
Feeding and Food for Rabbits Correcting the Diet

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Abstract: Getting to know the amount of suitable food for rabbits and feeding norms, rations and types of feeding.

Key words: ration, concentrate, nutrients, meat, bone, vitamins, active substances, premises.

When choosing suitable, nutritious, normal food for rabbits, their biological and physiological conditions, age, gender and other characteristics of rabbits are taken into account. In addition, when the food ration is made, the chemical composition of the fodder, its type, and its nutritional value are determined.

The biological characteristics of rabbits are taken into account, and when making a food ration for them, not only the requirements for nutritious substances, but also the requirements for the content of nutrients and active substances are taken into account. The ration for rabbits is made differently depending on the age and sex. For example: during the feeding of a mother rabbit, the ration is increased twice, or on average three times, at the age of 15 days. When weaning, the ration is increased up to four times.

Young rabbits separated from the mother are given food for 2-3 weeks during the period of stay with the mother rabbit. Basically, three types of food are used to feed the rabbits. These are blue foods, juicy foods and concentrated foods. Concentrated feed can be mainly barley, oat, millet and wheat straw. Succulents are given together with root crops and silage, they or hay. Carrots are the most nutritious and best of all root vegetables.

Rabbits should not be given poisonous, pungent-smelling plants and food. Nevertheless, it is recommended not to use poisonous plants: ituzum, aytaktovan, sarykbosh, sulama grass, sedge, sedge, onion plants, potato and tomato stalks as food. When creating a ration for rabbits, its reputation, that is, the direction in which it is fed is also taken into account. If we buy rabbits that give tweets, their diet is very different from the diet of meat-producing rabbits. Rabbits are given more hay in winter, and more feed in summer. Cereals are recommended to be given in the morning. At night, rabbits are usually given juicy food: vegetables, roots and fruits, thoroughly washed and ground. Because the respiratory tract of rabbits is delicate, they develop discomfort.

We should not forget to give the rabbits a pinch of salt and chalk. The rabbit ration contains 10 grams of corn, 10 grams of wheat, 40 grams of barley, 25 grams of carrots, 15 grams of cabbage, and 50 grams of alfalfa. if there is a lack of food energy, their productivity and obesity level will decrease, and the growth of young rabbits will slow down or stop, and it is also possible for female rabbits to give up their children. Loud noise increases the body temperature, heart rate, and respiration in rabbits. Reduces the activity of the digestive system. It causes sexual reflexes to turn on.

Recommendations for giving water to rabbits:

Rabbits consume 1.5-2 times more water than dry food. This corresponds to 200-350 ml for one rabbit. When giving drinking water to rabbits, adding 2-3 drops of apple cider vinegar to 1 liter of water will increase the fertility. Coccidiosis is prevented if iodine or manganese is added to the water. Rabbits are given warm water on cold winter days. In this case, the water temperature should be 15-18* C. Cold water can cause intestinal paralysis.

By feeding rabbits with nutritious food, it is understood that the food ration fully satisfies the animal's organism, and the food contains various nutritious and biologically active substances in the necessary amount.

Mineral substances are very necessary for the creation of a buffer system, taking an active part in the metabolism of rabbits. Calcium, sodium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sulfur, chlorine, iron, etc. are important for the living activity of rabbits. In addition, various vitamins are useful for the rabbit's body. For example, vitamin A is mainly found in green grasses and hay in the form of carotene or picovitamin A. Due to the lack of carotene in the diet, the growth and development of young rabbits slows down, their productivity increases and resistance to infectious diseases decreases.

The addition of coarse foods rich in fiber to the diet of rabbits can have an inhibitory effect on the digestive processes taking place in the body, which affects the digestion and assimilation of all nutrients in the diet. Nutrient content varies depending on the composition of the ration, that is, it varies depending on the ratio of different nutrients to each other. Even dried peas and other grains) digestibility is several times lower than that of ruminants. Feeding rabbits should also take into account these aspects of rabbit farming. Feeding that ensures the condition is understood. If feeding is organized correctly, the studied The quality indicators of a breed will improve. A decrease in the amount of protein in the ration will cause the animals to lose weight and suffer from various diseases. In the process of digestion, protein components are broken down into amino acids. There are about 30 types of amino acids. Rabbits absorb very well valuable proteins from animal foods such as milk, green grass, hay meal, fish and bone meal. Various foods have different amounts of protein. For example: kunjara and shrots contain up to 30-45% of protein in legumes up to 30%. Most rabbit breeders agree that the amount of concentrated food should not exceed 30-40% of the total amount of food consumed. This indicator may differ in some specific cases. For example, in the period of intensive obesity, the amount of wheat in cereal mixtures increases, because it has high calorie content and helps to gain weight quickly. Wheat bran is also used for fattening. The fats contained in the consumed food are part of the rabbit's body. They are a source of energy and heat for moderate life activity and reproduction, they contain irreplaceable fatty acids. Vegetable oils have a positive effect on the development of the wool coat of rabbits, its shine and elasticity of the fur, hemp sunflower seeds contain up to 40% oil. Carbohydrates in the body of rabbits are found in the blood in the form of grape sugar. Carbohydrates or nitrogen-free extractives are a source of heat energy. Fats can also be formed from carbohydrates in the body. Among them, starch and sugar are of higher importance in feeding rabbits. Usually, starch is found in seeds, tubers and roots.

Complications from vitamin deficiency in the diet. If there are no vitamins in the food ration for rabbits and other animals, avitaminosis and hypovitaminosis diseases appear. , as well as feeding with low-quality food causes the occurrence of these diseases. The diet of lactating rabbits includes cereal food, high-quality blue food, root-fruit food, food mixtures with vitamin V12 (KBM-12) and synthetic p it is appropriate to add reparats. When feeding young rabbits, it is necessary to pay great attention to the following activities:

- 1) give rabbits only high-quality, clean food and water;
- 2) Give food and water, of course, in special clean containers.
- 3) always wash (clean) dishes thoroughly before giving food and water;

- 4) To gradually implement the transition from one type of food to another type of food for five to six days. In this case, it is possible to increase the amount of newly given food and reduce the amount of discontinued food;
- 5) Do not give silage and bran to 2.5-3 month old rabbits. Silage makes the rabbit bloated, and bran increases the risk of coccidiosis. These foods should be removed from the mother rabbit's diet during the second half of lactation. When the rabbits are two months old, they can be given cereal.
- 6) Even after the rabbits are separated from their mother, they should be given the same food as they were with their mother for 2-3 weeks.

From our observations, it became clear that proper feeding has a great impact on the good growth and development of rabbits, increasing resistance to diseases, and it is reflected in achieving good productivity.

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