

55.624.131.1

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( )  
1, 2, 2, 1

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5 .

CaCO<sub>3</sub>

( . . . 1).  
[12].

( . . . 2).

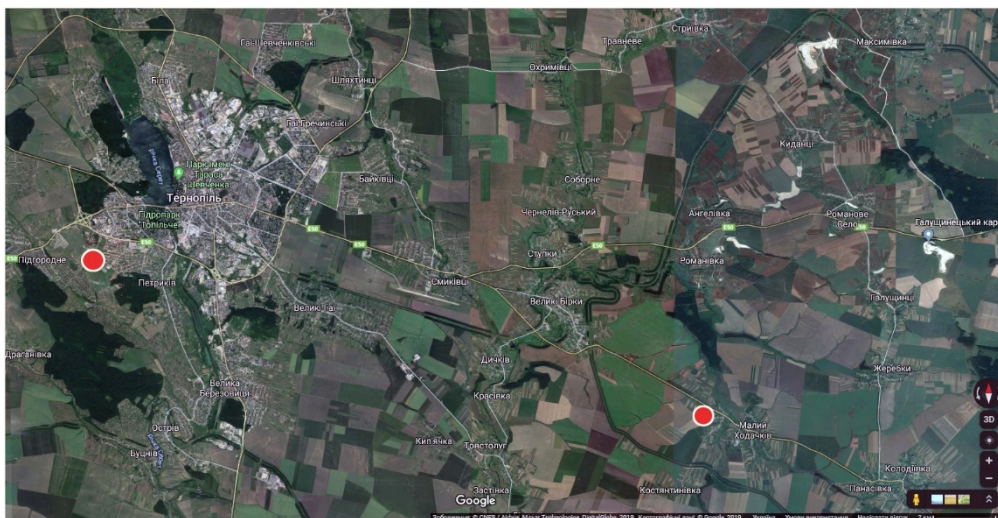


Fig. 1. Localization of Ternopil and Malyi Khodachkiv sections

	(1 <sup>1</sup> )	0-1,4 <sup>1</sup>
( )	0,5	0-0,5
( )	0,9	0,5-1,4
0,3		1
10		
0,6		
10-12		
2		

