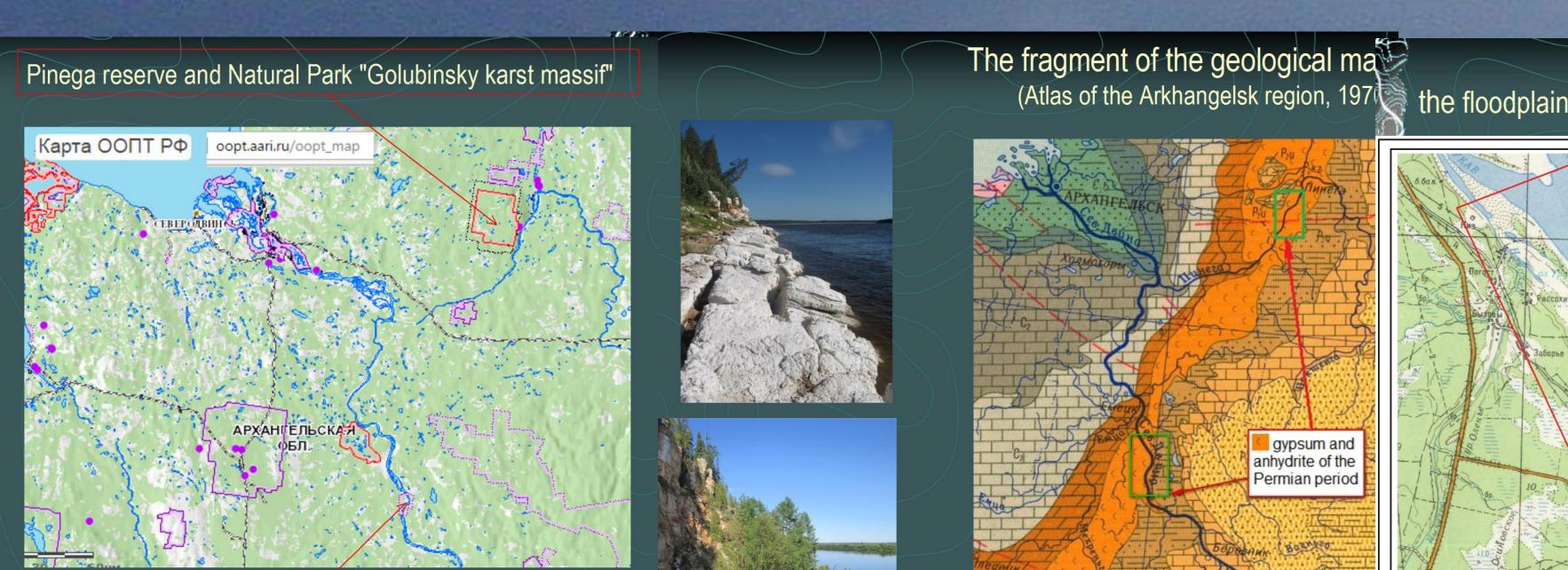


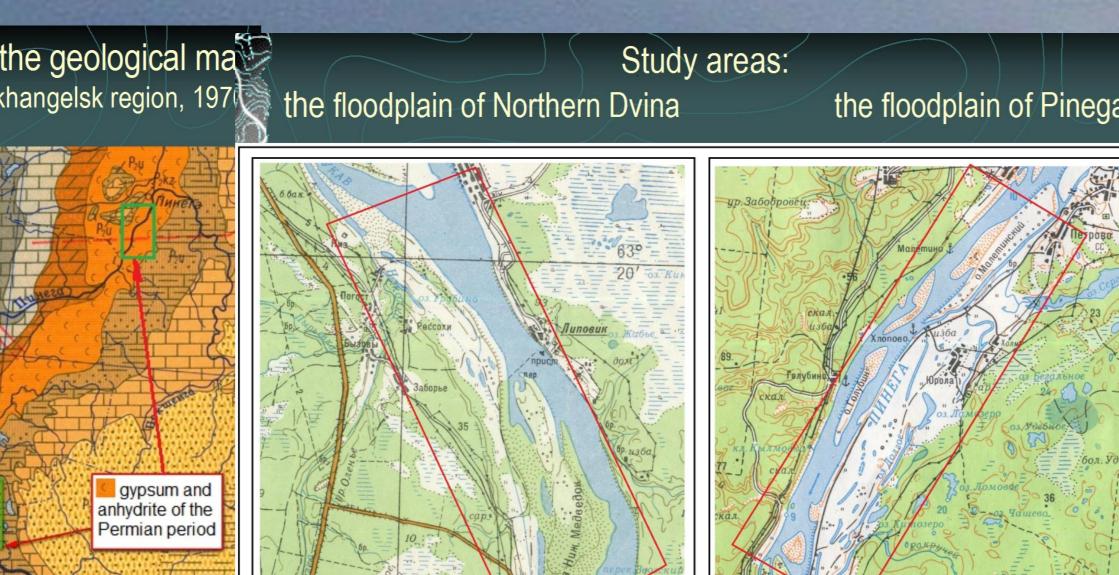


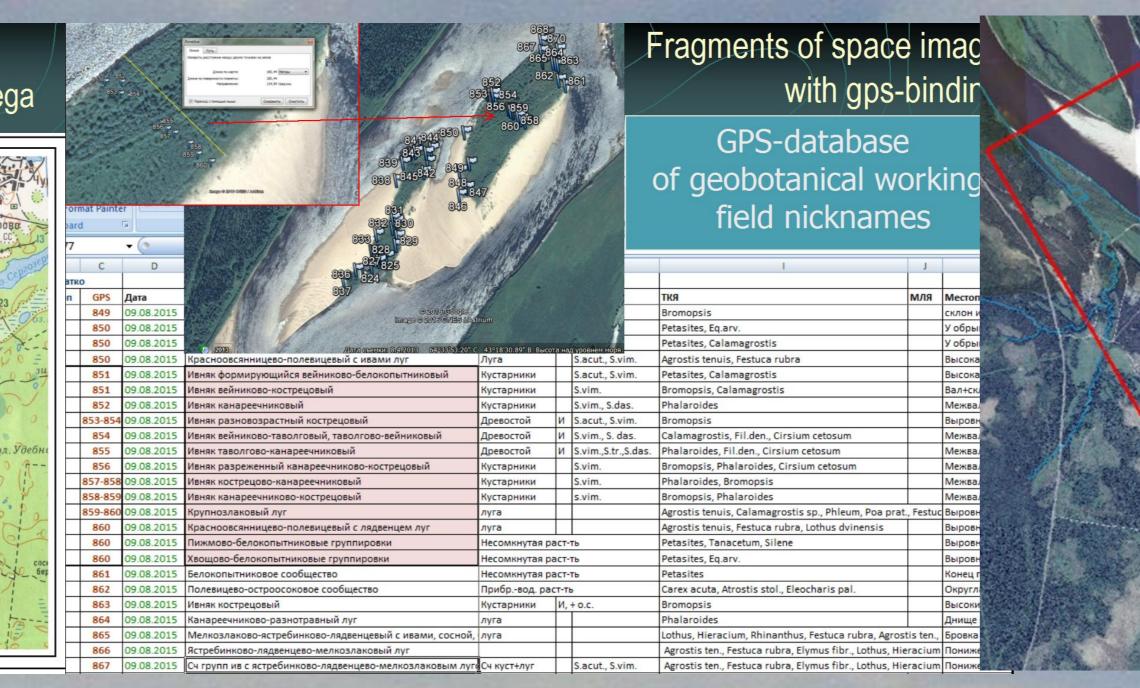
## FLOODPLAIN VEGETATION MAPPING OF NORTHERN DVINA AND PINEGA RIVERS, ARCHANGELSK REGION, RUSSIA

