OPTIMIZATION OF WATER-PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SANDY SOILS OF NATURAL-TECHNOGENIC ORIGIN

Purpose. To establish the changes in the water-physical properties of sandy soils under the influence of different content of forest-like loam, humus mass of sod-podzolic sandy loam and gray loamy soils and to show their influence on the phytomass production of annual seedlings of Scotch pine and common oak.

Methodology. Indicators of density, porosity, as well as absolute and relative humidity of sandy soils and their mixtures with different content of loam and humus mass of zonal soils were determined by conventional methods in soil science. The effect of the studied mixtures on the water-physical properties of the sands was evaluated by the parameters of accumulated absolutely dry phytomass of annual pine seedlings and seedlings of common oak.

Findings. It is established that with increasing the content of forest loam and humus mass in sandy and sod-podzolic sandy soils from 20 to 80 % in their mixtures there is observed decrease in density (by 3.4–24.8 %), increase in porosity (by 1.1–70.0 %) and humidity — absolute (at 5–560 %) and relative (at 11–442 %). The share of needles in the total phytomass of pine seedlings is increasing (by 2–8 %), and the share of roots is decreasing (by 2–18 %). One-year-old pine seedlings accumulated the largest mass (2539 mg) on a mixture with 20 % of humus mass and 80 % of loam content. With the increase in the sand content of forest loams and humus mass of gray forest loam soils from 20 to 80 % absolute humidity of the mixtures increases by 75.0–870.0 %, and the relative humidity — by 61.0–639.0 %. In the total phytomass of annual oak seedlings, the part of leaves increases (by 11.9–153.2 %), and the proportion of roots decreases (by 13.0–22.8 %). In annual oak seedlings, maximum values of the total mass (10.7 g) were observed on mixtures containing 40 % of humus mass of gray forest soils, 20 % of loess soil and 40 % sand, as well as 80 % of humus mass and 20 % of loam.

Originality. It is shown that 20–80 % of admixture to the sands of loess loam and humus mass of sod-podzolic sandy soils significantly increases their porosity, their moisture content and has a positive effect on the accumulation of phytomass in annual pine seedlings. The same admixture to the sands of loess loams and humus mass of gray forest loamy soil provides a significant increase in absolute and relative humidity in the studied mixtures and causes oak seedlings to increase the mass of leaves and reduce the mass of roots in annual seedlings.

Practical value. The proposed variants of formation of recultivation layer of three-component mixtures, which include sand, loess loam and humus mass of zonal soils allow optimizing the water-physical properties of sandy soils of natural-technogenic origin. The use of treated soil mixtures will ensure a more efficient use of man-made landscapes for economic purposes and at the same time reduce the manifestation of water erosion and deflation.

Keywords: phytomass, loess loam, humus mass, seedling, density, porosity
application of biocementation for cell surface by halotolerant bacteria [17], as well as identification of wood species that can successfully cultivate under such growth conditions [18]. These studies open up great opportunities to improve the edaphic conditions of the reclamation layer of sands provided they are forested. However, the local topographic features of individual sandy landscapes complicate the ecological situation and against the background of differences in the fertility and water content of the sands, there is an urgent need for scientific justification for the feasibility of their reclamation.

**Unsolved aspects of the problem.** The use of two-component mixtures to improve the reclamation layer of sandy soils and the forest sites properties has a positive effect on their water and physical properties. In particular, in the case of admixture to the sand of the humus mass of sod-podzolic sandy soils, there is a partial enrichment of the mixture with organic matter, but there is no significant improvement of their water-physical properties.

In the case when loess loam is mixed with sand in the volume of 60–80 %, a favorable mode of moistening is provided. However, it is worth noting that sand, with a content of loams in their composition of more than 60 %, is characterized by poor water permeability and such mixtures are not able to effectively absorb water during heavy rains and effectively prevent the development of erosion processes. Insignificant moisture content, combined with excessively high permeability of the humus mass of sod-podzolic sandy loam soils and poor water permeability and air regime of the loamy loams reduce the phytomeliorative effect of the formation of edaphotopes with their participation which includes sand, loess loam, and a humus mass of zonal soils. To investigate the effect of these ameliorants on the alteration of the water properties of the sands and the phytomass accumulation by woody plants, this study was conducted.

