

MACROZOOBENTOS OF DANUBIAN CHANNEL "OBCHESTVENNY"

Mosends E.¹, Dzhurtubaev M.²

epidemiological station, Bershad, Ukraine

²Mechnikov Odessa National University, Odessa, Ukraine

E-mail: hydrobiologia@mail.ru

The "Obchestvenny" channel joins the Danube and Lake Lung, the latter being the centre of the reserve by the same name. One more channel joins Lake Lung and the great Danubian lake Kotlabuh. The length of the "Obchestvenny" is 4,4 km, the width is 15 m.

The capacity of the sluice at the Kislitsky arm of the Danube during spring flood is up to 35 m³/sec. of the Danubian water. In autumn the water flows through the channel to the river. So the benthos of the channel is effected periodically by the water masses running in the opposite directions.

The material is 12 benthos samples which were taken in the "Obchestvenny" channel in the summer 2007 in the back-water where the conditions are similar to those in the lake and in the direct section.

The soil is silt, its depth is about 1m. There exists Ceratophyllum thicket (undergrowth) in the place of sampling.

The 30 cm width scrapes and a landing net were used for taking samples.

There have been discovered 41 species (Spongia, Polychaeta, Oligochaeta, Hirudinea, Isopoda, Amphipoda, Mysidacea, larvae of Diptera (Chironomidae), Odonata, Coleoptera, Ephemeroptera, as well as Heteroptera, Gastropoda, Bivalvia). The most numerous ones are Gastropoda - 14 species. 33 species have been discovered in the back-water and 37 species have been found in the direct section. *Valvata cristata*, *Acroloxus lacustris*, *Segmentina nitida* and *Dreissena polymorpha* were found only in the back-water; *Hypania invalida*, *Limnomysis benedeni*, *Cryptochironomus defectus*, *Limnaea palustris*, were found only in the direct section. The occurrence frequency of the most of the species is above 50 %, that of the most common *Asellus aquaticus*, *Chironomus plumosus* and others is 80 - 100 %.

The macrozoobenthos amount of the "Obchestvenny" channel in both sections is the same - about 840 specimens /m².

Insect larvae - 310 specimens /m² (37 % of the total amount) prevail in the direct section. These are *Chironomus plumosus*, *Cricotopus silvestris* (100 specimens /m²), *Cloeon dipterum* (45 specimens /m²). Among other groups are Oligochaeta of *Potamotrix hammoniensis*, *Ophidonais serpentine* (60 - 70 specimens /m²). Prevailing in numbers groups and species haven't been singled out in the back-water.

The macrozoobenthos biomass in the direct section is about 130 g/m² with dominating molluscs - 85 % of the total biomass. There are *Viviparus contectus*, *Limnaea stagnalis*, *Planorbium corneum*, *Unio pictorum*, *Anodonta cygnea*. The back-water biomass accounts for 100 g/m² with dominating molluscs - 84% of the total biomass. Among the prevailing species here are *Viviparus viviparus*, *Viviparus contectus*, *Limnaea stagnalis*, *Planorbium corneum*, *Dreissena polymorpha*.