

K.A. Tuleshova^{1*}, A.K. Kali², M.M. Silantyeva³

^{1,2} Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan;

³ Altai State University, Barnaul, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author: tuleshova.kuralay@mail.ru

Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) in natural and cultural populations of Central Kazakhstan (review)

The review summarizes recent findings on the morphological, anatomical, and biochemical characteristics of *Pinus sylvestris* L. in both natural and cultural established populations in Central Kazakhstan. Natural populations, occurring in the mountainous zones of the Kazakh Uplands, are characterized by ecological stability, climatic resilience, and high genetic diversity. In contrast, cultural plantations, established to mitigate desertification and stabilize soils, exhibit altered morphometric traits and a decrease in biodiversity due to monocultural practices. Comparative analysis of recent CIS and Kazakhstani studies reveals that environmental stressors, including technogenic pollution and soil degradation, significantly affect anatomical parameters of needles, radial growth, and phytochemical composition. The accumulation of heavy metals, decline in photosynthetic pigments, and variation in essential oil profiles reflect adaptive responses of *P. sylvestris* to anthropogenic impacts. The observed differences between natural and cultural populations underscore the need for region-specific forest management strategies, informed by anatomical and biochemical diagnostics. These findings support the development of improved selection and breeding programs tailored to Kazakhstan's diverse ecological zones.

Keywords: *Pinus sylvestris* L., Central Kazakhstan, natural and cultural populations, needle anatomy, morphological variability, biochemical adaptation, forest management, environmental stress.

Introduction

Pinus sylvestris L. (Scots pine) is a widely distributed coniferous species of significant ecological, silvicultural, and economic value across the Eurasian continent. Its natural range extends from Western Europe to Eastern Siberia, exhibiting remarkable adaptability to diverse climatic zones, including the semi-arid and strongly continental environments of Central Kazakhstan [1]. Within this region, *P. sylvestris* occurs in both natural and anthropogenically established populations, each fulfilling distinct ecological and land-use functions [2, 3].

Natural populations of Scots pine in Central Kazakhstan are predominantly located in mountainous and forest-steppe zones, particularly within the Karaganda and Ulytau regions. These relict forest communities are ecologically stable systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation, microclimate regulation, and soil stabilization. In contrast, cultural (planted) populations—mainly established in the middle of the XX century—are cultural afforestations intended to combat desertification, prevent soil erosion, and support regional timber production. These plantations are typically monocultures and experience different ecological pressures than their natural counterparts.

Despite the wide distribution of *P. sylvestris*, comparative studies focusing on the ecological and genetic characteristics of natural versus cultivated populations remain limited. In Kazakhstan and other CIS countries, various biological aspects of the species have been explored, including anatomical structure, genetic diversity, physiological stress responses, and the chemical composition of pine needles. However, integrated reviews assessing the adaptive capacities, ecological roles, and long-term sustainability of natural and cultural populations remain scarce [4, 5].

This review aims to consolidate and analyze existing scientific literature on *Pinus sylvestris* populations in Central Kazakhstan. It focuses on their distribution, morphological and anatomical traits, chemical composition, genetic structure, and practical applications, with particular attention to the distinctions between natural and cultivated populations. By evaluating their ecological functions and adaptive strategies, this review provides a scientific basis for developing sustainable forest management and conservation policies.

Ultimately, understanding and differentiating between natural and cultural populations is not only critical for biological and ecological research, but also essential for designing effective strategies for forest restoration, biodiversity conservation, and adaptive forest management in arid and semi-arid regions.

Experimental

Review method. This review was conducted through a structured analysis of scientific literature related to *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine) in Central Kazakhstan and adjacent Eurasian regions. Relevant publications were identified using academic databases such as Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Scopus, and eLibrary.ru. Additional sources were gathered from national forestry research institutes and university repositories.

The selection criteria included: Studies published between 2000 and 2024; peer-reviewed articles, conference proceedings, and dissertations; research focusing on natural and/or cultural populations of *P. sylvestris*; publications providing data on morphological, anatomical, phytochemical, ecological characteristics; comparative or region-specific (Kazakhstan/CIS) studies.

Climatic conditions of Central Kazakhstan. Central Kazakhstan is characterized by a sharply continental and semi-arid climate. Average annual precipitation ranges between 200–350 mm, falling mostly during spring and early summer. The soil types are predominantly light chestnut and sandy soils, often prone to wind erosion and desertification. These harsh climatic and edaphic conditions significantly influence the growth, structure, and distribution of *P. sylvestris*, making it a relevant model species for studying adaptation and resilience in arid ecosystems.

Literature sources. The review synthesized data from over 30 scientific sources, including both Kazakhstani and CIS-based studies.

Key contributors from Kazakhstan include: Kopabaeva A. (2019) on dendrochronological and ecological analysis; Elkenova B.Z. et al. (2020) on pollution impact on needle structure; Krekova Yu. et al. (2023) on genetic diversity in northern populations [6–8].

