

T.V.Mikhaevitch, V.E.Roschin. The life cycle of *Gammarus lacustris* Sars (Crustacea, Amphipoda) from the different habitats. The 5 th Belarus Zoological Conference, Abstract, Minsk, Belarus, 20-21 December 1983, pp. 13-14 (in Russian).

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Based on the population structure, the life cycle of *G.lacustris* from geothermal stream Teply, Kamchatka, from lake Drisvyaty, Vitebsk region and from lake Lyatskie, Bialowiezha Forest, have been studied. Belarusian lakes are typical for the temperate zone with temperature fluctuations during the year from 1°C to 25°C. The average daily temperature in the shallow lake Lyatskie is slightly higher than in the lake Drisvyaty. The temperature regime of the stream Teply is more stable and ranges from 16 to 24°C.

In the basins of the temperate zone the reproduction starts at 7-9°C. According to our data, in the lake Lyatskie first juveniles appear in May, while in the colder Lake Drisvyaty the start of reproduction and sweep of juveniles moved for about a month later. The variations of size, weight and number of litters of animals of compared populations have been marked.

In the lake Lyatskie females start the reproduction at an average body length of 12-16 mm, in Lake Drisvyaty - at 9-11 mm, in the stream Teply - at 7-10 mm. The generation of *Gammarus* in lake Lyatskie can give during the season 4 - 5 litters of young. In the lake Drisvyaty have been observed only two litters, due to the influence of lower temperatures. The ratio of the males and the females in both basins was an average of 1:1. The animals born in the spring and the summer of this year, will reach the maturity in the spring of next year.

Life cycle of *G.lacustris* in the stream Teply is somewhat different. Probably that the long-term adaptation to the high temperatures and the small amplitude oscillations have been conditioned the cycle restructuring.

We assume that in the geothermal stream *Gammarus* reproduces all year round, but with varying intensity.

In the population during the investigated period have been constantly presented the juveniles of the different ages. In March, 1982, the juveniles composed 41 %, in June, 1979, - 83 %, in July, 1979, - 87 %, in August - 76 %. The maximum percentage of the ovigerous females have been observed in March (16%). The ratio of the males and the females in the population was inconstant and varied from 1:1 to 4:1 in August. The research conducted at the different water basins are allowed to identify the range of the possible changes of the individual parameters of *G.lacustris* and also the life cycle as a whole, which has the important value for the prediction of the human impacts on the ecosystems of the water basins.