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);

g) the ratio of urban population to the white stork is positive in 85% and negative in 17% of cases;

k) the ratio of rural population to the white stork in 79% positive, and only 3% – negative;

l) on the question, of where winters stork, answered correctly only 30% of students;

m) the final question was the value of the white stork for man and nature: the positive value of 98% but 2% of people said negative value, stating the fact that he is a carrier of many diseases of both animals and humans.

Having studied references (Samusenko, I. E., Handogiy, A. V.) and having conducted own researches, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the number of population is stable. The current state of population of a white stork in the Minsk district of the Minsk region doesn't cause alarm.

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ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL LOSSES IN THE SUPPLY PROCESS GAS

One of the most important tasks of the enterprise is reduction of losses of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). To explore opportunities to reduce losses of gases in the work produced by quantitative assessment and analysis of losses in each process step in the transportation of gas to consumers by the example of gas pipeline branch, a gas distribution station (GDS) and petrol station for state production association (SPA) "Beltopgaz".

Loss – the amount of gas inevitably lose the technological process of collection, preparation and transportation, in connection with impossibility of implementation of these processes without the losses at the present level of equipment and technology and in full compliance with existing norms, rules and regulations..

Describes the main processes that lead to loss of natural and liquefied gases are:

Gas consumption for technological needs. Such consumption occurs:

- when refueling odorization installations;
- when blowing dust (freezing, filters, etc.);
- purge areas of communications GDS;
- grazing areas of communications GDS;
- when carrying out the bombings (checks operation) safety valves on GDS;
- with the loss of natural gas pipeline-branch and GDS;
- if technically unavoidable losses of liquefied gas at the petrol station;
- in emergency situations in the gas distribution systems (unexpected loss);