From the wider CIS and international context, studies by: Lebedev A., Kuzmichev V.V. (2021) on biomass dynamics under climate change; Ermakov N.B. (2020) on pine forest classification; Kandziora-Ciupa M. (2016) on heavy metal accumulation and antioxidant response; were critically evaluated for comparative insights [9–11]. These sources provided a foundation for comparing natural and cultural populations in terms of: growth patterns; resistance to environmental stress; biodiversity support; chemical and genetic indicators of ecological fitness.

Results and Discussion

Literature review. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) is one of the most widely distributed and ecologically significant conifer species of the Northern Hemisphere, thriving across a wide range of climates and landscapes in Eurasia. Its natural populations in Central Kazakhstan are primarily found in mixed coniferous forests in mountainous and foothill regions. These populations have adapted to the harsh continental climate, marked by sharp seasonal temperature variations and low precipitation. Due to long-term ecological adaptation, their genetic structure is diverse. These forests are ecologically important for maintaining biodiversity and contributing to carbon sequestration. Natural and cultural populations in Central Kazakhstan. The introduction of *P.sylvestris* into forest management and afforestation programs in Central Kazakhstan began during in the middle of the XX century. Cultural plantations were established to combat desertification, stabilize sandy soils, and mitigate soil erosion. These cultural pine forests also serve as a source of timber and contribute to local economies [12]. However, monoculture plantations are increasingly criticized due to their potential to decrease soil fertility, reduce biodiversity, and disrupt native plant communities [13, 14]. Several studies have documented changes in soil properties—such as decreased nitrogen content and reduced microbial activity—under *P.sylvestris* plantations [15, 16]. Recent studies in the CIS have evaluated the physiological response, morphological changes, and biochemical adaptations of *P.sylvestris* under various environmental conditions. Research has shown that the species growth and needle structure are sensitive to drought, industrial emissions, and soil contamination.

Table 1

Data from recent studies on the species of *Pinus sylvestris* studied in CIS

Species	Geographical location	Key Findings	Recent research (authors, year)
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Europe	Long-term changes in biomass due to climate shifts since 1940	Lebedev A., Kuzmichev V.V. (2021)
	Ai-Petri, Crimea	Natural reforestation and regeneration patterns in high-altitude forests	Saltykov A.N. (2023)

Continuation of Table 1

Species	Geographical location	Key Findings	Recent research (authors, year)
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Northern Eurasia	Classification of pine forests; ecological-geographical zonation	Ermakov N.B. (2020)
	Russia	Chemical composition in pine needles across age gradients	Yustina Potashkina (2024)
	Poland	Accumulation of heavy metals and increased anti-oxidant response in polluted areas	Kandziora-Ciupa M. (2016)
	Middle Ural, Russia	Morphological and biochemical shifts in trees growing on technogenic mine substrates	Chukina et al. (2025)
	Krasnoyarsk, Russia	Radial growth modified by climatic and pollution factors	Kladko et al. (2023)
	Siberia	Tree rings as geochemical indicators of past contamination	Mironova et al. (2020)
	Kostanay Region, Kazakhstan	Morphometric changes in needles due to technogenic pollution	Bragina et al. (2024)
	Karelia, Russia	Effectiveness of pine forest plantation methods on grassy clearings	Gavrilova et al. (2023)
	East Kazakhstan	Needle responses to asbestos tailing dumps; biochemical stress reactions	Chukina et al. (2024)

Table 1 presents key research findings from CIS and European studies on *P.sylvestris*, highlighting its responses to environmental stressors such as industrial pollution, soil degradation, and climatic fluctuations. Many of these studies emphasize the morphological, anatomical, and biochemical shifts observed under technogenic conditions, including changes in radial growth, heavy metal accumulation, and antioxidant activity.

Table 2

Data from recent studies on the species of *Pinus sylvestris* studied in Kazakhstan

Species	Geographical location	Key Findings	Recent research (authors, year)
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	The Small hills of Central Kazakhstan	Dendrochronological analysis of growth dynamics under climate change	Kopabaeva A. (2019)
	Semey region, East Kazakhstan	Decreased needle length and annual increment due to industrial emissions	Elkenova et al. (2020)
	North Kazakhstan	Genetic diversity of half-sib families and growth variability	Krekova et al. (2023)
	“Irtys forest” reserve, East Kazakhstan	Study of ectomycorrhizal symbiosis with <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Nurlabi et al. (2023)
	Kostanay region	Morphometric and necrotic needle changes across polluted and clean sites	Bragina, Shvan (2024)
	Burabay, North Kazakhstan	Chemical variability in essential oils in pine needles under varying ecological conditions	Aidarkhanova et al. (2022)
	Kazakh uplands	Forest site conditions and their relation to reforestation success	Makeeva et al. (2014)
	“Semey ormany” Natural reserve	Health condition of pine stands across forest size categories	Zalesov et al. (2015)
	Beskaragay, Bayanaul regions	Climatic effects on radial growth in forest ecosystems	Zhumadina et al. (2019)
	Northeast Kazakhstan (ribbon pine forests)	Suppressed growth due to mass outbreaks of gypsy moth	Mapitov, Zhumadina (2015)
	Central Kazakhstan (several settlements)	Comparative anatomical assessment of pine needles from different populations	Tuleshova (2023)

