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Discourses on Data About the Fish Hunted in The Zikri Lake

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Annotation: . Biology, morphology of industrial species of Aral red-eyed, sharqoqcha, Aral moybaliq, carp and squid caught in Lake Zikri are scientifically and practically substantiated..

Key words: Population, irrigation, coefficient, endemic, bentofag, zooplankton phytofill, introduction, benthos, fauna, aquaculture, ichthyology, hydrobiology, cycloid, ecology.

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Introduction. Until the 60-ies of the last century, fish were mainly hunted from the Aral Sea an average of 35 thousand tons annually, in 70-80 years, irrigation areas in the Republic expanded from 2.0 million/G to 4.2 million/G. As a result, a system of irrigation and drainage channels was formed. It is known to us that the Bukhara region carries 99% of the water through the pumps up to 120 m from the Amudarya and delivers it through the Amu-Bukhara machine channels (ABMC) of the I and II respectively. The length of the ABMK in the first row is 197 km, the coefficient of utility work is 80 m³/sec, the length of the abmk in the second row is 245,8 km, the coefficient of utility work is 112m cubic meters /s, the length of the Amu-Karakol canal is 55 km, the coefficient of utility work is 48 m³/sec. The useful working coefficient of all three channels is 240m³/SEC. To reduce the level of salinity of agricultural lands, to meet the demand for water for their crops, Amudarya water is used.

Main part. As a result of irrigation salt washing, 1,5-2,5 mln/m³ of drainage water is formed. These waters are collected and poured into the lakes of the Sea, foot, wall, Zikri, Qumsultan, their total area is 100-110 thousand/ha, the total volume of water is 5-6 billion/m³. It is being used from the waters for fishing from 1950-1960 years. Fish caught from Lake Zikri belong to 4 families and 17 species, the main part of fishing is the island of Qizilkozi, Oroloy, easternmost, carp, laqqa and White amur. 60% of the yield of fish is Carp, 40% is the Island Red Fish, the share of the remaining fishes is incredibly low. Zikri's productivity is 1,5-2,0 kg/day.

Aral red eye (*Rutilus rutilus aralensis* Berg) -widely distributed in the Aral Sea, Amudarya, Sirdarya basins (Berg, 1949) in the basins of Zarafshan lower reaches, including Zikrikul Amu-Buxoro canal. The island is an adult when the body length of the Red Eye fish is three to four years old in Lake

Zikri is 28-36 CM. His mouth is facing down, his forehead is protruding. There are III 9-11 in the wing of the shoulder flipper, and 9-12 in the wing of the anal flipper. On the side line there are up to 39-48 soles. The length of his body reaches 36 cm, Weight up to 1 kg. Sexual maturity reaches the age of 2-3 years. Leaves the ovary in one lump.

Fertility lay ovillik up to 10-70 thousand pieces. It is fed mainly by plants, as well as algae. Urchishi portioned, from April to September, passes in places where there is a stream of water on muddy-sandy grills. Serpushtligi 500-3000 uvildiriqgachabadi. There will be a Gala. Most often, chickenpox is fed by the cartilaginous remains of invertebrates, plants and animals, as well as the uvils of algae and other fish. Endemic of the Aral Sea basin.

Sharqoqcha fish (*Abramisbramaorientalis Berg*)-the body is high, tightened from the side. The body is silvery, the older ones are bronze in color. The next part of the swan wing of the Swan is edged. Behind the nape there is a rut that is not covered with pennies. Rays on the wing of the shoulder swimmer number III, 9-12, on the wing of the anal swimmer 22-30 PCs. The number of sideline coins is 38-46. In Lake Zikri, its body length is up to 45 cm, its weight is up to 3 kg. The shark in Lake Zikri reaches sexual maturity at the age of 2-3 years. The mating time is from March to may. Once uvildiriklarini, some populations twice water plants throw in places where there are. The adult of the shark is a living bentophage fish. Kamsan eats zooplankton and herbs.

Salmon (*Cyprinus carpio*) - the mouth is facing down, the mustache is bald, smaller than the diameter of the eye. There are sh-IV 14-22 pieces on the wing of the shoulder swimmer, III 4-6 pieces on the wing of the anal swimmer. The side line consists of 34-40 coins. The number of Oyster poles is 23-30 pieces. Ring teeth threading-1.1.3-3.1.1. Body length is up to 60 cm, Weight is up to 4-5 kg. At the age of 3-4 years, the Salmon reach sexual maturity. Fry leaves in portions. The period of mating-June from April becomes a real futophilic, throwing uvilirik between water plants. Fertility observed more than 500 thousand uvildiriks. The diet is of various types, mainly consuming the rotting remains of aquatic invertebrates, algae, zooplankton and animals.

