

inate the dumping of sewage into drains or the aquatic environment, but also saves the company's money.

Many enterprises of Belarus are equipped with water recycling systems.

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BASIDIOMYCETES AS INDICATORS OF THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN MINSK

There is the *National Environmental Monitoring System* in the Republic of Belarus to provide information on the state of the environment to public authorities, legal entities and citizens. This information is necessary to make management, design and technological solutions in the field of conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of plant resources and maintaining environmental quality.

One of the types of the National Environmental Monitoring System in the Republic of Belarus is the monitoring of flora. It is based on the methods of phytoindication and it is a system of long-term and regular observations of flora objects.

These observations allow assessing the current state of resource-based species of plants and fungi on the territory of Belarus, to identify the factors that adversely affect the resource potential of wild-growing commercially valuable species. In addition it is possible to make a forecast of the development and changes under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. This complete information support is necessary for decision-making in the field of forestry production, preservation and rational use of flora resources, ecological safety of the entire population.

Mushrooms are often used as an essential component in assessing the state of ecosystems and in the environmental monitoring. And it is not a coincidence. They are involved in the cycle of biogenic substances. The destruction of most of the plant detritus in soils and soil cover, especially in the woods takes place with the direct participation of fungi. Thus fungal biota is the converted reflection of vegetation.

The objects of our research have been basidiomycetes: Granulated bolete – *Suillus*, Cep – *Boletus edulis*, Chanterelle – *Cantharellus cibarius*, Fragile brittlegill – *Russula fragilias*, Birch bolete – *Leccinum scabrum*, Tinder fungus – *Fomes fomentarius*, Fly amanita – *Amanita muscaria*, Red-capped scaber stalk – *Leccinum aurantiacum*. The forest parks located in the city of Minsk: Forest Park Zeleny Lug, Tsnyanskoe Reservoir, Forest Park Novinky have been chosen as the study area.

In the course of our examination of the forest parks of Minsk 8 species of basidiomycetes which belong to the class Agaricomycetes (*Agaricomycetes*): Gran-

ulated bolete, Cep, Chanterelle, Fragile brittlegill, Birch bolete, Tinder fungus, Fly amanita, Red-capped scaber stalk were found.

It should be noted that the richest fauna of mushrooms with such prevailing species as Chanterelle (25.7%) and Fragile brittlegill (21.2%) was registered on the territory of Tsnyanskoe Reservoir. The highest occurrence index which depends on the forest cover where the fungus grows has been seen for Chanterelle (25,7±5,37).

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FAIRY TALE AS A MEANS OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

One of the very important and urgent problems of the society is the problem of ecological education. Childhood – a period the child is just beginning to explore the world and their position in this world. There is the need to build ecological literacy from preschool period.

On the base of the state educational institution "Slonim preschool kindergarten № 15" we explored the ecological competence of preschool children. Fairy tale has been chosen the basic method of ecological literacy. We have identified the level of ecological literacy through interviews and watching to evaluate the efficiency of using this method.

In the exploration involved 18 senior preschool children. 7 stories were selected from a simple story to a more complicated:

"Why land has the green dress" (A.Lopatina);

"Who decorates the earth" (A. Lopatin);

"The tale about the rainbow" (G. Verina);

"Kate and ladybird" (T. Shorygina);

"Swallow" (K. Ushinsky);

"Friend of the heart" (G. Skrebitsky);

"Strong grass" (M. Skrebtsova).

The period of studying fairy tales was 3.5 weeks.

Preliminary explore of level of ecological knowledge identified through watching and interviews gave the following results: a high level – 38%, middle level-40%, low level – 22%.

After reading the fairy tales was marked dynamic of ecological knowledge. High level of knowledge has risen from 38% to 56%, middle level decreased to 33%, low level decreased in 2 times (from 22% to 11%).

Analysis of the results of the explore showed that fairy tales are an important form getting relevant knowledge in preschool institutions for this age group and give a positive effect on the children cognitive ability.