

THE DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY OF *DREISSENA POLYMORPHA* AND *D. BUGENSIS* (*MOLLUSCA: BIVALVIA: DREISSENIDAE*) IN WATER RESERVOIRS AND WATER CURRENTS OF UKRAINE WHEN DWELLING TOGETHER WITH UNIONIDS (*MOLLUSCA: BIVALVIA: UNIONIDAE*)

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In May-October 2008-2009 208 points within the basins of the Dnieper, the Prypyat, the Western and Southern Bug, the Siversky Donets, the Dniester, the lower Danube, rivers of the Crimea and the Northern Azov territory of Ukraine were investigated. *Dreissena* specimens were collected in the silted bottom in case they use living unionidae shells as the habitat substrate.

Dreissena polymorpha was found in 40 points within the basins with stream velocity under 1 m/s, pH level – 7,62–8,70, water oxygen content – 2,29–48,33 mg/l, permanganate oxidation 1–16 mg/l. Bottom sediments in these points are sandy, sandy-clay, sandy-stony, clay both with small and large quantity of silt. In the latter *D. polymorpha* mostly live on unionidae shells.

D. bugensis was found in 13 points (in 12 – together with *D. polymorpha*) in the basins of the Dnieper, the Southern Bug, the Siversky Donets, in the lower Danube, in the Crimea and the Northern Azov territory. It is registered when the stream velocity is under 0,1 m/s, pH level – 7,76–8,70, water oxygen content – 8,20–48,33 mg/l, permanganate oxidation 1–16 mg/l. Bottom sediments in these water-reservoirs are stony, sandy-stony with small amount of silt.

The analysis of obtained results lets to make a conclusion on uneven distribution of *D. polymorpha* and *D. bugensis* in water reservoirs and water streams of Ukraine. The comparison of ecological spectra of these two *Dreissena* species shows high ecological plasticity of *D. polymorpha*.