

## Ecological and biological studies in the haplic chernozems pacnic soils area in the Central Caucasus (Kabardino-Balkaria)

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### Abstract

The northern macroslope of the Central Caucasus and adjacent areas of the Middle Ciscaucasia belong to the Northeast Caucasian (semi-desert) type of vertical zonation. This type, which includes terskiy and elbrusskiy variants of vertical zonation, differs from the Northwest Caucasian vertical zonation by general xerophytization of landscapes. The Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils of Kabardino-Balkaria formed within steppe zone of mentioned variants are almost entirely involved in agricultural use; natural ecosystems with characteristic species composition of natural vegetation and mesofauna were preserved only in small areas inconvenient for arable activity. Characteristics of the current ecological-biological state of the steppe ecosystem components from the Haplic Chernozems soils area (soil — vegetation — earthworms) is given. The values of synecological indices (Shannon's, Simpson's, Pielou's, Hartley's, and integral) characterize high floristic and phytocenosis diversity, and synantropization indices correspond to average levels. Earthworms are in abundance and represent the largest part of the mass of soil organisms in species composition, which corresponds to steppe zonal conditions and testifies to the dominance of the saprotrophic complex. The correlation and factor analysis by the principal components method shows wide ranges of interdependence in functioning of ecosystems components: between diversity of biotic communities and biological properties (humus content, microbial biomass carbon contents ( $C_{mic}$ ), intensity of microbial respiration, enzymatic activity) and physicochemical properties (pH of soil solution, field moisture, soil density) of Haplic Chernozems.

**Keywords:** Central Caucasus, Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, steppe zone, humus, biological activity, phytocenoses, earthworms, biodiversity indices.

### Introduction

Following soil degradation and subsequent deterioration of soil biospheric and ecological functions as well as biodiversity reduction in natural ecosystems, assessment of the current state of biotic communities is a priority direction for soil-ecological studies (Dobrovolskiy and Nikitin, 1990; Khaziev, 2011). Monitoring of the state of steppe ecosystems of the Central Caucasus (Kabardino-Balkaria) is urgent, as they are now endangered (Tembotova and Tsepkova, 2009).

While soils and vegetation of the steppe zone in the republic are sufficiently studied (Fiapshev et al., 1985; Kerefov and Fiapshev, 1966; Shkhagapsoev, 2015; Tsepkova, 2006), there is no information on the ecological–biological characteristics of the steppe ecosystem components evolutionarily created under bioclimatic conditions of a particular variant of vertical zonation. According to the concept of biological effect of altitudinal–zonal structure of the Caucasus mountain systems (Sokolov and Tembotov, 1989), ecological–geographical peculiarities of each vari-

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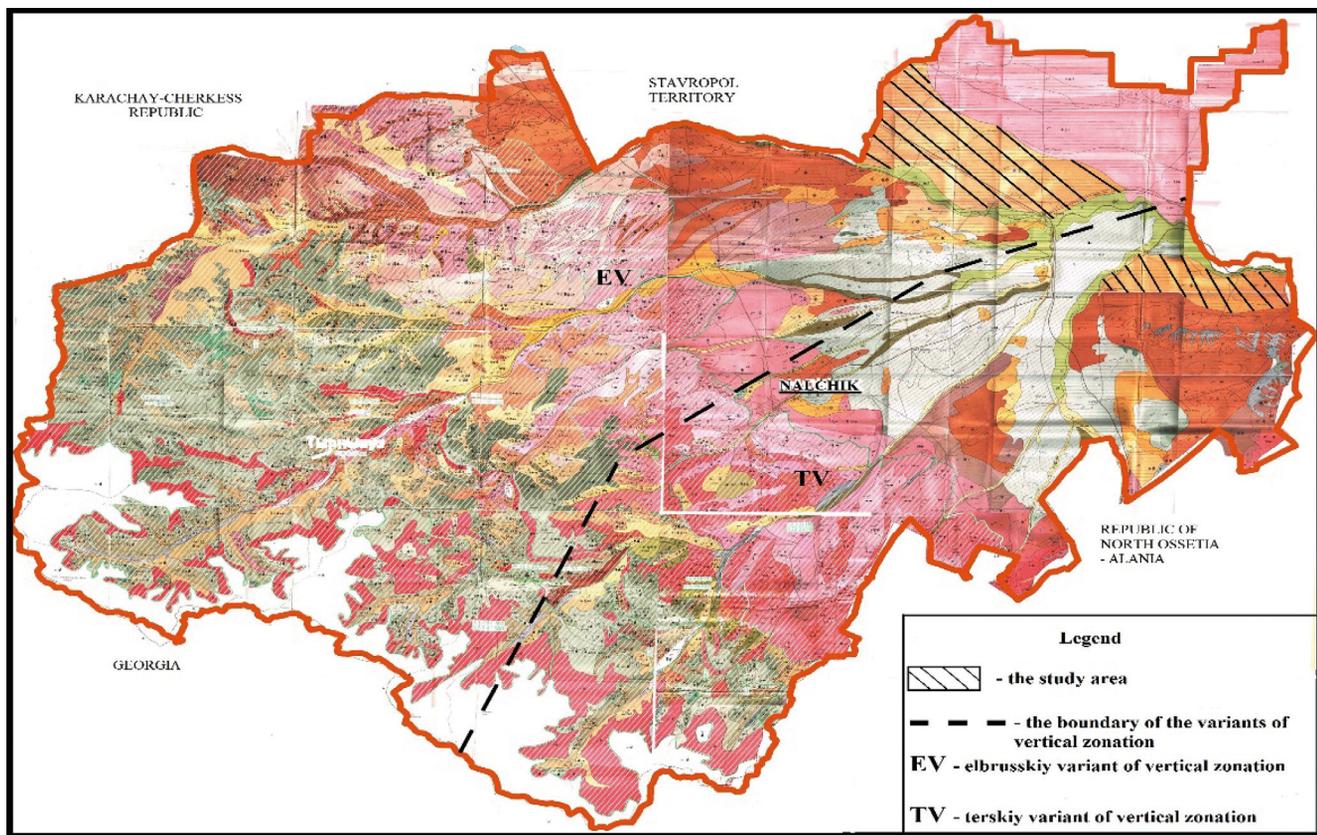


Fig. 1. The study sites location (Soil map of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, 1990).

ant of vertical zonation are determinative in formation of soils, vegetation and fauna (including mesofauna).

The Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils (World Reference Base, 2006) are in the steppe zone within the terskiy and elbrusskiy variants of the Northeast Caucasian (semi-desert) type of vertical zonation (Sokolov and Tembotov, 1989), characterized by general xerophytization of landscapes. The main areas of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils within Kabardino-Balkaria are in agricultural use, and natural ecosystems with characteristic species composition of vegetation and soil mesofauna were preserved only in small areas. Ecological and biological studies in the area of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils make it possible to characterize the current state of the basic components of natural ecosystems and represent research continuation as part of developing methods to conduct ecological assessment of the soils within the Central Caucasus (Gedgafova, Uligova, Gorobtsova, and Tembotov, 2015; Gorobtsova, Khezheva, Uligova, and Tembotov, 2015).

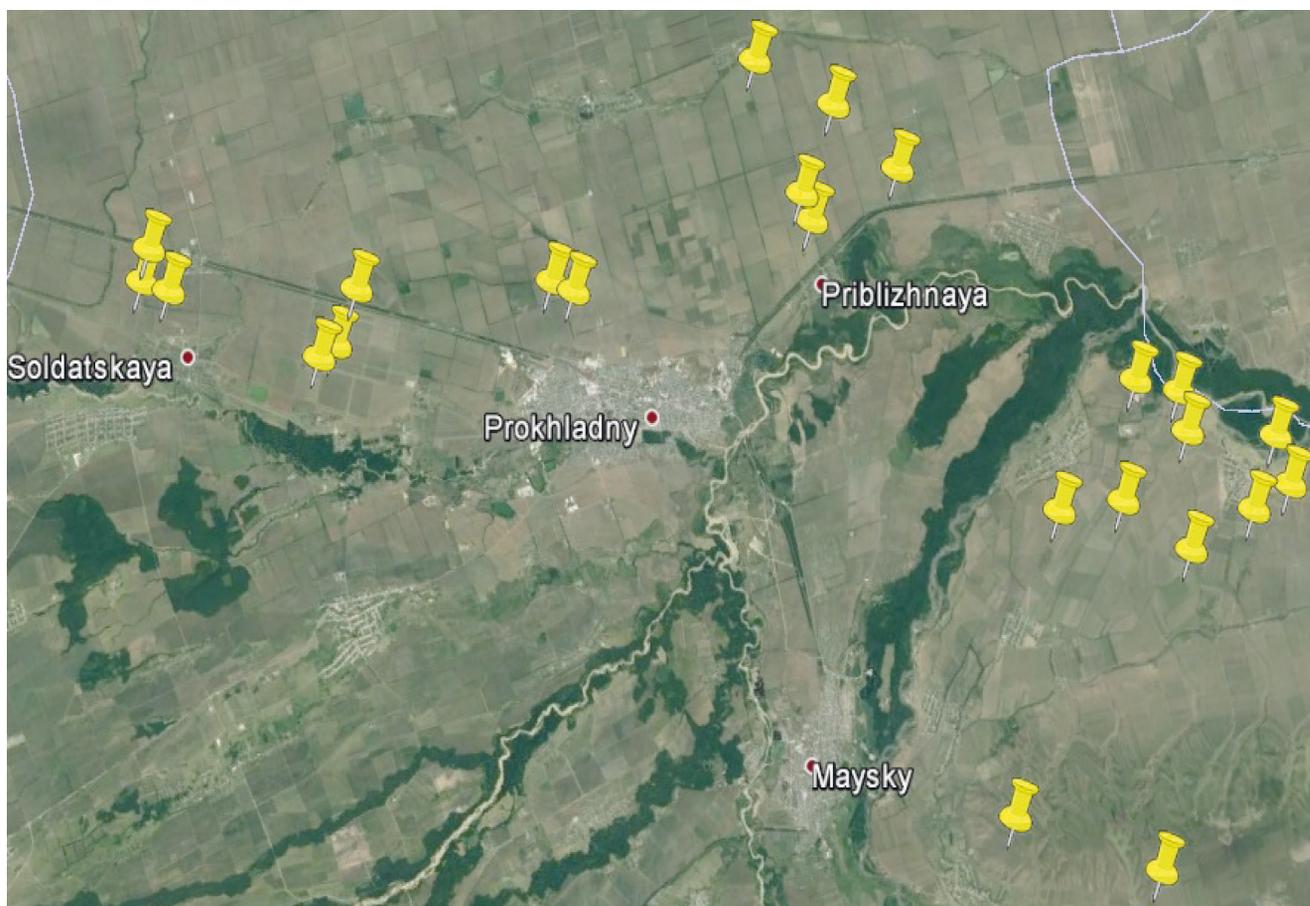
The objective of the study is to assess ecological-biological characteristics of the components that are principal in the functioning of natural ecosystems (soils, plant associations, earthworms) formed in the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area of the Central Caucasus (Kabardino-Balkaria).