**Purpose.** The main task of the study is to determine the optimal parameters of the composition of mixtures for the formation of the reclamation layer of technogenically disturbed landscapes during the application of forestry direction of reclamation.

**Methods.** The study was carried out on two variants with the use as soil ameliorants of humus mass of sod-podzolic sandy loam soils and loess loams (for cultivation on the sands of oligotrophic plants, for example, annual seedlings of Scotch pine) and humus mass of gray forest loam and loess loam soils (for cultivation of mesotrophs, on the example of annual seedlings of common oak). The influence of these ameliorants on the formation of the basic water-physical properties of sandy soils was investigated at a dump, which was formed by hydroaccumulation involving dredgers on the left bank of the Dnipro River (south of “Osokorky” underground station, Kyiv). The height of the dump is 6–8 m, the area is more than 30 hectares. Its modern contours were formed in 1999, and the research was conducted in 2015 during the growing season. The experiments used a humus mass of the upper 5 cm layer of sod-podzolic sandy loam, harvested in mature pine–hazel stand of Mezhyhirya forestry and gray forest loamy soil, harvested in mature oak-hornbeam stand of Holosovo forestry as well as loess loam taken of 5-meter depth of island loess (Khotiv village, Kyiv region). The pits 30 cm deep and 50 cm in diameter were equipped in the sandy soil in mid-April. The sand, taken of the pits on plastic wrap after mixing with the ameliorants in pre-set proportions was again poured back into the pits in level with the day surface of the dump. In the experiments with the three-component mixtures, the sand was mixed with loam and humus mass according to the 21st variant in the following ratios: 1 – 100—0–0 % (control); 2 – 80–20–0 %; 3 – 60–40–0 %; 4 – 40–60–0 %; 5 – 20–80–0 %; 6 – 0–100–0 %; 7 – 80–0–20 %; 8 – 60–20–20 %; 9 – 40–40–20 %; 10 – 20–60–20 %; 11 – 0–80–20 %; 12 – 60–0–40 %; 13 – 40–20–40 %; 14 – 20–40–40 %; 15 – 0–60–60 %; 16 – 40–0–60 %; 17 – 20–20–60 %; 18 – 0–40–60 %; 19 – 20–0–80 %; 20 – 0–20–80 %; 21 – 0–0–100 %. The repetition of experiments was 3-fold. Five seedlings sorted by biometric parameters of pine plants were planted in each equipped pit with a humus mass of sod-podzolic soil. The five pre-calibrated by weight (5–6 g) incubated acorns of common oak were sown in the variant with the use of gray forest soils. The data were collected at the end of October. The phytomeliorative effect of sandy soils with the admixture of ameliorants was evaluated by the phytomass of 1-year-old pine seedlings and 1-year-old oak seedlings. Density was determined in g·cm⁻³, and the porosity, absolute and relative humidity of sandy soils and mixtures with the participation of ameliorants were determined in volume percent by the core method [19, 20]. Absolutely dry phytomass of the test seedlings was determined by weighing on the laboratory electronic scales of TV 404316.002 TE after drying in a thermostat (at 105 °C) of individual vegetative organs in 11 experimental plants of each variant. The average data obtained and the statistical significance of the difference between the studied data (Student’s t test) were calculated using the STATISTICA application program [21].

**Results.** The success of the growth and development of woody plants on sandy soils is largely related to their density and porosity, and depends on a complex of factors, among which the leading place lies in the ability of the roots of woody plants to penetrate into sandy thickness, as well as its availability of productive moisture. The ameliorants used to improve the forest plant properties were significantly different from the sands in density and porosity (Table 1).

