

## ABOUT THE NEST OF ROOK (CORVUS FRUGILEGUS) IN TASHKENT CITY

<sup>1</sup>H.Berdikulov, <sup>2</sup>N.Berdikulova, <sup>3</sup>O.Alimammedova  
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute  
E-mail: [shukurzoo@mail.ru](mailto:shukurzoo@mail.ru)

---

### INTRODUCTION

Data on breeding and growth of rook numbers in Tashkent are presented. As a result of the development of urban areas by rooks, their negative impact on the vital activity of the population is observed.

**Keywords:** rook, colony, abundance, nesting, territory.

### INTRODUCTION

In the message, Lanovenko E.N., Shernazarova E., Filatova E.A. et al., (2012), which appeared recently in print, outlines materials on the expansion of the range, territorial distribution, and growth trends of rook numbers in recent years, mainly in the anthropogenic landscape in various regions of Uzbekistan. It indicates that in 2011, a colony of 17 nests was found across a large ring road that defines the boundaries of the city of Tashkent, opposite the Ibn Sino massif. This is the closest nesting to the city of Tashkent.

In 2012, within the city, in its northern part, in the Tansikbayev housing estate (N 41 ° 21'53.7 "; E 069 ° 12'00.8") in the territory of the kindergarten, we first discovered a colony of 9 nests with chicks. The second small colony of 5 nests was formed at a distance of 800 m in the territory of another kindergarten, however, for some unknown reason, the birds did not occupy the old nests in subsequent years. In both cases, rooks nested on perennial high plane trees. In 2013, the number of breeding rooks increased to 29 pairs. In April 23, 2014, there were 16 nests with chicks. Last year's 13 nests were not occupied, and new nests were not added either.

In March 27, 2013, a new colony was discovered in the clinic of the new Tashkent Medical Institute, consisting of 7 nests. Birds also built nests on plane trees. In 2014, another 6 pairs of birds joined the colony. Total was 13 residential nests.

In 2013, approximately 700 m from the previous colony, another colony of 11 nests was formed (N 41 ° 21'53.7 "; E 069 ° 12'00.8"). In 2014, the number of nests in the colony increased significantly - more than 60 pairs of birds took part in breeding.

In 2014, a fifth colony was formed near Kukchi (N 41 ° 19'39.5 "; E 069 ° 11'44.82"), where 23 pairs of birds nested (March 23 count).

Thus, in 2012 in Tashkent, only 14 pairs of rooks nested, in 2013 - 47, in 2014 - 112. All nests are located on the outskirts of the city, which apparently facilitates the delivery of food to chicks from the fields of rural Crops outside of Tashkent. At the same time, at present, exclusively all nests are built only on plane trees. In Tashkent, from 1 to 29 nests were counted on one tree, and up to 43 in the Tashkent region.

Typically, in spring, during March and the first half of April, birds return to their nesting sites.

It is possible that in Tashkent, rooks begin nesting much later than in the southern regions. In February 8-10, in Navoi, in rookery, birds began to occupy old nests for repair in rookery. In the same year, in the Navoi region in the Kiziltep area on March 6 in the colony, some couples managed to complete the

construction of a new nest. At this time, many birds hatched clutches. In Tashkent, in a new colony on March 20, birds were already incubating masonry. According to S.B.Bakayev (1995) in 1966-1981. in the Bukhara oasis, the first eggs in the nests appear from March 15 to 25.

The appearance of bird colonies in Tashkent immediately provoked a negative attitude, because the rook is very noisy in nature during the nesting period, especially at the stage of feeding the chicks in the nest. Such behavior of birds in the daylight hours, as well as a long time of accumulation from pollution by litters and food waste of nesting territories in the city, leads to a negative reaction of the population (residential areas, schools, kindergartens and other crowded places).

## **CONCLUSION**

In this regard, attempts were made by individuals to regulate the rook population by cutting branches and cutting down trees with bird nests on the territory of social facilities during the breeding season.

Given the current situation regarding the increase in the number of breeding rooks of the republic in recent years, we should expect continued increase in the number of species in Tashkent during the nesting period. This is facilitated by the environmental conditions of the modern city.

## **REFERENCE**

1. Lanovenko E.N., Shernazarov E., Filatova E.A, Filatov A.K., Azimov N.N. O rasshirenii areala i roste chislennosti gracha v Uzbekistane. // Ornitologicheskiy vestnik Kazaxstana i Sredney Azii. Vyp. 1. Proceedings of the regional conference "Actual issues of ornithology of Kazakhstan and Central Asia", dedicated to the 100th anniversary of M.N. Korelova (Almaty, November 3-4, 2011). Almaty, 2012. S.164-170.
2. Bakaev S.B. Grach. // Ptitsy Uzbekistana. T.3., Tashkent, Izd-vo "FAN" Akademii nauk RUz, 1995. S.146-152.