

The Spread of Bovicosis in Sheep

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Abstract: In given article materials on epizootologiya and degree of contamination of ships with bovicosis are presented.

Key words: Bovicosis, dynamics, intensive, entomosis, endoparasite, extensive, ectoparasite.

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Introduction. In recent years, due to the difficulty in providing livestock with medicines, insecticides and other drugs, an increase in animal migration, and the deterioration of sanitary and hygienic conditions in livestock buildings, there has been a sharp increase in the number of entomosis, especially bovicosis, among cattle. This was a serious obstacle in the implementation of such urgent tasks as increasing the productivity of animal husbandry and meeting the needs of the population in high-quality and environmentally friendly livestock products.

Bovicosis is most common among sheep, causing them severe persistent discomfort, hair loss, skin dermatitis and hyperkeratosis, loss of appetite, resulting in young lambs lag behind in growth and development. In addition, they are considered carriers of many viral, bacterial, fungal and helminthic pathogens and have even been registered in the human body.

Currently, the study of the spread of bovicosis in all countries, the development of modern methods of treatment is an urgent scientific and practical task.

Research methods. The reference book and identification tables in the laboratory of arachnoentomology of certain insect species are determined using the "Key to Litters (Mallophaga) domestic animals"). Fauna of the USSR. M., - L.: publishing house of the ANSSSR, 1940; Litters. Part 1. ANSSSR publishing house, 1959, D.I. Blagoveshchensky), as well as other special literature.

Research results. Studies were carried out parasitologically on more than 30,000 sheep in 22 livestock farms of the population and in personal subsidiary farms, in the conditions of river groves and pastures of the "Zarafshan" River, in various regions of the republic. In the course of these parasitological studies, it was found that among sheep, the lice *Bovicola ovis* is the most common. Litters are the most

common resident ectoparasites of sheep worldwide and are insects belonging to the phylum Arthropoda, class Insecta, order Mallophaga, family Trichodectidae, genus *Bovicola*, species *Bovicola ovis*, which cause bovicolasis in sheep (Fig. 1-2).



Figure 1. Imago, larval and ovoid Figure 2. Sheep with bovicolosis forms of sheep bovicola.

It has been established that sheep bovicol disease is more common in farms where sanitary and hygienic conditions, feeding and storage conditions do not meet the requirements. During the long-term transportation of sheep, that is, their importation from one country to another (migration), the spread of bovicolosis through woolen, leather raw materials and water (during bathing and drinking) was also observed.

Bovicolosis was observed in animals in all seasons of the year. It has been established that high humidity and comfortable indoor temperature, lack of sunlight in the winter months, long hair of animals, poor-quality feeding and dense storage create favorable conditions for the development and rapid spread of bovine disease. By the summer months, when the wool was removed from the sheep and the animals went out to pasture, it was noticed that the diseases of the animals were reduced due to the influence of sunlight and dryness.

Thus, bovicolosis can be found in the body of sheep at all times of the year, but the degree and intensity of invasion vary depending on the season, that is, the maximum lesion occurs in December-January-February-March-April-May, and the minimum in June-July-August -September and October-November, it was in an average condition. Summing up these indicators, we determined the seasonality of the spread of bovicolosis in sheep. At the same time, it was found that the average number of sheep in spring is 100.0, in winter - 90.0, in summer - 22.0 and in autumn - 41.0 percent, young lambs get sick more than adult sheep and are epizootic in nature. (diagram 1).

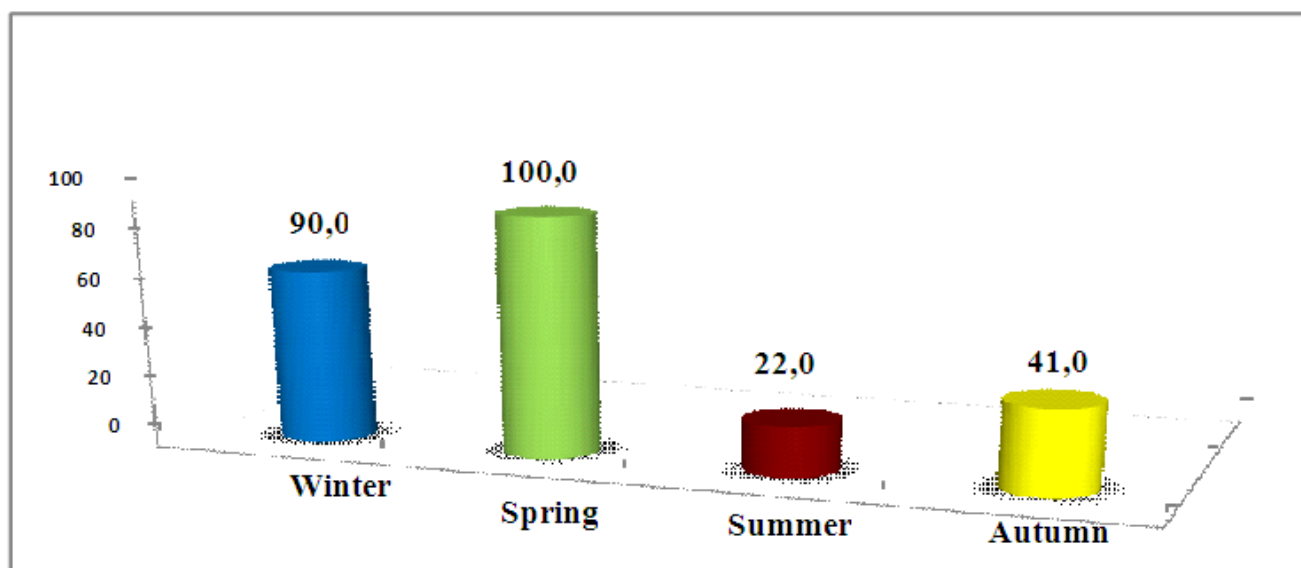


Diagram 1. Seasonal prevalence of bovicosis in sheep

Conclusion..

1. Bovicosis is the most common of sheep entomosis, affecting sheep of all ages, especially during the cold periods of the year in farms with poor sanitary conditions, affecting up to 90-100% of sheep.
2. Bovicosis occurs in sheep in all seasons. However, the incidence depends on the season. Maximum damage in December-January-February-March-April-May, minimum in June-July-August-September, average in October-November. According to seasonal dynamics, epizootics are observed at a maximum level in the winter and spring months, at a minimum level in the summer months and at an average level in the autumn months.

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