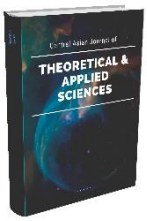

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Growing Fry in Fish Ponds

Toreshova Amina Ubbiniyazovna, C.A.S. PhD
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

Koshenova Ugilkhan Kurbanbaevna
Nukus branch, 2nd year student of animal engineering

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Annotation: *This article presents information about the economic efficiency of fisheries and larvae in the fish farm in our republic.*

Keywords: *degree of profitability, fry, larvae, intensification, biomass, intensive, cyprinids.*

Introduction. In connection with the emergence of the problem of fish-eating birds observed in our republic in recent years, it is noted that the area of ponds intended for growing fish fry is smaller this year, that is, up to 5 hectares, which will give good results. Large ponds are difficult to protect from birds, and it is generally recognized by scientists that the smaller the area of the ponds, the higher their productivity.

Measures used in the preparation of ponds for the production of fish fry of the current year, that is, chiselling the bottom of the pond, liming wetlands with chlorine 3-4 centners per hectare or slaked lime up to 25 centners per hectare, introducing new manure at the rate of 2 tons per hectare, sprinkling grass after mowing, throwing them on the shallows of the pond, using them as green grass, marking the feeding places of fish, and arranging reed beds.

The ponds are filled with water 10-13 days before the transfer of fish to the pond. When the water begins to pour, moina or daphnia are brought from special ponds in the amount of 0.6-1 kg per hectare. The pond is fertilized with 60 kg of saltpeter and 60 kg of superphosphate per hectare.

When carrying out these activities, the biomass of living organisms grown in the pond before fish transplantation will reach 1000-1500 pieces per 1 liter of water, and the biomass of microscopic algae - 30 mg/l.

The number of fish transferred to the pond when raising juveniles of this year depends on productivity, depth, water and soil quality, gas state of water, and intensification work carried out.

Based on their needs, anglers can increase the number of herbivorous fish by reducing the number of carp.

If the protein content of the fish feed is at least 23%, then the carp density should be less than 100,000 per hectare. With a sufficient amount of hydrobiont biomass in the pond, the fish will be fed with natural feed for 10-15 days after transfer, and artificial feed is not required. The average weight of fish in this period

can reach 3-4 grams.

With a reduction in natural food, fish are gradually accustomed to soft food, and then they are fed according to the weight of the fish.

Table 1 feeding them depending on the water temperature and the average weight of the fish

(In % of the weight of the fish)

Weight of fish and fry of this year in grams.	Water temperature ^{0}C	
	20-25	25-30
0,5-1	30	40
1-3	25	30
3-5	15	20
5-10	11	17
10-20	8	19
20-40	7	9

The relevance of the work. One of the pressing issues is intensive methods for the development of pond fishing, selection work, the study and breeding of breeding fish, improving nutrition and preventing various diseases, as well as providing the population with cheap and high-quality fish products.

The "Super fish" farm in the Turtkul region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was established in 2014 and is headed by Doniyar Yusupov. The total land area of the farm is 730 hectares, the natural lake is 200 hectares, the extracted lakes are more than 30 hectares, the total number of lakes is more than 31. The size of the lakes is different - 30 ha, 15 ha, 5 ha, 3 ha. 310 million fish fry are produced annually.

The farm grows carp, carp, grass carp, belonging to the carp family. In 2021, it was planned to produce 300 tons of commercial fish, 120 tons of fry, 85 million larvae. Of these, carp 1.5 tons, silver carp 49.7 tons, grass carp 2.5 tons.

By 2023, the farm plans to launch 300 hectares of artificial ponds, 6 hectares of intensive ponds, 600 tons of commercial fish, 200 tons of fry, 130 million larvae, launch a processing plant, install refrigerators, and create 45 additional jobs.

Among the fish species, he planned to breed silver carp, bighead carp, white omur, carp, Hungarian carp, Turkestan baleen fish and catfish.

Fishing in ponds is divided into warm-water and cold-water. Therefore, the process of their production differs in the technology of growing, breeding and feeding fish. The reason for this is the biological characteristics of the fish grown in these ponds. The temperature of the water plays an important role here.

The "Superfish" farm in Turtkul district sold only 1,200 kg of products in 2021. 1 kg of the product is sold for 35,000 soums. The cost of sold products amounted to 42 million soums. The total cost of expenses for the production of products amounted to 34,500,000 soums. Net profit amounted to 7,500,000 soums. The price of 1 kg of fish is 40,000 soums. The profitability of the economy amounted to 21.7%.

Table 2 Farm performance indicators

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Quantity
Total cost	mln soums	34,5
Income from product sales	mln soums	42
Received net profit	mln soums	7,5
The cost of selling 1 kg of product	thousand soums	35,0
Cost of 1 kg of product	thousand soums	28,75
Degree of profitability	%	21,7

Conclusion. In a market economy, it is advisable to use small, well-marked reservoirs for fish breeding. This creates an opportunity to reduce initial costs and increase their efficiency.

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