A cross-comparison of the studies presented in Tables 1 and 2 highlights the differing research priorities between international/CIS-based studies and those conducted in Kazakhstan. While the former focus heavily on stress response mechanisms to pollution and climate variability, the latter prioritize morphological and anatomical changes under region-specific conditions. Notably, Kazakhstani studies contribute uniquely to understanding adaptation in semi-arid continental ecosystems, providing data that is underrepresented in broader Eurasian reviews.

Genetic and breeding research. In a pan-European context, *P.sylvestris* has been the subject of extensive breeding programs. Studies by Krakau et al. highlight how different European countries have advanced or halted breeding programs based on national priorities. Somatic embryogenesis and selection of elite genotypes are current focal areas of breeding research. In CIS countries, particularly Russia, extensive investigations into the genetic variability and selection potential of Scots pine populations have been carried out to improve forest productivity and resilience.

Comparative analysis of literature: CIS and International studies and Kazakhstan-based research. The literature presented in Table 1 and 2 highlights the diversity of scientific approaches and ecological contexts in which *P.sylvestris* populations have been studied. A comparative analysis reveals both commonalities and region-specific focuses that are essential for understanding the ecological plasticity and physiological responses of Scots pine across Eurasia.

Studies from CIS countries and Europe (Table 1) predominantly investigate the effects of technogenic pollution, climatic stressors, and forest management strategies on the growth and survival of *P.sylvestris*. For instance, Kandziora-Ciupa (2016) reported the accumulation of heavy metals and the activation of antioxidant responses in pine needles collected from polluted sites in Poland. Similarly, Chukina et al. (2025), and Potashkina (2024) documented significant anatomical, physiological, and biochemical changes in *P.sylvestris* growing under technogenic and mining conditions in Russia, emphasizing the species stress response mechanisms [17–23].

In contrast, the studies conducted in Kazakhstan (Table 2) largely emphasize the species adaptation to harsh continental climates, with a specific focus on morphological and anatomical traits (Tuleshova et al., 2023; Bragina, Shvan et al., 2024), radial growth dynamics under varying climatic and ecological conditions (Zhumadina et al., 2019; Mapitov et al., 2015), and phytochemical composition of pine needles (Aidarhanova et al., 2022). These studies reflect a strong regional interest in ecological monitoring, afforestation strategies, and the assessment of forest health in semi-arid environments [24–28]. Methodologically, international and Russian studies tend to employ a broader spectrum of analytical tools, including dendrochronological series, geochemical monitoring, somatic embryogenesis (Krakau et al., 2013), and advanced spectroscopic techniques [29]. In Kazakhstan, while modern chromatographic and microscopic techniques are applied, many investigations remain practice-oriented, focusing on local ecological indicators and applied forestry. In terms of practical implications, the research conducted in Europe and the CIS underscores the importance of genetic improvement, forest productivity, and resilience under environmental stressors. Conversely, Kazakhstan-based studies contribute valuable insights into the viability of *P.sylvestris* in afforestation projects, particularly under challenging environmental and climatic constraints of Central Asia [30].

In conclusion, while both datasets demonstrate the ecological versatility of *P.sylvestris*, the Kazakhstan studies provide a unique contribution to understanding the species adaptation strategies in arid-steppe and semi-arid conditions. Integrating findings from these different geographical contexts enhances our understanding of the species ecological amplitude and supports the development of region-specific conservation and forest management strategies.

Conclusions

Overall, *Pinus sylvestris* is not only a key species in natural ecosystems but also a vital component of afforestation and land stabilization projects in Central Asia. While natural populations exhibit high adaptive potential and ecological value, cultural plantations pose challenges related to biodiversity and soil health. Continued interdisciplinary research combining anatomical, biochemical, dendrochronological, and ecological approaches is essential for sustainable pine forest management and breeding programs in Kazakhstan and beyond.

Author Contributions

Tuleshova K.A. – Data curation, Investigation, Conceptualization, Methodology. **Kali A.K.** – Supervision, Writing draft, Editing. **Silantyeva M.M.** – Formal analysis, Project administration.

