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Ecogenesis of ectoparasites of agricultural animals.

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ABSTRACT

The article presents information on the ekogenesis of harmful ektoparasites common among agricultural and in the areas of animal husbandry.

Keywords:

Ekogenes, ecotone, ecotope, ecology, zoophile, synanthropus, parasite, insects, bovicola, mite, desinsection, systematization.

Introduction. Transmissible parasitic diseases spread through blood-sucking insects and ticks among humans and animals are extremely dangerous, the risk of multiple outbreaks of diseases, such as (human and camel distemper, tick-borne encephalitis, termites, dropsy, ephemeral, hemorrhagic fever, tularemia, relapsing fever, anthrax, Zico, Dengue, Lumpy Dermatitis, Rickettsiosis and others). Significant ecological successions occur in their distribution - there is a threat of new epizootic dangers.

In recent years, as a result of increased anthropogenic factors, anomalous and technogenic pressures on nature, serious bioecological shifts and successions have occurred, as a result of which there is an increase in the migration of harmful and

beneficial species into biocenoses (zoocenoses), biodiversity is disturbed, atypically, persistently, mutantly, resistant biopathogens, exogenous populations, a new faunistic situation is emerging. Cases of previously reduced or lost especially dangerous transmissible and natural foci of diseases have been registered. Prevention of such diseases requires further improvement of pest control and disinfection measures against blood-sucking insects (Insecta) and ticks (Ixodidae), which are their specific distributors, it is necessary to study and apply new phyto-, pyrethroid, biological methods and means that are harmless to the environment, human and animal organisms.

Therefore, the study of ecogenesis (migration, prognosis, pheno-terms, and

others) of parasitic insects living in the body of agricultural animals (parasitic), and parasitic and vector-borne diseases caused by blood-sucking ticks belonging to the Ixodes family, and it is also important to create new harmless methods and biochemical means of dealing with them.

Purpose of the study. To study the ecogenesis of parasitic and vector-borne diseases (migration, prognosis, pheno-terms, and others) caused by parasitic blood-sucking and tick-borne insects living in the body of agricultural animals, and to develop new harmless methods and biochemical means to combat them.

Materials and research methodology. These bioecological, phenological, entomological, acarological, morphological, parasitological, migratory, sanitary, toxicogenic, therapeutic, preventive, economic, microbiological and other studies are accepted in modern bio-methodology and veterinary medical sciences (E. Odum, A.N. Severtsev, V.N. Sukachev, K. Villi, Dete, Yaroslav Weiser, Herbert Ross, Paul De Bach, G. Ya. Bei-Bienko, V.A. Dogel, A.A. Shtakelberg, L.S. Zimin, E. N. Pavlovsky, Dermenova-Ukhova, A.S. Monchadsky, Yu. S. Balashova, V.N. Beklemisheva, K.P. Andreev, N.I. Agrinsky, V.V. Yakhontov, P.A. Petrishchev, G.V. Gulyaev, A.M. Dubitsky, A.A. Nepoklonov, A. Ruzimuradov and other scientists) were carried out with the help of special teaching aids, tables and identifiers.

Research results. Scientific studies were carried out on the ecogenesis of pathogenic mites and insects found in farm animals in various areas of livestock farms, in personal subsidiary farms of the population of Taylak, Urgut, Ishtikhan, Pasdargom, Payaryk and Dzhambay districts of the Samarkand region and in laboratory animals in vivariums of the Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine. In total, 704 cattle, 117 sheep, 12 goats, 2 dogs and other animals were subjected to parasitological research, which revealed the following pathogenic mites and insects and their parasitic diseases in livestock farms:

Types of animals	Types of common parasites	Names of diagnosed parasitic diseases	
In cattle:	Hyalomma anatolicum	Xialommosis	acarosis
	Hyalomma plumbeum	Xialommosis	acarosis
	Hyalomma detritum	Xialommosis	acarosis
	Rhipicephalus bursa	Ripicephalosis	acarosis
	Rhipicephalus turanicus	Ripicephalosis	acarosis
	Dermacentor marginatus	Dermacentorosis	acarosis
	H. euristernus	Hematopinos	entomosis
In Sheep:	Bovicola bovis	Bovicolosis	entomosis
	Bovicola ovis	Bovicolosis	entomosis
	Psoroptes ovis	Psoroptosis	acarosis
	Sarcoptes ovis	Sarcoptosis	acarosis
	Rhipicephalus bursa	Ripicephalosis	acarosis
	Bovicola caprae	Bovicolosis	entomosis
	Rhipicephalus bursa	Ripicephalosis	acarosis
In dogs:	Trichodectes canis	Trichodectosis	entomosis
	Rh. turanicus	Ripicephalosis	acarosis
	Allodermanyssus sanguineus	Allodermanissosis	acarosis
white mouse			

It has been established that parasitosis of 17 nosological species predominates, mainly among agricultural and laboratory animals. Of these, acarosis and entomosis diseases were

most common, such as bovicolosis, linognathosis, psoroptosis, ripicephalosis, and chialommosis.

Entomotic diseases of animals (bovicolas, trichodectes and others) are observed throughout the year, mainly in November-May, forms of ixodid tick nymphs that cause acarosis are also found in winter, in May-August there is an increase in predominantly the form of nymphs and adults. The beginning of tick migration was observed among cattle and small ruminants of ectoparasites, as well as pathogens (specific) carriers of human and animal vector-borne diseases *Hyalomma plumbeum*, *Hyalomma anatolicum*, *Hyalomma detritum*, *Rhipicephalus bursa*, *Rhipicephalus turanicus* at the end of March.

With the help of entomological traps (gauze traps), 2946 specimens of sinbovial and zoophilic mosquitoes, which parasitize and greatly disturb cattle in livestock farms, were caught, and in laboratory conditions, using identification tables and microscopes (MBS), their species (species, class, category, family, generation). As a result, it was established that they belong to 3 families of Diptera and 16 species belonging to 7 generations. These include 8 species of species such as *Lyperosia titillans*, *Lyperosia irritans*, *Fannia canicularis*, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, *Musca domestica*, *M. autumnalis*, *M.d. vicina*, *M. tempestiva vicina*, *M. tempestiva* - dominant species of veterinary-sanitary, epizootic significance - 5 species of subdominant species and 3 rare species were found. Of these, 12 species have been scientifically identified as mechanical carriers of infectious and parasitic diseases.

Conclusions

1. Among agricultural and laboratory animals (cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, white mice and others), 17 nosological (taxon) species of dominant ecto- and endoparasites have been identified, with the most widespread entomoses in November-May, and acarosis diseases are observed in May -August.

2. Among cattle, sheep and goats, bovicoliosis, hematopinososis, linognathosis, entomosis and ripicephalosis, hyalommosis,

alveonazosis, acarosis are more often formed; in dogs, trichodectosis, ripicephalosis and in laboratory animals - white mice, allodermanisosis, which are formed as the main pathogenic pathogens of sanitary importance.

3. In total, 2946 specimens of sinbovial and zoophilous insects were seized from cattle on livestock farms, it was found that they belong to 16 species belonging to 3 families and 7 genera of the Diptera family.

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