## Material and methods

### STUDY SITES

The basic components of natural ecosystems in the steppe zone of Kabardino-Balkaria — Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, plant associations of this area, and earthworms as representatives of mesofauna — are the objects of this study. The Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area (total area  $48,6 \times 10^3$  ha) is in the northeastern part of the inclined Kabardinskaya plain (180–300 m a.s.l.) within the elbrusskiy and terskiy variants of vertical zonation, and it belongs to the Ciscaucasian soil province of South-European facies (Fiapshev et al., 1985; Kerefov and Fiapshev, 1966). These soils are characterized as very warm and periodically frozen, and they comprise properties of two soil types — Haplic Kastanozems Chromic and Voronic Chernozems Pacnic soils with dominance of Chernozem type in pedogenesis (Fiapshev et al., 1985; Val'kov, Kolesnikov, and Kazeev, 2002). According to the genetic classification (Classification ..., 1977), Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils are represented by widely spread calcaric soils (> 70%) and calcaric residual–meadow soils.

Chernozems calcaric soils are formed in the elbrusskiy variant of vertical zonation with more homogeneous relief and xerophytization, and occupy a transition area between Voronic Chernozems Pacnic soils and Haplic



**Fig. 2.** The study site locations in the area of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils of Kabardino-Balkaria.

Kastanozems Chromic soils (Fig. 1). Chernozems calcareous residual-meadow soils embrace a rather narrow plain area between the right bank of the Terek river and northern spurs of the Terskiy range in the terskiy variant of vertical zonation, which is more geomorphologically complex.

On the one hand, the vegetation communities of Chernozems correspond to soil conditions; on the other hand, they serve to form the most important biological properties of the given soil. In natural ecosystems, motley-grass — xerophytes and xeromesophytes prevail: meadow-steppe, steppe and meadow species (Tsepko-va, 2006). Earthworms dominate in the total soil fauna biomass (Rapoport, 2010), and their influence on humification processes is a well-studied and established fact (Krivolutskiy, 1994; Kvavadze, 1985; Perel, 1979).

#### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Climatic conditions of the region under survey are transitional, from mild moderate continental climate to climate of arid steppes in the Ciscaucasus. Summers are dry (hydrothermal coefficient is 0.55–0.63) with frequent dry winds and winters are short and mild (average temperature of 1.0°C) with short-term and weak soil

freezing, which provides special conditions for vegetation and biochemical processes, since there is no hibernation in deeper strata. The sum of temperatures above 10°C during active vegetation is 3400–3500°C. Annual average ambient temperature of the steppe zone in the elbrusskiy variant is 11.3°C, and in the terskiy variant — 11.6°C; average summer temperatures are 22.7°C and 22.9°C respectively. Average annual precipitation is 500 mm and 533 mm, and in summer — 181 mm and 200 mm, respectively (Ashabokov et al., 2008).

#### METHODS OF STUDIES

Soil and vegetation sampling was performed in field seasons at the beginning of July in 2010–2015. The coordinates were determined by cartographic data (Molchanov, Kalmakov, and Romanova, 1990) and personal navigator GPSMAP 60CEX. Sampling points were bounded by 43°54'36" — 43°84'87" N, and 43°83'21" — 44°37'19" E, and within 174–266 m a.s.l. (Fig. 2). Soil samples were taken from the topsoil (0–20 cm) using the envelope method. Proportionally to the occupied area, the number of sampling points for Chernozems calcareous soils is 16, and for Chernozems calcareous residual-meadow soils — 7. In profile study of morphological and

biochemical properties, soil sampling was performed according to the genetic horizons in the environs of Ter-ekscoe village (N 43°65'748", E 44°28'732", 175 m a.s.l.).

Enzymatic activity, soil respiration and species composition of soil mesofauna are widely used in current soil-ecological studies as objective and sensitive indicators of the biological state (Ananyeva, 2003; Bastida, Moreno, Hernandez, and Garcia, 2008; Dick, 1997; Khaziev, 2011; Krivolutskiy, 1994). Enzymatic activity was determined according to Galstyan (1974) by means of colorimetry (urease, phosphatase, invertase, dehydrogenase) and gasometry (catalase). Sterile soils were used as a control (180°C, 3 hours). Potential intensity of soil microbial respiration was estimated by titration of alkaline solution with HCl (0.1N) acid after incubation of soil samples at 30°C for 24 hours at optimal humidity (60% of maximum water-holding capacity (MWHC)) (Kazeev, Kolesnikov, and Val'kov, 2003). Microbial biomass carbon content ( $C_{mic}$ ) was determined by the substrate-induced respiration (SIR) method with the formula:  $C_{mic}$  (mkgC/g soil) = SIR (mkl CO<sub>2</sub>/g soil/h) × 40.04 + 0.37 (Ananyeva, 2003; Anderson and Domsch, 1978). Enzymatic activity and intensity of soil microbial respiration were evaluated on Gaponyuk and Malakhov's scale (1985) and the content  $C_{mic}$  — on the recommended scale (Ananyeva, 2003). Humus content (Corg × 1.724) was determined with Tyurin's method modified by Nikitin (Kazeev, Kolesnikov, and Val'kov, 2003), pH of soil–water suspension (1:2.5) was measured by potentiometric method, and the soil moisture and density were estimated gravimetrically according to routine procedures. Analytical redefining was 3–6 fold.

