The catena aspect of the landscape diversity of the «Dnipro-Orilsky» natural reserve

Yuriy I. Gritsan¹, Olga M. Kunakh², Julia J. Dubinina³, Vadim I. Kotsun¹, Yuriy I. Tkalich¹

¹Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine, gritsan@i.ua
²Oles Gonchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine, kunah_olga@ukr.net
³Melitopol Institute of Ecology and Social Technologies of the Open International University of Human Development «Ukraine», Melitopol, Ukraine, dubinina4884@ukr.net

Abstract. In the present investigation catena approaches to assess the landscape diversity of the “Dnipro-Orilsky” natural reserve was developed. Catena which lies in the reserve embraces flood and arena biogeocoenoses. The research was performed during the 2014–2018. The two profiles were made at the “Dnipro-Orilsky” natural reserve within which main geomorphological landscape elements are presented. There are 29 sampling polygons within these profiles. The soil profile description, vegetation investigation, soil and soil animals quantitative assessment was carried out in each of them. In this publication we presented the results of sampling polygons 1–4, 25 and 26. The profile 1 best reflects the traditional view of catena: it goes from the highest places of the sand terrace (arena) to the lowest place (floodplain). But relief diversity is increased by the availability of small river Protich. It floodplain provides an alternative transit and accumulation gradient. It should be noted that the main part of the main slope profile does not fully meet the transit regime, as compiled by sandy soils, which are characterized by high filtration capacity. Therefore, the slope profile position is largely corresponded to eluvial regimes. The accumulative part of the profile which corresponds to the floodplain of Dnipro river is significantly influenced by impact of the flood factor than the accumulative part of the profile which corresponds to the floodplain of Protich river. The soils within floodplain of Protich river have more quantity of clay. Clay soils are characterized by capillary properties, as soil salinization is common in the floodplain of Protich river. Alternative profile 2 includes Orlov valley. This element of the landscape is accumulative, but not affected by flood factor. In the biogeocenotic context catena sampling points were considered as being composed of pedocatena, phytocatena and zoocatena. The biogeocoenotic approach is the chain that connects the landscape structure, the diversity of soil cover, and diversities of the plant and animal communities. The functional, spatial and temporal properties of ecosystems in landscape context can be expressed by catena. The biogeocoenosis concept is a basis for integration of the pedocatena, phytocatena and zoocatena. Catena approach is the framework for a monitoring system landscape diversity both at the level of individual component biogeocoenosis (edaphotop, phytocenosis, and zoocenosis) and biogeocoenosis level in terms of its horizontal and vertical structure and at the landscape level as a whole interconnected system. The traditional idea of catena as a set of eluvial, transit and accumulative positions in a complex and diverse landscape is not able to cover the most important environmental gradients modes. The complexity of the landscape is due to relief diversity and the effects of anthropogenic transformation biogeocoenotic cover. Catena therefore can be seen as a multilevel hierarchical system of the biogeocoenotic polygons needed to consider the diversity of physiographic conditions and anthropogenic gradients.

Key words: catena, landscape, soil, natural reserve, diversity.

Катений аспект ландшафтного різноманіття природного заповідника «Дніпровсько-Орільський»

Ю.І. Грицан¹, О.М. Кухан², Ю.Ю. Дубініна³, В.І. Коцун¹, Ю.І. Ткаліч¹

¹Дніпровський державний аграрно-економічний університет, Дніпро, Україна, gritsan@i.ua
²Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, Дніпро, Україна, kunah_olga@ukr.net
³Мелітопольський інститут екології та соціальних технологій відкритого Міжнародного університету гуманітарного розвитку «Україна», Мелітополь, Україна, dubinina4884@ukr.net

Анотація. У дослідженні був розроблений катений підхід для оцінки ландшафтного різноманіття природного заповідника «Дніпровсько-Орільський». Катена, яка знаходиться у заповіднику, охоплює заплавні та арені біогеоценози. Дослідження про-
Introduction. The diversity of the landscape plays an important role in shaping the diversity and stability of living organisms communities (Zhukov et al., 2015). Catena is the elementary structure unit of the landscape (Bahnov et al., 1988). The term «catena» was originally proposed for soil layer of the biogeocenotic landscape (Bahnov et al., 1988). Catena is a geomorphological concept. The increasing complexity of the phytocatena structure occurs as more and more streams within catchment area (Zaugolnova, 2010). The geographical series of horology units from the top of the watercourse to the watershed is connected to a number of soil types arrayed along a relief slope. The differences between soil types within catena are related to the difference of altitude and slope affecting on drainage (Milne, 1935; Zaugolnova, 2010). These kinds of catena are called «soil catena» or «pedocatena» (Zaugolnova, 2010). The methodology of the soil catena approach was developed by T. Bashnell (1942), F. Hole (1953), D. Yaalon (1971), A. Gerrard (1984). The catenas are distinguished by the following features: a) according their zone-climatic properties; b) according the composition of the soil components; c) depending on the relief genetic type; d) the main differentiating factors in soil catena – features of lithology, erosion role, hydrological regime, nature of surface water redistribution (Fridland, 1972; Karavaeva, 1982; Urusevskaya, 1990; Kozlovskiy, 2003; Gennadiev & Kasimov, 2004).

