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THE INFLUENCE OF AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF THE SANZZORDARYA COAST ON THE VARIABILITY OF THE WEIGHT AND SHELLS OF BIPHALLED MOLLUSCS

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the economic importance of bivalve molluscs and measures to preserve their biodiversity.

KEYWORDS

Anthropogenic, biodiversity, severity. abiotic, shell mollusk, density, river, temperature.

INTRODUCTION

In the world, as representatives of macrozoobenthos susceptible to abiotic and anthropogenic influences, special attention is paid to identification of species composition, assessment of distribution and involvement in production of molluscs. In this regard, among other things, mollusk species in continental water ecosystems were inventoried, an international database of their registration was created, and economically effective species were introduced into production networks. It should be said that the viability of bivalve mollusk species, which have historically formed in large water bodies in arid regions, is American Journal Of Agriculture And Horticulture Innovations (ISSN – 2771-2559) VOLUME 04 ISSUE 10 Pages: 28-32 OCLC – 1290679216

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particularly dependent on the change in the seasonal hydrological regime and physico-chemical properties of river waters. In recent years, the reduction of the size of the river saturation source, the creation of artificial water ecosystems, and the expansion of agriculture provide a change in the species composition of the malacfauna distributed in seasonal or non-stagnant water bodies, the loss of most species, and the expansion of the range of newly adapted invasive representatives that are not typical for the area. It should be noted that the accidental introduction of new bivalve mollusk species into water bodies under the influence of the human factor determines the transformation or crisis of historically formed malacafauna communities. Accordingly, it is of great scientific and practical importance to assess the current state of bivalve mollusk species in aquatic ecosystems, identify populations of communities prone to crisis, and develop recommendations for the introduction of economically important species into practice. Existing inland waters in the territory of Uzbekistan are important for irrigating land, soil formation, and plant development. They provide water to industrial enterprises of the national economy, irrigate crops and in household life

is important. Protection of the nature and natural resources of Uzbekistan - rational use of fossil resources necessary for humans, keeping water and air clean, protecting soils from erosion, preserving and restoring flora and fauna in their natural state, and preserving beautiful places such as waterfalls, springs, etc. includes. [7]

Ditch waters also have an impact on the pollution of Uzbekistan's water bodies. Because the water from the ditch brings all kinds of dissolved salts, solutions of various poisonous chemicals sprayed on cotton and other crops to the rivers, as a result it pollutes the water. In order to prevent the Sangzor River from being polluted by sewage, it is necessary to stop dumping it into rivers, ditches or reservoirs as much as possible. Hydrabionts are a good indicator of water quality in Sangzor river water ecosystems. In 1920, I. Kolkvits, R. Maresson classified water according to pollution. According to the information of the committee of ecology and environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are clean, moderately polluted and dirty waters on the Sangzor river bank. [8]

The middle stream was analyzed in the region of Ghallaorol (Sangzor village) and the downstream region after the city of Jizzakh (Khairabad village). The content of O2 in the Gallaorol area (Sangzor village) of the middle stream is 4.9±1.1 mg/l, oil and oil products are 0.04±0.02 mg/l, and the level of mineralization is 884±62 mg/l. the weight of the 5-year-old Sinanodonta gibba type is 380 grams, the length of the shell is 146±3.1, the height of the shell is 68±2.1, the convexity of the shell is 74±2.6; The weight of Corbiculina

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ferghanensis is 3.1 grams, the length of the shell is 21.5±2.3, the height of the shell is 18±2.4, and the convexity of the shell is 12±1.1. Since this area is located in the middle part of the river, hydrochemical indicators of water did not exceed REM. The content of O2 in the water near the village of Khairabad located in the lower part of the river is 5.7±1.0 mg/l. and the abundance of this amount in the middle stream may be related to the abundance of algae in the downstream, besides, in the downstream, oil and oil products are 0.06±0.01 mg/l, mineralization level is 1014±42 mg/l,

and 5-year-old Sinanodonta gibba species weight 312 grams, shell length 131±3.1, shell height 57±2.1, shell convexity 65±2.2, Corbiculina ferghanensis species weight 2.4 grams, shell length 17.5±1.6, shell height 14.9±1.3, shell swelling is 9.4±1.0. In this area, the hydrochemical indicators of the waters showed that they were higher than the permissible level.

Effect on weight and shell variability of bivalve molluscs (n=10, m2/piece)

Koʻrsatkichlar	O'rta oqim G'allaorol (Sangzor q.) hududi populyatsiyasi. O ₂ 4,9±1,6 m/g (REM K-4 Yo6), nyeft va neft maxsulotlari 0,04±0,02 mg/l (0,05), minerallanishi 884±62 m/g (1000)	Quyi oqimi Jizzax shaxridan oʻtgach (Xayrobod q.) hududi populyatsiyasi. O ₂ 5,7±0,9 m/g (REM K-4 Yo6), nyeft va neft maxsulotlari 0,06±0,01 mg/l (0,05), minerallanishi 1014±43 m/g (1000)
Sinanodonta gibba		
Mollyuskalar ogʻirligi, g	380±9,4	312±8,9
Chigʻanoq uzuligi, mm	146±3,1	131±3,1
Chigʻanoq balandligi, mm	68±2,1	54±2,1
Chigʻanoq qabariqligi, mm	74±2,6	65±2,2
Corbiculina ferghanensis		
Mollyuskalar ogʻirligi, g	3,1±0,6	2,4±0,3
Chigʻanoq uzuligi, mm	21,5±2,3	17,5±1,6
Chigʻanoq balandligi, mm	18±2,4	14,9±1,3
Chigʻanoq qabariqligi, mm	12±1,1	9,4±1,0

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The hydrochemical indicators of the water are oil and oil products, the level of mineralization is not higher than REM, and the water temperature, flow speed, and clarity are favorable for bivalve molluscs. Near the Gallaorol region (Sangzor village), the weight, shell length, height and bubble growth of molluscs are high. was determined. After the city of Jizzakh downstream (Khairabad district), oil and oil products in the water, the level of mineralization is higher than REM, pollution of water environment factors, the weight of bivalve molluscs, the length, height, and bubble growth of the shell have a certain limiting effect on the growth of the shells, the size of the shells. was observed to be small.

The species found in the coastal water ecosystems of the Sangzor River were grouped into catarophilic living in clean water, oligosaprobic - in moderately polluted waters, and mesasprobic - in polluted waters. We propose to implement protective measures in order to preserve the populations of the species distributed in the springs, springs, rivers and reservoirs of the coastal water ecosystems of the Sangzor River.

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