
Composition of Tours in Mirzachul Ornithofauna

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Annotatsiya: article Mirzachul ornitofaunasida the bird fauna of studying the fauna species composition and the amount of indicators of study and analysis to their life the process of analysis has been.

Keywords: fauna, biotsenoz, ornitofauna, anthropogenic, subdominant, dominant, season, route.

The bird fauna of studying the fauna species composition and the amount of indicators of study and analysis to their life and the processes of studying the important role it plays. The birds, which, they may be aspects of life such research does not have any meaning. Biotsenoz information on the number of incoming content type without them the importance of the number of you can't make conclusions about the dynamics of the particular type.

Fauna species composition and species to determine the number of pests of agricultural crops to organize the fight against right, the mass of bird species, some harmful to predict the period of their reproduction and prevention of damage is important. This is the reason for primarily in the area of common species number and density to determine is necessary.

Mirzachul ornitofaunasida type 182 birds occurs in the land - living vertebrates animals among 83,5% to up is. But they have different biotoplarda differently distributed. Biotoplar his plant cover, gidrotermik features, animals of the association and self - specific seasonal ritmika of with separated are.

Mirzachul in the area, the man's rapid economic activities do not have birds fauna on their effects showing, anthropogenic landscapes with associated – sinantrop of species number in increased have, the other type , while these changes, tolerance, give , take from the number of reduce taken has been.

Anthropogenic transformations of the bird fauna of the quantity and quality indicators on the effects determine in order to year in all seasons and different biotoplarda (cultural landscapes, fish farms around , and the way the collar around) 5 units in route to a total length of 160 km at a distance of bird of the account took.

Winter in the season of birds, the amount of indicators and density

Winter season all the route in species diversity, the lack of with separated is. Because of this period come-go, which species wintering place to fly was going to, really big, the move them walk harvested the species nomadic life style to bring the going is. This period in the account 8 category belonging 24 type birds into account were taken and the bird of the overall density 23,427 birds/km to up has. Winter season blue dove (4,111 birds/km) is the dominant make, general type, in relation to their share 17,8% to up is. Subdominant species be go'ngqarg'alar (3,729 birds/km) is and them the general type compared 16,15% to up is. Research facilities and our mayna (3,555 birds/km) total into account taken of birds 15,4% accounted for, field

chumchug'i (1,718 birds/km) 7,44% accounted for, white leilek (0,676 birds/km) 2,93% accounted for organized it was.

Winter season low for the number type in teal (0,051 birds/km; 0,22%), white jibilajibon (0,045 birds/km; 0,19%), skopa and miqqiy (0,037 birds/km; 0,16%), havorang ko'ktarg'oq (0,029 birds/km; 0,13%) and white qanotli qizilishton (0,018 birds/km; 0,08%) includes. Research facilities which is blue kurkunak and indian chumchug'i this season still wintering from the flying come , will.

Spring is the season of birds, the amount of indicators and density

Spring season migratory the species – yellow sor, toshqirg'iy, quail, black uzunqanot, blue kurkunak, ko'kqarg'a, sassiqpopishak, the village first, black peshonali qarqunoq, zarg'aldoq, go'ngqarg'a indian of sparrows at the expense species the number will increase. Go'ngqarg'alarining qishlovchi populations wintering place flying away, their place in uyalovchi populations of flying comes. This period accounts a total of 10 categories belonging to 34 species of birds did not find (27,978 birds/km). The population density according this period, the dominant type as mayna (4,028 birds/km) recorded when he was, his share of the total species number in relation 14,4% to up was. Subdominant species while zag'izg'on (2,339 birds/km) is, its share of total species number compared 8,36 % to up is. Because this season at the end of zag'izg'on of polapon also from the hive , flying out of and in the account uchirma of polapon also take part will. The next place in indian chumchug'i (2,355 birds/km; 8,42%), blue dove (2,142 birds/km; 7,66 %), chug'urchiq (2,121 birds/km; 7,58%), agriculture first (1,929 birds/km; 6,89%) is. White laylaklar (0,969 birds/km) this period the hive life with busy they are and their common birds to the number of in relation to share 3,46% to up is.

Spring season low for the number of the bird as havorang ko'ktarg'oq (0,052 birds/km; 0,19%), jig'oltoy (0,059 birds/km; 0,21%), yellow sor (0,046 birds/km; 0,17%) and skopa (0,025 birds/km; 0,09%) recorded was.

