

ZOOGIGIENIC NORMS AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FARMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, based on zoogenic standards for farm animals, create comfortable conditions for animals in order to get high results from animals, choose the right place to build a farm, build farms taking into account climatic and natural-economic conditions. places. well-mannered

Keywords: Zoogenic needs, livestock, air circulation, farm projects, air circulation speed, air ducts.

INTRODUCTION

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) (Matthew 24:45-47) (Matthew 24:45-47) (Matthew 24:45-47) (Matthew 24:45-47) (Matthew 24:45-47) Thanks to the special attention of our country's administrator to support the industry, the results and results are being observed in all sectors of livestock. It is noteworthy that in accordance with our President's decision of March 3 last year on "Additional measures to further support livestock networks by the government," a wide range of opportunities were created for business entities in the field of livestock.

The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltdown, the fertilized egg's implanting in the lining of the womb.

INTRODUCTION

For those who are engaged in the field of livestock breeding , it is necessary to make it easier for animals to achieve high results . To do this, before building a farm, we need to properly create the farm project, pay special attention to the established zoogigienic norms and regulations. First of all, it will be determined whether the selected project corresponds to the climate and natural economic conditions of the place.

The project indicators are carefully studied wheat farms and veterinary-sanitary standards. This will especially emphasize the heating and technical quality of building parts, the technology of storing cattle, the mechanism of placement, ventilation, heating pathways, the release of manure and manure liquid, natural and artificial lighting, feeding and irrigation methods, and the protection of the environment from pollution, infectious and invasive diseases. The project also provides for the purification and disinfection of freshwater, the exit of household farm and manure liquids through sewage.

When determining the size of livestock premises, it is important to pay attention to the prevention of animal storage systems, feeding methods, animal placement, the having of additional surfaces,

the width of doors, windows, food and manure roads, sewerage, milking machines. A separate area of land must be acquired under the regulations for bird buildings and grazing sites.

The project is said to be a comprehensive collection of technical drawing documents of the recommended installations for use many times.

The projects are divided into sheep types.

1. Main (typovoy) projects
2. Individual (private) projects
3. Experimental (experimental) projects

The prepared general projects will consist of 5 parts.

1. Part of the explanation letter
2. Technological part
3. Part of mechanization of production processes
4. Part of The Architecture of Construction
5. Engineering part

Livestock farms being built on basic projects will be divided into 3 zones.

1. A - zone i.e. production zone
2. B - zone i.e. management - farm zone
3. V - zone i.e. food storage and processing zone.

The construction of livestock farms and poultry farms on the basis of basic (typovoy) projects will bring economic benefits to the farm. Zoovetinary specialists are required to participate in the selection of a place for the construction of livestock farms and poultry farms . To build property on the basis of the project, sunlight is chosen from a place where good falls, flat, dry, 10⁰ - 120 in diameter, snow and rainwater do not spit, and groundwater is deep. It is necessary that the chosen place be well supplied with water, located after the settlements of the inhabitants of the wind direction. The property should not be built on the site of old dining rooms, sand dunes, leather raw materials, and old livestock buildings. It is impermissible to have a certain sanitary range between livestock farms and poultry farms and populated areas.

Dairy farms 100 - 500 m, poultry factories 1000 - 1500 m and pig complexes 1500 - 2000 m

The intermediate distance of the livestock and poultry complex should not be less than 500 meters. The distance between the farms should be 150 - 200 m, the distance from the premises, premises should be at least 10 m. It is desirable to cook around farms and complexes. When calculating the size of the cattle, the regulations on the location to be obtained for each head animal are considered to be the sheep of the cattle.

For example, if you build a property for 60 heads of cattle and place animals in two rows, an average of 5-7 m 2 seats will be taken per head of cattle under the regulations.

1. If we take 6 m 2 space per 1 head , x 6m 2 =360m2 space will be taken for a total of 60 heads.
2. The property must also contain bird buildings. For bird buildings, a place is allocated at the rate of 15 - 20% of the space taken for all animals.

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \text{ m}^2 - 100\% \\ X - 15\% \\ X = = 54 \text{ m}^2 \frac{360 \times 15,2}{100} \end{array}$$

3. Thus, $360 + 54 = 414 \text{ m}^2$ spaces are allocated for the total property.

4. If animals are placed in two rows, the width of the property is 9 meters [9 m] wide by TLM. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

5. At this point, the length of the property is $414:9 = 46 \text{ m}$.

Thus, it is desirable to build a property for 60 heads of cattle, 46 m long and 9 m wide. After the construction of the property is completed, we should also pay special attention to its ventilation.

The movement of air produced by the introduction and release of air into the molecule is called ventilation. Natural, artificial and mixed ventilation types are used in cattle.

The main function of ventilation is the sheep.

1. It emits excess moisture in the cattle during winter.
2. Provides animals with fresh air.
3. It moves the warm air in the property.
4. It releases harmful gases in the air from the property.
5. It cools the property during the summer.

When calculating the volume of ventilation air, animals, type, live weight, productivity and age are taken into account. If these indicators do not correspond to the table, the interpolation formula is used.

The calculation of artificial ventilation by CO₂ gas is carried out using the following formula.

$$Lm^3/s = \frac{K}{c_1 - c_2}$$

Lm^3/s = The amount of ventilation air exchanged in an hour.

K = The amount of CO₂ gas allocated by all animals in the property in an hour (l/s). The value is taken from the table, depending on live weight and productivity of animals.

CONCLUSION

Many farmers build a farm without complying with zoogigienic requirements before starting a farm, due to which various problems arise. The article discusses the basic requirements of the farm: designing a farm before we build a farm and what we need to pay attention to in this project

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