A comparison of the number of individuals and the number of morphs in each color band revealed the presence of a moderate direct relation between these parameters ($r = 0.37; p = 0.005$). The variability of morph frequencies is determined by the influence of the number of blue-gray doves in the area, as well as other factors related to the environment and trophism of the species.

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**AIR POLLUTION ASSESSMENT OF PERVOMAISKY AND PERTIZANSKY DISTRICTS OF MINSK USING LICHENS AS BIOINDICATORS**

Vegetation as a component of environment takes part in the maintaining of both biosphere and separate ecosystems balance by its close interaction with water, air and soil. The most important indicator of the state of the environment is the gas composition of atmospheric air, which determines the living conditions of people and all living organisms. Anthropogenic activity growth significantly changes chemical, physical, mechanical and biological parameters of air environment.

Lichens react to air pollution in a different way: some of them cannot bear even the slightest contamination and die, whereas others grow only in cities and other urban areas well adapted to corresponding anthropogenic conditions. Possessing this quality lichens can be used for general environmental pollution assessment and especially for air pollution assessment. There are plenty of biological methods of air contamination assessment. One of the most important is lichen bioindication method.

This method uses trees as a substrate. The most widespread tree species on the research territory is chosen for assessing atmospheric pollution of cities, regional centers and villages. A wooden frame (10x10 cm) determines sample area. Lichen species seen in the sample area are identified, each species proportion of the sample total area is calculated.

The research included the study of Minsk atmospheric environment conditions. Two regions with chosen sample areas for lichen bioindication method research were selected.

Within the framework of practical research, we can draw a conclusion that lichens are ecological atmosphere indicators. The result of research on Minsk atmospheric pollution using lichen bioindication method showed that the general state of air environment is satisfactory, but Pervomaisky region has ecological advantage as compared to Partizansky region. The level of urban greening, landpark areas size, transport exhaust fumes and industrial plants emissions influenced the research results.