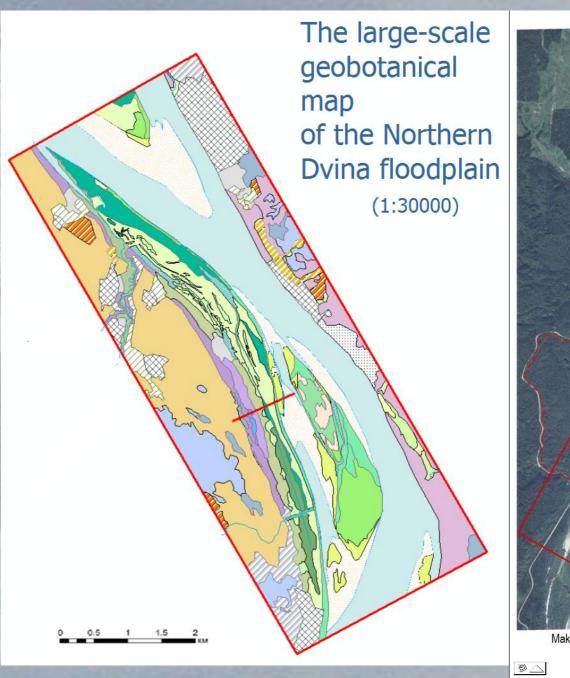


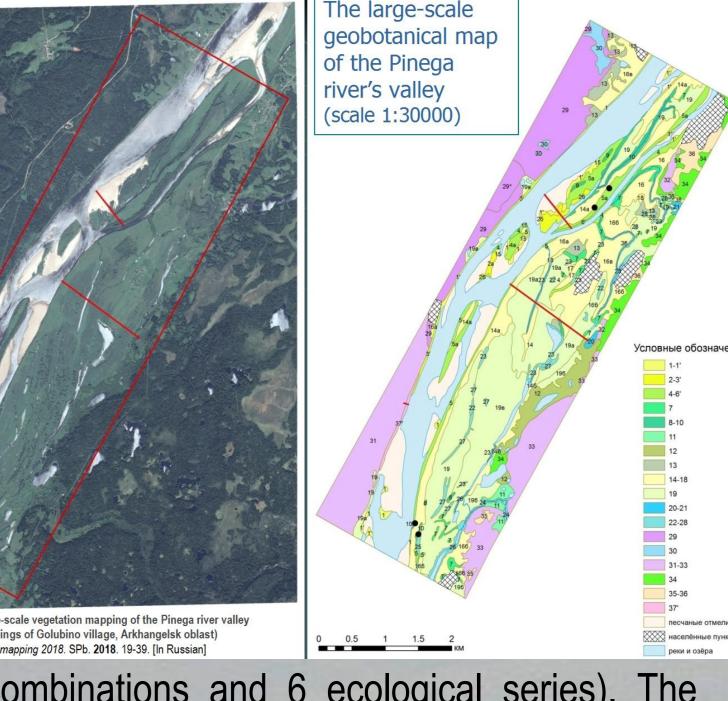












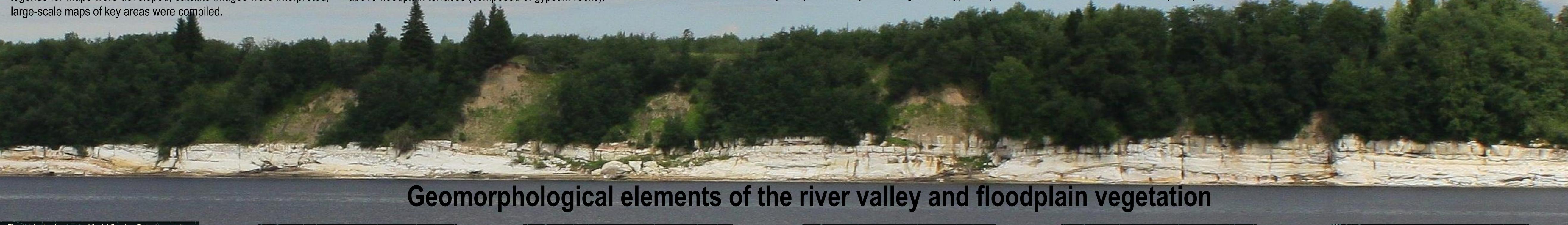
Geobotanical survey of floodplain natural complexes near gypsum outcrops in the Northern Dvina and Pinega river valleys was done in 2012-2017. Large-scale (1: 30 000) geobotanical maps of key polygons were composed. Remote and field studies of the spatial structure of vegetation cover were performed. Georeferenced geobotanical descriptions were made, together with landscapegeobotanical profiles, a typology of floodplain vegetation and legends for maps were developed, satellite images were interpreted,

Natural Park "Zvozsky

To demonstrate the structure of floodplain vegetation on the maps the following approach were used. The higher divisions of the legend were distinguish based on the differentiation of the territory into large geomorphological elements or types of landscapes of the river valley. These are the bottom and the sides of the valley. The bottom of the valley includes the following landforms: shoals, riverbed shafts, inter-shaft depressions, former riverbeds and lakes. The sides of the valley represent the slopes of the above-floodplain terraces (composed of gypsum rocks).