| Content, % | Density (g·cm⁻³) | Regarding control % | Porosity (regarding control) % |
|------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| sand loam  |                  |                     |                               |
| 100 0      | 1.49 ± 0.01      | 100.0               | 18.80 ± 0.01                  | 100.0             |
| 80 20      | 1.50 ± 0.02      | 100.7               | 0.4                           | 19.11 ± 0.10      | 101.6 | 3.1 |
| 60 40      | 1.52 ± 0.02      | 102.0               | 1.3                           | 20.05 ± 0.24      | 106.6 | 5.2 |
| 40 60      | 1.53 ± 0.02      | 102.6               | 1.8                           | 21.07 ± 0.16      | 112.1 | 14.2 |
| 20 80      | 1.55 ± 0.02      | 104.0               | 2.9                           | 22.40 ± 0.31      | 119.2 | 11.6 |
| 0 100      | 1.56 ± 0.02      | 104.7               | 10.5                          | 22.17 ± 0.26      | 117.9 | 12.9 |
| Humus mass 20 % | 140.0 ± 0.02   | 94.0                | 1.3                           | 19.00 ± 0.07      | 101.1 | 2.6 |
| Humus mass 40 % | 141.0 ± 0.01   | 94.6                | 1.8                           | 23.04 ± 0.27      | 122.0 | 15.6 |
| Humus mass 60 % | 142.0 ± 0.02   | 95.3                | 1.6                           | 26.13 ± 0.35      | 139.0 | 20.9 |
| Humus mass 80 % | 144.0 ± 0.01   | 96.6                | 1.1                           | 25.39 ± 0.21      | 135.0 | 31.0 |
| Humus mass 100 % | 149.0 ± 0.01  | 100.0               | 0.0                           | 24.07 ± 0.11      | 128.0 | 46.0 |

**Table 1**

Density and porosity of sandy soils with different admixture of humus mass of sod-podzolic sands and loess loam

*Note. Table value of quantiles of Student’s t test (t) at probability level 0.05—2.45.*
In particular, loess loam was characterized by a higher density (by 4.7 %) and porosity (by 17.9 %) than sand, which was due to the higher content of silt fractions and the absence of long-lasting influence of vegetation on them. The humus mass of sod-podzolic soils was characterized by a lower density (by 21.8 %) and a higher porosity (by 9.2 %), which was caused by the formation of a humus mass of this ameliorant under the influence of vegetation cover and the presence of organic and mineral substances in it, as well as microorganisms. It should be noted that in two-component mixtures with increasing content of loam in the sand from 20 to 80 %, the density of the mixtures increased by 0.7–4.0 %. Significant differences were acquired only in the mixture containing 80 % of loam with increasing the porosity by 1.6–19.2 %. The lowest density, which was 24.8 % less than the control, was observed in the mixture with 80 % content of humus and 20 % sand, and the highest porosity (70 % higher than the control) was observed in the mixture containing 60 % humus mass and 40 % sand. In the three-component mixtures, the lowest density (less than 24.8 % than the control) occurred in a mixture with 40 % humus and 20 % sand and 40 % loam. It was observed in the mixture containing 60 % humus mass and 40 % loam. In the three-component mixtures, the lowest density (less than 24.8 % than the control) was observed in the mixture containing 60 % of the humus and 20 % of sand and loam, and the highest values of the porosity (68.9 % higher than the controls) occurred in a mixture with 40 % humus content of sod-podzolic soils, 20 % sand and 40 % loam. It should also be noted that loess loams and 20 % admixture of organic substances in the components used, the manifestation of differences was acquired only in the mixture containing 80 % humus mass, depended on the share of participation in the mixtures of these ameliorants. The regime of moistening of the sands, which were mixed with loam and humus mass, depended on the share of participation in the mixtures of these ameliorants. The regime of moistening of the sands, which were mixed with loam and humus mass, depended on the share of participation in the mixtures of these ameliorants (Table 2). In all variants, except where the sands contained a 20 % admixture of the humus mass of sod-podzolic soils, a significant difference was observed between the absolute and relative moisture content of the sands and the mixtures studied, which gives reason to consider these mixtures as likely variants to be used to improve the water properties of the sands.

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In the two-component mixtures, the greatest ability to accumulate and retain both absolute and relative moisture was demonstrated by a mixture in which 20 % of the sands were combined with 80 % of loess loams. Among the tested three-component mixtures, the best moistening mode was observed in the variant, where 20 % of the humus mass of sod-podzolic soils were combined with 20 % of sand and 60 % of loess loams. This is a mixture that should be recommended for optimization of the water regime of the recultivation layer of sandy loams on which oligotrophs are supposed to cultivate.

