

Culture, Geography and Climate of Voronovsky District

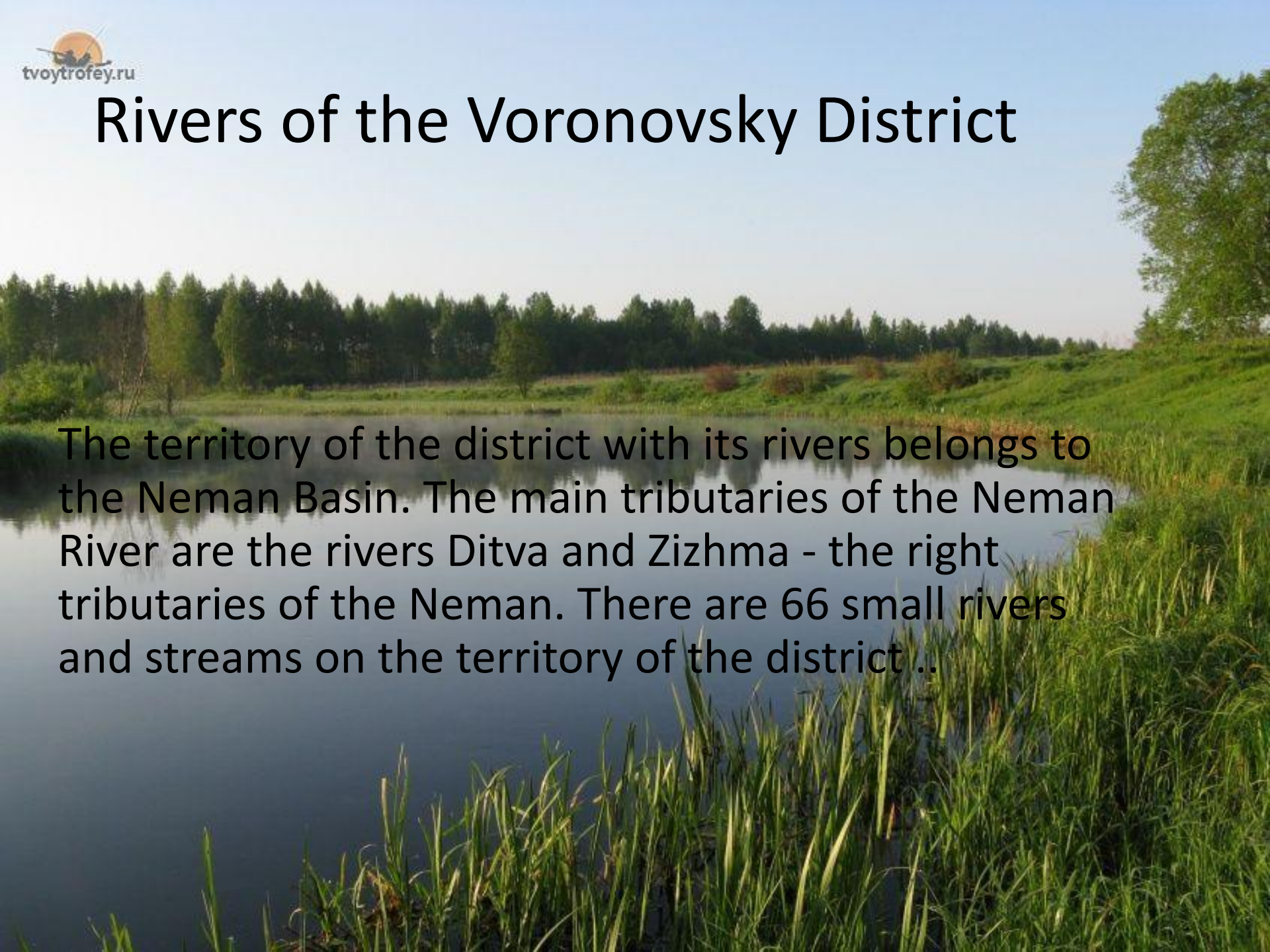


Some information about Voronovsky district

Voronovsky district is located in the north-west of the Grodno region. It borders on the north with the Republic of Lithuania (the length of the border is 148 kilometers), in the east - with the Ivy region, in the south - with the Lida region, in the west - with the Schuchinsky district.



Rivers of the Voronovsky District



The territory of the district with its rivers belongs to the Neman Basin. The main tributaries of the Neman River are the rivers Ditva and Zizhma - the right tributaries of the Neman. There are 66 small rivers and streams on the territory of the district ..

Forests of Voronovsky District

Forests occupy 26% of the area. Forests predominate coniferous and spruce, in the river valleys plots with plantations of birch and alder. Soils are dominated by sod-podzolic, sod-podzolic wetlands, peat-bog soils.



The landscape of the Voronovsky District

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The foreground shows a dense forest of green trees. A road or railway line runs diagonally across the middle ground. Beyond it, there are rolling green hills and fields. In the background, a village with several buildings and a church spire is visible. The sky is clear and blue.

The highest point above sea level is 215 meters (near Trokeli).

The territory of the district is located within the Lida Plain.

