

BULLFIGHTING OF THE GOLSHTIN BREED WITH A COMBICORM (GRANULE) PRODUCT RICH IN NUTRITIOUS SUBSTANCES

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Annotation

All cereals used in the feeding of agricultural animals belong to the group of powerful feeds. These nutrients are characterized by the fact that they are mildly digested, while maintaining a large amount of nutritious substances than other types of nutrients. Thanks to cereals, animal rations are equated with energy, protein, certain minerals and other indicators. Omixta-feed is an equally crushed compound feed of various feed Media, compiled on the basis of scientifically based recipes for the organization of full-value feeding.

Keywords: Omuxta, recipe, food, kombikorm, growth, protein, fat, food unit, value, norm, kunjara.

In the market economy, a lot of work is being done on the scale of our Republic to meet the demand for livestock products and to implement reforms in the field of livestock. Breeding farms, farms, subsidiary farms of enterprises engaged in livestock are being established.

In countries of the world, including Vietnam, India, Spain, Canada, China. In the production of high-performance feed for livestock using the most advanced technologies of the states of Norway, USA, Chile, Israel, it is important practical to produce feed rich in deep physicochemical changes and fat components in the protein-carbohydrate complex by dry and wet pressing in the development of high-quality feed for livestock.

Professor P.N.Kuleshov (1949) notes that the quantity and quality of feed that is given to Animals of a certain type is also important in order to give rise to them. Rapid growth and the development of the fat-accumulating property of meatbop gives rise to the animal. To grow cheap beef, calves need to be fed in an intensive way for the first 6-8 months of their life. Even now, the role of feeding in the improvement of breeds of agricultural animals of different species, their creation of new systems and types, productive herds, the effectiveness of crossbreeding on the surface, scientific production conducted in different ecological regions has been determined by research.

U.N.According to the opinion of Nosirov and others (1989), taking into account certain conditions of farms, the organization of raising calves in conditions of full-value feeding is an important factor in the production of animals with a planned living weight, meat and dairy productivity.

All cereals used in the feeding of agricultural animals belong to the group of powerful feeds. These nutrients are characterized by the fact that they are mildly digested, while maintaining a large amount of nutritious substances than other types of nutrients. Thanks to cereals, animal rations are equated with

energy, protein, certain minerals and other indicators. Omixta-feed is an equally crushed compound feed of various feed Media, compiled on the basis of scientifically based recipes for the organization of full-value feeding. The economically theoretical basis for the construction of full-value omixta baits is that when preparing a mixture from different feeds, a complementary feature appears in the various nutritious elements in them.

Taking into account these, in our institute, within the framework of the project, the supply of raw materials for the combicorm (granule) product developed from local raw materials is sufficient and is produced in order to meet the needs of the population, bringing effective profitability for this enterprise and is delivered to farms. Using a variety of recipes from corn, wheat, alfalfa, oil crops, yantok, bur, salt, amaranth, wheat sawdust for the purpose of providing affordable and high - quality kombicorm (granule) for livestock, the content of protein - 14 - 20%, high digestibility (about 90%), exchange energy - 290-310 kcal per 100 g is distinguished from other feeders.

In the conditions of the farm "Toshpolatov Bahadir Johraniyozovich", which specializes in cattle breeding in the Sherabad District of surkhandarya region, when feeding Bulls of the golshtin breed with the product of kombicorm (granula), the following results were noted. 2 groups of 15 heads each, 6 - month Bulls were selected. It should be noted that one of the most important substances involved in the formation of new tissues and organs in the growing organism of vultures is protein. In the absence of protein content in the diet, the feed is not fully consumed, as a result of which growth and development slow down. In this case, Living weight increases in protein content, rather than fat decreases. Due to the high content of digestible protein,fat in the composition of the combicorm (granula) product, in the diet of bulls under this care, the combicorm (granula) product is given on the basis of the norm.

**1- table. Feeds spent on Bulls during feeding, kg
(average total to 15 heads)**

Nutrients and their satiety	Food unit	Groups			
		Food quantil	1	Amount of food	II
		kg head 1	Total 15 for the head	kg head 1	Total 15 for the head
Senaj	0,35	2	30	3	45
Makkajahori silo	0,24	3	45	4	60
Sugar beet	0,12	1	15	1.5	22.5
Bede pichani	0,44	2	30	2.5	37.5
Combicorm (granula)	1,0	2.5	37.5		-
Kunjara	1,0	-	-	3.0	45.0

Group 1 Bulls were given a combicorm (granule) product, mainly with feed grown on the farm itself, and their type and quantity were changed by the period of growth. Group 2 Bulls consumed 15.0 kg and 22.5 kg of sugar beets, 30.0 kg and 45.0 kg of senage, 45.0 kg and 60.0 kg of corn silo, alfalfa hay 30.0 kg and 37.5 kg respectively compared to Group 1 Bulls. And in the diet of the 2nd group of bulls, cotton Kunjara was given as a strong omuxta feed, along with raw foods. But from this, where the Daily obesity of Group 1 bulls is much higher than that of Group 2 bulls, and the cost of spent Foods is low, it can be seen that the nutritional satiety of the foods consumed in the diet of Group I Bulls was equal to 63 food units in Group II, compared to that of Group II It should also be noted that 4.68 oz units were spent on the 1st head of Group 1 Bulls in one day, and 6.29 oz units were spent on the 1st head of Group II Bulls in one day.

In the diet of Group 1 bullfighters, the productivity of Group 1 bullfighters was up to 17.5% when fed with a combicorm (granule) product along with a variety of foods, and in the diet of Group 2 bullfighters when fed with cotton sesame. In addition the Daily growth of Group 1 vultures was 1000 gr

while the Daily growth of Group 2 Vultures was 800 gr. But the Bulls in Group 1 were fast-fattening at low food unit expenditure, with much lower tannery of lined foods. It can be seen from this that the production of combicorm (granula), which is being prepared at the production workshop of the project at our institute, has a high satiety content, and its composition is rich in non-lmachinable amino acids, easily fermented carbohydrates, vitamins, macro-and microelements, as well as substances such as estrogen. Group 1 Bulls on the farm” toshpolatov Bahadir Zhuraniyozovich " were distinguished from Group 2 Bulls by rapid obesity, increased meatiness of the chest, waist slices as they became fat, and the weight of the body muscle, bone, fat, wedge, muscle tissue increased more rapidly than the weight of bone tissue. When organizing full-value feeding of animals, we are guided by the amount of energy, carbohydrates and minerals exchanged, as well as the relationship of certain elements to each other in the exchange process, we also paid attention to the degree of their absorption and separation, the features of their accumulation in the body.

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