Orolmoybalig'i (*Chalcalburnus chalcoides aralensis*) - The body is elongated and relatively low. His mouth is straight. The lower jaw protrudes. The laryngeal teeth are double-layered: 2.5-5.2 III 7-10 on the shoulder blade and 14-16 III on the anal fin. Occipital columns 23-29. There are 54-72 coins on the side line. The number of vertebrae is 39-44. The body is up to 34 cm long and weighs up to 370 grams. Occurs in the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan, as well as in the reservoirs and canals of the plain. At the age of 2-3 years, sexual intercourse occurs. Divide the eggs into two portions. Urching takes place in April-June, in areas where there are sandy-muddy, usually submerged parts of coastal vegetation, in fresh and saline (up to 11 g / l) waters. Mainly zooplankton, benthos feed on fish fry in some cases.

It is considered as the The Aral Sea basin is endemic. A valuable fish. Currently, the Aral Sea fish are exported to the watersheds of northern China.

Laqqa (*Silurus glanis* (*Silurus glanis* L.)) - Tanaslangat, bashikatta, bachakrak, large mouth, small sharp teeth on the jaws and small eyes. Triplets: 1st pair at the top, 2nd pair at the bottom. There are 3-5 rays in the small shoulder fins and 70-103 rays in the large anal fins. The tail fin is circular. Up to 5 meters long and weighs up to 300 kg. It is found in all plains of Uzbekistan. It reaches sexual maturity in 3-4 years, with a body length of 45-50 cm. Fertilization lasts from April to mid-June. The female lays her young in a simple nest made of aquatic plants. The male usually guards the nest until the chicks hatch. Fertility is 1 million. uvildiriqqacha. Spawning diameter 2-3 mm. The predator feeds mainly on fish and frogs, large bivalve mollusks, and waterfowl.

White Amur (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valen)) - The natural distribution zone of the White

Amur fish belongs to the basins of Asian rivers, rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean, central, southern and northern China, and the Chinese fauna of the Amur River. [1, 84-97]. White Amur was brought to the Amudarya basin from China in 1958-1960 to the Karomat Niyaz artificial basin in Turkmenistan. [2, 112-118] According to the information provided, white amur fish can be found in the Tudakul, Kuyimazar reservoirs and natural reservoirs through all the ditches in the Amubukhara canal. Zikri, spread to Devhona lakes. Considering the low food reserves of Lake Zikri and the high algae food resources such as zooplankton and benthos, recommendations have been made to fish the lake with Akamur, Dungseshona and Salmon fish.

White Amur has been acclimatized as an aquaculture facility, and high water plays an important role in weed control. In this regard, it is widespread around the world. GZRP was first introduced to Uzbekistan in the 1960s by scientists from the Department of Ichthyology and Hydrobiology of Moscow State University in the Yangiyul district of the Tashkent region. It is mainly imported from northern China from the Amur Basin and is fed on the present-day Chirchik Fishery in Balikchi. According to the regional Department of Ecology, in order to increase fish productivity in Lake Zikri, in 2007-2010, fish were caught with Salmon, Amur, Dongseshona fry. White Amur's body is torpedo-shaped, with a coin-like cycloid type. The number of jaw columns in the right jaw arch is 15, the number of jaw columns in the right jaw is 38,

Plastic features of adult female White Amur (6+)

Figure 1.

Plastic markings	Minimal	Maksimal	Average
Body length l(mm)	398	645	542.7
Total weight W(g)	1398	5891	4340
Body weight according to Clark W(g)	1195	4988	3800
Quantity of scales in the Lateral line 1.1	38	46	40
Quantity of scales in upper lateral line	6	7	6,4
Quantity of scales in lower lateral line	4	6	4,5
Quantity of unbranched solid rays in D	III	III	III
Quantity of branched solid rays in D	7	7	7
Quantity of unbranched solid rays in A	III	III	III
Quantity of branched solid rays in A	7	8	7,7
Quantity of unbranched solid rays in V	8	8	8
Quantity of branched solid rays in V V	II	III	III

Conclusion. White Amur having D III, 8 fins and AIII, in anal part AIII, 8 has already been acclimatized for more than 60 years. We studied the plastic markings of 10 mother White Amur and 8 paternal White Amur, which are kept in the "Bukharabalik" pond farm of the "Bukharabaliksanoat" joint-stock company. The results of the study are presented in Table 1

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