

**DEVELOPMENT OF CAMELS AND PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL MILK**

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**Annotation**

In this article, we describe the biological and productive properties of a donut camel

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Therefore, it is not for nothing that camels are called “ships of the desert”, because camels are animals that are resistant to hot climates and prolonged dehydration, therefore camel breeding is considered the most important and profitable pastoral industry in the desert. It is considered one of the main livestock industries in the developed desert areas, providing food (meat, milk) for the local population, resistant to the harsh continental climate, and providing the industry with wool.

Therefore, the creation of a herd of highly productive camels and breeding lines is an urgent issue today. Therefore, the need to develop new methods to increase productivity in the field of camel breeding is an urgent need of today. The growing demand for livestock products in a market economy, especially in the field of camel breeding, requires more than ever an increase in the use of breeding work, standard feeding, effective environmentally friendly production technologies, methods aimed at increasing the number of hooves.

Camel breeding is considered a promising and profitable livestock industry in the desert conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The development of camel breeding in the desert is a source of cheap meat, milk and valuable wool. Because the camel is the most resistant animal to the conditions of the desert and semi-desert, and the harsh continental climate of Karakalpakstan suits it.

Currently, there are more than 4859 camels in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and their average milk yield is 6.0-6.5 liters. Camel milk differs from the milk of other animals in its healing properties. Based on today's demand, we strongly emphasize the expediency of the simultaneous development of sheep and camel breeding in livestock farms. Since camels eat plants in pastures that Karakul sheep cannot eat, i.e. camels can eat plants that other domestic animals cannot eat, as well as salty and barren waters, and effectively use them for survival, cattle - 68 types. It is worth noting that being on pastures throughout the year makes it possible to receive a large income at a very low cost of production. Industry scientists argue that in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the production of one camel is equal to the

production of 10-12 sheep, and the cost of maintaining one camel is equal to the cost of maintaining 3 sheep [1].

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, mainly one-humped camels (dromedaries) are bred. Their average age is 20-25 years, and their total productivity during this period is 9-11 bushels. The average live weight of male camels is 600-650 kg, females 450-500 kg. On average, 2.8 kg of wool is obtained from one camel. The average milk yield of camels for each lactation period is 2000-2500 kg, the daily rate is 6-8 kg. Camels are highly adapted to life and reproduction in desert and semi-desert areas, and the possibility of obtaining cheap dairy products that cannot be compared with other animals in terms of the quantity and quality of milk creates the basis for their full use as feed. food reserve in providing the population with milk.

Milk is known to be one of the most important food in camel farming, which is considered cost-effective in terms of milk production. It contains more than 90 essential substances necessary for normal human life, including more than 20 amino acids, fatty acids, milk sugar, more than 25 pigments. [3].

Milk has its own properties, including easy digestion and the presence of immune cells that destroy harmful microorganisms.

Therefore, milk and dairy products are important dietary foods for humans and young children. Camel milk and products from it (shubat, kimron) are distinguished by high nutritional value, unique taste, protein and fat content. In terms of milk productivity, camels are far superior to cattle.

Camels have their own biological characteristics that distinguish them from other domestic animals, including the duration of the lactation period of 350-450 days, the possibility of feeding and milking on pastures throughout the year.

The mother of a one-humped camel (pure-bred one-humped camels) and their crossbred offspring (nar, kurt, kushmak) are fatter than Bactrian mothers (pure-bred two-humped camels) [2].

To date, it should be noted that the use of camel milk and the scale of its production are very low. One of the main reasons for this is the imperfection of issues related to the organization of dairy farming and the methods of milking camels and the issues of raising cows during the lactation period.

One of the main tasks facing the breeders and scientists of Karakalpakstan is to increase the number of camels, as well as the development of new scientific, modern and promising methods for creating a herd of highly productive camels, breeding lines and improving the quality of camel livestock. breeding products.

### **List of Used Literature**

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