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ECOLOGY OF RIVER BASIN MOLLUSCS" MOYLISUV"

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A B S T R A C T

The Moylisuv River Basin is located in the southern part of Uzbekistan and is characterized by its unique biodiversity and ecosystem. This basin is important not only for water resources, but also for a wide variety of flora and fauna. The basin-dwelling molluscs, specifically Bivalvia (bivalve molluscs) and Gastropoda (twisting molluscs) species, fulfill important roles in the ecosystem.

K E Y W O R D S

Introduction

Molluscs have a unique place in the ecosystem because they are part of the food chain and serve as a food source for other organisms. In addition, their method of feeding and way of living are important in improving water quality and ensuring nutrient cycling in the ecosystem. The study of these species in the Moylisuv River Basin, the assessment of their ecological status and the analysis of their environmental impact is an urgent issue.

This article examines the key aspects of the molluscan ecosystem in the millisecond River Basin, their biological characteristics, and their interactions with the environment.

MAIN PART

Molluscs in the Mill River Basin, have many different species, indicating their ecological diversity. Species in the Bivalvia and Gastropoda groups are distinguished from each other by their morphological and physiological characteristics.

Bivalvia. Molluscs in the Bivalvia group are mainly species that live in river waters and sediments, the main feature of which is that they consist of a two-part shell. This constitutes their defense mechanism. They have a filtrative foraging pattern, obtaining nutrients from the water. They help in cleaning the environment by obtaining nutrients from the water. They find their place in the ecosystem, improving water quality and serving as a food source for other organisms. The abundance of Bivalvia species in the Mill River Basin makes their ecological role more relevant. For example:

Anodonta anatina: common in natural bodies of water, involved in a highly nutrient chain.

Unio tumidus: plays an important role in improving water quality during the feeding process.

Gastropoda. Gastropoda, one of the most diverse groups among molluscs, has adapted to many different habitat types. Molluscs of this species often feed on plants, and their presence helps to control plant populations in the ecosystem. It plays an important role in the nutrient chain through its

interaction with plants and other organisms. They can be diverse in terms of shell shape and structure. The following species are common in the millisecond Basin:

Lymnaea stagnalis: feeds on aquatic plants and microorganisms, important for the conservation of the river ecosystem.

Helix pomatia: this species feeds on gastropoda species, organic remains, increasing their role in the ecosystem. It lives on green vegetation and contributes to the nutrient cycle between plants and soil.

Molluscs fulfill several important roles in the ecosystem:

Filtration: bivalves, by filtering particles present in the water, ensure the purity of the water. This process is important in improving water quality and maintaining ecosystem sustainability. Gastropods improve soil and water quality by processing organic residues. As detritivores, they help break down organic material, which ensures nutrient cycling.

Food chain: bivalves, being an important part of the food chain, serve as a food source for whales, birds and other animals.

Nutrient cycling: Gastropoda species feed on plants, affecting their growth and promoting nutrient cycling in the ecosystem. This is important in maintaining the ecological balance.

Environmental impact. Molluscs in the Mill Stream Basin are sensitive to environmental changes. Water pollution, climate change, and human activity can negatively impact their populations. The accumulation of pesticides, chemicals and the presence of other contaminants can damage the lives of molluscs. Temperature fluctuations and water levels affect geographic indicators of mollusc dispersal. Construction work, agriculture, and industrial activities in watersheds can destroy molluscan biotopes. Therefore, the study of the ecology of molluscs and their conservation is an urgent issue.

CONCLUSION

Molluscs, Bivalvia and Gastropoda species in the millisecond River Basin are important parts of the ecological system. They play an important role in improving water quality, ensuring the food chain and controlling feed circulation. Since their ecological status is sensitive to environmental influences, conservation and monitoring are necessary. Their study is important not only to preserve their biodiversity, but also to improve the overall ecological condition of the basin. This is important not only for molluscs, but for the sustainability of the entire river ecosystem. Bivalvia species in the Mill River Basin, play an important role in the ecosystem. Their filtration nutrition, improved water quality, participation in the food chain, and interaction with other organisms help ensure the sustainability of the river ecosystem. The Gastropoda species is a species of mollusc that is common in river basins and fulfills complex ecological roles. Their foraging patterns, morphological diversity, and impact on the ecosystem make them an important object for Ecological Research. Gastropods are important not only in interacting with plants and aquatic organisms, but also in ensuring environmental sustainability.

The study and protection of the ecology of molluscs in the watersheds of Uzbekistan is important in achieving sustainable development goals.

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