

Ways To Reduce *Acridotheres Tristis* With Biological Pollution

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Annotation: *Acridotherestrictis* is a widespread, ecologically flexible and competitive bird in Uzbekistan, which has led to various debates and measures to limit its number due to different assessments of its importance in nature and in the economy. as an analysis of the formation of noise and unsanitary conditions, damage to agricultural crops, damage to volatile objects, competition with other species, and participation in other bioremediations that do not meet human needs.

Keywords: symbiosis, biocenosis, agrocenosis, myna, egg, nest, chick, bird, ecology, biology, anthropogenic, biotope.

Introduction.

Objects of study in different habitats and their populations were taken as the object of study.

The subject of research is to determine the number of *acridotherestrictis* in different habitats, their importance in nature and in the economy, to improve measures to reduce their participation in bioremediation.

Experiments in the form of broadcasts were conducted in areas where mines are often collected (vineyards, cattle feeding areas, areas where mines are collected for the night, household waste) in order to drive them from such places by scaring them. At the same time, their "disaster signals" were recorded on a TASCAM DR-05 dictaphone as an acoustic repellent and used for broadcasting by pulling the wings of the lizards ($n = 10$) with their heads down ($n = 10$) from different locations [1; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7]. Modern A8-7 MODEL: F600 and TASCAM DR-05 equipment were used to record and transmit the sound of the brain.

Methods: According to the data, 24 species of birds (5%) belonging to 100 species worldwide (about 1%) and found in Uzbekistan are involved in bioremediation. At present, measures to prevent bioremediation are insufficient [2].

The above analysis of the material on the importance of the brain shows that the issue of implementing scientifically based practical measures to reduce its involvement in the production of bioremediation remains relevant today.

In the course of the research, the essence of other measures taken in the literature to reduce their numbers by direct exposure to birds was studied and analyzed in the example of the brain. It was found that direct exposure to them in various ways (shooting, poisoning) in order to control the number of synanthropic and plural species did not give the expected result or, conversely, led to an increase in their number. This situation can be explained by the fact that the bioecological characteristics of the species have not been sufficiently studied in the cross-section of local areas, a one-sided approach to population control by firing, the use of indirect methods in reducing numbers.

The literature focuses on the involvement of licorice and other similar species in bioremediation in some regions of Uzbekistan, research on its prevention, most of which is the damage caused by birds to horticulture and viticulture and its prevention, the effectiveness of various repellents in scaring birds [8]. These studies are not sufficient to fully reveal the role of the brain in biodegradation in different ecosystems of the republic, which differ in nature and management methods, to manage its behavior and assess its importance. In recent years, Uzbekistan has seen an increase in the number of species such as *Corvus frugilegus* and *Corvus cornix*, as well as the participation of such species in bioremediation in various sectors of the human economy. Therefore, the development and implementation of effective ways to reduce their participation in biodiversity is an important and topical issue. Man has long been involved in the management of bird behavior, including the prevention of their harmful effects on agriculture, the use of birds in hunting. Today, the expansion of the participation of birds in biodegradation is leading to the priority of the issue of their management in accordance with human interests and its formation as an important area of applied ornithology. According to E.N. Lanovenkova and others, lizards do not fly long distances in search of food in order to lay eggs, not to expend too much energy during the feeding of chicks, and to protect the hive. Damage to various fruits by the brain depends on the location of its nest, and the location of the nests close to the garden causes more damage to the fruit in the garden [9; 10].

As mentioned above, due to the lack of nesting sites in the Kyzylkum region, part of the adult mink population is unable to participate in reproduction, and even during this period, they are sometimes fed as a group. Fruits that are far from the reproductive stations of the brain and ripen during its reproduction period are relatively less damaged. On this basis, it is advisable to establish such gardens as far away as possible from the breeding stations of lichens, to create various inconveniences (closing various cracks and holes, destroying old nests of lizards and vultures) in the vicinity of gardens where lichens can build nests. an individual approach is required in the implementation of special measures to protect buildings and gardens [11].

