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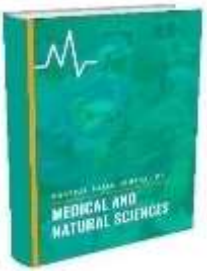

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Data on The Alimentation of Fish Fryies in the Zikri Lake

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Annotation: The nutrient reserves of Zikri Lake are scientifically based on the assimilation nutrients from zooplankton species: daphnia, khidorus, ceriodaphnia, bentes, larvae and plants of khironomit, il, detrit fish larvae and maggats at different stages.

Key words: Zooplancton**,** zoobenthos, kolovratka, cladosera, ration, copepoda, intensive, maksimal, biomasse, production, benthos, invasion, partonogenesis, index, bioptop, detrit.

Introduction. Lake Zikri is located in the territory of Karavulbazar district of Bukhara region, with a total area of 1,000 hectares. The total water volume of the lake is 4.5 million m^3. Also, the lake usually receives runoff from agricultural lands in the South Kashkadarya region and Karavulbazar district. In particular, the fish in the Central Asian watersheds of the lake, their nutrition has been studied by many scientists (1,214; 2,226; 4,483-491, 3,131-137). In particular, these researchers provided detailed information on the amount of food in different stages of zooplankton, zoobenthos, and other species of fish larvae.

Main part. According to the study, in stages B, the larvae begin to migrate to a body length of 10.9 mm, weight of 14 mg of internal jaundice and partially of external feed. It feeds mainly on Kechatella quadrata, Euchlanis dilatata, Brachionus quadridontatus, Lecana luna, and to a lesser extent the small species Cladosera (chidorus, Alona) with kolovratkas. Scientists have also reported that fish larvae feed on perennial ponds in a similar way (Egorov, 1958; Abdullaev and others 1974). In the diet of fish larvae at this stage, kolovratkas account for 80-100%. Craniates and fish are, aquatic, gill-bearing animals that lack limbs with digits. Included in this category are the living and cartilaginous and bonyhagfish, lampreys, fish as well as various extinct related groups. Around 99% of living fish species are ray-finned fish, belonging to the class Actinopterygii, with almost all belonging to the teleost subdivision.

In stage C, the body length of the larva is 10.9–11.9 mm and the body weight reaches 3 mg. At this stage, the larvae move from the yolk sac to complete external feeding. At this stage in the diet of larvae observed an increase in the number and mass of dominant species of representatives of cladotsera conicada zooplankton. In the diet of larvae, the species of kolovratka include Euchlanis dicatuta, Brachinus quadridentatus, Keratella quadrata. The total nutrient content of the larvae was reported to be up to 61% by

weight of zooplankton representatives. This means that 7% of the above are colovrats, 42% are cladoseras and 12% are copepodites. The number of nutrient components in each controlled gut of larvae reaches eight. The larvae also feed on small chronomidal larvae at this stage (up to 6% by weight). Therefore, detritus, silt,

and algae residues can also be found in food.

In stage D, the body length of the larva ranges from 11.9 mm to 13.7 mm. Their average weight is 36.6 mg. It should be noted that they are very active in the pond and often feed on the shores of the lake. Their diet includes more than 30 species of zooplankton. Fish larvae feed mainly on zooplankton (Cladosera and Copepoda) during the summer months (up to 61% by weight). Because during this period it develops intensively in water bodies and produces maximum biomass production. At this stage, the share of Chironomide (zoobenthos) larvae in the diet of larvae increases by 10% compared to the previous stage, and the share of rations decreases by 3%.

In stage D_2, the body length of the larva reaches 13.7-15 mm. And the average weight of the larva is 55 mg. At this stage, the larvae develop lateral fins and become active and begin to actively seek food. Cladoserae account for 40%, copepods for 21% and other species (il, detritus, algae) for 13% of the total number of live organisms in the diet of juveniles. The nutrient components make up 8-14 species in each gut. There are about 400 of them. Intensive nutrition increases the intestinal nutrition index. For example, when the nutrient content is 0.9 mg and the larvae weigh 64 mg, the total index is 140%. The intestinal nutritional index is 230% compared to 55 mg weight of 1.7 mg larvae in the diet.

Thus, the intestinal saturation index averages 113-480%. This means that the larvae feed on medium-sized organisms at this stage.

In stage E, the larvae reach a body length of 15-19 mm and an average weight of 102 mg. During this period, they feed mainly on living organisms. Also, Dafnia pulex, Dafnia longiispina Chudorus sp, Alona sp, chronomid larvae from more than 40 mobile large dominant species make up 77% of the weight in the diet.

