

The Biology of Fish Which Exists in the Water Basin of the Chirchik River

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Abstract: *The data on the formation of the Ichthiofauna, the processes of formation and development of the fish population, the current status of the species diversity of fish in the water ecosystems of the Chirchik river.*

Keywords: Chirchik, rivers, reservoirs, fish, composition, rate, families, species

1. Access

To preserve biological diversity and ensure sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem stability is one of the most pressing problems of the day. The water basins as natural resources were used for material and spiritual needs of mankind up to now. At the same time the further increase of these needs, the rational use of water and the dimensions of the basin continues to require the development of a new level.

The actual availability of the topic: To study the biological characteristics of the fish, use of them in agriculture allows the development of methods to fight against harmful species. The study of biological and ecological characteristics of fish, the rational use of natural productivity measures allows us to develop and adapt to the environment. The types of fish which occurs in the republic, various ponds and pools of a variety of live the depth of them, the amount of oxygen in the water, the temperature and the amount of salt and artificial breeding and cultivation of fish offspring and cares for different adaptation associated with the complex issues of the present study is one of the important issues

The purpose of the research: Fish are common in the Tashkent region in a water basin plenty of them a water reservoir, in the channel, the channel in the pool, the river and other water bodies can meet. A sense of purpose, Tashkent region, Chirchik river water pools in the example of gidrobiologic learn in complex ways, mainly by studying the biology and ecology of fish fauna and water from the basin for agricultural purposes to use the computer's protection for them consists of determining the method.

The functions of the research: The Chirchik river in the Tashkent region in the water basins of the example of imaging through the study of species composition and density of fish, the fish productivity of the basin study and comparative analysis, economic assessment the importance of assessment of anthropogenic factors in the environment that they live and identify the effects of these factors, methods of use and the type of protection of the same from them, the development of new technologies and importance of fish cultivation on the basis of analysis of the prospects of the study of biological and ecological characteristics of hunting of the species is one of the main tasks of this work.

The object of the research: The fauna of fish, different kinds of water basins and their hydrobionts.

Methods: zoologic, ecologic and hydrobiologic.

2. Research Results

Tashkent region is located in the north-east of Uzbekistan, the example of region's main rivers are Chirchik and Ohangaron. Chorvoq of the Chirchik River valley Chatqol and Piskun rivers. Since 1971, after the animal reservoir and Chinoz started near the river. The length of 155 km, the basin area of 14940 km². Chirchik River, 12 families belonging to 37 species of fish. In particular, the Salmonidae, Coregonidae, Cayprinidae, Cobitidae, Siluridae, mountain Sisoridae, Poecilidae, Channidae, Percidae, Gobiidae, Eleotridae, Cottidae families. This category of families Syprinodontiformes, a member of Roecilidae family of fish sideline, anal away from the tail wing and the right wing of this family, the jaw, the teeth are formed. This family out of Gambusia, a fish that was once acclimatized in order to fight against malaria. At the moment, it is all water basins, including water reservoirs, slow-flowing ditches, ponds around in shallow, warm puddles, streams, ponds, drainage channels and widespread. Features fresh and saline waters.

Gambusia, can give new generation 7 times a year in favorable condition. Water reservoirs that most children in June. The amount of female embryos in the body varies depending on the length of the body. 75-90 mm in length Gambusia, 20-300 birth to a fish. Food quality algae, horned mustache and shovelfoot shrimp, air, water and land, the remains of insects, fish, and humus. Gambusia, fish ponds are among the common forage fish.

The morphology: His 7-8 sm in length. Shoulder wings of the fin (dorsalis) 7-6, the wings of the anal fin (analis) 10-12 beam. Side of the line 28.34 average 14-18 scales. Male gambusia fish longer than the wing of the anal fin. According to the scientists, the artificial ponds frequent gambusia fish living in water basins gambusia fish almost does not matter.

Gambusia fish live births: 20,5-50,5mm the length of sexual maturity. G.U.Lindberg (1933) that the gambusia

female birth a few, to yuztagachcha can not breed fish. According to the LLSperanskiy (1938), gambusia fish aquarium in the conditions of a 6 or 7 times in the summer will be able to calving. 3-4 months to be fixed. Gambusia early spring in the conditions of active life style. So far, the route is divided into three generations. The warm conditions gambusia the months of March to November, 7 months, once a year can be saved.

The rate of increase: Ixtiolog scientists to determine the age of the main problems for fish, and they are life great theoretical and practical importance. Fish growth rate is also very important for the study of fish farming staff.

Gambusia during the study in order to learn the specifics of the growth rates of fish collections of the Department of Zoology and ixtiologiya the river Chirchik, Tashkent region, river and canals, as well as 20 fish scales studied.

Gambusianing scales after treatment showed an almost 3-year-old fish in our conditions.

The obesity and nutrition: In order to determine the fattest fish in rivers and ditches different weight and size copy of the 30 fish caught. The following table shows the rate of obesity gambusialarning experience.

3. Conclusions

During autumn observations there were found in a fish, water insects, worms and found a small amount of water and coastal plants. 25 mm to 35 mm. we may find in a fish entrails, such as plankton organisms. Sources have indicated that gathered force in the spring, according to the gambusia food. 66% of the feed consumed insects. Gambusia malaria mosquito eggs to eat, but also benefit from valuable food and dining in the body of the fish also eat fish eggs loss reserves.

In recent years, the pool of fish in Uzbekistan, including fish on the development of agriculture in a number of activities are carried out. Today, the pool of fish farm changes over from monoculture to polyculture. The pool fish farm carp, carp, white Amur and white fish such as carp started to increase. Under these conditions, this species lived side-by-side with forage fish species, including gambusia fish-depth study of the biological properties of the hunt and their increasing importance in the fish special is important to determine the location of fish farms.

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