

## CARE OF SADDLEBAGS OF THE JAYDARI BREED

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### ABSTRACT

*The article provides information about the whiring, keeping and feeding queens of the Jaidarya breed. The sheep of this breed has the characteristics of generating a high hereditary potential for its productivity in conditions of good Sagittarius. Sheep of Jaydari breed meat is a domestic sheep breed with coarse wool, dumbbells, specializing in fattening.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Living Weight Ration, Replaceable Energy, Digestible Protein, Jaidarya Breed.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Sheep farming plays an important role in the livestock sector of our republic, and a certain part of the meat produced in our country corresponds to this sector, therefore, the development of sheep farming on a scientific basis, the maintenance of sheep breeding in accordance with local conditions at the norm level, full-value feeding and further improvement of breeding work is one of One of the sheep breeds that are well adapted in the conditions of Uzbekistan is the sheep of the local breed of jaydari, which is distinguished from other sheep breeds by its good adaptation to the conditions of its external environment (rainy, snowy and wet cold).

The sheep of this breed has the characteristics of generating a high hereditary potential for its productivity in conditions of good Sagittarius. Sheep of Jaydari breed meat is a domestic sheep breed with coarse wool, dumbbells, specializing in fattening. These sheep are not in demand for yaylov and fertile yaylov, adapted to rural conditions, they do not quickly lose their fatness. Sheep are sexual at the age of 5-7 months. At the age of 15-18 months, it is put on the abduction. The gestation period is 145-155 days. In them, one or two pieces of lamb are obtained. The weight of the Ram is about 80-90 kg, the sovliklarniki are about 60-65 kg. Soy output is 50-55%. Sheep's wool is shaved 2 times a year – in spring and autumn. 1-4 kg of wool is obtained. Juns are used in thick movut, shawl, carpet weaving and sheepskin printing. Per year give up to 50 kg of milk (fat content 6-7%) [1].

Care and storage of chalk frosts in the experiment: in the winter and early spring, special attention was paid to the sheepskin coats, we drew attention to the fact that the bunda is made of elvizak, moisture storage and lightness of the mulch. For 2-3 days before the birth of the sheepskin sheep, the sheepskin was fed around the sheepskin, and the sheepskin was immediately introduced into the sheepskin, the sheep suspected to be born were kept in the sheepskin at night in cages. In the cages inside the barn, a place of 1,5-2,0 m/sq was allocated for a native sheep. When placing the sheepskin sheep on the folds, especially the mother sheep with the first birth were kept in separate cages, after 15-20 days from the birth of the Lambs, another

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common newborn was transferred to the Department of the mother sheep, were grouped with the Lambs of coldness.

Great attention was paid to Steam gifts. During the breeding season, the feeding of the sheepdog and the newly-born mother sheep was carried out according to a strict plan. They were fed in the morning and evening with an additional 1,5-2,0 kg of quality alfalfa or natural grass hay, 300 - 400 grams of omuzhta feed and mineral feed, salts [2].

**The object of the study was to obtain Soviets**, which are the second period of the sheepdog of sheep belonging to the genus of the jaydari.

**The purpose of the study:** to examine the care, storage conditions and feeding ration of Sturgeon breed Bulldogs.

**Place and methods of conducting research:** the research is carried out in the experimental farm of the Research Institute of livestock and poultry in Kibray District of Tashkent region.

The norms and rations of feeding of matchmakers, the second period of their strangulation in the experimental group, were developed [3].

In the experiment, the way of weighing the living weight of the gifts on the scales was determined. The data obtained from the experiment were processed in the methods of variation statistics [4,5]. The average Arithmetic index (X) of each sign, its error (Sx), was determined.

**Results from the study:** due to the proper care of the throat colds of the Gazelle breed, complete satisfaction of the demand for nutrients, normal development of the fetus and the formation of healthy lambs were achieved.

Colds were fed by giving 2,0 kg of hay and 0,3 kg of barley Groats to a head account in the traditional method in the first period of exacerbation.

The formation and imbrional growth of lambs was nourished by the feeding ration of the larvae in the second period of our experiment, taking into account the direct dependence of the larvae on the state of the larvae.

**TABLE 1 NUTRITION RATION OF THE SOVIETS, WHICH IS THE SECOND PERIOD OF THE STRABISMUS BELONGING TO THE GENUS JAYDARI**

№	Feed type	Amount of feed	Feed unit	Exchange energy	Dry matter	Digestible protein	Na Cl	Ca	P	Carotene
		kg	kg	МДж	kg	gr	gr	gr	gr	mg
1	Feed quantity		1,5	17,5	2	140	14	9,8	4,7	23
2	Alfalfa hay	0,5	0,22	3,5	415	50	-	8,5	1,1	24,5
3	Different grass hay	0,8	0,35	5,5	680	45	-	6,6	1,6	12
4	Senage (various herbs)	1	0,29	3,8	450	23	-	4,9	1,3	25
5	Wheat bran	0,1	0,08	0,94	95	10	-	0,2	0,86	0,12
6	Corn Flakes	0,45	0,6	5,8	382	33	-	0,2	2,34	0,36
7	salt	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
8	Religious	0,025							5,5	

	phosphate									
8	Total		1,54	19,54	2022	161	14	20,4	12,7	61,98
9	the difference in relation to the quantity +		+0,04	+2	+22	+21	0	+10,6	+8	+36

According to the table, according to the ration structure , which is given to the strabismus frosts, it consists of 38% of hay, 20% of sweet food, 42% of concentrated food.

In ration, 100 kg of dry matter per living weight 3,4 kg, digestible protein corresponding to 1 nutrient Unit 104 gr, the ratio of calcium to phosphorus is 1,6:1.

**TABLE 2 LIVING WEIGHT OF GIFTS IN THE EXPERIMENT**

Groups	n	Living weight before weight loss, kg		Living weight after menstruation, kg		Lose weight alive	
		M±m	limit	M±m	limit	kg	%
Control	10	53,2±0,99	49,0-57,2	40,4±1,0	39,3-46,0	12,8	24,0
Experiment	10	55,4±1,14	51,3-59,5	45,0±1,2	41,3-49,0	10,4	18,7

According to the table data, colds belonging to the breed of jaydari in both groups came out of the winter, that is, they were cold in the control group from the period to the birth on average 12,8 kg, colds in the experimental group lost an average of 10,4 kg of living weight, while colds in the control group were fed with We can see that this positively affects the feeding of colostrum colds with full-value nutrients on the basis of ration. [6]

**In conclusion,** it should be noted that taking into account the conditions necessary to improve the conditions and quality of life. Shu bilan bir ryadda yukor generation kimatiga ega sahilar Alinib, kuychilik at the forefront of the development and national production of meat requires a well-known bir quantity kadrishga to serve pregnancy.

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