In variants where loess loam and humus mass of gray forest loamy loams have been applied as ameliorants, the tendencies observed in mixtures with the content of humus soil of sod-podzolic soils have been preserved. At the same time, against the background of increased content of silt fractions and organic substances in the components used, the manifestation of differences increased as evidenced by the data given in Table 2.

Thus, in the two-component mixtures, the highest humidity values occurred in the mixture containing 20 % of the humus mass and 80 % of the loess loam. In this case, the absolute moisture content of this mixture was 63 %, and the relative humidity was 39 % higher than the highest values recorded in mixtures containing an admixture of humus of sod-podzolic soils. In the three-component mixtures, the highest moisture content was observed in the mixture containing 20 % of humus mass, 20 % of sand and 60 % of loess loam. The moisture content was dominated by controls in this mixture: by absolute humidity in 73.5 % and relative humidity by 45.0 %. This mixture can serve as a base in the case of improvement of the water

### Table 2

Humidity of sandy soils with different admixture of loam and humus mass of sod-podzolic soils (% by volume)

| Content, % | Sand | Loam | Humus mass of sod-podzolic soils | Humidity absolute | Humidity relative |
|------------|------|------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|            |      |      |                                 | %               | %                 |
|            |      |      |                                 | regarding control | regarding control |
|            |      |      |                                 | %               | t0                |
|            |      |      |                                 | %               | t0                |
| Without humus mass | | | | | |
| 80 | 0 | 2.0 ± 0.15 | 100 | 0.1 ± 0.09 | 100 | 0.1 ± 0.09 |
| 20 | 0 | 3.7 ± 0.11 | 185 | 9.1 | 17.4 ± 0.06 | 172 | 67.5 |
| 40 | 0 | 7.4 ± 0.10 | 370 | 30.0 | 26.4 ± 0.10 | 261 | 12.2 |
| 60 | 0 | 11.3 ± 0.09 | 565 | 53.2 | 38.9 ± 0.12 | 385 | 192.0 |
| 20 | 80 | 16.0 ± 0.07 | 815 | 86.4 | 62.0 ± 0.15 | 614 | 296.7 |
| 0 | 100 | 20.7 ± 0.44 | 1035 | 40.2 | 93.3 ± 0.28 | 924 | 282.3 |

The content of the humus mass of sod-podzolic soils:

| Humidity | Control | Variance | Without sand and loam |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| 80 | 2.4 ± 0.08 | 120 | 2.4 | 11.7 ± 0.36 |
| 40 | 3.4 ± 0.08 | 170 | 7.1 | 12.5 ± 0.24 |
| 60 | 6.7 ± 0.06 | 335 | 29.1 | 21.2 ± 0.11 |

Table value of quantiles of Student’s t test (t) at probability level 0.05–2.45

Note. Table value of quantiles of Student’s t test (t) at probability level 0.05–2.45
regime of the recultivation layer of sandy soils, which are intended to grow mesotrophic woody plants.

The ameliorants used to improve the forest vegetation properties of the sands did not have a clear impact on the growth and development of the investigated woody plants. One-year-old pine seedlings grown on mixtures with an admixture of humus mass of sod-podzolic soils, in the structure of the skeleton of the root systems preserved characteristic features inherent in sandy soils. Visually visible mycorrhizal spots were formed on their roots by the end of the growing season (Fig. 1). Their maximum mass (13–15 % of the total mass of seedlings) was observed on the roots of the seedlings, which grew on mixtures with 20–40 % content of humus mass.

Considering the effect of two-component mixtures on the accumulation of phytomass by pine seedlings, it should be noted that with the increase in the content of loams (from 20 to 80 %) in the sands, the total mass of plants increased significantly (Table 3).

At the same time, the share of needles in it increased by 8 %, the share of roots decreased by 11 %, and maximum values of the total mass of seedlings and the mass of their above-ground organs were recorded in the variant where 20 % of sands were combined with 80 % of loam. The maximum root mass was fixed on a mixture containing 40 % loam and 60 % sand.