Descriptions of vegetation communities were performed during field research synchronous with soil sampling by the traditional method in 11 sample plots (100 m<sup>2</sup>). Species abundance of phytocenoses was estimated on Braun-Blanck's scale, and similarity in species composition — by Jaccard's coefficient (Mirkin, Rozenberg, and Naumova, 1989). The share of synanthropic species was estimated according to the gradation (Abramova, 2004). To characterize diversity and sustainability of phytocenoses, synecological indices (Shannon's-, Simpson's-, Pielou's index) were calculated using the natural logarithm of the species relative projective cover. Floristic diversity was determined with Hartley's formula as the binary logarithm of the species numbers:  $H_{flor} = \log_2 N$  (Popova, 2016). Biodiversity indices were unified into a general integral index (Andreev, 2002).

Earthworm samples were collected from soil monoliths 25 × 25 cm<sup>2</sup> using Gilyarov's method (1975), and species rank was determined using Vsevolodova-Perel's method (1997).

Statistical processing included a t-test for independent samples (t-test, independent by groups), correlation analysis (correlation matrices), and factor analysis

by the principal components method (PCA). We used the level of significance  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  (Puzachenko, 2004).

## Results and discussion

### VEGETATION COVER

Natural vegetation forming a complex of ecological–biological properties in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils is represented by gramineous, motley grasses–gramineous, and fabaceous–motley grasses–gramineous phytocenoses (Table 1). *Bothriochloa ischaemum*, *Poa angustifolia*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Bromus mollis*, and *Elytrigia repens* are registered as dominants and subdominants. In some motley grass associations *Artemisia annua*, *Xeranthemum cylindraceum* and *Consolida paniculata* are dominant including synantropic species — *Erigeron canadensis* and *Centaurea diffusa*. General projective grass cover comprises 65%–100%; average height of grass stand is 25–50 cm. Phytocenoses are formed by 83 species; among them motley grasses constitute 66%, gramineous grasses and legume grasses have equal proportions — 17%.

The number of species *Anisantha sterilis*, *Setaria viridis*, *Phleum nodosum*, *Carthamus lanatus*, *Daucus carota*, *Asperula humifusa*, *Sisymbrium loeselii*, *Plantago media* and some others is insignificant. *Salvia aethiopsis*, *Chamomilla recutita*, *Sorghum halepense*, *Astrodaucus orientalis*, *Linum austriacum*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Inula aspera* and *Tragopogon dubius* are of isolate occurrence.

In the cenosis spectrum the steppe species (S) (30%) and synantropic species (SA) (42%) are dominant. The number of meadow–steppe species (M–S) is limited to 20%, and of meadow species (M) — to 9%. The share of synanthropic species (SA) in communities corresponds to average level of synantropisation (31–50%) (Abramova, 2004). In the ecological spectrum xeromesophytes (X M) (37%) and xerophytes (X) (28%) prevail; mesophytes (M) (19%) and mesoxerophytes (M X) (16%) are dependent.

According to Jakkar's method, similarity in the species composition between the studied phytocenoses in both elbrusskiy and terskiy variants of vertical zonation doesn't exceed 13%, and only in some points (between some phytocenoses in the terskiy variant in the Pacnic Chernozems calcaric residual–meadow soils area) it comprises 20–29%. Synecological and integral indices characterize diversity and balance of associations. As follows from Fig. 3A, the indices of floristic diversity (calculated with Hartley's formula) vary within 3.17–4.64. The values of Shannon's index (the range is 2.01–2.95) are close to maximum possible (2.30–3.22) (Andreev, 2002) in the associations under survey; the number of species is variable from 9 to 25. This proves high diversity and characterizes the degree of formation and stability in the phytocenoses.

**Table 1. List of common species of plants and their ecological characteristics in natural phytocenoses in the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area of Kabardino-Balkaria**

Plants	Ecological group	Cenosis groups	Plants	Ecological group	Cenosis groups
Fam. Poaceae			Motley grass species		
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	X	S	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	M	SA
<i>Bromus mollis</i>	X M	M–S	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	X	SA
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	M X	S	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	X	SA
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	X M	M; M–S	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	X M	SA
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	X M	SA	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	X M	SA
<i>Poa angustifolia</i>	M X	S	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	M X	SA
Fam. Fabaceae			<i>Consolida paniculata</i>		
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	M	M	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	X M	SA
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	X M	M–S	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	X	SA
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	M X	SA	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	X	SA
<i>Thymus marschallianus</i>	M X	S	<i>Inula germanica</i>	X	S
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	M X	S	<i>Leonurus quinquelobatus</i>	X M	SA
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	M	M	<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	M X	S; SA
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	M	M; SA	<i>Phalacrolooma annuum</i>	X M	SA
Motley grass species			<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
<i>Alcea rugosa</i>	X M	M–S	<i>Plantago media</i>	M	SA
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M X	M–S	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	X	S
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	X M	M–S	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	X	S
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	M	SA	<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	M X	M–S
<i>Artemisia annua</i>	X M	SA	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	X M	SA
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	X	S; SA	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	M	SA
<i>Artemisia taurica</i>	X	S	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	X	S

Note: Ecological groups: X — xerophytes, M X — mesoxerophytes, X M — xeromesophytes, M — mesophytes. Cenosis groups: S — steppe, M — meadow, M–S — meadow–steppe, SA — synantropic.

