

PECULIARITIES OF ^{137}Cs ACCUMULATION BY MACROMYCETES IN DRY BORS OF UKRAINIAN POLESSYE

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The main ecological peculiarities of dry bor in Ukrainian Polessye were given. Research were carried out in Central Polessie of Ukraine during 1997 - 1999. Results were obtained due to spectrometric measurement of specific activity of ^{137}Cs in fruitbodies of mushrooms and in the soil. Species composition of macromycetes was divided on homogeneous groups on intensity of ^{137}Cs accumulation. *Amanita porphyria*, *A. muscaria* and *Tricholoma portentosum* belong to the group of weak ^{137}Cs accumulation from the soil (TF = 15 – 20); *Amanita pantherina*, *A. phalloides*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, *Boletus edulis*, *Tricholoma flavovirens* and *Laccaria laccata* – to the group of moderate radionuclide accumulation (TF = 30 - 55). The group of strong ^{137}Cs accumulation (TF = 100 – 180) consists of *Suillus variegatus*, *S. bovinus* and *Hydnum imbricatum*; and group of very strong accumulation (TF = 200 – 280) – of *Xerocomus badius*, *Lactarius rufus*, *Russula xerampelina*, *Cortinarius varius* and *Paxillus involutus*. *Cortinarius sanguineus* (with TF = 400) is an accumulator of ^{137}Cs . Comparative evaluation of dry bor was given from the point of view of purchase of edible macromycetes in it.