The diet includes more than 10 species of kolovratkas, 13 species of horned mustaches, 5 species of donkeys, and 10 species of zoobenthos. At this stage, the larvae begin to develop and move on to the next group of larvae. Zooplankton make up 55% of the weight of the puppies in the diet. The size of chironomic larvae reaches 40%.

Compared to the nutritional content and weight of the previous stages, it was noted that at this stage the content of other types of foods has doubled. Thus, 10-12 species of organisms are recorded in the intestines of each juvenile, and the intestinal saturation index is 98-170% (Promilni).

Larvae at this stage occur mainly in late June to July. During this period, the dominant species of zooplankton and zoobenthos in coastal bioptops produce high biomass and production. The highest index (35.5%) was recorded.

In stage F, the larvae begin to move to the base of the young and reach a body length of 20-24 mm. And it weighs 196 mg. At this stage, 24 types of components were recorded in the diet of the puppies. Representatives of Daphnia, Chidorus, Acantodiaptomas, Chironomid-Tanutarsus are dominant in the diet. Chironomid larvae (90%) make up the Chidorus type of zooplankton (75%). By July-August, as the water level of Lake Zikri decreases, food biotopes and aquatic plants remain on the shores of the lake. Analyzing the above data, it was noted that the chromosome larvae accounted for 40% of the weight of components in the diet of puppies in stage F, and 34% of horned birds (cladosera) from zooplankton.

In stage G, the puppies have a body length of 25-29 mm and an average weight of 400 mg. At this stage, the puppies feed not only on living organisms, but also on detret, il. Up to 250 cases of zooplankton organisms have been reported in the intestines of B, C, D1, and D2. In the diet of nutrients it is 75% compared to the weight of organisms. However, the intestinal nutrition index was low (42%). In the intestines of some puppies, 460 species of food were recorded, 94% of their mass, and an index of 79-256%. Zooplankton, chronomid larvae, and other types of food play a major role in the diet because of their active motility.

In stage H, the puppies reach a body length of 30-35 mm and an average weight of 967 mg. During this period, fully formed pupae are very active and mobile, feeding mainly on zoobenthos, aquatic insects, larvae

and algae. The dietary diversity of pupae at this stage consists of more than 20 species of zooplankton, zoobenthos, aquatic insects, il, detritus. The dietary diversity of pupae at this stage consists of more than 20 species of zooplankton, zoobenthos, aquatic insects, sediments, detritus. The intestinal nutrient index balance is 23-89% and the diversity is chromonid, water beetle larvae, chronomid fungi are the dominant species. In some cases, the intestines of the puppies are filled with chronoid larvae. This depends on the biotopes of the lake where the puppies feed. At this stage, the fact that the puppies are in August-September also determines the index, which is closely related to the lake's food reserves. In October-November, the development of zoolankton, zoobenthos, biomass, bioproduction decreases sharply. As a result, their nutritional index will be reduced to 15.5%.

In stage M, the puppies have a body length of 35 mm and a weight of 3000-5000 mg. At this stage, the diversity of feed rats is significantly reduced to 10–13 species. The dominant species in the diet of zooplankton are Daphnia, Chidorus, Semosephallas, Acontodiaptomas, Eucyclops and chironomite larvae, beetle larvae algae, detritus. Their Nutritional Index in the Intestine does not exceed 30-130%. Ill, detritus, aquatic insects, chronomite larvae accounted for 26% and zooplankton organisms by 26%.

In such reservoirs, the feeding habits of fish larvae and puppies are seasonal, and from the second half of May on Lake Zikri the development of representatives of colovrats cladoserae can be observed. And it has been scientifically and practically determined that the index value in the intestines of larvae reaches 600%.

Conclusion. In June-July, zooplankton species reach their maximum development and their biomass reaches 2.5-5 g / m3 (especially along the coast). Especially at this time in the diet of larval larvae develop chironomites, representatives of the dominant species of zooplankton, such as Daphne, Serodafna, Semosepkhalos, Bosmina, Alona, Akkantodiaptomas. And make up 60-80% of their food reserves. At this time, the nutrient content index in the intestines of fish larvae and puppies reaches 230-360%. In August-September, the water temperature drops to 19-200C and the diversity of food stocks decreases. However, the nutritional index of puppies is recorded at around 190-210%. At a water temperature of 8-100C, zooplankton biomass 0.5 g / m^3 is mainly composed of the larvae of the dominant species Daphne, Acontodiaptomas and Chronomite. During this period, the nutritional index of puppies is on average 125-170%.

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