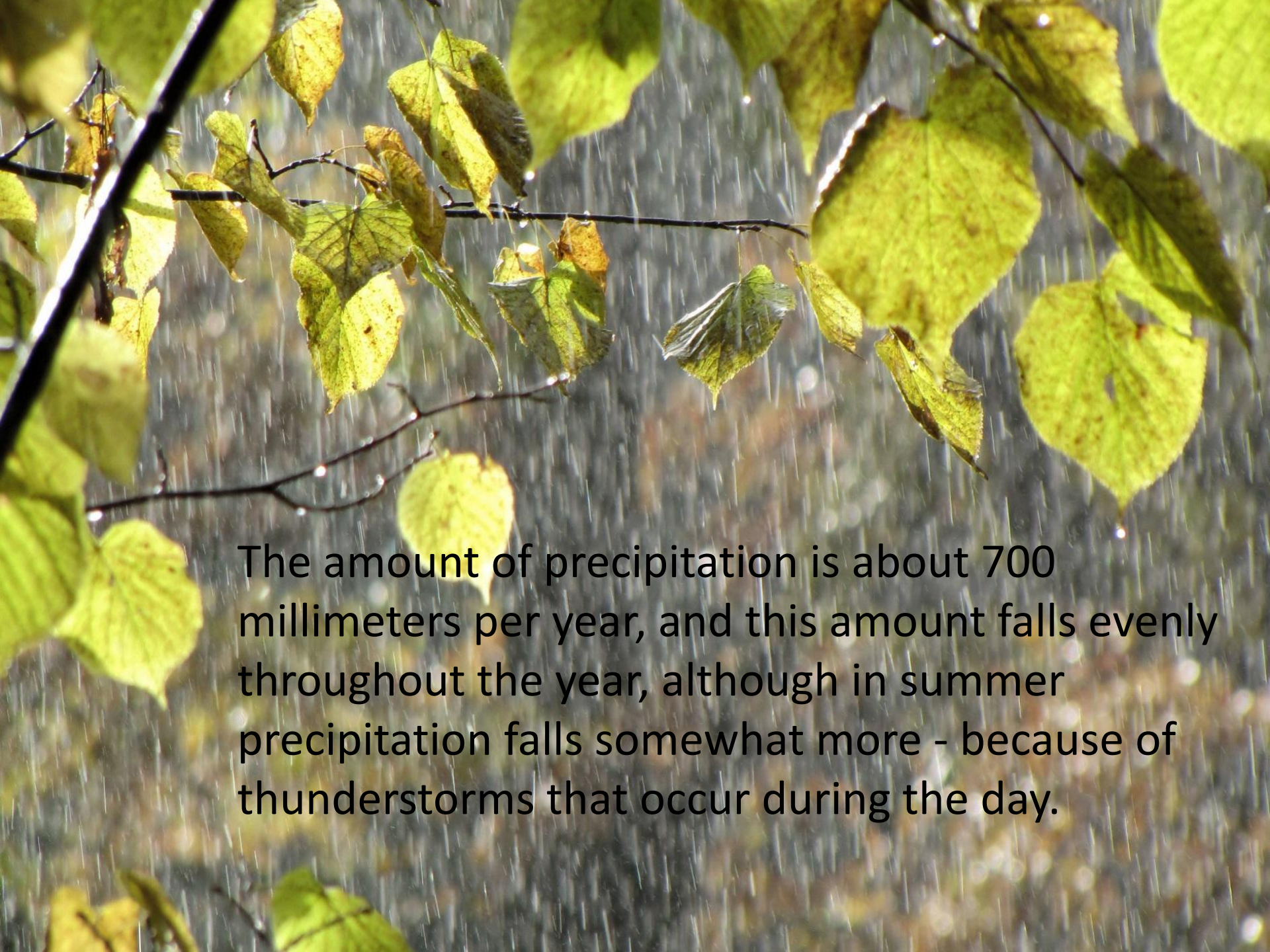
The relief is mostly flat. The height is 160-180 meters above sea level. The highest point is 215 meters (near the village of Trokeli).

Minerals: peat, brick clay, sand and gravel material.

