

## ECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF WATERBIRDS AND SHOREBIRDS OF THE WATER RESERVOIR “DROZDY” MINSK

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The paper presents data on the structure of the community of water-marsh and waterbirds in the Drozdy reservoir in Minsk. Ecological groups, ecological status with respect to migration, and bird density were also determined. 39 species of birds belonging to 7 orders were identified. The greatest variety is characterized by water-swamp and waterbirds.

**Keywords:** avifauna, ecological status, birds, environmental groups, biodiversity, the water reservoir “Drozdy”

In connection with the rapid urban development, the interest of zoologists to animals in the city has increased, birds among them are most noticeable and important [1]. Nowadays there are almost no territories left untouched by human activity, but the forms and extent of this impact are different. In the city, the influence of human activity on nature is expressed particularly clearly [3].

The purpose of the study was to study the structure of the community of water-marsh and waterbirds in the reservoir “Drozdy” in Minsk.

The research site is the reservoir “Drozdy”, located at the north-western margin of Minsk, on the river Svisloch. On the banks there are artificial sandy beaches. On the west bank, residential complexes are being built. On the east side, the forest adjoins the reservoir.

When studying the structure of avifauna, it was revealed that 39 species of birds belonging to seven orders inhabit the Drozdy reservoir: Podicipediformes, Anseriformes, Gruiformes, Charadriiformes, Columbiformes, Apodiformes, Passeriformes (Passeriformes).

On the territory of the reservoir, species belonging to three groups have been identified according to the status of migration: nesting migratory and in a limited number of wintering – 7 species, nesting migratory – 17 species, nesting sedentary – 15 species [4].

Birds of the reservoir Drozdy by ecological groups are divided into waterfowl, water, synanthropic, forest, airships, birds of open landscapes. 33 % of the recorded species are waterfowl, 31 % are waterfalls, 13 % are cyananthropic, 10 % forestalled, 8 % airships, and 5 % birds of open landscapes [2].

The bird population density was 557,14 individuals / km<sup>2</sup>. The largest density is in the lake gull – 53,81 individuals / km<sup>2</sup>. The white stork has the lowest density – 1,90 individuals / km<sup>2</sup>.

Thus, the territory of the Drozdy reservoir plays a huge role in preserving the species diversity of birds. The reservoir is an important stopping point for birds on the migration route.

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