



THE MOST UNIQUE SWAN SPECIES IN THE WORLD

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Annotation: Swans (Cygnus), swans are large birds of the goose family. Their neck is equal to the length of the body. Their feathers are often white. There are 3 species in Uzbekistan. Mute swans are distinguished from other species by a black crest on their beak. Their body length is 180 cm, their weight is 13 kg. They nest in areas from Western Europe to the Pacific Ocean. Whooper swans have a body length of up to 160 cm, their weight is up to 12 kg. They are distributed in areas from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Lesser swans have a body length of up to 120 cm, their weight is up to 7 kg; they live mainly in the tundra; they nest in reed beds on the shores of freshwater lakes, sometimes in the sea. The female of Lesser swans lays 5-12 eggs and incubates for 35-40 days. Swans swim and fly very well; feeds on plants, small aquatic animals.

Key words: Cygnus, "Coscoroba swan" (Coscoroba coscoroba), Black swan (Cygnus atratus), Trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator), Mute swan (Cygnus columbianus), Rare swan species, Rare swans, Biological characteristics of swans, Swan migration, Ecosystem and swans, Mute swan (Cygnus melanocoryphus).

DUNYODAGI ENG NOYOB OQQUSH TURLARI

Annotatsiya: Oqqushlar (Cygnus), oqqushlar - g'ozlar oilasiga mansub yirik qushlar. Bo'yni tana uzunligiga teng. Patlari ko'pincha oq rangda. O'zbekistonda 3 turi uchraydi. Vishildoq oqqushlar - tumshug'idagi qora g'urrasi bilan boshqa turlardan ajralib turadi. Gavdasining uzunligi 180 sm, vazni 13 kg. G'arbiy Yevropadan Tinch okeanigacha bo'lgan hududlarda uya quradi. Baqiroq Oqqushlar gavdasining uzunligi 160 sm gacha, vazni 12 kg gacha. Atlantika okeanidan Tinch okeangacha bo'lgan hududlarda tarqalgan. Kichik Oqqushlar gavdasining uzunligi 120 sm gacha, vazni 7 kg gacha; asosan, tundrada yashaydi; chuchuk suvli ko'l, ba'zan dengiz qirg'oklaridagi qamishzorlarga uya quradi. Kichik Oqqushlarning urg'ochisi 5-12 ta tuxum qo'yib, 35-40 kun bosadi. Oqqushlar juda yaxshi suzadi va uchadi; o'simliklar, mayda suv jonivorlari bilan oziqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar : Cygnus, "Koskoroba oqqushi" (Coscoroba coscoroba), Qora oqqush (Cygnus atratus), Trumpeter oqqushi (Cygnus buccinator), Kichik oqqush (Cygnus columbianus), Noyob oqqush turlari, Kam uchraydigan oqqushlar,



Oqqushlarning biologik xususiyatlari, Oqqushlarning migratsiyasi, Ekotizim va oqqushlar, Bug‘doyrang oqqush (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) .

Introduction: General information about swans. Swans (genus *Cygnus*) are large waterfowl of the duck family, known for their long necks and graceful appearance. They live mainly in lakes, rivers, and marshes in the Northern Hemisphere. They are very loyal birds, choosing a mate for life. They are considered very beautiful and graceful swimmers. Some swans migrate long distances, especially in the winter.

Main part: Swan lifestyle and habitat Water bodies – Live in lakes, rivers, swamps and along the seashore. There are migratory and permanent species - Some swans fly to warmer regions in the winter. Live in pairs - Swans are monogamous and are known for staying in one pair for the rest of their lives. Feed on plants - Eat algae, roots, seeds and sometimes small aquatic insects. Feed by diving headfirst into the water - They can also get food from deep places due to their long neck. Mating in spring - The female swan lays 4-7 eggs in her nest. Incubation period 30-40 days - The chicks that hatch from the eggs are initially covered with gray feathers. The parents take care of the chicks - The chicks stay with their parents for several months. Types:

1. The white swan (*Cygnus olor*) - The most famous species, widespread in Europe and Asia.
2. The northern swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) - Found in Iceland, Scandinavia and Russia.
3. The trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) - Lives in North America and is the largest swan.
4. The black swan (*Cygnus atratus*) - Found mainly in Australia and is distinguished by its dark black plumage.