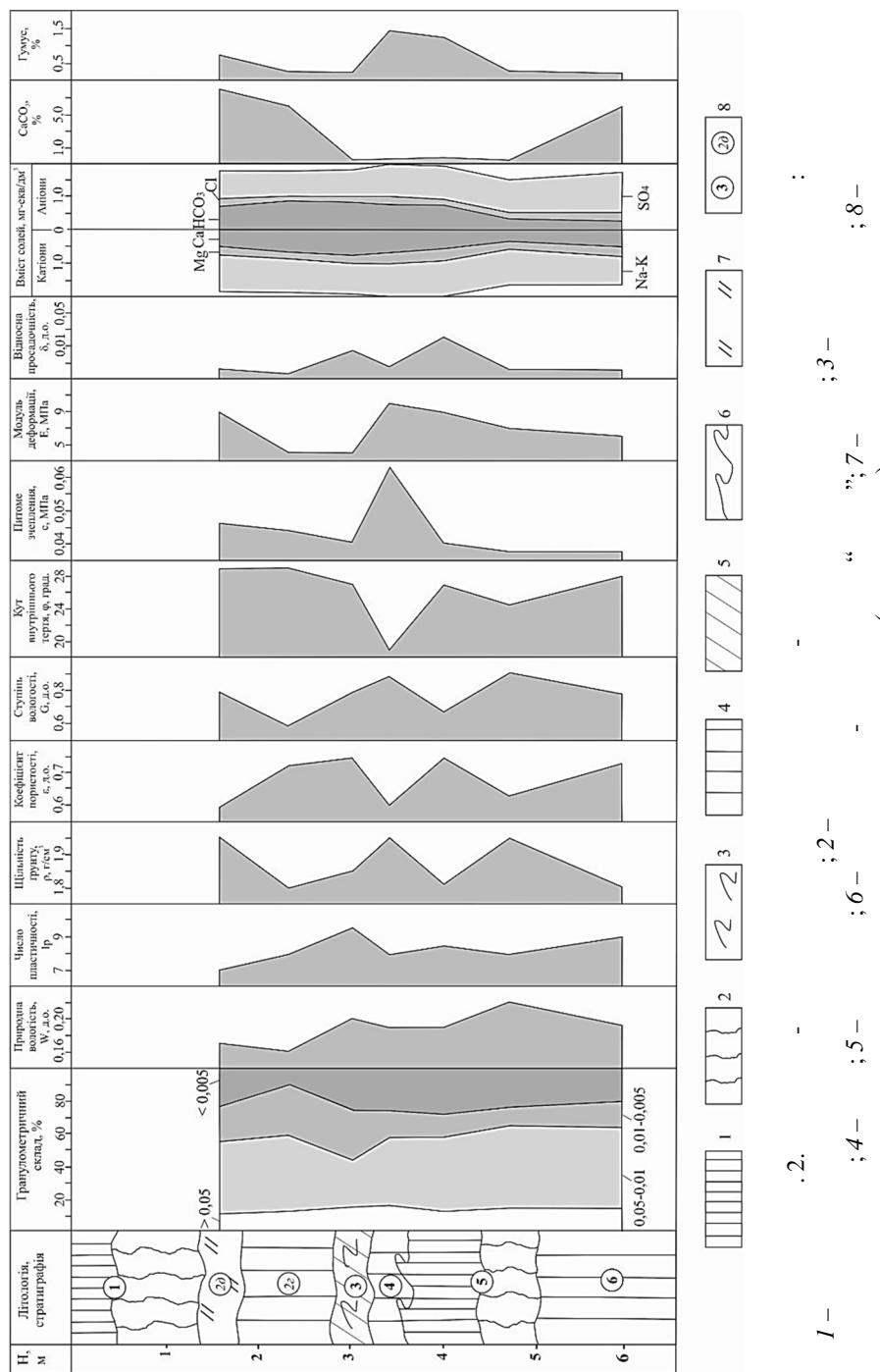


Fig. 2. Engineering-geological characteristics of the rocks of the loess-soil series of the key section Ternopil:  
 1 – horizons *H* of modern and fossil soils; 2 – horizons *I* of modern and fossil soils; 3 – palaeocryogenic plastic deformations;  
 4 – loesses; 5 – loams; 6 – fossil diluvial-solifluction features; 7 – gleyic horizon; 8 – number of stratigraphic horizon (sub-horizon)

		(2)	1,4–2,8
(	.		
)	.		
(2 )	.		- 1,4–1,9
	[2].		-
,	,	-	,
,	,		.
3–5	)	(	,
	1	2	.
	.	.	.
	.	.	.
10,0	.	1,0	.
.	.	,	.
	.		1,9–2,8
(2 )	,	-	,
-	,	-	,
.	.	.	.
.	.	10	,
.	.	.	-
,	,	.	-
,	(3)	.	- 2,8–3,2
,	-	,	,
5	.	.	,
.	.	.	.
.	.	(4)	3,2–3,6
-	,	,	.
.	.	.	-
,	" "	-	-
5	(	)	.
,	.	.	-
.	.	.	-
.	.	.	.
0,5	,	1,5–2,0	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	(5)	- 3,6–5,0
	(	),	(

	)	(	/)	.
	.	.	.	.
	( )	.	.	-
	,	0,2	.	-
	,	,	.	.
	-	.	.	-
	0,5	1,5-2,0	.	-
	,	,	.	-
	.	.	.	-
	”	0,1	.	-
	,	,	.	-
	”	0,2	1	.
	-	,	.	-
2	.	-	.	.
	( / )	0,1	.	-
	,	,	,	-
	,	.	.	-
	-	1,5	-	:
1,5-2,0	) 0,3	.	(	.
,	.	.	.	.
,	( )	.	.	-
	,	0,2	.	-
	,	,	.	-
	1	,	6	.
	(	.	)	.
	.	.	.	-
	.	.	.	.

”	0,7	-
,		,
,		-
,	5	-
,		,
,		1
,		(6)
		5,0–6,5
,		-
,		
,		
( )	0,4	-
,		,
,		-
( )	0,3	( 0,5 )
,		-
“	3,0	-
( )	0,8–1,0	-
,		-
,	( 0,5 , 1,0 )	-
,		,
,		,
( )	0,25	-
( 0,5 , 2,0 )		-
,		-
,		-
”	1,0	-
,	0,3	-
,		,
,		,

( / ) 0,25 , -  
 , - , , -  
 . ( ) -  
 , 0,3 ( ) -  
 , 2,0 , 10,0 -  
 , - ,  
 ” 0,4–0,5 - , -  
 , , -  
 , -  
 [13–15 ].  
 , -  
 ( . . 2). -  
 , -  
 12 14 %, (0,1–0,05 )  
 17 %.  
 30–45 %, (0,05–0,005 ) 50 %.  
 10 22 %, (<0,005 ). 25–29 %.  
 – 0,17 0,22.  
 , -  
 . -  
 7–8, – 9–10. 2 , -  
 . ( ) -  
 – (0,59) 1,80 1,96 / 3. (0,90). -  
 ( ) ,