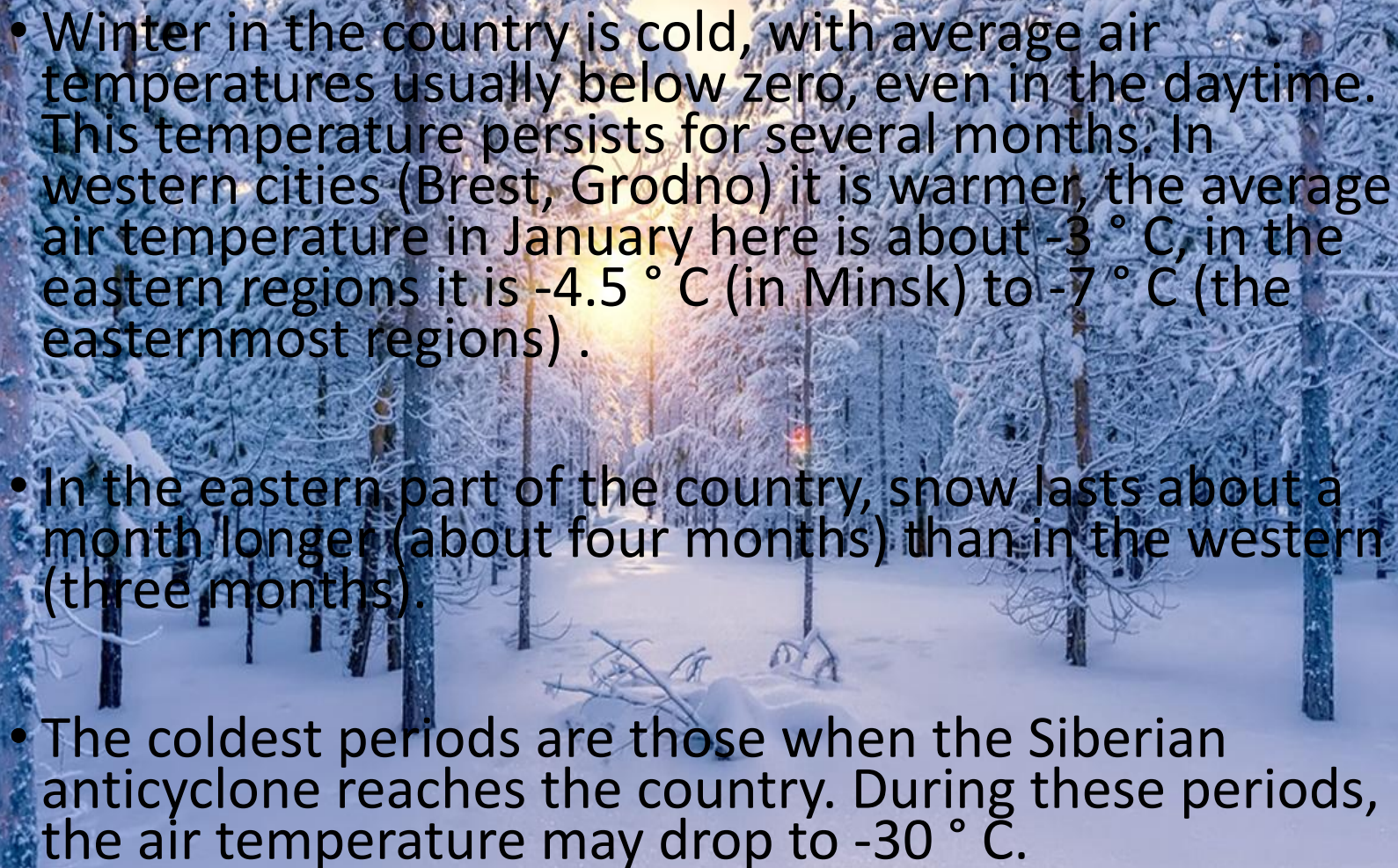
The average temperature in January is -5.8 degrees Celsius, July - 17.7 degrees Celsius. Precipitation is 615 mm per year. The vegetative period is 193 days.

