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Analysis of Acidated Fish Species

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Аннотация: In the article, the analysis of acclimatized fish species in the Bukhara region, which appeared in the first half of the last century and were considered useful in practice until the 1970s, as well as their importance, is described in detail.

Ключевые слова: different regions and areas, biological productivity, aqueduct system, new geographical area, feed, Amu Bukhara canal, fishing ponds.

Each kg of local fertilizer introduced into the ponds of fish farms brings biogenic substances, which become food for bacteria and phytoplankton, which, in turn, are a source of food for zooplankton.

In the course of the increase in the variety of human economic activities, the use of the characteristics of biological species was not left out. In particular, various regions and areas have been implemented from the point of view of bringing or expanding animal and plant species in accordance with human interests, and certain results have been achieved in this regard. In order to increase the biological productivity of aquatic animals, a wide range of activities have been carried out, including: disease prevention, breeding, transplanting various fish species, bringing food organisms for these fish, taking into account various biological relationships, emphasizing them on a scientific basis. It is targeting, determination of fish productivity based on effective use of predatory fish, conducting natural bio melioration works in ditches and canals that are part of the aqueduct system, etc.

These samples were collected from the territory of the Bukhara region specialized in fishing, from the Amu Bukhara canal, as well as from fishing ponds (Abdullayev, 1989). Extensive work on these issues was carried out in the 50 s and 80s of the last century. Over the course of 25-30 years, productive, ecologically capable fish have been gradually introduced into a number of water facilities in Uzbekistan. The first works were organized in 1951-1952, when the silver carp was brought from the Moscow reservoirs, and in 1958-1960, white carp and white carp from the Far East Amur River and Chinese water bodies were brought. The importation of fish such as molitrix gained great practical importance. In 1963, acclimatization of fish such as white sla and white bream brought from the Ural rivers became important in fisheries. In 1973, Issikul goldfish, and in 1983, Pelyad fish were brought to the water bodies of Uzbekistan, further enriching the ichthyofauna of Uzbekistan (Abdullayev, 1989).

Climate issues can sometimes have harmful consequences. A lot of foreign fish species have also entered our country during the acclimatization process. Including, during the acclimatization of mullet fish from the Caspian Sea, six species of bull fish, needle fish and two crabs came by chance. But the purposefully acclimatized mullets were killed because they could not adapt (although more than one million fry were released) (Toshov, 2018). In the process of acclimatization of Far Eastern fish, 10 species of lake fish of the Chinese complex accidentally entered the water bodies of our country, including the water bodies of Bukhara. 5-7 years after their accidental introduction, almost all of these species managed to spread widely in shallow water basins, irrigation networks, Syrdarya, Chirchiq and Okhangaron rivers, Tuyabuguz reservoir, Siriq suvi of Fergana region, and Kokan fishery reservoirs in Uzbekistan. rose to the middle reaches of the rivers.

In 1972, it was also recorded in the Kashkadarya basin and entered the water basins of the region through irrigation systems (Shamsiyev et al., 2019). Currently, about 30% of the total species composition of the ichthyofauna of the fish ponds of our republic and the region and the small water bodies connected with

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them is accounted for by randomly acclimatized fish of the Far East-China complex. In total, in 1950-1971, along with valuable game fish, more than 24 species and subspecies of less important and alien fish were accidentally introduced into the water bodies of Uzbekistan (Kainova et al., 1972).

Careless acclimatization of fish also led to the widespread spread of fish parasites. This caused great damage to the fishing industry. For example, the dangerous parasite Nietzschean entered the Arol Basin during the process of acclimatization of Caspian fish, as a result of which the most valuable local game fish, the Arol copper Acipenser, was completely destroyed (Abdullayev, 1989). Climate change and its effects can also be seen in the consequences of white carp climate change in European water bodies. This event caused the spread of dangerous parasites of white carp in these areas. More than 30 invasive parasitic species have been recorded in pond farms of the CIS countries alone (Vismanis et al., 1971), while more than 16 species of fish parasites have entered various water bodies of Central Asia (Brichuk, 1972; Manyukas et al., 1973). . As a result of acclimatization in Issyk-kol alone, about 10 parasitic species have entered it, not taking into account the epizotological condition of the water bodies where the original aborigines live. Large epizootics of erysipelas occurred, which killed many valuable game fish (carp, white carp, carp). It can be said that the total death of the chebachka occurred. Amateur aquarium enthusiasts are also becoming an important factor in demonstrating the anthropogenic effects of hydro fauna and flora. The introduction of a large number of species into a new geographical area also begins with their cultivation as exotic animals or plants in aquariums (Abdullayev, 1989; Niyazov et al., 2011; Tashov, 2018).

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