Characteristics of aquaculture ponds mud from the Prut River Low Basin

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Natural water ecosystems that present a bigger physico-chemical stability as compared to other life eco-systems, is characterized by a high degree of integrality , given by the dynamic equilibrium between the living and the non-living ecosystem components. as a result, they prove a high degree of self-adjustment. But the artificial and the semi-artificial ecosystems used in commercial aquaculture show some characteristics such as: reduced heterogeneity, the decrease of dynamic equilibrium and , as a result, reduced self-adjustment capabilities. The researches performed by the Aquaculture Department of the Lower Danube University of Galatzi aim at establishing water nutrient quantity and mud characteristics in two aquaculture ponds (Sovarca, Vladesti) of the Prut Low Basin. In these researches, both natural and technological factors which determined the nutrient amount in muds have been monitored. The main parameters which characterize the NPK content in muds are: total N (%); phosphorous (ppm); potassium (ppm); pH; humus (%).