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## SPREAD OF ECTOPARASITES AMONG GOATS

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*The article provides information about the ectoparasites encountered in goats in subsequent years and their types, as well as the seasonal dynamics of the dominant type of ectoparasites. Key words: Bovicoloa, lice, fleas, ticks, lice eaters, linognathosis, ctenocephalidosis, ripicephaliosis, ectoparasite, entomological.*

**The importance of the topic.** The fact that goats do not require a lot of expenses for breeding, rapid reproduction and high level of fertility, the nutritional value of meat and dairy products, the need for wool, tweed and leather products for industry, their value, and the high demand for them. is distinguished from domestic animals. Goat breeding is a convenient and profitable sector for private and subsidiary farms. Because every family living in the village can increase their income by keeping and feeding goats, consuming their milk and meat, making various products from goat's wool and wool, and selling it to the market. Various clothes and articles are made from the wool and wool of goats. Goat milk and meat are widely used as food. Goat's milk has healing and nutritional properties, especially milk from pasture-raised goats is the most powerful ointment for tuberculosis. Because pasture goats rarely get sick with tuberculosis.

The purpose of the research is to study the fauna and dynamics of seasonal distribution of ectoparasites and ectoparasitoses parasitizing goats in private and farms.

Research materials and methods. Modern recommendations and methodological manuals of parasitological, entomological, epizootological, microscopic examination, ecological-faunistic and veterinary parasitology sciences were used in the research.

Research results. 2023 research on the prevalence of ectoparasites in goats, 90 goats at the farm "Chavandoz", Nurabad district, Samarkand province, "Khudaykulov F.I." 60 goats on the livestock farm, 30 goats on the "Jamshid" farm, 31 goats belonging to U. Boboev, a resident of the "Boshkuduq" village, 327 goats belonging to "Nurobad Karakol Breeding" LLC, Nurota, Navoi region More than 645 head of white goats of the Angora breed of Orenburg belonging to Nurota Karakol Breeding Limited Liability Company, 375 head of goats belonging to "Dami-ata" farm of Nukus District, Republic of Karakalpakstan, total 1552 heads ectoparasites were collected after parasitological examination and their morphology was studied, species, sex, and systematics were determined. As a result, *B.caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae* and *Rh.* types of bursa ectoparasites and ectoparasites were determined (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 1 - Ectoparasites identified in goats and their species

T.r	Animal species	Found ectoparasite	Name of types of ectoparasites	
1	In goats:	<i>Bovicola caprae</i>	Bovicoliosis	entomosis
2		<i>Ctenocephalides caprae</i>	Ctenocephalidosis	entomosis
3		<i>Linognathidae caprae</i>	Linognathous	entomosis
4		<i>Ripicephalus bursa</i>	Ripicephalios	arachnosis

Among goats, mainly *Bovicola caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae* and *Ripicephalus bursa* ectoparasites, and *Bovicola caprae* ectoparasite as the dominant species were found to be widespread. They mainly lacked sanitation, feeding and storage conditions.



Figure 1 - Ectoparasites found in goats

It is more common in farms, during long-term transportation of goats, i.e. during migration from one country to another, spread through wool, skin raw materials and water (in the process of drinking water from a dipped bucket) and all year round. it was observed that they met during the seasons. It was found that high humidity and comfortable temperature in the building, lack of sunlight in the winter months, long wool

of goats, poor quality feeding and dense storage create favorable conditions for the development and rapid spread of *Bovicola caprae*.

Thus, *Bovicola caprae* can be found in the body of goats in all seasons, but the extent and intensity of the invasion varies according to the season, that is, the damage is at its maximum in January-February-March-April-May, June-July-August-September-October it was observed to be at least in average condition in November-December. (Table 2, Chart 1).

Table 2 - Infestation of goats with *Bovicola caprae* by month

T/r	Dominant ectoparasite name found	Damage by months, %											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1.	<i>Bovicola caprae</i>	76	82	100	100	95	11	8	6	9	12	14	28

