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The study was conducted in the marginal zones of mysid introduction and in the center of the areal: North zone - Kaunas Reservoir, South Zone - Kayrakkum reservoir, the center of the areal - the Don River delta. Overall progress of the dynamic of the mysids population was similar for the three reservoirs, but the starting date of breeding, the first spawning of juveniles and the appearance of the second generation have been significantly displaced in time and depended on the temperature of the water basin. In the Kaunas reservoir in 1976, the population of mysids began to breed in early June and gave two generations per season. In the center of the areal, the Don River - a month earlier, in early May. In the southern zone of the areal, in Kayrakkum reservoir, an additional two weeks earlier. In the both basins the population have been given for season 5-6 generations. Analysis of the structure of mysids population have been showed that the mysids existence in the extreme zones of the areal didn't affect the dynamics of populations.

Especially water temperature determines the starting date of breeding, the number of litters and the number of generations in the different zones of the areal. The structure of the population have been studied in the ponds with the different temperature regime. Lake Olapka, Transbaikalia, has a low constant annual average temperature of 6-8 ° C. Heated by the underground hot water, the reservoir Gusiha, Transbaikalia, has highly variable annual temperature of 6-25 °C. The temperature in the stream Teply, Kamchatka, is almost constant throughout the year 17-24°C. Luban lake and river Yaselda, Belarus, are typical temperate-zone basins with the temperature fluctuations during the year reservoirs from 1 to 22°C. Lyatskie lake located in the south of the Belarus and is much warmer than lake Luban. Analysis of the histograms of the population structure have been suggested that in the lake Olapka, in the stream Teply and Gusiha hot reservoir *gammarus* has reproduction year-round, under exposing to the various temperatures. In the lake Luban and river Yaselda its reproduction is typical for the temperate zone and *gammarus* make for the season no more than two litters. The effect of the marginal temperature affects the size at which animals start to breed. In the lake Olapka the females begin to reproduce at an average body size of 6-9 mm, in the stream Teply - 7-10 mm, in the lake Luban - 10-13 mm, in the lake Lyatskie and Gusiha - 12-16 mm.