

## Features of covering the food consumed by experimental animals with a product unit

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, information is provided on the coverage of the food consumed by cows of different breeds in the "Mustafaqul Polvon field" livestock and breeding farm, located in the Bulung'ur district of the Samarkand region, with milk products.*

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### INTRODUCTION

From the first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reforms were carried out in all aspects of the national economy. This process has improved and accelerated over the next 3 years. One of the problems facing the world's population in the 21st century is food security. Stable development of animal husbandry, which is the main and indispensable branch of agriculture, plays an important role in this. Because milk, meat, eggs, honey, fish products and about a hundred types of ready-to-eat products obtained from their processing, which ensure the lifestyle and well-being of the population, as well as wool, leather, feathers and other raw materials materials play an important role in the positive solution of the existing problem [1].

In order to strengthen the breeding base and create highly productive herds in the cattle breeding of our republic, cattle belonging to breeds of different productivity are brought from European countries with developed cattle breeding. Cattle of this breed were brought to Uzbekistan from some European countries in the following years. However, productivity characteristics of breed cattle have not been studied in our conditions in special studies depending on various factors. However, the study of the milk productivity of breed cows depending on various factors is of urgent importance in revealing the productivity characteristics in our conditions. This puts a huge responsibility on all experts and farmers.

Regardless of the type, breed, breed, age, sex of animals, the main factor that affects their productivity is nutrition. According to the results of special studies conducted by many scientists, this factor makes up 59-60 percent of all factors. That is why it is important to feed animals with quality food at the standard level and enable the animals to effectively use their genetic potential in terms of productivity [7].

**The purpose of research.** It is to study the feeding of imported cattle with dairy products in the unique health climate and ecological conditions of Samarkand region.

**Place and method of research.** The researches were carried out during 2020-2022 at the "Mustafaqul Polvan field" livestock and breeding farm in Bulungur district, Samarkand region. For the experiment, cattle of different breeds were divided into the II group: the I group of Black-Ola Holstein breed (n=10) and the II group of Simmental breed cows (n=10) and it was studied whether they cover their consumed food with milk products.

**The obtained results and its analysis.**

Animals compensate for the feed consumed during a certain period with a unit of product. Some animals consume a lot of food and produce less, while some animals consume less food and produce more. It should also be noted that animals belonging to different species eat different foods. Cattle, including cows, are mainly green (alfalfa, corn, cover crops, natural grasses growing on pasture), succulent (various silage, various hay, hay, watermelon, hay beet), rough (alfalfa hay, natural grass hay, all kinds of straw, cotton straw, etc.) and strong (barley, barley groats, wheat, wheat groats, cotton groats, corn groats and special forage) feeds will do. In the spring and summer months of the year, the main part of the food consumed by cows is green fodder, while in the autumn and winter seasons, juicy and rough fodder is the main part. Strong feeds are given throughout the year, taking into account the age and productivity of cows [9]. In our research, we fed cows mainly with feed grown on the farm itself.

When evaluating the effectiveness of using cows in a dairy herd, their indicators of feeding with milk have a special place. We studied the level of milk coverage of feed in the first lactation of cows of different breeds and presented the results in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

