

THE GASTROPODS FROM CÂRNA – BISTREȚ PISCICULTURAL BASINS (PRELIMINARY DATA)

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Abstract. The research took place within the piscicultural basins schemed in the area of Cârna – Bistreț. There were identified 8 species located in the benthonic pelophilic biocoenoses and on the aquatic macrophytes. They are ubiquitous species that can further constitute populations, which will develop in case the liable to floods area is rendered to natural conditions.

Keywords: gastropods, Bistreț.

Rezumat. Gastropode din bazinele piscicole Cârna-Bistreț (Date preliminare). Cercetările s-au desfășurat în bazinele piscicole amenajate din zona Cârna-Bistreț. Au fost identificate un număr de 8 specii localizate în biocenozele bentonice pelofile și pe macrofitele acvatice. Sunt specii ubicviste care pot constitui populații ce se vor dezvolta în condițiile renaturării zonei inundabile.

Cuvinte cheie: gastropode, Bistreț.

INTRODUCTION

The aquatic ecosystems from Cârna – Bistreț area are piscicultural basins that appeared after the Danube's flood area had been dammed (Fig. 1). Under these circumstances, the floristic and faunal structure of the area modified due to human interference (TOMESCU 1998).

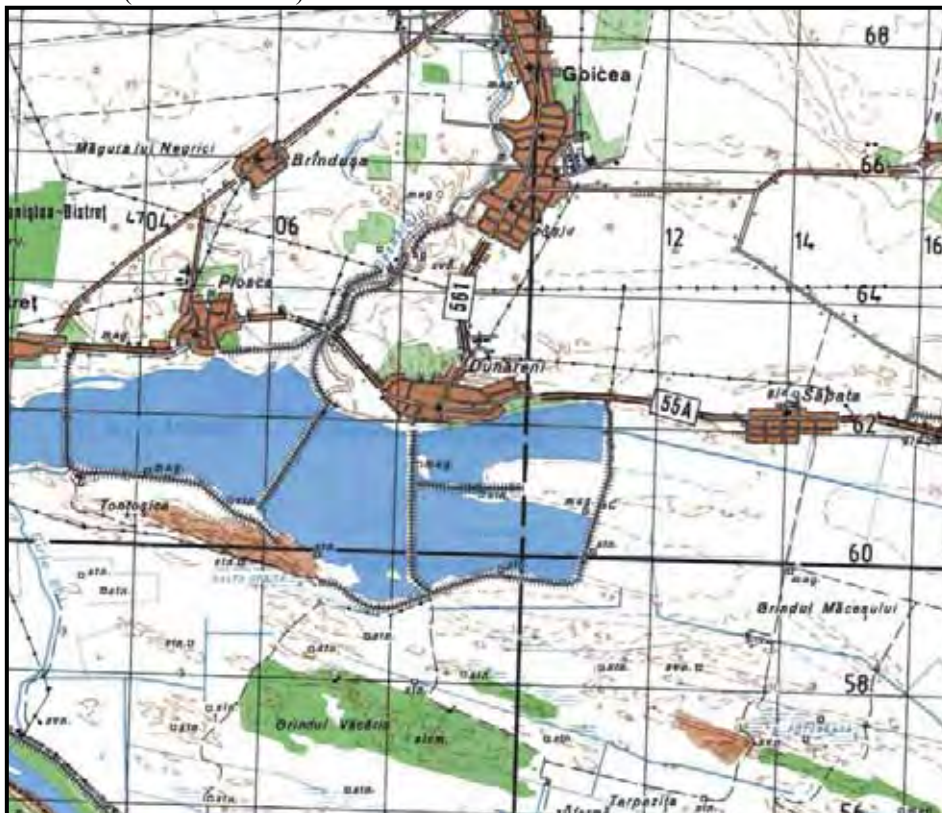


Figure 1. Location of Cârna – Bistreț area.
Figura 1. Localizarea zonei Cârna – Bistreț.

WORKING METHOD

The field observations were made seasonally between 2007 and 2008. There were taken qualitative samples with the limnological dip and benthonic dredger.

ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

In natural conditions, the area was characterized by the presence of extremely varied spontaneous vegetation specific to riverside coppices and marshes. The associations of *Phragmites communis*, *Nimphaea alba*, *Nuphar luteum*, *Iris*

pseudachorus, *Equisetum arvense*, *Euphorbia palustris* and others formed biocoenoses populated by numerous groups of invertebrates among which the Gastropods found proper development conditions (BREZEANU, POPESCU 1965).

The previous research regarding the distribution of the gastropods populations emphasized the fact that most of the species developed into the Danube and its flooded area (CIOBOIU 2008, NEGREA 1994).

Presently, according to our preliminary investigations, we noticed the presence of the following species *Viviparus acerosus*, *Physella (Costatella) acuta*, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, *Stagnicola palustris*, *Radix ampla*, *Planorbis (P.) planorbis*, *Planorbarius corneus*, *Oxyloma elegans* (Table 1).

Table 1. The species identified within the studied area.
Tabel 1. Speciile identificate în zona studiată.

GASTROPODA CLASS CUVIER, 1798	
PROSOBRANCHIA SUBCLASS MILNE EDWARD, 1848	
MESOGASTROPODA ORDER THIELE, 1925	
Viviparidae family GRAY, 1847	<i>Viviparus acerosus</i> BOURGUIGNAT, 1870
PULMONATA SUBCLASS CUVIER, 1917	
BASOMMATOPHORA ORDER A. SCHMIDT, 1855	
Physidae family FITZINGER, 1833	<i>Physella (Costatella) acuta</i> (DRAPARNAUD, 1805)
Lymnaeidae family RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758) <i>Stagnicola palustris</i> (O. F. MULLER, 1774) <i>Radix ampla</i> (W. HARTMANN, 1821)
Planorbidae family RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Planorbis (P.) planorbis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758) <i>Planorbarius corneus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)
STYLOMMATOPHORA ORDER A. SCHMIDT, 1855	
Succineidae family BECK, 1857	<i>Oxyloma (Oxyloma) elegans</i> (RISSO, 1826)

The distribution of the identified species is characteristic to two types of layers (BREZEANU 1967, CIOBOIU 2007). The species *Viviparus acerosus*, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, *Planorbarius corneus* populate especially the benthic facies made up of organic silt. *Physella acuta*, *Stagnicola palustris*, *Radix ampla*, *Planorbis planorbis*, *Oxyloma elegans* are phytophagous being settled on the submerged stems of *Phragmites communis*, *Typha latifolia*, *Iris pseudachorus*, *Carex riparia* and on the leaves of *Nuphar luteum* (CIOBOIU 2002, GROSSU 1994, NEGREA & NEGREA 1975).

Thus, they can properly feed as their nourishment is represented by the derma (the periphyton) of the plants that use as host (CIOBOIU 2003).

CONCLUSIONS

It is well known that it is proposed the restoration of the flooded area. Under these circumstances, the dominant aquatic ecosystems will be the shallow lacustrine ones, which used to characterize the natural flooded area.

Such conditions are proper for the development of the population of gastropods identified within the piscicultural basins so far.

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