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GROWING AFRICAN IN RESERVOIRS

Atanazarov Kural Maulenovich

Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Nukus branch, Republic of Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

The article discusses the features of growing African catfish in reservoirs. African catfish (Clarias) is a family of fish belonging to the Clariidae family. They live in inland waters throughout much of the world and are one of the most common fish species.

KEY WORDS: cage, pond, lake, aquarium, oxygen, mineralization.

African catfish (Clarias) is a family of fish belonging to the Clariida family and its name comes from the Greek word “claros”, which means “living”. They are found in inland waters throughout much of the Old World and are one of the most common fish species.

African catfish is a fish belonging to the catfish family. Bony fish are more difficult to systematize; this category includes 2 families: carp and catfish. Catfish lives in European lakes and rivers, in the waters of Asia Minor, and in the Caspian Sea basin. Distributed in Central Asia from the Atrak River to the Chu River. Also widespread in the rivers of Uzbekistan [1]. Compared to artificially propagated catfish, catfish living in rivers and lakes are much larger; their body length reaches up to 3 m (wild ones - up to 5 m). The meat is tasty and tender, without bones.

African catfish are known to have long dorsal and anal bones. This made him look more like a snake than a fish. These fish have a slender body, a bony head and a wide thermal mouth with four jaws.

It may increase over the course of the year. Fish live from 60 to 80 years. This fish species feeds on barley, wheat, small fish, bran, sorghum, mung beans, beans, sorghum, and more than 500 other protein-rich foods.

It grows and reproduces quickly, in one season the weight of the first fish can reach 5 kilograms; about 7 tons of fish are caught per year. More precisely, it breathes through a special organ on the gill, and within 14-47 hours, the minimum weight of the fish is one kilogram. From one cubic meter of water, you can get up to 300 kilograms of African catfish. African catfish develop rapidly during the summer months. African catfish is a predatory fish that matures at the age of 3–4 years. Spawning occurs in May or June. The optimal water temperature for growth is 26.5-29°C; good growth occurs at a water temperature of 21-35°C. If it is above 35°C and below 21°C, feeding stops and growth slows down, but 18°C is required for reproduction. The more protein in the fish diet, the faster they grow and gain weight [2, 4].

Several species of African catfish are common in countries such as Indonesia, USA, Hong Kong, China, UK, Papua New Guinea, Guam and Taiwan. Fishing is well developed in our country, mainly in Yangiyol, Nukus, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Tortkol and other places [3].

African catfish meat is of high quality, good taste, and is also suitable for technological processing. Therefore, this type of fish is in great demand. African catfish is grown commercially and is useful for fishing in large natural reservoirs. It can be grown as a polyculture in pond fish farms. In most countries, ponds are intensively fed in canals, sewers and ditches. Catfish farming is widely developed in the United States, including in European countries; in these countries, catfish farming has been carried out since 1964.

African catfish is a heat-loving freshwater fish. Predatory fish become adults in the 3rd and 4th years of life. Spawning occurs in May and June. Spawning occurs at a water temperature of 25-30°C. African catfish live in water with a salinity of 9-10%. Catfish are kept in small ponds (0.3, 0.5, 1.0 ha) and in pens. One-year-old fish are stocked at the rate of 300/m³ per cubic meter of water. African catfish are fed with high-quality feed. The amount of protein in the feed should be 40%.



They feed 5-6 times a day. The daily norm is 20-25% of body weight. Feed ratio 4-6. With this method of transplanting and feeding the fingerlings, the oxygen content in the water is at least 6.5 mg/l, and up to 80 kg of ichthyomas are formed from 1 m² of water (cage). The feeding coefficient of fingerlings is 2.5-3; the weight of 2-year-old African catfish is 300 - 400 g. But the weight of some fish reaches 1.0-2.0 kg. Under favorable conditions, the weight of adult breeds reaches 40 kg. If it is fed in natural conditions, it is mainly fed with fish, as well as other animal products. But for African catfish, a special, full-fledged granulated compound corn has been developed. If the African catfish is fed intensively, it must be fed this type of food.

African catfish are mainly kept in ponds, cages and aquariums. From them it is selected and reproduces naturally. For breeding African catfish in natural pond conditions, a 1:1 sex ratio scheme was chosen. 80-100 pieces are harvested per hectare. To do this, select a ratio of 40x40 or 50x50. That is, 1 male, 1 female with

After spawning, the eggs are removed from the nests, and then the parent fish are separated from the offspring and released into spawning grounds. After 2-3 weeks, the nests can be collected. With the donor method, spawning nests are placed in the nests and nesting is carried out under the supervision of a specialist. The most advanced method - after pituitary injection, the female and male are then released into the aquarium

The volume of the aquarium is 200 liters, where the female African catfish lays eggs in the shape of a grape ear. African catfish eggs are sticky and light yellow in color. Depending on the availability of land and the possibility of water supply in farms and land plots, African catfish can be grown in several ways. For example: closed water supply system, concrete pools, polyethylene pools, earthen pools, etc.

In subsequent years, as in a number of industries, attention was paid to fishing in our country. After all, fish meat, rich in healthy proteins and nutritious, plays an important role in ensuring food security and serving the population. Due to the fact that a large number of fish farms are being created, citizens are beginning to grow fish at home using their internal capabilities, and through the rational use of intensive technologies in fish farming, its cultivation is increasing.

LITERATURE

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