Among the two-component mixtures containing humus mass, it is necessary to note a mixture containing 20 % of humus mass and 80 % of loam, as it is on this mixture that pine seedlings accumulated the largest total mass, which exceeded the weight of control seedlings by 308 %. On the three-component mixtures, the largest total mass was also observed in pine seedlings growing on a mixture of 20 % humus mass and sand content and 60 % loam content. That allows us to recommend that we limit ourselves to a 20 % admixture of humus mass of sod-podzolic soils. In general, as the sand content of the land reclaimed increases, the total mass of pine seedlings increases significantly. The proportion of needles increases (by 2–8 %) and the proportion of roots decreases (by 2–18 %). From the given data it is clear that in case of oligotrophs growing on sandy soils, for optimization of ecological properties of their reclamation layer it is necessary to offer a two-component mixture consisting of 20 % of humus mass of sod-podzolic soils and 80 % of loess loam and of three-component mixture that contain 20 % of the humus mass of sod-podzolic soils, 20 % of sand and 60 % of loess loams.

**Table 3**

| Content, % | Mass, mg | Mass, % |
|------------|----------|---------|
| sand | loam | stems | needle | roots | total | needle | roots |
| **Without humus mass** | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 0 | 80 ± 3 | 348 ± 12 | 296 ± 9 | 824 ± 21 | 42 | 48 |
| 80 | 20 | 230 ± 6 | 571 ± 14 | 582 ± 16 | 1383 ± 34 | 41 | 42 |
| 60 | 40 | 365 ± 12 | 760 ± 28 | 690 ± 23 | 1815 ± 62 | 42 | 38 |
| 40 | 60 | 440 ± 10 | 921 ± 25 | 673 ± 13 | 2034 ± 47 | 45 | 33 |
| 20 | 80 | 433 ± 12 | 1040 ± 41 | 650 ± 20 | 2123 ± 62 | 49 | 31 |
| 0 | 100 | 410 ± 12 | 1029 ± 37 | 630 ± 21 | 2059 ± 42 | 50 | 30 |

**Humus mass 20 %** | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 0 | 148 ± 5 | 487 ± 17 | 567 ± 14 | 1202 ± 21 | 40 | 47 |
| 60 | 20 | 259 ± 6 | 676 ± 28 | 688 ± 22 | 1613 ± 50 | 42 | 41 |
| 40 | 40 | 370 ± 7 | 896 ± 20 | 741 ± 24 | 2007 ± 47 | 45 | 37 |
| 20 | 60 | 418 ± 18 | 1085 ± 26 | 757 ± 25 | 2323 ± 65 | 47 | 33 |
| 0 | 80 | 561 ± 19 | 1274 ± 22 | 804 ± 17 | 2539 ± 56 | 46 | 32 |

**Humus mass 40 %** | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 0** | 208 ± 5 | 640 ± 14 | 750 ± 18 | 1598 ± 36 | 40 | 47 |
| 40 | 20 | 290 ± 6 | 781 ± 31 | 789 ± 33 | 1851 ± 62 | 42 | 42 |
| 20 | 40 | 380 ± 8 | 975 ± 24 | 810 ± 18 | 2163 ± 50 | 45 | 37 |
| 0 | 60 | 500 ± 9 | 1096 ± 30 | 848 ± 26 | 2444 ± 64 | 45 | 35 |

**Humus mass 60 %** | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 0 | 280 ± 6 | 760 ± 22 | 832 ± 21 | 1872 ± 24 | 40 | 44 |
| 20 | 20 | 342 ± 12 | 908 ± 27 | 868 ± 27 | 2188 ± 48 | 43 | 41 |
| 0 | 40 | 400 ± 10 | 1061 ± 23 | 858 ± 23 | 2319 ± 17 | 48 | 37 |

**Humus mass 80 %** | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 0 | 351 ± 9 | 905 ± 20 | 937 ± 28 | 2193 ± 31 | 41 | 43 |
| 0 | 20 | 369 ± 11 | 988 ± 29 | 961 ± 35 | 2319 ± 42 | 43 | 41 |

**Humus mass without sand and loam** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 419 ± 9 | 1081 ± 30 | 928 ± 19 | 2428 ± 31 | 44 | 30 |

