

REPTILES AND THEIR ECOLOGY

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Abstract: This article provides brief information about the living conditions and distribution of reptiles, ecological groups. Reptiles live in different conditions compared to amphibians, many of which indicate that they are superior to them. Reptiles are true land-dwelling vertebrates. Their internal and external structures are complicated due to adaptation to dry land.

Key words: lizards, pest, nursery, lachesis, vipratokis.

INRODUCTION

Reptiles are of great importance in nature and in human life compared to aquatic and terrestrial inhabitants, as they are widely distributed in different areas and on the earth. Almost all reptiles are beneficial [4]. Many lizards and snakes kill pest insects, molluscs, and rodents, limiting their numbers and greatly benefiting agriculture. Many lizards feed on important predators such as foxes and skunks [13]. In some places (America, South Asia, Africa) people keep non-venomous snakes fed on small rodents instead of cats in their houses. Some reptiles also cause damage. For example, the Central Asian desert tortoise damages sorghum crops and grasslands planted with cereals [3]. Desert tortoises dig up railway overpasses and irrigation structures. In fish farms, water snakes cause some damage by eating young fish. Land-dwelling turtles, some lizards, and snakes spread some infectious diseases to humans and pets because they are parasitic on disease-carrying ticks [14]. In the CIS, the Caucasus and Central Asia, poisonous snakes pose a great danger to humans. Snakes that are extremely dangerous to humans include rattlesnakes, rattlesnakes, rattlesnakes, and sea snakes [5].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a nursery where special venomous snakes are kept. The kapcha snake, the black snake and the rattlesnake are kept here, and valuable snake venom is extracted from them [12]. Valuable medicinal products (lachesis, vipratokis) are obtained from snake venom and are widely used in the treatment of rheumatism, spasm of heart vessels, bronchial asthma and other diseases [2]. Therefore, it is necessary to protect poisonous snakes and use them wisely. About 150 species and subspecies of reptiles are included in the International Red Book [11]. Meat of large lizards, snakes, crocodiles and turtles is used for food in many countries. Suitcases, briefcases, straps,

bags and shoes are made from the skins of crocodiles and large snakes and lizards (echkemar) [15]. The caretta shell of some sea turtles is used to make eyeglass rims and other items. Overhunting of snakes, crocodiles and turtles can certainly lead to their decline or extinction [6].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reptiles live in much more diverse environments than amphibians. The covering of the skin of reptiles with a horny layer and the loss of the function of breathing through the skin allowed them to live in places with low humidity. As a result, reptiles are distributed all over the earth except the poles [10]. But their activity and mobility depends on the temperature of the external environment. For example, snakes are less mobile at +10, immobile at +7+8, and numb at -2-3 [1]. It will die if the temperature of the plant drops to -4-7. That is why reptiles are widespread in tropical zones, and their number decreases as they approach the poles [9]. For example, there are 150-200 species of reptiles in the islands of Indonesia, 70 species in Central Asia, 40 species in the Trans-Caucasus republics, and 12 species in Western Europe. At the same time, the number of them decreases significantly when waiting for the mountain. The highest distribution limit of these is in Central Asia, 5000 m above sea level [7].

CONCLUSION

Reptiles are divided into the following ecological groups depending on their habitat and distribution. Land dwellers, underground dwellers, aquatic dwellers and tree dwellers [16]. Among the reptiles living today, there are no flying species. Most of the reptiles live mainly on land. There are different habitats on land. Therefore, they are found in sand, soil, stony deserts, forests, swamps [8]. Most live in open areas with plenty of sunlight and sparse vegetation. The movement of reptiles is also different, and some of them fully justify the name of reptiles by crawling on the ground [17]. Crocodiles, goats and many lizards run with their bodies slightly off the ground.

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