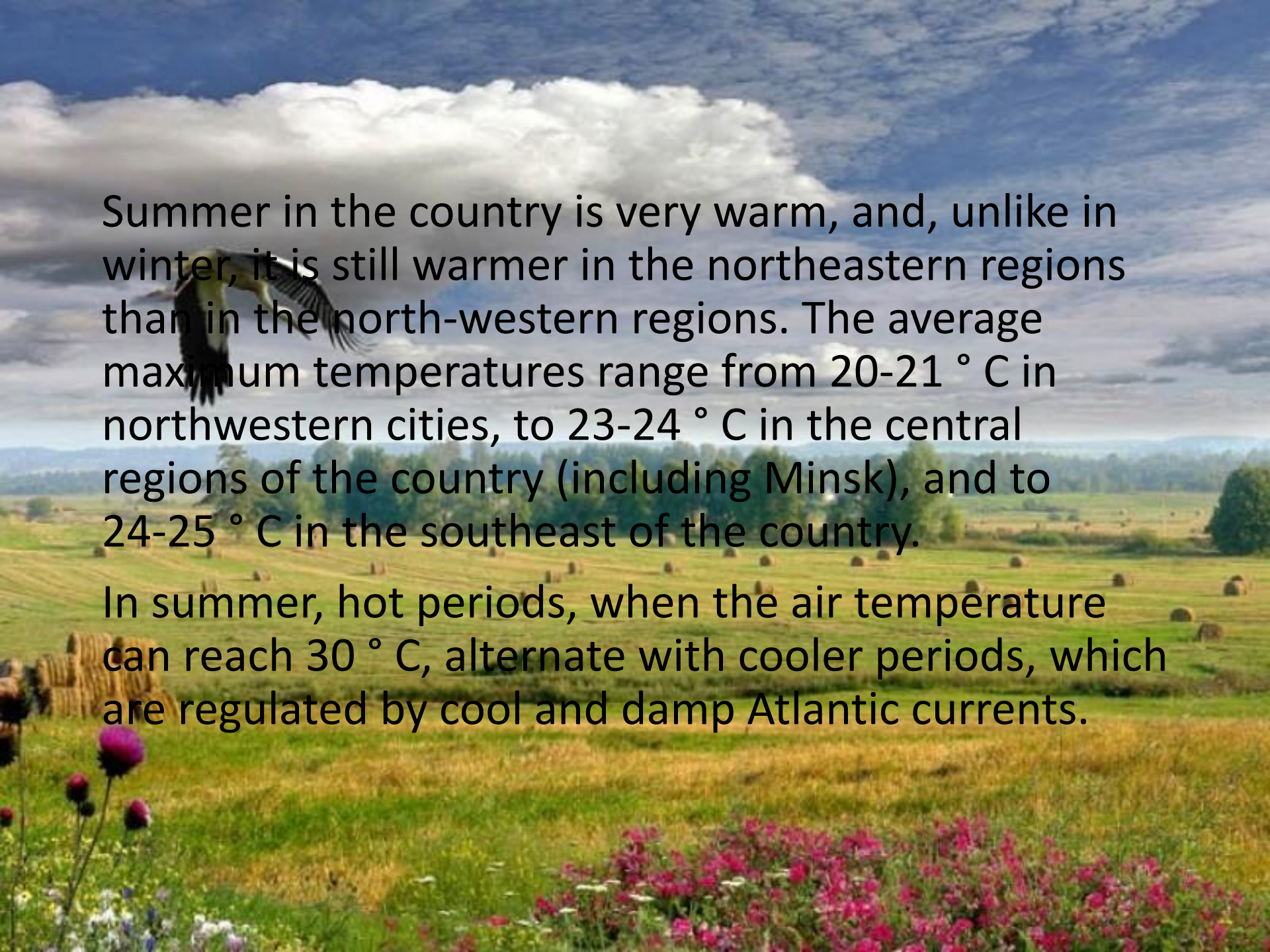
The climate of the Voronovsky District

The climate of the Voronovsky District is continental, with a cold winter and a relatively warm summer. The continental climate of Byelorussia is more obvious, the closer the region is to the center of the European continent and to the East European Plain. Nevertheless, the country is subject to different air masses arriving from Russia or the Arctic, the Atlantic region or the Mediterranean, so in Belarus, there may be abrupt changes in air temperature and climate.



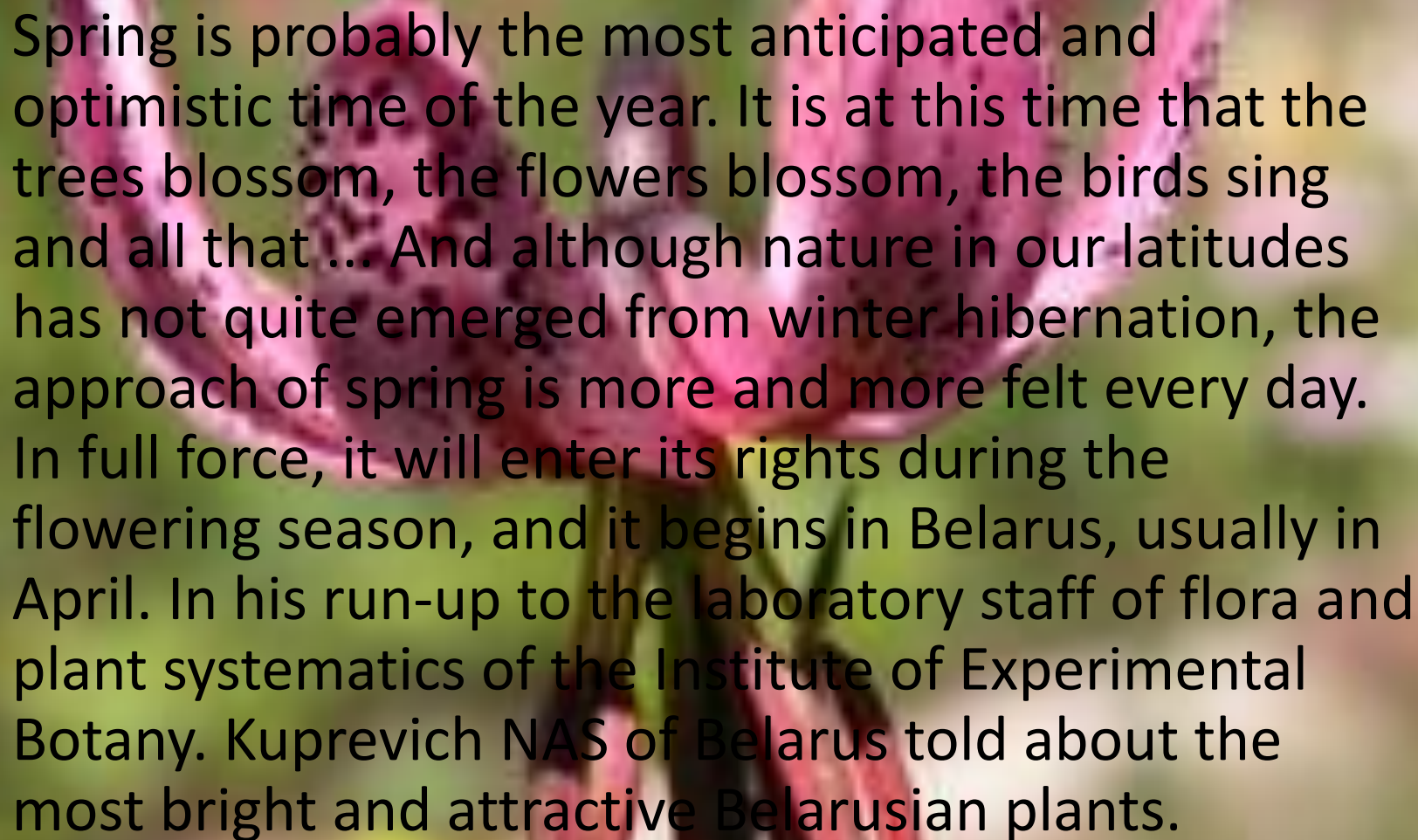
The amount of precipitation is about 700 millimeters per year, and this amount falls evenly throughout the year, although in summer precipitation falls somewhat more - because of thunderstorms that occur during the day.

