TECHNOLOGY OF FEEDING OF COWS AS A RESULT OF BREEDING

[1]F. SH. Raimova, [2]D.Yu. Jiyanova, [3]R. Norjigitov, [4]J. M. Isayev, [5]M. B. Normuminova
Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine[1,2,3,4,5]

ANNOTATION

This article provides information on the technology of feeding cows obtained by crossbreeding in cattle breeding.

Keywords: crossbreeding, genotype, pedigree, productivity, physiological indicators.

INTRODUCTION

In many specialized scientific and methodological sources related to animal husbandry, feeding and quality of feed, regardless of the type, breed, pedigree, population, sex and age of animals, is an important and key factor in fully realizing its genetic potential for productivity. It is emphasized that

According to these scientific sources, if we consider all the factors that affect the productivity of animals, including cattle (milk, meat, etc.) as 100%, of which 59% are the feed factor, 22% are the organizing factor of breeding and 19 percent are technological factors.

This means that not only the weight of food, but also its quality, that is, the level of nutrition, is one of the urgent tasks of today.

It should be noted that feeding and strengthening the fodder base of livestock is not in demand. Due to the indifference of local leaders and officials, the area under food crops in many farms and districts has decreased by 2-3 times. Moreover, their productivity is much lower than expected.

The adopted state laws and Presidential Resolutions No. 308 and 842 provide for the allocation of at least 0.30-0.45 hectares of irrigated land for food crops, which, unfortunately, is not implemented in practice. In addition, the yield of forage crops averages 49-50 s per feed unit, further complicating the problem. As a result, 16-17 quintals of feed per head of conditional cattle on the farms of the Republic, which means that the milk yield per cow does not exceed 1700-2000 kg.

According to UN Nosirov and others (2011), 1 kg of milk requires 1 feed unit, 110 grams of digestible protein. It is recommended to include 33% of strong nutrients, 55% of succulents and 12% of coarse foods in the diet.

In feeding the experimental cows, we tried to follow the above requirements. Table 1 below provides an example of a winter ration for experimental cows

Table 1
Winter ration of experimental cows (average per head)

Trypes	Ozuqa miqdori, kg	Ozuqa tarkibi								
		Food measurement, kg	Dry matter, kg	Alternating energy, MDj	Digestible protein, g	Klechatka, g	sugar, g	Calcium, g	Phosphorus, g	Carotene, mg
Beda pichani	3	1,29	1,29	9,7	180,0	419,0	180	6,8	2,7	96

Wheat straw	2	0,44	1,90	14,0	18,0	1107	127	11,0	2,7	8
Senage	5	1,95	3,0	2,90	317,5	1050	150	67	8,75	34,0
Corn silage	20	3,8	6,5	58	284	2200	122	30	9	240
Hashaki beets	10	2,3	2,2	25	104	180	900	5	5	50
Omuxta feed	2	1,66	1,75	21,5	230	160	145	10,5	26,0	X
Shrot	1	0,87	0,900	8,9	311	158	173	3,4	10,5	1,0
Salt, g	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Total:	x	12,31	17,54	140,0	14445	5274,0	1797	133,7	64,7	429

From this table it can be concluded that the genetic origin of cows was not taken into account in the ration, the ration was mainly grown on the farm: alfalfa, straw, silage, haylage, hay, beetroot, cottonseed meal, mixed fodder critical

Regardless of the genetic origin of the animals in the experiment, their ration composition and nutrient content were the same, with a total nutrient content of 12.31 feed units for the winter. It contains 1.42 kg of dry matter, 117 g of digestible protein, 11.4 MDJ of metabolic energy, 428.4 g of klechatka, 145.8 g of sugar, 10.86 g of calcium, 5.26 g of phosphorus and 34, Corresponds to 8 g of carotene. The sugar-protein ratio was 1: 0.24. These data show that the ratio of sugar and protein in the diet was slightly below normal. This means that they are given less nutritious foods.

Proper summer feeding is important to increase the productivity and quality of experimental cows, as half or more of the milk yield of dairy cows is produced during this season. Therefore, we took the above into account when feeding the experimental animals during this season (Table 2).

Table 2. Summer ration of experimental animals (average per head)

Types of feed	Types of feed	**Feed composition**							
		Food types, kg	Dried mode, kg	Alternating energy, MDj	Digestible protein, g	Klechatka, g	sugar, g	Calcium, g	Phosphorus, g
Green alfalfa	25	4,5	7,50	62,5	2060	2250	1252	117	37
Green mass of corn	30	5,1	12,3	93,0	810	5280	1800	120	48
Omuxta feed	3	2,40	2,6	31,8	376	234,6	168	15,9	26,1
Cotton sheluxasi	3	0,66	2,4	17,1	27	1135	181	16,0	3,5
Shrot	1	0,87	0,894	8,9	311	156	150	3,4	10,7
Salt, g	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Total:	x	13,53	25,40	213,3	3584	9055,6	3551	272,3	125,3

As can be seen from Table 2, the summer ration also differed significantly from the winter ration in its composition and nutritional value. 1.88 kg of dry matter, 4.62 MDJ of metabolic energy, 152 g of digestible protein, 166.3 g of klechatka, 92.5 g of sugar, 8.65 g of calcium, 2.73 g of phosphorus are added to 1 feed unit of the summer ration. 'ri came. These ratios in the ration were 1.21 kg, or 8.9 per cent feed unit, 7.86 kg, or 44.2 per cent dry matter, 73.3 g MDJ, or 52.3 per cent, respectively, from the winter ration. percent exchangeable energy, 2139.5 g, or 148 percent digestible protein, 3781.6 g, or 71.7 percent klechatka, 175.4 g, or 97.7 percent sugar, 138.6 g, or 103.7 percent calcium , 60.6 g, or 93.7 percent more than phosphorus.

The dry matter of the ration and the klechatka in it are suitable for microbiological processes in the stomachs of experimental cows and ensure good digestion and assimilation of nutrients.

Thus, in the experimental cows' rations, which were structured intermittently, their productivity was taken into account.

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