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Title: **PECULARITIES OF LIVING WEIGHT COVERING THE FEED OF BULLS
IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP**

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Paper Authors: **R.G.Pardaev**



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PECULARITIES OF LIVING WEIGHT COVERING THE FEED OF BULLS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

R.G.Pardaev

Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine

Abstract: This article provides evidence-based data on the live weight of bulls in the experimental groups at 18 and 21 months of age, as well as the feed unit consumed for 1 kg of additional live weight at these ages.

Keywords: Feed unit, live weight, daily growth, yield, Holstein, black-and-white, bull.

Introduction

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2020 № PR-4576 "On additional measures of state support of the livestock sector" serve to the increase opportunities in the livestock, as such it helps to grow in large numbers and to fill the domestic consumer markets with the livestock products.

The number of cattle in the country as of January 1, 2021 amounted to 13,188.7 thousands heads, an increase over 2020 was 239.0 thousand heads, or 1,8%. In particular, the number of cows increased by 4744.3 thousands heads, an increase of 80.8 thousands heads or 1,7% compared to the corresponding period of 2020. Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Bukhara, The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan and Fergana regions led in the in the number of cattle.

5.9% of the total cattle in the country are bred on farms, 92.8% on farms and personal subsidiary plots of the population and 1.3% on agricultural organizations.

The role of cattle breeding, which is the main branch of the livestock sector, is very important in meeting the needs of the population in food products. For this reason, the topic under study is relevant. In terms of the number of cows, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Tashkent, Surkhandarya, Andijan and Fergana regions are leading, and the total number of cows bred is 14.8; 11.3; 8.6; 8.6; 8.2; 7.7. These regions account for 7.7 percent.

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population in food products. For this reason, the topic under study is relevant.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of the study is a comprehensive scientific and practical substantiation of the production of quality beef in Surkhandarya region, which is a southern region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which differs sharply from other regions with its unique natural climate and ecological conditions.

Research methods

The experimental part of the study will be conducted in 2018-2021 at the livestock-breeding complex "Navruz-Naslchilik" of JSC "Uzbekistan Railways" in Termez district of Surkhandarya region. For the experiment, black-and-white bulls (group I) imported from Belarus, red-and-white bulls (group II) and black-and-white bulls (group III) imported from Germany were selected. The feeding and care conditions of the bulls in the experimental groups were the same.

Research results

One of the important indicators that determine the meat productivity of bulls and determine the quality and efficiency of its production is the ability to cover the feed consumed by them with the product. Intergroup differences were also identified on these indicators (Table 1).

An analysis of the table data shows that the duration of the experiment was 630 days in all groups. Among the experimental groups, black-and-white Holstein bulls of group III, which weighed 495.7 kg, achieved the highest additional live weight. According to this indicator, they were

ahead of their peers in groups II, and I respectively: 57.5 kg or 11.6 percent and 30.7 kg or 6.2 percent.

In terms of growth rate, i.e. daily growth, bull's in-group III were higher than their peers in groups were II and I respectively: 91 grams or 11.6 percent and 49 grams or 6.2 percent, respectively. The difference between group I and group II was 42 grams or 5.7 percent in favor of group II.

Thus, a convincing intergroup difference was identified for all growth indicators. At

the same time, the black-and-white Holstein Group III bulls grew faster and more vigorously than the purebred black-and-red and red-and-white holstein bulls. The results were obtained by Sh.A.Akmalkhanov and others (1993, 2007), M.E.Ashirov (1994), P.S.Sobirov (1995), B.Salibaev (1995), U.N.Nosirov (2003), A Consistent with the data of A.Khushvaqtov (2007), Sh.E.Kurbanova (2019).

Table 1

Features of live weight coverage of feed consumed by bulls in the experimental group (average per head)

Indicators	Groups (n = 5)					
	I		II		III	
	18 540	21 630	18 540	21 630	18 540	21 630
Experience period, days	30.2 ±	30.2 ±	32.1 ±	32.1 ±	33.0 ±	33.0 ±
Live weight at the beginning of the experiment, kg	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40
Live weight at the end of the experiment, kg	396.4 ±	468.4 ±	417.6 ±	497.1 ±	439.5 ±	528.7 ±
Additional live weight obtained during the experiment, kg	6.91	6.68	6.67	6.28	5.42	6.30
Averagedailygrowth, g	366.2 ±	438.2 ±	385.5 ±	465.0 ±	406.5 ±	495.7 ±
Total feed consumed during the experiment, feed unit	5.30	6.39	5.14	5.05	7.41	7.88
Feed consumed for 1 kg extra live weight, feed unit	678.0 ±	696.0 ±	714.0 ±	738.0 ±	753.0 ±	787.0 ±
	6.11	7.98	6.53	8.05	5.01	7.78
	3226.8	3931.4	3332.3	4085.9	3444.2	4223.3
	8.81	8.97	8.64	8.78	8.47	8.52

Conclusion

The bulls in the experimental group had a high rate of live weight coverage of the feed they consumed. At the same time, group III bulls are characterized by the fact that they consumed the least number of feed units for the additional live weight gained during the experiment. In particular, they consumed 8.52 feed units per 1 kg of live weight, which is 0.45 and 0.26 feed units less than their counterparts in groups II and I respectively.

Thus, in our study, black-and-white Holstein bull's in-group III, which had a higher live weight regardless of the growing season, consumed less feed units per group I than in groups II and I for an additional live weight of 1 kg. This means that the bulls in

this group have grown rapidly and gained a lot of extra live weight.

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