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- Winter in the country is cold, with average air temperatures usually below zero, even in the daytime. This temperature persists for several months. In western cities (Brest, Grodno) it is warmer, the average air temperature in January here is about -3°C , in the eastern regions it is -4.5°C (in Minsk) to -7°C (the easternmost regions) .
 - In the eastern part of the country, snow lasts about a month longer (about four months) than in the western (three months).
 - The coldest periods are those when the Siberian anticyclone reaches the country. During these periods, the air temperature may drop to -30°C .

A scenic landscape featuring a bird in flight against a cloudy sky. The foreground is filled with green grass and vibrant pink flowers. In the middle ground, a field of golden hay bales stretches across the horizon. The background shows rolling green hills under a bright, overcast sky.

Summer in the country is very warm, and, unlike in winter, it is still warmer in the northeastern regions than in the north-western regions. The average maximum temperatures range from 20-21 ° C in northwestern cities, to 23-24 ° C in the central regions of the country (including Minsk), and to 24-25 ° C in the southeast of the country.

In summer, hot periods, when the air temperature can reach 30 ° C, alternate with cooler periods, which are regulated by cool and damp Atlantic currents.



Spring is probably the most anticipated and optimistic time of the year. It is at this time that the trees blossom, the flowers blossom, the birds sing and all that ... And although nature in our latitudes has not quite emerged from winter hibernation, the approach of spring is more and more felt every day. In full force, it will enter its rights during the flowering season, and it begins in Belarus, usually in April. In his run-up to the laboratory staff of flora and plant systematics of the Institute of Experimental Botany. Kuprevich NAS of Belarus told about the most bright and attractive Belarusian plants.



Sleep-grass, she is open Lumbago (lat. *Pulsatilla patens*)



Gladiolus, or Skewer's Skewer (Latin *Gladiolus imbricatus*)



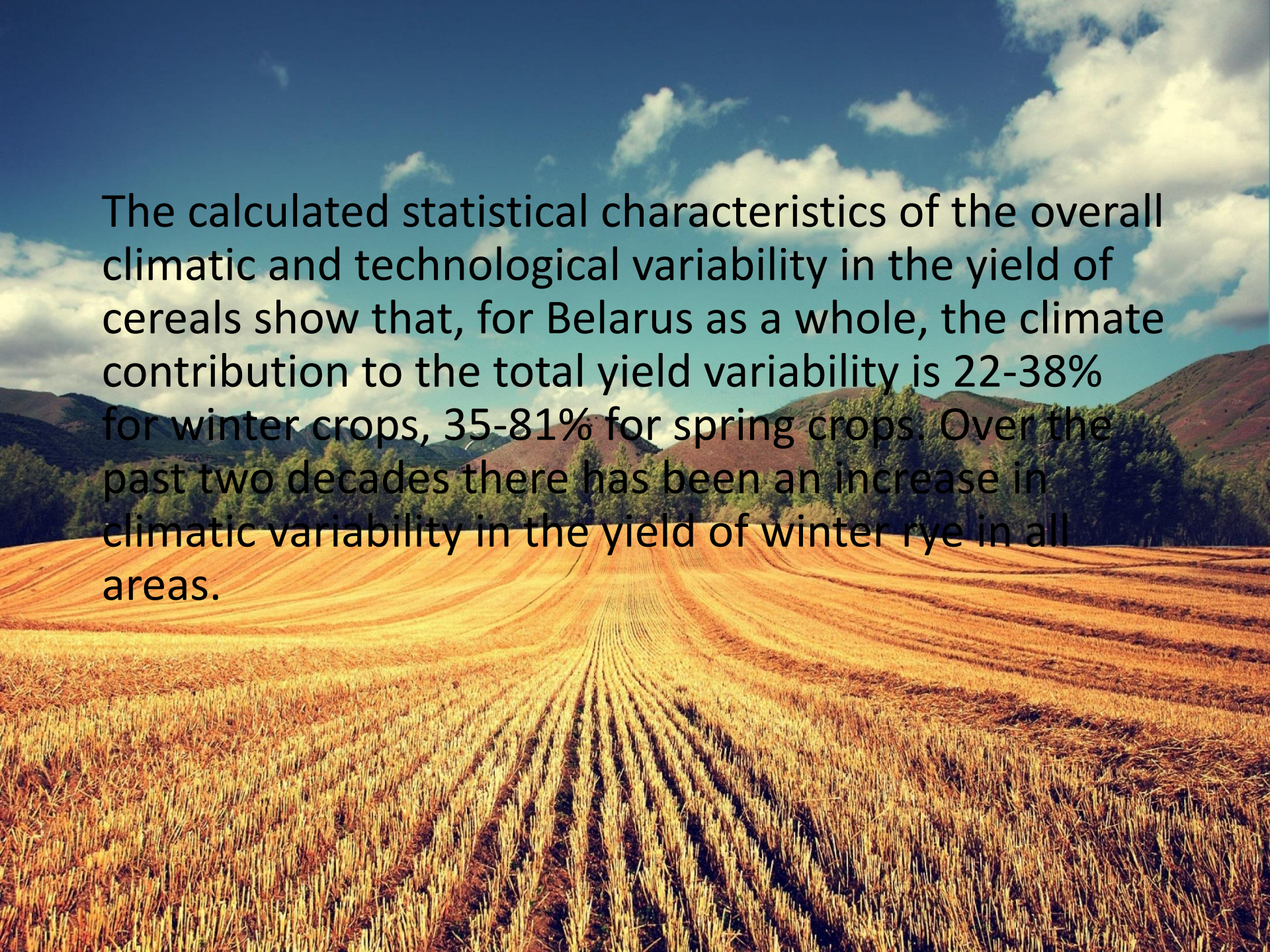
The rhododendron is yellow, it is also the Turkish goddess (Latin *Rhododendron luteum*)

