GREEN SOIL ALGAE DISTRIBUTED IN THE SOILS OF FERGANA VALLEY

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Abstract
In the winter Green Suviothement Representative Structure, Tarkaki Chlorophyll and coding Available, metachapter Zmnicauga special, protoplastranriri, features and keys, colony biisil, chlorophyta Boinsi My taxonomic development and the shelf KEG The species is discussed.

Keywords: algoflora, assimilation, membrane, Chlorophyta, ecology, taxonomic composition, family, order, genus, species and varieties

Chlorophyll "a" and "v" are more abundant in the cell chromatophore of representatives of the green algae department than other carotenoids (A-V-carotenlutein, neoxanthin, violaxanin, zeaxanthin, anteroxanthin). Therefore, their color is clear green. Chloroplasts are covered with two layers of membrane skin, there is no endoplasmic reticulum. The lamellae are 2-6 or many, and are connected with thylakoids. The assimilation product, starch, accumulates around the stroma and pyrenoid inside the chloroplast. The red cell is located inside the chloroplast and is connected to the cell membrane. The cells are two, four and sometimes more, of the same length and structure, covered with smooth or very thin hairs mastigonemes. In the cell of most algae, the cytoplasmic membrane is surrounded by a cellulosic membrane [2].

Species of Chlorophyta division are also found among soil algae. Due to the small size of green algae, the presence of a hard shell, the specific characteristics of their metabolism, structural features of the protoplast, rapid reproduction and the ability of many representatives of this section to form slimy colonies, they are resistant to extreme environmental conditions. Representatives of this section occupy a leading position in forest ecosystem soils [1].

In the course of research, among blue-green algae, green algae were also found in the soils of steep regions.

The division Chlorophyta consisted of 35 species and made up 12.15% of the species in the total algoflora. The taxonomic composition of the section is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. A taxonomic analysis of the division Chlorophyta

Class	Order	Family	Category	Number of types
Chlorophyceae	Chlamydomonadales	Hypnomonadaceae	Hypnomonas	4
		Actinochloridaceae	Actinochloris	1
			Macrochloris	1
		Palmellopsidaceae	Apiococcus	1
		Chlorococcaceae	Chlorococcum	2
		Chlorosarcinaceae	Chlorosarcina	2
		Chlamydomonadaceae	Protococcus	1
			Hydrianum	1
		Palmellaceae	Palmella	1
		Hormotilaceae	Palmodactylon	1
	Sphaeropleales	Dictyococcaceae	Dictyococcus	3
		Bracteacoccaceae	Bracteacoccus	1
		Scenedesmaceae	Scenedesmus	1
		Selenastraceae	Chlorolobion	1
	Chlorococcales	Characiaceae	Characium	2
	Oedogoniales	Oedogoniaceae	Bulbochaete	1
			Oedogonium	2
Ulvophyceae	Ulotrichales	Planophilaceae	Chloroplana	1
			Fernandinella	1
		Binucleariaceae	Binuclearia	1
Trebouxio-phyceae	Chlorellales	Oocystaceae	Schizochlamydella	1
		Chlorellaceae	Chlorella	4
	Trebouxiales	Trebouxiaceae	Trebouxia	1
Total: 3	7	19	13	35

Chlorophyta includes 35 species belonging to 3 classes (Chlorophyceae, Ulvophyceae, Trebouxiophyceae), 7 orders, 19 families, and 13 genera.

Chlorophyceae (26; 74.3%) class of Chlorophyta was the leader, while Trebouxiophyceae (6; 17.1%) and Ulvophyceae (3; 8.6%) classes were characterized by a low number of species.

Class Chlorophyceae includes Hypnomonadaceae (Hypnomonas (4 species)), Actinochloridaceae (Actinochloris (1 species) and Macrochloris (1 species)), Palmellopsidaceae (Apiococcus (1 species)), Chlorococcaceae (Chlorococcum (2 species)), Chlorosarcinaceae (Chlorosarcina) of the order Chlamydomonadales. 2 species)), included families and genera such as Chlamydomonadaceae (Protococcus (1 species) and Hydrianum (1 species)), Palmellaceae (Palmella (1 species)), Hormotilaceae (Palmodactylon (1 species)). It was found that the order Sphaeropleales consists of the Dictyococcaceae family Dictyococcus family (Dictyococcus pseudovarians, Dictyococcus mucosus and Dictyococcus irregulares), Bracteacoccaceae family Bracteacoccus family (Bracteacoccus irregulares),

Scenedesmaceae family Scenedesmus family (Scenedesmus bijugtus), Selenastraceae family Chlorolobion family (Chlorolobion lunulatum).

