



- ( , 1962),  
 : 1) ( ),  
 Na<sup>+</sup> (K<sup>+</sup>), Cl<sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>,  
 Mg<sup>2+</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup>  
 aCO<sub>3</sub> MgCO<sub>3</sub>; 2)  
 Na<sup>+</sup> (K<sup>+</sup>), Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>  
 ;  
 3) Na<sup>+</sup> (K<sup>+</sup>), Mg<sup>2+</sup>,  
 Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>  
 HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>  
 Na<sup>+</sup> (K<sup>+</sup>) Cl<sup>-</sup>,  
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 ( Mg<sup>2+</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup>)  
 .

2004 . 2006 .  
 - ( , ) ,  
 ( , ) ,  
 ( , ) ,  
 ( , ) .  
 13 360 ‰  
 7,4-9,9 NaCl ( ) ( .1) .  
 2007 . (Cyanophyta) - (I-VI)  
 1928 . 20 235 ‰ , - 9,4  
 10,2 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> + NaHCO<sub>3</sub> NaCl ( .1) .  
 12 8 80 %-  
 ( × 23 × V) : (10<sup>3</sup> × S), - ; 23 -  
 ( ) ; 10<sup>3</sup> - ( / ); V -  
 ; S - ( <sup>2</sup> ) .



GO ATC-

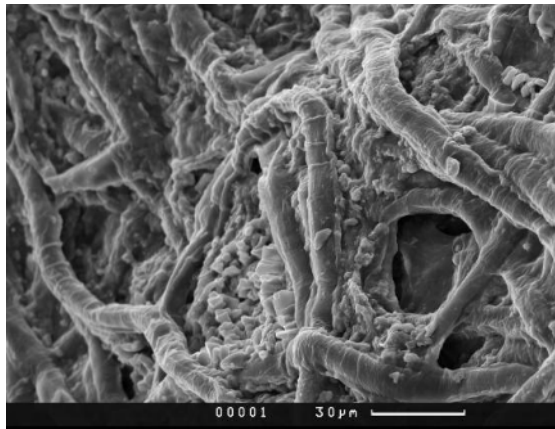
S/Mill-E, - - « 2», -  
( , 1984).

(SEM-300)

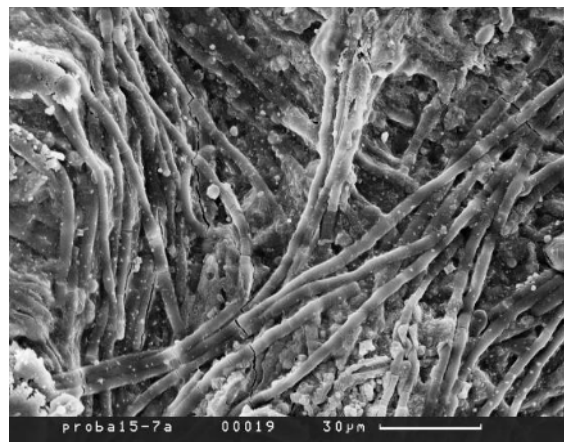
, - Link-860.

