

BIOECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BLOOD-SUCKING MITES

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Abstract: In this article, the bioecological conditions of blood-sucking mites, their adaptation to parasitism, the period when female mites leave their host and begin to lay eggs, the family of Acariformes Information on the structure, feeding and living conditions of Thyroglyphoid and Sarkontoide mites is given.

Blood-sucking mites are common animals in nature that live by attaching themselves to the bodies of various vertebrates.

Most often, ticks parasitize sheep, camels, cattle, goats, donkeys and dogs. Sometimes it attacks wild animals and people. Mites are often found on the head, shoulders, spine and sometimes other places of animals.

Uzbekistan mites in conditions Entirely loss possible it's not . That's why for nature change , that is farming intensive respectively development , protection lands to master , to master crops planting and another agrotechnics and ameliorative events done increase must , then of mites increase for comfortable has been bioecological the root of the condition with will change.

Blood-sucking ticks have adapted to different environmental conditions in relation to their adaptation to parasitism.

Hyalomma mite species are animals adapted to deserts and semi-deserts, and their distribution covers the southern and eastern Transcaucasia.

Poliransev said that these ticks are typical for Iran and Central Asia.

This is done by the host for the development of mites. Their larval nymphal stage is the host of small rodents and ground-dwelling carnivores. It is also found in the nests of rodents, gerbils, hedgehogs, gerbils, field mice, etc.

According to T. CH. Kuklina, a large number of mites were found under dry grass beds in the southern zones. When the temperature of the upper layer of sand 60⁰ Creaches 50, at this time, hungry adult mites, Hyalomma, can even follow a person and stick to him. According

to Kuklina, it was also found in the corpses of rodents and birds. Basically, after the animals die, the ticks fall off them and look for another living animal.

As a result of experimental studies of Kuklina and Burnagolagenkommer, it was noted that these mites are very susceptible to *Borrelia pestis*.

Also in the literature there are a number of data on ticks biting their hosts, CH. N. Povlovsky and Alfeva came to the conclusion that the toxic effect of tick saliva damages the host's skin, the skin is damaged, blood circulation is impaired, and a painful wound appears.

According to Talzen and Pgelkina, the toxic effect of saliva is very strong in pathophysiological relationships. They found that the salivary gland extract of *Hyalomma*, when studied in isolated rabbits, acted on the vessels and caused them to constrict, and this constriction was 81% when exposed to female saliva, but only 11.5% when exposed to male saliva. made up %.

A number of interesting data are given in some literature that the period of feeding of mites in different hosts can be different in different seasons.

According to Bernadiskaya, the lymph of *Hyalomma* mite feeds on calves for 5-6 days. According to the observations of Pospelova and Petrova, this period is 9 days in spring and 6-10 days in autumn when feeding on hedgehogs and rabbits in the nymphal stage. So it turns out that the feeding period of larvae and nymphs is much shorter.

The results of the scientific research of Blogovmensky show that fully fed female ticks lay more than 14 thousand eggs. In this case, feeding the mite with the blood of the host is not very good.

Also Pospelova Metro and Petrova Piogiykovskaya's scientific research result from that proof gives that female of mites from his master down egg to put start term each is different. Authors According to him, three female Canada egg to put start date 3-15-46 and iikita female Canada 107-160 days organize is enough.

The female mite dies after laying eggs. According to Kuklina, the development of larvae in eggs is suitable for high temperature and humidity. The development of larvae was observed at a temperature of 28 ° and a humidity of 75%.

AA Zakhvatkina (1949-1952) thoroughly studied the family of mites and classified them as Acariformes sarcotoid or true mites; Parasitiformes were divided into the family of gamozoid and ixodoid mites, and finally, Opilioacarina was divided into the family of hay urar mites.

In the field of veterinary science, the study of the representatives of the previous two categories is of great importance.

The order Acariformes is the sarcoptoid (true mites) that includes two-thirds of all mites, and they are very small, lacking the throat, stigma, and abdominal shield. The paws have suckers and claws. Sexual character (dimorphism) is well expressed. They have free-living

and parasitic forms. This family includes Tyroglyphoidae warehouse mites; Sarcoptoidea scabies mites; Analgesiodes include feather mites.

Thyroglyphoid (storage) mites are very small, eyeless, clamped, two-jointed chelicerae (jaws) of rodent type and three-jointed tentacles, body soft, colorless, thick. won't be. Barn mites can cause gastrointestinal diseases when they get into the animal's stomach. To respiratory organs Catarrhal inflammation is the advanced cause of asthma-like phenomena. Mites that have fallen on flour, grain, etc. , when eaten , cause various dermatitis on human skin .