Fig. 1. Annual pine seedlings grown on sandy soils (left) and on a mixture of sands (40 %), humus mass of sod-podzolic soils (20 %) and loess loams (40 %) (right). Fragment of mycorrhizal spots formed on the roots (bottom right)
The humus mass of gray forest soils and loess loam, altering the mode of moistening of the sandy soils, significantly affects the redistribution of individual parts of the phytomass in annual oak seedlings. It is also worth noting that no visible signs of mycorrhiza settlement were observed on the roots of oak seedlings growing on sandy soils and on loess loam. One-year-old oak seedlings growing on sandy soils form rather long (within 41–53 cm) rod roots, and the sandy space around them develops an openwork network of suction roots (Fig. 2, a). The architecture of root systems in oak seedlings undergoes peculiar changes with the increase in the content of humus mass and loess loam in the sand. In particular, the roots of the seedlings take on a wrinkled form and branch more intensively, and on mixtures with an admixture of humus mass the seedlings take on a wrinkled form and branch more intensively, and on mixtures with an admixture of humus mass the sucking roots, visually observed cells of mycorrhiza (Fig. 2, b) settle and operate quite effectively. It leads to a redistribution of mass between the underground and aboveground parts of the seedlings.

At the same time, the total phytomass of seedlings in the vast majority of variants did not change significantly, and against the background of the ameliorants, there was a significant decrease in the root mass and an increase in the mass of the assimilation apparatus and stems (Table 4).

Among the three-component mixtures, one should pay attention to the mixture containing 40 % of humus mass, 40 % of sand and 20 % of loam, because it is on this mixture that the oak seedlings accumulated the same mass as the two-component mixture. However, the mass of aboveground and underground parts in this variant were somewhat different, and their participation in the total mass of stems, leaves and roots was 14.1, 15.9 and 71.0 % respectively. Actually, these two mixtures can be used to optimize the ecological conditions of the recultivation of gray forest soils (b).

Table 4

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| Without humus mass | 100 | 0** | 0.5 ± 0.0 | 8.9 ± 0.30 | 9.7 ± 0.30 | 5.2 | 91.8 |
| 80 | 20 | 0.6 ± 0.02 | 8.4 ± 0.16 | 40 | 0** | 100 | 99.9 ± 0.19 | 102–1 |
| 50 | 40 | 1.2 ± 0.03 | 40 | 0 | 200–0 | 94–2 | 7.4 | 79.8 |
| 30 | 60 | 1.4 ± 0.03 | 198 | 0 | 200–1 | 94–1 | 7.4 | 79.8 |
| 20 | 50 | 1.5 ± 0.02 | 400 | 0 | 200–0 | 94–1 | 7.4 | 79.8 |
| 10 | 100 | 1.6 ± 0.05 | 533–26 | 533–26 | 11.0 ± 0.03 | 63 ± 0.20 | 71–3 | 90.0 ± 0.19 | 93–2 | 12.2 | 70.0 |

**Humus mass 20%**

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| 80 | 0** | 0.5 ± 0.04 | 8.6 ± 0.25 | 101 ± 0.29 | 104–1 | 6.9 | 85.1 |
| 60 | 20 | 1.1 ± 0.04 | 7.8 ± 0.10 | 367–19 | 260–19 | 88–3 | 105–2 | 12.7 | 76.5 |
| 40 | 40 | 1.4 ± 0.04 | 203–0 | 97–9 | 99.9 ± 0.25 | 102–1 | 15.2 | 70.7 |
| 20 | 60 | 1.5 ± 0.04 | 300–4 | 66–9 | 99.9 ± 0.17 | 92–2 | 16.8 | 66.3 |
| 0 | 80 | 1.6 ± 0.03 | 533–26 | 533–26 | 11.0 ± 0.03 | 63 ± 0.20 | 71–3 | 90.0 ± 0.19 | 93–2 | 12.2 | 70.0 |

**Humus mass 40%**

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| 60 | 0** | 1.1 ± 0.03 | 8.6 ± 0.29 | 367–25 | 260–19 | 88–3 | 108–2 | 7.6 | 81.9 |
| 40 | 20 | 1.4 ± 0.03 | 7.6 ± 0.22 | 340–12 | 85–4 | 107–0 | 110–2 | 15.9 | 71.0 |
| 20 | 40 | 1.6 ± 0.03 | 6.5 ± 0.20 | 420–20 | 73–7 | 102–0 | 105–1 | 20.6 | 63.7 |
| 0 | 60 | 1.7 ± 0.03 | 5.4 ± 0.13 | 400–29 | 60–11 | 91–2 | 94–2 | 21.9 | 59.3 |

