МОРФОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ПЯТНИСТОГЛАЗОГО COMA (RODEUS OCELLATUS) В РЕКЕ НОРИН.

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MORPHOBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF THE SPOTTED-EYED CATFISH (RHODEUS OCELLATUS) IN THE NORIN RIVER.

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Аннотация: В статье представлен анализ морфобиологических показателей Rhodeus ocellatus (Kner, 1866), обитающего в р. Норин бассейна Аральского моря, Фарганская долина.

Abstract: The article presents an analysis of the morphobiological parameters of Rhodeus ocellatus (Kner, 1866), which is found in the Norin River of the Aral Sea Basin, Fargan Valley.

Ключевые слова: Морфометрия, Rhodeus ocellatus, река Норин, инвазионные вилы.

Key words: Morphometry, Rhodeus ocellatus, Norin River, invasive species.

The name of the Rhodeus-seed is Greek for rhodeos-rose (fishbase). Rhodeus ocellatus belongs to the family of carp and is considered an invasive species that accidentally came to our country from China during the acclimatization of herbivorous fish [1]. Initially, it was reported that the species was mistakenly identified as the Amur warbler (Rhodeus sericeus). Later, it was identified as Rhodeus ocellatus [3].

The entry and survival of non-native species into the ichthyofauna (adaptation to the climate) has a negative effect on individuals and populations of local species. It leads to the extinction of local species around the world [4,5,6]. Interspecies interbreeding is observed between Rhodeus ocellatus. Interbreeding between Rhodeus ocellatus kurumeus and Rhodeus ocellatus was observed [7].

Currently, Rhodeus ocellatus is distributed in the basins near the plains and foothills of the Syr Darya water basin (including in the lower reaches of the Norin, Karadarya, Ohangoron, Chirchik rivers), Amudarya, Zarafshan River, and Kashkadarya. There are many more in the reservoirs of the plain (Tuyabogiz, Qairaqqum, Tudakol, Talimarjon, etc.). Nowadays, this fish can be found in many fisheries [2].

The body is tall, compressed from the sides. The body is silvery. It has a thin black line on the side, which widens on the body of the tail (Fig. 1). The fins of the chicks have light black spots on their shoulder fins. The mouth is small and relatively low [2]. He becomes an adult at the age of two. During the period of reproduction, men enter "marriage dress". Females have a pipe for laying eggs. It lays eggs inside a bivalve using a tube.

Material and methodology. The samples were taken from the upper reaches of the Norin River, Uchkurgan District, and the lower reaches of the Norin River, Uychi District. We used hooks and nets for catching. We found that the gray-eyed fish is more common in the upper reaches of the Norin River than in its lower reaches. Morphometric analyzes were obtained from 10 samples caught in 2022 and 20 of 30 fish caught in 2023. We have shown the morphometric measurements in Table 1. The total length, standard length and weight of 40 fish were also measured. Samples are stored in 10% formalin solution. A digital caliper with an accuracy of 0.01 mm and an electronic scale with an accuracy of 0.01 g were used to measure the samples. All statistical calculations were performed using MS Excel 2013.

We determined the taxonomy of fish using the identifiers "Fish diversity of Uzbekistan" [1] by Mirabdullayev I.M., Kuzmetov A.R., Kurbanov A.R., "Fishes of Uzbekistan" [2] by M.A. Yuldashev, T.V. Salikhov, B.G. Kamilov.



Figure 1. Rhodeus ocellatus. Norin River.

Results. In the process of determining the morphometric and meristematic characteristics of the samples, 33 different measurements of fish were taken. The body length of 10 gray-eyed fish (Rhodeus ocellatus) caught in 2022 ranged from 37.39 mm to 63 mm (51.50 mm on average); body weight ranged from 1.16 g to 7.99 g (average 3.83 g). The body length of 30 gray-eyed fish (Rhodeus ocellatus) caught in 2023 ranged from 82.59 mm to 44.10 mm (average 66.00 mm); body weight ranged from 7.07 g to 1.01 g (average 4.29 g).

The dorsal fin of Rhodeus ocellatus (D) has III-11 rays, and the anal fin (A) has III-10 rays. The lateral line is incomplete, there are 6-8 coins.

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