References

- 1 Чукина Н. В. Морфофизиологические особенности хвои *Pinus sylvestris* L., произрастающей на отвалах Анатоль-Шиловского асбестового месторождения / Н. В. Чукина, Н. В. Лукина, Е. И. Филимонова, М. А. Глазырина, А. П. Учаев, В. Н. Климова // Лесохозяйственная информация. — 2024. — № 2. — С. 5–18. — DOI: 10.24419/LHI.2304-3083.2024.2.01.
- 2 Залесов С. В. Оценка состояния средневозрастных сосновых древостоев ГЛПР «Семей орманы» / С. В. Залесов, А. В. Данчева // Вестник СГУ им. Шакарима. Педагогика сериясы. — 2015. — № 4. — С. 214–218.
- 3 Жумадина Ш. М. Климатически обусловленная динамика радиального прироста сосны обыкновенной в лесных экосистемах Казахстана / Ш. М. Жумадина, Ш. Б. Абилова, Н. Б. Мапитов // Гидрометеорология және экология. — 2019. — № 1 (92). — С. 50–62.
- 4 Krakau U. Progress in Scots pine breeding across Europe / U. Krakau, L. E. Paques, J. M. Bonga // Forestry. — 2020. — Vol. 93, No. 2. — P. 137–148.
- 5 Айдарханова Г. С. Изменчивость состава эфирных масел в хвое *Pinus sylvestris* L. на территории ГНПП «Бурабай» и г. Нур-Султан / Г. С. Айдарханова, К. С. Избастина, Ж. М. Кожина, Д. Т. Садирбеков // Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. — 2022. — № 2 (451). — С. 6–21. — DOI: 10.32014/2022.2518-1491.98.
- 6 Krekova Y. Genetic diversity and growth traits of Scots pine in Northern Kazakhstan / Y. Krekova, N. Chebotko, D. Kagan, S. Ivanovskaya, Y. Vibe, A. Kabanov // Forestry Studies. — 2023. — Vol. 45, No. 2. — P. 65–72.
- 7 Kopabaeva A. Dendrochronological assessment of climatic impacts on Scots pine in Central Kazakhstan / A. Kopabaeva // Ecology and Sustainable Development. — 2019. — Vol. 17, No. 3. — P. 123–130.
- 8 Elkenova B. Z. Morphological variability of Scots pine in the Semey region under anthropogenic impact / B. Z. Elkenova, R. R. Beisenova, N. Sh. Karipbaeva, V. V. Polevik // Proceedings of Kazakh Forestry Institute. — 2020. — Vol. 26, No. 2. — P. 34–40.
- 9 Lebedev A. Changes in the biomass of *Pinus sylvestris* L. trees in Europe since 1940 / A. Lebedev, V. V. Kuzmichev // Journal of Forestry Research. — 2021. — Vol. 32, No. 4. — P. 455–463.
- 10 Ermakov N. B. Higher units of pine forests of Russia in relation to the general concept of vegetation classification of Northern Eurasia / N. B. Ermakov // Vegetation of Russia. — 2020. — No. 38 (1). — P. 15–25.
- 11 Kandziora-Ciupa M. Accumulation of heavy metals and antioxidant responses in *Pinus sylvestris* L. needles in polluted and non-polluted sites / M. Kandziora-Ciupa // Environmental Science and Pollution Research. — 2016. — Vol. 23, No. 6. — P. 5742–5750.
- 12 Кичкильдеев А. Г. Лесное хозяйство и химическая промышленность: проблемы и решения / А. Г. Кичкильдеев, Ю. Е. Щерба, В. В. Нарзяев, В. С. Мартынов, В. В. Комарницкий // Труды Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием. — 2015. — С. 34–36.
- 13 Баздукова Е. В. Environmental factors in pine plantations / Е. В. Баздукова // Environment Surrounding Humans: Natural, Technogenic, Social. — Bryansk: Bryansk State Engineering-Technological University, 2017. — P. 10–14.
- 14 Максимчук П. А. On methods of measuring the impact of drought on *Pinus sylvestris* / П. А. Максимчук, А. А. Илунина // Manager of the Year: Proceedings of the International Scientific-Practical Forum. — Voronezh, 2021. — P. 177–179.
- 15 Гордеева Д. В. Оценка влияния ростовых стимуляторов на морфометрические показатели семян сосны обыкновенной / Д. В. Гордеева // Scientific Progress – Creativity of Youth. — 2024. — № 1. — С. 375–378.
- 16 Кулаков С. С. Очаги усыхания сосны обыкновенной в условиях Минусинской ленточной сосновой тайги / С. С. Кулаков // Вестник Красноярского государственного аграрного университета. — 2018. — № 1. — С. 169–176.
- 17 Салтыков А. Н. Естественное возобновление сосновых насаждений на Ай-Петринской яйле / А. Н. Салтыков // Лесной вестник. — 2023. — Т. 27, № 3. — С. 201–208.
- 18 Поташкина Ю. Содержание химических элементов в хвое сосны обыкновенной разных возрастных групп / Ю. Поташкина // Экологическая химия. — 2024. — Т. 18, № 2. — С. 98–105.
- 19 Чукина Н. Анатомические, морфологические и биохимические характеристики *Pinus sylvestris* L. на отвалах талькомагнезитового месторождения / Н. Чукина, Н. Лукина, Е. Филимонова, М. Глазырина, А. Учаев // Вестник Нижневартковского государственного университета. — 2025. — № 1. — С. 46–55. — DOI: 10.36906/2311-4444/25-1/04.
- 20 Кладько Ю. В. Влияние климатических факторов на радиальный прирост сосны обыкновенной в условиях техногенного загрязнения в г. Красноярске / Ю. В. Кладько, А. В. Бенкова, Л. Н. Скрипальщикова // Сибирский лесной журнал. — 2023. — № 5. — С. 91–99. — DOI: 10.15372/SJFS20230512.
- 21 Миронова А. Годовые кольца сосны обыкновенной (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) – индикатор геохимической обстановки / А. Миронова, Л. Рихванов, Н. Барановская, А. Судыко // Известия Томского политехнического университета. Инжиниринг георесурсов. — 2020. — Т. 331, № 1. — С. 106–116. — DOI: 10.18799/24131830/2020/1/2452.
- 22 Bragina T. Morphometric and physiological responses of *Pinus sylvestris* under technogenic stress / T. Bragina, L. Shvan // Bulletin of Environmental Monitoring. — 2024. — Vol. 12, No. 1. — P. 58–65.

