



PENGUINS AND THEIR LIFESTYLE

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Annotation: The order Sphenisciformes (penguins) consists of aquatic, flightless birds that are excellent swimmers and divers. They are primarily found in the Southern Hemisphere, especially along the coasts of Antarctica, South America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Penguins typically live in colonies. On land, due to the unique structure of their body and limbs, they may appear somewhat awkward. Their bodies are relatively streamlined, slightly compressed laterally, and covered in feathers. Penguins have strong and very sharp beaks.

Key words: Sphenisciformes, 16 species, emperor penguin, incubation, 1.5-3 kg, monogamous, spectacled penguin, feather shaft, non-pneumatic, Adélie penguin, chick, fish, crustaceans, mollusks, golden-crested penguin, 110-120 cm.

PINGVINLAR VA ULARNING HAYOT TARZI

Annotatsiya: Pingvinlar turkumi (Sphenisciformes) - suvda yashovchi, ucha olmaydigan, lekin ajoyib suzuvchi va sho'ng'uvchi qushlar turkumi. Ular asosan Janubiy Yarimsharda, ayniqsa Antarktida, Janubiy Amerika, Afrika, Avstraliya va Yangi Zelandiya qirg'oqlarida uchraydi. Pingvinlar odatda koloniyalar holida yashaydi. Barcha pingvinlar juda yaxshi suzishadi va sho'ng'iy olishadi, lekin ular umuman ucha olmaydi. Quruqlikda, qush tana va oyoq -qo'llarining tuzilishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tufayli ancha noqulay ko'rinadi. Pingvin tanasi ancha to'lqinli, yon tomondan biroz siqilgan va tuklar bilan qoplangan. Pingvinning tumshug'i kuchli va juda o'tkir.

Kalit so'zlar: pingvinsimonlar, 16 ta turi, imperator pingvini, inkubatsiya, 1,5-3kg, monogam, ko'zoynakli pingvin, pat o'zagi, nopnevmatik, adeli pingvini, jo'ja, baliqlar, qisqichbaqasimonlar, molluskalar, oltinrang patli pingvin, 110-120sm.



Introduction: The large order Penguins includes 1 order Sphenisciformes, 1 family Spheniscidae, and 16 species. Penguins are flightless birds that can swim and dive well. Their front legs are modified into paddles. There is no air in their bones. Their feathers are unique, they do not have apteria, and the feathers cover their entire body densely and evenly. The feather core is wide, and the wings are short. The short hind legs of penguins act as rudders when swimming, and there is a web between the three forward-facing toes. On land, they walk upright, holding their bodies upright.

Main part: The wing bones are flattened, and their joints are less mobile. The shoulder girdle is strong, and on the front surface of the sternum there is a well-developed sternum. Because the front legs are moved by the pectoral muscles attached to the sternum. The pectoral muscles make up 1/4 of the body mass. The short and serbar tsevk consists of three heel bones divided by holes.

It differs from other birds in its non-pneumatic heavy bones filled with fatty marrow and its unique feathers. Its feathers consist of patches of serbar, flat feather bodies. During the molting period, old feathers do not fall out on their own, but are replaced by fully grown new feathers.

It molts once a year, mainly on land, the molting period passes very quickly (2-3 weeks). At this time, penguins do not feed. Penguins live mainly on the coast of Antarctica, in the polar region of the Southern Hemisphere. In the north, they reach the southern coasts of Australia, Africa and South America. The main representatives include the emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), king penguin (*A. patagonicus*), Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*), golden-feathered penguin (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*), etc. The spectacled penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) lives on the coast of Africa.

In Antarctica, the king penguin is found. Its height reaches 91-96 cm. These birds spend most of their lives in the water, freely swimming with the help of webbed feet and diving. Sometimes, in times of fear, they slide on their belly, pushing off with their legs and paddle-like wings. They also walk on ice and rocks, using not only their legs, but also their wings and beak. Some species have a skin fold between their two legs, where they carry their eggs. In some species, the skin fold is on their abdomen.

Penguins lay 1-2, sometimes 3 eggs. The chicks hatch covered in brown feathers. The chicks have open eyes, but their beak is weak and they remain in the nest for a long time. Penguins feed only in water. They feed on fish, crustaceans, and some mollusks.



Conclusion. Penguins nest in colonies. There are thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands of penguins in a colony. They lay 1-2 eggs in their nests, and they lay their eggs in burrows, under rocks, in crevices in rocks, or in open areas. The king penguin builds its nest on ice. Both the male and female participate in the incubation of eggs, sometimes the male lays the eggs himself. When the male lays the eggs, the female swims out to sea for 1-3 weeks and returns to feed and exchange them with the male, that is, the female lays the eggs, and the male swims back to sea after feeding. Penguins are monogamous, and their pairs remain for several years or until the end of their lives. They feed their chicks for 3-6 months. The emperor penguin is 110-120 cm tall and weighs up to 45 kg. The incubation period is 2 months. The king penguin is 91-96 cm tall, the golden-crested penguin is 65-75 cm long. The penguin subspecies weighs 1.5-3 kg. Adelie penguins are very common. They are found from the coast of Antarctica to the South of Scotland, the South Orkney Islands and the South Sandwich Islands, and lay 2 eggs. The incubation period is more than a month. The emperor penguin differs from other penguins in that it lays eggs in winter. They do not build nests. Penguins are of no industrial importance.

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