Many plant species are good indicators of pollution, because they are acutely tuned into and affected by their environment. Under exposure to high concentration of pollutants, plants suffer acute injury with externally visible symptoms, such as chlorosis, discolouration, necrosis and death of entire plant. Besides morphological changes, biochemical, physiological and fine structural changes also occur in plants.

The object of the study was the widespread bioindicator Trifolium repens (creeping white clover). In this work was considered the phenomenon of genetic polymorphism of Trifolium repens. Populations of white clover are characteristically polymorphic for white leaf marks. The white marks appear as bands on the laminae as a result of air spaces within the palisade tissue. This trait is genetically determined and inherited as a monogenic. Two linked groups of genes control leaf marking in Trifolium repens; the white leaf marks are controlled by multiple alleles at a locus in one of these groups. The ratio of different phenotypes of bioindicator plants allows to make conclusions about the magnitude of the accumulated mutations cargo of organisms in various conditions of anthropogenic load.

The collection and identification of plant materials was performed during the flowering period (June-July). A total of 2 100 plant specimens were collected from 21 plots on the territory of Minsk and International Environmental Park "Volma".

In a study of genetic polymorphism 23 phenotypes of white clover were found (on average, from 7 to 10 phenotypes within a natural population of white clover). In all populations the predominant genotypes were vv, Vv, VV and VHVH. It was found that the lowest degree of vv phenotype was observed on the territories with high anthropogenic loading (11% – Alibegova st., 17% – Vaneeva st., 19% – both Taschkentskaya st. and Masherova av., 21% – Fizkulturnaya st.). And, on the contrary, the highest degree of vv phenotype was observed in uncontaminated areas, such as Zaparojskaya st. – 48%; Independence av. – 50% and the territory of International Environmental Park "Volma" – 53%. In the conditions of high anthropogenic load was noted the presence of atypical leaf blades as the result of mutations (from 1% to 3% at different plots). The reason for such differences may be contradictory proximity of some recreational areas to the city's transport lines and acting companies in the petrochemical, power, machine building, building materials, etc.

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ASSESSMENT OF SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION RUE "NATIONAL AIRPORT "MINSK"

The main activities of the company related to servicing aircraft, passengers, baggage, cargo and mail, rendering of services for commercial aircraft maintenance and security of passengers on-Board meals.

The hydrographic network of the study area represented by R. Usha (the Dnipro basin) and a network of drainage canals that flow into it.

Water management of RUE "national airport "Minsk" represented by a system of potable, industrial and fire water and two sewer systems.

Water is from 4 wells, located to the Northwest of the settlement Shemetovo.

Household and industrial wastewater from the enterprise's internal networks gravity comes to receiving chamber of sewage pumping station and then pumped to the collector at the wastewater treatment plant the town of Smolevichy.

Rain and melt water from the territory of the enterprise arrive on treatment facilities of rain sewage consisting of:

two ponds with a capacity of 30 thousand cubic meter each;

- pumping station;

- block filters.

The total annual number of surface runoff forming on the pool of rain water drainage of RUE "national airport Minsk is 2 621, 7 thousand cubic meters, including:

• rain runoff – 1 913,6 thousand cubic meters;

• snowmelt runoff – 708, 1 thousand cubic meters.

The main sources of pollution of surface wastewater suspended solids are dust and aerosol particles of unburned fuel, products of destruction of road surfaces and soil erosion, waste street estimates.

The discharge of treated storm water is carried out by sprocname the channel length of 800 m in Usha river 3.5 km upstream of the settlement Shemetovo.

Quality control of potable waters is SE "Minsk city center of hygiene and epidemiology", industrial and domestic wastewater – accredited laboratory sewage treatment plants the town of Smolevichy.

Quality control of wastewater for release from treatment facilities of rain sewage shall Borisov on accredited analytical control laboratory state institution "Republican center of analytical control in the field of environmental protection".

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THE PROBLEM OF WASTE GENERATION AT JSC “BELARUSKALI”.

JSC “Belaruskali” is one of the world’s biggest producers and exporters of potash fertilizers.

The intensive development of large-scale potassium fertilizers production at JSC “Belaruskali”, as well as the specificity of the geological conditions of sylvinite ore occurrence and their mineral composition, lead to a number of specific problems related to environmental protection in the Soligorsk industrial region. One of them is a problem of industrial wastes accumulation.