Alien and aboriginal flora of the Amur section of the Trans-Siberian Railway and its relationships with the characteristics of natural biomes

Olga V. Kotenko¹*, Jan Pergl², Valeriy K. Tokhtar³, Elena S. Danilova⁴ & Yulia K. Vinogradova⁵

ABSTRACT

An inventory of alien and native species of vascular plants was taken along the Trans-Siberian Railway, from the settlement of Yerofey Pavlovich to Kündur-Khabarovskiy railway station, with a total length of 1043 km (11% of the TSR) explored. The study encompassed sixteen railway stations located in two biomes, including Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga with variants southern taiga and subtaiga, and Zeya-Bureya Memoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe ones. The highest similarity was displayed by south taiga and subtaiga variants of the Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga biome, with Sørensen's coefficient equaling to $K_s = 46\%$ on embankment slopes and $K_s = 45\%$ for rail bed, while a low measure of similarity was detected in the railway right of way ($K_s = 24\%$). The number of railway flora species displays a strong positive correlation with average annual temperature and average annual precipitation within the biome, and a strong negative correlation with the total number of vascular plants recorded within the biome, as well as with the biome area.

Keywords: alien plant species, Amur region, flora, invasive alien plant species, natural biomes, the Russian Far East, the Trans-Siberian Railway

REЗЮМЕ

Котенко О.В., Пергл Я., Токтарь В.К., Данилова Е.С., Виноградова Ю.К.
Зонасных и аборигенных флоры Амурского участка Транссибирской железнодорожной магистрали и ее сопряженность с характеристиками естественных биомов. Проведена инвентаризация чужеродных и аборигенных видов сосудистых растений вдоль Транссибирской железнодорожной магистрали от станции Ерофей Павлович до станции Кундур-Хабаровский общей протяженностью 1043 км (11% Транссиба). Обследовано 16 железнодорожных станций, расположенных в двух естественных биомах: Амуро-Зейском бореальной тайге (с вариантами южная тайга и подтайга) и Зее-Буреинском неморальных широколиственных лесов лесостепей. Наиболее высокое сходство наблюдается между вариантами южной тайги и подтайги биома Амуро-Зейского бореальной тайги для откосов ($K_s = 46\%$) и железнодорожного полотна ($K_s = 45\%$), низкое сходство ($K_s = 24\%$) наблюдается для полосы отчуждения. Количество видов железнодорожной флоры имеет сильную положительную корреляцию со среднегодовой температурой и среднегодовым количеством осадков в пределах биома и сильную отрицательную корреляцию с общим количеством сосудистых растений, зарегистрированных в пределах биома, а также с площадью биома.

Ключевые слова: чужеродные виды растений, Амурская область, флора, инвазивные чужеродные виды растений, естественные биомы, российский Дальний Восток, Транссибирская железнодорожная магистраль

Railways are a specific type of technogenic plant habitats. They serve as migration paths for plants, contributing to alien species penetration and dissemination, and at the same time being the habitat of rare and protected plant populations.

There are close relationships between alien plant species dissemination and railway density (Benedetti & Morelli 2017). Invasive plant species occurring along railways can be the habitat of rare and protected plant populations.

Keywords: alien plant species, Amur region, flora, invasive alien plant species, natural biomes, the Russian Far East, the Trans-Siberian Railway

© The Author(s). 2022 Open Access (CC) BY-NC license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/
Within the latter, the type of cargo may also be considered as an influence factor. Climate change influences the number of alien species (Dainese et al. 2017), as well as the ability of alien species to be established in the future and shrinking of the area occupied by native species. The data available testify to the correlation of railway flora species diversity with climatic variables: average annual air temperature and average annual precipitation (Wrzesien & Denisow 2017).

