

Gaichenko V.A., Kryzhanovsky V.I., Stovbchaty V.N. and others. Ecological situation in the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl NPP and its changes in 3 post-accident years // Reports. 2nd union. scientific and technical meeting following the results of liquidation of the consequences of accidents at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. — Chernobyl, 1990. — V. 6, P. 1. — P. 4—11.

It was considered the state of the ecosystems of the Chernobyl zone in the pre- and post-accident periods. The appearance in 1986 of the radiation factor dramatically changed of the impact of the sum of anthropogenic factors on the existing complex of ecosystems by that time. For each of the groups of animals considered by the authors, there was a tendency of population changes, which creates instability of ecosystems as a whole, both within the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and contiguous territories. For game animals was characterized by increasing populations, the assimilation of new habitats, indicating that their prosperity. This leads to local depletion of food resources for some species, causing mass migration of animals feed on the surrounding farmland.

For waterfowl, like birds in general, was characteristic oppression of nesting populations.. The reasons for the severe depression of many bird species belonging to different ecological groups cannot be fully explained by the total impact of secondary ecological factors. Reducing the number of birds can contribute to an outbreak of insect pests, which are their food.

Populations of murine rodents, after the outbreak in 1987, have stabilized their numbers at a low level. The species composition of populations has also been established. By 1989, the common vole (*Microtus arvalis*) and house mice (*Mus musculus*) were the most common species. In addition to these species wood mouse (*Sylvaemus sylvaticus*), yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*), harvest mouse (*Micromys minutes*) and common shrews (*Sorex araneus*) were caught.

For entomocomplexes, with some exceptions, there are no obvious trends in their change. An increase in the number of carrion insects and the slow recovery of the number of invertebrates of some systematic groups were noted.