

Number and Distribution Ecology of Agricultural Swallows

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Abstract: *Birds are one of the most diverse vertebrates in the world. We know that birds are found in all biotopes of the world, but also as an indicator species that is the first to detect changes in environmental conditions. Distributed in a variety of habitats, they play an important role in the demand economy by influencing the number of other animals and participating in food chains*

Keywords—component Eggs, swallow, climate, lioness, crop residues, bird's nest, intensive, embryonic .

In Uzbekistan, rural swallows are a flying nest-building species. The first mass flight of birds to nesting sites occurs in late March and early April. Autumn migration of village swallows begins in mid-August and ends in late September.

Village swallows are found in populated areas around water bodies. For example, it builds nests near rivers or streams. The distribution of village swallows is found in the valleys of mountain and foothill areas in cities and suburban villages. These birds can be considered as numerous. Rural swallows are very common in places where it is convenient to build nests. The male of this bird flies earlier than the female, ie 3-5 days earlier, to occupy the breeding ground. In the early days, the village swallows fly singly, sometimes in pairs, and then in groups. The nesting period lasts about 35 days. According to AK Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev 1980), both birds are involved in nest building. Nest construction takes 4-5 days, in some cases 10-12 days. They usually gather to build nests no more than 250 m away.

Villagers build nests in the mud, sometimes laying the remains of straw on the walls of the nests. The nest is usually reminiscent of half a wide container. It is attached to the wall of the building, which is reinforced with a horizontal surface. Picks up materials for the house from places close to the nest. Brings 2-3 times per minute. Swallow nest sizes vary nest height 55-125mm nest length 88mm to 215 average 155.5mm nest width 60-165mm average 98.5mm nest tray depth 25-65mm average 43.5mm nest construction When finished, the female lays eggs in the nest, usually the eggs are laid once a day, mainly in the morning. (Zheleznyakov 1950);

It takes 4-5 days to lay eggs. According to AK Sagitov, mass laying of eggs will begin in May. The number of eggs in the nest is 4-6, sometimes 7. The total number of eggs in the nest is 4-6, sometimes 7 (Zheleznyakov, 1950; Lyuleeva, 1967; Meklenburtsev, 1958). A.K. According to Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev, 1980), 3 to 5, on average 4, I.A. According to Abdusalyamov (Abdusalyamov, 1973), 4-5 eggs were laid. . The average number of eggs in the nest was 4.7. The eggs are oval, rounded, with spots on the eggshell. These spots are especially common on the underside of the

egg. The eggs are white, the spots are light brown, brown, reddish-brown and reddish-purple. The density of the spots is higher in the first egg than in the other. It starts laying eggs with 2-3 eggs. Egg-laying females often leave the nest. A.K. According to Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev, 1980), both sexes are involved in laying eggs. But the male does not lay his eggs much. The female sits very tightly in the nest. After the male brings food, he first lands on a wire near the nest. Egg-laying rate is highest in the morning and in the afternoon. At the beginning of the incubation period, three of the egg laying on the tenth day, at 6.00 a.m. to 8 p.m., the birds lay their eggs for 552 minutes during the observation. This is a total of 75.5% of the time observed. During this time, the egg-laying bird left the nest 33 times, in 3 to 63 minutes. Laying the eggs continuously lasted a minimum of 3 minutes and a maximum of 15 minutes. At the end of the incubation period, the birds laid their eggs for 610 minutes or 82.2% of the total observed time. The number of eggs left was 36, with a minimum of 3 minutes and a maximum of 14 minutes. This can be explained by the fact that the intensity of egg laying is relatively low in the morning and evening, so it is necessary to heat the eggs extra. The female rotates her eggs regularly as she lays her eggs. (Marks, 1984). On bad days, the laying hen does not leave the nest at all. A.K. According to Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev, 1980), the village swallow lays eggs for 12–13 days, R.N. According to Meklenburtsev (Mambedjumaev, 1968), it lasts 14-16 days, sometimes longer. According to our data, the incubation period is 13–14 days. For example, in the nest where the last egg was laid on June 2, the first hatchery hatched on June 15, and the last one the next day. Polapons do not hatch at once, usually it takes 1-2 days for them to hatch. During the incubation period, the eggs lose some of their water content, which is 9.5-15.8%, on average 12.7%, according to SBBakayev (Bakaev, 1976). On the 13th day of the incubation period, the hungry go out naked and with their eyes closed. Before hatching, cracks form in the bottom of the egg. The cracks are initially star-shaped, then enlarge and form a horizontal hole. It takes 24 to 36 hours for the eggs to hatch completely. In one nest, the eggs hatch completely in 2 days. We found the nests of pupae that have just hatched on June 4-23. The rate of embryogenesis and oviposition of pupae depends on the weather conditions. Intensive hatching of pupae occurs in the first decade of