Sarkontoides canals are private scabies mites . These are parasites of humans and animals, very small, with eyes in the throat, without a circulatory system. The mouthparts are of rodent type, the chelicera (jaw) is clawed and short, the five-jointed legs are clawless but have suckers. The body consists of a proterosome (front part) with mouthparts and a pair of legs, and a heterosome with two pairs of hind legs (next part).

The genus Parasitolormes contains slightly fewer species and genera than the previous genus includes __ It is important to study Gamasoidae and Ixodoidea mites from this family . The body of these mites is the head (prosoma) and It is divided into opisthomerite . The mouth apparatus and four pairs of legs are located in the thorax. Their skeleton is external and consists of well-developed chitin. Some of the representatives of this category have eyes. The meadow mite breathes through an opening larynx behind its fourth pair of legs. There is also a circulatory system. Oral organs are adapted for gnawing and sucking. The legs are six-jointed, and the paws often have absorbent pads and claws . Parasites of these breeds usually develop by laying eggs (there are also live births).

Spores are fertilized by spermatophores . After the embryonic period, mites develop outside with metamorphosis . After hatching, the larva develops into a two-stage nymph and imago. The group of gamozoid and ixodoid mites is very diverse in terms of their composition, morphological structure, biological and ecological characteristics. Among them are saprophages, herbivores, predators and many parasites. Most parasitic mites feed on blood. They feed on the blood of various wild and domestic animals, birds and humans. Some of them live in pastures, some live in predators' nests, and some live in barns and poultry houses.

Most blood mites are temporary ectoparasites of animals, while a few are permanent ectoparasites and even endoparasites.

Many types of ticks spread various invasive, infectious and viral pathogens of animals and humans. Also, pathogens can be transmitted to several generations through the mite's eggs (transovarially). As a result , there are conditions for the circulation of disease-causing agents in nature , and it is a constant source of disease. The division of the body of mites into thoracic and abdominal parts is rarely preserved. In most of them, the abdomen is not divided into joints (ixodoide family) and the thorax is also attached to the abdomen. They are divided according to the hairs of the joints on the body. Usually, the body of the mite has thickened chitin, which forms a shield. But this shield may not be present at times (in the argazide family). The sensory apparatus of the skin is well developed and consists of hairs (hairs) and lyre-shaped organs.

Coxal glands are a pair, but they are absent in ixodid mites. While the nymphal stage of some parasitic mites is reduced (in the ixodoide family there is one nymphal stage), in some it increases (three times and more in argazid mites).

Ticks belonging to the Ixodoidea family are especially large (2-2.5 cm:) when they are full of blood. Mites are diverse in terms of their morphological structure, biological development and ecological characteristics. Their oral apparatus is adapted to tear the animal's skin and stick to it. During different periods of development, they attack wild animals with livestock, suck their blood and temporarily act as ectoparasites.

A tick that has been fed by sucking blood falls from the animal's body to the ground and reproduces and hibernates. According to different stages of development, most of the mites living in pastures or barns are active in the warm season of the year, and when it gets cold, they go into the cracks of the earth, under the rocks, and go into a state of a n a b i o s i s .

Ticks suck the blood of their owners and emaciate them, reduce their productivity, slow down their growth and development.

The gamazoide mites, species of the dermaniesus genus, which belongs to the **dermaniscid** family, parasitize chickens.

Ixodoidae includes the two families Ixodidae, the ixodoid (grazing) mites, and Argasidae, the argasid (soft) mites.

Livestock is mainly affected by ixodoid (pasture) mites, and this family is Ixodes; Boophilus; Haemaphysalis; Dermacentor; Rhipicephalus; Contains six genera like Hyalomma.

The Argasid family also includes several genera, and of these, in veterinary medicine, two genera Ornithodorus and Argas representatives are very important.

Parasitic mites are representatives of the family of parasitic mites, which includes two suborders - Mesostigmata and Ixodida. These are the source and spreaders of pathogens of agricultural animals (cattle, pigs, poultry) and human infectious diseases. Representatives of the families Ixodidae, Argasidae, Dermanyssidae are the most harmful mites. Many species live underground in beds of dead plant debris or grass roots in pastures. It is slow-moving and cannot actively spread over large areas. Acaricides and biological protection methods are used against mites.

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