Catena allows you to fully express the natural spatial and temporal properties of ecosystems that characterize their diversity and dynamics (Diduh, 2008). Appropriate horological units in a vegetation cover are called “phytocatena” (Katenin, 1988; Kholod, 1991; Zaugolnova, 2001). In forest science the similar approach is represented by consideration of the forest community series in different types of soil (Romanovsky, 2002). A. E. Katenin (1988) suggested to use the concept catena only in respect of uniform lithological structures. The idea of monolithic and heterolithic geocatenas allows to use catena concept for relatively homogeneous and heterogeneous areas (Gennadiev & Kasimov, 2004). Depending on this catenas found may be more simple or more complex in structure. The increasing complexity of the phytocatena structure occurs as more and more streams are taken in consideration as a result of increasing the catchment area (Zaugolnova, 2010). The geographical and geochemical systematic of catenas was designed, which includes such taxonomic units as a group, subgroup, category, type, subtype, family, class, genus and species (Gennadiev & Kasimov, 2004).

The catena approach is most commonly used in practice of the soil animals study (Mordkovich et al., 1985; Zhukov et al., 2016). Catena is a geomorphological profile that runs from the highest place certain to the lowest. This profile is graduated in the context of individual factors (humidity, temperature, soil salinity, etc.) or a set of landscape conditions. Therefore, catena is a convenient model of the area through which you can evaluate the environmental preferences of the selected species along the gradient environment (Kaprus, 2011). The approaches were developed for the application of catena method to the study of the diversity of the soil animal communities within arena landscape of the Dnipro valley (within
the “Dnipro-Orylskiy” natural reserve) by means of phytoindication assessment of the basic trends of variability of environmental conditions (Zhukov et al., 2016).

From a practical point of view, catena may be considered any arbitrarily chosen of the landscape slope or the whole slope, which is a set of habitats with regular changes in environmental conditions, which is due to the relief (Mordkovich et al., 1985). There is no matter inflow (other than precipitation) at the top of a catena and there is no matter outflow at the bottom. The starting element of catena is an eluvial topographic position, and the terminal is an accumulative topographic position. Among them are transit positions. Standard catena consists from five positions: eluvial, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd transit and accumulative. The soil is responsive to changes in topography. The increase down the slope total wetting of soils and their quality determines the change in plant and animal communities (Mazei & Embulaeva, 2015).

Catena elements can be combined into complexes of a higher hierarchical level. The some links in the chain (catena) which are presented by specific habitats or plant communities, combined in mesocombinations and the last – in macrocombinations. The mesocombinations are also interpreted as ecomeres and can be characterized using phytoidication approach (Didukh et al., 2015).

Diversity is the basis of functional stability of the biogeocenosis (Zhukov & Gubanova, 2015). Soils represent an important aspect of biological diversity and form the aim and conditions of its preservation. Therefore, the study of soil diversity of the «Dnipro-Orylskiy» natural reserve is an important and urgent problem. Of particular importance is the study of arena and floodplain soils, characterized by a large diversity of their soil forming process complexity. The variations of the physical properties of the soil has a significant ecological value (Karpachevsky, 2005). The existence of the soil ecomorphes was proved based on the research of spatial-temporal dynamics of soil mechanical impedance (Zhukov & Zadorozhnaya, 2016). Other soil physical properties such as electrical conductivity, density, and wetness are also important genetic and ecological properties (Karpachevskij, 2005; Zhukov et al., 2011; 2012; Zhukov et al., 2016).

The aim of the present investigation is to develop catena approaches to assess the landscape diversity of the «Dnipro-Orylskiy» natural reserve.

Materials and methods. Relief of the «Dnipro-Orylskiy» nature reserve is presented by the forms of the alluvial or aeolian origin of the Dnipro lowland. There are three terraces within the area of the natural reserve. The well-developed floodplain terrace has the lowest position which is rugged in different directions by numerous channels, dotted with lakes and marshes, stretching along the Dnipro by a belt 16 km. In the widest part, Taromske ledge, floodplain terrace is 2 km and in the narrowest part in the Nicholas ledge is 1 km. The floodplain soils are represented by a layered modern alluvium. Its lower layers are fluviatile facies, formed when water levels decline due to settling of sediment deformation during routine bed. The floodplain is covered with numerous lakes, some of which turned into swamps, and rugged by a chain of the winding or sickle oxbow lakes and channels (Manyuk, 2005).

