The Feed Coverage Milk Degree of the First-Calved Cows

Askar Marifjonovich Kholjigitov [1], Yangibaev Abdimalik Eshmurodovich [2]

[1] An independent researcher at the Department of Zoo engineering and Sericulture of the Tashkent Branch of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

[2] Head of the Department of Zoo engineering and Sericulture of the Tashkent Branch of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology. Candidate of Agricultural Sciences (PhD)

Annotation: The study of the characteristics of the amount of milk and the milk yield coefficient of cows is important when assessing the economic efficiency and availability of feed with milk as a result of milk production.

Keywords: dairy cow, milk content, milk fat content, milk fat output, 4% milk content, dairy coefficient and dry matter.

Introduction. Cattle farming is now a leading part of the world's livestock production. In countries as the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, Japan, Israel and the United States, great attention is paid to improving the productivity, and characteristics of cattle, the widespread use of breeding bulls with high hereditary indicators in artificial avoidance, feeding them with full-value feeds, conducting selection-breeding work and mating productive breeds. Thanks to this, the milk productivity of cows in dairy herds is increasing, and the degree of their adaptation to modern milking equipment is improving. When creating dairy cattle breeds in the world, special attention is paid to the use of breeding bulls with a breed category that improves breeds when mating. Dairy productivity of dairy cows can be achieved by improving the main selection signs of cattle breeds in the creation of their productive families and the formation of a group of dairy herds. In this case, the use of breeding bulls, which improve in artificial avoidance, and the creation of dairy herds from cows of the black-white breed, is one of the urgent tasks. In our country, comprehensive measures have been implemented in recent years to meet the needs of the population for food. In 2017-2021, the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defined the tasks of developing livestock on a scientific basis, strengthening aimed at further increasing the productivity of agricultural animals, improving selection and genealogical work, improving the characteristics of breeds, productivity, fertility, creating their productive new lines, families, types. When calculating the milk yield of cows in the experiment, such indicators as milk content, milk content fat, milk fat output, milk content of 4%, milk yield ratio, dry matter, skimmed dry milk residue and milk sugar were studied.(Table 1)

Table 1. Milk productivity in lactation of cows in experimental groups

Indixes	Groups					
	I -Control		II-Experiment		III- Experiment	
	$\overline{X} \pm S\overline{x}$	**Cv,%**	$\overline{X} \pm S\overline{x}$	**Cv,%**	$\overline{X} \pm S\overline{x}$	**Cv,%**
Number	10		10		10	
Amount of milk, kg	4974,5±169,4	10,2	5473,5±156,3	8,57	4592,0±182,7	11

Fat in milk, %	3,87±0,02	1,59	3,85±0,02	1,92	3,88±0,02	1,9
Milk fat output, kg	192,5±5,69	8,87	210,7±5,69	8,10	178,2±6,2	9,0
Content of 4% - milk, kg	4807,7±142,0	8,87	5268,0±142,1	8,09	4454,2±154,8	9,6
Dairy coefficient, kg	1023,5±51,5	14,9	1123,2±18,7	5,01	948,7±30,9	8,0
Dry matter,%	12,36	-	12,34	-	12,37	-
Skimmed dry milk residue,%	8,65	-	8,65	-	8,66	-
Milk sugar, %	4,49	-	4,50	-	4,50	-

According to Table Data Control Group, II-experimental and III-experimental group cow milk productivity control group respectively-4974.5±169.4. Experiment II-5473.5±156.3 and experiment Group III – 4592.0±182.7 kg were equal. These indicators have shown that cows have the characteristics of covering food well with dairy products. The result of this was expressed in indicators of economic efficiency.

When assessing the productivity and economic efficiency of milk from cows, it is important to study the features of their milk coverage of feed.

Table 2 lists indicators of milk coverage of cows' feed in experimental groups.

Table 2. Indicator of milk coverage of feed of cows in the experimental group

Index	Groups		
	Control	**I Experiment**	**II Experiment**
Feed, feed unit spent on each head of cow during lactation	4143,9	4363,5	4290,3
The amount of milk milked in 305 days, kg	3610,6	4225,4	3833,8
Content of 4% - milk, kg	3330,7	4035,3	3594,2
Unit of feed spent on milk production in one kilogram of natural fat, kg	1,15	1,03	1,12
Feed unit spent to produce one kg of 4%- milk production, kg	1,24	1,08	1,19
Produced every 100 kg of feed units: milk in natural fat, kg	87,13	96,84	89,36
4% milk unit, kg	80,38	92,48	83,78

Table 2 data analysis showed that in groups of cows with high milk productivity, the rate of milk coverage of feed was also slightly higher. For example, in our studies, experimental group I and II cows with the highest milk productivity spent 0.12 or 11.6% and 0.03 or 2.7% fewer feed units respectively on milk production in 1 kg of natural fat compared to cows in control groups. Also, one kg of 4% milk production was spent on cows in experimental groups I and II at 0.16 or 14.8% respectively and 0.05 or 4.2% fewer feed units than cows in the control group. For every 100 kg of feed unit, cows in experimental groups I and II produced 9.71 kg or 11.1% and 2.23 kg or 2.6% natural fat milk and 12.10 kg or 15.1% and 3.40 kg or 4.2% as opposed to cows in the control group.

Conclusion. Cows indicate that they have the properties of covering the feed with a dairy product at a good level and that their use is effective. According to the results of the study carried out, in a group of high-yielding cows, the rate of milk coverage of feed was also shown to be high, which indicates that their use is effective.

References.

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-308 "On measures to stimulate the reproduction of livestock in private subsidiary, peasant and farm farms", Tashkent, March 23, 2006.

2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-842 "On additional measures to increase the production of livestock products in private subsidiary farms, farms and subsidiary farms and expand the production of livestock products." Tashkent, April 21, 2008.

3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-2460 "On measures for further reform and development of agriculture for 2016-2020". Tashkent, December 29, 2015.

4. Akmalkhanov Sh. A., Ashirov M.E. Tasks of breeding work in animal husbandry. Journal. "Veterinary medicine", No. 10,2009, pp. 35-37

5. Anzorov V., Goncharova E., Chomaev A. Relationship between environmental factors and the reproductive function of cows. J. "Dairy and beef cattle breeding", No. 8, 2004, p. 27

6. Amerkhanov X. Breeding base of dairy and beef cattle breeding in the Russian Federation and prospects for its development. J. "Dairy and beef cattle breeding", No. 8, 2010, p. 2-5