**Indicators of feeding cows with milk products**

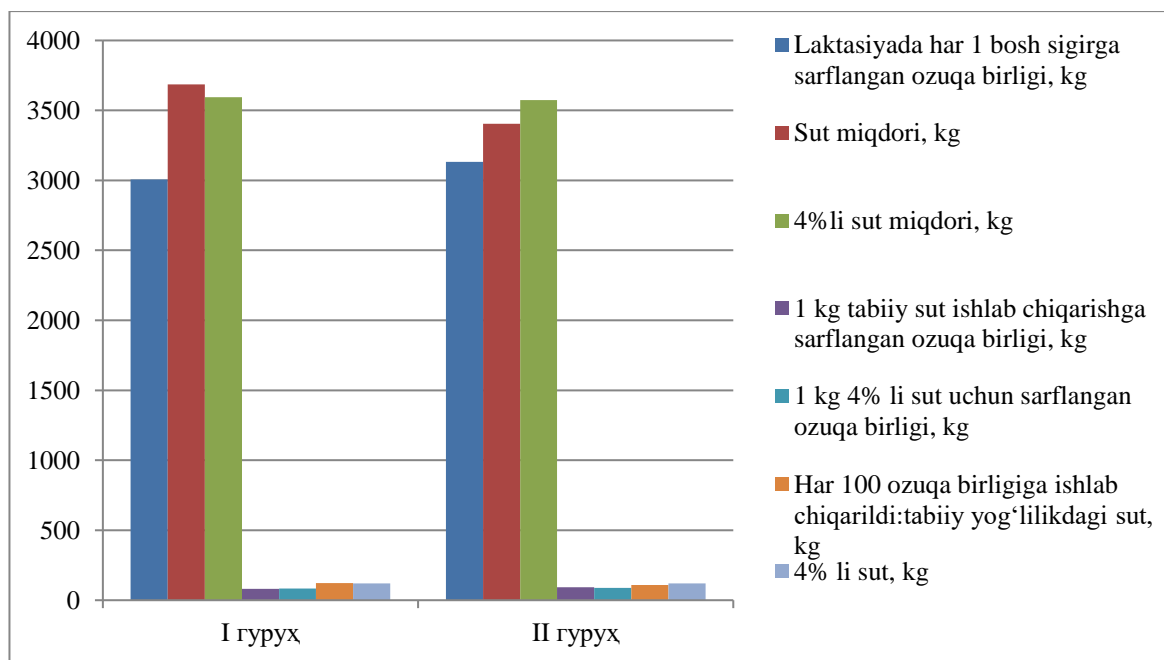
Ko'rsatkichlar	Groups	
	I	II
Feed unit consumed per 1 cow during lactation, kg	3006,26	3132,14
Amount of milk, kg	3685,5	3404,5
Fat in milk, %	3,9	4,20
Amount of 4% milk, kg	3593,3	3574,7
Feed unit used to produce 1 kg of natural milk, kg	0,81	0,92
Feed unit used for 1 kg of 4% milk, kg	0,83	0,87
Produced per 100 feed units: milk with natural fat, kg	122,5	108,6
4% milk, kg	119,5	119,1

The analysis of the data in Table 1 showed that the cows of experimental group I consumed 125.88 kg or 4.0 percent less food than their peers in experimental group II. Also, the amount of milk produced by them is 281.0 kg or 7.6 percent compared to their peers; The amount of 4% milk was 18.6 kg or 0.5% less. The amount of natural fat milk produced per 100 units of feed in the cows of the experimental groups is respectively: 1.22; It was equal to 1.08. The amount of food used for 100 kg of 4% milk is 1,195 for both groups of cows; organized 1,191 food units.

The amount of milk produced per 1 kg of food unit was equal to 92.0 and 81.56 kg in the groups, respectively. The amount of 4% milk produced per 1 kg of food unit was 87.61 and 83.66 kg respectively in the experimental groups.

Holstein cows are characterized by high milk productivity compared to other Simmental cows, and they

cover the consumption of feed with high milk production. In particular, group I cows used 7.5 and 11.3% less feed units for 1 kg of natural fat milk and 2.3 and 5.5% less feed units for 1 kg of 4% milk compared to group II cows. , but produced 13.9 kg (11.3 %) of natural fat milk and 0.4 (0.3 %) of 4% milk per 100 feed units, respectively.



**Figure 1. Indicators of feeding cows with milk products (per head)**

**Conclusion.** Thus, regardless of the breed of the cows in the experimental groups, the ability to cover the feed consumed by them with milk products was at the level of demand. From this, the cows of group I achieved positive indicators compared to their peers.

Despite the fact that dairy cows have a higher level of coverage of feed with milk products than dairy cows, it was found that all groups of cows are effective in dairy herds.

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