**Humus mass 60%**

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| 40 | 0** | 1.3 ± 0.04 | 7.8 ± 0.21 | 343–24 | 260–19 | 88–3 | 108–2 | 10.8 | 76.5 |
| 20 | 20 | 1.7 ± 0.02 | 6.6 ± 0.19 | 440–24 | 74–6 | 105–2 | 108–2 | 21.0 | 62.8 |
| 0 | 40 | 1.8 ± 0.04 | 5.3 ± 0.10 | 600–36 | 60–11 | 99.9 ± 0.18 | 102–1 | 28.3 | 55.5 |

**Humus mass 80%**

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| 20 | 0** | 1.4 ± 0.05 | 7.4 ± 0.18 | 467–22 | 240–17 | 83–4 | 107–0 | 103–1 | 12.0 | 74.0 |
| 0 | 20 | 1.9 ± 0.05 | 6.1 ± 0.13 | 633–31 | 69–8 | 107–0 | 110–3 | 25.2 | 57.0 |

**Humus mass without sand and loam**

| Content, % | Mass, g | Mass, % |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| sand      | foliage | roots   | total |
| loam      | stems   | foliage | roots |

| 0 | 0* | 1.6 ± 0.05 | 6.8 ± 0.12 | 533–26 | 260–16 | 76–6 | 97 ± 0.13 | 100–0 | 13.4 | 70.0 |

Note. Table value of quantiles of Student’s test (t) at probability level 0.05–2.06. In the numerator – average biomass of seedlings, in the denominator – the percentage relative to the control and the calculated Student’s criterion (t).
ivation layer of sandy soils in the case of growing of mesotrophic wood plants.

**Conclusions.** It is found that in the case of increase in the content of loams in the sand from 20 to 80 %, their density increases by 0.7–4.0 %, and the porosity – by 1.6–19.2 %. The sand density decreases by 6.0–24.8 % and their porosity increases by 1.1–8.0 % with the increase in the humus mass content of podzolicy sandy loam soils. When mixed with sands of these ameliorants (20–80 %), the density of sands decreases by 3.4–20.8 %, and other investigated indicators tend to increase. In particular, there is an increase in: the porosity – by 22.0–68.9 %; moisture content – absolute by 40–560 % and relative by 21.0–442 %; the total phytomass of annual pine seedlings – by 40.0–237.0 % and the share of needles in them – by 2.0–8.0 %. At the same time, the maximum values of the phytomass were recorded in annual pine seedlings, which grew on a mixture with 20 % humus mass content and 80 % loam.

There are positive changes in the experimental mixtures with the increase in the sand content of loess loam and humus mass of gray forest soil loam soils from 20 to 80 %. The content of absolute and relative moisture increases by 75.0–890.0 % and 61.0–639.0 % respectively and annual oak seedlings growing on these mixtures showed a significant increase in the mass of stems (by 166.0–533.0 %) and leaves (by 40–460 %) and reduction of root mass by 3–40 %. At the same time, the proportion of leaves grows (by 11.9–17.5 %), and the share of roots decreases (by 17–23 %) in the total phytomass of oak seedlings. The highest phytomass values are observed in seedlings that have grown on two mixtures, which contained 40 % humus mass, 40 % sand and 20 % loam, as well as 80 % humus mass and 20 % loam.

It is found that admixture to the sands of humus mass (20 %) and loess loam (20 %) significantly affects the phytomass accumulation in woody plants. Such a proportion of these ameliorants should be considered minimal in the case of the formation of a reclamation layer on sandy soils during their phytomelioration. Optimization of forest plant properties on the sands can be achieved by forming a reclamation layer of the following mixtures: for the cultivation of woody oligotrophs – 20 % of the humus mass of sod-podzolic soils and 80 % of loess loams; for the cultivation of woody mesotrophs – 40 % of humus mass of gray forest soils, 40 % of sand and 20 % of loam, or – 80 % of humus mass and 20 % of loam.

