

The research aims to analyze the dynamics and the identification of the main trends of indicators characterizing the reproductive health of the population of Grodno region in 2006–2014.

Based on the collected data characterizing the reproductive health of the population of Grodno region for the period from 2006 to 2014 extensive and intensive indicators, birth rate growth, long-term trends were calculated using the method of least squares.

Based on the analysis of the figures obtained we can draw the following conclusions:

- Over the period of research there is an increase in the birth rate in the population from 10.0 to 12.6 per 1,000 people. And the birth rate in the urban population is higher than in the rural one and it is 13.3 and 10.5 per 1,000 people respectively up to the end of the period of research;
- There is a decrease in the birth of premature infants. In 2006 the figure was 3.4% of the number of births, it decreased to 2.8% in 2014;
- The number of stillbirths reduced from 0.27% to 0.2% of the number of live births and stillbirths;
- There is a decrease in the number of abortions. At the beginning of the period of research the figure was 4,200, at the end of the research it decreased to 2,800;
- There is a dramatic decline in maternal mortality from 18.2 deaths per 100 thousand live births in 2006 to its complete absence from 2008 to the end of the analyzed period;
- The number of infant deaths has also been reduced. In 2006 the figure was 1.0 per 1,000 live births and in 2014 it was 0.8 per 1,000 live births. However mortality rates in premature infants are still relatively high.

In the light of the foregoing in the current circumstances the structure of the family planning service should be improved and supplemented with the development of reproductive health care and related services.

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THE ROOTING ACTIVITY OF TALPA EUROPEA IN POPULATED AREAS OF PUHOVICH I REGION

The modern aims of using nature resources of commercial mammals strongly demand the clear understanding about the main ecological features of different species. The talpa is essential in fur-trade being the prominent commercial species (Savitsky and others, 2005). The biocentric role of talpa is very prominent and varied. All the above reflects the thematic justification, the aim of which is the studying of the talpa's ecological features in conditions of Puhovich region.

The results of field research, which was made in summer 2015 and 2016 by us. Park and three populated locality were taken as the pattern of habitat.

The finding of the biotopical distribution of talpa was determined by standard methods (lasukov, 2014).

During the land evaluation we took into account such features as soil quality, protective conditions, ground features and composition of vegetation (Rusakov, 1965).

The analysis of the received materials showed that molehills located irregularly, which allowed us to mark it as the ordinary lands of living. In these conditions soils are mesopodzol and telopodzol, sabulous, loamy, tight. According to the biomass of worms food reserve is poor. A number of living passages are less than five per one kilometer. The most highest density of molehills was noticed in section № 2, where the soil is stiffish enough, in comperison with section № 7 which has friable soil. It points to the fact that the friability of the soils is not the main factor for the distribution of molehills.

In the inhabited localities with different population (250, 140 and 67 households, respectively) soils are turfy-modal podzol, mezopodzol, sabulous and loamy, wet, less fresh. For talpas the food supply is good. In the sample area there were about 90 earthworms, 63 insects. The total biomass of invertebrates is 45gr. The number of residential transitions is not less than 15 per 1 kilometer. All the interviewed residents noted the increasing of talpas' activity every year.

An attempt was made to study the correlation between the amount of precipitation, air temperature, by the moisture supply in summer and the environmental parameters of populations.

The relative amount of young in captured samples in summer depends mainly on the intensity of parturiating ($g = +0,73$). The weather conditions of summer period have less significant impact on the safety of the young. The dependence of the survival of underyearlings from the monthly average temperature of summer period is moderate ($g = +0,28$), but slightly higher than the moisture from the soil. Excessive moistening has a negative effect on the young ($g = +0,47$).

Thus, for the entire period of researches in general for the whole population of talpas the preferred habitats have been distributed as follows (in descending order): park, small populated areas and large populated localities.

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SAFETY BARRIERS IN THE PROJECT "NPP-2006"

Republic of Belarus, is interested in the safety and reliability of nuclear power plant in Belarus because it is one of the countries which are more affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. That is why, before settling on