Catena which lies in the reserve embraces flood and arena biogeocoenoses (Fig. 1). The research was performed during the 2014–2018. 29 sampling polygons were made. The soil profile description, vegetation investigation, soil and soil animals quantitative assessment was carried out in each of them. In this publication we presented the results of sampling polygons 1-4, 25 and 26.

The electrical conductivity of the soil was measured in every 5 cm from the soil surface with 3 times frequency. Measuring the electrical conductivity of the soil (apparent soil electrical conductivity – EC) was made by using sensor HI 76305 (Hanna Instruments, Woodsocket, RI) showed a significant performance in conducting soil and environmental studies (Pennisi, van Iersel, 2002; Scoggins, van Iersel, 2006; Smagin, 2012; Zhukov et al., 2011; 2012; Zhukov et al., 2016).

The measurements of soil mechanical impedance were made in the field using hand penetrometer Eijkelkamp with an interval of 5 cm (Zhukov, 2015). The average error of the results of the measurement device is ± 8%. Measurements were performed by the cone with the size of cross section of 2 cm². The measurements of soil mechanical impedance were made with 3 times frequency within each soil profile. The bulk density of the soil was determined using the method of Kaczynski, and humidity was determined by weight method (Vadunina, Korchagina, 1986; Zhukov et al., 2015). Morphological Soil profile description was performed according to Rozanov (2004). The expert method was used for the type profiles formalized description of the derived empirical data. Graphical display of the soil profiles completed in the program of Strater © v. 4 (Golden Software, LLC).

Results and discussion. The two profiles were made at the «Dnipro-Orylskiy» natural reserve within which main geomorphological landscape elements are presented (Fig. 1). The profile 1 best reflects the traditional view of catena: it goes from the highest places.
of the sand terrace (arena) to the lowest place (floodplain). But relief diversity is increased by the availability of small rivers Protich (Table 1). It floodplain provides an alternative transit and accumulation gradient. It should be noted that the main part of the main slope profile does not fully meet the transit regime, as compiled by sandy soils, which are characterized by high filtration capacity. Therefore, the slope profile position is largely corresponded to eluvial regimes.

The accumulative part of the profile which corresponds to the floodplain of Dnipro river is significantly influenced by impact of the flood factor than the accumulative part of the profile which corresponds to the floodplain of Protich river. The soils within floodplain of Protich river have more quantity of clay. Clay soils are characterized by capillary properties, as soil salinization is common in the floodplain of Protich river.

Alternative profile 2 includes Orlov valley. This element of the landscape is accumulative, but not affected by flood factor.

In the biogeocenotic context catena sampling points were considered as being composed of pedocatena, phytocatena and zoocatena. The most common characteristic biogeocenosis within catena investigated are presented further.

**Sampling polygon № 1.** The vegetation of meadow included a total of 29 species of vascular plants, among which are dominated by *Poa pratensis* (L), *Calamagrostis epigeios* (L) Roth. *Inula britannica* (L) is a subdominant. The total projective cover of herbaceous species is 100% (Gudym & Ganzha, 2016). For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

**Syntaxonomy of the plant community:**
- Class Molinio-Arrhenatheretea Тx., 1937
- Ordo *Agrostietalia stoloniferae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al., 1967
- Union *Festucion pratensis* Sipajlova et al., 1985
- All. *Poetum pratensis* Steppeanović, 1999

The herpetobiont invertebrates community included a total of 80 species representing 28 families.
and 11 orders and 6 classes from two phylum (arthropods and molluscs) at the sampling polygon (Zhukov et al., 2017). *Carabus excellens* and *Taphoxenus gigas* are included in the Red Book of Dnepropetrovsk region (Sumarokov et al., 2018).

**Soil profile description**

The description was made in 3 October 2018. The soil section was located in the beach of the Protich river within the “Dnipro-Orylskiy” natural reserve (Fig. 3, A). The vegetation is presented by meadow. The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is a litter cover with depth of 3-4 cm and with projective cover 90–100%. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level is at a depth of 200 cm. There are no the visible soil neoformation, carbonate debris, accumulation of salts. The soil consistency is dense. The genetic type of the profile is humus-gley. An intense carbonate effervescence after dilute hydrochloric acid treatment was occurred from 31 to 90 cm.

**H_1** (2–0 cm) – organogenic horizon, litter with projected cover 70–90%.

**H_4** (0–7 cm) – the upper humus-accumulative soddy horizon. The quantity of roots is common. Dark grey. Moderately moist. Light loam. Loose. Structureless, rare aggregates are unstable, some aggregates are bonded by clusters of grasses roots. Cracks are missing. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the clear roots content decrease and changes of the consistency.

