3. No possibility to collect reports in "online" mode. Every year at RUE "Bel RDC "Ecology" reports more than 10 000 enterprises. Form 1-waste (Minprirody) contains an average of 12 records (sometimes up to 40 records). The volume of information is so large that the collection, synthesis of administrative-territorial division, input, correction of mistakes by organizations is carried out with the participation of 10 employees manually for 4–5 months.

The development and implementation of a system that allows to collect statistical data in the "online" mode, would solve these problems, significantly reduce both time costs and the number of employees involved in the processing of information.

In order to improve data collection, reduce data processing time, increase the accuracy and speed of data received on form 1-waste (Minprirody), we are developing a proposal to improve the provision of form 1-waste in electronic form on the website on the Internet – interactive form 1-waste (Minprirody). Legal entities will independently enter data into the online form. To do this, they need to: register or log in to your account, read the rules of filling out the form, fill in the data personal account, waste form, activities and send the form. After filling in the form, and before it is sent, the legal entity can make changes or delete the data entered in the form. Before submitting the form, the application server must verify that all the columns of the form are filled with information.

If the information is not filled in or not completely filled in, it should not be possible to submit the form.

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MONITORING OF FLOODPLAIN VEGETATION OF THE RIWER WESTERN DVINA

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The article analyzes the structure and species composition of floodplain meadows of the Western Dvina, since this type of plant communities has a large economic significance as pasture and hayfields.

Keywords: floodplain meadows, species composition, cereals, composite plants, motley grass.

The importance of floodplain meadows lies in the fact that they are an important source of cheap and biologically complete feed. A distinctive feature of this type of meadow based on early period they are flooded with flood waters, after the decline of which there is silt enriching the soil with nutrients that create favorable conditions for the growth of meadow vegetation, often possessing medicinal properties or including species that are listed in the Red Book.

To conduct research in 2018 at two selected sites, a monitoring of the species composition of vegetation, an analysis of the productivity of the floodplain phytocenosis, and the indicator of the net production of photosynthesis was calculated.

As a result of the study, it became known that 30 species of higher vascular plants were registered in the two study areas, which belong to 13 families. The most numerous in number of species were representatives of the family Cereals (Poaceae), which amounted to 24.5% of the phytocenosis of the meadow. Figure 1 shows the percentage of the main families of the floodplain phytocenosis in 2018.

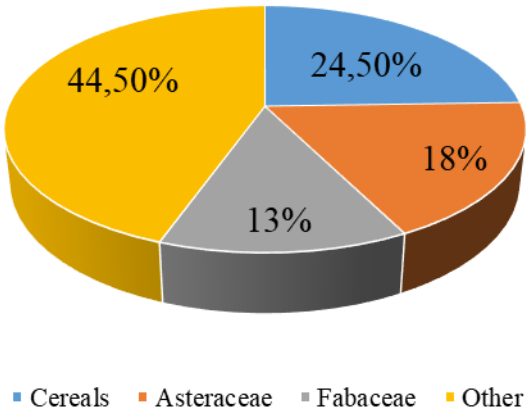

Fig. 1. Species diversity of the phytocenosis of the floodplain meadow of the river Western Dvina (2018)

Thus, in the floodplain phytocenosis under study, the dominant species are Cereals and mixed herbs.

An analysis of the economic-botanical composition of the floodplain phytocenosis showed that forage value was dominated by plants with a mean and low fodder value (37%).

The maximum productivity of phytocenoses on two test plots of 2018 was noted in July (2.9 kg / m² and 2.4 kg / m², respectively).

The net productivity of photosynthesis in the growing season of cereals in 2018 was maximal in May-June and amounted to 2.01 grams per day / m² (on the first test site) and 2.21 g × day / m² (on the second site).

THE COMPOSITION OF INVASIVE PLANTS IN BREST

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The article presents the results of a survey of the green areas of the city of Brest. 33 species of invasive plants were identified.

Keywords: invasive species of plants.

Separate clones may be isolated from the composition of alien species, which are more adapted to local conditions than the primary form of the species. Invasive species consider alien species that have got on a particular territory with human participation, adapted to spread rapidly and cause significant damage to biological diversity [1].

To invasive in Belarus include 301 species of plants. In addition, the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection has established a list of the most aggressive alien plants, numbering more than 50 species. Among others, this list includes already familiar species such as *Heracleum sosnowskyi*, *Solidago canadensis*, *Echinocystis lobata*, *Acer negundo*, *Robinia pseudoacacia* and etc. Plants of the "black list" appeared on the territory of Belarus at different times and today are widely spread, occupying a large area [1].

In order to preserve the natural biodiversity of flora, it is necessary to monitor the spread of alien plants, evaluate their interaction with native flora, and systematically prevent their spread. The aim of our study was to assess the spread of invasive plant species in Brest and its surroundings. Our analysis is based on observations by route basis over the season of 2017. Surveyed the surroundings of the Brest fortress, the Park of soldiers-internationalists, Brest factory of construction materials, Wulka-districts, South-districts, Zadvortsy-districts.

In the area of the Brest fortress along the highways, in the roadside, in the wastelands, areas of floodplain meadows grow the following plant species: *Sambucus racemosa*, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, *Acer negundo*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Rumex confertus*, *Populus alba*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Angelica officinalis*, *Festuca arundinacea*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Phragmites australis*. *Elodea canadensis* was found in the oxbow lakes of the Western Bug and Mukhavets rivers.

In the vicinity of the Park of Soldiers-Internationalists discovered *Sambucus nigra*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, *Xanthium albinum*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Impatiens parviflo-*