Bacterial- and hyphal-feeding genera were among the dominant genera in all treatments, yet their proportions varied across the treatments and during the study. Thus, the genus *Acrobeloides* was found to have a higher proportion in the communities of CNT treatments compared to the control on all sampling dates, especially in the 6th week of the study. Compared to the control, the percent share of the genus *Panagrolaimus* showed a significant decrease in fCNTs (after 6 weeks) and in pCNTs (after 15 weeks). Bacterial feeders from the genus *Cephalobus* were noted among the dominant genera earlier in the CNT treatments (on week 6) than in the control (on week 15). The relative abundance of the dominant hyphal-feeding genus *Aphelenchus* was found to vary. While at week 3, the percentage of genus was twice as high in the CNT treatments than in C, by week 6 the opposite was true, its percentage in C was significantly higher than in the CNT treatments. The hyphal-feeding genus *Aphelenchoides* was among the dominant genera during the first two samplings in the control but only on the first sampling date in the CNT treatments. Among the dominant hyphal feeders, the genus *Ditylenchus* was noted only in the CNT treatments, while the genus *Paraphelenchus* was found only in the control. On the last sampling date, a high percent share of the omnivores of the genus *Achromadora* was observed in the fCNT.

Diseases or ailments experienced by the mother during pregnancy may affect the development of the foetus to a greater or lesser extent. The most frequently mentioned ailments during pregnancy include headache, vomiting, abdominal pain, bleeding from the genital organs, fever, respiratory infection, urinary tract infection, vulvovaginitis, anaemia, hypertension, diabetes, cholestasis, stress, tension or conflicts and smoking. It is believed that disease may affect the development of the foetus and the subsequent signs of labor such as low Apgar scores, incidence of jaundice, infection, congenital malformations and prematurity. Some of diseases and ailments may lead to low birth weight, shorter body length and lower head and chest circumference. Low birth weight is a significant factor that may contribute to an increased risk of neonatal morbidity and mortality. It is also believed that low birth weight may have consequences in delayed growth processes in the later stages of ontogenesis and have an impact on lingered cognitive development. In the present study, the effect of the sugar beet cultivation system on enzymatic activity and the number of soil microorganisms was examined. Two sugar beet cultivation systems were compared – strip tillage (in the first and third year after plough) and traditional tillage (plowing) - on selected physicochemical and biological parameters of soil. Soil samples were taken at three dates (in April, July and September) and pH, humidity, organic matter content, basic respiration, dehydrogenases, L-asparaginase, invertase, alkaline phosphatase and fungal abundance were determined. Strip tillage cultivation improved soil enzyme activity. It is believed that disease may affect the development of the foetus and the subsequent signs of labor such as low Apgar scores, incidence of jaundice, infection, congenital malformations and prematurity. Some of diseases and ailments may lead to low birth weight, shorter body length and lower head and chest circumference. Low birth weight is a significant factor that may contribute to an increased risk of neonatal morbidity and mortality. It is also believed that low birth weight may have consequences in delayed growth processes in the later stages of ontogenesis and have an impact on lingered cognitive development (Petry et al. 2018).

Given a high prevalence of osteoarthritis in skeletal material, availability of OA changes (easily observable on bones, quite simple to diagnose) the analyzes of osteoarthritis have an important place in anthropology. Anthropological studies connected with osteoarthritis have been focused on several main research areas. A group of researches utilizes osteoarthritic changes to analyze health, socioeconomic status and behavior of past human populations. These studies try to explain sex, inter and intra-population differences in OA in response to socioeconomic status and its changes. A huge group of studies use osteoarthritic changes for activity patterns reconstruction, with pointing out some methodological problems. In recent years, the decline of pine stands in Europe, including Poland, has been caused by needle pathogens, such as the introduced pathogen, Dothistroma. Although this pathogen seems to preferentially infect Pinus pini, P. pinaster or P. radiata in Southern Europe, some researchers reported its presence in P. sylvestris stands from Southern Poland. Our preliminary tests of symptomatic needles of diseased pines, including black pine (P. nigra), showed the presence of both D. septosporum (based on β-tub2 gene) and D. pini (based on EF1-α gene), the latter as the first report in Poland. No other endophytic pathogen, i.e. L. acicola nor C. ferruginosum have been found. Molecular survey of 144 needle samples was collected from 72 seed trees of P. sylvestris from nine different Forest Districts in Southern Poland.