The middle links of the legend show intra-landscape differences (for example, "Vegetation" heterogeneous types (3 series, 14 combinations and 6 ecological series). The of floodplain ponds", "Vegetation of the valley sides"). Further, the vegetation is divide into forest, shrubby, meadow and riparian communities. The lower divisions of the legend are shown as homogeneous (one plant community within the selected contour) and heterogeneous (several plant communities) territorial vegetation units. Heterogeneous territorial vegetation units are series, combinations, and ecological series of plant communities. For example, the floodplain vegetation in the geobotanical map of Pinega river valley is represented by 17 homogeneous types of plant communities, and 23

identification of associations was based on after the search of the common the species and biomorphic composition of the dominants. The composition of the dominant species and indicator species typical for specific habitat conditions were taken into account. Typological vegetation units were selected on the basis on the composition of dominant species and groups of indicator species. The vegetation typology used in the map legend is based on the ecological and phytocenotic



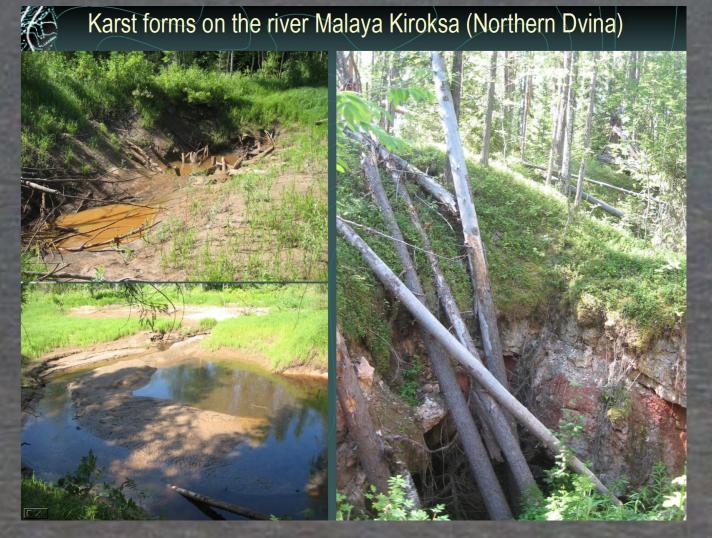








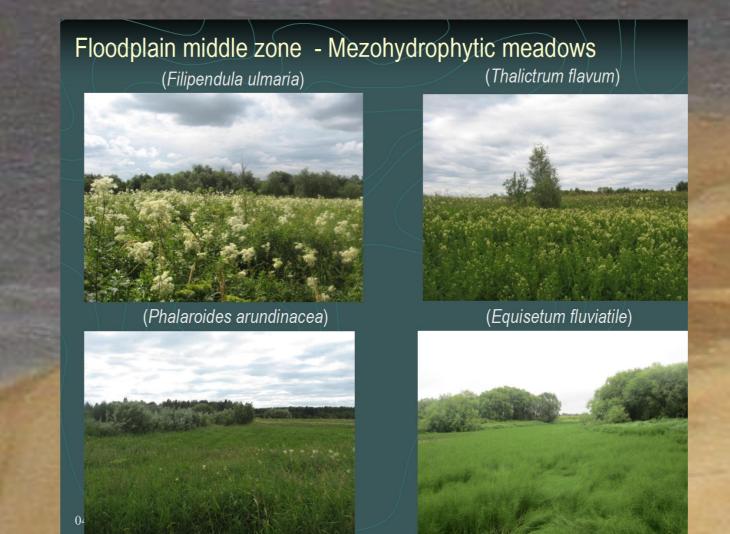


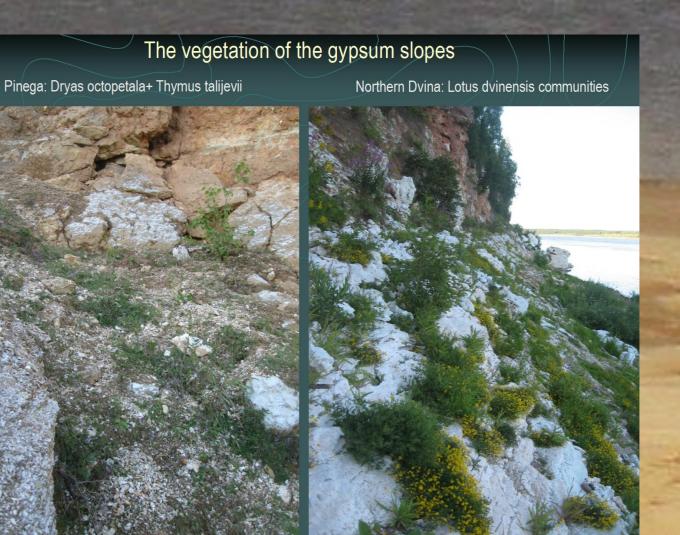












The work is conducted on the research project of the Komarov Botanical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences: № 121032500047-1 "Vegetation of European Russia and Northern Asia: diversity, dynamics, principles of organization" https://www.binran.ru/