

BIOECOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF PASSER DOMESTICUS**Ollomberganova Manzura Farxod qizi****Abstract**

This study briefly covers the bioecology of the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus* L.), habitat, feeding spectrum, reproduction phenology, and adaptation strategies to anthropogenic landscapes. The analysis, conducted in the context of urban and rural biotopes, shows that the sparrow, as a popular “synanthropic” species, exhibits trophic behavior closely related to waste, livestock infrastructure, and arable land. During the breeding season, the pairs place their burrows in cracks in buildings, under roofs, and tree hollows; the proportion of insects in the chicks' diet increases, which can reduce pest pressure to a certain extent during the growing season. Also, in areas with high population density, there is a possibility of conflicts related to hygiene, noise, and competition factors. The results indicate the need for balanced management of the functional role of the house sparrow in agro- and urban ecosystems.

Keywords: *Passer domesticus*, synanthropy, nutrition.

INTRODUCTION

All living organisms living in the biosphere, that is, among animals, birds also have a special place. Therefore, birds occupy part of all the biodiversity in nature. Approximately 10,000 species of them are known worldwide, including more than 441 in the territory of Uzbekistan and 319 in Karakalpakstan [1, 4]. Of these, 132 species of birds belonging to the passerine group, united into 15 families, have been registered in Karakalpakstan, which include birds of different structures and different lifestyles [5].

Although the house sparrow resembles an enemy sparrow in appearance, it is whitish compared to it. This bird lives in our country in a settled way. The male's head and shoulders are gray, behind the eyes there is a bell-shaped stripe, and the feathers around the ear are white or whitish. The surface of the eggs is dark brown

with black spots. The underside is brownish, with whitish stripes running across the wing[1].



Figure 1. Broad-tailed cartilaginous sparrow

This sparrow lives in oases, tugai forests, and saxaul groves and prefers to build nests in steep cliffs along the shore. The house sparrow arrives at us in the second half of April. Autumn departure begins in mid-August and ends in September. These birds are usually monogamous, building large nests in cracks in house roofs, nest boxes, and natural tree hollows, or they can drive other birds out of the nest. The nest usually consists of grass, branches, straw, weeds, feathers, and similar materials. Their nests are mainly spherical, and they are placed in burrows in steep ravines, trees, cavities, roof structures, and other places. The walls of its nest are often built from feathery and woolly bluish soft green grasses. The inner walls of the nest are covered with a thick layer of cotton and down. The inlet is round, and the cavity is located on the side of the upper part. The nesting period is prolonged. For example, in June, some are building nests, while others have hatched chicks. The eggs are usually gray, with dark black spots, and lay 5-8 eggs.

The incubation period is about 12 days, and the hatched chick flies in 12-13 days[3]. They feed on insects themselves and feed their chicks with insects.

Beginning in mid-May, the wheat fields are closed, and 24% of the wheat harvest is lost[1]. After the harvest of grain crops, these birds gather in flocks of

thousands, attacking seed onions, corn, and sorghum, and ravaging vineyards, millet fields, and rice paddies. After the chicks hatched from the eggs fly away, these sparrows make a living by moving from one place to another. The day, however, moves from one unharvested field to another.

The house sparrow is considered one of the most harmful birds for agriculture. Sparrows move in flocks throughout the year. In autumn, 500 or more are divided into one group, and in winter into smaller ones. According to scientific literature, sparrows eat up to 22-100% of the grape harvest in vineyards [1, 3].

CONCLUSION

In late summer and autumn, damage from sparrows decreases, as during this period it mainly consumes wild grass seeds. In addition, by walking in garbage dumps and abandoned areas, and then sitting on tablecloths and dishes, the sparrow spreads typhoid and dysentery pathogens on its legs. Based on the foregoing, the study of the bioecology of house beetles is of practical importance.

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