Read more:

<https://news.tut.by/society/280748.html>

Impact of climate on crop yields in Belarus

influence of climate on yield of agricultural crops in Belarus. The largest losses from adverse weather and climate conditions are borne by agriculture - about 70% of total losses.



The calculated statistical characteristics of the overall climatic and technological variability in the yield of cereals show that, for Belarus as a whole, the climate contribution to the total yield variability is 22-38% for winter crops, 35-81% for spring crops. Over the past two decades there has been an increase in climatic variability in the yield of winter rye in all areas.

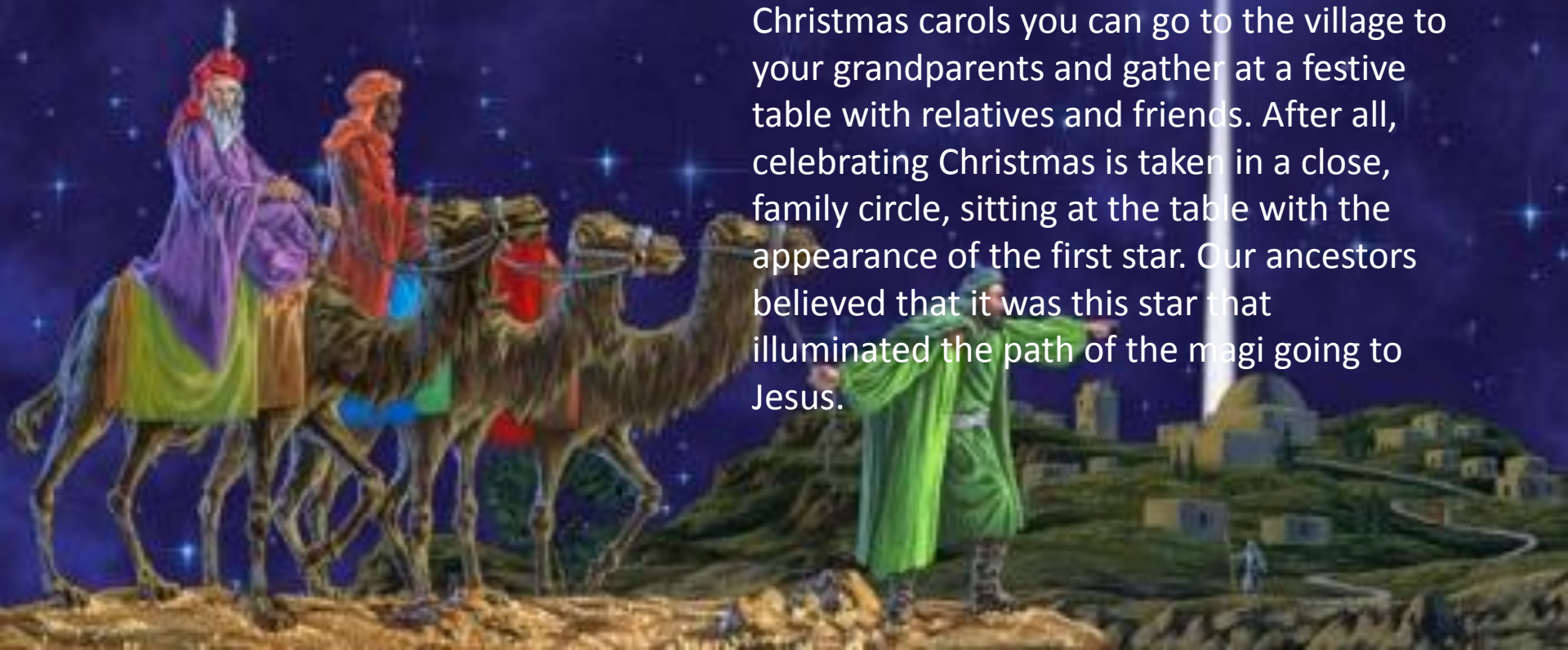


The most popular holidays in our area -
these are the following holidays:

- Christmas carols
- Christmas
- New Year
- Maslenitsa
- Easter
- Kupalle

Christmas carols

Christmas holidays immediately bring childhood memories, and the whole world freezes in anticipation of a miracle. On Christmas carols you can go to the village to your grandparents and gather at a festive table with relatives and friends. After all, celebrating Christmas is taken in a close, family circle, sitting at the table with the appearance of the first star. Our ancestors believed that it was this star that illuminated the path of the magi going to Jesus.