- 23 Гаврилова О. И. Сравнительные результаты продуктивности сосновых культур на задернённых вырубках / О. И. Гаврилова, А. В. Грязкин, М. Д. Молостовкин, К. А. Пак // Вестник Поволжского государственного университета технологий. Серия: Лес. Экология. Природопользование. — 2023. — № 1. — С. 88–98. — DOI: 10.25686/2306-2827.2023.1.88.
- 24 Нурлаби А. Е. Эктомикоризная симбиозия у сосновых пород Иртышского леса / А. Е. Нурлаби, Д. Н. Сарсекова, Ж. Н. Токташинов // Kazakh Journal of Ecology and Forestry. — 2023. — Т. 29, № 1. — С. 41–47.
- 25 Брагина Т. М. Морфометрические показатели хвои сосны обыкновенной (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) в различных экологических условиях Костанайской области / Т. М. Брагина, Л. В. Шван // 3i: intellect, idea, innovation. — 2024. — Т. 2, № 2. — С. 38–46.
- 26 Макеева Л. А. Особенности лесорастительных условий Казахского мелкосопочника / Л. А. Макеева, А. В. Портянко, С. А. Лимекин // Вестник Кокшетауского университета им. А. Мырзахметова. — 2014. — № 1. — С. 89–95.
- 27 Мапитов Н. Б. Радиальный прирост сосны обыкновенной на вспышки массового размножения непарного шелкопряда / Н. Б. Мапитов, Ш. М. Жумадина // Вестник СГУ им. Шакарима. — 2015. — № 4. — С. 112–115.
- 28 Тулешова К. Сравнительное анатомическое исследование анатомических показателей листа сосны обыкновенной разного географического происхождения / К. Тулешова, А. К. Кали // Вестник Карагандинского университета. Серия «Биология. Медицина. География». — 2023. — № 1 (111). — С. 169–175.
- 29 Krakau U.K. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) / U.K. Krakau, M. Liesebach, T. Aronen, M. A. Lelu-Walter, V. Schneck // In Forest tree breeding in Europe. — Springer, 2013. — P. 267–323.
- 30 Курепина В. Динамика гидроэкологической ситуации р. Тихая Сосна на территории Белгородской и Воронежской областей / В. Курепина, В. Киселев, А. Корнилов // Региональные геосистемы. — 2022. — Т. 46, № 1. — С. 108–118. — DOI: 10.52575/2712-7443-2022-46-1-108-118.

К.А. Тулешова, А.К. Кали, М.М. Силантьева

Орталық Қазақстандағы табиғи және дақылды популяциялардағы кәдімгі қарағай (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) (шолу)

