ESSENCE - International Journal for Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation

Volume VII: No. 2 2016 [103 – 104] [ISSN 0975 - 6272]

[www.essence-journal.com]

Pond culture and their management in Shasthra Dhara of Doon City

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Received: June 28, 2016 | **Accepted**: October 12, 2016 | **Online**: December 31, 2016

Abstract

By comparison to other aquaculture fish species, very little is known about selective breeding for quantities traits furthermore, there are few documental selective breeding programs in the scientific science in literature. It then seems possible to create synthetic strains with the high genetic variability which may be a good material to start selective breeding programs in this species. In tropical waters, available of spawn is assured throughout the year.

Keywords Pond culture | quantitative traits | Doon city

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Introduction

Fish culture by utilizing a large network of natural and man-made reservoirs like a pond, tanks, and cages etc. as well as by increasing food production/unit area. Fish culture is used for looking its productivity as manures, fertilizers and supplementary feed. In pond culture, they totally depend on the availability of nutrients recycling and primary nutrients in the form of organic and organic fertilization. Aquaculture ponds are fertilized to increase production, for natural food (Phytoplankton, zooplanktons).

Material and Method

To obtain a large production it is necessary to develop a sustainable fisheries pond. There is a need to be locally raised crops and animals waste as a source of protein and energy for the supply of proper and cost effective nutrients to fish as a supplementary feed.By recycling agriculture wastes, by-products, by semi-intensive culture to increase the yield. They are nutrients component and energy required. Fish meal is commonly used. Supplementary feed is the artificial source of dietary nutrients like protein, fats and carbohydrates.Different agriculture and animal by - products (maize, gluten, cottonseed, rice polish and or rice polish

wheat bran and fish meal *etc*.) are utilized as a source of dietary nutrients in fish culture.

Fig. 1: Cultivation of fishes during pond management

Results and discussion

The fishes were collected from local rivers of Doon Valley and brought to the laboratory. It is designed as a working and laboratory. It is designed as a working and teaching tool for extension agents and or main pond operations. Most importantly, countries all over the world are using time and money to discover which of the fish commonly found in their own water wii grow in the fish pond. The fishes are grown in a pond are the once the farmer want to grow for their beneficial uses pond size is limited by topography availability of inputs and constructions cost.Covered area 100m2 in surface area are related to harvesting of fishes.Site be from flooding and close.Multiple uses such as stock watering and supplementary garden irrigation.Water should be free from pesticides –Ponds be created by constructed by hand labor. Commonly cultured fish are degraded in ponds. These are hard ,disease resistant, easy to reproduce and fast growing. Wild fish will compete with stocked fingerlings for food causing slow growth removed these from stocked ponds. The ponds should be completely drained and dried before refilling and stocking new fish. Mahua oil cake, tea seed like stem bark cake other plant derivatives like stem bark, seed root, bark, seed flower seed powder, seed husk and ammonia, bleaching powder are the toxicants for the beneficial .Distressed or killed fish is then removed by repeating netting .The weeds are thus completely removed as the first step in fish culture. They controlled by manual, mechanical, chemical and biological.

Liming and fertilization help increase the abundance of phytoplankton and other natural food productions organisms. Chemical and organic fertilizers may be applied separately in or combinations to ponds. Soil and water may be tested in a laboratory or with a kit to determine whether liming is required. The proper number of fish should be stocked into ponds to ensure goods fish growth and economic value.

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