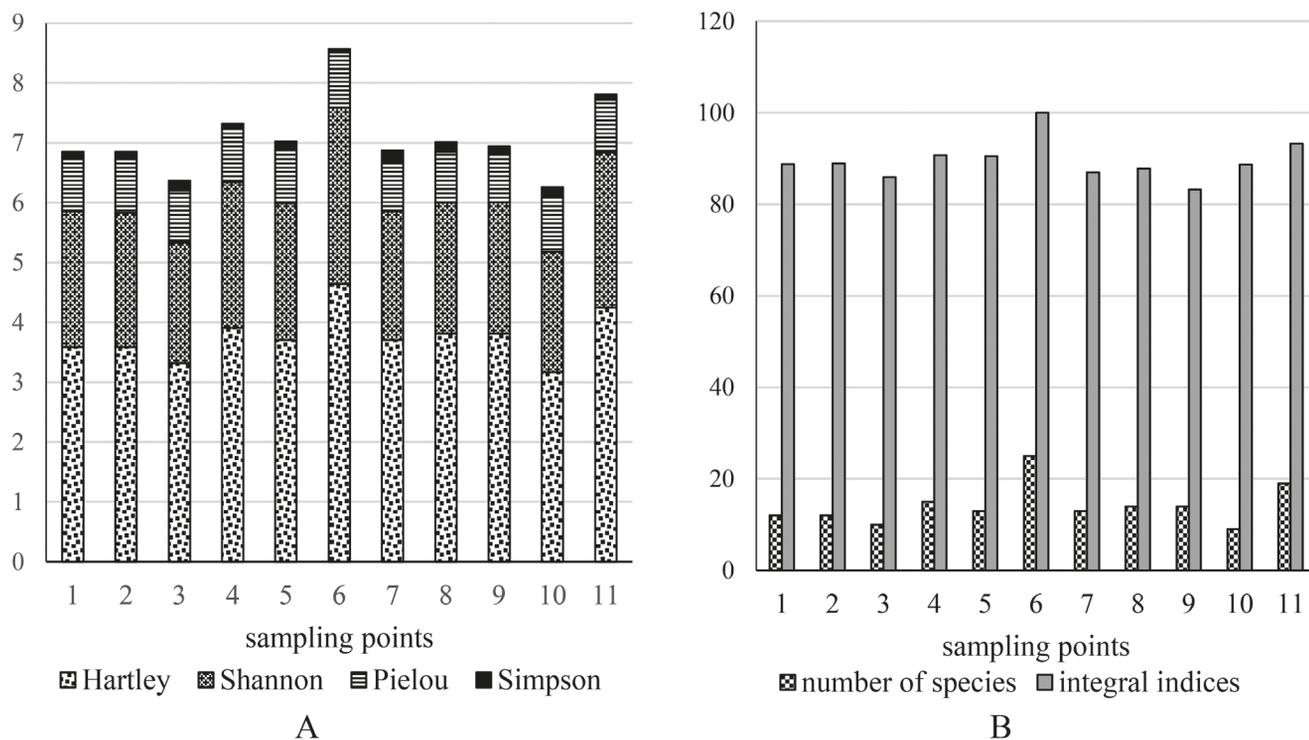
The values of Simpson's (0.06–0.18) and Pielou's indices (0.83–0.92) are responsive to changes in the dominance structure and testify to equal presence of the species to form steppe phytocenoses (Fig. 3A). Coefficients of variation ( $C_v = 3.51\text{--}11.8\%$ ) of Shannon's-, Pielou's-, and Hartley's indices reflect similarity of ecological conditions for phytocenoses of the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area. The conclusion is supported by close values ( $C_v = 4.9\%$ ) of calculated integral indices (Fig. 3B), which combine all the determined diversity indices in the associations under survey.

#### EARTHWORMS

Earthworms were taken to characterize the biological state of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, as their abundance and species composition have great impact on

formation of soil properties (Edwards and Bohlen, 1996; Krivolutskiy, 1994; Perel, 1979; Striganova, 1999).

Compared to forest soils, steppe soils, and specifically arid Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, differ by reduction of absolute and relative earthworm abundance in upper soil horizons. Earthworms fam. Lumbricidae dominate in the humus profile of given Chernozems within Kabardino-Balkaria. The species composition of earthworms corresponds to steppe zonal conditions — four species of Lumbricidae are registered in plakor conditions within the area of Chernozems. *Apporrectodea rosea* (Savigny, 1826) and *A. caliginosa trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828) are dominant in most ecosystems; *Dendrobaena mariupolienis mariupolienis* Wyssotzky, 1898 is of frequent occurrence; *D. tellermanica* Perel, 1966 is registered in the beardgrass–quackgrass steppe.



**Fig. 3.** A — synecological indices; B — integral indices (%) and species number in phytocenoses of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area in Kabardino-Balkaria.

As the temperature of the A1-horizon varies from 25.7° to 26.4°C, diapause is evident in almost all samples, and juvenile worms prevail in tests. Distribution is determined by microrelief peculiarities and has a local character: in some tests (25 × 25 cm<sup>2</sup>) the population density of *A. caliginosa trapezoides* comprises 8–11 specimens/m<sup>2</sup>, and of *A. rosea* — 21 specimens/m<sup>2</sup>; some tests are empty. Consequently, the average total earthworm numbers range from 3 to 180 specimens/m<sup>2</sup>; biomass is 0.64–24.7 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Lumbricidae representatives are registered at the depth of 20–35 cm, and they account for 21–51% of the total mesofauna numbers. This testifies to the dominance of the saprotrophic complex in the species composition of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, and it also corresponds to the data on the above-mentioned soils from the steppe ecosystems of European Russia, obtained by Striganova (2005).