**Hk** (7–48 cm) – upper humus-accumulative carbonate. Dark grey. Dense. Moist. Light loam. Roots are absent. Cracks are missing. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**HPk** (48–75 cm) – transition carbonate. Light grey, gradually brightens with depth. Dense. Moist. Light loam. Roots are absent. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Ph1k** (75–113 cm) – the first lower transition carbonate horizon. Light gray. Moderately moist. Consistence is compact. Light loam, there are no cracks. Humus spots of irregular shape with a diameter of 15–20 cm are presented. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.
Ph2 (113–136 cm) – the second lower transition. Gray with humus spots. Consistence is compact. Light loam. Moderately moist. The distinctness with next horizon is clear, may be detected on the basis of the color.

Ph3Gl (136–152 cm) – the third lower transition gleyey. Blue-gray. Clay sand. There are no cracks. Very moist. Consistence is compact. The distinctness with next horizon is clear, may be detected on the basis of the color.

P1G (152–171 cm) – gley parent material. Dark blue-gray clay sand with reddish spots. Consistence is soft. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the texture changes.

P2G (171–200 cm) – gley parent material. Dark blue-gray sand with reddish spots. Consistence is soft.

**The working definition of soil:** sod carbonate gley soil (Calcic Gleysols (Humic)).

**Sampling polygon № 2.** The vegetation of oak forest included a total of 48 species of vascular plants. The tree stand are dominated by *Quercus robur* L., *Pyrus communis* L.. The shrub layer are dominated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Biogeoecenosis</th>
<th>Element of the catena</th>
<th>Flood regime</th>
<th>Topographic position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oak forest</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Orlov valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Artificial pine plantations</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>The slope of northern exposure of the Orlov valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Orlov valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Artificial pine plantations</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tatarian maple bush</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Hillside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tatarian maple bush</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tatarian maple bush</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Hillside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Oak forest</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Wooded bog</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shrub bog</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Artificial pine plantations</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>The slope arena which is adjacent to the floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Oak forest</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>The slope arena which is adjacent to the floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Swamp</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Psamophytic steppepe</td>
<td>Accumulative</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Dune gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tatarian maple bush</td>
<td>Eluvial</td>
<td>Without flooding</td>
<td>Sand hill top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>White poplar forest</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Short term flooding</td>
<td>Floodplain of Protich river</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The floodplain of Dnipro river**

| 26 | Oak forest                    | Accumulative          | Moderate term flooding| Terrace near flood plain |
| 27 | Oak forest                    | Accumulative          | Moderate term flooding| Terrace near flood plain |
| 28 | Oak forest                    | Accumulative          | Moderate term flooding| Graduation to the central floodplain |
| 29 | Oak forest                    | Accumulative          | Moderate term flooding| Central floodplain |
by Acer tataricum L., Crataegus fallacina Klokov, Sambucus nigra L., the herbaceous layer are dominated by Galium aparine L., Glechoma hederacea L., Urtica dioica L., Vincetoxicum rossicum (Kleop.) Barbar. The total projective cover of herbaceous species is 15–20% (Zhukov et al., 2018). For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

Class Querco-Fagetea Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937
Ordo Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae Klika 1933
Union Aceri tatarici-Quercion Zolyomi 1957
All. Vincetoxicio hirundinariae-Quercetum roboris Sokolova, 2011

The herpetobiont invertebrates community included a total of 66 species representing 24 families.
and 11 orders and 7 classes from tree phylum (annelida, arthropods and molluscs) at the sampling polygon (Zhukov et al., 2017). Carabus excellens is included in the Red Book of Dnepropetrovsk region (Sumarokov et al., 2018).

**Soil profile description**

The description was made in 11 September 2017. The soil was located in the Orlova valley within the “Dnipro-Orylskiy” natural reserve (Fig. 3, B). The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is the litter consisted from leaves, not decayed, with a depth of 2–3 cm, projective cover is 90–100%. The fallen leaves are disintegrated well, the bottom layer of the litter is dust. The projective cover of the grass layer is 15–20%. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level was not found. The depth of the roots of trees and shrubs up to 200 cm. There are no the visible soil neformation, carbonate debris, accumulation of salts. There are some traces of soil invertebrates activity. Evidence of the gleying were not found. Consistence is dense. The genetic profile type is humus differentiated. An intense carbonate effervescence after dilute hydrochloric acid treatment was occurred from 127 cm.

**Ph₃ (97–127 cm)** – the second transition horizon. Grey-brown background (2.5Y 5/2) with vertical oval dark-gray spots (N 4/0) of the humus material width of 1 cm, height – 3–4 cm. Also, there are some round-spots of irregular shape with a diameter of 7.8 cm, probably – burrows of soil mammals filled by humus material (krotovina). Consistence is compact. Loamy sand. Slightly moist. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color and texture.

**Ph₂ (127–160 cm)** – the lower transition carbonated horizon. Grey (2.5Y 6/1) with dark reddish gray (2.5YR 4/1) spots of the humus material. There are nodules of calcium carbonate on the depth 130–140 cm. Loamy fine sand. Slightly moist. Consistence is compact. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color and texture.

