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본 연구는 1994년 3월부터 1994년 8월까지 경기도 평택과 충남 아산에 걸쳐 있는 아산호 수계를 대상으로 6개 정점을 채택하여 이 지역의 식물성플랑크톤상을 조사하였다. 본 조사에서는 규조류를 제외한 나머지 조류군을 대상으로 하였다.

시료를 채집하여 동정한 결과, 조사된 식물성플랑크론은 녹조류 39속 78종 7변 종, 유글레나류 3속 5종 1변종, 남조류 5속 7종 2변종, 황색편모조류 2속 4종이 밝혀져 총 104종류이다.

이 가운데 Chlorella homosphaera, Choricystis dybowskii, Didymocystis planktonica, Golenkinia brebispina, Granulosystopsis coronata, Micractinium bornheimiensis, Treubaria schmidlei 의 7종의 미기록종이 밝혀졌다.

B202

Physiological Plasticity of *Carex* spp. to Different Ecological Conditions

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Carex species occupy almost all habitat types in low and high altitudes including oligo- to eutrophic, wet to dry, limestone, silicate, and saline habitats characterizing a variety of plant communities. The plants were collected in their natural habitats and divided largely into 5 ecological groups (silicate soil, limestone, serpentine, saline soil, flysh). Inorganic ions, organic acids, LMWC, amino acids, betains and total-N have been measured quantitatively together with some inorganic soil characteristics. Cluster analyses have been applied to the physiological data using "Statgraphics" with reference to the chosen physiological parameters the plant species investigated could not be assigned to the 5 ecological groups and did not show any remarkable physiological plasticities. There could not be found significant differences in the solute patterns between saline, dry and wet conditions. In particular, proline, betaines and sugar alcohols, known to act as "compatible solutes" or "cytoplasmic osmotica" in several salt- or water-stressed plants, were not accumulated in Carex spp. growing under conditions of low soil water potentials.