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APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY BASED ON THE RATION OF LOW-SPECIFIC TYPE FEED IN THE FEEDING OF LIVESTOCK

B.X.Jumadullaev
Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Livestock and Poultry Research Institute
N.A.Gulmatova
laboratory assistant. Livestock and Poultry Research Institute
A.A.Mirzaraximov
"Shalola-Abduqaxor Chorvador" head of a private enterprise

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Abstract:
Application of technologies based on the feeding of farm animals with low-concentration feed.

Keywords: Feed Ration, Protein, Carbohydrate, Vitamin, Hormone, Biotechnology, Infertility, Sexual Predisposition, Servic-Period.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC. When feeding livestock and establishing nutritional standards, more than 30 indications of nutrient and mineral elements are considered. These include the amount of dry matter in the ration, the amount of energy in the ration, protein, digestible protein, fat, sugar, starch, vitamins A (carotene), D, and E, as well as macro- and microelement requirements. It is well known that if livestock are fed according to scientific guidelines, taking into account their physiological state, productivity, living weight, milking period in cows, breed, and other technological indicators, the moles will be healthy, and their fertility indicators and genetic potential will be fully exploited.

When employing low-concentration feed rations to boost cattle nutrition, it's critical to supplement them with proteins, carbs, lipids, vitamins, and minerals that aren't included in the ration's dry ingredients. This includes industrial waste from vegetable raw materials such as bran, bar, molasses, beet pulp, and kitchen garbage, all of which are considered animal feed. According to U.N.Nosirov and others (2011), as long as the dry matter of kitchen waste contains up to 87 percent protein, the saturation of 5-6 kg of kitchen waste is 1 nutrient unit, and 40-60 g of digestible is equal to the protein.

It is possible to add the leftovers of mushrooms and vegetables to the nutrient mixture as an additional component when filling the place of nutrients absent in the ration; this is an important component.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in improving the nutrition of cattle, the technology of substituting the missing nutritious substances in the feed rations of cattle of low concentration type is developed.

The goal of the research. Development of technology for the use of low concentration type feed rations in improving the feeding of livestock.

The main object of the research. it is considered dairy cows.

Subject of the research. Kitchen and mushroom residues, feed consumption, milk yield and its quality indicators, as well as the characteristics of cows ' porridge is considered.

Place and image of the experiment

The cow farm in the "Shalola Abdukakhor cattle farmer" farm of the Kibray District of Tashkent region is used for research. Cows were divided into three groups, each with ten heads, for the experiment, based on their productivity, age, and symptoms that were comparable. (A.I. Ovsyanikov, 1979 y.)

Illustrations of experiments.

Groups	n	Feeding and caring of cows
The groups of control	10	On the basis of the technology adopted on the farm is preserved and fed.
I- The group of experiments	10	Optimal preservation conditions are created+ by the saturation of the Bard in the feed ration-20%, as well as the concentration of nutrients-20% are replaced by the remains of mushrooms
II- The group of experiments	10	Optimal preservation conditions are created+ on the saturation of nitrogen in the bar in the feed ration -20%, as well as on the saturation of concentrated nutrients -20% are replaced by kitchen residues

Research work is carried out in 3 stages.

From this in 1-th stage. (2021y). Experimental groups were formed from cows on the farm. Cows in the Bunda control group are carried out on the basis of the technology adopted on the farm. Optimal preservation conditions are created for cows in I and II experimental groups. The effect of Bunda preservation conditions on the milk yield and its quality of cows in the experiment, as well as the effect on the salinity characteristics are studied.

The chemical composition and nutritional value of the nutrients used in the diet have been determined and effective norms of adding mushroom and culinary residues when using low-concentration feed rations have been determined.

When we studied the nutritional value of the feed ration of cows in the experiment for the autumn months, the same things became known, according to the nutritional value 18,90-19,02 kg.in terms of the amount of energy exchanged, it accounted for 266,9 mDj of the I experimental group, and 254,8 mDj of the II experimental group. So this indicator is more than in the control group I-in the experimental group-36,7 mDj, and in the II-in the experimental group-24,60 mDj.

The amount of dry matter was also higher in the I-experimental group than in the control group-3,20 kg.

II-those in the experimental group-up to 0,30 kg less.

