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Soils of Urban, Industrial, Traffic, Mining and Military Areas

Abstract No.	A-010
Abstract Title	Urban Soils of Yamalo-Nenents Autonomous Region, North-West Part of Siberia, Russia
Abstract	**Introduction :** Soil formation in urbanized territories for northern polar territories of Rus investigated. Few data published previously regarding the soil morphology and exotoxicol for polar cities of European Russia and Yakutsk. Such a huge region as Yamalo-Nenents not been investigated in details in context of soil formation in urbanized areas. **Material & Methods :** Field surveys were conducted in Salekhard, Labytnangy, Novy Ure Urengoy, Nadym, Stary Nadym cities and in more than 15 settlements of Yamalo-Nene Soils were described, classified according Russian classification and WRB system and s further ecotoxicological analyses. The contents of principal organic and inorganic contam determined in soil fine earth. **Results :** Soils of the Salekhard and Labytnangy cities are presented mainly by the san profiles with features of podsolization and stagnification. This is connected to that fact landscapes watersheds of the Ob river were chosen for foundation of these settlement drained and more suitable for building activity. All urbanized areas of Salekhard agglom surrounded by clayely textured Cryosols and Gleysols, which are completely different Podzols of urbanized territories. The indexes of soil pollution are relatively low in the tops investigated. This could be caused by redistribution of the contaminant from the superfic more deep ones due to illuviation and cryogenic mass exchange. Urban soils of south Yamal region are identified Urbic Podzols and Agric Podzols , surrounded by natural, u mature Podzols. Sandy textured parent materials here are dominated both in urban tundra territories. **Conclusions :**So, maximal deepness of mechanical soil transformation in investigated soi as 60 cm in suburban's of Novy Urengoy, while the average thickness of antropogenical soil horizon in urbanized areas was 15 cm. This work was supported by grant of Saint State University "Urbanized ecosystems of the Russian Arctic: dynamics, state and development" and RFBR, project No 18-44-890003
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