mental safety regulations, illegal destruction, removal or damage to trees and shrubs, or other vegetation, as well as some others. In Environmental Protection Act of Republic of Belarus October 20, 1994 № 3335-XII and in the "Law on Protected Areas," Forest Code, there is no direct evidence to limit a particular type of forest management activities in the reserve. Such restrictions must be prescribed by the Regulations on Protected Areas, for each particular area separately. However, in practice these limitations are not always specified and not for all territories. For example, of the 37 Republican reserves created / converted by the Council of Ministers Decree of the Republic of Belarus of December 27, 2007 № 1833 "About the republican nature reserves", only 21 (of noted there) has any limits on different types of forest management activities. A 16 do not have any restrictions, except for the following wording "... prohibits the damage and destruction of trees and shrubs, a violation of natural soil, except for agricultural land contours, performing forestry work, as well as work on the conservation and protection of forest resources."

The solution to this problem starts with tighter control and the separation of reserves from the outside world. It's necessary: 1) develop ecological trails. 2) enter special staff into these areas, rangers and ecologists who will observe and carry out regular monitoring of the territory. Tours conducted in reserves, will enhance environmental awareness among the population, in the excursion program we can also include a material liability for environmental offenses**.**

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THE STUDY OF WATER CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER RECYCLING SYSTEMS

Recycling of water to address the environmental and economic objectives: substantially (to 85–95%) to reduce the water consumption of industrial enterprises to reduce losses of valuable components from industrial sewage of enterprises, to avoid paying for the disposal and penalties for exceeding established standards.

Industrial enterprises, especially machine-building and metalworking, consume a lot of fresh water. As a result of technological process the water is polluted with heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds. Currently used physical-chemical methods for industrial wastewater treatment at the enterprises with the aim of water reuse.

Water recycling may be a single system for the entire industrial enterprise or individual cycles of circulation of water for a single workshop or group of workshops.

When full recycling is a fully closed system, which allows reuse of waste water after she will complete a full cleaning cycle. Complete recycling can not only elim-

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-