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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF COWS MILKING IN INCREASING DAIRY PRODUCTIVITY

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Abstract:

Proper organization of milking of cows in the first period of lactation allows to increase the economically useful features of cows. This article provides data on the main indicators of milk productivity, the consumption of feed for milk production and the economic efficiency of production when using advance feeding to improve the usefulness of diets, the use of udder massage in compliance with sanitary and hygienic measures when keeping and caring for cows.

Keywords: cow, diet, lactation, energy feed unit, economic efficiency.

INTRODUCTION. Today, one of the most important tasks is the provision of food security for the population worldwide, the elimination of famine and the rational and efficient use of Natural Resources. The role of livestock industries, including dairy cattle breeding, is great in meeting the demand for agricultural products for the population. Therefore, in order to create a ground for the development of livestock, including dairy cattle breeding, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 22, 2017" on measures to implement a project for the development of a value–added chain in the dairy sector in Uzbekistan with the participation of the International Fund for agricultural development "PP-2795, March 18, 2019"on measures, PP-5017 and other decisions of March 3, 2021 "on additional measures to further support of livestock sectors by the state" are being adopted.

It should be noted that in dairy cattle breeding, one of the most important tasks of the herd in increasing milk productivity, feeding, keeping and keeping cows is to provide them with scientifically based diets based on biological patterns of metabolism occurring in the body, taking into account their physiological state, maintaining their health, increasing productivity and improving product quality, while preserving reproductive properties.

RESEARCH RELEVANCE. As a result of a large-scale scientific research in the field of animal husbandry, scientists believe that the milk productivity of cows is influenced by 50-55% feeding, 20-25% storage and preservation, 20-25% hereditary factors. [2,6]. It is worth noting that the effective use of all factors for the full realization of the genetic capabilities of farm animals provides an opportunity not only to increase their productivity, but also to keep them healthy, to replenish the herd by performing a timely reproductive feature and increase the period of their use in the farm.

In particular, dairy cattle breeding makes it possible to increase their farm-useful properties as a result of the organization of proper feeding of cows in the first 2 months of lactation. Feeding cows, this is a zootechnical event, which includes massage of the udder in compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules in feeding, storage and care at the expense of an advance in the organization of full-value feeding, etc [6].

RESEARCH MATERIALS. Production experiments were carried out on the Farm "Pure Milky", owned by the Jamboy district, Samarkand region. For the experiment, cows of the Golshtin breed of the second lactation were selected, the average live weight of cows selected according to the method of analog groups was 550-600 kg, and the amount of milk milked in the past lactation was on average 6000-6500 kg. Cows were divided into 10 heads, I-Group – control group and II-experimental groups.

Control and experimental groups were fed on the same type of feed and zoogigienic conditions. Feeding norms and rations for cows A.P. It was determined based on the data of Kalashnikov (2003), in which the feeding of cows in the dairy period was carried out from 10-15 days after giving birth to their diet. In relation to feed standards for feeding at the expense of an advance for the experimental group, 5-8 MDj exchange energy was introduced into rations, mainly

by supplementation at the expense of concentrated feeds. In this case, for 30 days, every 10 days, after the control milk was carried out and the increase in milk indicators stopped, additional feeding was stopped at the expense of the advance, and feeding was continued in this norm.

The use of glue and mammary glands with proper sanitary and hygienic care, techniques, and necessary ingredients U.N.Nosirov's (2001) style was used.

The property of cows to cover feed with milk was studied in the methodology of V. E. Nedezha "features of covering feed with milk". The chemical composition of milk (milk fat and protein) was determined according to Interstate Standard 246-011 using a lactone analyzer 1-4. Numerical data obtained in the experiment of A.P. Was reanalyzed using biometric methods of Plokhinsky (1969).

EXPERIENCE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. As noted above, the physiological basis for the conduct of feeding is that cows, after giving birth, are acarterated by the property of increasing milk yield, depending on changes in feeding and storage conditions. In the first days after childbirth, nutritious substances accumulated in muscles and tissues in the body of cows are spent on milk synthesis, therefore, during this period, it is important to feed at the expense of an advance to cover the costs of energy leaving the body. Table 1 below lists the dairy-period rations for cows under experiment.

1-Table
Feeding rations for cows under experience

Indicators	Control group	Experience Group	
	During lactation	In the first 10 days	Next 20 days and until the end of lactation
Composition of the diet:	6	6	6
Alfalfa	2	2	2
Wheat straw	26	26	26
Corn silage	10	10	10
Khashaki lavda	2	3	3
Sugar beet	4	4	4
Wheat bran	1	1,5	1,5
Mecca porridge	1	1	1,5
In the composition of the diet:	191,0	198,6	203,9
Exchange energy, MDj	19,1	19,8	20,3
Energy feed unit, EOB	19,9	20,4	20,9
Dry matter, kg	1629	1663	1706
Digestive protin, g	4727	4751	4775
Raw kletchatka, g	1149	1249	1250
Sugar, g	157,2	157,6	158,6
Sa, g	78,9	81,5	96,0
R, g	832	833	833

As can be seen from the diets compiled for cows under the experiment, the total saturation of the diet for cows in the control group during lactation was 191.0 MDJ, while in the experimental group this figure was 8.6 MDj for the first ten days and 12.9 MDj for the next 20 days and until the end of lactation. This in turn ensured that the diet was high in nutrients.

It should be noted that it is carried out through a ration analysis to increase the fullness of the rations and control the balance between certain substances, and these data are presented in Table 2 below.

