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ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF BIODIVERSITY OF OPEN WATER OF RESERVOIRS

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Abstract: Farm-drinking water used for the purpose of Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir used for household purposes and cultural To'dako'l, Amu-Bukhara channel car pioner lake's main properties of the studied areas fitoplanktonning qualitative and quantitative study. Fitoplanktonkton had undergone determined that the type of the studied objects. Water samples from the lake and the water reservoir in *Chlorophyta bacillariophyta* and *cyanophyta* biomass, while the highest total of the highest fitoplankton many fitoplankton identified.
Keywords: ecology, gidrobiologiya, open water bodies, biodiversity, channel, lake, and the total number of fitoplankton.

Аннотация: Изучение основных качественных и количественных характеристик фитопланктона на изученных участках Куймозорского водохранилища хозяйственно-питьевого назначения, Тодакольского водохранилища культурно-бытового назначения, Аму-Бухарского машинного канала и Пионерного озера. Определение встречаемости видов фитопланктона изучаемых объектов. *Cyanophyta* имеет самую высокую общую численность фитопланктона в пробах воды озер и водохранилищ, а *Bacillariophyta* и *Chlorophyta* имеют самую высокую биомассу фитопланктона.
Ключевые слова: экология, гидробиология, открытые водоемы, биоразнообразие, русло, озеро, общая численность фитопланктона и фитопланктона.

Annotatsiya: Xo’jalik-ichimlik suvi maqsadida foydalaniladigan Quyimozor suv ombori, madaniy-maishiy maqsadlarida foydalaniladigan To’dako’l suv ombori, Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali hamda pionerlar ko’lining o’rganilgan joylarida fitoplanktonning asosiy sifat va miqdoriy xususiyatlarini o’rganish. O’rganilgan obyektlarning fitoplanktonkton turlarining uchraganligini aniqlash. Ko’l va suv omboridan olingan suv namunalarida eng yuqori umumiy fitoplankton ko’pligi *Cyanophyta* eng yuqori fitoplankton biomassasi esa *Bacillariophyta* va *Chlorophyta* aniqlangan.
Kalit so’zlar: ekologiya, gidrobiologiya, ochiq suv havzalari, bioxilma-xillik, kanal, ko’l, fitoplanktonning umumiy soni va fitoplankton.

Introduction. As it is known of the ecological system of the colorful – consists of this wealth of biodiversity and enhancing the ecological system. Preserving and enhancing biodiversity is to preserve this nature. Using nature caused by the escalation of the fauna of uzbekistan in the last years, many animal species in uzbekistan remains reduced under strong anthropogenic impact. Of view of the science than with nazir, biomonitoringda fitoplanktonni because play an important role in the study of the development of the solar energy water assures the grass, it's in the form of organic compounds during photosynthesis balls at the same time himself and the other residents of algae produces oxygen, which is necessary for the water reservoir to breathe. Fitoplanktongeterotrof organic substances which are synthesized by organisms - bacteria, will

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serve as a source of energy for animals. Therefore, the features of the ecosystem determines its state of tied fitoplankton.

Some open water ponds and lakes in fitoplanktonning number, biomass, composition and physiological taksonomik will be the basis to conclude on the status of its activity.

The research of goal. Open water basinsof water samples from different points fitoplanktonning main qualitative and quantitative study and evaluation studying the properties consist of.

Material and methods. When research Amu-Bukhara car channel, Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir To'dako'l the city of bukhara and the lake pioner's fitoplanktonlarini the purpose of a liter samples were taken with a ruttner batometri fitoplankton study: samples were mixed and poured into 250 ml 500 ml containers integrated samples were taken. Plankton nets used for gas collection fitoplanktonni prepared from quality silk, dated 76. Lug solution is a slight yellow color, then 40% of the sample, i.e. formalin 40 ml to 10 liters of 0.5% formalin, adding samples fitoplankton "soft" to make fiksasiya were determined. It should be taken into account that this high-pigment color fiksatorning kontsentrasiyasi grass will lead to changes in the displacement of water to them.

Methods the survey was collected on the total samples received in the process of algologik fitoplankton. Fitoplanktonlarning use to determine the determinant of a content type led.

The results of studies: The results of studies carried out shows the Amu-Bukhara car, channel, water reservoir To'dako'l**,** the city of bukhara pioner lake and reservoir Quyimozor's drinking, compilation of recreational, cultural and irrigation purposes, water used for facilities studied. The research was conducted in the spring and summer seasons of the year 2020-2021. This water sample taken from different areas of the reservoir and the lake of 27 units have been checked.

