THE INFLUENCE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OF A NATURE PROTECTION ZONE OF NATIONAL FLEET « BELOVEZHSKAYA PUSHCHA » ON WOOD PHYTOCENOSIS'S MOISTURE

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As a result of large-scale drying melioration in the 70th years of the last century for agricultural use very wet grounds adjoining to National park «Belovezhskaya Pushcha» were drained. Meliorative systems arrange on former marsh masses. Drainage of marsh masses has led to partial change of typical structure of a forest stand in adjoining territories. In the beginning of a current century in conducting of National park these grounds are transferred, and their status is changed. Proceeding from it, the estimation of influence of existing meliorative systems on a water mode of soils of these grounds and on phytocenosis National park is necessary. In present days physical and the obsolescence of meliorative systems has already stepped. Besides their operation is unsatisfactory because more than 40 % of spending channels are in silty condition. During the spring periods at the passing of a drain of thawed snow in silty channels backing is formed. For this reason flooding root system of adjoining large forests by soil subsoil waters is observed. Thus, generated phytocenosis is oppressed and their class of growth is decreases.

The numerical experiment lead by us has allowed to appreciate influence of existing drying systems on a water-air mode soil of these territories and to develop actions on optimization of parameters of existing meliorative systems. It is defined that as a result of change of a mode of levels on adjoining meliorative systems on 0,5 m a zone of their influence comes to 2500 … 3500 m depending on mechanical structure of silty grounds.