



Growth And Development of Schwyz Breed Cells Different Genotype When Growing for Meat

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Annotation. The article presents experimental data on the study of the growth and development of Swiss bulls of various genotypes when raised for meat. It has been established that in order to further increase beef production, improve its quality and increase the profitability of the herd on farms, it is necessary to equip the herd with super-repair purebred and crossbred young animals of the Swiss breed.

Keywords. Breed, bull, diet, rearing, productivity, technology, keeping, feeding.

Introduction. In zootechnical practice, animal crossing is used to increase the productivity of cattle. The theoretical justification for the effectiveness of crossing belongs to the great natural scientist Charles Darwin [2, pp. 59-68]. He discovered and formed one of the most important laws of nature, according to which the crossing of animals, as well as the impact of continuously changing living conditions, provides material for the formation of new features in the structure and functions of the body. The scientist introduced the concept of hybrid power, which he associated with the participation in the sexual process of differentiated both physiological and genetic male and female germ cells. This differentiation is due to the difference in origin and ability to assimilate previous generations. Charles Darwin [2, pp. 59-68] explained the beneficial consequences of crossing by the accumulation of certain properties and differences in the offspring in relation to the original parental pairs. Darwin's position on crossing and the manifestation of increased vitality, productivity and precocity in offspring was developed in the works of the great scientists I. Michurin [8, pp. 72-85], M. F. Ivanov [4, p. 471], E. A .Arzumanyan[1, p.37-42], A.I.Ovsyannikov[4, p.56-73], H.Kushner[3, p.56-70], K.B.Svechin[5, p. 92-98], D.A. Smirnov [6, pp. 124-133] and others.

The purpose of our research is to study the meat productivity of the Swiss breed of cattle of various genotypes, the most common in the Fergana Valley.

Object of study. The object of the study were selected bulls of purebred Schwitz breed and crosses of the third and second generation from crossing local improved cattle with Schwitz bulls. At the same time, a group of Schwitz bulls was allocated as a control group, i.e., the fattening of crossbred cattle and their total evaluation were assessed against the background of the indicators of purebred animals.

Research results. The experiments were carried out in the farm "Obidjon", Tashlak district, Fergana region. The purpose of our research is to study the meat productivity of the most common livestock breeds in the Fergana Valley; the technology of growing and fattening included the following periods: - dairy (up to three months - 75 days), - growth from 3 to 9 months of age - 180 days, - growing from 9 to 19 months of age - 300 days, - fattening from 19 to 24 months of age - 150 days. Keeping bull calves up to 19 months of age without a leash, from 19 to 24 months on a leash indoors. Important factors that determine the level of intensity of beef production are the conditions of feeding and keeping fattening livestock, which provide for a combined method of keeping livestock: in the summer on an area with sheds, in the winter



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without being tied indoors. The average feed consumption per head during the growing and fattening period was: for purebred bulls - 4830.2 feed. units, for crossbreeds -4785.2 and 4754.0 feed units, respectively. Digestible protein -540.1, 535.2, and 531.3 kg. For 1 feed units the amount of digestible protein was respectively -112.0, 112.0 and 112.0 g. The fattening technology lasted 150 days. During this period, the animals were kept on a leash indoors. This period is divided into 3 phrases: starting, intermediate and final, consisting of 150 days, including the starting phase - 15 days. In addition to feed, the diet included corn silage and cotton husks (daily dose 18.8-19.6 and 7.1-7.3 kg, respectively). 10.3-10.5 food units were consumed per animal per day. and 1.49-1.52 kg of digestible protein [7, pp. 34-41, 8, pp. 67-85]. The intermediate or main feeding phase lasted 35 days. During this period, the diet was developed in such a way as to ensure a high and stable increase in live weight. It consisted of 4 kg of concentrates, 20 kg of corn silage and 11 kg of cotton husks. In total, 367.2 feed units were consumed during fattening for purebred bulls, and 363.0 and 362.5 feed units for crossbreeds, respectively. units Digestible protein -53.55, 52, 94 and 52.87 kg. On average, the bulls received 10.8, 10.7 and 10.6 feed units per day, respectively [9, pp. 56-58]. The final fattening phase lasted 100 days. During this period, feeding rations were balanced in terms of basic nutrients and consisted of mixed feed (38%), silage (39%), green alfalfa (5%) and cotton husks (18%). On average, for the entire fattening period, an average of 1592.8-1615.2 feed units were spent per head. and 235.2-238.4 kg of digestible protein. Of the total amount of feed consumed, in terms of nutritional value, the share of compound feed accounted for 36.5%, corn silage - 31.7-32.2%, cotton husk - 20.9% and green corn mass - 10.4-10.9%. Over 24 months of growing, from 4754.0 to 4830.2 feed was consumed per bull. units The productive qualities of cattle are formed on the basis of several factors: heredity, level of feeding and maintenance, age and other environmental conditions. Live weight is a function of its growth, and it is a quantitative indicator. The dynamics of live weight in various technological periods depended mainly on the breed of animals. During the dairy period, the live weight of purebred bulls increased by 65.9 kg. In crossbreeds of the II-III generations - by 64.2 and 60.6 kg, respectively. The average daily increase was 879, 856 and 808 grams, respectively. The increase in live weight of bulls by growing period shows that intensive rearing of bulls in all age periods made it possible to obtain high rates of average daily gain in live weight. At the same time, purebred bulls were superior to other animals. The difference was especially noticeable at the ages of 9-12 and 19-24 months, when the average daily gain fluctuated respectively within the range of 821-893-782 g [10, pp. 22-45, 11, pp. 67-73].

Conclusion. In order to further increase beef production, improve its quality and increase the profitability of the herd in farms and other livestock farms, it is necessary to equip them with super-repair purebred and crossbred young animals of the Swiss breed.

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