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**DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF COMMON MYNA  
*ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS* (LINNAEUS, 1766) IN DIFFERENT HABITATS  
OF THE KYZYLKUM REGION**

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The article studies the habitats of Common myna *A. tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) in anthropogenic landscapes, natural landscapes with anthropogenic elements, agrocenoses, and settlements. The distribution of *Acridotheres tristis* in Kyzylkum is limited by anthropogenic elements. The main factor that ensures the appearance of *Acridotheres tristis* in such places is the existence of a network of premises and food sources. The seasonal changes in the quality and quantity of nutrient resources, availability of sleeping places, and seasonality of human activities determine the distribution and number of *A. tristis* in various habitats. Seasonal fluctuations in food resources cause seasonal and daily "local migrations" of *A. tristis*. Local migrations can be considered as an important stage in the life cycle of *A. tristis*. This migration plays an important role in the biotopic redistribution and distribution of *A. tristis*.

**Keywords:** agrocenosis; anthropogenic element; local migration; household waste.

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Common myna is a synanthropic species in Uzbekistan, one of dominant species of the Kyzylkum region ornithofauna [Kholboev, 2018; Shernazarov, 1995]. Many settlements in its populated areas were involved in various environmental pollution, and competing with other species led to the use of firearms to control its number. However, the lack of adequate knowledge of the ecology, ethnology and significance of the jungle in local areas and the unilateral approach to solving the problem led to the inefficient conclusion of the event. In this regard, it is urgent to study the spread and the number of Common myna in each ecosystem and to identify the factors that determine these indicators [Vladyshevskii, 1975; Zhabborov, 2017].

The following are the results of the study of the distribution of Common myna, the number and the factors determining them in the case of the basic biotopin Kyzylkum.

1. *Anthropogenic elements in the natural landscape.* These elements include various structures of animal husbandry, forestry, hunting and water economy (buildings, wells, small woods, roads, bridges, pipes, electric drives). They have penetrated the natural landscape of the steppes and are located far away from settlements. The distribution of Common myna in Kyzylkum is limited to anthropogenic elements. The main factor that ensures the appearance of Common myna in such places is the existence of a network of premises and food sources.

Table 1

The average number of Common myna *A. tristis* in habitats and its annual dynamics (2012–2017)

Habitat	Months, average number of hits (in 10 hectares)												Average annual number (10 hectares)
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Anthropogenic elements in the natural landscape	5	6	8	7	9	6	3	3	4	3	5	4	5,2
Agroocenoses: Field of cotton	3	2	7	12	14	17	24	18	16	14	6	3	11,3
The autumn wheat field	5	3	4	6	11	22	15	12	14	12	8	7	9,9
clover field	7	11	16	28	37	32	29	24	18	15	12	9	19,8
Fruit gardens and vineyards	5	8	14	17	11	7	13	16	21	18	10	4	12,0
Villages	27	34	42	49	54	68	74	82	60	56	43	30	51,6
Cities	30	26	21	35	40	49	32	27	18	21	24	33	29,7
Industrial production facilities	96	114	82	73	58	64	68	80	97	80	86	92	82,5
Floods	1308	1140	980	824	562	371	246	289	360	491	705	1273	712,4
Amusement parks and alleys	17	24	32	37	40	47	44	39	36	34	28	20	33,2

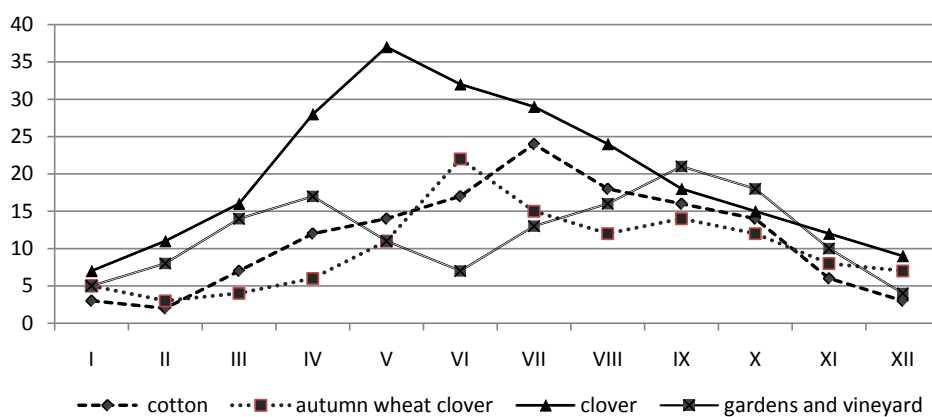


Fig. 1. Average monthly dynamics of the number of Common myna *A. tristis* in agroocenosis

An average annual number of *Acridotheres tristis* in anthropogenic elements of the natural landscape is 5.2 (3–9) per 10 hectares (Table 1). The highest indicator is in March–May (7–9), the lowest indicator falls in July–October (3–4) months. At the beginning of spring and early summer, the high number of abnormalities and abnormalities are explained by the increase in competition and the availability of adequate nutritional resources, while the number of other seasons can be explained by the availability of fruits that are easily accessible to agrocenosis. Climate-related seasonal shifts can result in small migrations.

