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RATIONAL NUTRITION - IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF CHICKEN BREEDS

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ABSTRACT

the article presents the data of biotechnology for improving the bioproductivity of chickens, egg production of the Brama breed, diet and the use of algae in their feeding. Making the best diet for chickens. The Brama breed was first introduced by breeders from Asia. They crossed Colchian and Malay chickens. This species was recorded in 1874. Antibiotics and vitamins were added to the water without fail. In the second month, chlorella (algae) was added to the water.

KEYWORDS: *Proteins, Mineral Salts, Fats, Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Malay Chickens, Brama, Chlorella, Duckweed, Fish Oil.*

INTRODUCTION

For a long time, man has been using the animal and plant world to meet his needs, conducting various experiments, scientific research along the way. Various plant varieties and animal breeds were bred, including chicken breeds. The Brama breed was first introduced by breeders from Asia. They crossed Colchian and Malay chickens. This species was recorded in 1874. **[1]**

An adult chicken weighs about 3.5 kg, and a rooster about 4.5 kg. The meat is very tasty and tender, belongs to the dietary subspecies. However, you should know that the taste of their meat directly depends on the diet.

Bram's chickens begin laying at about 9 months of age. During the year, a chicken can lay up to 120 eggs of excellent quality weighing 60 g. **[2]**

We have conducted a number of experiments to increase the productivity of breeds of bram chickens, biomass and egg production. The coop contained 7 chickens and 1 rooster. These are chicks hatched in the month of May 2021. It was recommended to feed five times a day (Table 1). For the first month we fed the chickens 3 times a day, the composition of the food was rich in starch and proteins (Table 2). **[3]**

1-TABLE. FEEDING CHICKENS OF THE BRAMA BREED (RECOMMENDED FEED COMPOSITION).

Feeding	Feeding time	Feed composition
First	5:30	Grain mix-wheat and millet 1:1-1/3 DV
Second	10:00	Wet mash (crushed barley, wheat flour, meat and bone meal, chalk, tricalcium phosphate, salt). Greens are added in summer, juicy food in winter
Third	12:00	Shredded greens in summer, carrots and beets in winter.
Four	15:00	wet mash
Fifth	19:00	Grain mix-wheat and millet 1:1-2/3 DV

2-TABLE. CHICKEN CROPPING.

feeding	Feeding time	Feed composition
first	08:00	Grated hard boiled egg, crushed boiled rice 1:1
second	13:00	Potato puree and warm rice 1:1
third	17:00	Compound feed for chickens

The mandatory diet included crushed rice, hard-boiled eggs and cottage cheese, 3 capsules of rib fat were added to maintain immunity. Antibiotics and vitamins were added to the water without fail. In the second month, chlorella (algae) was added to the water. For the second and third months, the diet was changed in the following order, the first feed was 8-30 algae duckweed-boiled crushed rice (Duckweed small -Lat. Lemna minor is a perennial aquatic plant, a species of the genus Duckweed. The dry matter of duckweed contains up to 38% protein, up to 5% fat, 17-23% fiber, 6% calcium, 3% phosphorus, 2% magnesium.). The duckweed aquatic plant is propagated in the laboratory at our department under the supervision of Professor S.B.Buriev. The second feed is 13-00 ready-made chicken feed, the third feed is 17-00 wet mash (boiled rice crushed-wheat shulukha-chlorella suspension). Such food was adhered to for 4 months, from the fourth month they began to add chopped greens to the diet, such as parsley, dill, also in the morning they gave chopped alfalfa branches (a cone of growth and leaves). **[4]**

Since the fifth month, the diet of the feed has changed. On the morning of 08-00, grated vegetables and fruits were blown with wheat husks, 500 grams of mixed dry chicken feed were added to 2 kg of vegetables. In the evening, at 17-00, porridge of boiled peel from various vegetables and fruits was added to 5 kg of porridge 500 g of mixed grain composition of wheat, arzana and crushed corn, 200 g of chlorella suspension was added. They often gave crushed alfalfa in the interval, more often in the evening before 17-00.

We achieved the following results, egg production began at 6 months, the weight became larger, food consumption became active after the addition of chlorella and alfalfa. The biomess and mass of internal organs decreased at 9 and 10 months, egg production accelerated (once a day and 23 hours) (Table 3). **[5]**

3-TABLE. BIOMASS AT 9 AND 10 MONTHS

Name of bodies	9 months (weight in g)	10 months (weight in g)
total weight (cleaned of feathers and innards)	2000-2300	2300-2500
muscular stomach	50	54
a heart	20	28
liver	43	49-50
egg	50-55	55-60
testicles	13-15	16-20

According to our experiments, an increase in egg production and an improvement in weight gain was determined after the abundant addition of Chlorella and Duckweed algae to the food and water of chickens, also with frequent addition of chlorella to porridge from vegetable peel and bread, egg production improved, even one chicken began to lay an egg weighing 86 g with two yolks. Now the chickens are laying every day. A chicken laying an egg with two yolks is laid every other day. **[6]**

Egg weight 86 g, length 9 cm and circumference 15 cm.

From the 9th month, they started adding mint, whole corn, alfalfa and algae to the diet of chickens, the results are good. **[7]**

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