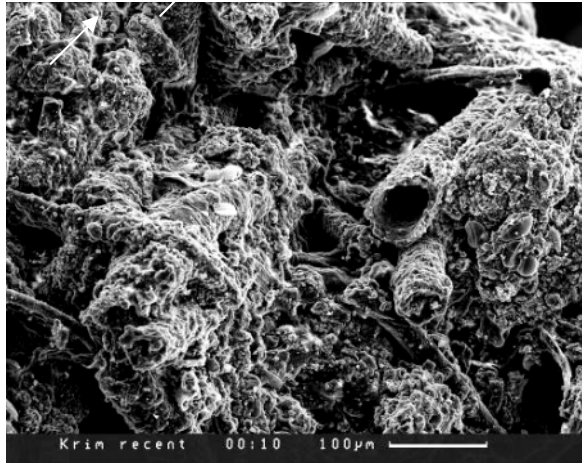
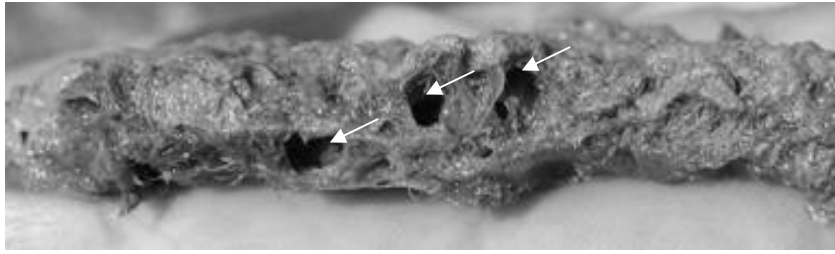
« » ( , 1953).

: , -  
( ) ( , 2008).



.1. -  
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( , . -  
); -  
( , ).





. 2. ( , ) : -  
 ( « »); -

. *Oscillatoriaceae\**,

( . 1).

, *Cladophora* sp. *Ulothrix* sp.,  
 ( . 2).

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\*  
 Ukraine, 2006.

60-75 ‰.

2005 .,

*Ruppia*

*Ruppia* sp.,

(*Oscillatoria terebriformis*, *O. tenuis*, *Phormidium laminosum*,  
*Ph. woronichinii*, *Lyngbya martensiana*, *Spirulina major*, *S. tenuissima*).

*Ruppia*

V VI  
44 / .

« »,  
60-70 ‰

33-

5

( .3, ).

*Vaucheria* sp.,

(*Oscillatoria granulata*, *Phormidium foveolarum*, *Spirulina tenuissima*,  
*Synechococcus cedrorum*, *Synechocystis salina*)

(*Navicula* sp.) ( . .3).

( 2004 . – 2006 . )

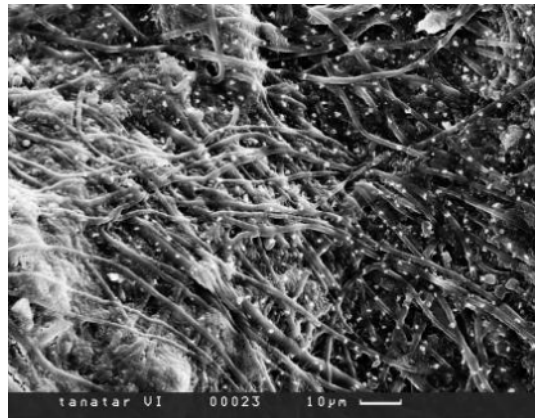
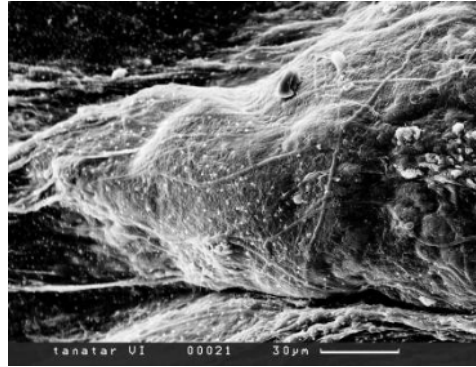
50

11 ( ., 2008).

*Oscillatoria* ,  
*Phormidium*.

11

7 .



. 3.

« »: –  
« » (*Vaucheria* sp.)

« »; –  
; –  
*Vaucheria* sp.

: 1)

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; 2)

; 3)

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... ; 4) -  
; 5) -  
, .  
. ( , , 1993; Stal, 2000; ., 2003),  
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( )  
( - ). -  
- , ( -  
, , 1993; Stal, 2000).  
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( , . .)  
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ , -  
(1-5 ): , ,  
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( 15 ) -  
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2. \_\_\_\_\_ -  
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, ( . ).