Бұл шолу жұмыста Орталық Қазақстандағы *Pinus sylvestris* L. (кәдімгі қарағай) табиғи және дақылды популяцияларының морфологиялық, анатомиялық және биохимиялық ерекшеліктеріне қатысты соңғы зерттеу нәтижелері қарастырылған. Табиғи популяциялар негізінен Қазақтың ұсақ шоқыларының таулы аймақтарында орналасқан және экологиялық тұрақтылығымен, климатқа бейімділігімен, жоғары генетикалық әртүрлілігімен ерекшеленеді. Ал шөлейттену мен топырақ эрозиясымен күресу мақсатында жасанды түрде отырғызылған дақылды популяциялар моноқатарлы құрылым салдарынан морфометриялық өзгерістерге ұшырап, биоалуантүрліліктің төмендеуіне себеп болуда. ТМД елдері мен Қазақстанда жүргізілген салыстырмалы зерттеулер көрсеткендей, техногендік ластану мен топырақтың деградациясы қылқанның анатомиялық құрылымына, радиалды өсуіне және фитохимиялық құрамына айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Ауыр металдардың жиналуы, фотосинтездік пигменттердің азаюы, сондай-ақ эфир майлары құрамындағы өзгерістер ағаштардың бейімделу реакциясын сипаттайды. Табиғи және дақылды популяциялар арасындағы бұл айырмашылықтар орман шаруашылығын басқаруда, селекциялық және қорғау стратегияларын жетілдіруде маңызды екенін көрсетеді.

Кілт сөздер: *Pinus sylvestris* L., Орталық Қазақстан, табиғи және дақылды популяциялар, қылқандар анатомиясы, морфологиялық өзгергіштік, биохимиялық бейімделу, орман шаруашылығы, экологиялық күйзеліс.

К.А. Тулешова, А.К. Кали, М.М. Силантьева

Обыкновенная сосна (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) в природных и культурных популяциях Центрального Казахстана (обзор)

В обзоре обобщены современные исследования морфологических, анатомических и биохимических особенностей *Pinus sylvestris* L. (сосны обыкновенной) в природных и культурных популяциях Центрального Казахстана. Природные популяции, произрастающие в горных районах Казахского мелкосопочника, характеризуются высоким генетическим разнообразием, устойчивостью к континентальному климату и стабильностью экосистем. В то же время культурные насаждения, созданные с целью борьбы с опустыниванием и эрозией почв, демонстрируют морфометрические изменения, снижение биоразнообразия и трансформацию почвенных свойств вследствие монокультурного подхода. Сравнительный анализ исследований, проведённых в странах СНГ и Казахстане, показывает значительное влияние техногенной нагрузки и деградации почвы на анатомические параметры хвои, радиальный прирост и фитохимический состав. Накопление тяжёлых металлов, снижение содержания фотосинтетических пигментов и изменение эфирномасляного профиля являются реакцией на экологический

стресс. Выявленные различия между природными и культурными популяциями подчёркивают необходимость адаптации лесохозяйственных стратегий и совершенствования селекционных программ с учётом региональных экологических условий.

Ключевые слова: *Pinus sylvestris* L., Центральный Казахстан, природные популяции, культурные лесонасаждения, анатомия хвои, морфологическая изменчивость, биохимическая адаптация, лесное хозяйство, экологический стресс.

