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INTENSIVE GROWTH OF AFRICAN BALL FISH WITH NATURAL FOOD IN THE LICHINKA PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role and importance of African trout in fisheries and their natural food in the cultivation of African trout larvae - plankton (Latin planktos - "traveling") - a set of organisms that live in the aquifer and move with the flow of water. Plankton has been reported to reproduce by plants (phytoplankton), bacteria (bacterioplankton), and animals (zooplankton). In addition, this article is a theoretical and practical study. Therefore, the demand for this type of fish is high. The African squid is bred in the workshop and is useful for fishing in large natural waters. Alternatively, the pool can be fed on fish farms. The pond can be grown as a polyculture on fish farms.

KEYWORDS: African Lizard, Fish, Fishery, Fish Larvae, Planktonic Organisms.

INTRODUCTION

African crucian carp is a fish belonging to the crucian family. It is more difficult to systematize bony fishes, this category includes 2 families: carp and crucian carp. Laqqa lives in the lakes and rivers of Europe, in the waters of Asia Minor, in the Caspian basin. It is widespread in Central Asia from the Atrek River to the Chu River. It is also found in the rivers of Uzbekistan. River and lake lizards are much larger than artificially propagated lizards, up to 3 m in length (up to 5 m in the wild). The larvae are fleshy; the flesh is tasty and hairless. They can reproduce throughout the year. The fish live from 60 to 80 years. This type of fish feeds on barley, wheat, small fish, bran, sesame, moss, beans, groundnuts, as well as all more than 500 protein-rich products. About 7 tons of fish are caught per year.

This species of fish is radically different from its contemporaries, even in the open air, having a certain time viability. More precisely, it breathes through a special member on the gills, and for 14-47 hours the minimum weight of the fish is one kilogram. Up to 300 kilograms of product can be grown in one cubic meter of water from the African lake. The African lake grows rapidly in the summer months. The African squid is a predatory fish species that matures at 3 and 4 years of age. Nerest falls in May and June. The optimum water temperature for growth is 26.5-29 ° C, good growth shoots at a water temperature of 21-35 ° C. If the temperature exceeds 35 ° C and below 21 ° C, feeding stops and growth slows down. Fisheries are well developed in our country, especially in Yangiyol, Nukus, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Turtkol and other places. The stomach is developed in the pelvis.

African calf meat is of high quality, has a good taste, and is also suitable for technological processing. Therefore, the demand for this type of fish is high. The African squid is bred in the workshop and is useful for fishing in large natural waters. Alternatively, the pool can be fed on fish farms. The pond can be grown as a polyculture on fish farms. In most countries, alfalfa is intensively fed in pools (canals), canals, collectors and ditches. Cultivation has been widespread in the United States, including European countries, since 1964.

The main fish farming is based on the African trout. The African calf is reared in pools as well as in alms. In the United States in 1974, 28,000 tons of commercial fish products were caught in 22,126 ponds. Cultivation of African calf. The African lizard is a warm-blooded freshwater fish species.

Predatory fish mature at 3 and 4 years of age. Nerest falls in May and June. Nerest is carried out when the water temperature is 25-30 ° C. The African lizard lives when the salinity is 9-10%. The calf is fed in small ponds (0.3; 0.5; 1.0 ha) and in sodas. To do this, a round sadok is made and segoletka is put in the prescribed norms. The tour is set in natural waters in sadaqas. In Sadok, 1-year-old fish are placed at 300 pieces / m³ per cubic meter of water. African chickpeas are fed with high quality feed. The amount of protein in the feed should be 40%. Feed 5-6 times a day. The daily ration is 20-25% of body weight. Feed ratio 4-6. Thus, if the larvae are fed at the specified level, the oxygen in the water is not less than 6.5 mg / l, and from 1 m² of water (sadoq) to 80 kg of ichthyoma is formed.

The nutritional coefficient of segolets is 2.5-3, the weight of 2-year-old breeds of African calves is 300-400 g. But the mass of some breeds is up to 1.0-2.0 kg.

