

FISH FAUNA OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN NATURAL RESERVOIR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract

This article describes the measures to further develop the fish fauna of the Central Asian natural water basin, increase fish species, and meet the needs of the population for fish.

Key words

Fishery, Balkhash Lake, Issyk-Kul Lake, Dammed River, Arnasoy Lake, Chinese carp.

The expected increase in population by one billion over the next 10 years will require more food, most of which will come from the expansion of irrigated land. As a result, the demand for Water Resources will be even greater than now. New engineering works are required, many of them in arid and semi-arid zones. Thus, natural water systems are further modified by changing more dams, reservoirs, sewers and water, and water quality is further degraded as some water bodies receive agrochemicals and excess nutrients from irrigated fields. All these changes must be taken into account by fisheries scientists, planners, managers and decision makers. With the increase in the population, the demand for fish is increasing, and this requires the introduction of a more dynamic approach to fish production, which allows it to increase or exceed the number of people.

Extensive information exchanges between Central Asian countries and other countries of the arid belt in Asia through expert advice or other similar mechanisms will be a good start for developing better strategies for the development of fisheries in irrigated areas. water abstraction for agriculture is a common practice worldwide. It is estimated that about 36% of the total crop is from 17% of irrigated arable land. According to a recent FAO study "agriculture as of 2010", 45% of global food production in 2010 comes from irrigation. 80% of the water used in developing countries is for irrigation. To develop such large-scale irrigation, many engineering works are needed. Currently, there are more than 36,000 dams in the world (Pircher, 1993), with an equal number of artificial reservoirs, most of which serve irrigation. Some rivers have a reservoir cascade, with no free flowing water in between. The effect of blocking rivers to fish stocks is well known: riverine fish stocks in Dammed rivers are significantly reduced and replaced by fish species of permanent waters in the best conditions.

Far Eastern cyprinids (Chinese carp) with pelagic eggs and larvae were particularly well adapted to the conditions of the clear waters of large irrigation channels and water bodies and had self-reproducing reserves. In the first place, a number of introductions were made before the main impact of regulatory measures serving the production of irrigated agriculture and hydropower. The purpose of such introductions to large natural terminal (and brackish) lakes, namely Balkhash and Issyk-Kul Lakes, was primarily to increase fish production. The effects of these inputs were closely monitored, and analysis of the data often led to more inputs. Currently, there may not be a single body of water left in the region with only a distinctive local fish fauna (Petr and Mitrofanov, 1995). Where fisheries exist, the proportion of fish species caught can account for 50% of the catch (Lake Balkhash) or even more.

Fish managers in the region focused on fish production from four types of watersheds: Natural terminal lakes such as Balkhash and Issyk-Kul; reservoirs; large irrigation canals, reservoirs

and lakes fed from them, and newly established terminal lakes such as Sarigamish Lake and Arnasoy lake system fed drainage and wash water from irrigated fields.

A total of 20 to seven reservoirs have Fisheries in Uzbekistan. Strengthening the production of fish in individual or isolated parts of reservoirs, the production of fish in the coastal zone and the introduction of pen and cage culture (Kamilov and Urchinov, this document). Fish production is also poor in reservoirs with low primary and secondary production levels. However, fish production increased where Chinese carp fed on macrophytes or phytoplankton were introduced. In general, the installation of reservoirs has positively influenced the growth rate of the wild form of ordinary carp, but its attraction is hampered by a sharp decrease in water level and the fact that it leads to drying out of its eggs. In the spring season, such water discharge is required by agricultural specialists for irrigation. A fisheries management program has been prepared for every major watershed system in Uzbekistan, and this should lead to a significant increase in fish production for commercial and recreational fishermen (Kamilov and Urchinov, this document).

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