The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railroad in the world. It runs across two subcontinents: Europe (from 0 to 1777th km) and Asia (from 1778th to 9289th km). As much as 19.1 % of the TSR runs across Europe, while its length in Asia amounts to 80.9 %. The total length of the TSR in the Far Eastern federal district is almost 4,000 km (43 %). Earlier, we took an inventory of alien and native vascular plant species in the Baikal section of the TSR, along the length from Taishet to Ulan-Ude (Galkina et al. 2021a) and in the Ussurian section, along the length from Tel'man to Vladivostok (Galkina et al. 2021b). In the Baikal section, 266 species were found: 36 woody ones, 169 perennial herbaceous species and 61 species representing annual and biennial herbaceous plants. The share of alien species amounted to 23 % (62 species), with 4 % being invasive species. Four species are included in the top-100 most aggressive invasive species of Russia (Dgebuadze et al. 2018). In the Ussurian section, we detected 210 plant species, of which 22 are woody ones, 117 are perennial herbaceous species, and 71 species are annual and biennial herbaceous ones. The share of species which are alien for the Far Eastern flora equals to 35 % (73 species). As much as 66 % of them (48 species) are invasive ones, with 11 species included in the list of most dangerous invasive species of Russia (Dgebuadze et al. 2018).

Prior to our research, no study of Amur section of the TSR within natural biomes had been undertaken. No data were available on the specific diversity of vascular plants in various habitats: along the rail bed, on embankment slopes and in infiltration trenches. At the same time, Amur section is among the longest parts of the TSR, equaling to 1043 km, or 11 % of the total length. It was constructed in 1907–1916, when Amur railway was being laid from the town of Sretensk to the city of Khabarovsk (Kuzmin 2018). Today, this part of the TSR running across Amur Region includes 56 railway stations, 122 flag stations, 11 platforms, 3 pointman’s towers and 2 railway junctions.

Amur section of the TSR begins in the urban settlement of Yerofey Pavlovich (with the population of 4,368 people) and runs past the following localities: the town of Skovorodino (with the area of 22 km² and population of 8,745 people), the urban settlement of Magdagachi (population number equaling to 9,804), the urban settlement of Ushumun (1,859 people), the town of Shimansk (total area of 50 km² and population number equaling to 18,513), the town of Svobodny (225 km² in area and 52,918 residents), the urban settlement of Seryshevo (population number 9,575), the town of Belogorsk (total area of 117.6 km² and population number of 66,183), the urban settlement of Yekaterinoslavka (9,562 residents), the town of Zavitinsk (11.5 km² in area and population of 9,957), the urban settlement of Bureya (population of 3,942), and the urban settlement of Arkhara (14.4 km² in area and 8,437 residents) (TRANSSIB.RU 2022).

Local floras of the TSR in Amur region were explored incidentally, in the course of other studies. There is a cadastre of native and alien plant species for Amur Region (Starchenko 2008, Aistova 2009). It is necessary to explore the Amur section of the TSR within natural biomes, in order to assess the degree of impact produced by natural ecosystems on its local floras.

Our research aims at identifying alien and native plants species diversity in railway stations within Amur section of the TSR, as well as at analyzing the role of natural and climatic factors contributing to the dissemination of alien species and comparing railway floras of Amur, Baikal and Ussurian sections of the TSR.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

In 2020 and 2021, we conducted field studies with a view to identifying alien and native species composition of TSR stations, from the railway station of Yerofey Pavlovich to that of Kundur-Khabarovskiy (Fig. 1). Thus, the length explored amounted to 1,043 km (11 % of the total TSR length).

We studied parts of rail bed, embankment slopes and infiltration trenches at 16 railway stations (Table 1) and provided geobotanical relevés of 56 sample plots.

We recorded the vascular species composition of each sample plot, and determined the projective cover of woody, perennial, and annual and biennial plants, their average height, phenophase, the type of natural phytocenosis which is adjacent to the railway, as well as landscape specifics and precipitation character. Geobotanical relevés were prepared at the railway stations or at some distance there from.

Amur Region which is crossed by the TSR is located in two natural biomes: Amur-Zeya boreal taiga (AZBT) with variants southern taiga and subtaiga and Zeya-Bureya nemoral broadleafed forests and forest-steppe (ZBNF) one (Fig. 1). The climatic and floristic characteristics of natural biomes are shown, based on the "Biomes of Russia" map (Ogureeva et al. 2018).

