

GAZDOVANJE ŠUMSKIM KULTURAMA POSEBNE NAMJENE U ZONAMA LJEKOVITIH BANJA SLATINA I SRPSKE TOPLICE

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Sažetak. Šume pružaju važne zdravstvene prednosti za ljude utičući na fizičko, mentalno i socijalo stanje. U cilju stvaranja povoljnijih uslova za funkcionisanje zdravstvenih objekata kao što su banje i prirodna lječilišta za oporavak i preventivnu zaštitu zdravlja ljudi često se u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini osnivaju šumske kulture kao šume posebne namjene. Cilj rada je da ukaže na značaj gazdovanja ovim šumama, za postizanje povoljnih uticaja na klimatske, rekreativne, higijenske i estetske ugođaje. Objekat istraživanja u ovom radu su šumske kulture crnog bora (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) osnovane u blizini banja u Srpskim Toplicama i Slatini. Metod rada je zasnovan na utvrđivanju osnovnih elemenata strukture na stalnim oglednim površinama. Nulta hipoteza o nepostojanju statistički značajnih razlika u osnovnim elementima strukture sastojina je odbačena na nivou značajnosti $p = 0,05$. Rezultati rada pokazuju da gazdovanje treba biti zasnovano na uzgojno kompozicijskom regulisanju sastava šuma, zadržavanju i unošenju vrsta drveća sa izraženim fitoncidnim svojstvima i poboljšanju vizuelnog efekta šuma. Gazdovanjem je potrebno uzgajati mješovite lišćarsko-četinarske šume kojim se obezbjeđuje njihova otpornost na negativne uticaje biotičke i abiotičke prirode. Ove šume trebaju imati pozitivan uticaj na čistoću vazduha, proizvodnju kiseonika, lučenje eteričkih ulja i ispoljavanje fitoncidnih svojstava.

Ključne riječi: zdravlje, zdravstveni objekti, gajenje šuma

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST PLANTATIONS OF SPECIAL PURPOSES IN THE ZONES OF THE MEDICAL SPAS OF SLATINA AND SERBIAN TOPLICA

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Abstract. Forests provide important health benefits for people by affecting their physical, mental and social well-being. In order to create more favorable conditions for the functioning of health facilities such as spas and natural spas for the recovery and preventive protection of people's health, forest cultures are often established in their immediate vicinity as special purpose forests. The goal of the work is to point out the importance of managing these forests, for achieving favorable effects on climatic, recreational, hygienic and aesthetic conditions. The object of research in this work are black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arnold) forest cultures established near the spas in Srpske Toplice and Slatina. The work method is based on the constant determination of the basic elements of the structure on permanent test surfaces. The null hypothesis of the absence of statistically significant differences in the basic elements of the stand structure was rejected at the significance level of $p = 0.05$. The results of the work show that management should be based on the silviculture and compositional regulation of forest composition, retention and introduction of tree species with pronounced phytoncide properties and improvement of the visual effect of forests. By management, it is necessary to silviculture mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, which ensures their resistance to negative influences of biotic and abiotic factors. These forests should have a positive impact on air cleanliness, oxygen production, secretion of essential oils and exhibit phytoncide properties.

Key words: health, health facilities, silviculture