

Characteristics Of Montbeliard Cows, Recommendations For Feeding

Erdanova Guzal Mirulugovna

**Faculty Of Silk And Mulberry, Private Zoo Technics. 1 Step
Support Doctoral Student In The Specialty "Technology Of
Livestock Production"
Tashkent State Agrarian University, Uzbekistan**

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Abstract

In this article the montbeliard breed is described, high milk and meat yields, nutrition , fat content in milk with storage conditions information on productivity. For the first time in Uzbekistan, the milk yield characteristics of Montbeliard cows are studied in special studies in relation to their body type and some environmental factors. The research task was to study the lactation of milk yield of Montbeliard cows of different body structures for 305 days, to study the lactation characteristics of cows, to evaluate the quality of milk, to study the morpho functional characteristics of cow's udder, to determine the external characteristics of cows, study of heat resistance index, study of milk yield characteristics in relation to the level of development and live weight of the cow's body, age at first birth, year of birth and other factors, determine the cost - effectiveness of research.

Keywords: elite, montbeliard, milk, meat, productivity, generation, cow, regions, milk, meat.

Introduction

The descendants of the elite-looking Montbeliard breed come from the mountainous regions of France and are distinguished by high milk and meat yields. For more than a century, the Montbeliard breed has undergone strong selection. The purpose of selection was mainly to obtain milk for high-quality cheese. Originally distributed in the province of

Franche - Conte, it is currently the second largest breed in France. Due to its use in two directions (milk and meat), the Montbeliard breed fully meets the economic requirements of the milk and meat processing industry. The milk of these cattle is a mandatory raw material for some cheese varieties. Growing up in mountainous and foothill areas, Montbeliard can produce high-quality milk with the help of dry food available in these regions. In nutrient-rich areas, the Montbeliard fully demonstrates its milk yield and potential to prepare calves for meat. Montbeliard is currently the largest milkweed in the Simmentals family and is grown in more than 50 countries around the world. The Montbeliard was officially recognized at the 1883 International Exhibition in Paris. An official genealogy book has already been compiled. Montbeliard is widespread in many provinces of France. There are currently more than 700,000 members of the Montbeliard breed in France, of which 383,000 are monitored for milk production. Montbeliard's high milk yield is a good combination with his quality meat.

For the first time in Uzbekistan, the milk yield characteristics of Montbeliard cows are studied in special studies in relation to their body type and some environmental factors. The research task was to study the lactation of milk yield of Montbeliard cows of different body structures for 305 days, to study the lactation characteristics of cows, to evaluate the quality of milk, to study the morpho functional characteristics of cow's udder, to determine the external characteristics of cows, study of heat resistance index, study of milk yield characteristics in relation to the level of development and live weight of the cow's body, age at first birth, year of birth and other factors, determine the cost - effectiveness of research.

Materials and methods

The researches were carried out in the breeding herd of Ergash ota agro-firm of High Chirchik district of Tashkent region, Extension Center of Tashkent State Agrarian University, Department of General Zoo technics, Republican Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Breeding. Food safety is carried out at the State Center.

In studies, the milk yield of cows is studied by generally accepted methods in Zoo technics between 305 days of lactation. The fat in milk is tested in a lactan-4M milk test. Milk fat yield, milk yield, 4% milk yield are studied by the method of NV Barabanshchikov (1986). When studying the exterior of cows, they are assessed by examining the height and width of the body, chest width, depth and circumference, the slope length of the body, the width of the backbone and the circumference of the legs. Cows' milk yields are studied in the 3rd month of lactation according to the guideline "Evaluation of dairy cows and dairy breeds" (M., 1970). In the study of the transition characteristics of lactation in cows, changes in milk yield over the months of lactation, coefficient of stability, index are evaluated.



Figure 1. automatical technology

In the study of some biological properties of cows with different body structures, their heat resistance index in the spring is studied by the method of Yu.O. Rauschenbach (1975).

$$ICHK = 2 (0.6 t_2 - 10dT + 26),$$

In this case, ICHK is the coefficient of heat resistance

t_2 - body temperature, which is the daytime temperature

dT - is the difference between morning and afternoon temperatures.

Live weight of cows is determined by weighing one by one on the scales in the third month of lactation. The amount of feed consumed during lactation in cows is studied through controlled feeding. Feeding of cows in the experimental groups was organized taking into account their live weight, milk yield and physiological condition, and the conditions of their care were similar. Studies show that the milk yield of cows is monitored. Milk fat and protein yield, 4% milk yield, milk yield ratio are determined by generally accepted methods in Zoo technics. The economic efficiency of the study is determined by determining the difference between the average lactation expenditure per cow and the income received.

Appearance:

Bright red, strong, handsome, straight body shape, body length does not exceed 1.65 m, height 1.5 m, weight of a large cow is 650 kg, bulls slightly exceed 1 ton. The head is round, the chest is deep, and the udder is large. Milk fat content is very high - 4%, protein - 3.50%. Cows produce 8,000 liters of milk per year, milk production rates do not change, and the fat content is stable. The lactation period is 305 days a year, and its fat content is always high enough to produce high-quality cheese.