Latin names of the plants are provided in compliance with the World Flora Online database (http://www.worldfloraonline.org/). For determining whether vascular plants represent native or alien species, we were guided by the monograph "Flora of the Amur region and its protection" (Starchenko 2008). Invasive species are provided in compliance with the Black book of flora in the Far Eastern Federal District (Vinogradova et al. 2021). We used Sørensen's coefficient to assess the degree of similarity between vascular plant species composition in various biomes within the TSR sections. Version 4.08 of PAST software was applied for statistical processing of the data obtained.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The inventory revealed 243 vascular plant species, including 27 woody species, 138 perennial herbaceous plant species, and 78 annual and biennial ones (Table 2). A significant number of them occur in all the three ecotopes: along the rail bed, on embankment slopes and in infiltration trenches,
which is why the sum of the digits in the "Total of vascular plants" line (Table 2) and in the lines "Total of woody plants", "Total of perennial herbaceous plants" and "Total of annual and biennial herbaceous plants" (Table 2) for each biome exceeds the number of species found in one or another section under study. As much as 20% of the total number of species revealed occur in all the three TSR sections explored, that is, both in Amur and Baikal sections (marked as * in Table 2) and in the Ussurian section (marked as **).

In the Amur Region, the TSR runs through two natural biomes located in the taiga zone, the zone of coniferous and deciduous forests and the forest-steppe zone, respectively. As we move eastward, average annual air temperature tends to be higher (from -4.0°C in the west to -0.6°C in the east). Average annual precipitation also increases in areas farther to the east (from 437 to 623 mm). As for the total number of vascular plants in the biomes, it decreases farther to the east (Ogureeva 2018), with 1260 species recorded in the variant south taiga of the AZBT biome, 1170 ones in the variant subtaiga of the same biome and 1075 species in ZBNF biome. The number of vascular plants per 100 km² is higher in the variants south taiga and subtaiga of the AZBT biomes (500–600), while in the ZBNF biome it amounts to 400–550 species.

The highest number of species (172) was recorded on railways in the ZBNF biome, the number for the subtaiga variant of the AZBT is a little lower (115), while the inventory of the south taiga of the AZBT biome is almost twice as little as the former (99). We arranged biomes in terms of the total number of vascular plants recorded therein, as follows: south taiga variant of the AZBT biome (99) → subtaiga variant of the AZBT biome (115) → ZBNF biome (172).

![Figure 1 Study area. The Amur sector of the Trans-Siberian Railway (black line) with the railway stations, where data were collected. Selected stations are provided with climadiagrams, generated with Meteoblue resource (https://www.meteoblue.com/). Colors shade the biomes delineated by Ogureeva (2018): 22 Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga; 26 – Amur-Ussuri Hemiboreal Broad-Leaved-Coniferous and Small-Leave Forests (Subtaiga); 31 – Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe; 51 – Northeastern Transbaikalian Taiga; 53 – Aldan-Maya Taiga; 54 – Yankan-Dahagdy Taiga; 55 – Southern Okhotsk Taiga; 63 – Sakhalin-Sikhote-Alin Nemoral Coniferous-Deciduous and Deciduous Forests](image)
This series is opposite to the distribution pattern of the total number of vascular plants for the biomes under study. Forty species occur in all the three biomes, including 26 native ones and 14 alien ones, 12 of the latter being invasive species.

Further to the east, species become more abundant in railway infiltration trenches in all the three biomes, which falls in line with the pattern of an eastward increase in average annual temperature and precipitation. Rail bed and embankment slopes display another vascular plants’ distribution pattern. The maximum number of species on the rail bed and embankment slopes was recorded in the ZBNF biome, which is the southern-most of the three (99 and 127 species, respectively). The variant subtaiga of the AZBT biome contains the minimum number, amounting to 42 species on rail bed and 71 on embankment slopes. In the variant south taiga of the AZBT biome, 43 species were recorded on the rail bed and 76 on embankment slopes.

