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FEEDING INDICATORS FOR CATTLE IN THE CONDITIONS OF OUR REPUBLIC

SEYTMUSAEVA ZUHRA ABATBAEVNA
Researcher of the Nukus Branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University

ABSTRACT:

The article presents information needed to organize the proper feeding of dairy cows, to maintain their milk production and processing functions, and good health.

KEYWORDS: productive, breed, genotype, climate, growth, fertility, heredity, productivity.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, cattle breeding is a world leader in the production of livestock products. "In the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, Israel and the European Union, where the field is developed, great attention is paid to improve productivity, fertility of cattle, use of hereditary bulls in artificial insemination, their full feeding, improvement of selection-breeding actions and breeding productive breeds. As a result, the milk productivity of cows in dairy herds is increasing and their adaptation to modern milking equipment is improving".

It is known that animal husbandry is one of the leading sectors of agriculture and plays an important role in providing the population with food. It provides an increase in the number of livestock, an increase in their breeding and productivity qualities, as well as an increase in production from year to year.

In the conditions of the republic the following types of feeding are used for cattle: hay-silage-concentrate, silage-hay, silage-root, silage-haylage, silage-haylage-concentrate, etc. During the summer, the type of feeding is determined mainly by the provision of green grass and mixed fodder. The evaluation of any type of feed takes into account its impact on animal productivity, including product quality, its impact on animal health and its reproductive functions, as well as its economic efficiency. Normative rations for nutrition are developed by scientific institutions. In economic conditions, experts can make adjustments according to local conditions.

Nutritional norm is the daily requirement of an animal for its nutrients, taking into account its type, age, weight, productivity and physiological condition. Ration is a daily expression of the type of nutrition.

Feeding norms and rations for dairy cows. In the mammary glands, milk is formed from the elements in the nutrients. The mammary glands work rapidly during lactation. Up to 500-600 liters of blood flow from the mammary glands to produce 1 kg of milk. The composition of milk is drastically different from the nutrients in the feed and the composition of the blood.

The organization of targeted feeding of dairy cows should be based on their need for nutrients, biologically active substances necessary for milk production, reproductive functions and maintaining normal health. The need of animals for nutrients varies depending on their level of productivity, physiological condition, age and other factors. This leads to an increase in exchange processes and it is necessary to properly organize the feeding of cattle. Cows consume an average of 2.8-3.2 kg per 100 kg of live weight, while high-yielding ones consume 3.5-3.8 kg of dry matter. The higher the productivity of the cows, the greater

the amount of energy required for each kilogram of dry matter in the ration.

The milk productivity of cows also depends on the fact that they are provided with a fully digestible protein in their diet. When the daily milk yield of cows is 10 kg of milk, 95 g of digestible protein per feed unit, and for 20 kg and more, 20-25% of the protein deficiency in their diet can be covered by the incoming urea concentrate and ammonium salts in mixed feeds.

The main minerals and trace elements in the normalization of nutrients are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, manganese, magnesium, potassium, sulfur and others. The need of cows for these substances and micronutrients depends on their live weight, level of productivity and physiological condition.

Enriching the diet with micronutrients is of great importance. For example, in the absence of manganese the process of calving slows down, they have a miscarriage. Iodine deficiency delays puberty, cobalt deficiency causes infertility and miscarriage in cows, copper deficiency causes gastrointestinal disorders and spinal cord damage, zinc deficiency causes growth retardation, and so on.

Dairy cows are extremely sensitive to carotene and vitamins D and E. Therefore, fortification of rations with vitamins is of great importance in increasing the productivity of cows, receiving milk rich in vitamins and normalizing metabolism. Feeding norms for dairy cows weighing 400-500 kg with different productivity and average fat weight are given in Table 1.

Table 1 Norms for feeding dairy cows

Amount of daily milk, kg	Each cattle requirement in a day						
	Feed unit	Dry matter, kg	Digestible protein, g	Salt, g	Calcium, g	Phosphorus, g	Carotin, mg
Weighing 400 kg							
4	6,0	8,5	620	35	35	25	220
6	7,0	9,6	730	45	45	30	270
8	9,0	11,6	940	50	50	35	320
10	11,0	13,6	1160	60	60	40	370
12	12,0	14,1	1290	70	70	45	420
14	13,5	15,5	1420	75	75	55	470
16	14,5	17,5	1560	85	85	60	520
18	16,0	18,0	1800	90	90	70	570
20	17,5	18,5	1950	100	100	75	620
22	18,0	18,8	2000	110	110	80	670
24	18,8	19,0	2160	115	115	85	720
26	20,0	20,0	2220	125	125	95	770

Feed rations for cows are based on the criteria given in Table 1. Ration is a set of different types of fodder intended for livestock, each of which clearly indicates the amount, nutritional value, macro and micro elements, vitamins.

High productivity of cows can be achieved as a result of the use of different feeding rations. Every farm must have a feed balance and monthly feed plans. Based on them, daily, monthly and seasonal rations for animals are formed.

CONCLUSION:

Development of cattle breeding in the republic in the system of personal assistants, farmers and farms, strengthening the breeding base, organization and improvement of breeding groups, herds and farms at the expense of improving breeds are urgent. Selection and breeding measures, such as the import of breeding breeds, increasing the potential of genetic productivity by adapting them to the external environment, improving existing breeds and herds, provide the set goals.

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