

# Systematics of Chlorophyta in some reservoirs of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract.** The systematic composition of the algoflora of reservoirs in Uzbekistan has been studied by many researchers, while from the presented data it is clear that the data are given for 20 reservoirs, we have analyzed in detail 13 reservoirs for the content of Chlorophyta

**Keywords:** Systematic, Chlorophyta

The systematic composition of the algoflora of reservoirs in Uzbekistan has been studied by many researchers, while from the presented data it is clear that the data are given for 20 reservoirs, we have analyzed in detail 13 reservoirs for the content of Chlorophyta. [1, 2, 3, 4]. In the remaining 7 reservoirs, the systematic composition of the algoflora was studied episodically. The degree of predominance of Chlorophyta as a percentage in the reservoirs of Uzbekistan is given in the table.

Number of species of Chlorophyta in the algoflora of large reservoirs of Uzbekistan

№	Reservoir	Total number of taxa	Number of taxa from Chlorophyta	In %
1	Чордара	571	280	49,0
2	Farhod	111	45	40,5
3	Kattakurgan	315	121	38,4
4	Кyroцquem	436	160	36,7
5	Andijan	418	151	36,1
6	Chimkurgan	269	96	35,6
7	Degrez	179	51	28,5
8	Kamashi	237	64	27,0
9	Charvak	347	91	26,2
10	Uchkizil	99	24	24,2
11	Chartac	211	48	22,74
12	East Surkhan	169	37	21,9
13	Kuyimozor	192	40	20,8
14	Tudakul	202	31	15,3

A systematic analysis of Chlorophyta taxa in 13 reservoirs showed that the greatest diversity is observed in the Chardara reservoir [3]. Chlorophyta accounts for 49.0% of the total number of species. The second place is occupied by the Farkhad reservoir with 45 types (40.5%) of the total number (111). Approximately the same share of Chlorophyta is found in Kattakurgan (121 species, 38.4%), Kairakkum (160 species, 36.7%), Andijan (151 species, 36.0%), Chimkurgan (96 species, 35.6%) reservoir and Chartak (48 species, 22.74%). The number of species (31 species, 15.3%) in the Tudakul reservoir. In the rest of the surveyed reservoirs, the share of Chlorophyta ranges from 28.5% (Degrez reservoir) to 20.8% (Kuyumazar reservoir).

Taxa of the families Chlorococcaceae Wille, Micractiniaceae (Brun), Oocystaceae Bohl., Scenedesmaceae Oltmans, Ulothrichaceae Kuetz., Zygnemataceae, Desmidiaceae Ralfs predominate in the above-mentioned reservoirs. Generic taxa of the genera *Tetraedron* Kuetz., *Oocystis* Naeg.in Braun, *Pediastrum* Meyen, *Scenedesmus* Meyen, *Ankistrodesmus* Corda, *Staurodesmus* Teil., *Cosmarium* Corda. In these reservoirs, the researchers noted the best development (in terms of occurrence) of *Chlamydomonas globosa*, *Pandorina morum*, *Dictyosphaerum ehrenbergianum*, *Coleastrum microporum*, *Ankistrodesmus*

arcuatus, Binuclearia lauterbornii, Pediastrum boryanum, Tetradron minimum, Palmellocystis planctonica, Oocystis marssonii, *Scenedesmus obliquus*, *Spirogyra hassallii*, *Mogeotia calcarea* [8, 9].

In our opinion, they are more adapted to ecological conditions, in hot and cold conditions they remain viable, there are better conditions for the development of these groups of algae in most reservoirs of Uzbekistan.

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