Equal numbers of woody species were recorded in the variant subtaiga of the AZBT and ZBNF biomes (13 species in each one). The highest number of perennial herbaceous plants was found in the ZBNF biome (90 species), while that in the variant subtaiga of the AZBT biome amounted to 71 and in the south taiga of the same biome – to 62 species. The maximum number of annual and biennial herbaceous plants was recorded in the ZBNF biome (69 species), while in the variant south taiga of the AZBT biome it was lowest (25 species). In the variant south taiga of the AZBT biome, 43 species were recorded on the rail bed and 76 on embankment slopes.

Equal numbers of woody species were recorded in the variant subtaiga of the AZBT and ZBNF biomes (13 species in each one). The highest number of perennial herbaceous plants was found in the ZBNF biome (90 species), while that in the variant subtaiga of the AZBT biome amounted to 71 and in the south taiga of the same biome – to 62 species. The maximum number of annual and biennial herbaceous plants was recorded in the ZBNF biome (69 species), while in the variant south taiga of the AZBT biome it was lowest (25 species). In the variant subtaiga of the tatter biome, we found 31 annual and biennial herbaceous plants species.

The largest share of alien species, inclusive of invasive ones, is represented by annual and biennial herbaceous plants, amounting to 66 species (27%). In the group of perennial herbaceous plants, the number of alien species equals to 49 (20%). The share of alien species among woody plants is lowest – 1% (3 species).

Sørensen’s coefficient (Table 3) revealed the highest similarity bet-

### Table 2 Plant species occurring in various ecotopes of the Amur section of the TSR within natural biomes

| BIOME                   | Flora fraction |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga (AZBT) |                |
| Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe (ZBNF) |                |

| Habitat type                      | Flora fraction | Plant species occurring in various ecotopes of the Amur section of the TSR within natural biomes |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plant species                     | Perennial herbaceous plants | Woody plants |
|                                  |                              | Acer negundo L.*** |
|                                  |                              | Betula platyphylla Sukacz. |
|                                  |                              | Crataegus duchesnei Koehne et Schneid. |
|                                  |                              | Fraxinus rhynchotes (L.) A. Nelson* |
|                                  |                              | Larix gmelini (Rupr.) Rupr. |
|                                  |                              | Ledezeya bicolor Turcz.* |
|                                  |                              | L. davurica (Laxm.) Schindl. |
|                                  |                              | L. juncia (L.) Pers. |
|                                  |                              | Milium baccatum (L.) Borkh.* |
|                                  |                              | Pinus sylvestris L.* |
|                                  |                              | Populus alba L. |
|                                  |                              | P. terebroliata Fisch.* |
|                                  |                              | P. tremula L.** |
|                                  |                              | Prunus padus L. |
|                                  |                              | Rosa acicularis L. |
|                                  |                              | Ulmus davidiana var. japonica (Rehder.) Sarg. |

| Southern taiga, 14 relevés         | Subtaiga, 11 relevés | 31 relevés |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Column number                      | RB ES IT RB ES IT   |            |
| GBES IT                            | GBES IT              | GBES IT    |

### Table 3

| Column number | Plant species |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1             | Acer negundo L.*** |
| 2             | Betula platyphylla Sukacz. |
| 3             | Crataegus duchesnei Koehne et Schneid. |
| 4             | Fraxinus rhynchotes (L.) A. Nelson* |
| 5             | Larix gmelini (Rupr.) Rupr. |
| 6             | Ledezeya bicolor Turcz.* |
| 7             | L. davurica (Laxm.) Schindl. |
| 8             | L. juncia (L.) Pers. |
| 9             | Milium baccatum (L.) Borkh.* |
| 10            | Pinus sylvestris L.* |
|               | Rosa acicularis L. |
|               | Ulmus davidiana var. japonica (Rehder.) Sarg. |
Table 2 Continued.

| Column number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
|            | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Kotenko et al. 2022. Botanica Pacifica. A journal of plant science and conservation. 2022. 11(1): 58–66.

