

DISTRIBUTION OF ECTOPARASITES IN LIVESTOCK FARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Summary: This article studies the fauna and distribution of ectoparasites found in large and small horned animals in livestock farms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Key words: Fauna, zoobiocenosis, ectoparasite, tick, farm, acarosis, cattle, parasite, *Hyalomma plumbeum*, *Hyalomma anatolicum*, invasive disease.

Introduction. In our country, the spread of ticks is a major obstacle to maintaining sanitary and epidemiological peace of the population and stabilizing the epizootic condition of livestock. In the development of livestock farming, providing the population with meat, milk and other livestock products, increasing the number of animals in their own and private livestock farms, increasing their productivity, with proper care for them, measures to protect them from various diseases are of great importance.

Ectoparasites are a serious obstacle to obtaining quality products from farm animals. Ticks (Arachnidae), belonging to the family of parasitic (carnivorous) arthropods, are widespread in zoobiocenoses, causing serious socio-economic damage as the causative agents of many parasitic diseases among farm animals and humans. Blood-sucking mites, along with blood-sucking ones, damage the skin of the animal and make 85% of the raw hides unsuitable for production, in addition, when they are thrown by animals, the milk yield of each dairy cow decreases by 18%. -20%, and body weight decreases by 12%¹. The fight against blood-sucking ticks is of great scientific and practical importance.

Ectoparasites, in particular ticks, pose a serious threat to cattle in private and private livestock farms in the territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The study of the spread of ectoparasites in these territories is of great scientific and practical importance in the fight against them.

Purpose of the study. The purpose of the research is to study the fauna and distribution of ectoparasites, especially ixodid ticks, in livestock farms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Materials and methodology of the study. Studies on the spread of ectoparasites in large and small horned animals were carried out in private and private livestock farms. From each herd, 10-15 heads of animals of different ages were examined (cattle - up to 5-6 months, 18-20 months, adults, sheep - up to 1 year, 1-2 years and older). Found ectoparasites, i.e. mites, were collected manually or with tweezers. If there were too many, they were partially collected and visually counted.

Selection of the mite species "Identifier of lice beetles (Mallophaga), insects of domestic animals" at the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Nukus branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology. Fauna of the USSR. M.,-L.: USSR Publishing House, 1940; Pooh-eaters. Part 1. ASUSSR publishing house, 1959, (D.I. Blagoveshchensky), "Atlas of ixodoid ticks" M. Kolos", 1968 (I.M. Ganiev, A.A. Aliverdiev), "Identifier of arthropods harmful to human health" Medgiz Moscow, 1958 (V.N. Beklemisheva), identifier - determined using tables and other literary sources given in books and manuals. Ticks and insects of unidentified species were placed in dry test tubes.

Research results. Research work was carried out on 140 heads of cattle, 100 sheep and 150 goats in the Dami-ata farm in the Nukus region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as on 400 sheep and 300 goats in the Nur-tilek farm in the Karaozak region.

Samples of ectoparasite species discovered as a result of surveys on farms were collected, microscopic and morphological studies were carried out in laboratory conditions, and the taxonomy of these species was determined.

As a result of parasitological studies, it was established that nymphal forms of ixodid ticks, which cause acarosis diseases, are also found in the winter months; predominantly nymphal and adult forms reproduce in May-August. Since the end of March, migration of ticks *Hyalomma plumbeum*, *Hyalomma anatolicum*, *Hyalomma detritum*, *Rhipicephalus bursa*, *Rhipicephalus turanicus*, which are ectoparasites and (specific) carriers of vector-borne diseases of humans and animals, has been observed.

The ectoparasite *Bovicola ovis* was discovered during an examination of sheep at the Nur-Tilek state farm in the spring. During a parasitological examination of goats on this farm, the woolly-eating ectoparasite *Bovicola caprae* was discovered. In March-April, some of the cattle on the Dami-ata farm were infected with *Trichodectes bovis* ectoparasites. On these farms, it was found that during the summer season, cattle and sheep were heavily infested with ticks. According to acarological and entomological studies, ectoparasites *Hyalomma anatolicum*, *Hyalomma plumbeum*, *Hyalomma detritum*, *Rhipicephalus bursa*, *Rhipicephalus turanicus*, *Dermacentor Marginatus*, *H. euristernus*, *Bovicola bovis* were identified in cattle; Ectoparasites *Bovicola ovis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Sarcoptes ovis*, *Rhipicephalus bursa* in sheep; It has been established that goats are parasitized by ectoparasites *Bovicola caprae* and *Rhipicephalus bursa*.

It has been established that, as a result of parasitism, these species widely spread acarous and entomotic diseases, such as bovicolonosis, linognathosis, psoroptosis, rhythmcephalosis, and hyalommosis.

Conclusions

1. Dominant ectoparasites were discovered during an examination of large and small horned animals at the Dami-ata state farm in the Nukus region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Nur-tilek state farm in the Karaozak region. In May-August, ixodid ticks, which cause acarosis, were most common.
2. Among cattle, sheep and goats, the dominance of ticks of the genera *Hyalomma* and *Rhipicephalus* has been established.

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