Ch. Strictum and Ch. naegelii species were found.

Bulbochaete Setigera from the family Oedogoniaceae from the order Oedogoniales and Oedogonium acrosporum and Oedogonium macrandrium from the Oedogonium family were identified.

The order Ulotrichales of the class Ulvophyceae, the family Planophilaceae, the species Chloroplana terricola from the family Chloroplana and Fernandinella alpine from the family Fernandinella, Binuclearia tatrana from the family Binuclearia of the family Binucleariaceae were recorded.

Order Chlorellales of the class Trebouxiophyceae, Schizochlamydella Delicatula of the genus Schizochlamydella of the family Oocystaceae, Chlorella vulgaris for of the genus Chlorella of the family Chlorellaceae. globosa, Chlorella zofingiensis, Chlorella ellipsoidea and Chlorella mucosa species and species were encountered.

Trebouxia arboricola was identified from the genus Trebouxia in the order Trebouxiales, family Trebouxiaceae.

The following species of the Chlorophyta section were found to be widespread in steep regions (Fig. 1): Hypnomonas tuberculata (2-3), Macrochloris dissecta (3-5), Chlorococcum dissectum (5-7), Chlorococcum botryoides (3-5), Protococcus viridis (3-5), Scenedesmus bijugtus (5-7), Chlorolobion lunulatum (3), Fernandinella alpine (3-7).

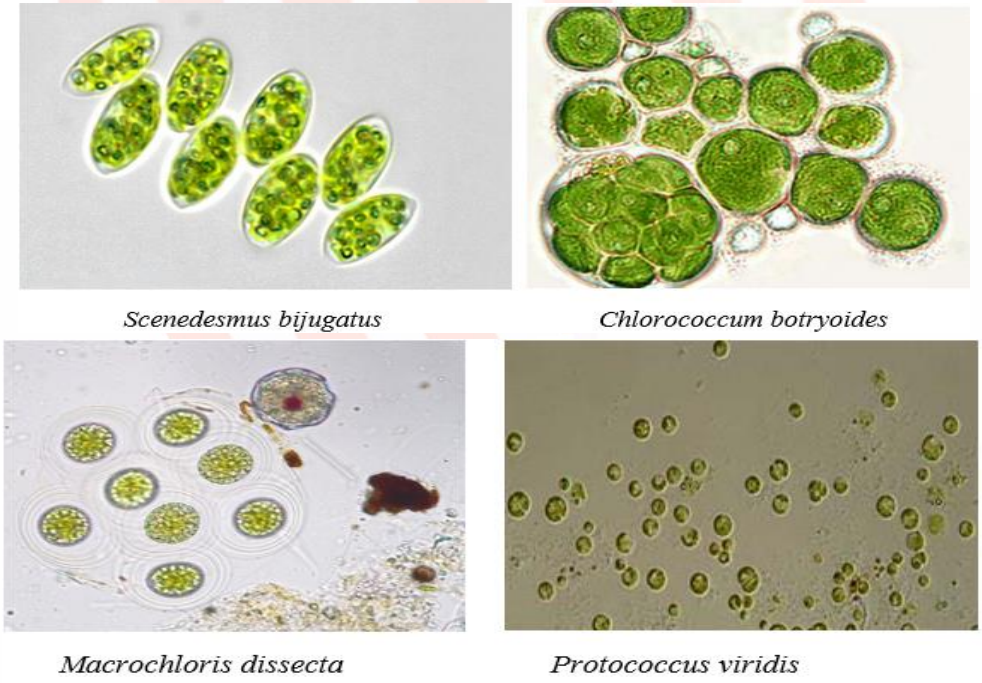

Figure 1. Common species of the division Chlorophyta.

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