

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIRDS IN THE ECONOMY

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Abstract: In this article, the types of birds in the farm importance, chicken breeds, nesting, egg-laying of chickens, Instincts to care for offspring, ornithology my knowledge about info given.

Keywords: Birds of prey, peacock, canary, parrots, agrarian landscapes, ornitofauna.

Birds are the most diverse group of land-dwelling vertebrates, occupying almost every habitat on Earth. Among the insectivorous birds, beetles, flies, swallows, swallows, and swallows eat harmful and disease-carrying insects. For example, one family of beetles eats 8-10,000 may beetles and its larvae or 15,000 caterpillars every day during the feeding period in the nest. Birds of prey, hummingbirds, and storks help control pest and disease-carrying rodents.

Some birds can cause some damage to crops and fruits. For example, beetles and moths eat fruits such as cherries, grapes, and apricots during the ripening period; and sparrows cause some damage by eating wheat and other grain crops in summer, grain sown on the ground in early spring, and birds eat bees.

Domestic poultry. People started domesticating birds for meat and eggs several thousand years ago. For this purpose, mainly chickens (chickens in Asia, chickens in Africa, turkeys in America, quails in Japan) were domesticated. Hens are relatively docile and start laying again when their eggs are removed. In this way, you can get eggs from them many times. Geese and ducks are also domesticated for meat. Later, peacocks, canaries, and parrots were domesticated for entertainment purposes.

Geese and ducks lay few eggs, but they are easy to feed because they feed on grass. Chickens and turkeys eat everything. When poultry are fed in large numbers, they are fed extra. On average, 7 kg of grain is used to grow one kg of chicken meat. Therefore, chicken farming can only be profitable if there is a lot of grain.

Chicken breeds. Individuals of domestic animals belonging to one species are divided into breeds. Different breeds differ from each other in their appearance, feather color, size, hairiness, climate or disease resistance, and other characteristics.

Through artificial selection, different breeds of chickens have been created to suit people's wants and desires. According to the product they produce, modern chickens are divided into egg, meat and meat-egg breeds. In addition, fighting (dakang) and decorative (beautiful feathered) breeds of chickens are raised, but they are not of industrial importance.

Chicken breeds differ from each other in appearance. The body of chickens in the egg direction is relatively small, very fluffy, and they grow and develop quickly. Their heifer weight is 2.7-3.0 kg, body weight is 1.7-2.2 kg; 220-250, some up to 365 eggs per year; It enters the egg in 5-6 months.

Chickens lay eggs for up to 10 years; Lives 10-12 years. But in farms where seeds are grown on an industrial scale, only one year of seeds will bring economic benefits. Because the fertility of chickens decreases by 10% every year.

In the egg production facilities, the hens that are hatched by roosters are sent to incubators to hatch their eggs. After the chicks are hatched, the dividing cocks are separated from them and lost. Female

chicks are housed in glassless buildings and the length of the day is controlled by artificial lighting. After two months, when the chicks stop growing, the day length is shortened. Anna, then the phenomenon that happens in chickens as soon as autumn begins - molting. After that, when the light day is extended again, the hens' ovaries become bigger and they begin to lay eggs.

Today's laying hens have lost the instincts to nest, lay eggs, cluck and care for their brood. They lay eggs without fertilizing. In egg farms, each hen is kept in a separate small cage. Feed mixture for each hen is delivered from the conveyor at the front. Eggs are taken from the conveyor on the back of the hen. Each hen lays one egg every day. The machines monitor the status of each chicken; chickens that deviate from the specified program will be lost. When a hen lays 250 eggs, the signal that signals the end of summer - the shortening of day length - is triggered. Chickens will jump again for 2 months. After the jump, the long day is extended again. This period lasts until the hen lays 250 eggs.

Egg-oriented chickens convert 1 kg of food into 0.4 kg (about 7 eggs). Chickens that have laid eggs for 2 years are considered unfit for food, and feed flour is made from them. By controlling the length of the day, eggs can be obtained from chickens throughout the year.

In addition to the aesthetic aspect of the human life, it is important to show the importance of flowers in an effective way: they create positive feelings that inspire creative work and good behavior with their beautiful appearance and singing. The role of birds in the history of the development of culture: fiction, music and visual arts is also very big. revealing the role of consciousness in the development of science is also important, because some of the birds are used in scientific experiments, and others in bionic research, as live samples to create strong and perfected technical systems.

Agrarian landscapes in the lower reaches of the Amudarya currently form a complex of natural and anthropogenic habitats that are significantly favorable for birds. In the conditions of the general degradation of the natural environment of the Southern Archipelago, it is precisely in the agrarian landscapes that conditions are created that allow the preservation of biodiversity of birds in all seasons of the year.

Birds in the agro-landscapes of Karakalpakstan are of practical importance as they significantly reduce the number of harmful insects and rodents, and greatly reduce the stock of weed seeds.

There are 246 species of birds in the agrarian landscapes of Karakalpakstan belonging to 17 genera and 45 families (except for 139 sparrows and 107 sparrows). According to the taxonomic composition of the fauna, representatives of 5 groups of birds dominate: sparrows (43.5%), birds of prey (20.73%), birds of prey (9.35%), geese (6.50%) and storks (4.06%).

Adaptation of birds to agro-landscape conditions depends on their specific conditions. The main features of agrarian landscapes are that they are constantly changing as a result of human activity. As a result, there are changes in their ecology, biology and behavior.

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