FEEDING ANIMALS OF DIFFERENT BENEFITS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the nutritional and nutritional value of young dairy products from milk-smoked and simmental pedigrees to their nutritional needs. Digestible protein is important for fattening animals because the animals also need it to shape their body and gradually increase the weight of muscle tissue. All of the animals in our experiment had adequate amounts of digestible protein in the feed intake. The feeding and care conditions of the animals in the experimental groups were the same. Research results. The full-value ration is determined based on the animals 'demand for a variety of nutrients, vitamins, and minerals.

KEYWORDS: *Gender, Diet, Nutritional Content, Digestible Protein, Minerals, Seasons.*

INTRODUCTION

About 10 cattle breeds are bred in the farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including black-and-white, red-desert, Bushiev breeds in the dairy direction, Simmental, Swedish breeds are double-productive, Aberdeen-Angussian, Kazakh-white-headed, Santa-Gertruda breeds Intended for fertilization. **[1,2]** Among these breeds, the black-and-white breed ranks first among other breeds bred in the country with its head count and milk yield of cows. It must be acknowledged that the meat yield of the Simmental breed is superior to that of many breeds. Increasing beef production is one of the urgent tasks today **[3]**. The research work being studied and analyzed is important because it focuses on this very problem and determines the need to study it.

The purpose of the study.

Sustainable improvement of beef production in the specific natural-climatic and ecological conditions of Jizzakh region. Materials and methods. The experimental part of the research was carried out in 2018-2020 in the conditions of the farm "Sangzor" Arnasay district of Jizzakh region. Based on the similarity for the experiment, 40 newly born calves of black-and-white and

Simmental breeds of similar genetic origin, sex, age were divided into female calves of group I with 10 heads of black-and-white breed, group II of this breed. 10 male calves were included in group III, 10 female calves of Simmental breed were included in group III, and 10 male calves of this breed were included in group IV. The feeding and care conditions of the animals in the experimental groups were the same. Research results. The full-value ration is determined based on the animals 'demand for a variety of nutrients, vitamins, and minerals. Nutrition is designed to ensure growth and development at the norm. Milk, oats, green fodder, alfalfa hay, corn silage, haylage included in the diet of the experimental animals were grown on the farm. The summer ration consisted mainly of green fodder, while the winter ration consisted mainly of corn silage, haylage, alfalfa hay, and straw. At all periods of the experiment and during the seasons, the animals were given strong feeds. The composition of the feed given to the animals during the experiment is given in Table 1 below. From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that there is a difference in the level of consumption of all types of nutrients. In particular, bulls of the Simmental breed of group IV consumed more than their counterparts of groups I, II and III: 5598 kg or 44.2%, 5958 kg or 43.5%, 2548 kg or 18.8% of green alfalfa. It should be noted that in the rations formed when fattening young cattle, the dry matter content should be at the norm. This is because dry matter plays an important role in meeting an animal's need for energy and nutrients. In our experience, the amount of dry matter in the rations was higher in animals belonging to the Simmental breed. In particular, the dry matter content of the feed consumed during the experiment by bulls of Simmental breed of group IV was 6819.8 kg, according to which they were compared to their peers, animals of groups I, II and III, respectively: 1539.7 kg or 29.2%. , 1767.9 kg or 27.4%, 856.0 kg or 14.4% were superior. Adequate digestibility of protein in the diet is the basis for the formation of productivity of young animals, because protein is a key component of any living cell. Digestible protein is important for fattening animals because the animals also need it to shape their body and gradually increase the weight of muscle tissue. All of the animals in our experiment had adequate amounts of digestible protein in the feed intake. From the analysis of the table it can be concluded that substances such as crude protein, crude fat, crude klechatka, AEM, calcium, phosphorus are necessary for animals during all growth periods. Because their absence or lack of quantity adversely affects the growth of animals. If the amount of these substances is increased, it can be eliminated from the body without harming the animal.

TABLE 1. AMOUNT OF FODDER CONSUMED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS (AVERAGE PER HEAD), KG.

Type of food	Groups							
	I		II		III		IV	
	The amount of food	Food unit	The amount of food	Food unit	The amount of food	Food unit	The amount of food	Food unit
Nonfat milk	100	30,0	100	30,0	100	30,0	100	30,0
Buttermilk	120	15,6	120	15,6	120	15,6	120	15,6
Green alfalfa	7582	1668,0	7622	1676,8	11032,8	2427,2	10259	2256,9
Corn silage	2961	592,2	2941	588,2	2877	575,4	2813	562,6
Senage	1501	525,3	1461	511,3	1430	500,5	1440	504,0
Hashaki beets	750	90,0	810	97,2	710	85,2	764	91,7

Beda pichani	854	375,8	881	387,6	850	347,0	867	381,4
Wheat straw	210	46,2	268	58,9	220	48,4	231	50,8
Cotton sheluxasi	176	63,4	249	89,6	160	57,6	198	71,3
Omixta em	1158	1030,6	1171	1042,2	1039	924,7	1164	1035,9
Nutrition of nutrients consumed, feed unit	X	4437,1	X	4497,4	X	5011,6	X	5000,2
Dry matter, kg	5280,1	-	5351,9	-	5963,8	-	6819,8	-
Digestible protein, kg	572,39	-	580,16	-	646,50	-	739,29	-
Alternating energy, MDj	53866,4	-	54598,4	-	60840,8	-	69573,1	-
Crude protein, kg	758,74	-	769,06	-	856,98	-	979,98	-
Crude oil, kg	181,92	-	184,39	-	205,47	-	234,97	-
Raw klechatka, kg	1464,24	-	1484,14	-	1653,83	-	1891,20	-
AEM, kg	2719,94	-	2756,91	-	3072,11	-	3513,04	-
Calcium, kg	70,11	-	71,06	-	79,18	-	90,55	-
Phosphorus, kg	17,30	-	17,54	-	19,54	-	22,35	-

Figure 1. (Ph.D., (PhD) H.A. Mamatov in the process of feeding cattle).

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the data obtained from the experiment, it can be concluded that the animal feed in all experimental groups was nutritious and of good quality. Animals in experimental groups I and II

consumed more food than their counterparts in groups III and IV. However, productivity was higher in animals of groups III and IV. For feeding the animals, mainly farm-grown fodder was used.

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