

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
MINTAQAVIY BO‘LIMI
XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI**

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IMPORTANCE OF RYASKA PLANT IN INCREASE OF FISH PRODUCTIVITY

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Annotatsiya. O'zbekistonda kichik ryaska keng tarqalishi, uning ko'paytirish usullari, morfo-fizologiyasiva, biokimyoviy tarkibi baliqchilikda ryaska o'simligini foydalanilish ahamiyati to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ryaska o'simliklari, Lemna minor, L. Gibba I va L. Trisulka.

Аннотация. Приведены сведения о распространении мелкой рожки в Узбекистане, способах ее размножения, морфофизиологии, биохимическом составе, а также значении использования растений рожки в рыболовстве.

Ключевые слова: растения Ряска, . Лемна минор, Л. Гибба I и Л. Трисулька.

Abstract. Information is given on the distribution of small erysipelas in Uzbekistan, its breeding methods, morpho-physiology, biochemical composition, and the importance of using erysipelas plants in fisheries.

Key words : Ryaska plants, . Lemna minor, L. Gibba I and L. Trisulca.

Introduction. The ryaska plant is a plant that lives on the surface of water, which is widespread in the conditions of Uzbekistan. It is known that higher plants living in water are divided into three groups. Plants that float on the surface of water (ryaska, pistia, ehornia): those that live under water (water type, rogolistnik, khara, etc.): semi-aquatic plants (reed, lox, etc.).

Among aquatic plants, ryaska species differ from others in their content of protein, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and other physiologically active substances. Therefore, they are widely used in agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries and other fields. Small ryaska is common in Uzbekistan. It is widely distributed in water basins of Tashkent, Fargona, Samarkand and Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Ryaskas grow in large ponds (more than 1-2 hectares) forming thick biomass. In swampy water bodies in Baliqchi and Izbosgan districts of Andijan region, Hamza is distributed in some abandoned water bodies and sholipoyas of Tashkent region. Bugri ryaska is not common, compared to small ryaska. It is found mainly in the basins of the Chirchik River and in the marshy water basins and sholipoyas of the Samarkand region. Three-sided ryaska lives mainly in stagnant areas of Chirchik, Zarafshan and Amudarya reservoirs. Ryaska plants are not found in the mountainous and desert regions of Uzbekistan.

There are mainly 3 types of ryaska in Uzbekistan. Lemna minor, L. Gibba I and L. Trisulca.. 2 species of ryaska grow in an independent association.

The result: Since this plant is rare in Uzbekistan, now a method of reproduction in water reservoirs has been created. Organic fertilizers are important in current reproduction, especially if sheep, cattle, chicken droppings are added at the rate of 3-3.5 g per 1 liter of water and a little ammonium sulfate fertilizer is added to it, it will multiply very quickly. It can be used only 2 days a week to get a large harvest, because if the biomass is taken every day, it will be difficult to grow.

Experience shows that among growing plants, the growth of old ones slows down. Therefore, when obtaining biomass, it is necessary to try to leave the young shoots and take the old ones. Experience shows that ryaska can be bred in any clear and fresh water with a depth of 15-20 cm. It is also possible to grow in pits and trenches formed by marshes in the channels around autogenes. Breeding ryaska in fish ponds is important. Ryaska grows especially well in spring waters. That is why you can find ryaska in the waters where spring water flows. Ryaska is a good feed for ducks.

Therefore, they can be grown in places where ducks live. In these waters, ryaska grows even without fertilizer. In livestock and poultry farms, they are grown and propagated in separate basins with a depth of 20-25 cm and a width of 3-4 m. The perimeter of such a basin is made of concrete and a fine clay seed is placed. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, these plants can be harvested all year round. Sprinkling with cool tap water every morning is also important for their rapid growth. Flower leaves are cleaned of any impurities, enrich the water with oxygen, have the properties of

photosynthesis and gas exchange. The depth of the ryaska layer in the water basin should be 16-18 cm. The division of water bodies into sections facilitates the collection of biomass.

During vegetative growth, the daily yield of ryaska is about 80-150 g or 800-1500 ml per 1 m². Observations have shown that 100 g of ryaska culture can grow up to 20-40 g per day.

The growth of Ryaska culture does not require much effort. Agricultural machinery will not be needed to collect it. Biochemical composition of ryaska plant was studied. It contains 20-38% cholesterol, 5% fat, 36.7% non-nitrogenous compounds, 17.5% starch, and no ash. We planted 300-400 g of ryaska plant on the surface of 1 mm of water in the prepared nutrient medium and determined the productivity of the mixture by weighing it on a scale. To increase the yield of the ryaska plant, additional temperature and light are given.

The growth and development of ryaska under field conditions was observed in the ditches of Bukhara city and in the ponds where the "active sludge" of the wastewater treatment plant coming out of Bukhara city was stored.

