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## **QUAIL IS LITTLE BUT HUGE PROFIT**

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Uzbekistan is an agriculture-based developing country with approximately 10 million poultry. The majority of these poultry are indigenous chickens and ducks. The productive performance of this chickens is low and losses due to diseases and predators are high. However, exotic pure breeds did not perform satisfactorily in scavenging system because of their higher nutritional demand and lower disease resistance. Therefore, in addition to indigenous poultry, rural and semi-

urban people need such a suitable species of bird which can be reared easily with little investment and provide more economic return within a very short time.

Its immense potentialities as a new dimension in poultry farming have already been recognized in this country. However, till now, the status and the major problems of quail farming in Uzbekistan are not properly explored. Therefore, the study was undertaken to obtain thorough and detailed information on the status, problems, and prospect of Japanese quail farming in selected areas of Uzbekistan.

**Materials and methods.** The study was conducted in 14 districts of Uzbekistan, during the period from July 2018 to June 2019. A quail farmers were interviewed for data collection using a structured questionnaire. Focus group discussions were also carried out with unsuccessful farmers and those want to start quail farming. Workers of quail farms, quail feeds and medicine suppliers, quail eggs and meat sellers were also interviewed regarding the issue.

There are specific aspects of maintaining quail and domesticated. These birds do not like noise. Because they occupy places where the grass is thick and high in freedom. Therefore, it is desirable to cover the nesting cages with noise-resistant cloth on three sides. The baby cage must not be exposed to strong light. In the cage it is necessary to adapt to the dung. They like to get them into it. From time to time, you need to change them to a new one. Large quails are fed 2-3 times a day for a night. It is desirable to have a mixture of cereals (barley, oats, crushed, oatmeal flour) -60%, protein compound (cottage cheese, crushed fish) - 35% and mineral compound (egg pinch). Usually, quails can be feed sunflower and soybeans. But there is no need to give seeds. The first polphones released from the egg go into feeding during the first week, 5 days in the daytime and 5 times in the day. In the summer months, each bird requires an average of 10g of grass per day. The container should always be clean.

Out of 31 farms, 86.5% were operated by male, 67.3% farmers did not receive any training and 92.3% farmers had no earlier experience of quail farming although 58.0% farmers primary occupation was quail farming. Most of the farms (63.4%) were mixed in type having  $\leq 5000$  birds of two or three varieties. About 80.7% farms were operated

separately round the year with no other poultry and 83.0% farmers wanted to expand their farming. The average pullet weight 145.0±0.12, 110.0±0.07, 120.0±0.22, and 128.0±0.17 g; age at the first lay 46.0±0.04, 42.0±0.31, 42.0±0.09, and 45.2±0.05 days; rearing period 15.0±0.01, 12.0±0.14, 15.0±0.32, and 15.2±0.18 months; culling period 15.5±0.14, 13.0±0.06, 15.0±0.03, and 15.4±0.26 months were for layer, parent stock, hatchery, and mixed farms, respectively. Most of the layer farms had an average egg production of ≤5000/day and net profit BDT 0.75/egg. However, an average number of birds,

hatchability and net profit per day-old-chick were ≤5000, 76.8% and BDT 2.75, respectively, in the hatchery. Broiler quails were sold at 30 days with mean weight of 110.8 g and net profit BDT 9.02/bird. The major constraints of quail farming were higher feed price, outbreak of endemic diseases, lack of proper knowledge, farmers training, proper market access, difficulties of parent stock collection, inadequate bio-security practices, and limited access to veterinary care. Thus, a proper training on quail farming, bio-security management, and government subsidy on feeds could make quail farming sustainable in Uzbekistan.

**Nutritional Supplements:** List of nutrition nutrients: Cereals, legumes, cereals and seeds: The legumes contain up to 25% protein, which is rich in carbohydrates and vitamins. It is well crushed before feeding. Pea contains 21.5% protein, rich in amino acids and magnesium. When the pea was fed, the ration enriched with methionine, vitamin B1, B2 and fat. Peas are chopped down. Corn increases the productivity of poultry and accelerates the growth of young wombs, but is not rich in amino acids. The juicy microelement is rich in many types. Carrot juice helps the poultry to grow well, reducing the symptoms of cancers. There is plenty of leaf in the. It is not necessary to crush before giving it and it can be added daily to the ration. When the wheat is crushed, it is sliced, it sticks into the mouth, so it is recommended to give it to the poultry. When the eggs become less egg, rice is used to increase productivity. The shade contains a large amount of protein, reaching 37-45%. It is processed at + 116-120 ° C before shading. The shade of this type of fruit has a positive effect on the growth of the young age. Nutritional ration should not exceed 5%.