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**Оптимізація водно-фізичних властивостей піщаних літоземів природно-техногенного походження**

Ф. М. Бровко, О. Ф. Бровко, С. П. Танчик, В. Ю. Юхновський

Национальний університет біоресурсів і природокористу- вання України, м. Київ, Україна, e-mail: fmbrovko@ukr.net

Мета. Встановити зміни, які зазнають водно-фізич- ні властивості піщаних літоземів за різного вмісту в них лесопольдібних суглинків, гумусованої маси дерново-підзоло- листих супіщених і сірих лісових суглиннистих ґрунтів, по-
цілі. Установити зміни водо-фізичних властивостей песчаного литозему при впливі різних рівнях гумусованої маси, гумусованої маси дерново-подзолистих супіщаних, гумусованої маси серих суглинків, гумусованої маси сірних суглинків, гумусованої маси сірих лісових суглинків, гумусованої маси сірých лісових суглинків.

Методика. Досліди проводили в експериментальному полі, де створено 8 локалізаційних груп піску з різним умістом гумусованої маси, гумусованої маси дерново-подзолистих супіщаних, гумусованої маси серих суглинків, гумусованої маси сірих суглинків, гумусованої маси сірých лісових суглинків, гумусованої маси сірých лісових суглинків.

Результати. Встановлено, що зі зростанням у піщаних літоземах умісту лесоподібних суглинків і гумусованої маси дерново-подзолистих супіщаних грунтів із 20 до 80 % у їх сумішах зменшується зменшення водно-фізичних властивостей. Наукова новизна. Показано, що 20‒80 % домішка до пісків лесоподібних супіщаних та гумусованої маси дерново-подзолистих супіщаних грунтів із 20 до 80 % абсолютно вологості сумішей зростає на 75,0‒870,0 %, а показники відносної вологості на 5,1‒70,0 %, що підтверджує, що збільшення впливу пісків на нагромадження фітомаси у однорічних саджанців сосни звичайної та сіянців дуба звичайного.

Ключові слова: фітомаса, пісок, суглинок, саджанець, дефляція, утворення грунтових порожнин.

Оптимизация водно-физических свойств песчаных литоземов природно-техногенного происхождения

Ф. М. Бровко, О. Ф. Бровко, С. П. Танчик, В. Ю. Юхновський

Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України, г. Київ, Україна, e-mail: fmbrovko@ukr.net

Цель. Установить изменения водно-физических свойств песчаных литоземов при влиянии различного содержания лессовидных суглинков, гумусированной массы дерново-подзолистых супечных и серых лесных суглинков, а также показать их влияние на накопление фитомассы однолетними саженцами сосны обыкновенной и сеянцами дуба обыкновенного.

Методика. Показатели плотности, пористости, а также абсолютной и относительной влажности песчаных литоземов и их смесей с различным содержанием су- глинков и гумусированной массы выполняли под влиянием различного содержания песчаных литоземов и их смесей с различным содержанием саженцев сосны обыкновенной и сеянцев дуба обыкновенного.

Результаты. Установлено, что с увеличением в песчаных литоземах содержания лессовидных суглинков и гумусированной массы дерново-подзолистых супечных почв и состояниях в песчаных литоземах, их смесей с различным содержанием саженцев и сеянцев дуба обыкновенного участие лисьих в общем фитомассе саженцев сосны обыкновенной увеличивается на 2–8 %, а корней уменьшается на 2–18 %, однолетние саженцы сосны накапливали наибольшую массу (2539 мг) на смеси из 20 % содержанием гумусированной массы дерново-подзолистых супечных, 20 % лессовидных суглинков и 80 % песка, а также 80 % гумусированной массы и 20 % суглинков.

Научная новизна. Показано, что 20–80 % домик до писков лессовидных суглинков и гумусированной массы дерново-подзолистых супечных грунтов истотно збільшує їх шаруватість, що призводить до підвищення водно-фізичних властивостей. Встановлено, що зі зростанням у піщаних літоземах умісту лесоподібних суглинків і гумусованої маси дерново-подзолистих супіщаних грунтів із 20 до 80 % абсолютно вологості сумішей зростає на 75,0‒870,0 %, а показники відносної вологості на 5,1‒70,0 %, що підтверджує, що збільшення впливу пісків на нагромадження фітомаси у однорічних саджанців сосни звичайної та сіянців дуба звичайного.