Christmas

One of the greatest holidays of the Christian world is the day when the Son of God, the baby Jesus, was born. In early December, streets are decorated, in public places, trees are set, Christmas markets, charity fairs are held. In recent times, more often for Christmas near the temples are built denotes. A nativity scene can be made simply from spruce branches with an icon of the Nativity of Christ inside or with figures of the Holy Family, three wise men, angels, animals. The material can be very different: from cardboard and fabric to snow and ice. The vertep is also called a special Christmas performance, which is played out with the help of puppets in a special den, or maybe a performance with actors.

New Year

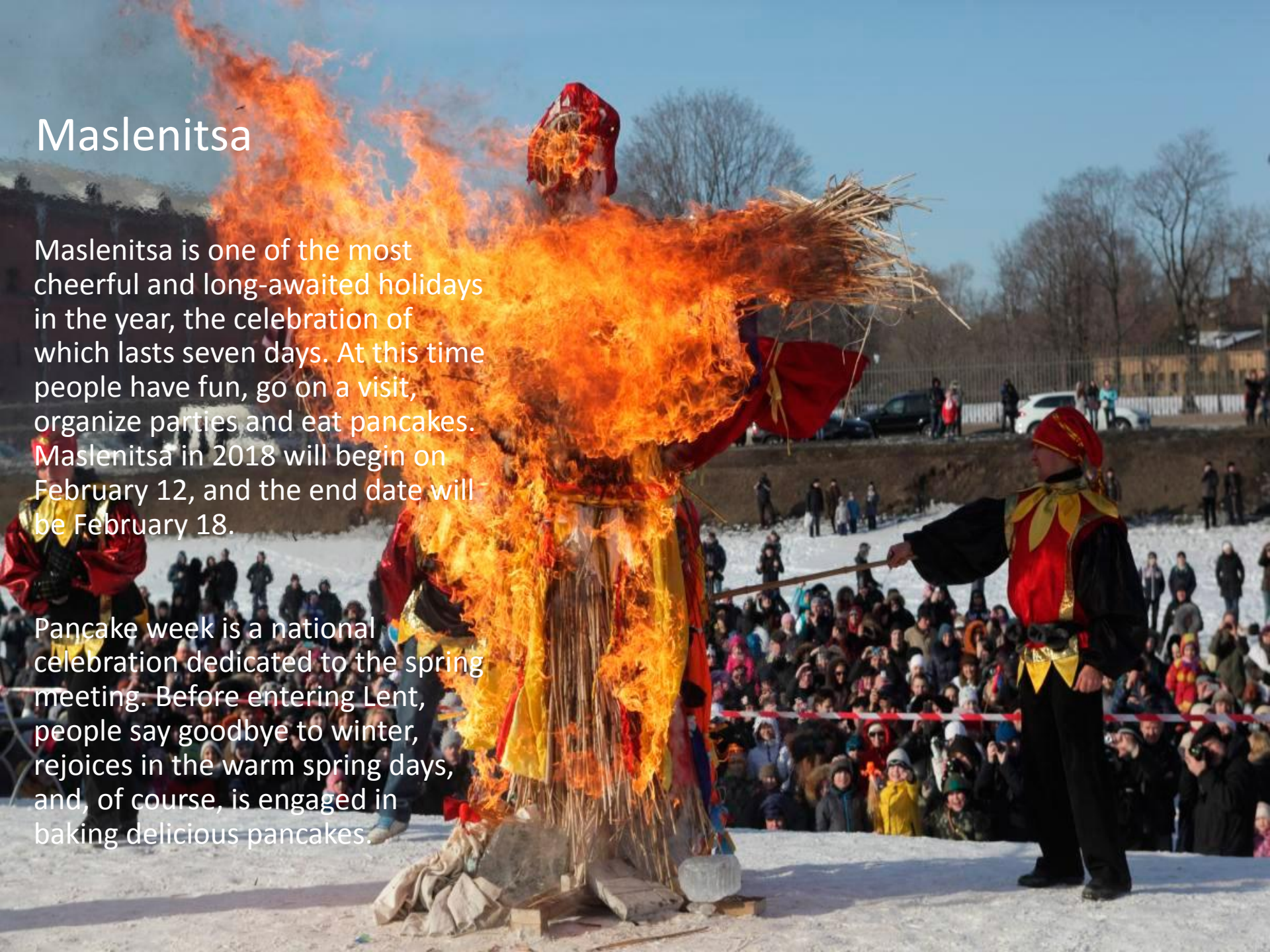
New Year in Belarus is celebrated on the night of December 31 to January 1. Most residents of the country meet him in the family circle. After midnight, young people go with friends to the main squares of cities, to parties in clubs or restaurants. The older generation prefers to stay at home and watch TV shows with popular pop stars.



