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SEVERE CONTAMINATION OF CARPSIMON FISH GROWING IN ARTIFICIAL WATER RESERVOIRS OF SAMARKAND REGION

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ABSTRACT

There are reports of fish infection with cestodes in artificial reservoirs of the Samarkand region. According to the results of the study, the level of fish pollution with custodies in the fish farm "Otabek Dustov" in the Kattakurgan region of the Samarkand region and in the Kattakurgan reservoir studied.

KEYWORDS: *Custody, Ligula Intestinally, Botriocephalus, Invasiveness, Invasive Intensity, Intermediate And Primary Host, Helminth, Sazan, Carp, Silver Carp.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, fish products play an important role in meeting the needs of our population for protein and vitamins. That is why in recent years the Government of the Republic pays great attention to the development of fisheries. In particular, with the adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 29, 2020 No PP-4816 "On measures to support and increase the efficiency of the fishing industry" opportunities are being create. There are also a number of factors, which hinder fish productivity. Helminthiasis is one of these factors, which has a significant negative impact on the development of the industry. Parasitic diseases of fish are not only economically harmful but also dangerous to human health. In fish, especially in

diseases caused by ligula intestinally, there is a sharp decrease in the amount of protein, macro and microelements needed by the human body. In order to solve these problems, it is important to conduct and study the bio ecological condition of water bodies, as well as in-depth research. The dynamics of seasonal infestation of fish in artificial reservoirs in the Samarkand region with helminthiasis, the spread of diseases in water bodies and the rate of damage almost not fully understood.

Currently, practical work is being carry out on fish farms in Samarkand and other regions to implement these decisions and decrees. However, in some fish species raised in artificial reservoirs, custodies from helminthiasis, especially in carp, have a negative impact on fish productivity, reducing their marketability. With this in mind, we set ourselves the goal of identifying custodies found in carp in artificial reservoirs in some districts of Samarkand region and identifying the factors that contribute to their spread, studying the dynamics of their damage and developing control measures.

Methods and scope of inspection. Our study was conducted at the Otabek Dustov Fishery, Kattakurgan Reservoir, located in the north-eastern part of the Kattakurgan district of Samarkand region. Four samples of 88 species of fish caught in the area were tested. The main methods used were organoleptic and parasitological dissection of the fish being examined.

Results and their analysis. The test results are presenting in the following table (Table 1). Of the 88 fish tested, 20 were, found to have three types of cestuses, accounting for 22.7% of the total contamination.

The degree of contamination of the tested fish with cestuses

TABLE 1

Fish type	The total number of fish examined	Thence		Custodies found		
		Damaged	%	Digamma	Ligula	Botryose gods
fish averages	33	6	18,1	2	2	2
Carp	21	4	19,4	1	2	1
Karas	12	4	33,3	1	2	1
silver carp	22	6	27,2	2	4	-
GENERAL	88	20	22,7	6	10	4

It seen from, the table that in carp, three types of custodies occur in 2 out of 6, and the intensity of the invasion is two. Only 4 out of 21 carp species have the disease, and 4 out of 12 carp species have the disease, but we can see that ligula intestinally accounted for 33.3% more. Of the 22 fish in the trout, six have the disease we encountered in our experiment, but here, too, ligula intistenalis is more common at 27.2%. Thus, in our studies, the level of centrode contamination in fish remains high.

The prevalence of fish cestodes in artificial ponds is growing every year. This is mainly due to the fact that due to the deterioration of the ecological environment and the drying up of the Aral Sea, fishing birds, which are the main hosts of cestodes, fly to artificial reservoirs, which leads to an increase in the incidence of the disease (Figure 1).

CONCLUSION

Centrode infestation in fisheries of Samarkand region averaged 22.7% of fish, infection in 4 species of fish averages 33%,silver carp 27,2 %, carp 19,4 %, sazan 18,1%.

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