



Bioecological Properties And Significance Of Some Rabbit Breeds

Shohista Qobiljonovna Yuldasheva

Candidate Of Biological Sciences, Professor Of Biology, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

Okhistaxon Khabibjonova

1st Course In Master's Degree, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In Uzbek farms, rabbits are mainly fed meat and fur. Rabbit fur occupies a significant place among the various furs grown in all regions of the country. Because rabbit fur is light, beautiful and inexpensive, it is used to make children's coats, headphones, collars and shoes. Therefore, it is very important in the national economy.

Rabbits also play an important role in meat production. Rabbits multiply and mature quickly. Therefore, it is possible to grow a lot of dietary, high-quality rabbit meat in a short time. Rabbit meat is high in protein and low in cholesterol, so it is very useful for children, pregnant women, as well as people with gastrointestinal diseases.

KEYWORDS

Rabbit, rabbit fur, diet, herbivorous, rodent, mother rabbit, payment process down.

INTRODUCTION

The fastest growing sector of animal husbandry is rabbit breeding, and its development and production of better quality

rabbit meat is one of the requirements of today.

In Uzbekistan, rabbits are mainly fed for meat and fur. Rabbit fur occupies a significant place among the various furs grown in all regions of the country. Because rabbit fur is light, beautiful and inexpensive, it is used to make children's coats, hats, headphones, collars and shoes. Therefore, it is very important in the national economy. Rabbits also play an important role in meat production. Rabbits multiply and mature quickly. Therefore, it is possible to grow a lot of dietary, high-quality rabbit meat in a short time [8].

The mother rabbit can produce 70-80 kg of meat and 25-35 pieces of fur per year [2]. Rabbit meat is one of the most important livestock products due to its digestibility and richness in protein. In addition, rabbit meat is high in protein and low in cholesterol, so it is very useful for children, pregnant women, people with gastrointestinal and cardiovascular diseases. Rabbit fat is thinner, more soluble and more digestible than sheep and beef fat. That's why rabbit meat is used in kindergartens, sanatoriums and hospitals.

The rabbit is a plant-eating rodent. Matures sexually and physically at 3-4 months of age. The gestation period of the female rabbit is 29-31 days [5].

The body of a hairless rabbit begins to be covered with down during the first week of its life, opens its eyes at 9-10 days, and after 15-20 days comes out of its nest and begins to taste the food its mother eats. However, she will continue to breastfeed her mother until she is separated. After 18-20 days, the process of replacement of deciduous teeth begins, which is completed by the end of the first month. While most mother rabbits are wet and less

disturbed, their young will stay in their nests for longer periods of time.

A new female may be sexually active and re-fertilized after 2-3 days. Rabbits make good use of this feature of the rabbit to breed animals.

The rabbit pays for itself throughout its life. Payment process: when the first rabbit is one month old; the second time at the age of 3.5-4.5 months; the third time occurs at the age of 7-7.5 months.

There is also a seasonal payment process in the spring and fall.

The process of fattening the rabbit should be taken into account during the fattening and slaughter. By the time the slaughter is over, the rabbit's seasonal or age-related payment process must have been completed. Rabbit fleece is easily separated during payment. Rabbit breeders who breed rabbits for fur need to be aware of this feature of the animal. Such feathers are removed every 2-2.5 months.

A well-fed four-month-old rabbit weighs 3-3.5 kg. It is 60 times heavier than a newborn.

The rabbit's sense of smell is significantly better than its ability to see. This feature is confirmed by the fact that when mother rabbits add foreign rabbits to their young, they separate them according to their smell, regardless of their color, and kill them. [6] Rabbits also differentiate food by smell. It takes a long time to get used to the smell of a new type of feed with care. Practicing a new type of food requires patience.

The rabbit naturally digs its nest. That is why a pregnant rabbit trapped in a cage looks for the lowest and darkest part of the cage before

calving. Therefore, the door to the maternity ward should be solid, with no windows, and the floor-mounted grille should be laid lower than the bright room or removed altogether.

The milk yield of the mother rabbit is determined by the condition of the newborn. The female rabbits lie quietly in the nest, their bodies are round, and their skin is smooth and shiny without wrinkles. These rabbits grow fast.

The level of milk yield is affected by care conditions, feed quality, age of the rabbit, breed, number of calves, season. In summer, the mother rabbit is very wet due to the large amount of green and succulent fodder. The maximum milking period of the mother rabbit comes after 3-4 calving. Her obesity and lack of exercise lead to a decrease in milk production. An obese female loses the ability to fertilize and reproduce. To prevent this, it is necessary to reduce the amount of high-protein feed (such as cereals, mixed fodder), increase the amount of green and succulent feed, and create more mobility.

Rabbit breeds mainly specialize in three areas: meat, flesh-skin (fur) and down.

The rabbit breed has two main criteria, namely: normal wool (most breeds), short wool and long wool (fluffy) according to the wool cover; are divided into large, medium and small species according to their body size [7].

