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## CLASSIFICATION

- 1. Emergent Macrophytes
- 2. Floating-Leaved Macrophytes
- 3. Submersed Macrophytes
- 4. Freely floating macrophytes

## **HETEROPHYLLY**

A marked polymorphism of leaves may often be found on the same stem or petiole of aquatic plants.

## HABITAT

- Macrophytes can be found in a wide variety of habitats. Stagnant waters; There are aquatic plant communities adapted to habitats such as lakes, wetlands, dam lakes, ponds, pools. While some plants show a wide distribution, some plants are much less tolerant and prefer special habitats..
- The clear shallow lakes and the width of the literal region in wetlands lead to an increase in aquatic plant biomass.

- The most important abiotic factor that limits the development of underwater macrophytes is the low permeability of light in the water. The increase in underwater macrophyte biomass is directly proportional to the increase in light intensity penetrating water, but some species (Hydrilla) are better adapted to low light intensity than other species. The most important factor in the reduction of light intensity is the increase in suspended solids concentration (Fox 1992).
- the morphometric properties of the lakes and Secchi depth have important effects on macrophytes. Maximum colonization depth and maximum plant biomass depth of aquatic plants are related to Secchi depth (Duarte and Kalff 1990).

• Factors affecting the presence of macrophytes in a water body are abiotic factors such as their tolerance to the environment (such as light, temperature, pH, salinity, pressure, water movement, sediment structure), and competition with other macrophytes, herbivores, and the effects of pathogens. Herbivor fish, zooplankton, phytoplankton, invertebrates and other creatures have effects on macrophytes.