References

- 1 Chukina, N. V., Lukina, N. V., Filimonova, E. I., Glazyrina, M. A., Uchaev, A. P., & Klimova, V. N. (2024). Morfofiziologicheskie osobennosti khvoi *Pinus sylvestris* L., proizrastaiushchei na otvalakh Anatol-Shilovskogo asbestovogo mestorozhdeniia [Morphophysiological features of *Pinus sylvestris* L. needles growing on the dumps of the Anatol-Shilov asbestos deposit. *Lesokhoziaistvennaia Informatsiia — Forestry Information*, 2, 5–18. <https://doi.org/10.24419/LHI.2304-3083.2024.2.01> [in Russian].
- 2 Zalesov, S. V., & Dancheva, A. V. (2015). Otsenka sostoiianiia srednevozrastnykh sosnovykh drevostoev GLPR «Semey ormany» [Assessment of the condition of middle-aged pine stands in GLPR “Semey Ormany”]. *Vestnik SGU imeni Shakarima. Pedagogika seriiasy — Bulletin of Shakarim State University. Pedagogy Series*, 4, 214–218 [in Russian].
- 3 Zhumadina, Sh. M., Abilova, Sh. B., & Mapitov, N. B. (2019). Klimaticheski obuslovlennaia dinamika radialnogo prirosta sosny obyknovnoi v lesnykh ekosistemakh Kazakhstana [Climatically driven dynamics of radial growth of Scots pine in forest ecosystems of Kazakhstan]. *Gidrometeorologiya zhane ekologiya — Hydrometeorology and Ecology*, 1(92), 50–62 [in Russian].
- 4 Krakau, U., Paques, L. E., & Bonga, J. M. (2020). Progress in Scots pine breeding across Europe. *Forestry*, 93(2), 137–148.
- 5 Aidarhanova, G. S., Izbastina, K. S., Kozhina, Zh. M., & Sadyrbekov, D. T. (2022). Variability in the composition of essential oils in *Pinus sylvestris* L. needles in the territory of GPNP “Burabay” and the city of Nur-Sultan. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, 2(451), 6–21. <https://doi.org/10.32014/2022.2518-1491.98>
- 6 Krekova, Y., Chebotko, N., Kagan, D., Ivanovskaya, S., Vibe, Y., & Kabanov, A. (2023). Genetic diversity and growth traits of Scots pine in Northern Kazakhstan. *Forestry Studies*, 45(2), 65–72.
- 7 Kopabaeva, A. (2019). Dendrochronological assessment of climatic impacts on Scots pine in Central Kazakhstan. *Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 17(3), 123–130.
- 8 Elkenova, B. Z., Beisenova, R. R., Karipbaeva, N. Sh., & Polevik, V. V. (2020). Morphological variability of Scots pine in the Semey region under anthropogenic impact. *Proceedings of Kazakh Forestry Institute*, 26(2), 34–40.
- 9 Lebedev, A. & Kuzmichev, V. V. (2021). Changes in the biomass of *Pinus sylvestris* L. trees in Europe since 1940. *Journal of Forestry Research*, 32(4), 455–463.
- 10 Ermakov, N. B. (2020). Higher units of pine forests of Russia in relation to the general concept of vegetation classification of Northern Eurasia. *Vegetation of Russia*, 38(1), 15–25.
- 11 Kandziora-Ciupa, M. (2016). Accumulation of heavy metals and antioxidant responses in *Pinus sylvestris* L. needles in polluted and non-polluted sites. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 23(6), 5742–5750.
- 12 Kichkildeev, A. G., Shcherba, Y. E., Narzyaev, V. V., Martynov, V. S., & Komarnitsky, V. V. (2015). Lesnoe khoziaistvo i khimicheskaiia promyshlennost: problemy i resheniia [Forestry and chemical industry: Problems and solutions. *Trudy Vserossiiskoi nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii s mezhdunarodnym uchastiem — Proceedings of the All-Russian Scientific-Practical Conference with International Participation* (pp. 34–36) [in Russian].
- 13 Bazdukova, E. V. (2017). Environmental factors in pine plantations. In *Environment Surrounding Humans: Natural, Technogenic, Social* (pp. 10–14). Bryansk State Engineering-Technological University.
- 14 Maksimchuk, P. A., & Ilunina, A. A. (2021). On methods of measuring the impact of drought on *Pinus sylvestris*. In *Manager of the Year: Proceedings of the International Scientific-Practical Forum* (pp. 177–179). Voronezh.
- 15 Gordeeva, D. V. (2024). Otsenka vliianiia rostovykh stimulatorov na morfometricheskie pokazateli seiantssev sosny obyknovnoi [Assessment of the influence of growth stimulants on morphometric parameters of Scots pine seedlings. *Scientific Progress – Creativity of Youth*, (1), 375–378 [in Russian].
- 16 Kulakov, S. S. (2018). Ochagi usykhanii sosny obyknovnoi v usloviakh Minusinskoi lentochnoi sosnovoi taigi [Focus of *Pinus sylvestris* withering in the conditions of the Minusinsk tape pine forests]. *Vestnik Krasnoyarskogo gosudarstvennogo agrarnogo universiteta — Bulletin of Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University*, (1), 169–176 [in Russian].
- 17 Saltykov, A. N. (2023). Estestvennoe vozobnovlenie sosnovykh nasazhdenii na Ai-Petrinskoi aile [Natural reafforestation in *Pinus sylvestris* plantations on the Ai-Petri Yaila]. *Lesnoi vestnik — Forestry Bulletin*, 27(3), 201–208.
- 18 Potashkina, Y. (2024). Soderzhanie khimicheskikh elementov v khvoe sosny obyknovnoi raznykh vozrastnykh grupp [Content of chemical elements in *Pinus sylvestris* needles across different age groups]. *Ekologicheskaiia khimiia — Ecological Chemistry*, 18(2), 98–105 [in Russian].
- 19 Chukina, N., Lukina, N., Filimonova, E., Glazyrina, M., & Uchaev, A. (2025). Anatomicheskie, morfologicheskie i biokhimicheskie kharakteristiki *Pinus sylvestris* L. Na otvalakh talkmagnezitovogo mestorozhdeniia [Anatomical, morphological and biochemical characteristics of *Pinus sylvestris* L. on the talc-magnesite deposit dumps]. *Vestnik Nizhnevartovskogo*

gosudartstvennogo universiteta — *Bulletin of Nizhnevartovsk State University*, 1, 46–55 [in Russian]. <https://doi.org/10.36906/2311-4444/25-1/04>

20 Kladko, Y. V., Benkova, A. V., & Skripal'shchikova, L. N. (2023). Vliianie klimaticheskikh faktorov na radialnyi prirost sosny obyknovnoy v usloviakh tekhnogennogo zagriazneniya v gorode Krasnoyarske [Influence of climatic factors on radial growth of Scots pine under technogenic pollution in the city of Krasnoyarsk]. *Sibirskii lesnoi zhurnal — Siberian Journal of Forest Science*, 5, 91–99 [in Russian]. <https://doi.org/10.15372/SJFS20230512>