As shown above the channel in the water reservoir and lake water samples during the collection of the research was conducted in 141 units, subspecies, varieties and forms found in: diatom (*Bacillariophyta*) – 54 type; green (*Chlorophyta*) - 43 type; blue-green (*Cyanophyta*) – 24 type; Dinofitlar (*Dinophyta*) – 9 type; evglena (*Euglenophyta*)- type 1. The following table also studied the channel, and provides the structure of the water reservoir in the lake fitoplanktonning taksonomik.

1-table

Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir To'dako'l, Amu-Bukhara Bukhara channel car and city of the lake pioner's different point structure in fitoplanktonning taksonomik

The grass and the water of	**The reservoir of Quyimozor**	**The reservoir of To'dako'l**	**The amu-Bukhara car channel**	**The lake, the city of Bukhara pioner**
Bacillariophyta (diatom)	13	21	12	18
Chlorophyta (green)	8	16	7	12
Cyanophyta (blue-green)	4	11	3	6

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The grass and the water of	**The reservoir of Quyimozor**	**The reservoir of To'dako'l**	**The amu-Bukhara car channel**	**The lake, the city of Bukhara pioner**
Bacillariophyta (diatom)	13	21	12	18
Chlorophyta (green)	8	16	7	12
Dinophyta (Dinofitlar)	-	6	-	3
Euglenophyta (evglena)	-	1	-	-
Turg it developthe number of bills	**25**	**55**	**22**	**39**

The results of the study in research Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir To'dako'l, Amu-Bukhara Bukhara channel car and city of the lake pioner's fitoplankton of the team was dominant compared to the complex. Fitoplanktonlar among diatom, green and blue-green suvo'tlar largest development and diversity, as well as a lesser amount, and will determine the presence of dinofitik evglena suvo'tlar. Amu-Bukhara car channel, Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir To'dako'l the city of bukhara and the lake pioner's team of researchers studied mainly in the regions of the complex was demonstrated by the dominant fitoplankton. Fitoplanktonlar among diatom, green and blue-green suvo'tlar the cooperation between development and biodiversity brings the biggest gain, while at the same time and will determine the presence of low amount dinofitik evglena suvo'tlar. To'dako'l the water reservoir of water out in samples of *diatom (Bacillariophyta*) *and green (Chlorophyta*) suvo'tlar Amu-Bukhara car, channel, water reservoir and Quyimozor pioner laketo determine the presence of 16 species and more than 21 will. *Cyanophyta* (blue-green) and *Dinophyta* (Dinofitlar) while algae Amu-Bukhara car, channel, water reservoir and Quyimozor the city of bukhara pioner laketo determine the presence of 6 species and more than 11 will. *Euglenophyta* (evglena) in the grass and the water from the water reservoir except To'dako'l Amu-Bukhara car, channel, water reservoir and Quyimozor the city of bukhara lake pionerI found from. *Euglenophyta* (evglena) water grass To'dako'l only 1 type of water in the reservoir it is found.

The studied channel in the water reservoir fitoplankton pattern in different regions of the lake and the blue-green suvo'tlar that *Cyanophyta* show less only if 24 is the type of this type compared to the total number of. *Merismopedia, Microcystis, Gloeocapsa,Gomposphaeriaand I Oscillatoriacea* family and the common types of plankton kolonial filamentli forms dominate.

Quyimozor water reservoir, a water reservoir To'dako'l, Amu-channel car and the city of bukhara Bukhara pioner the lake's water in the sample of suvo'tlar green *(Chlorophyta)* , an average of - 43 type or forms and varieties, mainly mezosaprob *Ankistrodesmus, Oocystis, Chlorella, Chlamidomonas, Scenedesmus, Cosmarium* and others the common b-mezosaprobik species is characterized by.

Conclusion. The studied case, the water reservoir To'dako'l fitoplankton sample taken from the Amu-Bukhara river, channel, water reservoir and Quyimozor the city of bukhara pioner the lake from the water of the well of grass dinofitik development - *Dinophyta* 6 type, they basically *glenodinium, Peridinium is characterized by the generation.* Quyimozor water reservoir and Amu-Bukhara car channelfrom *Dinophyta* and *Euglenophyta* suvo'tlar found in water samples.

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Euglenophyta (evglena) while algae of the Amu-Bukhara car, channel, water reservoir and Quyimozor the city of bukhara lake pionerfound from this water from the water reservoir To'dako'l the grass, just type only 1 found.

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