

METHODS OF STUDY FOR HELMENTOSIS OF FISH CASTING IN SOUTH UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

18-20% of the protein that humans get from animal life comes from aquatic organisms, mainly fish. Fresh fish meat contains 15-22% protein, 0.2-30.8% fat and a small amount of carbohydrates. It is also rich in amino acids and vitamin D. Adequate consumption of fish products keeps the metabolism in balance. For this reason, the increase in fish products and the development of fisheries is one of the important areas in food security.

There are diseases that directly affect fish productivity in the continuous supply of fish products through the development of fisheries. The study of the causes of emergence, reproduction, life cycle of these diseases and implementation of measures to combat them will serve to provide the population with quality fish products. Especially in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, where the climate is dry and hot and there are many natural water bodies, fish diseases are considered relevant even today.

In this article, by studying the scientific developments of foreign and domestic scientists, fish helminthiasis, its types, causes of occurrence, life cycle of helminthiasis, negative impact on fish have been theoretically studied. The diseases of carp, white amur, carp occurring in natural water bodies of Surkhandarya region and bred in fish farms have been studied by research methods, the causes of parasites and helminth infections have been established. Conclusions on fish helminth infestations have been formed and relevant proposals and recommendations have been developed.

KEYWORDS: *Fisheries, Helminths, Productivity, Cestodes, Water Bodies, Parasites, Fish Population*