THE FISHERY POTENTIAL OF UKRAINE

Boroday Y. V., *Gromoboy_119@gmail.com*
Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University

Aquaculture is probably the fastest growing livestock sector, perhaps one of the most popular sectors of the global satisfaction system it is importance in providing the population with populations of food planets is constantly growing. The development of aquaculture contributes to the employment of the rural population and the population of coastal areas. In addition, aquaculture has a significant amount of animal protein and ranks third in this indicator after the cultivation of agricultural art and poultry.

It is known from the experience of successful countries that each country has certain water and climate resources, certain potential, which allows it to effectively find its niche specialization in an extremely diverse and diverse aquaculture sector and successfully compete in the globalization of production. Let's look at the experience of our closest neighbors: Poland in recent decades has been able to rapidly increase the cultivation of rainbow trout due to the favorable climate and significant water reserves in the north. Hungary has achieved a significant production of African clary catfish, using strong reserves of groundwater. The Czech Republic pays considerable attention to the cultivation of tench, predatory fish species, large carp and the development of ornamental aquaculture.

Ukraine also has its "highlight", and it is also well known, however, a number of factors prevent its effective use. Ukraine, unlike all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, except for Russia, has a significant water management fund of large artificial reservoirs for complex purposes. These are, first of all, the reservoirs of the Dnieper with a total area of almost 700 thousand hectares and a number of large natural shallow reservoirs, which can be combined under the conditional name of the Black Sea estuaries. Together, this is about 1 million hectares, which are used only for 10-15% of their potential! We have a significant potential of the freshwater inland fisheries fund, which is more than 1 million hectares. At the same time, the total feeding pond fund is more than 120 thousand hectares, reservoirs of the Dnieper cascade - 797 thousand hectares, estuarine farms in the reservoirs of the Dnieper - 5.9 thousand hectares, cooling reservoirs of power plants - 13.5 thousand hectares and others reservoirs of Ukraine - 86.6 thousand hectares. On the lakes and reservoirs of Ukraine there are special commodity fisheries that combine elements of aquaculture and commercial fishing. According to scientific substantiations, without any damage to the natural environment and native fauna, certain natural reservoirs of Ukraine can be stocked with: white and variegated silver carp, white and black grass carp, carp (carp), pike, pike perch, European catfish, carp, tench, sturgeon, mullet, flounder and otter. All these fish have high consumer qualities, do not harm the environment and are in great demand in the market. Some of them are endangered aboriginal species and therefore require increased attention to improve the status of natural populations.

An important function of the state is the reproduction of aquatic bioresources in order to increase fish productivity, maintain the biological diversity of water bodies of national

importance and preserve the reproductive potential of natural populations of valuable fish. Artificial reproduction, namely the release of young valuable industrial species of fish in fishery water bodies, for example, as support for the aquatic ecosystem as a whole, the formation of industrial reserves, and during various fish reclamation and artificial formation of their fauna. Through the introduction of aquatic bioresources, a significant share of total industrial fish products is formed, as well as the replenishment of natural populations of aboriginal fish species, including those listed in the Red Book of Ukraine.

An important national problem in the revival of the fishing industry is the need to train aquaculture technologists. The solution to this problem largely depends on the educators themselves and on their partners - employers for future graduates of higher education institutions. Qualitative training of aquaculture technologists, taking into account modern production requirements, is a priority for scientific and pedagogical teams of NULES and State Agrarian University of Ukraine, as one of the leading institutions for training highly qualified personnel with higher education for the agro-industrial complex. Global climate change, violations of the laws of natural reproduction, declining reserves of natural resources, the steady growth of human consumption, convincingly dictate the need for changes in strategic approaches to the problem of training for the fisheries sector of Ukraine.

Specialty 207 - Aquatic bioresources and aquaculture is relatively new for universities. However, in a short time NULES of Ukraine has become a recognized leader in the training of universal fisheries specialists, competent in solving both narrow professional tasks and tasks in related areas of production: supply, marketing, economics and more. The staff of the Department of Aquaculture, which today includes highly qualified scientists and teachers with significant scientific and practical experience in the fisheries industry, known in Ukraine and abroad, has a great merit in obtaining such results.

In the face of global epidemics and other global challenges today, developed aquaculture in Ukraine is able to provide for domestic needs a constant renewable food resource in the form of food fish and non-fish aquatic organisms of domestic origin, available for use in closing borders or stopping international trade.

References

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