



THE EFFECT OF "BARAKAT" FERTILIZER ON THE GROWTH INDICATORS OF LAMBS AND THE MILK PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN

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Abstract

The article covers the research in the direction of studying the live weight, absolute growth rate and milk yield characteristics of Karakol lambs fed with feeds prepared in an innovative way.

Introduction

Livestock breeding is one of the leading sectors of agriculture in Uzbekistan and has a special place in supplying the population with food products. Social protection of the population engaged in raising livestock, provision of farms with high-yielding livestock, soft fodder and juicy fodder, infrastructure network for providing zooveterinary and other services, as well as the establishment of a credit system for the development of the livestock sector will also contribute to the development of livestock in our country and its indicates that the legal basis is provided.

In today's world, when food shortages have reached the level of a global problem, providing the population with food, especially livestock products, has become one of the priority directions of our government's policy.

Live weight at birth of snow-white sur lambs of different coloration was higher than waist color lambs, and this trend was observed to be maintained even at 21 days of age. Due to the fact that sheep with a darker wool fiber are more resistant to the external environment compared to their counterparts with a lighter color, they kept their fatness at a high level during the lambing period, which led to a higher live weight of lambs and higher milk yield of sheep (Parmanova D.M., 2016).

Growth and development Knowledge of the growth and development characteristics of farm animals, particularly sheep, is important in increasing their productivity. In addition to the external environment, nutrition also affects the manifestation of genetic characteristics (Khatamov A.Kh., 2019).





Live weight and body indices of lambs have been found to vary to a certain extent under the influence of paratypical factors (feeding, keeping). There were no significant differences in certain age groups. Indicators of growth and development play an important role in the animal organism, including external indicators, which make it possible to give the type of constitution. Under the same conditions, no significant difference was observed between the live weight and body indices of Sur Karakol lambs of different colors and flower types (M.Turanov, A.Boltaev., 2022).

According to P.N. Kuleshov, it is very important to know the changes that occur in the animal's body due to this or that type of feeding. According to him, the lack of feeding of chickens leads to growth retardation, the animal becomes smaller and the body structure is disturbed. Later, it was found that the organs and tissues with a high weight gain ratio are left behind more strongly due to the lack of adequate feeding of animals (P.N. Kuleshov., 1949).

It is known that the body structure and external indicators of agricultural animals are important, including external indicators in Karakol sheep allow to evaluate the breed, type of constitution, growth and development.

The purpose of the study. Studying the effect of "barakat" feed, included in the diet of mothers of newborn lambs in the experiment, on the growth indicators of Karakol lambs and on the milk yield of sowliks.

Research methods. Research is being conducted at "Sahoba ota Karakol Nasl" LLC, Nurabad District, Samarkand Region. For the experiment, mother sheep and their newborn lambs were divided into 2 groups of 20 heads.

The composition of "Barokat" food included in the diet is 80% grain products and leguminous protein-rich products, and the remaining 20% is enriched with vitamins and macroelements, namely metianin, globomex, and microelements such as potassium and phosphorus.

The live weight of sheep of different ages (at birth, 21 days old) and its dynamics were determined using purginal and electronic scales (Kravchenko N.A., 1963).

The milk productivity of experimental sowlikas was determined by the difference in live weight of their lambs from birth to 21 days of age, that is, 5 liters of milk are consumed for 1 kg of live weight gain.

Biometric processing of the obtained results was carried out (N.A. Ploxinsky, 1969).

Research results. Table 1 shows the results of the study of live weight of Karakol sheep lambs on 21 days and milk yield of sows on 21 days, supplemented with feed prepared in an innovative way.



Table 1 Live weight dynamics of Karakol lambs in the experiment

Groups	Live weight of lambs				Stout growth		21-day milk yield of sows, kg	
	Түғилганды		21 күн-ликдагы		X±S _x	C _v	X±S _x	C _v
	X±S _x	C _v	X±S _x	C _v				
Control group n=30	3,70±0,3	5,2	10,1±0,05	9,2	6,40±0,01	5,2	32,0±0,05	2,3
Experiment group n=30	3,72±0,2	5,3	10,7±0,20	9,5	6,98±0,07	5,1	34,9±0,35	2,1

From the analysis of the data in Table 1, it was selected that there was almost no difference between the live weight at birth of the Karakol lambs in the experimental and control groups. At 21 days of live weight, Karakol lambs in the experimental group had a live weight of 10.7 kg and 600 g higher growth rates than their counterparts in the control group. During the experiment, the absolute growth rate of lambs in the experimental group was 6.98 kg, which was 580 g higher than in the control group. The milk yield of lambs, calculated in relation to the additional live weight of lambs obtained during the experiment, was higher in the lambs of the experimental group. The detected difference was 2.9 kg.

Summary. According to the results of the research, Karakol sheep fed with additional food in the innovative method showed a higher performance compared to the control group. Live weight of Karakol sheep fed with feeds prepared in an innovative way showed positive indicators of live weight, milk yield characteristics, live weight dynamics of lambs at young ages.

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