

DISTRIBUTION, ECOLOGY AND IMPACT OF RODENTA SPECIES IN KASHKADARYA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article presents materials on the distribution of nesting colonies, as well as the number and significance in some biocenoses of the Rodentia order in the Kashkadarya region.

Keywords : Rodents, view, genus, rat, mouse, gopher, parasite, fauna.

ANNOTATSIYA

The article highlights the distribution of Rodentia species in the kashgar region, the location of breeding colonies, the number and importance of certain biochemists.

Kalit so'zlar: Kemiruvchilar, tur, turkum, kalamush, sichqon, yumronqoziq, parasite, fauna.

ANNOTATION

The article contains materials on the distribution, location of nesting colonies, as well as the number and importance in some biocenoses of the order Rodentia in the Kashkadarya region.

Key words: Rodents, species, genus, rat, mysh, ground squirrel, parasite, fauna.

LOG IN

According to one recent estimate, there are 41 species of Rodentia in the country. They belong to 9 families and 41 species. Analysis of materials related to the types of Rodentia category in our country shows that because the once-in-a-lifetime research on their study is much obsolete, their ability to use them in practice is limited today. On the other hand, in recent years, anthropogenic factor-related transformation changes, like other fauna representatives, have led to a shift in the distribution of Species of Rodentia and a number of changes in ecology. The ecology of the Rodentia species has not been studied in mountains and mountains in the province of Kashgar, in plains, and cultural landscapes . From this point of view, studying the ecology of the Rodentia category in the case of Kashgar region has important theoretical and practical implications.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials relating to the article were collected from natural and cultural landscapes in Chiroqchi, Zor, Kitob and other regions of Kashgar region between 2020-2021. Their dispersion and counting of the number of fields in the unit were carried out in the corresponding stationary areas. [6, 5-14] The ecology and significance of the representatives of the categories were collected on the basis of the materials, personal observations and surveys in the literature.

RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION.

There are 41 species of rodents (RODENTIA) of 9 families in the country.

- Uy sichqoni – *Mus domesticus* L.
- Kulrang kalamush – *Rannus norvegicus* L.
- Turkiston kalamushi – *Rattus turkestanicus* L.
- Red-tailed sand mouse - *Merionis libicus* L.
- Sariq yumronqoziq - *Citellus fulvus* L.
- Ingichka barmoqli yumronqoziq - *Spermophilopsis leptodactylus*
- Big sheep - Major to *Allacta*.
- Small sheep - an elater to *Allacta*.
- *Paradipus ctenodactylus*.
- O'rmon sichqoni - *Apodemus sylvaticus*.
- Dala sichqoni - *Apodemus agrarius*. [1, 442-444]

The domestic mussel, *Mus domesticus* L., lives in fields and fields in cities and towns. The top of his body is gray. His belly is white. The length of the body is 7-9, the length of the tail is 6-8 cm. It is found in almost all populated areas of Uzbekistan, as well as in irrigated areas, in the valleys of luxuriant fields and rivers. Domestic rats winter in buildings and farm buildings where people live in winter. One female calfs up to 10 times a year, each time she gives birth to more than 7-8 babies. Mice babies grow rapidly, and after two and a half months they reach sexual maturity. When the number of mice increases, the damage from them also increases sharply, and these animals begin to play a major role in the spread of infectious diseases. Mice are destroyed by various methods.

The gray rattus *Norvegicus* L. Can be found a lot of gray-colored rats in populated areas, rice, and waste honas. The length of the shaft is 19-24, the length of the tail is 15-17 cm. Between the fingers of the hind legs there is a small veil. The tail is almost hairless, the color of the back is malla-callous. The belly is gray-white. Between 3 and 4 months of age, the baby is born all year round. Each time a child is born, on average, she gives birth to eight children. Gray squid causes enormous damage. He eats and dismisses food, pierces bags, patches, scratches fur, gassing, furniture and heads. Rats are infected with helminths, canes, fleas and some dangerous microbes (causing plague, sweating diseases).

