



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RABBITS

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Аннотация:

в статье описаны биологические особенности, продуктивность, пушистость, линька и мясная продуктивность и факторы, влияющие на нее во всех направлениях кролиководства.

Annotatsiya

maqolada barcha quyonchilik sohasida biologik hususiyatlari, mahsuldorligi, pushdorligi, mo'na va go'sht mahsuldorligi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar mujassamlangan.

Ключевые слова: кролик, вес, половые признаки, корм, порода, мясо.

Kalit so'zlar: quyon, vazn, jinsiy xususiyat, oziqa, zot, go'sht.

Introduction

Along with meat, eggs, and fish products, the production of rabbit meat is of particular importance in animal husbandry. Although the rabbit's body is small, its products are very useful for humans. Rabbit meat is useful for health and differs from other meats in terms of taste and nutritional properties. Freshly frozen rabbit meat can be used in all seasons.

In the world, the industrial method of raising rabbits is widely used, and they are fed in special cages, in closed buildings, with optimal microclimatic conditions, with a set feed based on a full ration.

Taking into account the biological characteristics, softness and low fat and cholesterol content of rabbit meat, it is suitable for all segments of the population, as well as for those suffering from various diseases (allergy, hypertension, gastrointestinal, stomach, gall bladder, liver disease). consumption is recommended.





Also, rabbit meat is quickly digested in the human body under the influence of gastric juices. It is also useful for those engaged in heavy, physical labor, pilots, divers, athletes, workers in hazardous production, and people living in polluted areas. Rabbit meat is especially useful for people who need complete protein - children of preschool age, teenagers, lactating women, and the elderly. It has the property of reducing the saturated fat content of the food consumed by a person during his life. Rabbit oil is used in the treatment of wounds, as an anti-itch and anti-allergic agent. Make-up and healing medicines are also made from it.

The amount of protein in the composition is higher than that of sheep, beef, and pork. Rabbit meat is rich in vitamins and minerals and is superior to almost all types of meat. Vitamins and iron, phosphorus, cobalt, manganese, fluorine, and potassium contained in rabbit meat cannot be compared with any other meat.

Biological Characteristics of Rabbits

The rabbit differs from other farm animals by several biological characteristics. Therefore, the correct understanding of these characteristics and compliance with them is an important factor in the production of high-quality rabbit meat. If proper feeding and good hygienic standards are followed based on productivity, breed and its own characteristics, a mother rabbit will give birth to 6-12, in some cases up to 16-19 children. In mother rabbits, the gestation period can last 28-30 days, sometimes 32 days. Rabbits born have a live weight of 40-90 grams. The lactation period is more than 2 months. Up to 20 days it will be milky, after 30 days milk production will decrease.

At 4 months, it gains 85% of the mother's weight, at 6 months, 87% of the mother's weight, and at 8 months, it stops growing completely.

Newborn baby rabbits have 16 milk teeth. After 5-7 days, it is covered with fluff (yung), and in 10-14 days, the eye opens. After 17-21 days, it goes out of the place of birth and begins to eat different foods.

From the experiments, it was found that 2 g of mother's milk is enough for 1 g of them to gain weight.

Rabbits' milk teeth fall out after 18 days and are replaced by permanent food teeth after 20-28 days. It will have 16 teeth in the upper jaw and 12 in the lower jaw, a total of 28 teeth.

Rabbits of medium weight reach sexual maturity at the age of 3 months, and those of large weight at the age of 4 months.





Sexual Characteristics of Rabbits

Rabbits differ from other farm animals in that they give birth throughout the year. In late autumn, sexual activity decreases slightly. Parent rabbits are selected before they are hatched. Fatness of male rabbits is determined in October and November. A male rabbit should be moderately obese. If a male rabbit is thin, it will be fattened by giving it extra food. However, excessive fattening is also not recommended, as it reduces the sexual activity of the rabbit (artificial insemination of rabbits is considered appropriate nowadays).

It is advisable to inseminate a female rabbit twice in a row for 10-20 minutes. The best time to escape is in the cool of the morning and evening. It is advisable to run one male rabbit and two female rabbits on the same day. The male rabbit is not bothered by this.

Excessively hot or cold days reduce the sexual activity of rabbits. After the escape, the date of the escape of the rabbit and the number of the male rabbit in the card file are written on a 15-20 cm plywood board placed in the cage.

5 days after the first mating of the mother rabbit, the second control mating is carried out. If the mother rabbit has run away, the male will not bring the rabbit near him.

In some cases, there is also a case of "false strangulation" among mother rabbits. This period lasts for 17 days, and the fur on the belly is removed, preparing a place for giving birth, but after 12 days, the maternal instinct fades.

The fertilized ovum of the rabbit falls into the uterus after four days and attaches to the wall of the uterus on the eighth day of ovulation. After 12-15 days, the rabbit's throat can be felt by hand. For this, the head of the rabbit is placed on the table facing the examiner, the right hand holds the rabbit by the shoulder, and the left hand gently holds the lower part of the rabbit's abdomen. A few of the longer forms, about the size of a cherry, can be discerned.

In rabbits, during the second period of gestation (16-25 days), the fetus grows very quickly. For example, each 20-day-old fetus is 23 g, pregnancy in rabbits with litters is 28-29 days, and in rabbits with few litters it is 31-32 days. So, the length of the pregnancy period is inversely proportional to the number of children.

It is necessary to feed the mother rabbit with valuable food during the estrus period and keep it carefully. This is the guarantee of having a healthy child. A hare can be lifted by the shoulder with one hand, and by the belly with the other, only in cases where it is absolutely necessary. Rabbits should not be disturbed during pregnancy. If pregnant rabbits are frightened or their living conditions are





drastically changed, their maternal instinct will decrease dramatically. Such rabbits do not even breastfeed their children.

It is advisable to separate the baby rabbits from their mother at the age of 45-60 days. Mother rabbits secrete milk in the amount of 100-180 g, sometimes 200-270 g in one night. It was found that when the air temperature is 15-25 °C, rabbits do not release excess heat from their body, and when the temperature drops, they use part of the energy of the food consumed to release heat from the body. Breathing is 50-60 breaths per minute on cool days, and when the temperature rises above 35 °C, the breathing rate increases to 280-282 breaths per minute. Rabbits, due to all their biological characteristics, are highly influenced by the external environment (noise, heat, cold, wind, demand for food) to increase or decrease their weight.

Also, in order to increase the number of rabbit products and ensure the employment of the population, work is being organized to supply rabbit breeding equipment and feed, if necessary, to households interested in raising rabbits, and to buy back the grown products.

Rabbit farm:

- at least 100-500 meters away from roads and railways;
- 100-200 meters away from the locations of vegetable and fruit storage warehouses and their processing enterprises;
- should be placed on dry and flat land areas free from underground water, swamps, rivers, lakes and other water bodies.

Also, it should be placed in locations with continuous supply of water and electricity.

The rabbit is one of the animals that easily adapts to different weather conditions and consumes food well. Now almost all regions and districts of our republic have all necessary conditions for the development of rabbit breeding.

A variety of forages (alfalfa, corn, beets, carrots, and greens) should be available to feed rabbits. Four types of rabbits are being bred in households - chinchilla, Hawarang giant, black and white giant.

Summary

From the experiments, it was found that 2 g of mother's milk is enough for 1 g of them to gain weight.

The length of the pregnancy period is inversely proportional to the number of children. Feeding the mother rabbit with valuable food during the estrous period and taking care of it is the guarantee of getting a healthy child.





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