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- *Microcoleus chthonoplastes*  
(*Lyngbya aestuarii*, *L. confervoides*, *Oscillatoria acuminata*, *Phormidium boryanum*)

;  
*Oscillatoria simplicissima*, *O. tenuis*, *Phormidium molle* .

- ,  
*Beggiatoa* sp.  
,  
*Oscillatoria limosa*, *Spirulina major*, *Ph. boryanum*, *Lyngbya majuscula* .

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« » ( . .2).



( . . 3): *Vaucheria* sp.

310 / 2. 190-

3.

( 80 ),

3.

	. , / 2	
	10-46 – (70)	-
	(16) – 45-100	190-200
	150-200	-
	(60) – 110-330 – (600)	(70) – 230-310

( 2004 . – 2006 . )

*Oscillatoria* *Phormidium*.

100 ‰

( . 4).

(*Synechococcus elongatus*, *S. aeruginosa*, *Synechocystis salina* ).

260 ‰

*Dunaliella salina*.

: 11 9  
*Oscillatoria tambi*, 140 / .  
 V-VI 33-44 / ( . .4).  
 ( 100 %)

6  
*Synechococcus elongatus*  
*Synechocystis salina* ( .4).  
 4 .

	, %*		, %
<i>Synechococcus elongatus</i>	70-190	<i>Synechococcus cedrorum</i>	60
<i>Synechocystis salina</i>	150-200	<i>Synechocystis salina</i>	60
<i>Oscillatoria major</i>	95	<i>Oscillatoria granulata</i>	70-98-(190)
<i>O. terebriformis</i>	44-65	<i>O. brevis</i>	25-70
<i>O. tambi</i>	85	<i>O. tambi</i>	(70)-200-230
<i>O. mougeotii</i>	65-112	<i>Lyngbya halophila</i>	80
<i>O. simplicissima</i>	65	<i>L. major</i> f. <i>stepnoi</i>	70
<i>O. tenuis</i>	65-135	<i>Spirulina</i> sp.	70
<i>O. limosa</i>	85-88	<i>Spirulina major</i>	20-25-(80)
<i>Lyngbya martensiana</i>	60-75	<i>Phormidium foveolarum</i>	60-80
<i>L. cryptovaginata</i>	65	<i>Microcoleus chthonoplastes</i>	100
<i>Spirulina tenuissima</i>	28-75		
<i>S. major</i>	65-75		
<i>Anabaenopsis elenkinii</i>	32		

\* ; : ., 1953.