**P_1 (160–200 cm)** – parent material. Grey-brown (2.5Y 5/2) large-grained sand. Moderately moist, friable. Vertical spots from humus material likely traces of decomposed plant roots width of 1 cm, the height is 15–20 cm, 2–3 spots on 10 cm in the horizontal direction.

**The working definition of soil**: sod-forest chernozem-like deep carbonate soil (Phaeozems Arenic). **Sampling polygon № 3.** The vegetation of artificial pine forest included a total of 31 species of vascular plants. The tree stand are presented by Pinus sylvestris L.. The herbaceous layer are dominated by Calamagrostis epigeios (L.) Roth., Elymus repens (L.) Gould, Rubus caesius L.. The total projective cover of herbaceous species is 5–10 % (Gudym and Ganzha, 2016). For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

Class Robinietea Jurko ex Hadac et Sofron 1980

Ordo Chelidonio-Robinietalia Jurko ex Hadac et Sofron 1980

Union Balloto nigrae-Robinion Hadac et Sofron 1980

All. Calamagrostio epigeioris-Robinietum Smagaluk 2016

The herpetobiont invertebrates community included a total of 49 species representing 25 families and 12 orders and 7 classes from tree phylum (annelida, arthropods and molluscs) at the sampling polygon (Zhukov et al., 2017). Taphoxenus gigas is included in the Red Book of Dnepropetrovsk region and Carabus (Pachystus) hungaricus (Fabricius, 1792) is included in the Red Book of Ukraine (Sumarokov et al., 2018).
Soil profile description

The description was made in 24 June 2018. The soil section was located in the artificial pine forest within sand terrace of the Dnipro river (Fig. 4, A). The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is the forest litter consisted from pine needle, not decayed, with a depth of 5–7 cm, projective cover is 100%. The litter has a layered structure, may be easily separated from the surface of the soil. The projective cover of the grass layer is 5–10%. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level was not found. The depth of the roots of trees and shrubs up to 200 cm. There soil cracks in humus layer but there are no in deeper layers. There are no the visible soil neoformation, carbonate

Fig. 4. The profile of sod-pine pseudofibers soil with shot profile (Ferric Arenosol Aridic) (A) and sod gley soil (Gleysols (Humic)) (B)

Legend: A – H0 – organogenic, H1 – upper soddy humus-accumulative, H1 – upper humus-accumulative, Ph1 – the first transition, Ph2 – the second transition, Ph3 – the third transition, Pf – pseudofibr horizon, P – parent material; B – H0 – organogenic horizon, H1 – upper soddy humus-accumulative horizon, H – upper humus-accumulative horizon, HP – transition horizon, Ph1 – the first lower transition horizon, Ph2 – the second lower transition horizon, Ph3 – the third lower transition horizon, P – parent material, Pgl – gley parent material
debris, accumulation of salts. There are some traces of soil invertebrates activity. Evidence of the gleying were not found. Consistence is from loose to dense. The genetic profile type is humus differentiated.

**H₆** (7–0 cm) – organogenic, forest litter with projected cover 100%, dry, compressed, well separated from the soil, has a layered structure.

**H₄** (0–14 cm) – upper soddy humus-accumulative. Brown-gray. Dry. Sandy loam. Layered. Consistence is f loose. Soil is moderately or weakly bonded by root systems of herbaceous plants. Dust-grain structure. The cracks have a mainly horizontal direction. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color, consistence and root content.

**H₃** (14–22 cm) – upper humus-accumulative. Gray. Dry. Sandy loam. It is more dense than the previous horizon, but easily crumbles with a slight clicking. There are roots of herbaceous plants and shrubs. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color and consistence.

**Ph1** (22–34 cm) – the first transition. Pale yellow with gray or dark gray spots. The traces of humous residuals of roots in a horizontal direction. Dry. Clay loam. Consistence is dense, almost condensed. There are no roots of living plants. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt and undulate, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Ph2** (34–87 cm) – the second transition. Pale yellow with gray or dark gray spots. The traces of humous large root residuals rounded with diameter 5–7 cm. Dry. Clay loam. Consistence is dense, almost condensed. There are no roots of living plants. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color and consistence.

**Ph3** (87–140 cm) – the third transition. Dark yellow with gray or dark gray spots. The traces of humous large root residuals rounded with diameter 5–7 cm. Moderately moist. Sand. Consistence is friable. There are no roots of living plants. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color and consistence.

**P**(140–155 cm) – pseudofibr horizon. It consists of thin (0.5–0.7 cm) brown compacted layers (pseudofibres) which alternating with layers of yellow sand. Very moist. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the lower margin of the pseudofibres.

**P** (155–200 cm) – parent material. Light gray sand, very moist. Consistence is friable.

The working definition of soil: sod-pine pseudofibres soil with shot profile (Ferric Arenosol Aridic).

