DURATION OF FARM USE OF COWS OF MONBELYARD BREED IMPORTED FROM ABROAD

Erdanova G.M,

Doctoral student of Tashkent State Agrarian University

ABSTRACT

The use of cows of the monbelyard breed, which was acquired from the French Revolution, in the farm during their continuity, along with an increase in the amount of milk obtained during lactation, provided opportunities to obtain a generation of many high-yield offspring and in the future to cover the costs incurred by replenishing the herd with them.

Key words**:** *milk production, milk yield, heredity, technology, lactation, different body structure, milk-meat constitutional type, meat-milk constitutional type, skim, milk protein output.*

In an era where the processes of milk production in industrial-based ores are intensified, the high milk yield of cows, along with their technological characteristics, the duration of their use in the farm is of paramount importance. The use of breed breeds brought from a wide range of cows, especially from abroad, which have a long-term use duration in the farm, has a high hereditary potential in terms of many products, along with increasing the amount of milk that is obtained from them during their life to obtain generation opportunities to replenish the herd through them and adapt.

Period of use of cattle of monbelyard breed from the French state in the agrofirma of the upper Chirchik District of the Tashkent region "Ergash ota" LLC.

In the period when the processes of milk production from cows with high productivity, imported from abroad, are accelerated, the milk yield of cows is high,

along with their technological characteristics, the duration of their use in the farm is also of great importance. The effective use of cows with a long duration of productive use in the farm from imported cows creates the opportunity to receive from them a generation with a large number of high yields, along with an increase in the amount of milk obtained during lactation, and in the future to cover the costs incurred by replenishing the herd with them.

Total milk yield of cows of 378 chief monbelyard breeds imported from abroad was studied on the basis of Figure 2-milk - "breeding cows card". The conditions for feeding and preserving cows with different body structures were the same.

As can be seen from Table 1, the amount of milk in cows belonging to the constitutional type of milk-meat increased during lactation. The amount of milk produced by cows in the II-lactasia in cows of the constitutional type of milk-meat in relation to I-lactasia is 2,72%; milk fat content is 2,49%; 4% milk content is up to 116 kg; the average living weight is increased by 8,27% (R≥0,999), in cows of the constitutional type of meat-milk up to 0,88%, 4% of the amount of milk to 39,8 kg; the average living weight was an excess of 8,92 %. (R≥0,999).

The study of the intensity of the departure of cows from the herd shows that after I-lactation 34,2% of cows of the constitutional type of milk-meat, 32,7% of cows of the meat-milk constitutional type , and 59,7% of cows of the II - lactational type belong to the milk-meat constitutional type; cows of the meat-milk type Imported from abroad, monbelyard is the milk product of the offspring, which we get from the breed.

1 table

Duration of use of the derived generation of cows in the farm

Lactation	Rice pudding-medication, kg	Milk-drinking grease, %	Milk fat , kg	4 %-milk	Living weight, kg
Milk-meat	4401,5±41,5	3,88±0,024	170,75±4,25	4268,9±58,32	518,80±9,54
I-lactation	4085,5±48,47	3,97±0,04	162,2±6,02	4054,8±60,4	556,87±13,10
Meat-milk type	4551±38,50	3,84±0,01	174,77±4,05	4368,96±83,75	537,27±9,66
I-lactation	4203±49,43	3,91±0,025	164,3±1,99	4108,4±49,73	578,40±11,75
Milk-meat	4447,53±67,0	3,84±0,021	170,8±2,56	4269,6±111,5	557,73±12,63
II-lactation	4073,09±58,60	3,89±0,024	158,4±7,87	3960,9±70,33	607,53±11,08

When studying the milk yield of the descendants of imported monbelyard cows from abroad by type of milk-meat, an average milk yield of 4401±41,10 kg during I lactation was obtained, and the equivalent milk yield of 459,32 kg or 11,9% in terms of milk fat to 5,01 kg or 3,5% in terms of 4% milk(R≥0,999) was a plus. The milk yield of cows belonging to the constitutional type of milk-meat during the II lactation period of cows was on average 4017,00±38,50 kg, and their peers compared the II lactation of cows of the meat-milk constitutional type to 452,29 kg, or 11,25%, respectively, to 11,32 kg, or 751%, to 526 kg, or 13,55% (R≥3). In the agrofirma of "follow father" LLC, an average of 4067,53±67,0-kg milk was obtained

from cows of monbelyard breed during the III-lactation period from cows belonging to the constitutional type of milk-meat and milk-meat, and on this indicator equities were recorded to 87,5 kg or 12,50% compared to the constitutional type of meat-milk, 0,999) was a plus. It should also be noted that cows from Frantia had periods of use in a farm where our specific warm climatic conditions were relatively low. The fact that such cows can be used during lactation III in the herd, providing optimal feeding and preservation conditions, indicates that the cows are adapted to our specific warm climatic conditions.

In our research, 10,3% of cows belonging to the milk-meat constitutional type of cows after I-lactation of their offspring from cows belonging to the monbelyard breed imported from abroad, 9,1% of cows with the milk constitutional type of meat, 9,1% of cows with lactasia

In the II-th period, up to 19,2% of the cows belonging to the meat-milk constitutional Type went out of the main herd to 17,8% to the milk-meat constitutional type, which was obtained in comparison with the monbelyard breed from abroad, the milk-meat constitutional Type went up to 23,7% compared to the meat-milk constitutional type, it was 42,1% less than its type.

CONCLUSION

The main reasons for the departure of these cows from the herd were such factors as the difficulty of adaptation of cows brought from abroad to the conditions, the difficulty of acclimation processes in our rapidly changing climatic conditions, diseases of the digestive system, the ostrich system, the violation of metabolism in the body, the lack of macro-microelements, vitamins, the violation of mineral nutrition. This is evidenced by the fact that it is necessary to attach great importance to such external important factors as ensuring full-value nutrition of goods, improving the conditions of preservation.

REFERENCES

1. Ashirov M.E, Ashirov B.M., Ra'ziboev N.R. Cattle of red desert breed and their improvement. Tashkent-2020" Navruz " publishing house 316 p.

2.Ashirov M.E. Selection of dairy products Tashkent 2017" Navruz " publishing house.

3.Nasirov U.N., Dosmukhamedova M.X., Shakirov Q. The system of development and maintenance of cattle breeding " Tashkent, 2020, 141 p

4. Nasirov U.N., I.Maksudoa, Dosmukhamedova M.X., "Factors of development of cattle breeding in Uzbekistan" UN Development Program, Tashkent-2011, 196 p.