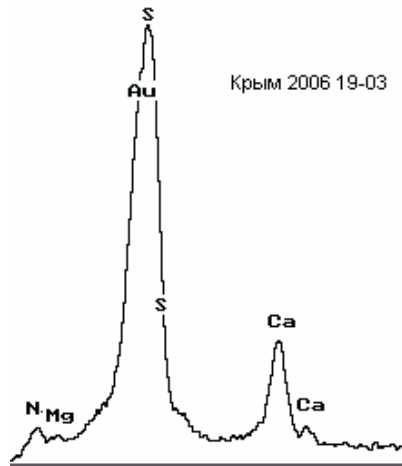
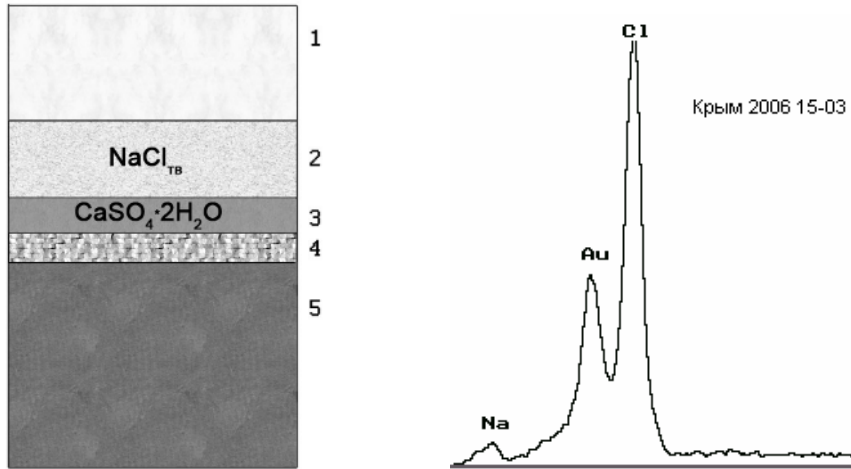
( , 1988). ,  
 ) – 150-200 ‰, 360 ‰,  
*Oscillatoria tambi*  
*O. granulata* ( . . 4). ,  
 ( . . , 1996),  
 (1936). -  
 1995). - *Spirulina* spp. ( . . ,  
 1996). ( . . ,  
 83,5-128 ‰  
 (Nematoda), (Artemia spp., Harpacticida, Ostracoda,  
 Amphipoda), (Chironomidae) . . ( . . , 2008).  
 Artemia sp.,  
 80 ‰ , 41 -42 / Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> + 36,8-37,7 /  
 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. Artemia sp. 200 ‰ (98,3 / Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> +  
 100,5 / NaHCO<sub>3</sub>).

Artemia sp.

sp. ) , Artemia sp.

Artemia sp.

V-VI, Artemia sp.



4. : ) : 1 - ; 2 - (NaCl); 3 - (CaSO<sub>4</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O); 4 - (Synechococcus elongatus, Synechocystis salina); 5 - ( , ). Link- ( ) ( )

80 %,

*Chlorella minutissima* *Dunaliella viridis*,

*Dunaliella*

1,2  $\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{HCO}_3^-$ .  
. *Chlorella*

III

210-230 ‰

(2-3 )  
(

,  
., 1999)

( . , , , ).

( . , 1999)

*Chlorella minutissima*,

6,5 ‰,

380

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8-9.

*Ch.*

*minutissima*

,  
*D. viridis*,

,  
*D. viridis*

(1929),

260 / - . . (1993).

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1.

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2.

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3. -
  4. -
  5. *Artemia* sp.
- 150-300 /<sup>2</sup>.

*O.S. Samylina<sup>1</sup>, L.M. Gerasimenko<sup>1</sup> & N.V. Shadrin<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>2</sup>A.O. Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of Southern Seas, National Academy of  
Sciences of Ukraine,  
2, Nakhimov Pr., 99011 Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine

#### COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PHOTOTROPH COMMUNITIES FROM THE MINERAL LAKES OF CRIMEA (UKRAINE) AND ALTAI REGION (RUSSIA)

Phototroph communities were studied in Crimean highly mineralized sulphate -chloride lakes of marine and continental origin, and athalassic carbonate lakes of Altai Region. The diversity of communities providing primary production in mineral water bodies include: cyanobacterial biofilms and mats, algobacterial communities, plant -bacterial mats, cyanobacteria vegetating under mineral deposits, and planktonic communities. Morphology of the first three types is universal; it is similar to phototroph communities of other mineral lakes. Deviations from such structure may be caused both by physical and chemical parameters of environment, and the organism-edificator. In Crimean lakes all types of communities mentioned above were recorded, while in the Tantar system of reservoirs – only biofilms and one-year old mats. Biomass of the communities measured by chlorophyll content, varied from 10 mg chl./m<sup>2</sup> up to 600 mg chl./m<sup>2</sup> depending on organisms-edificators. Species composition of dominating cyanobacteria in studied lakes depends on the level of mineralization of lake and presence of invertebrates with pasture type of feeding.

*Keywords:* hypersaline soda lakes, cyanobacteria, cyanobacterial communities, algobacterial communities, plant -bacterial communities.

