## Contents

1 Introduction	1
2 Material and methods	3
2.1 Soil-ecological field studies on an afforested reclaimed area	3
2.1.1 Study area	3
<b>2.1.2</b> Study sites	4
2.1.3 Litter layer and soil properties	6
2.1.4 Soil microbial properties	8
2.1.5 Soil fauna	9
2.2 Microcosm experiments	10
2.2.1 Experimental design	10
<b>2.2.2</b> Substrate	13
2.2.3 Litter	14
2.2.4 Animal species	16
2.2.5 Litter disappearance	17
2.2.6 Weight measurements and mortality of fauna	17
2.3 Statistical analyses and data presentation	17
3 Results	19
3.1 Soil-ecological field studies on an afforested reclaimed area	19
3.1.1 Litter layer and soil properties	19
3.1.2 Soil microbial properties	31
3.1.3 Soil fauna	37
2.1.4 Correlations	46

3.2 Change of selected soil properties considering the litter layer and its macrofaunal
decomposition in microcosms49
3.2.1 Litter disappearance
3.2.2 Soil microbial properties
3.2.3 Soil chemical properties
3.2.4 Relationships between soil properties and litter disappearance
3.2.5 Survival and litter utilization by I. scandinavius and L. rubellus
4 Discussion 81
4.1 Effects of surface pattern on the development of afforested reclaimed areas
4.1.1 Effects of the surface structure in the course of succession
<b>4.1.2</b> Influence of shelter wood species with respect to the surface structure
4.1.3 Influence of the surface structure with respect to the substrate texture
4.1.4 Effects of different nontarget plants compared with the effects of oaks
4.1.5 Relationships between detritivorous soil fauna, soil microorganisms and soil physical and chemical properties
4.2 The influence of litter on functional effects of I. scandinavius and L. rubellus
4.2.1 Effects on the feeding behaviour
4.2.2 Feeding effects on soil microbial properties118
4.2.3 Feeding effects on soil chemical properties
4.2.4 Litter utilization by I. scandinavius and L. rubellus for their own benefit
<b>4.3</b> Conclusions
5 Summary - Zusammenfassung127
6 References
7 Appendix