

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TREMATODE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH PEN

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the ecological significance of trematodes, which is parasitic in aquatic organisms living in the Aral Sea basins. The basis of modern studies of parasitology is the definition of species composition, the study of life cycles, the dynamics of populations of parasites, their distribution.

**Keywords:** flora, fauna, ecosystem, agriculture, potential, biocenosis.

The problem of preserving biological diversity is acquiring all great relevance in connection with the intensifying process of anthropogenic transformation of natural ecosystems by humans, as a result of which more and more species of flora and fauna are disappearing from the face of the Earth.

Intensive agriculture led to increased exploitation of natural resources and humanity's serious interference in environment. Currently, in the intensively developed In the landscapes of the Southern Aral Sea region, there are almost no natural ecosystems left, not affected by anthropogenic activity. Currently in the Southern Aral Sea region, an extreme ecological situation due to the drying up of the Aral Sea.

The deterioration of the ecological situation leads to the violation of conditions. habitats of invertebrates and vertebrates, changes and destruction of historically established connections between parasites and their hosts, involving a person in previously uncharacteristic parasitic systems.

Parasitic organisms are an integral part of natural organisms. biocenoses and all living things on Earth. Among the parasites are trematodes. To the most intensively studied objects of aquatic and terrestrial fauna biocenoses.

The parasitological potential of the Southern Aral Sea region is very high: in the fauna of invertebrates and vertebrates is diverse in the region. Animals intermediate and final hosts of parasites, high quantity. An important role in the realization of trematode life cycles The hydrological conditions of the region - the Southern Aral Sea region, which It is rich in numerous lakes and reservoirs.

The basis of modern research in parasitology is determination of species composition, study of life cycles, dynamics parasite populations, their distribution.

Some species of trematodes parasitize the human body and animals, causing serious harm to human health, livestock, poultry farming, fish farming, etc. Therefore, the study of trematodes from the point of view of their epidemiological and epizootological significance in natural, anthropogenically disturbed ecosystems.

Trematodes are among the most intensively studied objects. Fauna of aquatic cenoses.

Trematoda - an extensive group of parasitic flatworms, It unites up to 5 thousand species and more than three hundred genera.

The class Trematoda consists of 2 subclasses: Bucephalidea and Prosostomidea. Representatives of the subclass Bucephalidea are often localized in the intestines of fish, for example, pike, Aral saltwort, red perch, catfish, pike perch and pike. Intermediate hosts are aquatic mollusks. Found in the Amu Darya delta.

Parasites of the subclass Prosostomidea are often found in the intestines. Transit and freshwater fish. Intermediate hosts are mollusks, and additional paddle-footed crustaceans. Common in the lower reaches rivers of the Amu Darya.

Trematodes are of great ecological importance. Parasitizes in all organs of domestic and wild animals, causing Serious conquests and socio-economic damage.

A comprehensive study of the ecology of trematodes represents a huge interest in developing scientifically based preventative measures for trematodes in animals.

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