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2







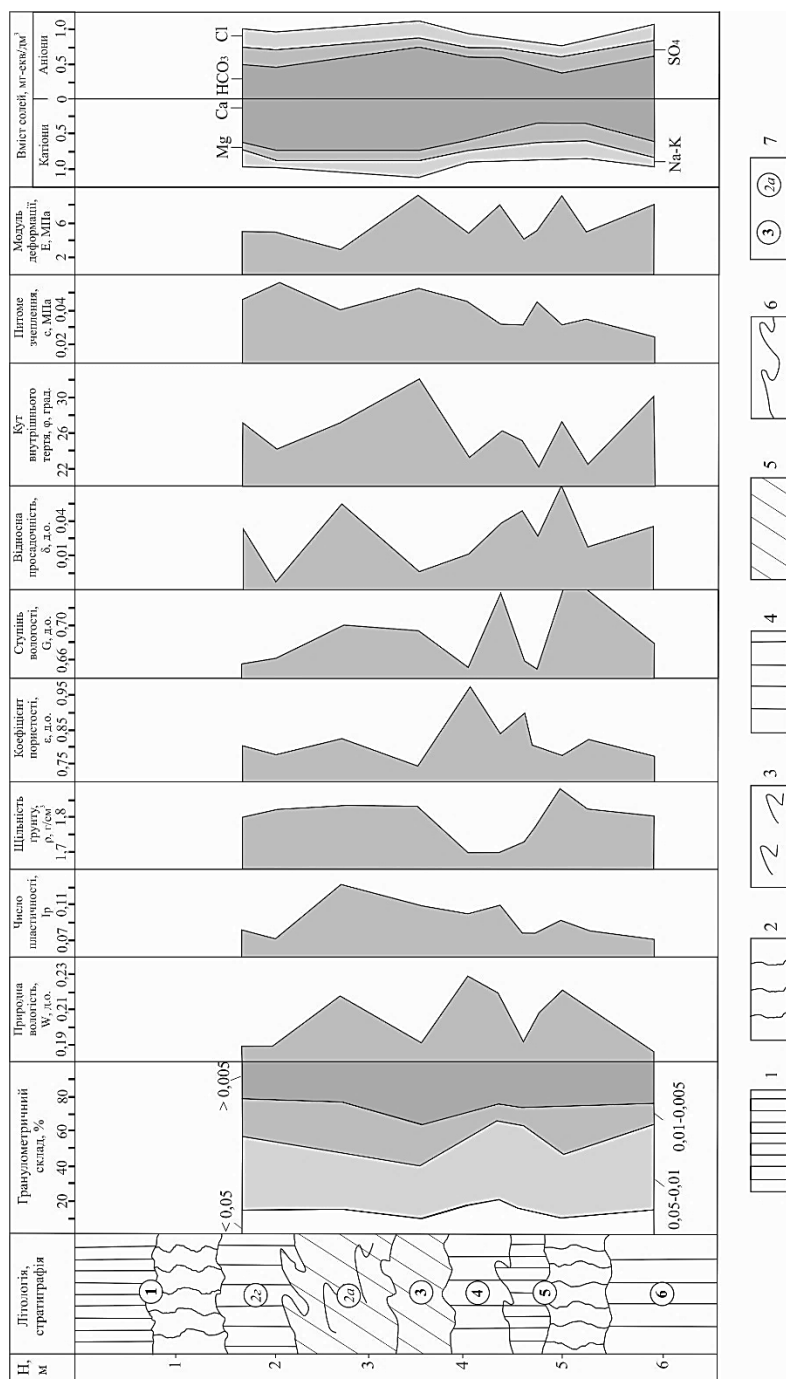


Рис. 3. Інженерно-геологічні властивості порід лесово-грунтової серії опорного розрізу Малий Ходачків:

I – горизонти H сучасних і викопних ґрунтів; 2 – горизонти I сучасних і викопних ґрунтів; 3 – палеокріогенні плікативні деформації; 4 – леси; 5 – суглинки; 6 – делювіально-солфлюкційні “триви”; 7 – номер стратиграфічного горизонту (підгоризонту)

Fig. 3. Engineering-geological characteristics of the rocks of the loess-soil series of the key section Malij Khodachkiv:

