

Ecological and Efficient Polyculture Technology of Sautéed Mochitis

Mogulis

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Abstract: Yunban (*Ictalurus Nebraska*), Also known as brown catfish, Genus catfish Formolidae, native to North America, is a freshwater breed of the United States. Diet is relatively broad, the meat is fresh and delicious, no muscle spines. It is a freshwater fish with high economic value. Oblique jaw (*Plagognathops microlepis* Bleek-Er), Cyprinidae, subfamily arinae, genus oblique jaw, middle and lower classes economic fishes, Guangzhou. The nutritional level of meat is high, and the market is well received by consumers. The internal quality of the fine-scale oblique jaw is tender and delicious, and the feeding habits are wide, and the feeding is simple and easy. As the mixed-breeding object, the yield per unit area and economic benefit can be improved without increasing the feed. The purpose of this experiment is to raise the microscaly oblique jaw by raising the polychaete Globus, in order to reduce the organic matter pollution and eutrophication degree of aquaculture water, and to reduce the water quality.

Keywords: Widely distributed; reservoirs; Fins yellow or yellowish; Middle Nitrogen, Phosphorus; Content in the breeding way; reduce the occurrence of disease; head down, only the tail is shaking.

1. Skills, skills, and experience

1.2 Seed Source

Ban Yun, Sautéed jaw, Silver Carp, Summer flower fingerling of silver carp.

1.3 Test Method

1.3.1 Ponds were treated by ponds before the fish seedlings were put into the ponds and fertilization experiments. Sundried After draining the pool 30d. Water Injection 1 m. The amount of quicklime is 220 g/m².

Quicklime clear Pond 5D. After applying organic fertilizer 0.5 kg/m². 2d. After that, the experimental pool and the control pool were added to the Camellia species; 10D. After the experiment pool 1. And experimental pool 2. Put in the sashimi, Silver Carp, Silver Carp summer flower fingerling; Control pool into silver carp and Silver Carp. Viewing table 1.

1.3.2 Daily Feeding Management domestication stage every D Feeding 4 Times every time about 40~90 min. 7D. After every D Feeding 3 Times time set in 7/:

00, 12:00 and 17:00 Every time feeding about 60 min. Day feeding rate

2.5% ~ 5%.

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Record every DBreeding Management Situation on Time Determination Water Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, PH Value. Regular determination total nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Ammonia Nitrogen, BOD And green

1.4 Data Processing

Table 3 In water quality the index is every 7D Monitoring Value of average.

2. Results

After 120d Breeding out the pool various fish yield see table 2. Water Quality Monitoring Index see table 3.

Results show that, 2A Experimental pool unit area in total production higher than that of the control pond. Main fish Yunzi Ban Hui of yield experimental pool was significantly higher than that of the control pool set fish silver carp and bighead carp yield no difference. Experimental pool survival rate was significantly higher than that of control pool.

Breeding of monitoring of water quality index (Breeding Process in Experimental pond Ammonia Nitrogen, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, COD And BOD) were significantly less than control pond; dissolved oxygen DO Experimental pool greater than control pond. Experimental pool dissolved oxygen rich Eutrophication degree far lower than control pond to farmed fish rapid growth.

Visible pond main A Yunzi Ban Hui Tao Yang Plagiognathops microlepis can is heights increase Yunzi Ban Hui of Yield. And effective to reduce the fish disease.

3. Discussion

Yunzi Ban Hui is bottom eat fish as an main fish uptake a lot feeding of feed at the same time a large number of Metabolites. Usually as an intensive high yield of breeding mode caused by breeding water of eutrophication farmed fish disease frequent.

There are thin cutin pads on the mandibular front by the physiological characteristics of the fine-scale oblique jaw; and the unique diet, a large number of organic debris and epiphytic algae, remove a large number of organic matter, purify the water quality, reduce the occurrence of fish diseases and improve the survival rate,

Reduce dissolved oxygen consumption due to mineralization and decomposition of organic matter in water, and increase the available dissolved oxygen of cultured fish. Increase in main fish production and sustainable use of aquaculture water.

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