The table continues with various plant species listed under each column number. The species names are followed by symbols indicating their presence or absence in each column.

The text mentions a correlation between the number of species and the similarity between local floras in different biomes. The correlation is stronger in the Amur section of the TSR and climatic and floristic characteristics of the biomes (Table 4).

Pearson correlation coefficient revealed a strong positive correlation between average annual temperature and average annual precipitation, whereas the biome area and the total number of "railway flora" species (as well as with separate groups thereof) are shown to have a negative correlation with the total number of vascular plants in the biome and the number of "railway flora" species (Table 5).

Of the 243 species recorded in the Amur section of the TSR, 32 % (77 species) represent alien ones, and 18 % (44 species) are invasive ones. Eight taxa are included in the top-100 most aggressive invasive species of Russia, namely: *Acer negundo* L., *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *Bidens frondosa* L., *Eryngium canadense* (L.) Cronq., *Hordium jubatum* L., *Impatiens glandulifera* Royle, *Onopordum acanthium* L. (Dgebudazde et al. 2018).
The above species occur most frequently on the rail bed, or in infiltration trenches, which is more seldom. Three of them (A. artemisiifolia, E. camadensis, H. jubatum) were recorded in two biomes, and five species (A. negundo, A. retroflecta, B. frondosa, I. glandulifera, O. biennis) – were found in one biome only (see Table 6). The number of most aggressive invasive species in the Amur section is twice as high as that in the Baikal section (4 species). However, it is lower than in the Ussurian section of the TSR (11 species). Comparing the number of aggressive invasive species in the biomes, we have obtained the following ascending sequence: south taiga variant of the AZBT biome (1) → subtaiga variant of the AZBT biome (2) → ZBNF biome (8).

As we move to the west, we see a decrease in the number of “railway flora” species, including alien and invasive ones, while the total number of vascular plants in the biome increases (Fig. 2).

CONCLUSION

Our research of the flora in the Amur section of the TSR enabled us to find 243 vascular plant species, including 27 woody ones, 138 perennial herbaceous species, and 78 species representing annual and perennial herbaceous plants.
Table 3. Sørensen’s similarity coefficient (%) for various habitats associated with different biomes along the TSR.

| Biome: variant | Rail bed | Embankment slopes | Infiltration trenches |
|----------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga: variant southern taiga / Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga: variant subtaiga | 45 | 46 | 24 |
| Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga: variant southern taiga / Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe | 43 | 45 | 27 |
| Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga: variant southern taiga / Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe | 38 | 43 | 13 |

Table 4. Physico-climatic and floristic characteristics of the biomes crossed by the Amur section of the TSR.

| Biome | Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga | Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Variant | south taiga | subtaiga | — | — |
| Area, thousand km² | 93.7 | 37.5 | 35.6 |
| Physical-and-climatic characteristics: | | | |
| average annual precipitation, mm | 421 | 540 | 641 |
| Floristic characteristics | | | |
| Total number of vascular plants in the biome | 1260 | 1170 | 1075 |
| Number of vascular plants per 100 km² | 500–600 | 500–600 | 400–550 |
| Total number of vascular plants recorded along the TSR including: | | | |
| woody plants | 99 | 115 | 172 |
| perennial herbaceous plants | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| annual and biennial plants | 62 | 71 | 90 |

Table 5. Correlation between biome characteristics and the population of various “railway flora” groups (Pearson correlation coefficient)

| Biome characteristics | Average annual temperature, °C | Average annual precipitation, mm | Total number of vascular plants in the biome | Total number of vascular plants per 100 km² | Biome area |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Total number of vascular plants recorded in the Amur section of the TSR | 0.9948 | 0.9356 | -0.9559 | -0.9780 | -0.69067 |
| Number of woody plants | 0.5903 | 0.8886 | -0.8581 | -0.5001 | -0.99959 |
| Number of perennial herbaceous plants | 0.9775 | 0.9688 | -0.9824 | -0.9492 | -0.76603 |
| Number of annual and biennial herbaceous plants | 0.9998 | 0.9207 | -0.9279 | -0.9921 | -0.62758 |
| Number of native species | 0.9656 | 0.9801 | -0.9916 | -0.9320 | -0.79755 |
| Number of alien species | 0.9999 | 0.9841 | -0.9205 | -0.9943 | -0.61224 |
| Number of invasive species | 0.9996 | 0.8813 | -0.9092 | -0.9969 | -0.58991 |

