

Development of Fishing Farms in River and River Areas of Surkhandarya Region

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the development of fisheries in rivers in the mountainous areas of Surkhandarya region, as well as the advantages and disadvantages that differ from the rivers in the plains.

KEYWORDS: *Fisheries, agriculture, farming, mountainous areas, water resources, watersheds, plains*

INTRODUCTION: Resolution No. PQ-2939 "On measures to improve the management system of the fishing industry", that 70% of the relief of Surkhandarya region consists of mountains, there are 188 fish farms in Surkhandarya region, Surkhandarya and its tributaries; The Topalang, Karatag, Sangardak, Khojaipok, Akkopchigay and Sherabaddarya rivers are the largest rivers in the country, second only to Tashkent region in terms of water supply.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2017 No PP-2939 "On measures to improve the management system of the fishing industry", the effective use of water bodies attached to fisheries on the basis of scientific approach, to improve their reclamation status, as well as the widespread introduction of resource-saving technologies and innovations, to fully meet the demand of fisheries for mineral fertilizers to increase the productivity of artificial reservoirs, and to intensify in the country. gradual establishment and promotion of fish farming, efficient use of available water resources, wide introduction of innovative ideas, scientific developments, modern technologies and scientific achievements in the field, further development of the fishing industry. In order to support:

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Association "Uzbekbaliksanoat" and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regional khokimiyats have artificial water basins with uninterrupted water supply. in accordance with the proposal to gradually specialize fish farms in intensive fish farming. Today, there are about 4,000 fish farms a year. They will supply 190,000 tons of fish products to the country.

THE MAIN PART: the natural climate necessary for fishing in Surkhandarya, the availability of water resources, its efficient use, the need to develop a special program for the further development of this sector, the training of specialists with in-depth knowledge of fisheries [4].

There are 188 fish farms in Surkhandarya region, which supply the necessary protein products for the needs of our people, and the majority of farms in this area are in Termez district, Jarqurghon and Kumkurgan districts. A lot of scientific and practical work is being done to develop this sector, in

particular, since 2017, "Surxanbaliqsanoat" LLC has been providing assistance to fish farms in the region, the organization has been providing assistance to about 150 farmers in the region. The annual income from this sector is 148.6 billion soums. Geographical factors are not taken into account in the location of fisheries in the region [5]. We can see that most of the existing fish farms are located in the plains of the region, such districts as Termez, Angor, Kumkurgan and Jarqurghon [18]. Fisheries are developed in these districts due to the large number of reservoirs, but our goal is to accelerate the development of this sector in other districts of the region, especially in Surkhandarya region [7], where the relief is 70% mountainous. The fact that it is second only to Tashkent region shows that there are still many shortcomings in the field [17]. Of the pre-mountainous and mountainous districts, only Sariosiya district has a developed fishery. These include Surkhandarya and its tributaries; The Topalang, Karatag, Sangardak [8], Khojaipok, Oqqopchigay and Sherabaddarya rivers are the largest. The Topalondarya and Karatag rivers begin at an altitude of 4,000 meters above the Gissar ridge and are saturated with snow and ice. About 60 percent of the annual flow occurs in March-April. Among these rivers there are many tributaries of the Topalondarya; There are such tributaries as Oybeksuv, Khovatsay, Kishtutsay [10], Dashnabad, Shartut, Chosh, Balandsay, Zarchopsay, Zevarsay, Karatagdarya, Oktashsay and Shirkent. In addition to the above rivers, there are such rivers and streams as Ortasay, Shotrud, Cham, Bodomiston, Ogashayton, Shargun, Khursandarya, Qagni, Darasoy, Malangur, Punjab, Gazak, Laylakonsay, Sholkan, Maidon, Khanjarsai, Ajarsay [9]. The Sherabaddarya and most other rivers start in the mountains up to 2,000 meters and are saturated with seasonal snow and rainwater. The increase in the amount of water in the rivers will begin in February [19]. Maximum water consumption occurs in May-June. Many canals and reservoirs have been built in the region to expand irrigated areas. The water of the rivers is used for irrigation through dense canals. Topalang in the river; Hazarbog, Topalang - Karatag, Hyderabad, Surkhandarya; Zang, Kumkurgan, Kakaydi canals have been built. There are South Surkhan, Uchqizil, Degrez, Topolon, Oktepa reservoirs in the region. The Topolon Reservoir supplies water to 10 districts of Surkhandarya region. Surkhandarya, Topolondarya, Sangardak, Kizilsuv rivers, Hazarbog, Oy-barak canals, Daytolak, Denov canals flow through only Denov district. The district catches 610 tons of fish [16]. The rivers are rich in salmon, grass carp, and carp. Termez district rivers Amudarya, Karasuv, Sherabad pass through the district. 1688 tons of fish products are caught in this district [11]. About 80% of the fish caught is caught in the Red Reservoir. This lake is a type of lake formed at natural depths. Termez Agro Fish Export is one of the largest fish farms in the district. In order to further increase the welfare of the population of the region, to provide our people with quality food products, special attention is paid to the development of such sectors as livestock, fisheries, poultry [10]. Today, there are 188 fish farms in Surkhandarya region. There are great prospects for the development of fisheries in the mountains and foothills, especially the mountain waters are clear and suitable for fishing [15]. Cascading fish farms are more effective in locating fisheries. This, in turn, increases the volume of production. Around the fish farms, the creation of tourist areas (steamboats, boats, aquariums and canteens) and the location of fish processing plants will play an important role in meeting the region's demand for protein. In fish farms, the development of goose and turkey farming in parallel with fishing is effective. Another disadvantage of the fishing industry is the fishing industry. Babies are mainly brought to our region from Syrdarya and Tashkent regions [12]. For the development of this sector, placement in Uchqizil, South Surkhan, Degrez reservoirs in our region is very important, because the average temperature in the rivers of mountainous areas is cold for the growth of fish fry [14] (the temperature for the cultivation of fish fry is 15-20C). And we can see the development of juvenile breeding in the plains.

CONCLUSION. In summary, the location of fisheries on rivers in the mountainous areas of Surkhandarya region is effective, the volume of fish production is higher than the rivers in the plains, and it is rich in recreational resources. Here are some factors [13]:

- 70% of the relief of Surkhandarya region consists of mountains.
- In terms of the north-south orientation of rivers and the level of water supply in the country, it is second only to Tashkent region.
- Most of the fisheries are located in the plains and other factors

From the following factors we can see that there is a great potential for the development of fishing in the rivers of the mountainous areas of Surkhandarya.

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