ISSN NO: 2771-8840
June 2024

Role Of Ichtiophaguous Birds In Biocenosis.

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Annotation: The article discusses the role of ichthyophages, that is, fish-eating birds, in the biocenosis, and bioecological features. Information is presented on fish-eating birds found in fish farms in the Bukhara region, characteristics of encounters in reservoirs, periods of migration, and nesting ecology of nesting species.
Key words: ixtiofag, spectrum of food, illness of ink, eye cataract, fishing economy

Introduction. Our republic is characterized by having a special place in the biocenosis of the territory of birds, which received water and water, which make up a large part of the ornithofauna. In the bodies of water of specialized farms for fishing, although Ichthyophagous species are considered harmful, in some cases these birds will be of great importance in preventing cases of harm to the fishing sector. In most cases, when determining the role of piscivorous birds in fish farms, a specialized direction of the farm is approached taking into account. This leads to the speciality of monosubates, which are fish-eating birds. Ichthyophagous bird food composition has a great place to evaluate the economic importance of the bird.

Research objects and styles. In order to determine the place of Ichthyophagous birds in biocenosis, our personal observations of the species composition of birds in water bodies, the features of occurrence, the annual dynamics of the number, most importantly the food ration and the issues of its change from the neck of the Year season, were studied, in part, on the basis of literature materials. The number of birds in water bodies, when determining its annual Dynamics, is N.Kashkarov (1927), A.Conducted on the basis of Novikov (1949) methods.

Research results and discussion. In the process of studying the ecology of ichthyophages found in fish farms, where observation was carried out in the process of carrying out the work, we witnessed that the food composition of each species, based on the vital need when the role comes, can sometimes change. For example, in the winter season, we have always observed the nutrition of ducks, dung and zogs among the wintering species in the ponds where the water of the fishery is being drained. It should also be noted that this situation is caused on the basis of a shortage of food, in addition to being explained by the fact that birds get used to anthropogenic influences, or that the feeding of the myna bird on the shores of the pond, where fish stews are being cared for in the summer season, is also evidence of our opinion [1,2,3].

During our observations, it was shown that the nutrition of the corresponding species depends on the type of fish being cared for in farm ponds. Sometimes we can observe that Ichthyophagous species are important in agriculture and holistic biocenosis. Larvae and Imagos of aquatic insects, which make up 13-30% of the ration of blue and malla Ravens from Ichthyophagous species, correspond to the contribution of insects that are harmful to fisheries, especially fish larvae.

Currently, considering the fact that this species is introduced in the direction of the south east of the republic, it is observed that the influence of the bird in the waters of our region, especially in the Kogon fishery, is noticeable. [8,9]

It should be noted that fishing birds (flies)from ichthyophages also have a special role in biocenosis in the farms where observation is carried out. 9 species of Representatives of fishing birds recorded in farm ponds are listed (silver-billed fisherman, Lake fisherman, thin-billed fisherman, black-billed fisherman, black-billed Grasshopper, chegrava, fishing-billed grasshopper) of which Silver-billed fisherman, Lake and thin-billed Grasshoppers live a more sedentary life, while black-headed anglers are considered to be species that come overwintering. Among these species, chegrava and grasshoppers bring about some kind of Mammo from the last days of may in the fishery, until September-October, while from March to April-the first half of may, farm ponds are of great benefit by collecting various insect larvae and hummingbirds.

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I can see that the diversity in the food ration of silvery fishermen, slender-billed and Lake fishermen is made up of fish, diverse insects and large animal and bird chicks due to the ecological situation in the watershed [4,6].

From March to April, we observed that the food spectrum of birds is mainly pests of agricultural crops. Summarizing, ichthyophages can cause harm to fisheries throughout the months of may-September. The role of ichthyophages in the farm is determined not only by the composition of food, but also by diseases that can be spread through the corresponding species. During our observations, we recorded and took samples of the occurrence of Mallas and blue Ravens, pink unicorns, silvery fishermen, 4 species of thermatodes and round Swans found in the bodies of rivers and small grasshoppers. Occasional cases of River grasshoppers dying in the colony to joppasi have also been observed. Such cases can be caused not only by the action of helminths, but also by infectious diseases. As observed in each bird, among the studies of seasonal changes in food composition in Ichthyophagous birds in fish size, type of fish, in what situation (in a healthy or infected state) the fish is mastered, it is also important to determine the position of these species in the food chain in the biosenosis of this body of water. In this process, it is observed that birds feed on fish with representatives of different conditions (healthy, wounded, infected). Through the appropriate food content in the body of birds that feed on infected fish, germs that trigger the disease go through a certain stage of development in this organism, causing the bird to spread along the water bodies with its "couscous" or droppings. In the sentence of such diseases, we can include eye cataract disease of fish. The metocerarium of these disease-causing thermatodes is Diplostomulum spathaceum Rud, the first Lord of these thermatodes, the water in the ponds being the Limnaca from insects, the second Lord, the fish feeding on these insects, and at the very end it is observed that fishing birds and grasshoppers feeding on these insects. As a result, we can observe that 6.7% and 93.3% of fish in fishing ponds are infected with this disease, depending on the type of mumin. In addition to ink disease of fish in bodies of water, or black spot disease, this disease is spread through the thermatodes Neascus cuticola (Nordm). As noted above, the initial stage of thermatodes causing this disease develops from aquatic insects in the liver of Limuaea, followed by the formation of cercariae. Such fish in most cases live in a numb state, when the water floats out to the grassy, shallow shores of the basin. Considering that nutrition from just such a biotope in bodies of water is characteristic of representatives of the crow family, such rake fish with an infected or metosercarium are picked up by crows. Thus, the causative agents of this disease are transferred through the vomit or droppings of crows from one body of water, to the second [8,9].

In wetlands, fish farms, in order to prevent such infections, it is indicated that the use of Nest colony control, hunting, nest demolition in their colonies, egg and Chick population reduction, especially in water bodies where disease-spreading bird species build nests, plays a positive role. In particular, as noted above Grasshoppers, in the bodies of water of Lake fishermen, in most cases, between March and June, there is an observed feeding on insects, which are considered the initial link of fish pests. It has already been proven that this is important in preventing the spread of the corresponding disease. Among the two fisheries where our observations were carried out, the wintering of ichthyophages, the accumulation during the spring and autumn migrations and the construction of a colonial nest were recorded in the Kogon fishery. It must be said that this fishery was forced to suspend its fish-making activities today.

Judging by the data, ichthyophages in water bodies are sometimes observed to manifest several parasites simultaneously as hosts or as intermediate hosts propagating [5,6,7].

In the cases considered, it should be noted that among the causes of the spread of several diseases dangerous for fishing by ichthyophages, representatives of the Garga Family, Fishing birds, grasshoppers are especially involved. In water bodies, ink and ligulesis disease was found to be 90.5% in blue Crows, 91% in haqqqushs, 87% in straw Crows, 71% in yellow Crows, and 28% in pink unicorns, compared to 12.5% in curly unicorns.

In conclusion, the analysis of trophic monosubates in Ichthyophagous birds is of important scientific and practical importance in biocenosis. However, sometimes a person divides this process into useful or harmful groups within the framework of his interest. In particular, Ichthyophagous birds are important in nature, fulfilling their sanitary role in biocenosis, despite the fact that they are considered harmful to human interests in fish farms based on their food content. This feature is even more pronounced when scientifically substantiated.

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ISSN NO: 2771-8840
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