I – horizons H of modern and fossil soils; 2 – horizons I of modern and fossil soils; 3 – palaeocryogenic plastic deformations; 4 – loesses; 5 – loams; 6 – fossil diluvial-solifluction features; 7 – number of stratigraphic horizon (sub-horizon)

25 %  
 ( 0,02 ), ( 0,02 ; -  
 0,3 ), ( 0,01 ), - ( 0,02 ).  
 ( . . 4, a, b ) ( -  
 , 0,03 ; - , 0,01-0,03 ),  
 , , ). ( -  
 (0,2-1,0 ). : , -  
 (4). 3,9-4,5  
 - , , - “ ” ( 3 ) ( -  
 ).  
 (5) 4,5-5,5  
 ,  
 ( ) 0,4  
 - , , .  
 - , ,  
 ( ) .  
 , , .  
 - , , .  
 30 %  
 0,3 (0,01-0,02 ), (0,01  
 ), ( 0,02 ).  
 ( . . 4, d )  
 ,  
 - ( . . 4, )  
 ,  
 0,1 0,5 .

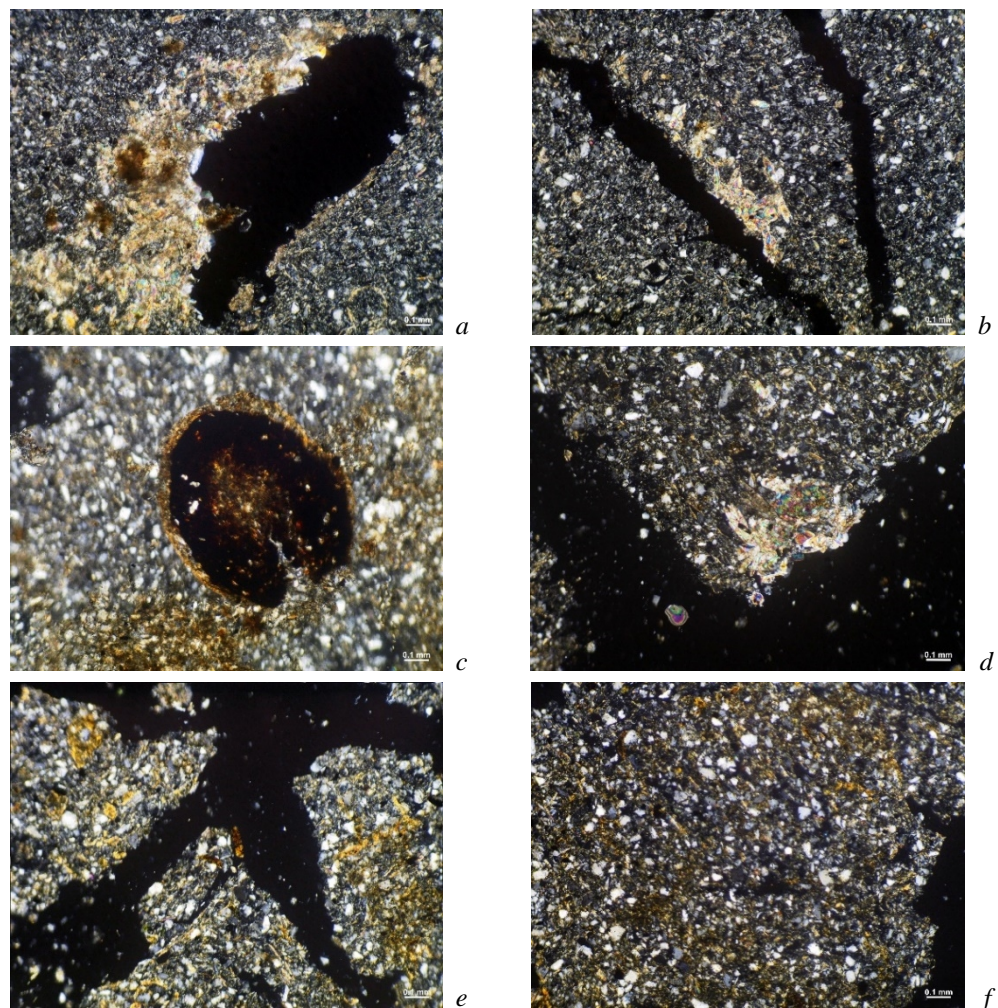


Fig. 4. Micromorphological structure of the Dubno palaeosol (a, b) and Horokhiv palaeosol complex (c-f) at the Malyi Khodachkiv key section; XPL,  $\times 85$ :  
 a, b – recrystallized calcite, which tends to cavities of different shapes; c – Fe-Mn microconcretion of nodule type (horizon H); d – recrystallized calcite at the edge of block structure (horizon H); e – large interblock cavities, scales shape of plasma clay orientation (horizon I); f – evidence of anisotropy in plasma (horizon I).

