

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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INDICATORS OF FEEDING WITH MILK DURING LACTATION OF HOLSTEIN COWS OF IMPORTED GERMAN SELECTION

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Abstract

In this article, the level of milk coverage of the Holstein cows of the German breeding breed is inextricably linked with their milk yield. During the feeding of Holstein cows of German selection on the basis of the Tula value ration using local feed in the conditions of the Tashkent region, 8038.81 kg of EOB, 5969.55 kg of food unit were consumed for 5473.5 kg of milk in group II cows whose MR ration was increased by 15% in the lactation period of 305 days. , if 5482.81 kg of 4% milk was produced, the cows fed the farm ration MR consumed an average of 6859.5 kg of EOB, 5101.58 kg of food unit, compared to group II equal cows by 881.5 kg or 16.1% ($P > 0.999$) less milk was produced.

Keywords Breed, milk production, productivity, feeding with milk, milk in natural fat . unit of food used for milk production, average food used per 1 head during lactation.

INTRODUCTION

The complex of economic, organizational and technical measures implemented in Uzbekistan creates an opportunity to accelerate the development of agriculture, including cattle breeding, and the production of milk and meat products. Over the next two years, milk and meat production increased by 9.6% and 10.7%, respectively. In 2021, the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is tasked with increasing the number of cattle to 13,825 thousand, cows to 5,065 thousand, milk production to 11,882.5 thousand, and meat to 2,433.5 thousand tons. Our goal in writing and publishing this manual is to achieve great positive changes and huge victories

in the field of animal husbandry with the work of our enterprising cattle breeders and dedicated scientists under the wise leadership of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Purpose of the research was to study the indicators of milk coverage of cows by increasing the ratio of feeding ration by 10-15% to the main useful characteristics and productivity characteristics of imported German Holstein cows in the conditions of Tashkent region.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

When evaluating the efficiency of using cows in dairy herds, the features of covering their feed with milk are important. Table 00 shows the indicators

of milk coverage of cows in the experimental groups.

Table 1
Indicators of feeding milk coverage of cows in the first lactation

Indicators	Groups		
	Main ration +10% Group 1	Main ration +15 % II - group	Main ration III - group
305 days of lactation spent on average 1 head EOB , kg	7397.29	8038.51	6859.5
305-day lactation average spent per head , kg	5494.58	5969.55	5101.58
Amount of milk, kg	4974.5±6.70	5473.5±8.14	4592±7.20
Amount of 4% milk, kg	5057.2±5.35	5482.81±6.17	4709.98±5.78
Feed unit used for milk production in 1 kg of natural fat content, kg	1.10	1.09	1.08
Feed unit used for production of 1 kg of 4% milk, kg	1,086	1,088	1,083
Produced per 100 kg of feed unit: milk of natural fat, kg	90.53	91.7	90.0
4% milk, kg	92.04	91.84	92.32

Table 1 shows that the level of feeding cows with milk is inextricably linked with their milk yield. During 305 days of lactation period, 8038.81 kg of EOB, 5969.55 kg of food unit were fed to group II cows with 15% increase in the MR ration satiety of German-breeding Holstein cows in the conditions of Tashkent region using local feed based on tula value ration. 5,473.5 kg of milk was consumed, and 5,482.81 kg of 4% milk was produced, and cows fed with the farm ration MR averaged 6,859.5 kg of EOB, 5,101.58 kg of food was consumed, compared

to 881.5 kg or 16.1% ($R > 0.999$) less milk products were produced. As a result of increasing the ration productivity of experimental calving cows by 10%, an average of 5494.58 kg of food units was consumed per head, which is equal to 382.5 kg or 7.7% of the average milk yield of III-group cows fed on farm ration, or ($P > 0.99$) was excessive.

The unit of feed consumed for the production of 1 kg of milk of natural quality to Holstein cows of German breeding in the experiment was 1.81% less in group I than in group II, and 0.91% less in group

II. they produced more milk with a natural fat content of 0.53-1.7 kg per 100 kg of live weight. This indicates that they have a high level of coverage of food with milk. Similar results were obtained in studies [18; pp. 45-46]. The author came to the conclusion that high-yielding cows cover feed well with milk.

CONCLUSION

Our studies have shown that Holstein cows of German selection of 3-4 months of age from Germany have the characteristics of covering the milk yield of the food given by feeding the ration based on total value ration as much as possible in

our rapidly changing conditions, which is compared to the imported Holstein. shows that breed cows have the ability to adapt well to our unique climate conditions.

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