

FEEDING ANGOR GOATS ON PASTURE

Eshmatov Izatulla Yangiboevich

Head of the "Sheep and Goat Breeding" Department of the Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry, Ph.D.

Davronov Bakhtiyor Khasanovich

Head of the "Poultry and Rabbit Breeding" Department of the Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry

Abstract

In the mountainous regions of our country, there are thoughts about raising goats of the Angora breed suitable for the rapidly changing climate, preserving their valuable biological characteristics, increasing the number of goats, enriching the biodiversity of plants using pasture plants, and the importance of pastures.

Keywords. Mountain and highland, area, pasture, climate, variable, diurnal, seasonal, humidity, water, winter, summer, precipitation, drought.

Аннотация.

В горных, передгорных, пустынных и полу пустынных регионах страны обсуждается возможность выращивания мелкого рогатого скота в ответ на быстро меняющихся климатических условия, сохранения их ценных биологических свойств, увеличения, поголовья и обогащения биоразнообразия растений с помощью пастбища.

Ключевые слова. Горный, передгорный, пустыны и полу пустыны, регион, пастбищ, климат, резкоконтинентальный, суточный, сезонный, влажность, вода, зима, лето. сухость.

The purpose of the study. Biodiversity of plants growing in the pastures of mountain and sub-mountain regions, study of nutrient saturation of their growing periods.

Research tasks. It is to determine the biodiversity of the plants growing in the pastures of the mountain and sub-mountain regions of the country, to determine the growth periods of the plants, the use of pasture plants as feed, and the measures to preserve the pastures.

Ensuring the abundance of the table and innovative development of industries, as well as the effective use of breeding breeds in the selection work of the constantly growing population, are of great importance.

Ensuring the biodiversity of plants growing in mountain and sub-mountainous pastures, the nutritional content of their growth periods, improving animal husbandry, using selection and breeding works, as well as selection and selection methods, improving the breeding of bred breeds according to the directions of productivity, selection works in the breeding of goats of high wool productivity in the herd. is important in conducting.

One of the important tasks is to improve the breed of goat breeds bred in different natural climatic conditions of our republic, to create new breeds and reveal their genetic traits of fertility and productivity, as well as to organize conservation and feeding on a scientific basis.

Elucidation of the scientific and practical basis of using the selection of foreign countries in the rapid increase of wool, tweed, milk, meat and leather products in the field of woolen goat breeding of scientific development, determining the optimal methods of feeding goats in pastures, using pastures during the seasons, properly organizing the technology of their preservation and feeding, allows to produce many cheap products from small horned cattle and fill the national table.

Relevance of the study. In the field of goat breeding, including wool, tweed, milk and leather animals suitable for local conditions, the internal potential is not fully used in the sector, especially the level of use of pastures remains low. The low productivity of pastures, the incomplete maturity of the plant species growing in the pastures, and the failure to allow the reproduction of varieties according to the dates, lead to a decrease in plant species. Also, due to the regular feeding of animals in the pastures, plant species remain undeveloped, as a result, the productivity of the pastures decreases year by year. Problems such as creating high-yielding breeds in the network and rapidly increasing their number and producing large quantities of products remain relevant even today.

In recent years, there has been a lot of information about the fact that humans are causing negative changes in natural climate conditions. The increase of solar energy by 0.18-0.20 degrees in the chill of 2021-2022 causes the heat on the surface of the earth to increase by 4-5 degrees. Compared to previous years, it can be observed that this year's increase in the effect of heat on people and the animal world has increased significantly.

The above-mentioned conditions have a great impact on cattle breeding, especially on the pastures of mountain and sub-montane regions. Most of the vegetation remained stunted due to reduced rainfall, stunted growth of pasture plants, or drastic changes in natural climate that did not allow vegetation to grow. Plants are not developing at the level of their biological characteristics and are unable to reproduce. As a result of the lack of moisture in the pastures, as well as the regular grazing of livestock and trampling by animals, the yield of pasture plants is sharply decreasing. Due to the lack of moisture and precipitation for pasture plants in mountain and sub-mountain areas, the productivity of pastures is decreasing due to the lack of vegetation development. The creatures there are not getting the right amount of pasture feed. Due to the lack of fodder, the productivity of goats is decreasing, which has a negative impact on the economic income of the population.

Research results. In Uzbekistan, the possibilities of preserving mountain and sub-mountain pastures and improving their productivity in the natural-economic areas dealing with small horned cattle are very wide.

Natural climate of Uzbekistan is different, southern regions and desert and semi-desert regions have different bio-diversity. The average yield of pasture plants is 11.6 ts.

In the last 15-20 years, pastures around the village have suffered a severe crisis in a radius of 5-7 km. According to the information of the Institute of Cattle Breeding and Desert Ecology, about 40-45 percent of goat pastures are in various degrees of crisis.