21 Mironova, A., Rikhvanov, L., Baranovskaya, N., & Sudyko, A. (2020). Godovye koltsa sosny obyknovnoy (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) – indikator geokhimicheskoi obstanovki [Annual rings of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) as an indicator of geochemical conditions]. *Izvestiya Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo universiteta. Inzhiniring georesursov — News Tomsk Polytechnic University. Geo-Resource Engineering*, 331(1), 106–116 [in Russian]. <https://doi.org/10.18799/24131830/2020/1/2452>

22 Bragina, T., & Shvan, L. (2024). Morphometric and physiological responses of *Pinus sylvestris* under technogenic stress. *Bulletin of Environmental Monitoring*, 12(1), 58–65.

23 Gavrilova, O. I., Gryazkin, A. V., Molostovkin, M. D., & Pak, K. A. (2023). Sravnitelnye rezultaty produktivnosti sosnovykh kultur na zadernennykh vyrubkakh [Comparative results of pine plantation production on grassy clearings]. *Vestnik Povolzhskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta tekhnologii. Seriya: Les. Ekologiya. Prirodopolzovanie — Vestnik of Volga State University of Technology. Forest. Ecology. Nature Management*, 1, 88–98 [in Russian]. <https://doi.org/10.25686/2306-2827.2023.1.88>

24 Nurlabi, A. E., Sarsekova, D. N., & Toktasinov, Zh. N. (2023). Ektomikoriznaia simbiozina u sosnovykh porod Irtyshskogo lesa [Ectomycorrhizal symbiosis in pine species of the Irtysh Forest]. *Kazakh Journal of Ecology and Forestry*, 29(1), 41–47.

25 Bragina, T. M., & Shvan, L. V. (2024). Morfometricheskie pokazateli khvoi obyknovnoy (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) v razlichnykh ekologicheskikh usloviakh Kostanaiskoi oblasti [Morphometric indicators of *Pinus sylvestris* L. needles in various ecological conditions of the Kostanay region]. *3i: Intellect, Idea, Innovation*, 2(2), 38–46 [in Russian].

26 Makeeva, L. A., Portyanko, A. V., & Limakin, S. A. (2014). Osobennosti lesorastitelnykh uslovii Kazakhskogo melkosopochnika [Features of forest growing conditions of the Kazakh Melkosopochnik]. *Vestnik Kokshetauskogo universiteta imeni A. Myrzakhetova — Bulletin of Kokshetau University named after A. Myrzakhetov*, 1, 89–95 [in Russian].

27 Mapitov, N. B., & Zhumadina, Sh. M. (2015). Radialnyi prirost sosny obyknovnoy na vspyshki massovogo razmnzheniya neparnogo shelkopriada [Radial growth of Scots pine in response to mass outbreaks of the gypsy moth]. *Vestnik SGU imeni Shakarima — Bulletin of Shakarim State University*, 4, 112–115 [in Russian].

28 Tuleshova, K., & Qali, A. K. (2023). Sravnitelnoe anatomicheskoe issledovanie anatomicheskikh pokazatelei lista sosny obyknovnoy raznogo geograficheskogo proiskhozhdeniya [Comparative anatomical study of leaf anatomical traits of *Pinus sylvestris* from different geographical origins]. *Vestnik Karagandinskogo universiteta. Seriya «Biologiya. Meditsina. Geografiya» — Bulletin of Karaganda University. Biology. Medicine. Geography Series*, 1(111), 169–175 [in Russian].

29 Krakau, U. -K., Liesebach, M., Aronen, T., Lelu-Walter, M. A., & Schneck, V. (2013). Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.). In *Forest Tree Breeding in Europe* (pp. 267–323). Springer.

30 Kurepina, V., Kiselev, V., & Kornilov, A. (2022). Dinamika gidroekologicheskoi situatsii r. Tikhaya Sosna na territorii Belgorodskoi i Voronezhskoi oblastei [Dynamics of the hydroecological situation of the Tikhaya Sosna River in the Belgorod and Voronezh regions]. *Regionalnye geosistemy — Regional Geosystems*, 46(1), 108–118 [in Russian]. <https://doi.org/10.52575/2712-7443-2022-46-1-108-118>

Information about the authors

Tuleshova Kuralay Arystambaikyzy — Master of Science, Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan; e-mail: tuleshova.kuralay@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7568-2233>

Kali Almagul Kaliyevna — Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associated professor of Botany Department, Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan; e-mail: a-aelbekova@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6866-6034>

Silantyeva Marina Mikhaylovna — Doctor of Biology, Professor, Altai State University, Barnaul, Russia; e-mail: msilan@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7102-2675>