All the species identified in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils show a complex of morphophysiological adaptations and are well adapted to cold winters and dry vegetation periods with hot summers (Perel, 1979). *D. mariupolienis mariupolienis* is a night crawler that makes vertical burrows to the depth of 8 m (Visotskiy, 1962). *D. mariupolienis mariupolienis* also has the ability to undergo diapause. According to Prokonova’s data (2006), 46% of specimens of *D. mariupolienis mariupolienis* go into an inactive state in 10 days when water capacity is reduced to 23% of its maximum. *D. mari-*

*upolienis mariupolienis* is characterized by optimum survival rate during the experiment. *A. rosea* and *D. tellermanica* are endogeic earthworms which migrate into deeper mineral soil layers and go into diapause under drought conditions. In *A. rosea* the total diapause lasts 8–10 months (Kvavadze, 1985; Rapoport, 2010). *D. tellermanica* is similar in ecology to *A. rosea* and is found in the same habitats of the North Caucasus; however, its diapause occurs at a shallower depth and for a shorter duration. Some authors consider *A. caliginosa trapezoides* an ecotype or “intermediate” form between endogeic and epigeic earthworms feeding in the topsoil (Abukonova and Khunturin, 2010; Fernández et al., 2010). In the Caucasus *A. caliginosa trapezoides* is often found in the steppe zone, and in its plakor habitats it goes into diapause in May (Rapoport, 2010).

Thus, in summer the majority of zoomass, which is mostly contributed by earthworms, is concentrated in deeper horizons. In spite of the severe hydrothermal regime in the area of studied Chernozems, the numbers of earthworms is significant. Distribution has a mosaic character and is determined by microrelief peculiarities. All the species found in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils refer to the steppe complex of Lumbricidae and are well adapted to the amplitude of seasonal temperature and humidity peculiar to steppe habitats. Significant numbers of endogeic earthworms and frequent occurrence of anecic *D. mariupolienis mariupolienis* testify to a high



**Fig. 4.** The profile of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic calcaric residual-meadow soil. Environs of Terekskoe village, Kabardino-Balkaria.

rate of decomposition and plant mass mineralization over a relatively short period of Lumbricidae activity, which coincides with spring and autumn precipitations.

**Biological properties of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils.** Peculiarities of biological activity in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils are connected with essential soil forming factors — diversity of phytocenoses and mesofauna. As compared to other subtypes of Chernozems, Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils are characterized by decay of sod process, less intensive humus accumulation, low content and reserves of humus (Fiapshev et al., 1985; Kazeev, Kolesnikov, and Val'kov, 2004).

The dynamic of the biochemical processes intensity can be shown on the example of the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic calcaric residual-meadow soil profile (A1+A1B1=50cm), found under short grass steppe vegetation in the environs of Terekskoe village. The structure of the profile represents typical morphogenetic features of the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils (Fig. 4).

The humus horizon A1 is dark gray with a brown tint, indicating low humus content, and gradually becomes brownish. The upper horizons are penetrated by roots of herbaceous plants, and there are earthworm tunnels, or coprolites. Soil texture is heavy loamy throughout the profile; in the lower horizons the lumpy-granular structure turns into a large-lumpy-cloddy structure. The rapid boil is observed from the surface, and in the horizon B1ca and lower profile there are accumulations of CaCO<sub>3</sub> in the form of veins and carbonate mould.

The slightly alkaline reaction (pH of 7.92–8.22) of the soil solution gradually increases down the profile. The humus content in the horizon A1 is 3.8%; it gradually decreases in lower layers, but in the horizon of BCca is 0.9%, which testifies to the extended biochemical profile, so the humus reserve (300 t/ha) in the meter layer of soil corresponds to the average level (Val'kov et al., 2004).

In Table 2 the profile dynamic activity of hydrolytic (urease, phosphatase, invertase) and redox (catalase, dehydrogenase) enzymes is given. The maximum biochemical activity is observed in the upper layer 0–20 cm, which shows 64% of total enzymatic activity of the soil profile. According to the estimation scale (Gaponyuk and Malakhov, 1985), in the most biogenic horizon, A1, the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils have high urease activity, average catalase activity, weak phosphatase and dehydrogenase activity, and very weak invertase activity.

A decrease in activity of the studied enzymes down the profile is closely correlated with humus content and increased alkalinity of the soil solution (respectively  $r = 0.96–0.99$  and  $r = -0.87–0.96$ ). In the horizon B1ca, hydrolytic enzyme activity is reduced by 4–5 times; redox enzymes — 1.5–2.5 times. At the depth of 80 cm invertase and phosphatase activity is not detected, and the activity of urease (very weak level) and redox (weak level) enzymes is preserved in the horizon BC.

*The studies on spatial variation of physicochemical and biological properties in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic*

**Table 2. The profile dynamic of biochemical properties of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic calcaric residual-meadow soil of the steppe zone of Kabardino-Balkaria (environs of Terekskoe village)**

Horizon (layer, cm)	pH(H <sub>2</sub> O)	Humus content, %	Invertase, mg glucose/g/24 hours	Phosphatase, mg P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /100g/ hour	Urease, mg NH <sub>3</sub> /10g/24 hours	Catalase, ml O <sub>2</sub> /g/minute	Dehydrogenase, mg TPF /10g/24 hours
A1 0–20	7.92	3.8	4.6	12.5	38.0	7.3	3.8
A1B1 20–50	7.97	2.2	1.4	11.4	27.0	6.1	1.7
B1ca 50–70	8.01	1.9	0.9	2.7	9.8	4.8	1.5
B2ca 70–90	8.17	1.1	0	0	2.4	3.8	1.0
BCca 90–100	8.22	0.9	0	0	1.6	2.5	0.8

soils were carried out in the upper layer, 0–20 cm, which shows maximum biological activity. Since the properties of calcaric and calcaric residual-meadow Chernozems can be statistically distinguished by no studied parameters ( $t < 1.8$ ;  $P > 0.09$ ), the data on pooled samples were analyzed. Mean values and coefficients of variation are given in Table 3.

