

1 tsch fjo dsh Gelfj dzo fjsuf Gz ds clz Gzls Gdz G Gij d^w
443090, G u G G G b d d d d G f f j j d s, 26
E-mail: sslnn@mail.ru

Отдельные представители гидробионтов включены в Красную книгу Самарской области (2009). Многие группы используются для биоиндикации состояния пресных вод. Знание гидробионтов Самарской области имеет большое теоретическое и практическое значение. Оно способствует развитию ценностных ориентаций, экологической культуры личности и готовности к природоохранной деятельности.

၂. BTEOLSeOLq^၁ h̄j d̄shd^၂ ts̄s̄shd̄ls̄h̄y ǝj h̄z^h O^၃ t̄sd̄z ǝ ts̄bj h̄j ǝj d̄z d̄f k̄h̄ps? ǝf̄s̄ts̄s̄
 t̄d̄ǝ d̄f d̄^w 1 ts̄sd̄z d̄f d̄ ts̄^h j h̄ps̄ O ǝ t̄q^h j d̄z d̄f ts̄h̄ps̄? ^h d̄^၇ t̄f̄ts̄sd̄j d̄j h̄ps̄ t̄q̄ d̄j d̄z d̄sh̄ps̄. 1 ts̄
 k̄s̄j t̄q̄ h̄j d̄z^၁ d̄l̄j h̄ps̄sd̄s̄ d̄f h̄j h̄t̄s̄ Oj d̄^၂ ts̄b̄t̄eOLs̄ Oj d̄z d̄^၃ h̄j h̄ps̄j d̄j f O^၄ d̄d̄ 1 Ōǝj t̄d̄
 t̄q̄^w ts̄sd̄j ts̄b̄t̄eOLs̄OLq^w ǝ^၇ ts̄h̄d̄ls̄ ǝ ǝf̄h̄ps̄ d̄d̄d̄^၇ 1 L̄ŌOL̄ t̄f̄ts̄d̄f ǝ h̄j^၇ h̄ps̄OLd̄z t̄f̄t̄O [1, h̄j 30].
 ၁. h̄j^၇ ǝ ts̄b̄t̄eOLd̄j d̄z d̄f h̄j h̄ps̄j d̄j ts̄b̄t̄eOLs̄OLq^w, L̄Ō t̄q̄ t̄f̄j d̄z d̄f ǝ ts̄^h j h̄ps̄j d̄z^၇ 1 t̄f̄t̄OL d̄f Ō
 d̄z d̄OL̄L̄OLd̄^၇, 1 ts̄sd̄z d̄j h̄j d̄^၇ k̄j^၇ d̄sd̄sd̄? d̄ d̄z d̄OL̄ h̄ps̄ d̄j h̄j d̄^၇ ǝj d̄z d̄sh̄ps̄?,
^w ts̄sd̄j ts̄s̄OLd̄f d̄d̄z ǝ ǝf̄ts̄sd̄z? 1 k̄z̄ k̄z̄, d̄d̄z ǝ ǝf̄ts̄sd̄z d̄z^h d̄j d̄z^w d̄
 d̄d̄z ǝ ǝf̄ts̄sd̄^၇ 1 d̄sh̄j d̄j? t̄f̄s̄j h̄j d̄^w ǝ ts̄ d̄z d̄sd̄z ts̄ t̄q̄ h̄j d̄j^၇ l̄sh̄y k̄z̄sd̄j d̄j t̄f̄ts̄h̄ts̄s̄d̄f

Александра Михайловна Ковригина, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9020-1024>, htsui@ds

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ZOOLOGICAL STUDIES IN TRAINING BA- BY EXAMPLE KALAVRYTA INVERTEBRATE i HYDROBIONTS SAMARA REGION

T.M. Nosova, A.M. Kovrigina

Volga State Socio-Humanitarian Academy
 26, A.-Ovseyenko str., Samara, 443090
 E-mail: sslnn@mail.ru

In bachelors' training the essential role is played by Zoological local lore, forming the basic professional , cultural and special competence based on the regional approach, knowledge of the local history, background and rare species bio-ecology and their distribution patterns in a variety of habitats.

The significant part is occupied by marine inhabitants – hydrobionts. They can be found in rivers, lakes, ponds and small temporary water bodies in Samara region. They are represented by taxonomic groups: single-celled (protozoan), multicellular (sponges, coelenterates, bryozoans, flat, round, annelids, arthropods and molluscs). The hydrobionts are included in different ecological groups: plankton, benthos, periphyton, pleuston, nekton, neuston. Their inhabitants can be divided by size into nannoplankton, mesoplankton, respectively macroplankton and benthos and periphyton. Food chains and networks in marine environments are widely diversified.

The structure consists of plankton organisms that cannot withstand the river course. The Zooplankton is small animals (protozoa – unicellular and colonial, crustaceans and insect larvae). The Benthos – a set of organisms living in the soil and on the bottom. By way of living they can be fixed, mobile and sedentary animals. The Periphyton – bioobrazteli – suvoyki, trumpeters, sponges, bryozoans, and others.

Some representatives of the hydrobionts organisms are included in the Red Book of the Samara Region (2009). Many groups are used for bio-indication status of freshwater.

The knowledge about the hydrobionts of Samara region is of great theoretical and practical significance. It contributes to the development of value orientations, personal ecological culture and willingness to take environmental actions .

Keywords: *bachelors' training, zoological local history, hydrobionts, protozoa, sponges, coelenterates, bryozoans, worms (flat, round, ringed).*

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Tamara M. Nosova, doctor of pedagogical sciences, candidate of biological sciences, professor of «Zoology and anatomy, physiology, safety of human life».
Aleksandra M. Kovrigina, candidate of biological sciences, associate professor.