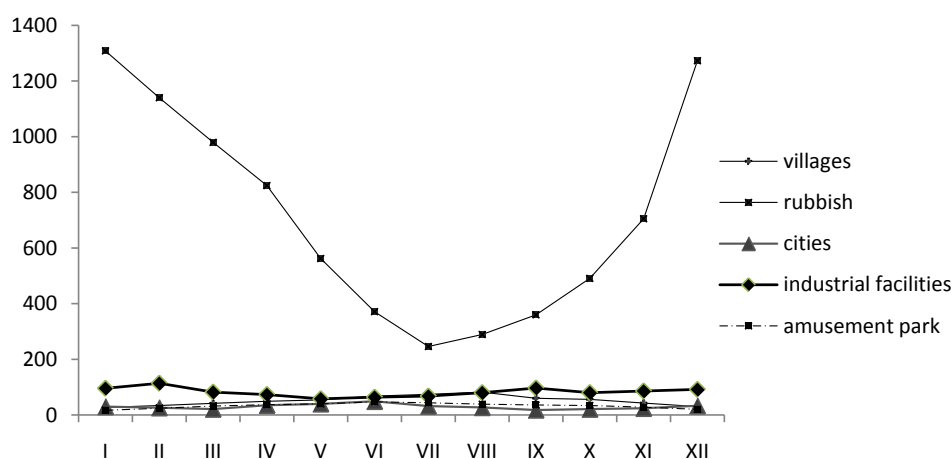


Fig. 2. Average monthly dynamics of the number of population in settlements

2. *Agrocenoses*. In the Kyzylkum region, agrocenoses occupy a large area. Considering their biodiversity conservation and the growing demand for ecologically clean crops, it is one of the pressing issues to study the faunistic composition of this biocenosis and to consider it as an experimental area.

In 2000–2010, 4 night colonies of Common myna *A. tristis* were registered in local orchards in Bukhara Region, and these colonies were not registered in the newly built intensive orchards. The number of fencing was also lower in the intensive gardens than in the gardens.

In the study, the average annual number of *A. tristis*, in cotton, winter wheat, berries, fruit gardens and vineyards, was determined (Fig. 1). In spring and summer, the number of Common myna *A. tristis* grown in these agrocenoses is higher than the other seasons of the year. The average annual yield was higher for bedbugs (19.8 per cent), and the lowest in winter wheat (9.9). The average monthly high indicator also showed the death tolls (37 mph) and the low figure to the cotton field (February 2).

3. *Population points*. Due to the relative convenience of habitats for high competitive, environmentally friendly and ecologically vulnerable Common myna *A. tristis*, there is a large number of households, especially for household waste its number increases. Here, along with the seasonal fluctuation of seasonal variations, there is daily change in winter in cities. Such dynamic vibrations depend on environmental factors, quantities of nutritional resources, location, and life cycles of Common myna *A. tristis*. In the

winter and early spring, resource depletion of *A. tristis* in the agrocenosis leads to an increase in the number of nutrition due to the fact that it is concentrated in settlements, industrial facilities and waste collection. During this time, they make "local migration" to comfortable living conditions. The total number of *A. tristis* in the waste dump has the highest average monthly indication (1308, January) and an annual number (712) possesses high indicator (Fig. 2).

To sum up, the distribution and number of *A. tristis* in various habitats determine the seasonal changes in quality and quantity of nutrient resources, availability of sleeping and sleeping places, seasonality of man's economic activity. The seasonal fluctuation of food resources will cause seasonal and daily "local migrations" of Common myna. Local migrations can be seen as an important stage in the life cycle of the Common myna. This migration plays an important role in the biotopic redistribution and distribution of Common myna *A. tristis*.

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#### РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬ МАЙНЫ *ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS* (LINNAEUS, 1766) В АНТРОПОГЕННЫХ ЛАНДШАФТАХ КЫЗЫЛКУМСКОГО РЕГИОНА

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Обследованы местообитания обыкновенной майны *A. tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) в антропогенных ландшафтах, окружающих их природных ландшафтах, агроценозах и населенных пунктах. Распространение майны *A. tristis* в Кызылкуме ограничено антропогенными элементами. Выявлена средняя численность и экологические факторы, оказывающие влияние на нее. Основным фактором, обеспечивающим появление майны в

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таких местах, является наличие сети помещений и источников питания. Распределение и количество майны *A. tristis* в различных местообитаниях определяют сезонные изменения качества и количества питательных ресурсов, наличие спальных мест, сезонность хозяйственной деятельности человека. Сезонные колебания пищевых ресурсов вызывают сезонные и суточные миграции майны *A. tristis*. Местные миграции можно рассматривать как важный этап в жизненном цикле майны *A. tristis*. Эта миграция играет важную роль в биотопическом перераспределении и распространении майны *A. tristis*.

*Ключевые слова:* агроценоз; антропогенный элемент; локальная миграция; бытовые отходы.