Table 6. The occurrence rate of vascular plant species included into the top-100 most dangerous invasive species of Russia, at the TSR stations explored

| railway stations | Amur-Zeya Boreal Taiga | Zeya-Bureya Nemoral Broadleaved Forests and Forest-Steppe |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Acer negundo | + | — |
| Amaranthus retroflexus | + | + |
| Ambrosia artemisiifolia | + | + |
| Bidens frondosa | + | + |
| Erigeron canadensis | + | + |
| Hordeum jubatum | + | + |
| Impatiens glandulifera | + | + |
| Oenothera biennis | + | + |

Total plant species in stations: 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 5 4
Total plant species in the biome / variant: 1 2 8

The three biomes under study share 40 species, of which 26 are native ones and 14 represent alien species, 12 of the latter being invasive ones.

Flora of the Amur section of the TSR displays a strong relationship with the characteristics of natural biomes: a positive correlation was found with average annual temperature and average annual precipitation within the biome, and a strong negative correlation with the total number of vascular plants recorded within the biome, as well as with the biome area.

The share of species which are alien for the flora of the Amur region amounted to 32 % (77 species), 8 of which represent the top-100 most aggressive invasive species of Russia. The share of alien species was lowest among woody plants (1 %), and highest among annual and biennial plants (27 %).

Thus, we have found two major differences between the flora of the Amur section of the TSR and that of the Baikal and Ussurian sections: 1) a lack of correlation between the number of species
and average annual precipitation, and 2) a higher similarity between the biomes in terms of species diversity on the railbed and on embankment slopes.

Acknowledgements

The research was carried out under the State Assignment of the Botanical Garden-Institute of Far East branch of the RAS (122040800085-4) and Ttsitsin Main Botanical Garden RAS (19-119080590035-9), supported by RFBR grant No. 19-54-26010 and by the Czech Science Foundation, grant No. 20-10349]. The authors would like to express their gratitude to G.F. Darman, research fellow of the Amur branch of the Botanical Garden-Institute FEB RAS for her assistance in identifying individual taxa.

Literature Cited

Aistova, Е.В. 2009. Check-list of adventive flora of Amur Region. Turczaninowia 12(1–2):17–40 (in Russian with English summary). [Аистова Е.В. 2009. Конспект адвен­тивной флоры Амурской области // Түрцчаниновия. Т. 12, № 1–2. С. 17–40].

Benedetti, Y. & F. Morelli 2017. Spatial mismatch analysis among hotspots of alien plant species, road and railway networks in Germany and Austria. PLoS ONE 12(8):1–13.

Dainese, M., S. Aikio, P.E. Hulme, A. Bertolli, F. Prosser & L. Marini 2017. Human disturbance and upward expansion of plants in a warming climate. Nature Climate Change 7(8):577–580.

Denisow, B., M. Wrzesien, Z. Mamchur & M. Chuba 2017. Invasive flora within urban railway areas: a case study from Lublin (Poland) and Lviv (Ukraine). Acta Agrobotanica 70(4):1727.

Dgebuadze, Yu.Yu., V.G. Petrosyan & L.A. Khlyap 2018. The most dangerous invasive species of Russia (TOP–100). Toval­rishchestvo nauchnych izdaniy KMK, Moscow, 688 pp. (in Russian). [Джебуда́й Ю.Ю., Петросян В.Г., Хляп Л.А. 2018. Самые опасные инвазионные виды России (ТОП–100). Москва. Товарищество научных изданий КМК. 688 с.]