A chinchilla is a large rabbit that specializes in meat and skin. It is distinguished by a strong body and a thick layer of wool. The average live weight is 5 kg, some up to 6-7 kg. The female rabbit is fertile, has a high milk yield and raises 8-12 heads. The fleece on the body is silver and silvery-blue, with curved black stripes on the

spine and flanks. The feathers on the abdomen and inside of the legs are mostly white and slightly darker in color. When blown into the fur at the waist and hips, the bottom is blue, the top is a layer of feathers and down, and then white rings appear, and the tip of the fur is black. The rabbit's eyes have a border, a black spot on the top of the ears and tail, and a light-colored eyebrow on the back of the head.

Because the fur of this rabbit resembles the natural fur of an almond-shaped creature called a chinchilla (hence the name of the breed), there is a great demand for its skin. It is used to make telpak, fur coats and collars.

The female's motherhood is well developed. Before calving, she makes a small bed and a large nest made of feathers that have been removed from the abdomen and hips. The nest he has prepared will keep his offspring in a cage that has been taken out in the cold at 300C. This is achieved not in the first time, but in the second and subsequent childhood, of course.

The gray giant is a large-skinned rabbit that specializes in meat and skin. Its body length is 51-65 cm, it is almost round and has a strong body. Chest thickness 37-39 cm. The waist is straight and wide. The legs are strong, short, slender. Live weight reaches 5-8 kg. There are 4 colors of wool: yellowish gray, light gray, dark gray and black. The female hatches quickly, giving birth to up to 10 babies at a time.

White down - Medium size. Weight is 3-4 kg, some reach 4.5-4.9 kg. The body is 54 cm long and 30-34 cm thick. During the year, each fiber is 6-16 cm long, weighs 300-500 g, some give up to 700 g of white down.

Dark -brown - specializes in dark brown meat. It is so named because the color of the fur is similar to the color of dark brown fox fur. The rabbits retain their dark black color for up to 3 months. It is only at 7-8 months that the color of the hair begins to change. The color of adult rabbit fur varies from place to place. For example, the head and waist are black, the hips are brown, and the abdomen is dark blue. The direction of the hair is black and the base is a little sharper. The feathers on his side are tangled. This rabbit is distinguished by its energetic body. His bones are strong. The body is up to 61 cm long, the head is large, the chest is thick and wide. The waist is long, straight and wide. The legs are straight, long and thick. When they grow up, they weigh 5-6.5 kg, some even up to 8 kg. Female rabbits give birth to an average of 8 heads. Rabbits at 3 months of age weigh 2.5-2.9 kg.

Silver - this rabbit, which specializes in meat and skin, has a large and compact body. The appearance is frizzy, the fur is soft, thick and colorful. It differs from other breeds by its rapid growth, rapid maturation and vigor. Chest, waist and hips are wide, legs are strong. A characteristic feature of this breed is that the muscles in the pelvis are developed and rounded. He also has a small head, which narrows from the forehead to the nose. The ears are short, narrow and always upright. The eyes are brown and lively. The smooth fur looks like worn silver. The layer of wool is of two colors, namely: the wool is black (the guides are light black) and the hair is white. The fluff is a flat rock blue. The silver color of the feathers varies in different proportions: dark-medium-light. Rabbits are born black (sometimes blue) and develop a silver color in the nose, tail and abdomen only after 4-5 weeks. After that, the head, waist, chest and ears begin to change

color. It is true that the fur coat changes in such a sequence, which indicates that the rabbit belongs to the original breed. The process of hair removal ends at the age of 4 months. The hair is thin, silky, and the thickness and firmness are not up to standard. Gray females give birth to 8-9 young. It is fun by nature and adapts quickly to the agenda and people.

Butterfly is a large group of rabbits that specializes in meat and skinning. The rabbit is so named because the spots on its beak resemble a butterfly that lands on a white spot with its wings outstretched. The body is strong, the limbs are well developed, the waist is elongated, the back is slightly arched, the limbs are wide, the muscles are strong. The glossy fur is of medium thickness, the hairs are short and dense to the touch. There is a dark unbroken border around the eyes. These borders must be autonomous, not attached to the spots on the nose, face and ears of the original rabbit. The color of the eyes should match the color of the border, and the spots on both faces should be symmetrical. From the base of the ears to the tip of the tail, a wide (up to 3 cm wide) continuous, grainy dark line runs across the waist. Spots in the groin area should not be connected to the line passing over the spine.

The female rabbit is strong and gives birth to an average of 8 offspring each time. There will be enough milk. Adult rabbits weigh 4.5 to 4.8 kg. When mixed with another breed, the quality of the fur deteriorates. This is especially noticeable when mixed with a gray giant or a Soviet chinchilla. The resulting fur is indistinct, sometimes with dull spots, and the pattern is ugly. As a result, the skin becomes unsuitable for making women's and children's clothes [10].

In summary, the development of rabbit breeding in horticulture is urgent in our country based on the needs of the population, and this is stated in the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "Five priority areas for development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021." It serves to expand the scope of measures for the development of agriculture and increase the population, provided for in the paragraph "Modernization and accelerated development of agriculture" of the "Strategy for Action" [1].

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