**Sampling polygon № 4.** The vegetation of meadow included a total of 19 species of vascular plants, among which are dominated by *Calamagrostis epigeios* (L.) Roth., *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop., and *Elymus repens* (L.) Gould. The total projective cover of herbaceous species is 90–100% (Gudym and Ganzha, 2016). For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

Syntaxonomy of the plant community:

Class **EPILOBIETEA ANGUSTIFOLII** R.TX. ET PRSG 1950

Ordo **Epilobietalia angustifolii** R.Tx. 1950

Union **Epilobion angustifolii** R.Tx. 1950

All. **Calamagrostietum epigei** Juraszek 1928

The herpetobiont invertebrates community included a total of 88 species representing 27 families and 10 orders and 6 classes from two phylum (arthropods and molluscs) at the sampling polygon (Zhukov et al., 2017). *Carabus excellens* is included in the Red Book of Dnepropetrovsk region and *Carabus (s.str.) stscheglovi* (Mannerheim, 1827) is included in the Red Book of Ukraine (Sumarokov et al., 2018).

Soil profile description

The description was made in 19 September 2018. The soil section was located in up the Orlova valley within the “Dnipro-Orylskiy” natural reserve (Fig. 4, B). The vegetation is presented by meadow. The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is a litter cover with depth of 3–4 cm and with projective cover 90–100%. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level is at a depth of 200 cm. There are no the visible soil neformation, carbonate debris, accumulation of salts. The soil consistency is dense or condensed. The genetic type of the profile is humus-gley. There was no an intense carbonate effervescence after dilute hydrochloric acid treatment.

**H₆** (4–0 cm) – organogenic horizon, litter with projected cover 70–90%.

**H₄** (0–4 cm) – upper soddy humus-accumulative horizon. The quantity of roots is common. Dark grey. Dry. Light loam. Loose. The soil is fair aggregated, crumbly. The some aggregate are separately bonded by clusters of grass roots. The aggregate structure is granular-silty. Cracks are missing. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the clear roots content decrease and changes of the color and aggregate structure.

**H** (4–32 cm) – upper humus-accumulative horizon. Dark grey. Dense. Moist. Light loam. Roots are
absent. Cracks are missing. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color and cracks.

**HP** (32–71 cm) – transition horizon. Light grey, condensed. Moderately moist. Light loam. The verticals cracks having a width of 0.2 cm create 15–20 cm width pedes. Roots are absent. Roots are absent. Cracks are missing. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color and cracks.

**Ph1** (71–92 cm) – the first lower transition horizon. Light gray. Moderately moist. Consistence is compact. Light loam, there are no cracks. Light yellow spots of irregular shape with a diameter of 15–20 cm are presented. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Ph2** (92–110 cm) – the second lower transition horizon. Light yellow with vertical humus spots. Consistence is compact. Light loam. Moist. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Ph3** (110–140 cm) – the third lower transition horizon. Light yellow, lighter than the previous one, the marble from the enclosures of the humus spots. Light loam. Moist. The distinctness with next horizon is clear, may be detected on the basis of the color and texture.

**P** (140–180 cm) – parent material. Blue-gray clay sand. Very moist. Consistence is soft.

**Pgl** (180–200 cm) – gley parent material. Dark blue-gray sand with reddish spots. Consistence is soft.

**The working definition of soil:** sod gley soil (Gleysols (Humic)).

**Sampling polygon № 25.** The vegetation of poplar-willow forests (habitat type according EUNIS G1.1112 Eastern European poplar-willow forests) included a total of 38 species of vascular plants. The tree stand are dominated by *Populus alba* L., *Ulmus laevis* Pall., the shrub layer are dominated by *Acer tataricum* L., *Crataegus rhipidophylla* Gand., and *Sambucus nigra* L., the herbaceous layer are dominated by *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm., *Galium aparine* L., *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. The total projected cover of herbaceous species is 25–30 %. For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

Class *Salicetea purpureae* Moor 1958
Ordo *Salicetalia purpureae* Moor 1958
Union *Salicion albae* R.Tx. 1955
All. *Populetum albae* Br.-Bl.1931

The soil invertebrates community included a total of 66 species representing 27 families and 10 orders and 6 classes from tree phylum (annelida, arthropods and molluscs) at the sampling polygon. *Carabus excellens* is included in the Red Book of Dnepropetrovsk region and *Carabus* (s.str.) *stscheglowi* (Mannerheim, 1827) is included in the Red Book of Ukraine (Sumarokov et al., 2018).

