

## **DETERMINATION OF ZOOPLANKTONS IN DENGIZKOL LAKE AND THEIR USE IN FISHING**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

**In the current era of globalization, the provision of food (fish) to the world's population remains relevant. The use of zooplankton in the breeding and feeding of fish fry gives good results. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the number and quality of zooplankton that live in different waters and use them in fishing. This article deals with the detection of zooplankton in Lake Dengizkol in Bukhara region and their use in fisheries.**

**KEYWORDS:** Sea urchin, zooplankton, fisheries, fish fry, hydrobionts, food resources, plankton grappler.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Lake Dengizkul is located in the south of Bukhara region, in Alat district, on the border with Turkmenistan. It is located in a tectonic depression at an altitude of 181.5 meters above sea level.

The reservoir does not have a permanent shoreline. By 1987, the dimensions of the lake were as follows: length - 43.3 km, maximum width - 9 km (width at the narrowest point - 22 meters), area - 267 km, volume - 2.7 km.

The seawater is replenished due to wastewater from several collectors, as well as water flowing from the fields. During the flood, the lake reaches the Zeravshan Taykir canal.

The water is very highly saline and has medicinal properties. At the bottom of the lake there are deposits of sodium chloride about half a meter thick.

Worldwide, the annual consumption of fish is 16.6 kg. Fishing and aquaculture play an important role in ensuring food security. Fish is a valuable, high-protein food. In 2004, 106 million tons of fish were caught worldwide. Fish makes up 20% of the protein in the human diet. The fish supplier sector is the fishing industry, but its share has declined to 57% by 2004. The main reason for this is the following factors: Overfishing In this regard, many fish species have become extinct. This has led to the impoverishment of natural lakes. Fisheries are the main potential for agricultural development in Uzbekistan. But in recent years, the industry has declined dramatically. There are great opportunities for the development of fisheries in the country, including in Bukhara region. There are 110,000 hectares of natural water in the Bukhara oasis, where 17 LLC fish farms have been established. Fish productivity is 1.0-1.5 kg / gani. According to the medical staff, the consumption of fish in Uzbekistan is set at 12 kg per year, which is 0.033 kg per day. According to the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, each person should consume 12 kg of fish and fish products per year for healthy development.

Hydrobiological studies on the taxonomy, distribution, ecological characteristics of zooplankton organisms in different types of ecosystems in Uzbekistan, their use in increasing the productivity of water bodies A.M. Muhamediev (1967, 1986), E.A. Toshpolatov (1975), I.M. Mirabdullaev (1990, 1992), A.R. Kuzmetov, H.X. Implemented by Abdinazarov (2018). Detailed information on the hydrobiological characteristics of water basins of the Fergana Valley is given in the works of AM Muzafarov (1958, 1965), AM Mukhamediev (1956, 1964, 1967) and other hydrobiologists, in which the physicochemical regime of water bodies in the region and this water information on the status of their food resources for the development of fisheries in the basins.

All methods of collecting zooplankton correspond to two options: 1) methods of plankton networks, carried out using plankton-grappler, which represent a combination of water-soluble and simultaneous water-separating plankton; 2) methods involving the separation of water and the subsequent separation of plankton from water, either by filtering the water that delivers the water to the surface, or by placement.

The method of sampling depends on the type, depth and size of the object (lake, reservoir, sewage, etc.). Samples of zooplankton in large and medium-sized lakes (lakes, reservoirs) with slow water exchange (lakes, reservoirs), along with the Djeddi network in terms of the quality of the Djeddi network, the depth 3 - Common in shallow water bodies (lakes, small forest lakes, lagoons) not exceeding 4 m.

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