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RATIONAL USE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF FEEDINGS IN THE FEEDING OF KARAKOL SHEEP

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the issues of rational use of pastures, the basic principles of rational use of pastures, balanced feeding of Karakul sheep, storage and feeding of Karakul sheep, a simplified two-link ten-year pasture alternation of ephemeral pastures, a simplified four-link one-year pasture. grazing ephemeral-ephemeral pastures; milk, pasture nutrition and nutrient levels.

KEYWORDS: *Karakul sheep, type of pasture, pasture ration, ephemeral and ephemeral pastures, alternating pastures, breast milk, nutrients.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main homonyms of the rational use of Sagittarius is the ratio of the natural capacity of Sagittarius to the number of heads of animals fed in it. Therefore, in research, it is necessary to take into account the equation (balance) between the biological possibility of Sagittarius and the prime number of animals in it. Increasing the yield of the Spruce sheep depends on the state of the natural slopes and the nutritional value of the food plants. Sagittarius is the material basis and base of the productive activity of the Karakol sheep.

The profitability and ecological environment of the production of Karakol farms due to the fact that the Karakol sheep has been kept in Sagittarius throughout the year depends on the state of natural Sagittarius.

It is convenient to apply a simplified two-syllable ten-year cycle of Sagittarius for shallow-ground Wormwood-ephemeral slopes of the foothill Plains. The main principle of drawing up the Sagittarius turnover is to alternate the grazing in two seasons with greens and in the summer 4-5 years. Autumn and winter summers are grazing without exchange.

TABLE 1.SIMPLIFIED TWO-TIER TEN-YEAR SAGITTARIUS TURNOVER OF WORMWOOD – EPHEMERAL SAGITTARIUS

Terms of use (year)	Field Sagittarius turnover			
	The first		Second	
	Usage seasons			
	Main	Repeatedly	Main	Repeatedly
1-5	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn
6-10	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter

For efimer and efimeroid feeders, it is more convenient to use a simplified eight-year feed cycle with a blunt joint. In the southern regions, plants also grow in winter, so the main season of grazing is used every 4 years in spring and winter, without switching between summer and autumn.

TABLE 2.EPHEMERAL-SIMPLIFIED FOUR-SYLLABLE EIGHT-YEAR SAGITTARIUS TURNOVER OF EPHEMERAL SAGITTARIUS

Terms of use (year)	Field Sagittarius turnover			
	Main	Repeatedly	Third	Fourth
1-4	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
5-8	Winter	Summer	Autumn	Spring

The ease of simplified Sagittarius turnover is due to the fact that farm buildings (koshers, greenhouse, warehouse and others) are built only in the winter storage areas of sheep.

TABLE 3.FEEDING OF LAMBS WITH BREAST MILK, FEED AND THEIR FEED LEVEL OF SUPPLY WITH ELEMENTS

Average living weight, kg	Milk and feed intake, kg	The composition of the received nutrients			Required by the norm of nutrition			Feed rate, %		
		Feed unit	Digestible protein, g	Replaceable energy, MDJ	Feed unit	Digestible protein, g	Replaceable energy, mDj	Feed unit	Digestible protein, g	Replaceable energy, mDj
In the period of breastfeeding (80-85 days), the summer season										
24,1	0,485	0,36	28,4	6,6	0,73	77,0	8,48	49,31	37,0	78,54
In the period of 7-7, 5 months (October-November), the autumn season										
26,7	1,24	0,53	49,2	8,0	0,81	85,8	9,44	65,43	57,34	84,74
In the period of 9,5-10 months (December-January), the winter season										
28,4	1,33	0,48	40,0	7,60	0,86	21,20	10,04	55,81	43,86	75,69

The rate at which lambs are fed with breast milk, feed nutrition and their level of supply of nutrients determines the formation of their productivity (Table 3).

Analysis of table data shows that during the period of breastfeeding of lambs (summer season), milk and feed intake is 0,485 kg, and this feed contains 0,36 units of nutrients, 28,4 digestible

protein, 6,6 MDC of exchange energy. In this age period, according to the norm of nutrition of lamb consists of 0,73 units of nutrients, 77,0 digestible protein, 8,48 mDj requires exchange energy. It can be said that Lamb is provided with 49,31% of the feed unit (37% of the digestible protein, 78,54% of the exchange energy), given the level of feed supply.

The amount of food received in the feeding of sheep in the period of 7-7,5 months (autumn season) was 1,24 kg. This nutrient, in turn, contains 0,53 units of nutrients, 49.2 digestible protein, 8,0 mDj exchange energy. To Animals of this age, in fact, according to the standard of zootechnical nutrition, it consists of 0,81 nutrient units, requires 85,8 digestible protein, 9,44 mDj of exchange energy. When calculating the level of supply of lambs with feed nutrients, it can be seen that 65,43% is supplied with a nutrient unit (57,34% of the digestible protein, 84,74% of the exchange energy).

The data obtained when the level of the feeding of Karakol sheep in the winter season (9,5-10 months) is studied show that 1,33 kg of fodder was received. In the composition of the feed, 0,48 units of nutrients, 40,0 digestible protein, 7,6 mDj stores exchange energy. By default, this period consists of 0,86 units of nutrients, 21,2 digestible protein, 10,04 mDj requires exchange energy. As a result of the analysis, it can be seen that the nutrient unit provides 55,81%, the digestible protein 43,86%, the exchange energy 75,69%.

Norms of nutrition of the Karakul Sheep of different sexes and age groups it is desirable that in females Lamb at the age of 4-8 months 0,85 units of nutrients (exchange energy 9,9 mDj, digestible protein 90 g and 1,1 kg of dry matter), 0,95 units of nutrients at the age of 8-12 months, at the age of In Rams, these indicators are characterized by a slightly higher IE 1,0 at 4-8 months; 1,3 at 8-12 months and 1,45 at 12-18 months of feed units. Norms of nutrition for breeding Ram store 1,25 mDj exchange energy, 15,0 g digestible protein and 190 kg dry matter in the composition of which constitute 1,6 nutrient unit.

CONCLUSION

The fact that animals are not provided with sufficient nutrient elements remains from their growth and development, as well as a sharp decrease in productivity. Therefore, it is necessary to feed the animals enough in all seasons of the year. The main feature of the rational use of Sagittarius is the use of the zagon system, dividing the sheep into areas that are not large enough for him to alternately graze. As a result, the plants grow repeatedly, the level of supply of sheep with fodder plants increases. The zagon system of grazing has a prophylactic role in the fight against some diseases of the sheep. To obtain high-quality products from sheep, it is important to use them effectively during the year in order to ensure their fullness in combination with maintaining a high level of nutrition.

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