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To Increase the Milk of Cows and the Amount of fat in it the Effect of Masio

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Abstract: the effect of mation on milk production and milk fat content was studied based on experiments. Because the movement of blood is important in the production of milk. If cows are fed daily, it will increase their milk production and increase the fat content of the milk. If you compare the milk of a cow raised in the same place and the milk of a cow that is organized in a mat, there is a sharp difference in the number of liters and the level of fat content.

Keywords: cow, milk, amount of fat, mation.

The relevance of the topic: in order to strengthen the economy in our republic, for almost 25 years, it has been fully using all its internal capabilities. Currently, our government pays great attention to the development of animal husbandry, which is an important branch of the agricultural sector. Sustainable supply of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products in the domestic consumer market, expansion of livestock, poultry and fishery feed base, increasing production of competitive products in domestic and foreign markets and intensive in order to widely introduce technologies, to further increase the production of livestock products (milk, meat and eggs), to improve their quality. In Uzbekistan, milk products obtained from cattle are considered important for the population, because the tables of our households are filled with various types of milk products after being processed in milk processing technologies. It is worth noting that milk is rich in many vitamins and is highly nutritious. The higher the fat contents of milk, the higher the price of milk and the demand for such products. In our experiments, we focused on increasing the fat content of milk in order to deliver quality milk and milk products to the population.

Review of literature: Milk production; epithelial cells of the gland, which is located on the walls of milk alveoli and small milk ducts, take the necessary substances from the blood, synthesize all the components of milk due to its own metabolism, and separate them into the space of the aveola. Milk is made from blood serum, and milk protein (casein) is emulsified with dissolved fat. In addition, milk contains substances other than casein, i.e. milk sugar (lactose). These are not found in the blood. The osmotic pressure of milk is equal to 6.6 atmospheres. Compared to blood plasma, milk contains 90-95 times more sugar, 20 times more fat, 14 times more calcium, 9 times less protein, and 7 times less sodium. 90% of milk protein is alpha-beta casein, beta lactoglobulin, and 10% is immune globulin and whey albumin. Casein contains about 20 amino acids. Milk fat is synthesized from glycerin and acids. At different stages of the lactation period, the type of secretion of epithelial cells changes. The mammary gland works very intensively. Although cow's udder makes up 1-3% of its body weight, each dairy cow produces so much dry matter during the year that it is 3-4 times more than the dry matter of its small body. 100 grams of udder parenchyma produces 500 grams of

milk in 15 hours. If we take into account energy, beef cows release 40% of the food they eat with milk, while low-yielding cows release 25% of their energy with milk. If the milk is not fully milked in time, milk secretion will decrease, it will cause less milk production, and the lactase period will be shorter. Therefore, it is necessary to milk productive cows twice a day. It accumulates in the udder until the milk comes out, that is, until it is nursed and milked. When the udder fills, about 60% of the milk is collected in the cistern, and 40% in the alveoli and milk ducts. Before milking, gentle massaging of the udder will help to collect a large amount of milk in the cistern. And this gives a good result for complete milking. Even after milking, a small amount of milk remains in the udder, which is called residual milk. Milking with a machine saves labor. In order to increase the milk yield of cows, the milking time should not exceed 7 minutes. In this kind of milking, the cow's udder must first be washed with warm water.

The liquid produced in the mammary glands during the lactation period of dairy animals; it has a complex chemical composition and all the nutrients physiologically intended to feed the newborn offspring. It contains water, protein, fat, mineral substances, vitamins, enzymes, hormones and other substances. The presence of many nutrients necessary for the normal growth and development of the body in optimal proportions in milk makes it a valuable food product.

Objects and subjects of researches: Experimental work on dairy cows was carried out at the farm "TALAT" of Boston neighborhood, Parkent district of Tashkent region, and at the farm "JAMAL OTA" of Yangiyol distric t of Tashkent region.

Cows are tied, coarse and juicy feed, beets and fodder are fed to each cow according to its productivity. When cows are kept without tethering, their feeding is carried out in groups, that is, cows are divided into feeding groups depending on their age, live weight, productivity and physiological condition.

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A group of animals	Until the experience (no motion)		During the trial period (monition)		After the experiment	
	milk per day (kg.) in h	amount of fat % in h	milk per day (kg.) in h	amount of fat % in h	milk per day (kg.) in h	amount of fat % in h
I	10,9	3,99	10,3	4,31	9,1	4,13
II	11,0	4,08	10,6	4,26	9,6	4,14
III	11,0	3,99	10,5	4,10	9,5	4,12
IV	10,4	4,00	10,3	4,05	9,3	4,02

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