Summer in the season of birds, the amount of indicators and density

Summer season species number and density of high in terms also of the other seasons separated is. Summer season in the account 11 category belonging 37 type of birds will find. This period, all the birds in the hive of life to the end, from the hive uchirma polapon of flying out will be. This is the reason for also the hive from the period of the then nomadic life, who live and come and go which species the migration to preparing see by birds of the total density (35,902 birds/km) is also high is.

In this period the dominant type as the blue dove (4,329 birds/km) recorded when he was, his common birds to the number of in relation to share 12,05% to up was. Subdominant species while mayna (4,081 birds/km) that is, their

Common birds than share 11, 36% to up is. The next place in the hive from the period of the next nomadic life style coexist indian chumchug'i (3,748 birds/km; 10,44%), white leilek (3,346 birds/km; 9,32%), chug'urchiq (3,336 birds/km; 9,29%), field chumchug'i (2,993 birds/km; 8,33%), kumushrang fisherman (1,881 birds/km; 5,24%) is.

In the account which met the new type as get chug'urchiq or hair (1,528 birds/km; 4,26%) bring can. They sometimes-sometimes a chug'urchiqlar and is maynani with major gala ensure to, to the vineyard attack to is. Blue kurkunaklar (0,867 birds/km; 2,42%) this time at the hive of the period of the end, a stray life lifestyle start sends and much time bee farms around holds. This is the reason for the account of their number, the omission of up will.

Spring season low number type the following to enter: miqqiy and qorashaqshaq (0,059

birds/km; 0,17%), skopa (0,052 birds/km; 0,15%), swamp bo'ktargisi and (from 0.049 birds/km; 0,14%), white jibilajibon (0,024 birds/km; 0,07%), yellow sor and white qanotli qizilishton (0,017 for birds/km; up to 0.05%).

Fall in the season of birds, the amount of indicators and density

Fall the season of birds, and the number of summer season compared to the low number is. But this is in spite of the particular type of (white leilek, chug'urchiq, mayna, field chumchug'iindian chumchug'i) the number of relatively high it is. White laylaklar hive from the period then more open fields and water to the basin close that are in areas, chug'urchiqlar and that maynani various fruit plantations and vineyards around, the field and indian sparrows of open fields and sholipoyalar around occurs. This period of the route in the account 10 to the category belonging to 35 species of birds when they meet, the bird of the overall density 27,584 birds/km to up has .

Autumn seasons of the dominant type as mayna (4,809 birds/km) recorded and, their common birds to the number of in relation to share 17,27% to up was. White leilek Subdominant species (3,842 birds/km), its the number of birds in relation to common share 14,22%. is Indian chumchug'i (3,736 birds/km) compared to the total number of birds gala at the expense of the migration 13,42%. is That's in addition to other a lot of occurring to the type of chug'urchiq (3,233 birds/km; 11,61%), field chumchug'i (3,055 birds/km; 10,97%), blue kaptarni (1,762 birds/km; 6,522%) add you can. Season low number type of wild duck and sassiqpopishak (0,052 birds/km; 0,19%), quail (0,042 birds/km; 0,15%), yellow sor (0,036 birds/km; 0,13%), jig'oltoy and zarg'aldoq (0,033 birds/km; 0,12%), together bo'ktargisi (0,027 birds/km; 0,10%), skopa, toshqirg'iy and havorang ko'ktarg'oq (0,021 birds/km; 0,08%) is.

The conclusion to make that I say that, birds of the number of seasonal dynamics and density in many respects they live of the place, the hive of the period of the duration and come-cutting nature of and the year the season to be related is. In the winter all the route in total 8774 one bird into account taking, their density 23,427 birds /km to up is. In the spring migratory the species at the expense of the birds of the number a bit increased. This period total 9065 one bird into account taking, the birds, the density of 27,978 birds/km to up is. In the summer all the species nests in the life of completion after the course , their number is relatively high it is. This period accounts total 10271 one bird recorded and, birds and the density of 35,902 birds/km to up is. Autumn migration of the species wintering place , flying is going to be in return for birds that number again is reduced. This period total 9077 one bird into account taking, the birds, the density of 27,584 birds/km to up is.

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