

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OMIXTA FEED FROM PECTIN-RICH RAW MATERIALS AND DISCUSSIONS

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ANNOTATION

Omixta is divided into two main groups in terms of em content and fodder value: fully rationed and concentrated.

Grain is the main raw material of omixta-em. The proportion of grain in Omixta-em goes up to 65-70%. Cereals are divided into three groups according to their nature: legumes, legumes and oilseeds.

Cereals with cobs include wheat, barley, oats, rye, oats, corn, millet, etc. These different grains will contain a large amount of carbohydrates (starch) and a small amount of protein. Spike grains are considered to be rich in Group V vitamins. Spike grains are used in ground form, sometimes as a whole (for poultry).

In the production of Omixta-em, the production waste of these grains is also used. Grain waste includes grain mixtures and Bran. The cereal mixture and Bran stand low in terms of satiety, but higher than the cereal in terms of rich in vitamins and minerals.

Legumes include peas, soybeans, lupine, etc. These grains are characterized by being rich in protein (protein). In the production of Omixta-em, legumes are used in order to enrich the product with protein.

Oil grains include sunflower, cotton, flax, etc. They are not added to omuxta-em in a holistic carpet, but waste from the oil and oil industry is used in kunjara and shrot carpet.

Oil crop grains are rich in oil and protein. However, some species also contain toxic substances (gossipol, sinylic acid). The amount of these substances in the composition of Omuxta-em should not exceed the specified indicator.

Grass flour is a valuable raw material of omixta-em. The grass is formed by mowing and grinding the dried grass. Herb flour is a product rich in protein, carotene, A and other vitamins.

In the production of Omixta-em, food sugar, starch, patoka, alcohol and beer industry waste are widely used. Sugar industry waste includes sugar beet radish (jam) and nutrient patoka (molasses). Dried beet radish contains a large amount of carbohydrates and is a valuable nutrient for ruminants. Molasses has a liquid appearance, it contains up to 50% soluble carbohydrates. Molasses is a very good digestion in the body of animals.

Alcohol and beer waste includes crushed grain residues and dried bar. These products stand close to cereals in terms of satiety.

Examples of feeds made from animal products include fish flour, meat flour, bone meal, blood, and dried bone. These are valuable products rich in animal protein. Animal fats, a high energy source, are also added to Omixta-em in small quantities (usually 2-5 %).

In order to enrich Omixta-EMS with minerals, many substances are used-chalk, phosphates, table salt, etc. Also, a variety of biologically active substances are added to the composition of the em. They include vitamins, microelements, antibiotics, etc. These substances are important for the health of animals.

Biologically active substances can be divided into the following groups:

- nutritional and other antibiotics;
- vitamin preparations;
- trace elements (iron, copper, sulfur, cobalt, manganese, iodine and b.);
- amino acids (lysine, methionine);
- antioxidants (santoxin, diludine, butyloxytoluol-BTO);
- sedatives-tranquilizers;
- organic acids (milk, propion and b.);
- medicinal preporates and b.

In the production of Omuxta-em, it is not limited to these raw materials, but it is necessary to look for effective sources of increasing the cost of em. Reducing the proportion of grain in Em and enriching with other types of products is one of the important tasks.

2.Omixta em production technology consists of the following processes: reception, placement, storage raw materials processing, sending, selling, cleaning from metallomagnetic waste, shell separation (whitening), component grinding, grinding of crushed components, quantitative distribution and mixing, granulation and packaging.

We will consider the process of preparing cereals and raw materials for processing. The raw materials received are processed into lines, as they are of different atregate condition and of different shape. These are the following lines:

- The grain raw materials line serves to clean and grind grains. Cereals include oats, barley, corn, wheat, prose, peas, Bran, as well as the waste obtained in the primary processing of cereals. The grains are cleaned in a separator and then transferred to the grinding process. Those that are not well ground after grinding are sent for re-grinding and come to the bunker before the dosing.

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