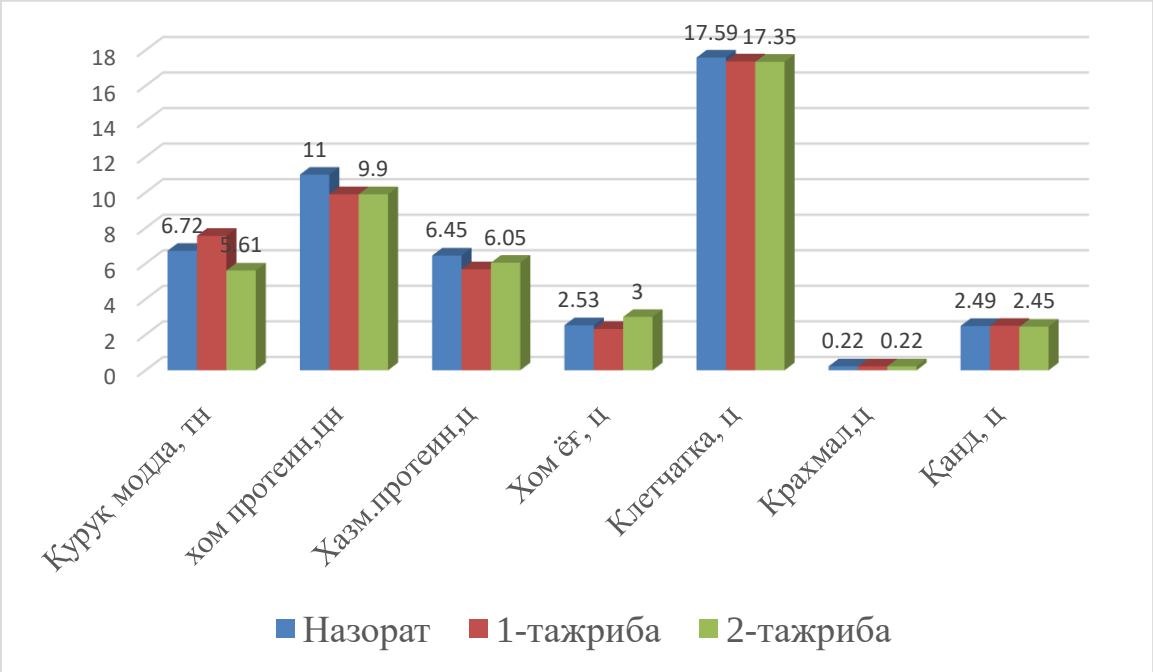
In terms of digestible protein, it was also found that it contained in the I-experiment group-331gr, and in the II-experiment group-175 gr.

There was not much difference in ration content by groups of starch, sugar, kaltsium, phosphorus, etc. The amount of copper and cobalt in microelements was found to be 94,40 mg of copper in the I-experimental group compared to those in the control group, and cobalt-2,95 mg.

The amount of nutrients spent on each head of cows during the experiment and their saturation were determined by the nutrient unit, and the amount of nutrients spent on the groups were analyzed during the period of experimentation in cows, when assessing the effectiveness of the use of cows, the characteristics of their covering of nitrogen with milk were important, the amount of nutrients spent on each head of cows during the experiment and their saturation were determined by the nutrient unit, and the amount of nutrients spent on the groups were analyzed. As a result, it was discovered that while there was no significant variation in the unit of nutrients consumed by the groups in terms of feed consumption, there were differences in the consumption of nutrients contained in the expended nutrients.

1-diagram

Consumption of various nutrients in control and experimental groups rations



The I-experiment group consumed 834,8 kg more dry matter than the control group, and spent 9944,8 MDJ more in terms of exchange energy than the same group of smokes.

Some mineral substances were also spent more on moles of this group, such as kaltsiy-3634,6 gram, potassium-13148 gram, magnesium-372 gram, sulfur-1066,1 gram, and copper was known to be spent a lot -25000 mg from microelements. To clarify, it was discovered that when we measured the amount of certain substances in nitrogen, we got to the conclusion that a big amount of copper in the remains of mushrooms added to the ration indicates storage.

1-picrure. Feeding cow progress in the experiment

Cows' milk yield and milk quality indicators.

During the trial period, control milking was done once a month to detect the change in cow milk yield. Portable dairy equipment meant for small farms was employed in this. When milking three times a day, the amount of milk collected from each head cow was measured with a specific milk meter, and the amount of milk obtained from one head cow throughout the course of the day was calculated. Table 1 below shows the results.

1- Table
Dairy yield of cows in the experiment by groups, by months.

№	Months	The group of experiment		I-The group of the experiment		II- The group of the experiment	
		During a month, kg	During a month, kg	During a month, kg	During a month, kg	During a month, kg	During a month, kg
1.	February	13,91	389,48	14,22	398,16	14,32	400,95
2.	March	14,25	441,75	14,67	454,77	14,65	454,15
3.	April	14,44	433,20	15,14	454,20	15,15	454,50
4.	May	14,92	462,52	15,87	491,97	15,84	491,04
5.	June	15,76	472,80	16,75	502,50	16,95	508,50
6.	July	16,24	503,44	17,65	547,15	17,47	541,57
7.	August	16,92	524,52	18,41	570,71	18,46	572,26
8.	September	17,36	520,80	19,24	577,20	19,01	570,30
9.	October	17,19	532,89	18,87	584,97	18,55	575,05
10.	November	16,73	501,90	18,69	560,70	18,37	551,10
Total number of during the period of analysis		15,78	4783,30	16,97	5142,33	16,89	5119,43
Difference (Kg)		-	-	-	359,03	-	336,13
Difference (%)		-	-	-	107,50	-	107,02

From Table 1 Above, It turned out that the milk yield of cows in the control group during the experimental period averaged a total of 4783,30 kg from one head.dan was milking milk. Of the cows in the I experimental group, on average, 5142,33 kg of each cow.it was found out that milk was obtained from 359,03 kg of milk, that is, 7,50% more than those of the control group. In the II-experiment group, 5119,43 kg of milk was obtained, and in comparison with the control group, more than 336,13 kg of milk was obtained, which means that 7,02% of milk was obtained.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of our research, it was discovered that when milk cows were replaced by mushroom and culinary residues in the feed ration for 20% of the nutrient content of the bar and 20% of the nutrient content of the concentrate, good results were obtained in terms of cow productivity and quality indicators. Furthermore, the fertility indicators of cows in the experimental groups improve, and the cows settle in, are assigned, and positive results are obtained.

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