THE AMOUNT OF SALT IN THE WATER AND ITS EFFECT ON THE HYDROECOLOGY

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Abstract: This article provides general information about the large class of Pisces and its systematic place, ecology of fish, the main ecological groups of fish, the importance of the amount of salt in water in the life of fish.

Key words: Biocenosis, structure, lifestyle, characteristics fish, fauna, ecological groups, pelagic, littoral, abyssal, impact, transient fish**.**

Introduction Fishes are the oldest primitive aquatic jawed vertebrates and are very common. The large class of fish includes more than 20,000 species. Fish are the leading group of animals living in aquatic biocenosis. They are of great importance as a food object, mainly providing valuable meat and fat products. There are more than 20,000 species of fish in the modern fauna, which are distributed in all water bodies of the globe. Its structure, lifestyle and ecological characteristics are very well adapted to the aquatic environment. The body is compressed from both sides, covered with long, thin scales, and has three odd and two pairs of fins. Breathing is done through gasps. A two-chamber circulatory system with a heart consists of one circle. The nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord. The sense organs of fish are eyes, ears, nose, whiskers and side lines. Currently, the size of the globe is 510 million square kilometers, of which 361 square kilometers, or 71%, is covered by ocean and sea waters. 51% of them are inhabited by fish.

Material and methods. Water can dissolve atmospheric air, and fish breathe oxygen dissolved in water. The flow of water, temperature, amount of oxygen and salts in the water are of great importance in the life of fish. The movement of the water environment depends on the constant currents in rivers, seas and closed

water bodies. The warming of the water causes the water layers to move in a vertical direction. Fish are cold-blooded animals, that is, their body temperature is not constant, but changes directly depending on the temperature of the environment. Sea waters are saturated with oxygen. Fish are divided into 4 main groups based on their oxygen demand: Fish that require a lot of oxygen, that is, a group of fish that live in waters with 7-11 cm^3 of oxygen in 1 liter of water. Examples of these are gulmoy, kumja, peskar, nalim and golyan. This group of fish lives in cold and fast-flowing rivers. Fish that require a lot of oxygen, that is, a group of fish that live in waters with 5-7 cm^3 of oxygen in 1 liter of water. Examples of this group include pike, golavl and stonefish. A group of fish that require relatively little oxygen, i.e., a group of fish that live in waters with 4 cm^3 of oxygen in 1 liter of water. This group includes bream, flounder and trout. Fish that require very little oxygen. They live in stagnant waters with very little oxygen, that is, 0.5 cm^3 of oxygen in 1 liter of such waters. This group of fishes includes bream, tench and sole. The main ecological groups of fish. To determine the ecological groups of fish, first of all, we need to know the relationship of fish to the amount of salt in water and their habitats in water bodies. Despite the diversity of living conditions in the aquatic environment, there are three main ecological groups of fish: pelagic, abyssal and littoral. Pelagic - fish living in the open water environment, living in the depths of the water from the surface to 150-200 meters. It has a long pod-like body, feeds on aquatic organisms and breeds near the water's edge or near the water's edge. Pelagic fish are very fast and active because they live in an open water environment. Littoral - fish belonging to this group live near the shores of water bodies and are connected to a certain extent with the bottom of the water. All kinds of stones in the water bottom, crevices on coral islands, algae, sand and mud are shelters for littoral fish. Here they find food, reproduce and live. Littoral fish are also mobile, and their appearance is different. Some of them have a leaf-like body and live at the bottom of the water. Abyssal - there are not many species of fish belonging to this group. They mainly live at great depths at the

bottom of seas and oceans. The main characteristics of great depths are extremely high pressure, complete absence of light, water not flowing, uniform and low temperature, water salinity and absence of living organisms. It is because of the absence of these living organisms, algae, that the fish of this group are carnivores. When the fish belonging to this group are brought to the surface of the water, their body swells, their intestines protrude from their mouths, and their eyes are pushed out of their sockets. Abyssal fish have poorly developed muscles and skeletons, and their mouths are large. No. Pelagic Littoral Abyssal 1 Shark Scats Dragon fish 2 Salmon Flounders Electric scats 3 Sardines Sea devils Sea cat 4 Herrings Three-spined fish Echinoderms 5 Sailfish Jumping mud fish Pelican fish The importance of the amount of salt in the water in the life of fish. Sea waters are characterized by the presence of mainly chloride salts, that is, table salt and magnesium chloride, as well as a large amount of magnesium sulfate. Chlorine salts make up 90% of sea salt. Chloride salts are not high in freshwater. Different types of fish are adapted to live in salt water in different ways. Some species of fish can tolerate high levels of salt in the water, while other species of fish can die even if the level of salt in the water is slightly high. For example: the Caspian jellyfish can live in conditions where 100% of the water is 60% salt, while stilts will die even in 0.2-0.3% salt water. Transient fish are often adapted to different levels of water salinity. Fish are divided into 4 groups depending on their relationship to the amount of salt in the water: Sea fish that spend their whole lives in salty waters. Most of the fish belonging to this group spend their whole life in salt water. When such fish are placed in fresh water, they die in a short time.

Conculution. Freshwater fish that spend their whole life in rivers, lakes and ponds. Such fish are not found even in slightly salty sea waters, they live only in fresh waters. Transient fish, that is, if this type of fish lives in the sea, it moves to rivers to reproduce. Fish belonging to this group, depending on the development process, live both in the sea and in the river. This type of fish grows and matures in the seas, and spawns and spawns in rivers. Small transient fish. Fish belonging to this

group live in the parts of the seas that are adjacent to rivers and where the water is much fresher. № Marine fish Freshwater fish Transient fish Small transient fish 1 Flounder Gulmoy Salmon Redhead fish 2 Herrings Churn Squid Whitefish 3 Cods Ola sturgeon Ostyotr Wobla 4 Sharks Sole fish Beluga White fish

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