

FEEDING OF BLACK FISH - SCHIZOTHORAX INTERMEDIUS (MsCLELLAND, 1842) IN BOZSUV POOL

Olmasova Zuhra Mahmud kizi

2nd stage master of Tashkent State Agricultural University

Abdikarimova Shakhnoza Xojakulovna

High-class biology teacher

Abstract

It is known that the mouth of black fish is lower or semi-lower. Coins are small. The anal opening and the base of the anal fin are covered with a series of widened scales (slits). The abdomen is black. The number of spines III-IV on the shoulder fin is 7-9, on the anal fin III is 5. There are 85-122 coins in the sidebar. Body length is up to 45 cm, weight is up to 1.5 kg [1;2].

It matures at the age of 2-3 in Bozsuv pool. The spawning period is from April to August, and it roars in the gravel areas of rivers and canals. Reproduction consists of 5-50 thousand eggs. It feeds on aquatic plants, springtails and chironomid larvae, insects [3].

Ephemeroptera, Odonata, Dipteravacilla living at low temperatures were found among the zoobenthic organisms in the samples taken from Bozsuv and Anhor pools in Tashkent city and the ponds of the Tashkent State Agrarian University educational base. From crustaceans: Cyclops vicinus, Eudiaptomus graciloides were recorded. From the Kolovratkas: Asplanchna sieboldi has been shown to be the leading organisms of the plankton. It is known that copepods are the food of fish. Basically, as soon as the fish hatch, they love to eat the nauplii and copepodite stages of cyclops [4;5].

Black fish nutrition was studied from the intestinal tracts of 15 fish from 12 to 25 cm caught in Bozsuv Pool in early spring and summer. A large amount of Perlidae, Trichoptera, remains of aquatic plants and in 5 of them - remains of fish larvae were found in the food content of all examined intestines.

In one case, the remains of Diptera and Coleoptera were found, and in the other, they were filled with seeds of plants, which were probably thrown into the Bozsuv pool and eaten by fish. In addition, all caught fish had algae in their guts. We do not have any data on blackfish feeding in Bozsuv Pool. It was observed that small fish of 8-10 cm caught in summer mainly feed on plankton. According to this, 70% of bottom crustaceans, mainly Cladocera, were found. Diptera, Coleoptera were found in small amounts in 34.4% of intestines. Later, a significant amount of vegetation was observed in 20-30 cm fish. Some fish have only plant in their intestines. For a blackfish of this size, its diet consists mainly of crustaceans, insects take second place, and very little fish. In larger fish, the proportion of animal organisms increases.

The amount of plant food is reduced. It should also be noted that there is a large amount of plants and animals in the intestines of black fish in Bozsuv Pool. Animal and plant feeding of all caught blackfish allowed us to characterize the quality of the fish. The intestines of black fish are very long, on average it is more than 200% of the body length. It became known that the black fish lives in the rivers and lakes of the mountainous regions, as well as in all the canals flowing through the city of Tashkent. It was not found in the plain parts of the channels. It plays an insignificant role as a fishing object; It is caught only in certain reservoirs.

It was observed that the body color of black fish in Bozsuv Pool and other channels changes depending on the turbidity of the water. In some literature, this fish is also called white fish. This freshwater fish is light silver in color with a gray back. In other rivers, such as Chirchik and Okhangaron rivers with clear water, the back is dark brown or brown, the head is green, and the lower sides and belly are light yellow. There are occasional small black spots on the sides. The base of the anal fins, the line behind the gill cover is orange.

In the study of black fish, sexual dimorphism was very clearly visible in them. It was observed that females are larger than males and the latter have white spines on their beaks before spawning, which persist long after spawning.

References

1. Mirabdullaev I.M., Mirzaev U.T., Kuzmetov A.R., Kimsanov Z.O. Fish finder of Uzbekistan and neighboring regions. Study guide. Sano standard, - Tashkent, 2011. - 108 p.
2. Mirzaev U.T. Morphology and ecology of the common marinka *Schizothorax intermedius* Ms Clelland (Cyprinidae) of water bodies of southern Uzbekistan // Uzbek biological journal, no. 6. – Tashkent, 1998. – P. 38-41.
3. Salikhov T.V., Kamilov B.G., Atadzhanov A.K. Fishes of Uzbekistan (key). – Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2001.
4. Salazkin A.A., Alimov A.F., Finogenova N.P. Methodological recommendations for collecting and processing materials during hydrobiological studies in freshwater bodies: Zoobenthos and ego products. - L.: GosNIORH, 1984. - 52 p.
5. //Practical hydrobiology of freshwater ecosystems. Edited by V.D. Fedorov and V.I. Kapkov. Moscow 2006, pp. 246-312.