Galkina, M.A., S.S. Kalyuzhny, J. Pergl, V.K. Tokhtar & Yu.K. Vinogradova 2021a. Flora of the Trans-Siberian Railway and its relationship with the characteristics of natural biomes in the territory of Baikal Siberia. Vestnik TrGU. Ser. Biologiya i ekologiya 61(1):82–101 (in Russian with English summary). [Галкина М.А., Калу́зьхнен С.С., Пержль Й., Токтар В.К., Виноградова Ю.К. 2021а. Флора Транссибирской железной дороги и ее сопряженность с характеристиками естественных биомов на территории Байкальской Сибири. // Вестник ТГУ. Сер. Биология и экология. Т. 61, № 1. С. 82–101].

Galkina, M.A., V.N. Zelenkova, A.Yu. Kurskoy, V.K. Tokhtar, J. Pergl & Yu.K. Vinogradova 2021b. Flora of the Ussurian section of the Trans-Siberian Railway and its correlation with the characteristics of natural biomes. Vestnik TrGU. Ser. Biologiya i ekologiya 63(3):70–91 (in Russian with English summary). [Галкина М.А., Зе­ленкова В.Н., Курсковой А.Ю., Токтар В.К., Пергл Й., Виноградова Ю.К. 2021б. Флора Уссурийского участ­ка Транссибирской железной дороги и ее сопряженность с характеристиками естественных биомов // Вестник ТГУ. Сер. Биология и экология. Т. 63, № 3. С. 70–91].

Jasprica, N., M. Milovic, K. Dolina & A. Lasic 2017. Analyses of the flora of railway stations in the Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean areas of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Natura Croatia 26(2):271–303.

Jehlík, V., M. Zalíberová & J. Majekova 2017. The influence of the Eastern migration route on the Slovak flora a comparison after 40 years. Turczaninowia 37:313–332.

Kuzmin, V. 2018. The long way of the Amur railway. Habinfo – Internet journal of City Khabarovsk. Available from: https://habinfo.ru/stroitelsstvo-amurskoj-zheleznoj-dorogi/. Last accessed 27.01.2022.

Majekova, J., M. Zalíberová, E.J. Andrik, V.V. Protopopova, M.V. Shvet, & P. Iehardt 2021. A comparison of the flora of the Chop (Ukraine) and Čierna nad Tisou (Slovakia). Biologia 76(7):1969–1989.

Mararakanye, N., M.N. Magoro, N.M. Nomakhazi, C.R. Mat­tome & R.N. Sthembele 2017. Railway side mapping of alien plant distributions in Mpumalanga, South Africa. Bothalia 47(1):1–11.

Meteoblue. 2022. Electronic resource available at https://www.meteoblue.com/. Last accessed 16.05.2022.

Ogureeva, G.N. (ed.) 2018. The “Biomes of Russia” map as part of the nature map series for high education series of nature maps for higher education. Moscow 1:7500000. 2nd edition, revised / Moscow: Wild World Fund.

Pourrezaei, J., S.J. Khajeddin, H.R. Karimzadeh, M.R. Vahabi, V.A. Mozaffarian & M.T. Esfahani 2017. Phyto­geographical distribution of roadside flora along the plain to mountainous natural areas (Northern Khorasan Province, Iran). Flora 234:92–105.

Rashid, I., S.M. Haq, J.J. Lembrechts, A.A. Khuroo, A. Pauchard & J.S. Dukes 2021. Railways redistribute plant species in mountain landscapes. Journal of Applied Ecology 58(9):1967–1980.

Rendeková, A., K. Micieta, Z. Randáiková, D. Ballová, M. Eliašová & J. Mískovic 2020. Flora of the tram tracks of Bratislava. Urban Ecosystems 23(4):875–891.

Senator, S.A., N.A. Nikitin, S.V. Saksonov & N.S. Rakov 2012. Factors determining the formation of flora of the railways. Izvestiya Samarskogo nauchnogo tsentra RAN 14(1):261–266 (in Russian with English summary). [Сенатор С.А., Никитин Н.А., Саксонов С.В., Раков Н.С. 2012. Факторы, определяющие формирование флоры железных дорог // Известия Самарского научного центра РАН. Т. 14, № 1. С. 261–266].

