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INNOVATIVE WAYS TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTIVITY BY IMPORTED GOLSHTIN COWS

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Annotation. This article provides some data on the nutrition of high-yielding Holstein cows in the dairy sector to increase milk productivity.

Keywords: Farm, seed, feed, industrial waste, holstein, food, barley bran, bar, mill waste, ration.

Dairy cattle breeding is the leading industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan, accounting for almost all of the milk produced and about 70% of beef. In order to further improve the productivity, breeding, fertility and other characteristics of cattle breeds that are planned for fertilization in dairy cattle, it is important to effectively use the genotype of breeds specific to the world gene pool. In order to effectively solve these problems, one of the top priorities today is to increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, fish and other products in the country, the market.

It follows from the above that all the elements of the external environment must be taken into account when deciding on the study of a new climate in a particular climatic-geographical conditions of a particular species. From the point of view of milk productivity, the Holstein breed is considered to be unique in animal husbandry.

Each producer's method of organizing milk production is unique, but there are also a number of views that are the same for everyone, but are based on cow biology. In almost all countries of the world, in all climatic zones, the same breeds of cattle are used in animal husbandry, which specializes in milk production. But when animals are moved from one continent to another, from one country to another, even if the countries are similar in terms of climatic conditions, it takes time and the knowledge and capacity of specialists for the animals to adapt to them.

Providing quality fodder to livestock is a key factor in increasing their productivity. Depending on the type, age and productivity of livestock, the feed should contain a sufficient amount of different substances. The issue of fodder production for livestock is becoming more serious every year. The feed contains useful nutrients to meet

the needs of the animals. The diet of dairy animals consists, for the most part, of the stems, seeds, and roots of various plants. In addition, cows can be fed industrial waste (barley bran, bar, mill waste). This is why in many cases it is necessary to add a small amount of minerals and vitamins to their diet.

In a strong diet, there may be substances that have no value as food. Some compounds have a complex structure that cannot be digested, and other substances can interfere with the digestion process. In addition, some plants may contain toxins that can adversely affect animal health.

The source of carbohydrates in the diet determines the amount and ratio of volatile fatty acids produced in the large intestine.

It should be noted that high-yielding cows consume about eight hours of feed per day, while high-yielding cows drink 70-80 liters or more of water per day. After milking, the need for water in animals increases. Considering that industrial waste (apples, tomatoes) is 73% when canned in a special patch, the moisture content in the drying oven is 73%. , An increase of 5 kg was observed, lactation was given for 305 days. With this we can save silage and increase the amount of milk by 10%. 25-30 kg of straw is added to 1 ton for preservation of this industrial waste. This analysis is presented in Table 1 below.

Composition of cow ration as a percentage of nutrient content

Types of foods	I – Lactation (n=15)	
	Groups	
	Experimental group I	Control group II
alfalfa dry grass	5,6	5,6
Straw	3,7	3,7
cotton seed feed	1,8	1,8
Senage	8,9	8,9
Silage	26,7	26,7
Industrial waste (apples, tomatoes)	6,0	-
sugar beet	10,7	10,7
Cornmeal	25,0	25,0
Soybean meal	1,8	1,8
Sunflower seeds	1,9	1,9
Wheat groats	7,9	7,9
Total	100,0	100,0

Although the division into such groups is somewhat voluntary, strong nutrients are classified primarily based on the amount of certain nutrients they contain. Nutrients are the chemical compounds that animals need to live, grow, produce milk, reproduce, and stay healthy.

Cereal grains (soybeans, corn, sunflower, wheat) are the most “strong” feed for dairy cows and are high in protein.

Crushed and cracked grains of cereals are an excellent source of ready-to-ferment carbohydrates (starch) and increase its energy concentration when added to feed. However, excessive addition of cereal grains reduces the rate of chewing, which is important for the normal functioning of the large abdomen, and leads to a decrease in milk fat. Processing of cereal grains by different industrial methods leads to the emergence of a wide variety of by-products with a wide range of nutritional value. The

diet of high-yielding (milk-producing) cows should be higher than that of low-yielding cows. There is no reason to believe that cows with high milk productivity have low reproductive capacity.

Conclusion. Thus, it is important to know the nutritional composition and proper organization of nutrition, to create a solid food base and to use it efficiently in order to get the desired level of production from agricultural goods, ie to take full advantage of the genetic potential of production. There are several methods of disinfection in animal husbandry. One is costly, the other is labor intensive, the processing technology is time consuming or may not meet environmental requirements, and feeding with industrial waste has clearly increased the productivity of cows.

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КАЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ШЕРСТНОГО ПОКРОВА ОВЕЦ ЧЕРНОЙ ОКРАСКИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕСЧАНОЙ ПУСТЫНИ

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Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты исследования качественных показателей, таких как шелковитость и блеск шерстяного покрова каракульских овец черной окраски, в условиях песчаной пустыни.

Ключевые слова: окраска, шелковитость, шерсть, блеск, селекционные признаки, качественные показатели, массовая селекция.

Актуальность темы. Каракульское овцеводство является одной из основных отраслей животноводства. Большинство пустынных и полупустынных районов страны представляют собой песчаные пустыни, и большинство каракульских овец выращиваются в этих районах. Наиболее актуальными вопросами являются разведение овец, усиление наследственности, усиление проявления важных селекционных признаков и, следовательно, повышение качества каракульского продукта. Даже если качество цветов на коже каракуля хорошее, племенная ценность породы овец и продуктов каракуля значительно снижается, если не высоки или не оптимальны качество и размер шерстного покрова, образующие эти цвета. Поэтому эти селекционные признаки считаются основными показателями и этому надо уделять особое внимание в селекции отбора.

Объект и методы исследования. Исследования проведены на черных каракульских овцах в племенном заводе Джонгельди Бухарской области. Оценка