

Bioecology of Fish Family of Carpsimons

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Annotation: A family of fish belonging to the family Carpsimon. The body (2 cm to 1.5 m long) is covered with cycloid coins or is bare. It has no teeth in its jaws, and its food is crushed by the swallowing teeth in its throat. Distributed in fresh and low-salinity waters of Eurasia, Africa, North and Central America. This article discusses the bioecology of fish belonging to the Carpsimon family.

Keywords: Carpsimons, carp, squid, zooplankton, grass carp, red wing.

Carpsimon, Cyprinidae (Cyprinidae) - a family of fish belonging to the family Carpsimon. The body (2 cm to 1.5 m long) is covered with cycloid coins or is bare. It has no teeth in its jaws, and its food is crushed by the swallowing teeth in its throat. Distributed in fresh and low-salinity waters of Eurasia, Africa, North and Central America; Carpsimons include about 200 seeds and about 1,500 species. There are 19 species belonging to 17 families in Uzbekistan. Inhabits a variety of water bodies: rivers, lakes and reservoirs in mountain oases. Plankton and benthosagi feed on small invertebrates; some species (amur, white amur, red wing) feed mainly on plants; simple white - wild. Carpsimons usually spawn in the spring, the spawning period lasts 1-3 months. They lay their eggs (several hundred to one million and more optical) on aquatic plants, rocks and sand, or throw them directly into the water. Many species of carp are caught, such as carp, whitefish, grass carp, grass carp, and others. Several species (carp, trout, grass carp, grass carp) are fed in water bodies. Uzbekistan is acclimatized in water bodies.[1-5]

Cyprinus carpio (carp) is a species of carp. Uz. 50-60 cm (sometimes up to 1 m), weight 1.8-4.5 kg (sometimes 16 kg and more). The mouth is at the bottom of the head. The wings have been shown solely to give a sense of proportion. The dorsal and anal fins have one toothed bone beam, and the upper lip and the edges of the mouth have a pair of whiskers. It is found in rivers and lakes of the Mediterranean, Black, Azov, Caspian and Aral Seas and the Pacific Ocean, as well as in the Syrdarya, Amur River, Zarafshan and Murgab rivers. The area is bordered by European carp (carpio carp), island carp (aralensis), Amur-Chinese carp (haematopterus) and Vietnamese carp (viridiviolaceus). Forms semi-transient groups in rivers flowing into the South Seas; inhabits the tributaries of the sea. It goes up to the river to lay eggs. Reaches sexual maturity at the age of 2-5 years. 98 thousand to 1.8 million. spawns until. It lays eggs in April-July. Glue eggs cling to plants. Young fish, zooplankton, and adult benthosdati feed on plant and insect larvae. The meat is hunted for its sweetness and richness, and is fed in ponds.[6-8]

Hypophalmichthynae is a subfamily of freshwater fish belonging to the family Carpsimon. Uz. Weight up to 1 m 20-35 kg. Jabra membranes sometimes grow together to form a network. His forehead is relatively high (hence the name). 2 types are known. Inhabits the rivers of East and Southeast Asia. It reaches sexual maturity in 5-7 years. During the summer floods, 490-560 thousand eggs are laid. Young fish first feed on zooplankton, then on phytoplankton (white khumbosh fish) or mixed (maple khumbosh fish). The Amur, or white-tailed deer, is also climate-

controlled in Uzbekistan's watersheds. Hummus is a hunting ground and is also fed in ponds.[9-15]

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