2-Table
Analysis of rations

Indicators	Control group	Experience Group	
	During lactation	In the first 10 days	Next 20 days and until the end of lactation
Ration structure: Coarse feeds Juicy feeds Concentrate feeds	 26,2 43,0 30,7	 25,2 42,0 32,8	 24,6 40,9 34,5
Dry matter per 100 kg of live weight, kg	4,98	5,12	5,22

1 EOB proper digestible protein, g	85	85	87
Raw cuttlefish in dry matter, %	23,7	23,2	22,8
The ratio of sugar to protein	0,71	0,75	0,73
Ca: P ratio	1,72	1,68	1,65

As can be seen from the data of the ration analysis, the saturation of the concentrate nutrients in the diet was 2.1% higher in the experimental group than in the control group for the first 10 days of lactation and 3.8% higher for the next 20 days and until the end of lactation. This in turn was a dry substance corresponding to 100 kg of live weight of cows, 0.14 and 0.24 kg higher, respectively. From this it can be seen that the diet indicates increased satiety and nutritional value. It is worth noting that in order to increase the productivity of cows, dry matter can also be carried out at the expense of reducing the cletchatka, and this indicator is recommended to be around 20-28%, depending on the milk productivity of cows [6]. Even in our example, it can be seen that this quilt was reduced, but at the norm level. Also according to other indicators of ration analysis, it can be noted that they are reflected in non-large differences between control and experimental groups, meeting the requirements of the norm.

In the data of Table 3, the milk productivity of cows under Experience is presented

3-Table
Milk productivity of cows, (n-10), (X±Sx)

Indicators	Control group	Experience Group
Milk yield, kg	5854,0±75,65	6453,0±96,50*
Fat content of milk, %	3,88±0,03	3,81±0,03
Protein index in milk,%	3,54±0,03	3,50±0,03
4% milk quantity	5748,63±63,54	6269,09±75,21*
Milk fat output kg.	227,14±4,25	245,86±3,36**
Milk protein output, kg	207,23±3,85	225,86±5,85**

(*p>0,01; ** p>0,05)

Table 3 data show that during lactation, the productivity of cows in the experimental group was 6453.0 kg, which was 599 kg or 10.2 kg higher than in the control group. In the experimental group, the output of 4% milk, the output of milk fat and milk protein were also higher than the control indicators, that is, 520.46 kg or 9.05%, 18.72 kg or 8.24% and 18.62 kg or 8.99% respectively.

One of the indicators that determine the economic efficiency of milk productivity of cows is the degree of milk compensation of feed, and this indicator is shown in Table 4.

***4*-Table**
Feed compensation of dairy productivity of cows
(on average 1 head count)

Indicators	Control group	Experience Group
EOB, kg spent on every 1 head cow during lactation	5827,94	6214,31
The amount of milk in lactation, kg	5854,00	6453,00
Amount of milk 4%, kg	5748,63	6269,09
EOB spent on milk production in 1 kg of natural fat	1,00	0,96
EOB spent on the production of 1 kg 4% milk	1,01	0,99

According to the analysis of the table data, in the experimental group, an average of 6214.31 EOB was spent per head of cow on account of advance feeding of cows, which means 386.37 more compared to the control group. However, in this group, due to the high milk productivity of cows, 0.96 EOB was spent on milk production at 1 kg of natural fat and 0.99 EOB was spent on milk production at 1 kg of 4%, indicating that the figures were 0.04 and 0.02 less compared to the control group. It should be noted that although the feed spent on the production of 1 kg of milk in the experimental group did not differ much in relation to the control group, the additional costs incurred at the expense of the advance were fully covered by the milk productivity of cows.

The results of the scientific research carried out are of practical importance in assessing economic efficiency through indicators and determining the level of profitability of milk production in the farm. Therefore, Table 5 below shows the economic benchmarks of production.

5-Table
Indicators of economic efficiency of experience
(on account of an average head)

Indicators	Control group	Experience Group
The amount of milk milked in lactation, kg	5854,00	6453,00
Total spent EOB	5827,94	6214,31
The amount of milk in the base fat, kg	6309,31	6901,13
1 kg of the unit of food spent on the production of milk with a base fat content, kg	0,92	0,90
Cost of milk in 1 kg of base fat, sum	3494,83	3369,02
Purchase price of milk with a fat content of 1 kg, sum	4500,00	4500,00
Total costs, mln. sum	22,05	23,25
Income, mln. sum	28,39	31,06
Net profit, mln. sum	6,34	7,81
Rate of return, %	28,76	33,57

When the economic indicators of production were calculated, the results of the experiment showed that the additional costs incurred in the experimental group due to advance feeding were fully compensated by the milk productivity of cows, which was 0.02 less than in the EOB control group spent on the production of milk with a base of 1 kg, the cost of milk with a In the Experimental Group, additional nutrients and cows cost 1.2 million soums more to massage the udder than in the control group, these costs also amounted to more than 2.66 million soums, and on average, 1.46 million soums more net profit was obtained from each cow. As a result, the profitability of milk production was 33.57% in the experimental group, 4.81% more than in the control group.

CONCLUSION. The results of the experiment showed that the organization of udder massage during the period of feeding cows at the expense of advance feeding and compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules is an important process and is physiologically the basis for increasing the productivity of cows. Thus, during the period of feeding cows, after every 10 days of control milk, it is possible to increase the saturation of their diet by 5-8 MDj exchange energy until the increase in milk yield stops, and two times a day, as a result of conducting a udder massage procedure for 10 minutes in combination with the sanitary and hygienic measures of Udder, Milk productivity to be achieved. The advance made it possible to increase the profitability of milk production by 4.81%, due to feeding and the additional costs incurred for sanitation.

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