Image2 Features of the meat

Features of the meat: bright red meat, juicy, but low in fat, delicate odor, the highest part of the product when slaughtered is the back of the trunk - high quality. The meat of the Montbeliard breed is considered to be useful and they gain weight quickly. Live weight gain up to 1.2-1.4 kg per day (depending on food) Slaughter of carcasses - 54% in cows, 58% in bulls, fresh meat is the highest, the color of the meat is the same, saturated, young bulls are reddish-red, mature The color, the smell of the meat, the wonder of the milk, the layers of fat in the meat are few and far between. Bulls are muscular, so they are framed for meat. Young bulls grow and develop rapidly.

The main advantages and disadvantages of the breed: high productivity, low fat content in the product, high quality of meat and milk, beautiful elite appearance. The main disadvantages of the breed are: low profitability of meat products, the need for high-quality food products, high resistance to seasonal and infectious diseases, increased demand for living conditions.

Feeding, like any other farm animal, requires special attention. It is necessary to create favorable conditions and diet for healthy and effective Montbeliards.

Proper nutrition is a guarantee of growth of healthy cows. Animals are fed 2 or 3 times a day with a high-quality balanced diet, which includes a variety of vitamins and minerals. Young females that have offspring need a lot of food, because at this time they eat meals for two. Such cattle need succulent feed. In winter, animals need a lot of hay. You need to carry food, the animals need to be fed more. After birth, calves are fed 4 times a day. In 10-day-old calves, you can reduce feed intake by 3 times. The diet is important: calves and adults should be fed at the same time, food should be hot, fresh water should be available at all times. Cows' favorite foods are corn, vegetables, mixed foods and hay. Feeding is carried out 2-3 times a day, in winter more hay is added to the diet. The better the food is, the better the milk of cows. Calves are fed concentrated fodder and root crops because they are rich in carbohydrates. Silage is added to the diet, it is well-absorbed, contains many vitamins and carbohydrates. Coarse-grained hay, which is important for the stomach, is good for calves. 4-7 day old calves are given boiled water, and adults are given clean water.

Schematic healthy ration of cows: aqueous green grass residues and silage, root fruits, raw hay, straw, concentrated feed waste, grain, combined feed and processed products,

animal waste, meat and dairy processing products. Most often, cows are fed two types of diets: milk - the basis of the diet is rough and watery fodder, at least 60% of the total mass. This diet uses concentrated and estradiol feeds as a source of protein, which should be around 30%. In addition, cows are fed with animal feed, the amount of which should not exceed 10% of the total mass. Meat direction - concentrated fodder is used as the main feed for beef cows, the total number of which is less than 50% of the diet. This ration should contain no more than 20-30% of aqueous and solid feed, at least 15% of the combined number. Animals in such food often do not exceed 5-10% of the total food mass. The high productivity of animals is due to the fact that they are distinguished by high quality meat and dairy products. In order to get it in full, it is necessary to provide conditions for animals, a healthy and rich diet.

Storage conditions:

The height of the barn should be 2.5 m. It is important to clearly distinguish the place: a place for nourishment, movement and defecation. Adequate lighting is important for Montbeliards, so windows should occupy at least 10% of the total area. The ground should be flat. To simplify the cleaning process, it is important to make it from reinforced concrete materials. Montbeliards require a special microclimate. It should be a warm, well-lit and ventilated room, they do not tolerate cold. In winter, the room temperature should not fall below 10 ° C, and in summer they feel comfortable at 20-25 ° C. A sharp drop in temperature can lead to prolonged cold.

In the morning and in the evening, the cowshed is cleaned twice. If the cows are not stained, they must be cleaned 3 times a day. You can clean less by using the deep litter method. The new board is made after each cleaning, and hay is added during the day when needed. Before each filling, the feeding and drinking vessels should be cleaned. All food-residues should be removed and thoroughly rinsed with drinking water using special brushes or other means. Cows should be thoroughly cleaned every month. All water containers and feeding troughs are cleaned with soap solution, disinfection is carried out regularly. Young calves are disinfected once a day during the transition to cows and at the beginning of winter after general cleaning of the house. The solution is processed by everything in the room. You can use an aqueous solution of formalin (2%) and other liquids for disinfection. For the result to be positive, the consumption of the solution should be at least 50 ml per square meter, wait 3 hours after disinfection, then wash all processed items with clean water.

Conclusion

Montbeliard cows have good immunity to various diseases, which allows them to fight many diseases. However, if the vaccine is not followed, the risk of infection will increase significantly. There is a risk of developing necrobacteriosis and leptospirosis. Early signs of the disease include fever, decreased milk supply, apathy, the loss of appetite. The veterinarian diagnoses and treats the cause. Most cows recover. Montbeliard cows are ideal for breeding. They are responsible for meat and milk production. Cows can adapt quickly to the climate.

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