	( )	0,6	-
	,		-
	,		-
	,		-
( . . . 4, e).			-
	,		-
		30 % (0,01–0,03 ) ,	(0,01–0,02 ) ,
		0,05 0,2 ) ,	-
( (0,01 ) .		- . . . 4, e, f).	
(1–2 )	-		
0,2 .			
	(6).		- 5,5–6,5
	,	3,0	:
	. 3,		
		(2–0,05 )	
16,9 %.			(0,05–0,005 ) -
		(37,9 %),	-
	(50,8 %).		(<0,005 )
			23,1 28,7 %.
		0,19 0,23.	(0,19) (0,23)
		0,07 0,13.	(0,13)
		(0,10–0,11) –	-
			-
	(0,07–0,08)		-
1,70	1,87 / 3.		

0,748 0,964.

0,70. 0,64–0,66, -

0,1 1,8 %.

19 32°.

(21°)

(0,02–0,036 )

(0,046–0,056 )

1,159 - / <sup>3</sup>,

0,941

11 %, <sup>3</sup>, -

1,3 %, -

[3]. -

[6, 7], -

[5, 8–11]. -

[2], -

1. . . . . // -  
 , 1986. . 121–132.
2. . . . . // : -  
 , 1990. . 1. . 65–66.
3. „ . . V . . . . . / -  
 , 1985. . 111–120.
4. „ . . . . . //  
 1998. . 105–107.
5. „ . . . . . ( . . . . . ) // - . . . . .  
 . 2012. . 40. . 1. . 114–122. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/vgg.2012.40.2035>
6. „ . . . . . ( . . . . . ) // - . . . . .  
 . 2013. . 42. . 18–29. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/vgg.2013.42.1757>
7. „ . . . . . ( . . . . . ) // - . . . . .  
 . 2014. . 47. . 11–21. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/vgg.2014.47.813>
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 . 2013. . 41. . 12–23. DOI:  
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12.06.2018

#### ENGINEERING-GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SEDIMENTS OF THE LOESS-SOIL SERIES OF THE KEY SECTIONS TERNOPIL AND MALYI KHODACHKIV (PODOLIAN UPLAND)

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Pleistocene periglacial loess-soil series covers the watersheds, watershed slopes and high river terraces of the Volyn-Podolian Upland by the almost continuous mantle of different thickness.

Detailed description of two key sections of the loess-soil series of Podillia – Ternopil and Malyi Khodachkiv is given. Both sections are located on the territory of the Ternopil Plateau. The monoliths were taken with the purpose of studying the engineering-geological characteristics of the sediments only from the Upper Pleistocene part of the sections of about 5 m thickness.

The following engineering-geological characteristics are defined for the sediments of the described sections: grain size distribution, natural moisture content, plasticity index, soil density, porosity coefficient, subsidence, angle of internal friction, specific cohesion, deformation modulus, chemical composition of aqueous extract, humus content, CaCO<sub>3</sub> content, etc. Integrated analysis of the distribution of parameters of composition and properties of sediments of loess and palaeosol horizons is carried out. It demonstrates their significant difference between certain horizons caused by peculiarities of palaeogeographical conditions of their formation and diagenetic transformation. It is also revealed that the degree of contrast of parameters of composition and properties of loess and palaeosol horizons in Ternopil and Malyi Khodachkiv sections in comparison with key loess-soil sections of Volhynian Upland is much lower. Evidently, it may be due to the small thickness of stratigraphic horizons. It should be noted that palaeocryogenic processes, in particular, diluvial-solifluction deformations and frost wedging, had a

significant influence on the formation of engineering-geological properties of the sediments of these key sections. It is important that the engineering-geological properties of the loess-soil series were studied according to the same method in licensed engineering-geological laboratories. This gave us the possibility of correlating the properties of sediments not only in particular sections but also on the regional scale.

The conducted research has not only scientific but also important practical value as the loess-soil stratum everywhere is the object of human economic activity and the parent rock of modern soil, etc.

*Key words:* loess-soil series, loess, palaeosol, engineering-geological characteristic of sediments, key section, Podolian Upland.