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CARP FISH BREEDING

Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and

Biotechnology University, Nukus Branch

Talented students: Taukelatdinov J, Khamidullaev A, Yusupov S, Obloqulov Y.

Research advisor. Mamatov Kh.A.

Annotation: *The article describes the technological features of carp breeding and cultivation, species types, living conditions, breeding, growing young fish fry, and the use of modern intensive technologies.*

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

Enter. To develop the industry in the republic, the President 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 improving and updating training plans and programs for training personnel in higher and secondary vocational education institutions, as well as scientific researchers and ichthyological specialists, as well as improving the qualifications of personnel, 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;

The method of natural spawning of carp fish. Even though in the conditions of Uzbekistan, female carp breed at the age of 3 years, and males at the age of 2, it should be considered that good results can be achieved if 5-8-year-old fish are used for their breeding.

Pairing, nesting, and swarming methods can be used to breed carp.

A nest means one female fish and two male fish. The first two methods are mainly used in selection and breeding work, while the 3rd method is used in cases where it is necessary to raise a large number of fish in production.

When the swarm method is used, 20 nests, that is, 20 females and 40 males, can be transferred per hectare of water area. When the pond is well prepared and good conditions are created for raising fish, 15-20-day-old fishes can be grown in the amount of 2 million, and in some cases even more, per hectare of the pond area. During the period of natural spawning of fish, feeding the breeding fish with nutritious feed and preparation of spawning ponds is one of the important measures.

Breeding fish lose 10-15% of their weight during the winter. In March, after the breeding fish are inspected and separated into males and females according to their gender, in March and April, when the water temperature reaches 12-14^{0}C, feed them with nutritious food at the rate of 3% by weight until the spawning period. must Ponds intended for breeding fish are usually covered with water for about 1.5 months during the year, and conditions are created for the growth of soft grass at the bottom of the ponds to keep them empty. If there is no grass at the bottom of the pond, until the 15th of March, barley seeds are sown in the bottom of the pond and it is plowed with a tractor. Sowed barley grows 20-30 cm from the ground until the spawning time of female fish, i.e. until the water temperature rises to 17-19^{0}C.

It is known that when a carp puts its sticky gills on the grass, it sticks to the leaves and stems of the twigs. If there is no grass at the bottom of the pond, then it is possible to artificially cut tree branches in the pond or lay grass on the bottom of the pond, tie the grass in bunches, and make a row, it is also possible to invade the bottom of the water.

Experiments show that in some fish farms, the water temperature drops after the deadline for spawning, there is a lack of natural food, and many larvae die.

It is better to start watering when the water temperature reaches 17-19^{0}C, i.e. at the end of April and beginning of May.

Water is put into the pond through apron fabric No. 32 a day or two days before the breeding fish are transferred to the pond. As soon as the pond is filled with water, Molina daphnias are brought from daphnia ponds or other ponds. From the day water is poured into the pond until the larvae emerge from the hatches, 5-6 buckets (per hectare) of fresh manure mixed with water in a bucket and sprinkled on the shallows of the pond will have a positive effect on the development of living creatures (zooplankton). This condition accelerates the maturation of sufficient aquatic organisms (zooplankton) in the pond water until the larvae begin to feed on external food.

If the spawning fish are transferred to the pond in the morning, they will spawn in the evening, if transferred in the afternoon, they will spawn in the morning the next day. At the same

time, female fish are fertilized with the sexual product of male fish.

Sex products are measured by injecting the hypophysis from breeding carp fish at a water temperature of 16-18^0 C.

The pituitary gland, which has been dried from last year's large fish, is used to prepare a pituitary aqueous solution. In the preparation of an aqueous solution of the hypophysis, the whole preserved white targary-colored hypophysis is used.

The pituitary gland measured on a scale is crushed in a porcelain mortar. Then a few drops of physiological solution or distilled water are added and crushed well. After that, pour the necessary amount of water or physiological solution into the mortar and mix well. Male fish use two times less pituitary than female fish.

The table shows the amount of hypophysis used about the weight of the fish in obtaining sexual products from breeding carp.

Injection is carried out in a basket made of benzine. The assistant holds the fish by the core of the head and tail and clamps the fish to the edge of the stretcher, the second person injects the fish into the hard part of the shoulder fin. The second injection of female fish is carried out after 12 hours. Male fish are injected one hour before the second injection of female fish. For 1 male fish, 3-4 female fish are enough. When carrying out these works, it is necessary to assume that injection work should be started in the daytime.

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