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WE PROTECT POULTRY FROM ECTOPARASITES

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Annotation: This article presents literature data on parasitic mites, which are common in chicken coops in residential buildings and some poultry farms and cause significant economic damage, as well as the results of early research. Their biology, clinical signs, epizootology and preventive measures are listed.
Key words: tick, arthropods, parasitoforms, argas persicus, nymph, larva, adult, parasite.

Introduction.Presidential Decree No. PP-281 was signed, which spoke of the need for comprehensive support and development of poultry farming in the republic, increasing production volumes of competitive products, and promoting poultry products to domestic and foreign markets. focus on creating mechanisms for sustainable provision of feed demand for poultry farms, attracting the general public to the industry and improving legal culture, as well as organizing the effective use of scientific and technical approaches and information technologies in the industry.Установлено, что бурному развитию этой отрасли с учетом возложенных на отраслевых специалистов задач препятствуют и различные паразиты домашней птицы. Частью этих паразитов являются эктопаразиты (клещи), и в последующие годы в нашей республике при изучении эпизоотологической обстановки в птицеводческих хозяйствах практически не проводились научно-исследовательские работы по эктопаразитам кур и вызываемым ими болезням.

Relevance of the topic. Veterinary arachnology (Arachnologia) is the science of arachnids, the logos doctrine of meaning, emphasizing their anatomical and morphological structure, biological development, emphasizing the diseases they cause and developing measures to combat these diseases.

The class Arachnoidea belongs to the phylum Arthropoda, that is, arthropods. Among the fauna, the phylum arthropods are distinguished from other phyla of invertebrates by their great diversity. Of these, 1.5 million are closely related species, of which 90% are insects.

Veterinary arachnology - studies ticks belonging to the genera Parasitoformes and Acariformes and the diseases they cause.

Argasidae The family Argasidae consists of two subfamilies. These are Argasinae and ornithodorinae. Argas persicus va Ornithodorinae family The study of the species argas persicus from the family Argasinae and alveonasus lahorensis from the family ornithodorinae is of great importance in veterinary medicine.

Tick larva. The front part of the larva's body is covered with a dorsal shield, but the proboscis and the entire body are small and fragile compared to females. The body length of hungry larvae is 0.5 mm. from 1 mm. to.

A distinctive feature of the external structure of ixodid larvae is that they have only 3 pairs of legs and the absence of a genital opening and peritreme. Blood-sucking larvae increase in size and acquire a rounded shape, from yellowish-brown to dark dark (bluish) in color.

Nymph. In appearance, it is slightly larger than the larvae, similar to females, but differs from it in its smaller size and the absence of a genital opening. The nymph differs from the larva by the presence of 4 pairs of legs and a peritreme. Blood-sucking nymphs vary greatly in size, shape and color. Their color varies from light brown to dark red.

Biological development. Ticks are unisexual, develop by laying eggs, and reproduce. One female

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tick lays from 3-4 thousand to 10-15 thousand eggs. The eggs are very small, oval-shaped, yellow in color. The fertilized female tick begins to lay eggs, falling to the ground after the animal has had its fill of blood, laying all the eggs, and then dies itself. The eggs hatch into a larva, which, upon hatching, turns into a nymph, and she, upon hatching again, turns into a sexually mature adult form. The period of embryonic development of larvae lasts a month or even more; transformation into a nymph and adult takes from several days to a month. The period of blood sucking of an animal lasts 3-10 days depending on the development of ticks (larvae 3-7 days, nymphs 3-10 days, adults 8-10 days).

Bed bugs can overwinter, living in various environmental conditions during the entire development period; the eggs they lay in the fall overwinter, and the larva hatches from it in the spring of the following year. Some species of ticks (Hyalomma scupense) can overwinter in an animal's body after reaching sexual maturity, and can even develop and reproduce.

Bed bugs come in single-host, two-host and three-host varieties, depending on their development and diet. Lone ticks (boophilus calcaratus, Hyalomma scupense) go through all stages of development and nutrition in one animal species.

The larval and nymphal stages of twin ticks parasitize and feed on one type of animal, while the adult stage parasitizes a second type of animal. However, after the larvae attack the animals and have had their fill, sucking their blood, the animal turns into a nymph, throwing it out of its body without falling to the ground. The nymphs, soaked in blood, fall to the ground and turn into adults. The adult, on the other hand, is parasitic, passing on to the second type of animal.

On the other hand, in ticks with three hosts, the larval, nymph and adult stages parasitize three types of animals. The larvae attack an animal of one species and throw it to the ground after they have had enough of its deposits, sucking them out, turning into nymphs. The nymph, on the other hand, attacks animals of the second type and, having had enough of sucking their blood, falls to the ground and turns into an imago. The adult, on the other hand, is parasitic, passing to the third type of animal, which, having had enough food, begins to lay eggs when they fall to the ground and unite with their males.

Prevention measures. To decontaminate chicken coops from bed bugs, diazinon (1%), dicresyl (0.25–0.5%), Simbush (0.1%), Decis (0.1%), Ragadan (0.5%) are used.) and etc.

Since there are a lot of bed bugs in the walls of the chicken coop, in cracks and burrows, such places need to be frequently repaired, and holes and cracks must be plastered and whitewashed. In order to prevent the spread of mites, birds that have not been treated with acaricidal preparations should not be allowed into poultry houses. Taking into account the economic conditions associated with the loss of bed bugs in poultry houses, birds will not be housed on farms that have been economically affected by bed bug attacks for at least two years. As a result, the larvae of this tick die in the first year of life, and the ability to lay eggs is sharply reduced, even if hungry female ticks survive. To prevent the spread of mites, newly introduced chicks are fed separately from healthy chicks while their bodies are checked for mites.

Conclusion. From the information above, it became clear that the mites that cause diseases in this bird cause significant economic damage to Christian poultry farms and entrepreneurs who raise poultry in an integrated way. The study of these parasites and the diseases they cause is of great importance for modern veterinary parasitology.

Recommendations:

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