**Table 3. Physicochemical and biological properties in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils in natural ecosystems of the steppe zone in Kabardino-Balkaria**

Parameters in the layer 0–20cm	Mean value, error of mean $M \pm m$	Coefficient of variation $C_v$ , %
pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	8.24±0.04	2.1
Humus content, %	4.2±0.2	22.1
Humus reserves, t/ha	106.0±12.0	35.8
Soil density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.3±0.03	7.2
Field moisture, %	9.5±1.0	35.5
CO <sub>2</sub> , mg/100g/24 hours	63.7±6.4	31.5
C <sub>mic</sub> , mcg C/g of the soil	886.5±86.1	32.2
Invertase, mg glucose/g/24 hours	16.9±1.0	24.9
Phosphatase, mg P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /100g/ hour	20.8±1.3	27.1
Urease, mg NH <sub>3</sub> /10g/24 hours	35.9±4.1	46.6
Catalase, ml O <sub>2</sub> /g/minute	7.0±0.5	33.2
Dehydrogenase, mg TPF /10g/24 hours	8.1±0.5	27.6

Haplic Chernozems Pacnic — the “driest” soils of this type are characterized by low values of field moisture (limits 4.5–16.5%) during field surveys. A somewhat increased density (1.2–1.4) has also been noted by other authors (Fiapshev et al., 1985). These Chernozems have a slightly alkaline reaction of the soil solution (pH (H<sub>2</sub>O) 7.81–8.44) due to carbonate content of the entire profile. Acid-alkaline conditions and composition density of the humus horizon with low variability (2.1%;

7.2%) are stable features distinguishing from biological parameters that usually have high variability in different soil types. Studied Chernozems belong to the low type of humus content in the upper layer (limits 2.95–5.9 %); humus reserves in the layer 0–20 cm (50–160 t/ha) can be assessed mostly as average (Val'kov et al., 2004).

The intensity of microbial respiration reflects metabolic activity of soil microbial biomass, and is a conventional parameter of biological activity determining the limits of normal soil functioning (Ananyeva, 2003; Ananyeva, Susyan, Chernova, and Wirth, 2008). The data on the intensity of CO<sub>2</sub> emission (limits 34.3–89.1 mg CO<sub>2</sub>) show weak potential respiration activity and correlate with humus content ( $r = 0.74$ ).

The microbial biomass content (C<sub>mic</sub>) is a quantitative characteristic of the living part of the organic matter; it is extremely sensitive to different impacts and is used to assess soil quality (Ananyeva, Susyan, Chernova, and Wirth, 2008; Anderson and Domsch, 1978, 2010). C<sub>mic</sub> varies significantly (486.9–1263.6 mcg C/g soil) in different plots of studied Chernozems, and corresponds to the average level (500–1000 mcg C/g soil).

According to the accepted scale, the assessment of hydrolytic enzyme activity indicates high urease activity and average activity of phosphatase and invertase, thus characterizing their potential ability to perform the most important biochemical processes of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbohydrate metabolism in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils. The limits of corresponding parameters are 12.9–62.6 mg NH<sub>3</sub>; 10.2–35.5 mg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; 4.6–23.9 mg glucose. It is known that slightly alkaline conditions are optimum for urease and phosphatase activity, but not conducive to high invertase activity (Galstyan, 1974).

Catalase and dehydrogenase involved in redox processes of the organic matter mineralization show an average level of activity (corresponding limits 3.2–11.1 ml O<sub>2</sub>; 3.8–11.8 mg TPF (Triphenylformazan)). Catalase activity is largely caused by carbonate content of the entire profile in the studied Chernozems; dehydrogenase activity is closely related to microbial soil respiration

**Table 4. The results of factor analysis (principal component method) of the set data characterizing the state of ecosystems in the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils of Kabardino-Balkaria**

Variable	Factor Loadings (Varimax normalized) (Spreadsheet Extraction:Principal components (Marked loadings are >700000))		
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Species number of plant	0.714	-0.649	0.260
General projective grass cover, %	-0.812	0.109	-0.573
Average height of grass, cm	0.229	-0.929	0.288
Synanthropic species, %	0.896	0.425	-0.126
Synanthropic species, projective cover, %	0.981	-0.045	-0.187
Poaceae species, %	-0.679	0.725	0.112
Poaceae, projective cover, %	-0.946	0.060	0.317
Fabaceae species, %	-0.934	0.095	0.345
Fabaceae, projective cover, %	-0.651	-0.754	0.085
Motley grass species, %	0.942	-0.210	-0.261
Motley grass, projective cover, %	0.496	0.194	-0.846
Xerophytes	0.613	0.178	-0.769
Mesoxerophytes	-0.096	0.887	0.450
Xeromesophytes	-0.611	-0.664	0.429
Mesophytes	0.066	-0.037	0.997
altitude above sea level, m a.s.l.	-0,209	-0.962	0,173
pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	-0.734	-0.219	0.642
Field moisture, %	0.857	-0.406	-0.317
Humus content, %	-0.340	0.719	-0.605
Humus reserves, t/ha	-0.359	0.102	0.927
Soil density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.507	-0.452	0.733
CO <sub>2</sub> , mg/100g/24 hours	0.039	0.758	-0.650
C <sub>mic</sub> , mcg C/g of the soil	-0.214	0.975	-0.052
Invertase, mg glucose/1g/24 hours	0.365	0.609	-0.703
Phosphatase, mg P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /100g/1 hour	0.528	-0.640	-0.557
Urease, mg NH <sub>3</sub> /10g/24 hours	0.193	0.512	-0.836
Catalase, ml O <sub>2</sub> /1g/1minute	-0.335	0.887	-0.316
Dehydrogenase, mg TPF /10g/24 hours	-0.342	-0.915	0.210
Species number of earthworms	0.856	0.471	-0.211
Biomass of earthworms, g/m <sup>2</sup>	0.889	0.098	-0.462
Abundance of earthworms, specimens/m <sup>2</sup>	0.915	-0.075	0.395
Share of earthworms in common number of mesofauna, %	0.938	-0.296	0.180
Expl. Var.	13.307	10.329	8.363
Prp. Totl.	0.416	0.322	0.261

( $r = 0.71$ ) and is determined by metabolic activity of the soil microflora (Galstyan, 1974; Kazeev, Kolesnikov, and Val'kov, 2004).

