

WATERFOWL ON THE POLLUTED LANDSCAPE IN THE UKRAINIAN POLESJE

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The basic results of the accident on the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station one of the highest levels of pollution by radionuclides and heavy metals of landscape in Ukrainian Polesje. They are mainly concentrated in the water ecosystems. As a result the increasing level of radionuclides and heavy metals found in all components of those ecosystems.

The high level of radioactive pollution of the landscape stopped traditional human activities and changed the complex of factors, which influenced the ecosystem. All elements of this system are changing.

In population of the waterfowl we can observe:

- decreasing amount of nesting population of birds more than 200 times;
- decreasing of functional level of birds, disbalance of fat-carbon energy exchange with increasing level of basal metabolism more than 3-5 times;
- decreasing of the level of reproduction of populations of all waterfowl up to 0-3 percent;
- re-distribution of nesting populations of *Larus ridibundus*, *Sterna hirundo* on the territory with low level of pollution (1 Ku/sq.km, Sr-90, - 5 Ku/sq.km Cs-134-37);
- concentration in zone of the high level of pollution non-breeding birds.

These processes take place simultaneously with increasing of food capacity of ecosystem and change for the worse of the parasitology situation. Depression of nesting populations is the results of decreasing of reproduction level of population, decreasing of functional level of adult birds and change for the worsening of parasitology situation.

Concentration of non-breeding birds results in increasing of food capacity of the ecosystem and full-protection regimen of territory.

The response of the waterfowl to the radioactive pollution of the landscape and change of influence factors is the most powerful in comparison with another elements of ecosystems. It will give the opportunity to use one for estimation of ecotoxycology effect of pollution for the water ecosystems