PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF CHICKENS BELONGING TO THE PROSPECTIVE LOHMANN BROWN-CLASSIC AND LOHMANN SANDY CROSSES IN THE CONDITIONS OF NORTHERN POLAND

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Annotation
In this article, physiological indicators of chickens belonging to “Lohmann brown-classic” and “Lohmann sandy” crosses are studied, analyzed and conclusions are given.

Keywords. Cross, body temperature, heart rate, breathing

INTRODUCTION

Poultry physiology studies the physiological processes and activities of a living organism, at the level of cells, tissues, organs and the organism as a whole, in their interactions with each other and taking into account environmental conditions, storage technology, as well as behavioral reactions of poultry.

The collection of real materials on the physiology of farm animals and its generalization made it possible to formulate a number of rules [2. B. 10-11].

The main goal of studying the physiology of poultry is to form knowledge about the physiological processes and functions in the poultry organism, which is necessary for the scientific justification of activities related to the creation of optimal conditions for the production and sale of poultry products [1. B.47-48].

The purpose of the study. Poultry in farm conditions It is important to determine whether the physiological parameters of birds belonging to the “Lomann Brown-Classic” and “Lomann Sendi” crosses are related to their productivity based on study and analysis.

Research object

Physiological indicators of chickens obtained from the prospective “Lomann Brown-Classic”, “Lomann Sendi” crosses kept at the “Nurummat Kurbanov” farm, Ellikala district, Karakalpakstan.

Physiological indicators of body temperature, heart rate, and respiration in our research are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Physiological indicators

Physiological indicators	Crosses			
	Lohmann brown-classic, n=20		Lohmann sandy, n=20	
	hermogan	in the evening	hermogan	in the evening
	X±Sx			
Body harorat, S^0	41,3±0,32	41,8±0,29	41,5±0,27	42,1±0,31
Heartbeat, min	227,3±19,31	246,4±21,13	234,5±22,21	256,2±23,43
Breathing, min	19,3±1,12	21,9±1,83	19,6±1,65	25,8±2,11

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that body temperature S^0 was 0,5 degrees higher in the morning and evening detection periods in chickens belonging to Lohmann brown-classic crosses, and this indicator was 0,5 degrees higher in chickens belonging to Lohmann sandy crosses. respectively, differed by 0,6 degrees. There were no large differences (0,2-0,3 degrees) between crosses. In the data obtained on the heart rate, it was 227,3±19,31 in the morning and 246±21,13 in the evening. That is, the heart rate in the 1st minute increased significantly in the evenings, it was 19,1 more than in the morning. The differences between the crosses were that the heart rate in the morning was 234,5±22,21 and it was 256,2±23,43 in the evening. Morning heart rate was 7,2 times higher in Lohmann sandy chickens and 9,8 times higher in the evening compared to Lohmann brown-classic cross chickens.

In the data obtained on the frequency of respiration, it was 19,3±1,12 times in the morning and 21,9±1,83 in the evening in chickens belonging to the Lohmann brown-classic cross. Accordingly, in Lohmann sandy chickens, it was 19,6±1,65 and 25,8±2,11.

Summary

It can be said that in both crosses the morning physiological indicators are lower and the evening indicators are increased.

List of used literature

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