DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH WATER PLANTS IN NATURE

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Annotation: This article describes the distribution of aquatic plants in nature, their geographical location, and fish ponds belonging to Bukhara LLC.

Key words: Gyrosigma sp., Synedra biceps, Cymotopleura solea, Nitzschia sigmoidea, S.elegans, Surirella bisseriata, Lemna minor

Relevance of the topic: in 1960-1965 A.M. Muzaffarov's scientific-research works studied microscopic and shallow water plants in the springs of Urgut district of Samarkand region. It was mentioned that planktons were almost never found when the water temperature in the springs was 180C and the water clarity was 70-80 cm. In the samples collected for research, diatom algae: Gyrosigma sp., Synedra biceps, Cymotopleura solea, Nitzschia sigmoidea, S. elegans, Surirella bisseriata, were found in the bottom of the water, and Chara and Fontinalis were growing in the upper water plants. information is provided.

Pistia (Pistia stratiotes L) plant from high water plants in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be grown in different environments in laboratory and field conditions. For rapid growth of pistia (Pistia stratiotes L) plant in fresh water, it is necessary to provide it with various macro and micronutrients. These elements are economically expensive, and the scientist conducted experiments on various fertilizers. For example, cattle, horse, pig, sheep manure was used and an effective result was achieved.

Among high-water plants, ryaska (Lemna minor L) plant is sometimes found among reeds in collectors. Its flowering in nature is a rare occurrence and depends on the range of air temperature. This plant can be seen flowering at temperatures between 6 - 80 C and 35 - 380 C. It grows well in summer when the temperature is 25-300 C. In some abandoned waters, swamps, and places where reeds grow a lot, it is considered an optimal and favorable environment for the development and reproduction of the ryaska (Lemna minor L) plant. Its temperature often reaches 39 - 400 C mainly in the shallow areas of water basins. In such a time and environment, ryaska (Lemna minor L) cannot grow well. Scientific studies have shown that the leaves and stems of this plant shrink, turn yellow, and die. Lake Kara-kyr (a system of lakes - small Kara-kyr, big Kara-kyr, aquarium) located in the territory of Bukhara region is located in the north-west of the oasis. is l. Water from the northern collector forms the basis of the lake water. Only water enters the lake, but no water is withdrawn from the lake, the main part of the water level decreases due to evaporation and filtration.

Water enters this lake through the northern collector at a rate of 35-45 m3/sec. As a result of the increase of water in the collector in winter and spring, the total area of this lake reaches 25.5-26.2 thousand hectares due to the formation of small ponds. During the spring and summer months, when the temperature is high, evaporation and filtration reach a high level, in addition, the water entering the lake decreases to 5-11 m3/sec, and as a result, the total area of the lake decreases to 10-12 thousand hectares. studied.

The maximum depth of Kara-kyr lake (Big Kara-kyr) is 8-9 meters, its average depth is 2.5-3.0 meters, and its minimum depth is 0.8-1.9 meters. organization has been determined in studies. The maximum depth of the total Kara-kyr lake is 5-10% of the total area. Its average depth is 17-22%, and its minimum depth is 75-85%. In the summer and autumn months, the shallow part of the lake begins to dry up and the process of eutrophication begins. As a result, it was determined in the studies that the vegetation on the coast of the Kara-kyr lake dries up [38; 169-171-b].

Bukhara oasis, located in the south of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is considered to be little studied by scientists. So far, information about the number of species composition has been reported in various literatures. It is reported that the number of tall plants found in Bukhara region includes 294 genera and 476 species belonging to 62 families.

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