

PROTECTION OF RARE AND ENDANGERED BIRDS

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ABSTRACT

The problem of environmental protection is of great, vital importance for all humanity. By using natural resources, people negatively affect the natural landscapes that have been developing over centuries. The variety of anthropogenic factors comes down mainly to the impact on the birds themselves and their habitats.

Keywords: Natural resources, fauna, flora, birds, nature conservation, landscapes.

INTRODUCTION

The wide variety of species and the high abundance of many of them determine the significant role of birds in biogeocenoses. Many birds have adapted to life in urban landscapes and human settlements. The Republic of Uzbekistan, occupying a middle position in the Central Asian region, has a wide variety of natural conditions and a correspondingly rich and diverse bird fauna. The variety of anthropogenic factors comes down mainly to the impact on the birds themselves and their habitats. Naturally, weakening or eliminating such factors is one of the ways to preserve rare and endangered bird species. At the same time, for those species of birds whose population state has become critical, not ensuring reproduction and natural decline of individuals in nature, special work is needed to create a viable population by artificially breeding such birds in captivity, followed by their introduction into nature and even restoration of habitats. In some cases, especially for narrow-ranging and sedentary bird species, measures taken on a national scale are sufficient. The welfare or recovery of some species or groups of bird species can only be achieved through action taken on a global scale. Work on the conservation of rare and endangered bird species begins with the identification of such species on the territory of individual states, regions and continents. Lists of rare and bird species or populations in need of protection, compiled by experts, serve these purposes.

LIST OF SOME BIRDS OF THE FERGHANA VALLEY

1. *Gavia stellata* - Red-throated diver
2. *Gavia arcistatus* - Black-throated loon – Black-throated diver
3. *Tachybaptus ruficollis* - Little grebe - Little grebe
4. *Podiceps cristatus* – Great Grebe – Great-crested grebe
5. *Podiceps griseigena* - Gray-cheeked grebe - Red-necked grebe
6. *Podiceps nigricollis* - Black-necked grebe
7. *Podiceps auritus* - Red-necked grebe – Slavonian grebe
8. *Anhinga melanogaster* - Indian Darter - Darter
9. *Pelecanus crispus* - Dalmatian pelican
10. *Pelecanus onocrotalus* - Pink pelican - Rosapelican
11. *Phalacrocorax carbo* - Great Balkan – Great cormorant

12. Small Balkan
13. Gray Heron
14. Red heron
15. Great White Heron
16. Little egret
17. Yellow heron
18. Night heron
19. Great bittern
20. Little bittern
21. White stork
22. Black stork
23. Black-headed ibis
24. Spoonbill
25. Loaf
26. Flamingo
27. Mute swan
28. Whooper swan
29. Little swan
30. Grey goose
31. Sukhonos
32. Gooseberry
33. Piskulka
34. White-fronted goose
35. White goose
36. Mountain goose
37. Black goose
38. Red-breasted goose
39. Peganka
40. Ogar
41. Pintail
42. Mallard
43. Black mallard
44. Gray duck
45. Teal
46. Teal whistle
47. Teal-kloktun
48. Wigeon
49. Kosotka
50. Wide-toed
51. Marble teal
52. Red-nosed Pochard
53. Red-headed Pochard
54. Tufted duck

55. Sea blackfish

The importance of birds in nature is enormous: this is explained, first of all, by their large numbers and species diversity.

The significance of birds in nature (and human life) is as follows:

- they influence natural biocenoses, as they eat quite a lot of plant and animal food;
- they are responsible for regulating the number of invertebrates (which include insects, worms, mollusks) and vertebrates (including rodents and amphibians. We will talk about the importance of rodents in human life, as well as what role mollusks play in nature);
- they act as food for other animals;

they help seeds spread, which helps plants disperse. Birds peck at the juicy fruits of elderberries, lingonberries, blueberries, bird cherry and other plants. Undamaged seeds are released along with the droppings and end up in a new environment, as the birds constantly migrate.

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