- Milk is given in the form of gallstones so as not to put them in the bedrock. Often the poultry ration is added to cauliflower and yogurt. The gray contains about 16% of protein material.

- Rainworms are eaten by appetizers and eat quickly.

- Chicken and quail eggs are well cooked and minced, and the first dates are given to the young dumplings. The bedrock eggs are replaced with the crust.

The herbs include butter, dandelion, spinach, cabbage, carrots and beet leaves. The olives are fed to the quails in newly cut and crushed cuttings. It is useful to grind cabbage in the winter. Garlic may slightly reduce egg yolks, but the beneficial effect will reduce cholesterol content in the blood. It is given in small quantities in the amount not exceeding 3% of the total feed.

Increase the breeding: In tannery, the quails are selected from 3 months to 8 months, and are from 3 months to 6 months old. It is not recommended to pair different breeds and close relatives. In order to obtain incubation eggs by short-time co-pudding, put in the morning for 15-20 minutes every 2-3 days. Japanese nappies can be arranged for up to 20 days by color. If some of the quilts are not available in color, they will not be excluded. It is possible to know the bed of the breed: the pomegranate is surrounded by red, the tail area around the brown is brown.

Growing young berries: Quail chicks come out of the egg, the size of their chicks is larger than the egg size, as they are round and dense in the egg, weighs about 6-8 grams. After that, the chickens are slowly placed on the butter and heated with an electric heater. One of the basic conditions that must be addressed when feeding the body is the room temperature and the temperature inside the box that is available to the quails. In the first 10 days, the box containing the quail-chickens should be temperature + (35-38) C, temperature in the room + (27-28) C. From 10 to 17 days, the temperature is gradually reduced, in boxes or boxes, up to +30 ° C, in the room + 28 ° C. The beds are reduced from 17 up to 25 days in beds up to +25°C, and to +22 ° C in the room.

After 2 months the length of the quails will stop growing. At this time, the pomegranate seeds can reach up to 400 grams. For those who want to get many eggs, it is recommended to feed up to 50 quails per 1

square meter. Bedrock eggs are cold, so it's best to move them to a faster, warmer place.

The demand for proteins in the home-grown bedrock is higher than in normal wild boar. A large amount of food (40%), especially frosts, is available at night, due to the fact that the poultry is slowly digesting the grain, while poultry feeds on the night, poultry keeps to itself.

Chicken feeds are the best nutrients for quails, but it is only necessary to raise the protein content of the germ to 21-23.5%. When feeding the food in humid conditions, quails do not feel thirst for water. One quail per day consumes 22-27 grams of food. To obtain 1 kg of egg mass, feed 5-7 kg of feed. Each year, a head worm is fed about 9 kg of fodder. In the case of prolonged exposure, reduced room temperature, poor nutritional rations and other nutriments, the nutritional consumption may increase.

For quail, drinking water should be continuous. Feeding leads to rapid water contamination of mouth and throat. Therefore, it is recommended to wash the teasers 1-2 times a day.

Embods are made of tunnels and similar materials. Depths are 5-7 cm in height and 15 cm in height. The feeders split the fodder during feeding, so the needles are deeper, the edges are rotated inward and far away from the pyramids. 3 to 2 parts of the ingredients are filled with them. The best nutritional ingredients from 8 to 29 days are feedstuffs such as: chopped maize and wheat, protein, vitamin and mineral supplements.

Quail's "Japanese" fertility is more productive than other breeds, and each shellfish gives an average of 300 eggs a year. Compared to other types of industrial poultry, the nectar is higher than the body weight of the egg.

The average weight of the quail "egg" egg is 9-12 g. Bean eggs are usually dark brown or covered with blue spots. Saving nests in Asian homes is a key to success and success. For people with chicken eggs allergies, quail eggs are not absolutely harmful, but help to cure allergies. It is recommended to use for every healthy person every 3 to 1.5 months every morning and night.

Conclusion. The study concludes that quail and Japanese quail farming has enormous potentiality and could be an alternative to chicken

farming particularly in providing gainful employment, supplementary income and as a valuable source of meat and egg, quail farming should be encouraged and promoted in Uzbekistan. There were many nutrient benefits of quail eggs which most of them as good sources of protein, fat, vitamin E, minerals (nitrogen, iron and zinc) and sex hormone P. Thus, we should educate or transfer knowledge to people for good nutrient benefits of quail eggs as good nutritional foods and may be the alternative resolving problem of people in some or all nutritional nutrients necessary for human health in developing countries and may be a good potential to resolve “World Food Problem”.