June. Newly hatched pupae are weak and inactive. The eyelids and ears are closed, the skin is thin, dry, yellowish-pink, wrinkled. The newly hatched polopon has gray embryonic feathers on the eyes, neck, shoulders, spine, and around the pelvis. The beak contains the remains of an egg tooth, which is stored for several days. The three-day-old pupa has a dark gray pigment on the head, above the eyes, on the neck, sometimes on the shoulders, along the spine, and on the thighs. The border around the mouth is cream. The mouth is bright red. It weighs 1.4-1.6 g. Polonaises grow quickly in the hive. On the 3rd day of development, the mass of polopons doubles. The length of some parts of the body also increases. At this time, the length of the body is 33 mm, the length of the shoulders is 4.9 mm, the length of the wings is 10.7 mm, the length of the beak is 1.79 mm and the length of the tail is 0.8 mm. The growth and development of Polapona was attributed to S.B. Bakaev (Bakaev, 1976) for three periods, M.V. Koloyartsev (Koloyartsev, 1989) is divided into five periods. There are 2 peaks in body length: on the third day of development (36.5%) and on the eighth day (25%). After that, there is a slight slowdown in growth. Because at this time the feather coating of the body begins to develop. Body weight increases by 15.8% in the first week and 0.6% in the second week. The three-day-old swallow of the village swallow always stretches its neck and spreads its wings, demanding food. The skin of a five-day-old polopon is pinkish-brown. Spotted pigmentation occurs in pterygium. eyes and hearing closed, the border around the mouth is yellow, the oral cavity is yellow, and the beak is white. At one week of age, the eyes are not yet fully open and the ear canals are open. The 10-day-old pupae are more active, with feathers on the head, wings, and shoulders. Feathers appear completely in the pterygium of two-week-old pupae. The pupae leave the hive after 21-22 days, leaving it even if they cannot fly well. If they are disturbed, they will fly away from the hive early and hide in the grass around the hive. After flying out of the nest, they walk not far away, and then the adult birds continue to feed them. A.K. According to Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev, 1980), the larvae of rural swallows stay in the nest for 21 days. According to our data, pupae develop in the hive for 21-22 days, after which they spend a week around the nest, in the nearby wires, in the care of adult birds, and are fed by them. The two birds take turns feeding the offspring. The village swallow is an insectivorous bird. Two wings were found in the stomachs of older birds. Various insects, such as flies, lizards, and lizards, feed on the swallows. Each serving consists of 1-5 large or 10-20 small insects. Holds the feed at a radius of 50-100 m from the hive. Adult birds feed on beetles (spider beetles), spiders, winged beetles, and caterpillars. According to A.K. Sagitov (Sagitov, Bakaev, 1980), long-nosed beetles, spiders, winged beetles, beaked beetles, locusts, stink beetles, and ants were found. Remains of spiders, ants, small double-winged, straight-winged insects and beetles were found in the stomachs of rural swallows. In only one case did the spider encounter straight-winged and semi-rigid-winged (Mambadjumaev, 1968). The village swallow is a

very useful bird. During the summer, it kills a large number of pests. Mainly cotton and alfalfa sweet swallows not only have a positive effect on the normal development of these cultivated plants, but also play an important role in increasing their productivity. By killing these insects, the village swallow benefits, so it is not harmful to pests. a more in-depth study of its biology is needed for use in the fight

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