

INFLUENCE OF TYPES OF FEED ON THE COMPOSITION OF MILK OF FEMALE HORSES

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the use of pastures in the feeding of breeds of female horses, the use of forage grasses and fodder in the conditions of grazing (crushed oats, barley, corn, legumes, sorghum, alfalfa, fodder beet, carrot) data on changes in the amount of milk obtained from them during feeding.

Keywords: horse, birch, slave, toy, gunon, enon, natural pasture, fodder, tubers, bran, ration, koumiss, feed unit, milk.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье обсуждается использование пастбищ в кормлении лошадей, использование кормовых трав и кормов в условиях выпаса (овес дробленый, ячмень, кукуруза, бобовые, сорго, люцерна, кормовая свекла, морковь), данные об изменении количества молока, полученного от них при кормлении.

Ключевые слова: лошадь, береза, раб, игрушка, гунон, энон, естественное пастбище, корм, клубни, отруби, рацион, кумыс, кормовая единица, молоко.

INTRODUCTION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan February 2, 2019 according to the resolution No. PQ-4194 "On measures to further develop horse breeding and equestrian sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan" strengthening the development and growth of young horses, pasture and fodder base, production of koumiss on horse farms, tasks were given to allocate sufficient land to organize intensive horse fattening and expand the range of products derived from horses.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 2019 No.PP-4243 "On measures for further development and support of the livestock sector" said that all economic entities producing livestock products and enterprises producing mixed fodder will be provided with benefits.

Therefore, it is important to provide a continuous supply of quality birch milk and koumiss products, which are now considered to be of high quality due to their dietary, medicinal and digestive properties, which directly affect the health of the population.

Horse breeding is one of the most important branches of animal husbandry and, despite the development of technology, has not lost its place in the national economy even today. It provides the population with meat, milk and koumiss, as well as light industry products from the blood and other raw materials to prevent skin and tuberculosis diseases.

Riding a horse gives a person aesthetic pleasure and strengthens his health. Horse meat is used to prepare various dishes (kazi, qazi bone, card) and other dishes. Bum milk is used to make koumiss. It is used successfully in the treatment of tuberculosis as the best medicine given by nature. Biya milk contains milk sugar, milk fat, protein, salts, phosphotides, enzymes, vitamins, trace elements, hormones, pigments and gases. Among them, protein, milk fat, milk sugar are the main components (Murtozaev, Kushakov, Alibaev, 2018).

According to Professor D. Kholmiraev (2015) in some districts in the preparation of raw materials for the industry of biological and by-products organized processing of horse skin on the basis of local industrial enterprises, the production of fur products from it. In connection with biological development, a number of drugs are prepared for donor horses that donate blood serum.

From the blood of horses are also prepared drugs that are of medical importance and prevent diseases - tetanus, gangrene, diphtheria, botulism and others. Gastric juice is extracted from horses using special equipment in biofactories for veterinary and medical purposes.

But in recent years, the number of horses has been declining. In 1914, there were 597.5 thousand horses in the territory of the republic, and in the 1980s the lowest number of horses was recorded. That is 80.6 thousand heads. In 1985 it was 89.2 thousand, in 1995 it was 150 thousand, in 2000 it was 146.6 thousand and in 2009 it was 175 thousand.

In addressing these issues, it is necessary to make full use of the potential of farms. In recent times, equestrian sport, horseback riding requires a different approach in the development of horse breeding. To this end, the improvement of staff training and the involvement of qualified specialists in this field will give good results.

The aim of the study was to determine the changes in the chemical composition of milk and koumiss products associated with the feeding of horses and their mares under different conditions.

JOB RESPONSIBILITIES

- to study the types of food given to horses and bees;
- To determine the amount of dry matter and minerals in birch milk and koumiss when fed with different feeds;
- To determine the changes in the chemical composition of birch milk and koumiss products when fed with different feeds;
- to study the demand of foals and heifers for milk and complementary foods;
- To determine the cost-effectiveness of dairy products, depending on the type of feed.

THE NOVELTY OF THE WORK

In the conditions of Karakalpakstan in the feeding of horses and mares, the composition and amount of feed given to them are studied, the impact of forages on horses and mares, the development of their mares and foals, the relative amount of dairy products derived from beans from the feeding species was studied in relative terms, and the effect on the chemical composition of milk and koumiss was studied.

As a result of the research, the content of fats, casein and minerals in dairy and koumiss products was determined, as well as their seasonal changes.

There are about 250 horse breeds and breed groups around the world, of which about 40 are distributed in the ICF. In our country, local horses are well adapted to natural conditions, late maturing, characterized by high durability and productivity. Among them - Arabian, Akhal-Teke, Karabayir, Yovmud, Tersk, Traken, Purebred English breed, Ukrainian breed.

One of the factors that increase the milk yield of beans is to feed them with nutritious, concentrated feeds. Newborn licorice produce less milk than obese licorice, regardless of how they are fed, when they are of medium to low fatness. The most accurate way to calculate the milk yield of beans is to determine their milk yield by milking every 2-3 hours on the basis of test milkings.

In order to feed calves and suckling mares, their live weight, age, lean - obesity and physiological condition are first taken into account. At the same time, their average live weight is 2-3 kg of alfalfa hay, 0.8 kg of mixed fodder, 40% of oats, 35% of barley, 25 kg of corn, 0.1-0.2 kg of sorghum, 1-1.5 kg. The carrots or beets are useful to give silage in the amount of 0.5–1 kg. Especially during the lactation period, 0.2 kg of barley is given to each of them to increase milk production.

Table-1 Types and amounts of feed given to horses when they are fed in three places

No.	Feed type	Amount of feed, kg	No.	Feed type	Amount of feed, kg
1	Meadow hay	2,5	5	Bran	1,2
2	Grass steppe	2,0	6	Corn	0,7
3	Winter straw	5,0	7	Carrots	7,0
4	Barley	0,8	8	Fodder beet	9,0

When feeding horses, it is necessary to add 30 to 60 grams of salt to the daily diet.

To organize a proper diet, it is necessary to know what other nutritional value corresponds to one feed unit (1 kg of oats). To change the nutritional value of 1 kg of oats (kg) should be given: When bees are fed the above-mentioned ration every day, the amount of milk they produce increases. For example, the average daily milk yield of beans in the first month of the lactation period is 11.0, in the second month - 12.0; in the third month - 11.3; in the fourth month - 10.6; in the fifth month - 10.0 and in the sixth month - 9.4 liters.

The amount of milk given to mares also varies depending on the method of feeding them. If the bees give 13.0 liters of milk per day in the first, second and third months of lactation when tied up, on the contrary, when fed on pastures, it produces up to 15.5 liters of milk per day.

CONCLUSION

1. Биялар сут маҳсулдорлигини ошириш омилларидан бири уларни тўйимли, концентрат озуқалар билан боқишдир.
2. Буғоз ва емизикли бияларни боқиш учун дастлаб уларнинг тирик вазни, ёши, ориқ – семизлиги ва физиологик ҳолати ҳисобга олиниб, уларнинг 100 кг тирик вазни ҳисобига

ўртача 2-3 кг беда пичани, 0,8 кг омукта ем, 40% сули, 35% арпа, 25 кг маккажўхори, 0,1-0,2 кг кунжара, 1-1,5 кг сабзи ёки хашаки лавлаги, 0,5-1 кг миқдорида силос бериш фойдали ҳисобланади.

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