**Soil profile description**

The description was made in 5 May 2018 (additionally – 2 June) (Fig. 5, A). The poplar-willow forests in the floodplain of the inflow of Protich river (margin of the sand terrace of Dnipro river valley). The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is the litter consisted from leaves, not decayed, with a depth of 5–6 cm, projective cover is 90–100%. The projective cover of the grass layer is 25–30%. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level was 90 cm 5 May, 2 June the groundwater level was 122 cm. There are some traces of soil invertebrates activities, which are mixing horizons not exercise significant influence. There are no the visible soil neoformation, carbonate debris, accumulation of salts. Consistence is friable to dense. The genetic profile type is humus differentiated. An intense carbonate effervescence after dilute hydrochloric acid treatment was occurred from the surface.

**Hpk** (6–0 cm) – organogenic, forest litter with projected cover 90–100%.

**Hdk** (0–7 cm) – upper soddy carbonate humus-accumulative horizon. Yellow-red (10YR 4/2), interspersed with sand particles, tightly intertwined by roots of herbaceous plants. Dry. Clay sand. The structure is grain-dust. Consistence is friable. There are no cracks. The distinctness with next horizon is clear, may be detected on the basis of the color and consistence.

**Hk** (7–35 cm) – humus-accumulative carbonate horizon. Blue-gray (5B 5/1) interspersed with sand particles. Consistence is friable, slightly moist. Clay sand. There are some roots of shrubs. There are no cracks. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the wetness and texture.

**Hp** (35–58 cm) – the upper transition carbonate horizon. Black (2.5Y 2.5/1). Consistence is friable, moist. Viscous, tacky. There are roots of shrubs. There are no cracks. Structureless. Consistence is dense. The distinctness with next horizon is gradual, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**HP** (58–80 cm) – the transition carbonate horizon. Gray (10YR 6/1) interspersed with light-gray (2.5Y 7/1) sand particles. Sandy loam. Moderate-
ly moist. Densed. There are no roots of shrubs and cracks. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the consistence.

**Phglk** (80–112 cm) – the transition carbonate gleysolic horizon. Blue-gray (10B 5/1), gradually brightens with the depth, moist. A dense, almost merged, sticky and plastic. Sandy loam, there are no cracks. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color and texture.

**PkgI** (112–122 cm) – carbonate gleysolic parent material. Yellow (5Y 6/2) sand. Wet. Densed, consists of large lumps of sand that disintegrate when pressed. Bordered by subsoil waters.

**The working definition of soil:** alluvial meadow and forest deep loamy soil (Mollic Gleyic Fluvisol (Calcaric)).
The alluvial sod soils are formed in riverine floodplain within the natural reserve “Dnipro-Orilsky” on layered sandy alluvium. There are four subtypes in type of alluvial soil: primitive sod, sod underdeveloped, sod short profile and sod valid (Nakonechny, Pozniak, 2011). The weak participation of groundwater water in water regime of profile through a limited lifting height of capillary water in the sands is peculiarity of this soil type. The signs of gleization are poorly expressed or absent. The short profile soil are the most common types (Manyuk, 2005). Alluvial sod soils are formed at the highest parts of the floodplain. Profile of soils consisting of three genetic horizons – humus-accumulative (H), transition (Ph) and parent material (P). Humus horizon is gray, wet, compacted (Nakonechny, 2016).

**Sampling polygon № 26.** The vegetation of flooded oak forest included a total of 60 species of vascular plants (Zhukov et al., 2017). The tree stand are dominated by *Quercus robur* и *Ulmus laevis*. The shrub layer are dominated by *Rubus caesius* и *Amorpha fruticosa*. The total projective cover of herbaceous species is 30–40 %. For identification of plant communities, within which research was undertaken, we give it a syntaxonomy characteristic.

Class *Alno glutinosae-Populetea albae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (эпо *Carpino-Fagetea Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968*)
Ordo *Alno-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968
Union *Alnion incanae* Pawłowski, Sokołowski et Wallisch 1928
Subunion *Ulmenion minoris* Oberdorfer 1953 – дубово-в’язові заплавні ліси

The soil invertebrates community included a total of 34 species with a total abundance of 178.4 ± 26.9 ind./m² (Zhukov et al., 2018). The earthworm is a dominant group, which constitute 38.8% of the total community abundance. Earthworms are presented by four ecological types: litter dwelling *Dendrobaena octaedra*, two species of the endgeic *Aporrectodea trapezoides* and *Aporrectodea rosea* and one species of the anecic *Octodrilus transpandanus*.

**Soil profile description**

The description was made in 3 October 2017 (Fig. 5, B). The oak forest in the floodplain of the Dniepro river. The soil surface is relatively smooth. There is the litter consisted from leaves, not decayed, with a depth of 1.5–2 cm, projective cover is 30–40% digging extensively by boar. The parent material is alluvial sand. The groundwater level was 171 cm. There are no the visible soil neoformation, carbonate debris, accumulation of salts. Consistence is dense. The genetic profile type is humus differentiated. There is no a carbonate effervescence after dilute hydrochloric acid treatment.