As follows from Table 3, parameters of the studied biological properties in Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils — humus content,  $C_{mic}$ , enzymatic activity, intensity of microbial respiration — are characterized by high variability ( $C_v \geq 20\%$ ), which has also been noted by other authors (Ananyeva, 2003; Khaziev, 1982). Evidently, for Chernozems calcaric and Chernozems calcaric residual-meadow soils in variants with different orography and climatic conditions, the location affects the spatial variation level of biological properties. It should be noted that, as estimated by the complex of studied biological parameters, Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils show lower values in intensity of biological processes than other Chernozem subtypes in the steppe zone of Kabardino-Balkaria (Gedgafova, Uligova, Gorobtsova, and Tembotov, 2015; Gorobtsova, Khezheva, Uligova, and Tembotov, 2015).

When comparing biological activity of given Chernozems under phytocenoses with different dominant species such as *Poa angustifolia*, *Elytrigia repens*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Erigeron Canadensis* and *Artemisia annua*, sharp distinctions are not found. It is known that different plants affect each other through the root system homogenizing soil properties (Onipchenko, 2011). Similar results are obtained for the other plots of Chernozems, regardless of phytocenosis affiliation to the elbrusskiy or terskiy variant of vertical zonation.

The factor analysis by the principal components method of 32 characteristics from the studied ecosystems shows that field moisture, species abundance, and participation of taxonomic and ecological groups in phytocenosis formation, as well as species composition and abundance of earthworms, contribute significantly (46%) to the variance of indices (Table 4, Factor 1). The decisive role of these factors in forming the complex of soil biological properties also has been noted by other authors (Dobrovolskiy and Nikitin, 1990; Edwards and Bohlen, 1996; Karpachevskiy, 2005; Nannipieri, Grego, and Ceccanti, 1990; Nannipieri, Kandeler, and Ruggiero, 2002).

Indicators of soil biological activity — humus content and  $C_{mic}$ , intensity of microbial respiration and enzymatic activity — comprise the second largest contribution (38%) to the variance of indices (Table 4, Factor 2). The least important factors (15.5%) influencing the dispersion characteristics include the pH ( $H_2O$ ) soil reaction, soil density and humus reserves (Table 4, Factor 3).

The results of correlation analysis testify to the fact that most parameters of floristic and phytocenosis diversity and earthworm species diversity are in close correlation ( $r = 0.5–0.98$ ) with soil pH ( $H_2O$ ) and field moisture. The degree of connection (both positive and nega-

tive) of the data on diversity of biotic associations and biological properties of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils, herewith, varies in wide ranges ( $r = 0.01–0.99$ ), thus reflecting complex interdependence between ecosystem components in their functioning. Special consideration must be given to sustainable positive correlation ( $r = 0.40–0.90$ ) of the following parameters: humus content with general projective grass cover and poaceae projective cover ( $r = 0.7$ ); biotic association diversity with activity of hydrolitic enzymes (urease, phosphatase and invertase) which “catalyze” vital biochemical processes of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbohydrate metabolism, and saturate soil with nutrients available to plants and microorganisms. The data obtained confirm the important role of enzymes in functional connections between ecosystem components (Caldwell, 2005; Khaziev, 2011; Nannipieri, Kandeler, and Ruggiero, 2002; Speir and Ross, 2002).

## Conclusion

The ecological-biological characteristics of the steppe ecosystem components (soil, vegetation, mesofauna) from the Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils area of Kabardino-Balkaria were assessed with special reference to local specificity of pedoenvironments. Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils of the steppe zone within the terskiy and elbrusskiy variants of vertical zonation reflect features of xerophytization in steppe landscapes of the Northeast Caucasian (semi-desert) type. The research data on biological (humus content,  $C_{mic}$ , intensity of microbial respiration, enzymatic activity) and physicochemical properties (pH ( $H_2O$ ) soil solution, field moisture, soil density), along with their profile and spatial variation, characterize the current state of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils.

The conditions of limited atmospheric precipitation in the steppe zone, which restrain vegetation biological productivity and mesofauna activity, affect their ecological peculiarities. Xerophytes and xeromesophytes of the steppe type (30%) prevail over meadow-steppe species (20%) and meadow species (9%) in the rare vegetation cover with average height of grass stand. The values of synecological indices testify to equal presence of the species to form steppe phytocenoses, high floristic and phytocenosis diversity, and prove the degree of their formation and stability; synantropization indices correspond to average level. The earthworm fauna comprises the majority of soil zoomass, and is represented by the species well adapted to the unfavourable hydrothermal regime of arid southern steppes. The results of factor and correlation analysis reflect the decisive role of biotic associations in forming the complex of biological properties of Haplic Chernozems Pacnic soils; the above-mentioned results also testify to variety of inter-

action and interdependence in functioning of ecosystem components.

The data on the present state of natural ecosystems from the Haplic Chernozems Pacific soils area can serve as the basis for monitoring the soil and vegetation cover in the Central Caucasus, thus making it possible to determine the trend and rate of the processes that cause changes and probable extinction of the steppe cenoses.

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