



---

## Correct feeding organization is an important reserve for increasing meat production

*Durdona Abduzoirova*  
*NIIK doctoral student of*

*Alimova Munira, Samarkand veterinary medicine institute*

### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the hanging technology of the mutton production in the foothill breeding sheep zone of different genotypes.

### ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

Received 15 Feb 2021

Received in revised form 17 March 2021

Accepted 27 March 2021

---

© 2021 Hosting by Research Parks. All rights reserved.

---

*Keywords:* farms, feeding, graziery with feeding, growth nature.

---

### Relevance

Ensuring population food security, especially the livestock products availability level is one of the global problems put forward by the UN for the coming time.

Consequently, along with the effective breeding methods development, enhancing genetic potential, one of the decisive conditions for ensuring the sheep breed profitability and competitiveness is the low-cost development and implementation, energy-saving technology of feeding and keeping animals, taking into account pasture and forage conditions, and assigned tasks for the certain type products production and quality.

To solve the above problems it is especially important to find accelerated rearing and pre-slaughter feeding ways, feeding animals based on its growth and development patterns use.

Special interest presents staging, embryonic and postembryonic periodization periods of animal development, which opens up the directed possibility influence on the desired productive animal qualities formation.

In this regard, the problem identifying arises the most effective meat production technologies,

specifying more acceptable terms for slaughtering animals, allowing more efficient use of existing pasture and forage conditions, reducing the load on pastures, taking into account the individual growth characteristics and rams development, different genotypes in their keeping conditions in the foothill zone breeding.

In Uzbekistan conditions, all meat types, the lamb production requires the least labor and material inputs per production unit.

### Execution method

To distinguish the feeding characteristics of different genotypes rams, we formed three most typical animals groups from among the Jaidar lambs, Karakul and crossbred lambs, immediately after beating off queens according to the analogues principle. The first 15 days after the repulse, we taught them to graze independently and, starting from August 1, 2019, we began to keep their live weight records by means of their monthly individual weighing for four months, that is, until December 1. The data obtained are shown in table No. 1.

### Research results

The data analysis which is shown in Table 1 shows that the different origins rams, despite the identical detention conditions, showed a different growth rate. So, Jaidar breed lambs for the 120 day feeding period gave 16.398 kg of absolute and 136 grams of average daily weight gain. For Karakul sheep group, these indicators were the smallest and, respectively, were 11.5 and 95 grams of average daily weight gain. Cross-breed rams on these indicators occupied an intermediate position -13 kg and 108 grams. (see. fig).

### Absolute and average daily gain in live weight during the feeding period

Table 2.

Breed	Accounting periods									
	August		September		October		November		Total	
	Absolute	Average daily	Absolute	Average daily	Absolute	Average daily	Absolute	Average daily	Absolute	Average daily
Jaidar	4,34	140,0	4,5	150,0	4,34	140,0	2,9	96,0	16,1	130
Karakul	2,94	95,0	3,03	101,0	3,41	110,0	2,13	71,0	41,5	93,6
Hybrids	3,56	115,0	3,30	110,0	3,72	120,0	2,43	81,0	13,0	105,0

The data analysis in Table 2 shows that the increase in the rams live weight by the feeding periods was not the same, that is, at the beginning and at the end of the feeding, all rams groups had reduced indicators. This is apparently due to the fact that in August the lambs gradually begin to get used to

grazing on their own, and a decrease in growth rates in November is associated with a decrease the feeding level due to a decrease in both the yield and the nutritional value of pasture fodder.