- **H₀** (2–0 cm) – organogenic, forest litter with projected cover 30–40 %, digging extensively by boar.
- **H₄** (0–7 cm) – upper soddy humus-accumulative horizon. Light-gray. Dry. Clay sand. Consistence is friable, tightly intertwined by roots of herbaceous plants. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the consistence.
- **H** (7–24 cm) – humus-accumulative. Light-gray. Slightly moist. Clay sand. Consistence is condensed, tightly intertwined by roots of herbaceous plants. Structureless. The distinctness with next horizon is graduated, may be detected on the basis of the consistence.
- **HP** (24–43 cm) – transition horizon. Yellow-gray. Moderately moist. Clay sand. Structureless. Consistence is condensed. There are some roots of shrubs and trees. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color.
- **Pₐ₁** (43–54 cm) – alluvial horizon. Light-gray with rusty spots, which increase with depth. Sand. Slightly moist, structureless. There are occasionally vertical humus smudges. The distinctness with next horizon is diffuse, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Pal1** (54–69 cm) – the first buried humus-accumulative horizon, structureless. Dark-gray. There are some roots. There are no cracks. Sand. Condensed. Slightly moist. There are occasionally vertical humus smudges. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**HPgl1** (69–94 cm) – the buried gleysolic humus-accumulative horizon. Dark-gray. ark red spots irregularly shaped 3-5 cm in diameter. There are some roots. There are no cracks. Sand. Condensed. Moderately moist. There are occasionally vertical humus smudges. The distinctness with next horizon is abrupt, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Palgl1** (94–106 cm) – the fist alluvial gleysolic horizon. Yellow-gray. Loose sand. Vertical humusovani smudges. The distinctness with next horizon is graduated, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Palgl2** (106–111 cm) – the second alluvial gleysolic horizon. Gray. Loose sand. Moderately moist. The distinctness with next horizon is graduated, may be detected on the basis of the color.

**Palgl3** (111–133 cm) – the third alluvial gleysolic horizon. Red-rusty. Loose sand. Moderately moist.
The distinctness with next horizon is graduated, may be detected on the basis of the color. 


The working definition of soil: alluvial sod forest layered normal gley soil (Umbric Gleyic Fluvisol).

Floodplains are among the most young and dynamic landscape elements. They were formed in the Holocene and continue to develop rapidly (Parkhomenko, 2015). Floodplain ecosystems are complex natural systems that characterized by a large spatial variability (Reddy, Patrick, 1993; Stolt, 2001; Rinklebe, Langer, 2006). The soils in the floodplain habitats are affected by erosion and the effects of sedimentation and transformation and translocation of substances which generally has the permanent effect, which forms veins and layers of sand or clay deposits, and varying degrees of accumulation of humus (Wälder et al., 2008). The floodplain soils are significantly affected by the underlying processes of rocks and parent materials, variability of standing groundwater, past and current velocity of water flow in the river, relief positions, approaching the river or dam and anthropogenic impacts (Wälder et al., 2008). Floodplain soils are seen as complex and polygenetical and polychronos formation, reflecting the long stages and litho-geomorphological paedogenesis and geological structure of river valleys (Mikhailyuk, 2001).

Floodplain of the Dnieper river is formed by furcation type. The genetic zones of the modern floodplain are formed due channel furcation, superimposed on genetic areas associated with the degree of remoteness from the mainstream, i.e., attenuation of alluvial tension. The floodplain relief is considered as segment systems within each of which formed riverine, floodplain and central plant conditions (Mirkin, 1974). The area of the floodplain is periodically covered by floodwater, after which the recession on soil surface is silt, which determines the morphological characteristics, properties and fertility of alluvial soils and lithology. The alluvial soils form a complex mosaic structure of soil cover due to unequal treatment of flood waters in different parts of the floodplain (Manyuk, 2005).

Conclusions

1. The biogeocenotic approach is the chain that connects the landscape structure, the diversity of soil cover, and diversities of the plant and animal communities. The functional, spatial and temporal properties of ecosystems in landscape context can be expressed by catena. Within the natural reserve «Dniepro-Orilsky» catena covers of the floodplain and sand terraces biogeocenoenses.

2. The biogeocenosis concept is a basis for integration of the pedocatena, phytocatena and zoocatena. Catena approach is the framework for a monitoring system landscape diversity both at the level of individual component biogeocenosis (edaphotop, phytocenosis, and zoocenosis) and biogeocenosis level in terms of its horizontal and vertical structure and at the landscape level as a whole interconnected system.

3. The traditional idea of catena as a set of eluvial, transit and accumulative positions in a complex and diverse landscape is not able to cover the most important environmental gradients modes. The complexity of the landscape is due to relief diversity and the effects of anthropogenic transformation biogeocenotic cover. Catena therefore can be seen as a multilevel hierarchical system of the biogeocenotic polygons needed to consider the diversity of physiographic conditions and anthropogenic gradients.

References