Maslenitsa

Maslenitsa is one of the most cheerful and long-awaited holidays in the year, the celebration of which lasts seven days. At this time people have fun, go on a visit, organize parties and eat pancakes. Maslenitsa in 2018 will begin on February 12, and the end date will be February 18.

Pancake week is a national celebration dedicated to the spring meeting. Before entering Lent, people say goodbye to winter, rejoice in the warm spring days, and, of course, is engaged in baking delicious pancakes.



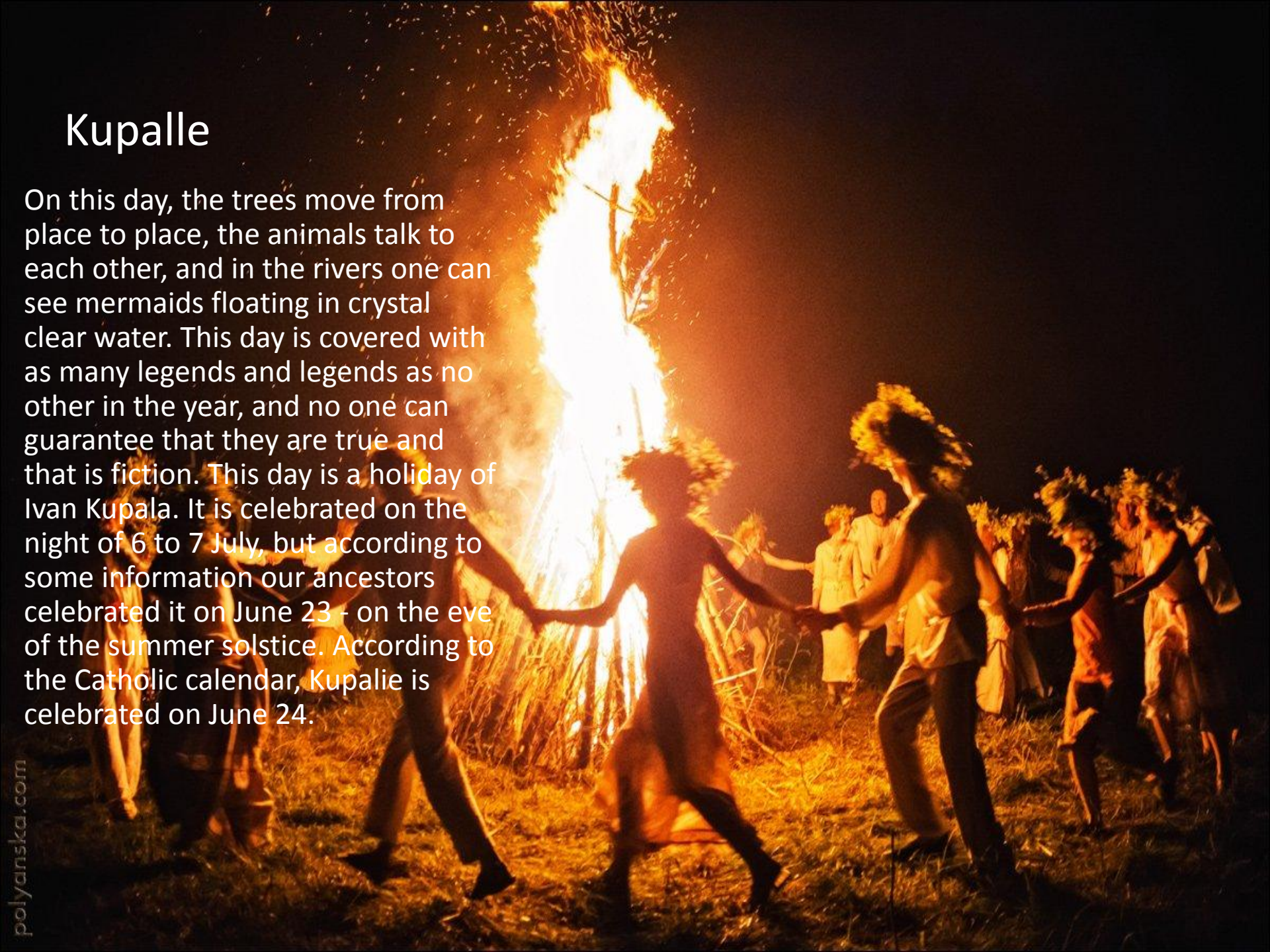
Easter

The celebration of Easter is a great and revered tradition. Every year, all Christians of the world celebrate this bright and long-awaited day. The name of the holiday comes from the Hebrew word Pesach, which is associated with the liberation of Israelis from slavery. And for modern believers it is a holiday, symbolizing the resurrection of the Son of God.



Kupalle

On this day, the trees move from place to place, the animals talk to each other, and in the rivers one can see mermaids floating in crystal clear water. This day is covered with as many legends and legends as no other in the year, and no one can guarantee that they are true and that is fiction. This day is a holiday of Ivan Kupala. It is celebrated on the night of 6 to 7 July, but according to some information our ancestors celebrated it on June 23 - on the eve of the summer solstice. According to the Catholic calendar, Kupalie is celebrated on June 24.





Some of the local products you can find on the shelves of local shops

- bread
- dried fruits
- Meat
- vegetables
- juices
- marinades

sausages
milk
cheese
cottage cheese
serum

and other products