Stajerova, K., P. Smilauer, J. Bruna & P. Pylec 2017. Distribution of invasive plants in urban environment is strongly spatially structured. Landscape Ecology 32(3):681–692.

Starchenko, V.M. 2008. Flora of the Amur region and its protection: the Russian Far East. Nauka, Moscow, 228 pp. (in Russian). [Старченко В.М. 2008. Флора Амурской об­ласти и вопросы ее охраны: Дальний Восток России. Москва. Наука. 228 с.]

Szillasi, P., A. Sóóky, Z. Bátori, A.A. Hábencezys, K. Frei, C. Tölgyesi, B. van Leeuwen, Z. Tobak & N. Csikós 2021. Flora of the Amur section of the Trans-Siberian Railway and its networks may provide pathways for biological invasion: a country scale analysis. Plant 10:2670.

Tokhtar, V.K., Yu.K. Vinogradova, V.N. Zelenkova & A.Yu. Kurskoy 2020. Can invasive plant species "differentiate" colonized ecotopes? Eurasian Journal of Biosciences 14(1):2285–2292.

TRANSSIB.RU – The Far East. Available from: https://transsib.ru/city-dvost.htm/ . Last accessed 27.01.2022.

Vinogradova, Yu.K., L.A. Antonova, E.V. Kudryavtseva, E.V. Lesik (Aistova), E.A. Marchuk, E.G. Nikolín, S.V. Prokopen-
Kotenko et al.

ko, T.A. Rubtsova, M.G. Khoreva, O.A. Chernyagina, E.A. Chubar, V.V. Sheiko & P.V. Krestov 2021. The Black book of flora of the Far East: Invasive plant species in the ecosystems of the Far Eastern Federal District. Tovarishchestvo nauchnykh izdaniy KMK, Moscow, 510 pp. (in Russian).

[Виноградова Ю.К., Антонова Л.А., Дарман Г.Ф., Девятова Е.А., Котенко О.В., Кудрявцева Е.П., Лесик (Аистова) Е.В., Марчук Е.А., Николин Е.Г., Про- kopenko С.В., Рубцова Т.А., Хорева М.Г., Чернягина О.А., Чубарь Е.А., Шейко В.В., Крестов П.В. 2021. Черная книга флоры Дальнего Востока: Инвазионные виды растений в экосистемах Дальневосточного Федерального Округа. Москва. Товарищество научных изданий КМК. 510 с.]

Vinogradova, Yu.K., E.V. Aistova, L.A. Antonova, O.A. Chernyagina, E.A. Chubar, G.F. Darman, E.A. Devyatova, M.G. Khoreva, O.V. Kotenko, E.A. Marchuk, E.G. Nikolin, S.V. Prokopenko, T.A. Rubtsova, V.V. Sheiko, E.P. Kudryavtseva & P.V. Krestov 2020. Invasive plants in flora of the Russian Far East: the checklist and comments. Botanica Pacifica 9(1):103–129.

Wagner, V., M. Večeřa, B. Jiménez-Alfaro, J. Pergl, J. Lenoir, J-Ch. Svenning, P. Pyšek, E. Agrillo, I. Biurrun, J.A. Campos, J. Ewald, F. Fernández-González, U. Jandt, V. Rašomavičius, U. Šilc, Z. Škvorc, K. Vassilev, Th. Wohlgemuth & M. Chytrý 2021. Alien plant invasion hotspots and invasion debt in European woodlands. Journal of Vegetation Science 32:e13014.

WFO. World Flora Online. Available from: https://www.worldfloraonline.org/. Last accessed 27.01.2022.

Wrzesien, M. & B. Denisow 2017. Factors responsible for the distribution of invasive plant species in the surroundings of railway areas. A case study from SE Poland. Biologia 72(11):1275–1284.