



# CERTIFICATE

OF PUBLICATION

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

**Tokhirov Bakhtiyor Bakhshullayevich**

in recognition of the paper publication of the research paper on  
**European *Journal of Business Startups and Open Society (EJBSOS)*** with the title:  
**” Production of Natural Food for Fish and Preparation of Fish Growing Pool”**  
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## Production of Natural Food for Fish and Preparation of Fish Growing Pool

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**Annotation:** In order to feed all fish fry in ponds, first of all it is necessary to develop the biomass of calovrats, infusoria, and euglena. To do this, microscopic algae (chlorella, stenodesmus) and bacteria must be propagated in the ponds where the fish fry. To do this, dissolve clean manure in water. In this article, we will look at how to grow natural food for fish and how to prepare a fish pond.

**Key words:** Fish, extensive, kolovratka, euglena, manure, zooplankton.

In order to provide extensive feeding of all fish fry in ponds, it is necessary to first develop the biomass of kalovratka, infusoria, euglena. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to breed microscopic algae and bacteria in ponds where fish fry. To do this, dissolve clean manure in water. Pure cow manure contains bacteria and infusoria. According to IV Ivlev, 1 gram of fresh manure contains millions of infusoria and billions of bacteria. That is why the pond in the fishery should always be clean manure. With clean manure and zooplankton water, microorganisms can grow up to 20 times in 2-3 days. According to TM Meshkova, under the influence of new manure, bacteria begin to multiply in a few hours in the pool water, and under the influence of old manure, they begin to multiply after 3 days. Horse manure is best for fertilizing pool water. If possible, horse manure is mixed with cattle manure to get good results. Only clean manure is used. If old dried manure is used, the pool water will be polluted. These recommendations only apply to water from ponds where livestock are fed. Zooplankton can be grown in special pools or in ponds with a size of 2x2, 1.5x1.5. However, such a pool, dug in the ground, will be ready in early April. To do this, water is poured into the ponds where zooplankton is grown. Then 1.5-2.0 kg of fresh manure is added to 1 m<sup>3</sup> of water and mixed well. Then there are daphnia, lightning, serodaphnia, brachionus, ecylops and others. Zooplankton increase in number and biomass after 10 days. Then every 10 days 0.75 kg of pure cattle manure is given. If zooplankton increases, 75% of the pups are immediately fed into the pond. Water is poured on the rest and this work is continued again. During the growing season, the main part of their diet should be made up of living things. The juvenile period ends when the juveniles begin to consume all of the natural food in the pond, including large and small wild cyclops. At the end of puberty, the length increases by 12-13 mm and the mass by 20-25 mg.[1-5]

The hydrochemistry and hydrobiological condition of the water should be monitored at all times during the growing season. When feeding chicks with artificial feed, it is better to feed them with a special feed for fish (fish flour, bone meal, silkworm flour, blood flour and wheat flour with mixed fodder). In the absence of the above nutrients, wheat flour, oats, beans can be fed. In the first 10 days of feeding chicks 50% of body weight per 1 million chicks or 5 kg per day In the second 10 days, 25-30% of body weight or 7.5-8.0 kg of flour is dissolved in 250-300 l of water. It is given 8 times a day or once every 3 hours. . At the end of the juvenile period, the juveniles are removed and transported without injury to the property (1.0-2.0 g) by means of a fishing rod

behind the water intake facility. 0.5% diamond before transportation it should be borne in mind that prophylaxis should be carried out in a solution of green or 5-10% salt.[6-9]

**Preparation of fish ponds:** the area of good fish ponds is 0.1-2.0 ha. Depth 1.5-1.9 meters. Usually, the ponds for growing segoletka are much larger, for example, up to 40-50 hectares. Currently, pools of this size do not justify themselves. Seagolets of herbivorous fish are grown from June-July to late autumn until the water temperature is 12-14 C. Seagoletkas are fed in an incompletely intensive way in polycultural conditions, mainly carp, grass carp and carp. First of all, carp weighing 0.8 g, then white amur - 1.5 g, and finally white carp are placed in the breeding pool.

**Preparation of the pond for fishing:** According to the rules of fisheries, the pond should be kept dry until the owner of the pond, the bottom of the pond should be cleaned of aquatic plants (reeds, lux, and reeds). For disinfection, 400-700 kg of quicklime is given. Lime is sprinkled on the bottom of a clean pool 5-7 days before, then 2 tons of clean manure is given, 7-10 days before the bottom of the pool is reserved. When the property is ready, water is poured into the pool. At the entrance to the water, a protective bag made of kapron sieve is placed to prevent foreign fish from entering the pool. It is advisable to give the feed to a specially prepared place. Special feeding areas are located 2-3 meters from the shore of the breeding pond. Additional feed is provided here. For every 10 m<sup>2</sup> 2-5 thousand properties will be installed. This means that each feeding place is calculated for up to 5,000 animals. Feeding areas should be separated. Feeding areas are cleaned in 2-3 days, as sedimentary feed residues contaminate the water. Norm of water ownership: Option I Rare fishing per 100 thousand pieces. Option II intensive fishing for 300 thousand pieces. In the 70s and 90s of the last century, carp and trout were transferred in equal amounts from 50 to 60 thousand each, in addition to 5 thousand white amur. Currently, in Southeast Asia, the main species or dominant fish species are considered in fisheries, and the remaining species are considered additional species. The choice of this option depends on the farm's fodder reserves. [10-15]

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