



Anthropogenic Influence on Biodiversity of Ichthyofauna and Macrophyte Vegetation from Lake Ohrid and Lake Skadar[#]

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Received May 06, 2009; Accepted August 20, 2009

Abstract: Lake Ohrid and Lake Skadar have quite different, and also have commonly features. They otherwise are linked by river Drim and they represent part of aquatic system Ohrid – Drim – Skadar. Also, Lake Ohrid and Lake Skadar are transboundary water bodies which R. Albania shares with R. Macedonia (Lake Ohrid), and R. Montenegro (Lake Skadar). To R.Albania belongs by 1/3 from Lake Ohrid and Lake Skadar. Lake Ohrid is an ancient lake, formed by tectonic forces in the Tertiary period. Because the lake is so old and is isolated by surrounding hills and mountains, a unique collection of plants and animals have evolved. These include a number of relict species, or "living fossils", and many endemic species found only in Lake Ohrid. Lake Skadar is the largest lake at Balkan Peninsula which is also rich by number of plant and animal species. In this paper are presented the results from researches of biodiversity of ichthyofauna and macrophyte vegetation in lakes Ohrid and Skadar. The researches were performed in particular localities from littoral regions which are exposed to the different anthropogenic influence. From the received results it can be concluded that biodiversity of the fish populations and the macrophyte vegetation from the both lakes (Ohrid and Skadar) is different and mostly depend from the ecological condition present in researched localities.

Key words: *Lake Ohrid, Lake Skadar, ichthyofauna, macrophyte vegetation, biodiversity*

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[#]*This study has been presented at 24-25 April 2009, Alblakes'09, Pogradec- Albania.*