

Feeding Golshteinized Bullfinches on a Humpback Introduction

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ABSTRACT

In order to satisfy the ever-increasing need of the country's population for livestock products, it is necessary to take additional measures established for the implementation of economic reforms in agriculture, further deepen the reforms in animal husbandry and protect the interests of personal assistants, farmers and farms specializing in animal husbandry, stable development of livestock in them, primarily cattle breeding, which is. In this regard, the resolution of the Republic of March 18, 2019 No. 4243 "on measures to further develop and support the livestock network" approved the program for 2022 y.

In the conditions of the Surkhon Oasis, which is considered a sharply changing region of Uzbekistan, for the first time, the factors affecting the meat productivity of black-ola and golshtinized Bulls of different genotypes and the characteristics of its formation were studied in Special Studies, and their most optimal and effective ways of improving economic useful signs were not fully studied. When organizing full-value feeding of animals, we also paid attention to the amount of energy, carbohydrates and minerals exchanged, as well as the attitude of certain elements to each other in the exchange process, the degree of their absorption and excretion, the characteristics of their accumulation in the body. Our information obtained is A.P.Kalashnikov and others (1986), R.Hamragulov, K.Karibaevs (1999) is distinguished by compliance with the recommended norms. The feed given to bullfinches differs from each other not only in its quantity, but also in the content of satiety, which we can know from the data of Table 1 on the example of bulging bullfinches, divided into 3 groups Table 1

The composition of the bull's ration in the bulging groups (in percentage terms of feed saturation)

Feeds	Group		
	I	II	III
Fat milk	2,7	2,7	2,7
Blue alfalfa	19,9	19,7	19,9
Blue corn	4,3	4,3	4,4
Senaj	8,3	8,8	9,5
Corn silage	5,3	5,3	5,2
Khashaki beet	1,6	1,5	1,5
Alfalfa	13,7	13,6	13,4
Natural grass hay	4,4	4,3	4,2
Cotton shelukha	12,1	12,3	12,1
Amoxta feed	27,7	27,5	27,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

While the consumption rate of nutrients such as fatty milk poppy beets, alfalfa hay, omukhta feed was almost the same in all groups, an intergroup difference was observed in feeds such as blue alfalfa, blue corn, senage, cotton shelukha. In general, the consumption rate of feed included in the ration during bulging was 84-100%. 2.7; 2.7; 2.6 percent dairy products 43.4; 42.3; 43.1 percent blue and succulent feed 30.2; 30.1; 29.8 percent coarse feed and 27.7; 27.5; 27.2 percent concentrate feed, respectively, in all groups. It can be seen that the main part of the ration was made up of blue and succulent feeds, since it is precisely this type of feed that is rich in substances such as carotene, irreplaceable amino acids, easily fermentable carbohydrates, vitamins, macro-and microelements, as well as estrogen. The role of concentrate nutrients in the delivery of quality beef from them is great, feeding the cattle fed for meat on the basis of the norm. That is why we have also normalized the amount of this type of feed to ration, taking into account the period of animal growth. Suppose that in terms of satiety, the total amount of feed consumed was around 18.0-19.0 percent in the initial period of growth, that is, from birth to 6 months of age, while this figure reached 36-37% at the end of the experiment, that is, doubled during the final cuttings. In general, no significant intergroup difference was observed in the composition of the ration of bullfinches, which indicates that the conditions of their feeding are organized in the same way. Thus, bullfinches, in their groups, consumed feeds with a significantly higher satiety value during the experiment compared to their equines in groups of the pure black-ola breed. This is an important factor in ensuring their high productivity by growing rapidly.

Growth and development indicators of bulging bullfinches

Weight growth. One of the factors that are directly related to the meat productivity of bullfinches and have a positive effect on its salinity and quality is their live weight.

This indicator is manifested as a result of the complex action of phenotypic factors of the hereditary basis-the genotype and the external environment in which animals live, transferred from their parents through the sex cell. In other words, the growth and development of the animal, starting from the moment the zygote is formed, is influenced by hereditary factors as well as the external environment throughout the life of its organism.

Only if a favorable phenotypic environment is created for the organism, which has a certain hereditary basis, does it fully bring its genetic capacity in terms of productivity to the surface. That is why feeding the experimental animals from an early age in an intensive way with abundant nutritious feeds had a positive effect on the quality of growth of their living weight (2.-table).

Growth rate of live weight of bulls, kg ($X \pm S_x$)

Age, on the account of months	n	Group		
		I	II	III
At birth	15	30,0±0,3	32,5±0,5	32,9±0,4
3	12	73,5±1,9	78,5±2,4	80,0±2,9
6	9	120,0±2,1	128,6±1,6	136,5±4,0
9	9	168,5±2,8	182,0±1,8	188,1±2,9
12	9	237,7±4,8	257,9±3,1	265,2±3,1
15	9	310,3±3,4	338,5±3,0	349,2±4,1
18	6	390,7±3,7	427,5±2,4	440,2±2,8
21	3	468,3±4,8	510,1±5,4	528,4±3,8

Analysis of the table data shows that in terms of living weight at birth, the black-ola calves of the Pure Breed were 2.3 kg ($R < 0.05$) or 7.7 percent and 2.9 kg ($r < 0.05$) or 9.7 percent lagging behind calves of their peers II and III groups. This condition has also been preserved during the later growth periods of bullfinches, and crossbreed bullfinches have grown somewhat more intensively than Equus of pure breed. Suppose that at the end of the period of adding milk to the ration, that is, in calves at 6 months of age, the live weight was 120.0; 128.6; 136.5 kg, respectively. As can be seen, Group III bullfinches reached an advantage of 16.5 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 14.1 percent and 7.9 kg ($r < 0.05$) or 6.1 percent in proportion to calves in groups I and II. In the later period of growth, in other words, the difference in live weight over 6-9 months in favor of crossbreed animals is characterized by 13.5 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 8.0 percent and 19.6 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 10.8 percent, respectively, slightly less than the odingi growth period. This is due to the fact that the period of this growth fell on the autumn and winter, when the level of satiety of the fodder included in the ration was lower, especially with a low content of digestible protein. Growth was high in all groups, regardless of the genhetic origin of one-year-old bullfinches. But even during this period, the golstinated Group II and Group III bullshit reached a high mark of 20.2 ($r < 0.01$) or 8.5 percent and 27.5 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 11.6 percent from Group I, respectively. In general, from these months of experience, growth has accelerated. The intergroup difference was also high in the 15-18 months of growth. In particular, the crossbreed Bulls of Group III, whose blood Share on golsttin was 75%, were 38.9 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 12.5 percent, 10.7 kg ($r < 0.01$) or 3.2 percent superior to their TEGs in groups I and II during these periods.

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