Results and Discussion.

In order to reduce the bio-damage of the brain to residential and administrative buildings, industrial enterprises, it is necessary, first of all, to take into account the birds as an environmental factor in architecture. In particular, the sleeping of lizards and other birds on the brackets built to return the sun to the south side of the building of Bukhara State University has led to unsanitary

conditions in and around the building. The removal of the brackets during the 2014 renovations at this facility helped prevent birds from sleeping here. Similar cases are observed in other buildings in cities and in various facilities in them (such as air conditioning, advertising poles). These bio-damages can be solved by designing buildings and structures, creating unfavorable conditions for the nesting of birds of prey and other birds, building nests, and, in general, taking into account birds as an environmental factor in creative work. It is known that the biodegradation of aircraft and other flying objects by birds is extremely dangerous and requires a lot of money. According to AV Zabashita, during the period from 1999 to 2014 at Rostov airport, birds collided with planes 320 times (including 49 times with crows, 36 times with village swallows, 35 times with swallows, 21 times with blackbirds, etc.). The bulk of these collisions occurred in the landing and take-off areas of the airport. Similar bioremediations have been observed in many other sites [12; 13;].

As a result of research conducted at the Bukhara airport, it was found that the mines meet here and there are some facilities for them.

The following factors ensure that mines meet at the airport:

- grass cover, which attracts insects and birds that feed on them;
- movement of insects under the influence of wind during flight and landing;
- Availability of nesting sites in surrounding buildings and structures;
- location of agrocenoses around the airport, etc.

By eliminating these conveniences that allow mite and other species to meet at airfields, and by making effective use of repellents, the involvement of birds in bioremediation here can be reduced.

It is known that human economic activity is negative for some species, and positive for urbofil species such as maca. As mentioned above, mites also cause various bio-damages by participating in the feeding process of poultry and livestock. To prevent this, it is necessary to close the entrances of lizards and other birds into the building where poultry and livestock are fed, and to prevent the construction of nests of lizards in and around such structures.

Methods such as direct exposure to birds in order to control their numbers, i.e. shooting them, catching them in special nets, poisoning them with chemicals, using optical and acoustic repellents, do not always give the expected result. Each of these methods gives different results depending on the type of bird, its life cycle, living and environmental conditions, season and other factors [14]. Second, shooting birds, poisoning them, catching them with nets has a negative impact, especially on the psyche of young people.

In practice, acoustic devices are often described as a basic and reliable repellent in controlling the behavior of birds. Bioacoustic repellents were used in the study of the project "Biological bases of protection of fruit and berry crops in Uzbekistan from the harmful effects of acridotherestrictis". At the same time, the transmission of the "disaster signal" to the mine gave good results in scaring away white mulberry, cherry and grape plantations [15, 16].

Conclusions.

In our experiments in this area, the "disaster signal" recorded from the brains caught in different seasons was used as an acoustic repellent. "Disaster signal" in places where mines are often collected, including on November 30, 2015 in the barn of Karakul district, on January 9, 2016 in the park of mines in Bukhara, on August 27, 2017 in the vineyard of Gijduvan district, on December 15, 2018 in the landfill in Bukhara was broadcast. The specificity of the broadcast location, the area of the gathering places for the night and the number of birds in them, yielded different results depending on the gathering character (feeding, sleeping) of the brain community. The first 10 seconds of the broadcast, which took place at 17.00 in the evening at the gathering places for the night, stopped the noise of the mice, but they did not fly out of the night places. The broadcast, which lasted the next 30 seconds, caused some of the mice to fly away, leaving about 40% of them in places where they would gather for the night. The third broadcast lasted 1 minute, and as a result, 10% of the mice remained at the edges of the overnight stays, and the rest flew away. The time between all broadcasts was 5 minutes. After 30 minutes, place this on the cheeks

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