The climate of the pastures in the mountain and sub-mountain regions of Uzbekistan is very variable, the daily and seasonal climate levels change very quickly, for example, in the Surkhandarya region, the temperature in the shade is 48-49.5 degrees Celsius, and in winter it is 20-25 degrees cold. In winter, in

the Tomdi region of Navoi region, the average temperature in July is +30 degrees, and in winter it is -4.0 degrees.

The level of moisture and rainwater supply in pastures is insufficient. In the northern desert regions, the spring season is the shortest, and the summer is rich in precipitation. In the southern regions, there is no precipitation in the pastures of the mountain and sub-mountain areas, mostly rain falls in the winter and spring months. There is a drought in summer and spring.

In sandy pastures, in years with a large harvest, the amount of fodder is up to 1.5 times or 7.5 tons. increases from 11.5 ts. In years with unfavorable weather, pasture productivity decreases up to 2 times or 5, 75 times.

Comparing the last 10 years of productivity of pastures, it was observed that 3 years were productive, 4 years were satisfactory and 3 years were unsatisfactory. The nutritional value of pasture forage also changes depending on the year. In the spring season, depending on the growing season of the plants, pasture grasses are very nutritious, and in the winter season, their nutrition decreases.

Productivity is low in mountain and sub-mountain pastures. Despite the fact that the nutritional values of the forages in the pastures differed, they had sufficient feed reserves.

90-95% of the feed needs of small-horned cattle, that is, woolly goats, are met in the mountainous regions. 24 mln. cheap leather, meat, and wool products are obtained from sheep and goats.

Each group is grouped by plant characteristics: plants that are similar in seasonal use, taste, and nutrition. The main groups of edible plants include ephemerals and ephemeroids, annual grasses, forbs, shrubs and shrubs.

Descriptions of the main types of nutritious plants were developed by the scientists of the Animal Husbandry and Poultry Research Institute.

Ephemeral and ephemeroid plants are desert plants. This group of edible plants includes many plants that complete the entire vegetation process before the onset of heat. These plants are plants that grow in mountain and sub-mountain pastures. They begin to vegetate earlier than other plants in early spring, and sometimes begin to turn green in the fall. These types of plants include sorghum, sedge, sedge, sedge, sedge, sedge, sedge, pea, and yellow sedge. Protein makes up 24 percent, cellulose makes up 24.7 percent of plant nutrients. 100 kg of dry

matter contains 11.1 kg of digestible protein and 81.5 nutrient units. Ephemerooids are fattening fodder plants for goats.

Rough-stemmed forages also grow in mountain and sub-mountain pastures. They include plants such as yantok, karrak, sassik kavrak, small seline, chalov, shorajrik and momok, which are annual plants. These plants, like ephemerooids, start the growing season late.

Annual plants are divided into three types. Wet, semi-dry and dry brines. Goats start to eat salt marshes in the autumn season. In the nutritional value of 100 kg of salt, protein contains 3 kg of digestible protein and 35-37 nutrient units, the amount of protein decreases by 1.5-2.0 times, the amount of cellulose increases by 3-4 times, the elasticity of plants depends on the precipitation of the atmosphere.

Shrubs and shrubs also grow in the meadows. These plant species include wormwood, blackberry, and serifidium nutritive plants. In addition, plant species such as keyreuk, izen, boyalich, chogon, cherkez, red, sugar, goat's gut, and burgun also grow. These plant species are the main fodder for goats.

Today, due to sudden changes in natural climatic conditions, the vegetation of pasture plants is not fully developed, as a result, the productivity of pasture plants is decreasing, and the type of nutritious plants is also decreasing.

In this case, it is important to apply the methods of preparation and effective use of feed for small horned animals. Keeping and feeding technologies are used in raising sheep and goats. Lack of adequate feeding of sheep and goats is a big loss for farms. In order to prevent this damage, it is important to take measures to preserve protein, protein and vitamins in plants. In order to strengthen the nutritional base of goats, it is necessary to plant, grow and harvest fodder crops in accordance with the maintenance technology. It is necessary to widely use the methods of maintaining and improving the quality of stored nutrients.

In order to increase the economy of the network, it is necessary to preserve high-yielding woolly Angar goats, breed them, improve the breeding of breeding goats and female goats within the breed, as well as increase the productivity of mountain and sub-mountain pastures, repair existing water structures, dig new wells, establish pasture livestock farms, artificial it is important to carry out many works on the establishment of pastures, the effective use of natural

pastures, the use of methods of improving the quality of feed, and the improvement of the material and technical base of farms.

Summary. In order to increase the economic effectiveness of the Jundor goat breeding network, it is necessary to preserve goats with high wool productivity, improve the breed of Angora goats, increase the productivity of pastures, repair existing water facilities, digging new wells, establishing pasture livestock farms, establishing artificial pastures, developing innovative methods of effective use of natural pastures, methods of increasing the satiety of feed using microbes and enzymes to improve the quality of feed, increasing the number of pasture and pasture-using economic entities and improving the material and technical base will create an opportunity to develop industries.

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