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FEEDING AND CARING TECHNOLOGY OF EXPERIMENTED CALVES

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Abstract: This article presents information about the feeding of bull-calves of different genotypes obtained as a result of crossbreeding black-and-white and red desert cattle with Holstein breed in the conditions of the farm "Maqsud" in Beruniy district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Keywords: breed, genotype, crossbreed, climate, breedy, purebred, composition, growth, generation.

Introduction

According to the "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", approved by the Decree No. PQ-4947 on February 7, 2017, and the resolution on measures to accelerate the development of the livestock sector in the Republic of Karakalpakstan No. PQ-4512 on November 7, 2019, the main attention was paid to a number of tasks such as modernization and accelerated development of agriculture.

It should be noted that the amount of meat per capita in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is much lower than the level of demand, so it is important to steadily increase the production of beef, which is in the first place in the meat structure. It is known that beef is obtained mainly from dairy cattle breeds and from different genotypes obtained as a result of their crossbreeding. The subject taken in this regard is important, as the species that are planned for the area that is the object of the experiment and the generations derived from their crossbreeding have been selected.

Improving the breed of cattle, i.e. creating high durability, high-yielding, fast-growing breeds of cattle, developing an adequate feed base and the technology of its preparation for all types of cattle. Great attention is paid to the care of bull calves, protection from various livestock disasters, improving the culture of animal husbandry and making animal husbandry one of the most profitable industries.

The aim of the research. To increase the efficiency of beef production in the rapidly changing natural climate and ecological condition of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter.

Materials and methods. The experimental part of the study will be carried out in 2018-2020 at the above-mentioned farm "Maqsud" of Beruniy district, which specializes in cattle breeding. For this purpose, on the basis of similarity, purebred black-and-white bulls were included in group I, (½black-and-white x ½ holstein) in group II, purebred red desert in group III, and (½red-desert x ½ holstein) hybrid bull-calves in group IV, each group with 10 heads. a total of 40 head of bulls were included. This article provides information about feeding rates of bull-calves up to 18 months of age.

The main part: The rapid growth of cattle depends in many ways on both genetic traits and environmental conditions. The most important of these is feeding. Many factors influence on the full realization of the genetic potential of fattening bull calves in terms of meat productivity. The main and most important of these is to feed them at full value. We fed the experimented bulls in a ration composed of local feeds, taking into account all seasons and growth ages. The total amount of nutrients consumed during the experiment and their nutritional value are given in the following Table 1.

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The total feed consumed to the experimented bulls, kg
(1 to 18 months)

Indicators	Groups			
	I	II	III	IV
Milk	353	353	353	353
Green alfalfa	5249	5264	5249	5164
Silage	2426	2432	2426	2426
Hay beet	1125	1134	1125	1125
Wheat straw	562	573	562	463
Alfalfa hay	724	736	724	702
Cotton husk	583	594	577	521
Cotton seed meal	314	316	311	294
Omukhta feed	1519	1524	1516	1490
Nutritional value:				
Feed unit	3749,3	3770,2	3743,1	3646,2
Alternating power, Mdj	38028,0	38277,3	37989,0	36988,0
Dry matter, kg	4869,0	4419,0	4386,6	4229
Digestible protein, kg	582,4	585,7	581,3	566,2
Calcium, kg	43,2	43,2	43,1	41,9
Phosphorus, kg	15,0	15,0	14,8	14,5

The bull calves in the experimented groups were fed on their own farm-grown fodder. For example, their total nutritional value was 3770.2 feed units in group II 18-month-old bull calves, it was more than group I to 20.9 kg ($P < 0.005$) or 0.55%; group IV bull calves consumed 96.9 kg ($P < 0.01$) or 2.65% more feed than purebred group III bull calves.

The exchange capacity of the feed consumed by group II bull calves is as follows: 96 Mdj (0.2%) and 68 Mdj (0.1%), dry matter 33.0 kg (0.6%) and 33.1 kg (0 , 6%), digestible protein 0.4 kg (0.1%) and 6.1 kg (0.8%), calcium 0.1 kg (0.1%) and 0.4 kg (0.7%)), phosphorus 0.1 kg (0.1%) and 0.2 kg (1.1%) was more than bull calves in groups I, III and IV.

Conclusion. Thus, in our study, bull calves in Holstein experimented groups, hybrid offspring obtained from purebred black-and-white and red-desert crossbreeds as a result of crossbreeding with Holstein, consumed more nutrients with high nutritional value during the experiment. This was observed in the absence of unhealthy nutrients in the manger. As a result, they grew faster than their peers in the other group and showed higher meat productivity.

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