

POLY CULTURE FISH FARMING IN RESERVOIRS

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Annotation:

The article presents the technological features of polyculture fish farming, including breed types, living conditions, reproduction, growing young fish fry, and the use of modern intensive technologies.

Keywords: Pond, polyculture, feed, fertilizer, fish, carp.

Introduction

To develop the industry in the republic, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated May 1, 2017, on "Measures to improve the management system of the fishing industry" No. measures" based on the decisions of PQ-4005, the legal and regulatory framework of fisheries was created. In particular, the issues of improvement and renewal of training plans and programs of training of personnel in higher and secondary special vocational education institutions, as well as scientific researchers and ichthyological specialists for the fishing industry, and improvement of personnel qualifications were raised.

From February 1, 2022, individuals will be allowed to start fish farming in their household as a self-employed person;

From February 1, 2022, to January 1, 2025, it launched the production of equipment and technologies (aerator, pool, auto feeder, UZV) and processing equipment necessary for the intensification of fishing, but 80% of its income profit tax for entities that receive more than 100% from the production of this equipment (except for interest from funds placed in commercial banks), land tax from legal entities, tax on the property of legal entities, and tax rates for using water resources 50 is reduced by a percentage; When a lot of fish live and breed in the ponds, only a certain part of them is used from the economic point of view.

The meat of such fish as carp, white carp, crucian carp, tench, crucian carp, carp, pike, pike, whitefish, whitefish, and pikeperch is tasty, and some of them are very demanding in terms of living conditions. Some types of fish (Pescara, gotchas, Verkhovna, katyusha, halibut) grow very slowly, the body is very weak and almost unusable as food.

Saz a n - the body is covered with golden, large, thick coins that stick tightly to each other. It has a movable mouth and two pairs of whiskers. Body length is about 3 times longer than height. Females reach sexual maturity at the age of 4-5 years. Males reach sexual maturity a year before them or at the

age of 3-4. In very comfortable living conditions, both sexes reach sexual maturity a year earlier than mentioned above. In natural conditions, there are those with a length of 1.5 meters and a weight of up to 20 kg.

In well-warmed small ponds, spawning begins in May-June, when the water in it warms to 16-19° S. Caviar is slimy, small yellowish, clinging to the leaves and stems of grasses at the bottom of the pond. Depending on the temperature of the water, the larvae hatch from the caviar in 3-7 days. The hatched larva has a small yellow body, and for a certain period (1-2 days), it hangs on with the help of threads (byssus) specific to the stems and leaves of plants and feeds on the food reserve inside the yellow body, then they move and feed independently. starts

Carp grows very fast. According to the amount of food in the ponds, this year's fish will be 30-100 g by autumn. and can reach even more weight. Carp is an omnivorous fish. In addition to animals, they eat seeds of various plants, sometimes caviar of other fish, even larvae. When the water temperature drops in autumn, they gather in piles and settle in the holes in the bottom layer of water, and like some warm-blooded animals, they go to sleep. Carp does not feed during the winter, so it loses a little (10-15%) of its autumn weight before spawning. Weight loss occurs due to the use of protein and fat reserves in the body to maintain life. Carp is a predatory fish, and depending on the size of its body, it produces 100,000 to 1.8 million eggs.

It is the result of many centuries of selection in pond fisheries.

Carp is a domesticated form of carp. The difference between carp and wild carp is that, under the same living conditions, they absorb food better, so they grow faster. Carp has a high appetite and grows rapidly when the water temperature is 23-26° S. As the water temperature increases (up to 29-30° S), the carp's appetite decreases. And the coverage of food decreases. Because as the water temperature rises, the amount of dissolved oxygen in it decreases, correspondingly, the digestion of food decreases.

The amount of dissolved oxygen in water is 5 mg/l satisfactory for carp, 6-7 mg/l is good, and 3-3.5 mg/l is considered the lowest limit. Sexual maturity of carp is 4-5 years. Sometimes it was observed that they reached sexual maturity at the age of 3-4 years, if the living conditions were good, in some cases even at the age of 2 years. 1 kg of carp. it is believed that female fish (they reach sexual maturity one year later than males) give an average of 180,000 pieces of caviar per weight.

The weight of carp in the fall of this year is 25-30 g, in the fall of the second year it is 800-1200 g, and in the fall of the third year, it is about 2.5 kg. However, the potential growth rate of carp fish is much higher, and when all conditions are good (water temperature 26-27° S, dissolved oxygen content in 1 liter is 6-7 mg.) 400- 500 g., and can be even higher.

Carp is very shy by nature, but it learns to people very quickly. In many cases, the people who feed them every day in basin fisheries approach them when they approach the shore or come with food distribution boats, and even take the food that people have attached to the tip of a stick.

White carp belongs to the carp family and is distinguished by its large body. The body is more than 1 meter long and weighs 30 kg. There are more than that. Average 80 cm, weight 8-10 kg. will be around. It is more common in the Amur basins and China. The body is long and slender, the forehead is wide, and the mouth is half-bottom. The flesh is fatty and sweet. It grows faster than carp. He is not very picky about food. Algae can even eat the leaves of trees and grass in flooded meadows. Sometimes they eat insects, worms, and small fish.

Larvae of white carp feed on plankton, and after one month they switch to eating plants. At the age of 4-8, the body is 75-80 cm. when they reach sexual maturity.

In the fast-flowing areas of the rivers, the water temperature ranges from 20 to 30 degrees Celsius from April to August. Caviar is suspended in the water layer during incubation. It has been cultivated in artificial ponds in China for a long time. In our Republic, special attention is paid to increasing the breeding of these fish.

The common thick-headed carp belongs to the carp family and is widespread in the basins of the Amur River. The lower part of the eye is lower than the lower corner of the mouth, and the lids of the eyelids have a continuous ribbon-like structure. A pack lives in a pack. They winter in large flocks in the lower reaches of the Amur River. When there is a noise or splashing of water, it jumps from the water into the air and moves toward the direction of the sound. The shoulder and head of the thick-billed hawk are blue, the flanks and belly are silvery, the fins are shiny, and the head is large. Fast-growing, in the early stages of their life, they feed on zooplankton along with phytoplankton.

They reach sexual maturity at the age of 7-8. At this time, their length is 60 cm, and their weight is 5 kg. will be around. It swims in water with a temperature of 20-26o S. Females of part 1 release their caviar in pieces. The density is average, equal to 470-550 thousand pieces.

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Summary

The advantage of polyculture fish farming is that the quality of the water is not affected by this method, and other types of fish do not affect each other in terms of living conditions.

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