



## Characteristics of Feed Consumed by Young Cattle of the Flekfix Simmental Breed with Product Unit Coverage

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**Abstract:** The study findings on the features of compensation of the feed consumed by young Simmental cattle of the Flexfix breed with a product unit are referenced in the article.

**Keywords:** Live weight, additional live weight gained, average daily gain, feed unit.

**Introduction.** Simmental, Holstein, and Flexfix Angler, Simmental, and Aberdeen Angus and other breeds are successfully developed in our nation after being imported from other nations in an effort to advance cattle breeding and enlarge the gene pool. It should be mentioned that several hybrid children with various genotypes were produced as a consequence of the efficient usage of the progeny of these breeds.

**Relevance of the topic.** The comparison and study of the economic traits of cattle of the genotypes Holstein, Simmental, Flexfix Simmental, Angler, Aberdeen Angus, and other under the unique natural climatic circumstances of the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the topic's applicability. At the cattle farm of the K-Eldor farm in the Pasdargom district of the Samarkand area, unique studies and tests were carried out.

The Bestuzhev, Tambov, Red, and Sychev breeds were developed in Russia as a result of the Simmental breed's usage. Additionally, a variety of regional product kinds emerged [1].

Based on the data [2], the number of nutrients ingested and their nutritious units were determined.

It is well recognized that, when assessing an animal's productivity, the characteristics of covering the food consumed by its products for a specific amount of time are significant, independent of the animal's kind, breed, and breeding, age, sex, or productivity direction. When studying animal growth and development, fattening traits, carcass weight, and meat output, the ability to produce enough meat to replace 1 kg of consumed feed is taken into consideration.

The features of growth and development, fattening of young animals, and genetic origin-based differentiation between them were examined and assessed in accordance with our experiment's approach. This data is referred to in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Characterization of feed intake by live weight of bulls in the experimental group**

Indicators	Goups		
	I	II	III
Duration of the experiment, days	540	540	540
Live weight at the beginning of the experiment, kg	35,0±2,0	25,5±2,11	27,9±2,17
Live weight at the end of the experiment, kg	595,9±3,95	439,5±3,20	456,9±4,31
Additional live weight obtained during the experiment, kg	560,9±3,11	414,0±5,81	429,0±4,03
Average daily growth, g	1039±4,49	767±5,81	794±6,11

Total feed consumed during the experiment, food unit	4196,3	3351,8	3426,7
Feed consumed per 1 kg of live weight, kg	7,49	8,10	8,0

The table shows that all bull groups underwent the identical 540-day trial, which was the same for all bulls. Lean weight index at the start of the trial indicated that the experimental group I animals had high indicators, which came to 35.0 kg. In animals belonging to groups II and III, this indication equated to 25.5 and 27.9 kg, respectively. As can be seen, group III animals are positioned in the middle, whereas group II species are positioned last.

The bulls in experimental group I had a live weight of 595.9 kg at the conclusion of the study, or at the age of 540 days, whereas those in groups II and III had a live weight of 439.5 kg and 436.8 kg, respectively. According to live weight, the animals in groups I and III took the top three spots during this time, followed by those in groups II and III in that order.

Accordingly, the mice in the experimental group grew an average of 1039; 767; and 794 g each day. It can be seen that the animals of the I group took precedence in this indicator and surpassed their peers, the bulls of the II and III experimental groups, respectively: 272 g or 35.5% and 245 g or 30.9%.

The extra live weight that animals contributed during a specific time period is one of the best zootechnical markers of the health of the species. In our study, the bulls in experimental group I gained 560.9 kg of live weight in 540 days. In comparison to its colleagues, group II animals, it weighed 146.9 kg, or 35.5%, and 131.9 kg, or 30.7% more. This difference between the animals in the II and III experimental groups is 15 kg, or 3.6%, in favor of the III group.

Purebred Simmental bulls in group I consumed the most food during the trial, or in 540 days; this indicator was 4196.3 food units. This is greater than what the bulls in experimental groups II and III received, which were 844.5 food units or 25.2% and 770.1 food units or 22.5%, respectively.

**Conclusion.** Less feed is used per unit of production if the animals are adequately cared for and fed on schedule with high-quality feed. A thorough, high-quality feed ration based on age and seasonality was used to feed and maintain the research animals. Therefore, 7.49, 8, 10, and 8.0 food units were consumed in the part of groups based on 1 kg of living weight. It is clear that group I pure Simmental bulls consumed the least amount of food per kilogram of live weight and produced 7.49. The difference between this indication and the indicator of group II animals is 0.61 food units, or 8.1%, and 0.51 food units, or 6.4%. The fattening features of the animals in the experimental group were at the standard level, as can be seen from the figures that have been studied, and the animals in the I group had precedence over their peers in the II and III groups. Thus, the first and second generation generations were exceeded by pure-bred Simmental bulls that were created by crossbreeding by combining the ingested food with the unit of production and fattening traits. Their genotype is characterized by this.

## References

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