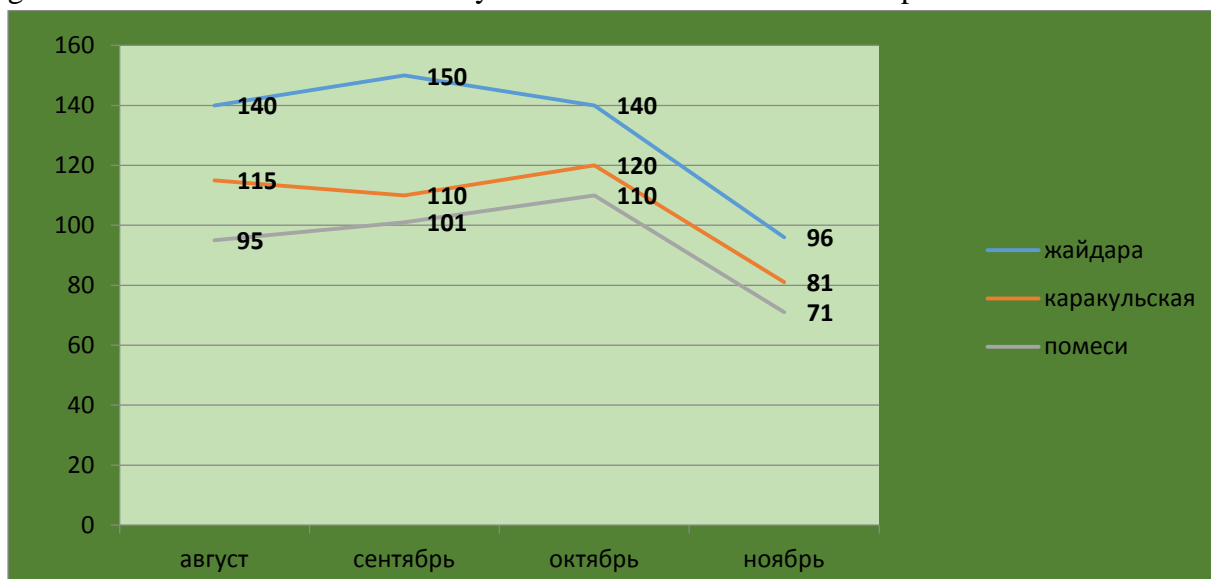


Fig. Dynamics of average daily weight gain during traditional pasture feeding

Age-related variability of live weight during the feeding period, kg

Table 1.

Breed	Accounting dates				
	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1	December 1
	M±m	M±m	M±m	M±m	M±m
Jaidar	30,91±0,37	35,25±0,10	39,7±0,29	44,09±0,16	46,99±0,14
Karakul	27,6±1,01	30,54±0,26	33,57±0,26	36,98±0,19	39,1±0,28
Hybrids	28,4±0,21	31,96±0,25	35,26±0,11	38,98±0,36	41,4±0,15

To clarify this issue, we within 30 days of November to separate animal groups, that is, we separated again three animal groups and, in addition to the usual feeding, began to give them additional feeding of 300 grams of crushed barley on average per head. The data we obtained are shown in Table 3.

Live weight dynamics during the feeding period (n-20 h)

Table.3.

Breed	Live weight, kg		Increase received	
	Beginning November 1 M±m	End December 1 M±m	Absolute, kg	Average daily
	Jaidar	43,8±0,16	50,1±0,20	6,3
Karakul	37,1±0,080	41,1±0,22	4,0	133

Hybrids	38,3±0,20	44,4±0,13	6,1	203
---------	-----------	-----------	-----	-----

The data analysis which is shown in Table 3 shows that additional feeding of the rams promotes growth acceleration in all three groups. This is evidence that during this period the rams in the pastures feel a lack of nutrients. It should be noted that the sheep reaction to additional feeding was not the same. The highest indicators of average daily weight gain were noted in Jaidar rams -210 g breed, the middle position was occupied by hybrids -203 g, and the lowest were noted in Karakul lambs group. The revealed differences, apparently, are hereditary differences consequence. So, in comparison with the usual feeding with additional feeding, it was obtained in 30 days in Jaidar rams group by 3.4 kg of absolute and 114 g of average daily weight gain, and for Karakul sheep group, only 1.87 kg and 62.0 g of average daily weight gain were obtained. This indicates a higher nutrients conversion into products in Jaidar sheep in comparison with Karakul sheep.

**Conclusion.** Thus, on the basis of the above, it can be stated that, in general, the young growth of the studied animal groups is characterized by good feeding abilities, at the same time, the conversion rate of feed into products was the highest for Jaidar breed lambs and the middle position was occupied by crossbred lambs. Common to all animals groups is that pre-slaughter feeding is the most important factor contributing to the accelerated lambs' growth and the feed conversion into products.

## References

1. Erokhin A.I., etc. Intensification of production and quality improvement of young sheep. J. "Sheep, goats, wool business" 2016 №3. 54-56 p.
2. Tangirov A. and etc. Karakol sheep complex modernizing it.T. 2017. 145 p.
3. Yusupov S. Yu. Fattening properties and meat and fat productivity of Karakul sheep. Materials int. scientific and practical conference. Samarkand 2019. 245-248 p.
4. Shaptakov E.S. Ways to increase the production of lamb in karakul breeding. Samarkand 2020.
5. Asamov S.A. and etc. Getting lamb and broadtail on an industrial basis T. 1988. 151 p.