The yellow frog is a breed of rodents belonging to the *Citellus fulvus* L. Tiyinsimon family. The body is 14 to 40 inches [14 to 40 cm] in diameter and the tail is 4-25 inches [4-25 cm] in diameter. He falls asleep in the church. Most of them live as colonies. It feeds on the aboveground and lower parts of the plants, collecting seeds. She beats once a year, giving birth to 5-8 children. Most grainy plants are dangerous pests and a number of diseases are natural carriers of stimulants. Large species are hunted for their skin.

***Spermophilopsis leptodactylus*.** A rodent animal belonging to a family of circular species. The only type of seed. The length of the body reaches 30 cm, the tail up to 10 cm. Woe is white-sand color, the tail is black from the bottom. She lives actively, alone throughout the year. Ofeeds

on different parts of plants. Once (sometimes twice), he gives birth to 3-7 children. Hunted for skin. It spreads the causative agent of plague and other infectious diseases. Many species are used in genetic and etological research. Some rodents in the goddess of Uzbekistan have passed through other places, such as a thin-fingered frog, a blue sugar, a bobrinsky sheep; The rodents that enter Kazakhstan's thieves are like large sandwiches, tamaris sandwiches, and small sheep. Species that are expanding their spread areas year after year in the U.S. can be shown gray rats, domestic rats and red-tailed sand dunes. Rodents have a family hierarchy, and male individuals are dominant. Sexual adult individuals start to build new families from the third and fourth months of their lives and begin to reproduce intensively. Several familiar families form parcelar groups. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The use of their natural cousins in the biological fight against rodents is from domestic cats, dogs; The earth's tilt, placed it in this powder, and then in the fields. [2, 38-40]

An increase in the number of rats, red-tailed sandwheels and large vomiting small species can pose a significant risk. Currently, the fight against rodents has become a global issue. Of course, it is not easy for the whole world health organization to include the issue of combating them in the program. Rats are one of the cosmopolitan species that occupy everywhere in the world. It is no secret that they occupied houses, storage facilities, floors, garbage dumps, places where freshwater flows, sewers, rice necks and the surroundings of vast crops, and inflicted unparalleled damage on mankind for some years. [3]

In the years that followed, the expansion of grain-planting areas in our country made it easier for the squid, considered to be one of the field rodents, to multiply rapidly and spread widely. They not only spread infectious parasitic diseases, but also destroy crops, destroy grain and livestock in large quantities, discharge buildings and communications facilities, and destroy electrical and communications cables, making them unsuitable for work. All this demonstrates the need to develop and implement comprehensive measures to combat rats. All of them prohibit statistical monitoring of the number of rodents, a deeper study of species composition, the development of epizootological monitoring, testing existing methods of combating them, and the widespread use of ecologically effective methods of combating them. [4, 39-40]

The importance of rodents to humans is enormous. Some give valuable fur (sunflower, ondatra, nutria), others - tasty meat (rabbit). Plague (gerbils in the steppes, rats in cities), "permanent" objects of scientific and medical laboratories (white rats and mice, sea pigs, larynx).

Despite the large number of rodents, some species are rare by people's fault. Some are decreasing due to their beautiful fur (sunflower, marmot), others are unable to adapt to a changed habitat (beef rats).

CONCLUSION

1. Today, there are 9 families and 41 species of The Rodentia category in the country. Since then, 4 families and 16 species have been found in the province of Kashgar.
2. In terms of species composition, in more than 10 biotosenozies, the variety is much higher than the ratio, and 5 species are found. In some biochemists, there are fewer species of other species and 3 species are found.

3. The number of units in the field unit is relatively high in 7 biochems, and 3 are otherwise low.
4. The nest colonies of the Rodentia category are located in the desert border regions of 450 deserts and agrotsenoziy, with 250 nests recorded in each colony.
5. The prevalence and number of Rodentia category determines climate, nutrient resources and other factors.
6. In residential areas and agrotsenoziy, 460 species of gray rats, 350 species of yellow frogs are actively involved in biodiscovery, such as antisanitary, disease distribution, and the destruction of food products.

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