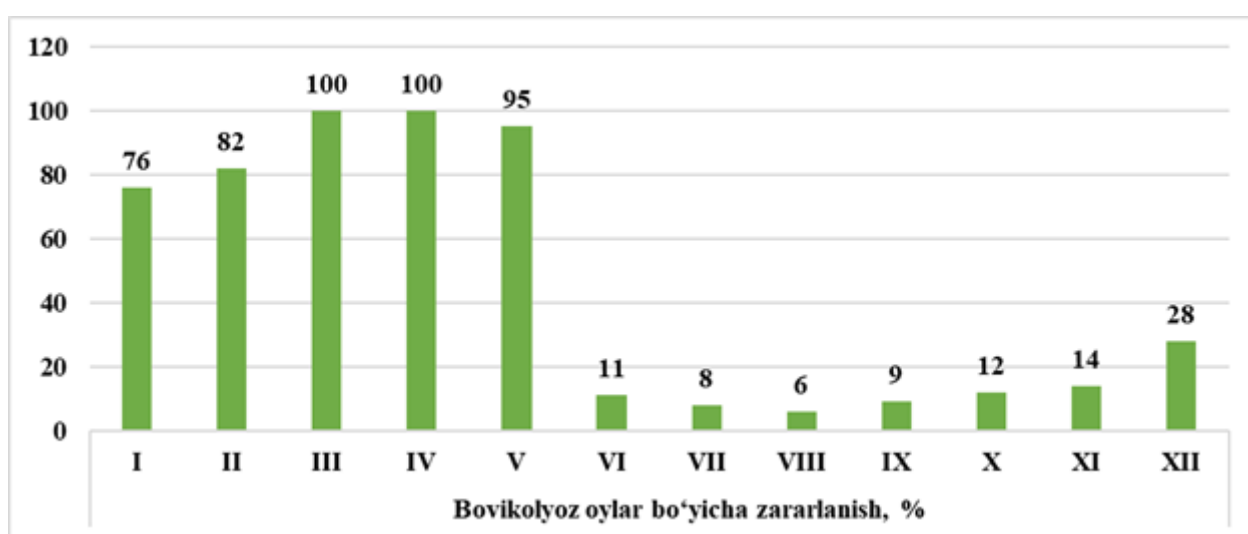
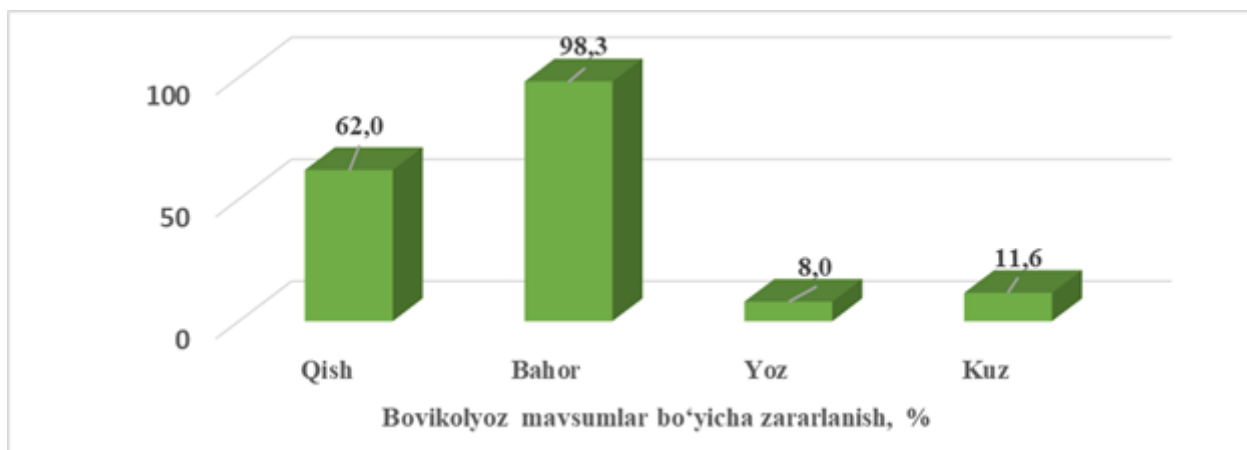


Diagram 1 - Level of infestation of goats with *Bovicola caprae* by month

By summarizing the damage indicators for these months, the dynamics of seasonal damage to goats with *Bovicola caprae* was determined. It was found that the average number of goats in spring is 98,3 %, in winter – 62,0 %, in summer – 8,0 %, and in autumn – 11,6 %, and it is epizootic (Table 3, Diagram 2 ).

Table 3 - Seasonal dynamics of infection of goats with *Bovicola caprae* extends

T/r	Name of ectoparasites found	Seasonal prevalence, %			
		Qish	Bahor	Yoz	Kuz
1.	<i>Bovicola caprae</i>	62,0	98,3	8,0	11,6



**Diagram 2 - Seasonal dynamics of *Bovicola capraeni* in goats**

Summary.

1. The occurrence of ectoparasites - *Bovicola caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae* and *Rhipicephalus bursa* species among 1,552 goats examined in the conditions of goat breeding and private farms of the Nukus district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Samarkand and Navoi regions, of which *Bovicola caprae* is the main dominant species in the body of goats. was found to be widespread.

2. *Bovicola caprae* occurs in goats in all seasons. However, extension damage varies with the season. In January-February-March-April-May, damage is maximum, June-July-August-September-October is minimum, and November-December is average. According to seasonal dynamics, 98.3% in spring, 8.0% in summer, 11.6% in autumn, 62.0% in winter, the highest damage is observed in spring and winter, and the lowest damage is observed in summer.

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