Swans (*Cygnus*) are very elegant and beautiful birds, and there are several unique species in the world. Below are some of the most unique and notable swan species:

1. The brown-necked swan (*Cygnus melancoryphus*) lives in South America. Its body is white, but its neck and head are dark brown or black. There is a red crest on its beak.
2. Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*) Found mainly in Australia. The body is completely black, except for the white underside of the wings. Unlike most swans, it tends to live alone for long periods.
3. Mute swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) Distributed in North America and northern Eurasia. It is much smaller than ordinary swans. It has a yellow mark at the base of its beak.
4. Trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) The largest swan in North America Its beak is completely black and long. It is named so because of its trumpet-like sound.
5. Mute swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) lives in Eurasia and North America. The upper part of its beak is yellow and the lower part is black. It is famous for its long migration routes. These swans are considered one of the most unique and attractive birds in nature.



Mute Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*)

Classification:

Scientific name: *Cygnus cygnus*

Family: Anatidae

Type: Swan

Appearance:

It has completely white feathers. Its beak is yellow and black (the yellow part is at the base, and the black tip is at the tip of the beak). It is tall, with a wingspan of up to 2.5 meters. It makes very loud and strong "trumpet"-like sounds when singing - in this respect it resembles the Trumpeter Swan. It is mainly found in the northern part of the Eurasian continent (Russia, Scandinavia, Iceland). In winter, they fly to Southern Europe, Central Asia or even Japan. Sometimes they are also found in Uzbekistan during migration. It is a migratory bird, heading south when the cold weather sets in. It lives in pairs or small groups.

They are loyal and devoted mates - they mate for life.

They feed mainly on aquatic plants, roots, small fish and aquatic invertebrates. They use their long neck to pull up submerged plants.

Importance of swans

1. Ecological importance

Ecosystem balance: Swans live in water bodies and feed on plants and small animals. They are an important link in the food chain.

Biological indicator: Their number or health provides information about the state of the environment. For example, pollution, climate change or problems in the natural environment can be detected through swans.

2. Cultural and aesthetic importance

Symbol: In many cultures, the swan is a symbol of beauty, purity, loyalty and love.

In literature and art: Often found in poetry, fairy tales, music and sculpture (for example, swans in the fairy tale "Swan Song" or "Cinderella").

Folklore and mythology: Depicted as a divine or magical creature in Scandinavian, Indian, Greek cultures.

3. Economic and touristic importance

Ecotourism: Swans attract tourists. Many birdwatchers travel along special routes specifically to see swans.

Local income: Parks, sanctuaries and nature reserves create jobs for local people.

4. Scientific importance

Swans are the subject of much research on migration, navigation, climate change, and genetic diversity. How they navigate long distances with such precision has been a constant subject of interest to biologists.

Conclusion: The most unique swans in the world are among the most beautiful and unique wonders of nature. Each of them is distinguished by its habitat, appearance and behavior. Since some species are becoming rare, it is important to preserve and protect them. Swans are not only an important part of the natural ecosystem, but also a source of inspiration for people.



The most unique species of swans in the world - the Mute Swan, the Black-billed Swan, the Northern Swan, the Tundra Swan and the Australian Black Swan - have their own unique appearance, habitat and lifestyle. Some of them are under threat of extinction and require special attention and protection from humanity. Preserving these unique beauties of nature means maintaining ecological balance and leaving a valuable legacy for future generations. Rare swans are elegant and unusual representatives of nature, each of which plays an important role in the ecosystem. Their declining numbers are a clear sign of environmental problems. Protecting these birds is not only the responsibility of ornithologists, but of everyone. Swans are a symbol of beauty and purity, and preserving them is an expression of our respect for nature.

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