOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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**Abstract.** The study of Amur linden (*Tilia amurensis* Rupr.) mosaics structure, which is one of significant edificators of low-disturbed Korean pine-broadleaved forests, is nowadays a very important task for understanding the functioning and maintaining the equilibrium state of ecosystems relatively untouched by human activity. In this connection, this paper is aimed at describing the structure and the process of mosaics formation of Amur linden (*T. amurensis*), one of the dominant stand species of Korean pine-broadleaved forests. Our study is based on the data collected during the field seasons of 2012–2016 in the two permanent plots (1.5 hectares and 10.5 hectares in size) located at the Verkhneussuriysky Research Station of the Federal Scientific Center for Biodiversity, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. As a result we analyzed the structure and described the process of population mosaics formation of *Tilia amurensis* in Korean pine-broadleaved forests in the south of the Russian Far East. We demonstrated that the transformation of mosaics structure, formed by the plants of different generative state, passes from group allocation (immature plants) to almost random (generative plants). The separated pre-generative plants are situated too far from each other to interact in the revealed groups. Therefore the group allocation at different stages of development is connected with inhomogeneous environmental conditions and determined by local history of disturbances in the stand.

**Key words:** *Tilia amurensis*, spatial structure, population mosaic, cedar-broadleaf forest, the Far East.