

THE USE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS IN FEEDING KARAKUL SHEEP

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Annotation

Data are presented on the effectiveness of the use of feed tools prepared in innovative methods in increasing the productivity of Karakul Sheep.

Keywords: Karakul Sheep, productivity, meat, milk, wool, barra skin, bark skin, innovation feed, probiotic.

Introduction

In today's period, when the provision of food security in the whole world has reached the level of a global problem, the provision of food in particular livestock products to the population in our country has become one of the priority directions of the policy of our government.

Sheep farming is considered an important branch of World Animal Husbandry that has developed in all regions, and the development of Karakul farming makes it possible to develop meat, wool, barra skin, bark skin, milk and other products using pastures more efficiently.

Therefore, using their biological properties, the creation and widespread introduction of innovative technologies in the cultivation of products, thanks to the development of a large amount of raw materials and nutritious products, can create great opportunities for ensuring food safety for the population.

Professor M.Zakirov (1999), one of the leading scientists in the industry, in the conclusion of his scientific work, informs that when feeding young animals with nutritious foods, their growth and development accelerate, their living weight increases, body structure improves [3]. According to Y.Abdullaeva., D.Mamadiyorova., Z.Rajamuradov (2015), by biological processing of coarse Foods, the demand of ruminant animals for nutritious substances can be compensated at the expense of existing coarse foods. At the same time, biological processing of coarse nutrients increases the digestion coefficient of nutritious substances, while helping to

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enrich the chemical composition of nutrients, increase the amount of nutrients consumed, ensure the permeability of digestive processes in the large abdomen [4].

According to S.B.Yusupov and B.S.Yakhyaev (2021), probiotics are created on the basis of representatives of the normal microflora of the host's organism, that is, Bacillus bacteria belonging to the genera Lactobacillus and Bifidobacteria. They are living microbes used as a nutritional supplement, they have a positive effect on the body's metabolism and immune processes by improving the microbiological balance of the gastrointestinal organs, controlling the secretion of enzymes and other biologically active substances, and acting as biocatalysts in other important metabolic processes. Probiotics are distinguished by potential reproduction characteristics, have the ability to affect pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms through the body's defense systems [5].

G.J. Kutlieva (2021), scientists of the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed a biologically active nutritional supplement "Baktovit". This supplement contains Lactobacillus, Bifidobacterium, Propionibacterium, spore-forming Bacillus subtilis microbes that are considered probiotics. This biopreparation was used as a nutritional supplement in feeding rabbits and broiler chickens. According to the results of the experiment, this type of probiotic had a positive effect on the growth and development of animals and poultry, morphological and immunobiological parameters of blood, and saving 20% of feed during the production process showed its economic efficiency [6].

B.S.Yakhyaev and S.B.Yusupov (2022) Today, hundreds of types of probiotics are used in animal husbandry as food and nutritional supplements. One of the important innovative solutions in the rapid development of the industry by increasing the productivity of Karakol sheep is the use of nutritional supplements to increase the energy, vitamin and mineral content of feeding rations [7].

According to N.A. Bobokulov (1986), experimental lambs should be fed with improved feeds from the second half of their gestation and additional feeding of young lambs with full-value feed. It ensures their good growth and development [8].

Among the technological processes in production, selection work is considered the most complex and responsible zootechnical event. Because in the preservation and improvement of the gene pool of Karakol sheep, selection works are organized based on the complex selection factors of Karakol sheep according to the breed structure, i.e. barra types, color, coloration, constitutional types, plant types, ecological types and other categories.

It should be noted that effective use of pedigree rams in the organization of breeding and selection work, increasing their sexual activity, artificial insemination of sheep, improving the quality of sperm products, their freezing, storage and effective use is one of the advanced and progressive achievements of biotechnology.

The use of probiotics from ecologically clean, biologically active substances and natural biostimulants will have a positive effect on obtaining a sufficient amount of ejaculate from breeding rams, improving seed quality and ensuring sexual and other physiological activity of rams.

According to B. Abdolnizozov, R. Eshchanov (2010), the dose of probiotics is placed at the level of 108-109 cell microbes per 1 kg of feed mixture (88% QM), depending on the type of drug. Probiotic cells create a biological film on the intestinal walls that destroys the growth of pathogenic microorganisms. This leads to increased animal productivity as pathogens are the main cause of poor nutrient absorption. [9].

A.I. Erokhin et al. (2014) stated that productivity, sexual performance and semen quality of breeding rams are highly dependent on feeding and housing conditions. Attention is paid to keeping breeding rams in factory condition fattening throughout the year, feeding them on natural and planted pastures with good productivity, and feeding them with additional concentrate feeds. Protein, vitamin and mineral content of rations is important in feeding breeding rams [10].

I.R. Gaziev et al. (2017) significantly affected the quality indicators of rams fed with the innovative method, the viability of rams in the experimental group was also 2.30-3.28 percent higher than the control group. Wool yield was 15-25 percent higher than that of control rams.

B.S. Yakhyaev (2022) stated that when six-month-old Karakol rams were fed with an additional diet in the form of probiotics, urea and chlorella suspension, the experimental group had a higher slaughter weight by 2.28 kg or 13.19% and slaughter yield by 3.08% than the control group [12].

During the preparation of breeding rams for artificial insemination 7-8 weeks before, it is necessary to enrich the rations with concentrate, juicy and blue feeds. It is controlled that the rations are provided with protein, A and B group vitamins. In increasing the biological value of rations, the practice of feeding with nutrients from the animal kingdom also gives an effective result (www.albest.ru) [13].

Conclusion: In order to fully reveal the physiological condition, vitality and productivity of sheep, it is important to properly organize their full-value feeding, use of feeds prepared in an innovative way, having a positive effect on their growth and development, while allowing them to obtain quality products.

The use of vitamin feeds in the production of meat and other products from sheep serves to increase the volume and quality of products.

The use of breeding animals in sheep breeding, the effective use of their productive potential and the use of probiotics in improving the quality of offspring are highly effective.

The use of probiotics in the feeding of breeding rams can improve the quality of the seeds obtained from them, increase the level of fertilization, and improve the technological processes of artificial insemination of sheep.

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