In order to determine its growth and development, as well as productivity, in laboratory conditions, mineral nutrient medium - Knopa, Nakamura and Landold's solutions were prepared and planted in rectangular and spherical aquariums.

The thickness of ryaska at the time of the first planting was planted at the rate of 400g per 1 m of water surface. During the experiments, the air temperature was 19-23°C and the light was around 5-10 thousand lux.

Discussion. Its growth and development were monitored for 10 days. Every day at 17-18 o'clock the biomass of ryaska was weighed. It increased from 400g to 1350g in Knopa nutrient medium, from 400g to 1378g in Nakamura medium, and from 400g to 1307g in Landold medium. The productivity of ryaska was determined daily, after 3 days and at the end of the experiment. During the experiment, additional productivity (growth and development) of small ryaska in Knopa nutrient medium was 1028.3 g/m, daily growth was 102.8g/m. Additional productivity in Nakamura nutritional medium was 922.3 g/m, daily growth was 92.2g/m, in Landold medium additional productivity was 907.2 g/m, daily growth was 907g/m.

Laboratory under the conditions of the organo-mineral environment ryaska plant experiments were carried out for use in fisheries. White carp mostly high water feeding on plants in natural lakes and fisheries in farm ponds from high water plants mainly reed, lux, sedge, reed, ryaska and others.

Above the proteins contained in the ryaska in the indicated aquatic plants, vitamins and distinguished by the richness of a number of other physiologically active substances stands Ryaska. The plant does not grow in fish ponds because it is eaten by fish consumes. That's it due to special places in ditches in small lakes or fishing are bred and given to fish in the farms.

Laboratory 50 grams of ryaska plant grown under 20 conditions per liter aquarium is placed.

Summary. The ryaska family (Lemnaceae) is widespread in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are mainly three types of them found in the conditions of Uzbekistan - Small ryaska (Lemna minor L.), Bugry ryaska (Lemna gibba L.) and Three-sided (Lemna trisulca L.). In the conditions of the Bukhara region, mainly small ryaska and a small amount of bugry ryaska are found and live in certain water bodies.

Due to the fact that ryaska plants are photoautotrophic organisms, they develop well in a mineral nutrient environment and give high yields. During the experiment, when small ryaska was planted in a nutrient medium with a temperature of 18-22 ° C and a light intensity of 5-10 thousand lux, a total growth of 1350 g in a 1 m² water basin, 1028.3 g of additional growth and 102.8 gr organized daily growth. Air temperature 28-32°C, light 15-20 thousand lux growth of small ryaska in knopa environment, during the experiment 1658.3 g additional growth per 1 m 1368.7 g daily growth 136.8 g organized. A small ryaska plant needs high temperature and light for good growth and development. Compared to the mineral nutrient medium of Nakamura and Landold, the growth of small ryska is better in Knopa's medium. Therefore, Knopa medium is recommended for growing small ryaska plant in the conditions of Bukhara region.

A small ryaska plant gives a high yield when planted in an organic nutrient medium, that is, in juice prepared from cattle and chicken manure. At 6 g of cattle juice per water, the total growth of 22 small ryaska is 1907.9 g/m, the additional growth is 1507 g/m, and the daily growth is 150.7 g/m.

The productivity of ryaska planted on 6 grams of chicken manure juice - 1976 g/m additional growth was 1576.3 g/m daily 157.6 g/m.

The growth and development of small ryaska plant is better in organic nutrient medium than in mineral nutrient medium. Due to the lack of mineral salts in mineral nutrient mediums and their high cost, we recommend using cow manure juices for growing small ryaska.

Conclusion. The growth of small ryaska in field conditions depends on the amount of mineral and organic substances in the water, as well as the temperature and light of the weather. In the conditions of the Bukhara region, from May to October, small ryaska develops well and gives a high yield in open water bodies.

Small ryaska is used as feed for fish in the fishery farm of the Bukhara region fishery joint-stock management.

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SAMARQAND VILOYATI SHAROITIDA YETISHTIRILAYOTGAN TRITIKALE NAVLARINING BARGLARDAGI SUV MIQDORI VA TRANSPIRATSIYA JADALLIGI

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Annotatsiya._Ushbu maqolada Samarqand viloyatining o'tloqi-bo'z tuproqlari normal va qurg'oqchil sharoitlarida tritikale navlarining barglaridagi suv miqdori va transpiratsiya jadalligi o'rganilgan o'rganilgan, hamda shu orqali navlarning qurg'oqchilikka chidamlilik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Samarqand viloyatida qurg'oqchilikka chidamli tritikale navlarini tanlashda moslanuvchanlikning fiziologik asoslarini tahlil qilish va shu hududga mos qimmatli yuqori mahsuldor navlarni ajratish va ishlab chiqarishga tatbiq etish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar bayon etilgan.

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