Then all individuals were been sected on the aquariums, depending on the weight. Changes in average weight during the experiment are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. – The average weight of individuals during the experiment

Generation 1						Generation 2			
Age (days)	Aquarium No.					Age (days)	Aquarium No.		
	1–1	1–2	2–1	2–2	2–3		3–1	3–2	3–3
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals		
	7	6	6	5	5		5	5	6
	Average weight (mg)						Average weight (mg)		
158	58,6	160,6	215,5	71,4	44,3	154	251,3	198,6	157,2
178	126,6	260,3	321,1	129,04	83,7	180	426,6	371,7	305,8
212	233,6	438,7	593,4	298,36	319,5	223	1284,9	1043,9	641,8
238	398,8	627,3	1076,3	439,34	476,1	239		1480,3	918
281	1153,33	832,4	1345,1	858,6	1374				
297	1311	1756,3	1898	1025,25	1391,6				

The main factor influencing the growth and reproduction of marbled crayfish is the temperature. The nature of marbled crayfish temperature ranges is from 8 °C to 30 °C. In the laboratory conditions, the temperature varied from 15 °C to 30 °C. Typically marbled crayfish reproductive age beginning at 20–25 °C from 141–255 days of life.

Since the temperature in the laboratory varied all the time, and majority of the time barely reached 20 °C, so the first clutch in the individuals of the first generation aged were only at 297 day. The clutch of individuals of the second generation, from the aquarium 3–2, appeared at the age of 239 days. Usually in a laboratory conditions at a temperature below 15 °C marbled crayfish stops multiplying.

The data obtained can be used to further explore the characteristics of growth and reproduction of the marble cancer. And also for the development of methods of preventing the spread of invasive species in freshwater ecosystems

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The textiles industry has a large pollution problem worldwide. The main issue is water pollution. It is estimated that 17 to 20% of industrial water pollution comes from the textile industry itself. Most of environmental aspects are associated with water pollution.

According to definition of ISO 14001, environmental aspect – element of activity of enterprise, its production or service, which can have an impact on environment.

Most of environmental aspects of textile industry are related to dyeing and finishing of fabric. These processes usually use a considerable amount of water and energy. The wastewater generated by the industry is high in BOD, COD, pH, temperature, color, turbidity and toxic chemicals. These polluted effluent need to be treated chemically to remove the hazardous materials and chemicals so that the wastewater will comply with prescribed limits and can be discharged into the public sewer or into aquatic bodies.

One way to reducing the environmental burden is using of foam technology of finishing. Essence of foam technology is replace the most part of liquid by air (always available and free). Therefore decreasing moisture content of finished material (in 3–4 times) and correspondingly reducing heat and energy consumption to moisture removal in the heat treatment processes. Realization of foam finishing technology can significantly reduce the amount of industrial waste water, increase community occupational safety.

As an approximate analog of foam technology of finishing can be considered essentially new technology of finishing of textile materials in the atmosphere of supercritical carbon dioxide. The technology of finishing of textile materials in the atmosphere of supercritical concentration of carbon dioxide has a number of essential advantages before traditional technology of dyeing with use of water dyeing liquor: stages of preliminary preparation of water, its special cleaning after dyeing and returning of water to a production cycle are excepted , sewage isn't formed, energy economy is attained (lack of a stage of drying), the possibility of pollution of the atmosphere is eliminated (gas after using remains pure), time of engineering processes is reduced, dispergators and textile excipients aren't required.

There are several techniques for the treatment of effluents, such as incineration, biological treatment, absorption onto solid matrices, etc. However, these techniques have their drawbacks, such as the formation of dioxins and furans, caused by incomplete combustion during incineration; long periods for biological treatment to have an effect, as also the adsorptive process, that is based on the phase transfer of contaminants without actually destroying them. According to this scenario, many studies have been carried out with the aim of developing new technologies capable of minimizing the volume and toxicity of industrial effluents. Amongst the many reported cases are those based on the use of specific microorganisms, and degradation using advanced oxidation processes (AOP) and heterogeneous photocatalysis.

It was concluded that the synthetic textile dyes represent a large group of organic compounds that could have undesirable effects on the environment, and in addition, some of them can pose risks to humans. The increasing complexity and difficulty in treating textile wastes has led to a constant search for new methods that are effective and economically viable.

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HABITATS AND NESTING'S OF A WHITE STORK (CICONIA CICONIA) IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE MINSK DISTRICT

The white stork is a symbol of Republic of Belarus therefore; researches on this object are annually conducted. Proceeding from it we have conducted researches on questions of biology and ecology of a white stork in the territory of the Minsk district. Questionnaire is chosen as the main method of a research. Was created the questionnaire "Habitats and nesting of the white stork in conditions of the Minsk district". The questionnaire included thirteen questions and mentions the highlights allowing to determine the level of awareness of students in the field of biology, ecology and places of dwellings and nesting's of a white stork. In the course of the study were interviewed one-hundred and fifty people. The respondents were students of the 1-st and 3-rd course ISEI BSU, and also students of the 2-nd course BSPU of M. Tank.

The results of questioning of students of Minsk have shown the following results (proposed percentages of larger and smaller quantities):

a) the greatest distribution of a stork white is registered in the Minsk region (40%), the smallest – in Vitebsk (13%), which is not consistent with the published data of the Belarusian ornithologists (Ph.D., Samusenko I. E., 2012);

b) the most frequent storks in spring (51%), but had the opportunity to observe them and in autumn (8%);

c) the most frequent support for the nesting grounds of the white stork is: poles (50%) and water towers (21%);

d) more than 58% in settlements meet from 1 to 3 nestings of a white stork;

e) the most widespread height of placement of a nest of a white stork – 5–10 m (69%);

f) the stork to nest, generally in couples (81%), but at flying away on a wintering to the warm countries they can be observed in pack (8%);

g) the amount of eggs (chicks) in a laying varies from 2 (43%) to 3 (28%);

h) the greatest number of packs (flock) of white storks in Belarus is observed in August – September (47 and 18% respectively) and in the spring – in March and April (10 and 19% respectively);

i) packs (flock) of storks totaled from 10 to 20 birds (48%), the maximum quantity could reach 300 individuals (Ph.D., associate professor, A. V. Handogiy: oral message, Volozhinsky district of the Minsk region);