Under favorable conditions, the mass of adults reaches up to 40 kg. When fed in the wild, it feeds mainly on khashaki, chramulya, vobla fish, and also on other animal products. But a special, full-value granular combi-feed has been developed for the African calf. If the African calf is fed intensively, it will definitely have to be fed with such food. African calf breeds are mainly bred in ponds, ponds and aquariums to obtain. Selected from them are propagated naturally. Their sex ratio was chosen by a 1:1 scheme to breed African squirrels in natural pool conditions. Each hectare is prepared from 80-100. For this, a 40x40 or 50x50 ratio is chosen. That is, 1 parent fish, 1 mother fish is 1 in. These needles are made artificially. Once nested, the chicks are hatched from the inside of the nests, then the parent fish are separated with nets and released into the uterine pools.

After 2-3 weeks, the needles can be removed. In the method of sadaq, the nerest inas are placed in the sadaqs and the nerest is under the supervision of a specialist. The best advanced method is in the aquarium, i.e. the parent African calf is injected into the pituitary gland and released into the aquarium. The aquarium has a capacity of 200 liters, where the mother African squirrel lays its young in the shape of a grape.

The caviar of the African squid is sticky and its color is light yellow. Due to the availability of land and water supply in residential areas and plots of land, it is possible to grow African squid in several directions. For example: indoor water supply system, concrete pools, polyethylene pools, soil basins, etc.

Growing larvae with natural food. Foods are substances that meet the needs of fish for a variety of nutrients and minerals, without affecting their health and product quality. Nutrition plays an important role in increasing the productivity of animals, including fish (meat), maintaining their fertility, and ensuring their health. The effectiveness of feeding fish depends on many factors: environmental conditions, feeding techniques and nutrient content. When feeding fish with a daily ration, the temperature of the water strongly influences their origin, growth and development.

In fisheries, 3 types of nutrients are used to feed fish:

1. Natural nutrients.
2. Supplements.
3. Nutritious (balanced) foods.

African larvae hatched from eggs are grown with natural nutrients and we will consider this in practice. Once the larva has hatched, it does not feed on external nutrients, but uses fluid from the abdomen to develop. Too short over time, due to the use of fluid in the abdomen, the larvae begin to actively feed on external nutrients. The larvae feed on the smallest planktonic organisms - microscopic algae and kolovratkas.

As their body size increases, so do their jaw apparatus. As the fish grow, they begin to feed on larger zooplankton organisms.

Rattlesnakes play an important role in larval development. Important groups of zooplankton also include single-celled crustaceans. They are very important when sitting on a summer fish, and especially on one-year-old fish. Among the zooplankton creatures are wild cyclops. Although

their young are well consumed by fish, adult cyclops are a very dangerous host for fish larvae and young fish.

Larvae and fungi of various insects (mosquitoes, etc.) belonging to the benthic organisms that live in the sedimentary layer of the water are valuable food.

CONCLUSION

The natural food base in the pond includes a complex of plant and animal organisms. The natural nutrient base varies in size from microscopic to large. Different species of each organism are food for fish. The pond's food reserves are important for the nourishment of plants, bacteria, aquatic animals, dissolved organic matter, bacteria mixed with fine mineral particles in the detritus aquifer and sedimentary layers of the aquifer, a layer of saturated creature remains, small invertebrates and fish larvae. Fish is the natural food base of the pond - by fish is grown at the expense of the edible portion.

Like any other body of water, an artificial pool is an aquatic ecosystem that develops according to the laws of ecology. A fisherman needs to know the basics of ecology, because the success of fish farming depends on them. In recent years, the country has paid more attention to fisheries, as well as a number of other sectors. Because fish meat, rich in useful proteins and nutrients, also plays a role in ensuring food security and filling the table of the population.

Due to the establishment of a large number of fish farms, the introduction of fish farming in the homes of citizens at the expense of domestic resources, the rational use of intensive technologies in fish farming, its cultivation is increasing.

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