

«THE EFFECT OF MICROCLIMATE ON THE SEXUAL MATURITY OF COWS»

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Annotation: The organization of Veterinary and sanitary measures on the basis of modern scientific technologies, replenishing the composition of herd with healthy goods in Farmer farms, increasing the productivity of animals is an indicator of reducing the degree of morbidity.

Keywords: zoogigiena, sanitary, microclimate, parameters, moderate, air movement, humidity, relative humidity.

Introduction Livestoc transformation into a private farmer's farm the emergence of small farms in the place of large ones, the construction of them in a state that meets the requirements of Veterinary and zoogigienic is one of the pressing issues. One of the zoogigienic requirements is microclimate markers in these moldings. One of the main factors hindering the development of livestock is the inability to create the necessary moderate conditions for these animals, a decrease in the productivity of animals stored in landfills built without compliance with zoogigienic requirements and rules, infertility, increased morbidity and mortality in young cattle.

In combination with the surrounding air environment (microclimate) of animals, the factors of nutrition, storage and preservation are one of the main factors in increasing the ability (resistance) and productivity of the animal body to fight external and internal influences.

Materials and methods the warm climatic conditions of Uzbekistan are characterized by a decrease in the body temperature, a lot of water demand, irritability of animals under the influence of sunlight and hot climate in the summer months.

As a result of this, the exchange of air in the body of animals is disrupted, which leads to an increase in body and skin temperature, a heart war and an acceleration of breathing, a slowing of air exchange and blood circulation in the lungs. The climate of Uzbekistan is changing rapidly, in summer the air temperature is 45°C and above, the average humidity is 15-19%. But under such climatic conditions, the mulch under construction can not fully meet the requirements of hot climatic conditions.

Taking into account these, it is important to develop measures aimed at improving the physiological state of the body of animals, increasing their productivity, affecting the hot climate.

One of the factors that reduce the negative impact of hot climatic conditions on the body of animals is that it is necessary to improve the movement of air, create favorable conditions for the storage and nutrition of animals.

The creation of scientifically based methods of protecting animals from external hot air should focus on improving the physiological state of this organism, increasing productivity, maintaining the morbidity and health of reproduction members.

One of the most sudden and acceptable ways to prevent scorching hot conditions from adversely affecting the body of animals is to establish the movement of air in a place where animals are kept in hot conditions, as well as to create good conditions, an indicator of the organization of feeding in closed areas. Taking into account the above, we aimed at studying the microclimate effect of cows on milk yield in front of us and on the members of reproduction in cattle.

Experiments on studying the influence of microclimate indicators on milk eligibility and reproduction of cows were carried out in milk-commodity farms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Samarkand regions for 2017-2018 years. To conduct experiments, more than 500 different breeds of SOG were carried

out in 4 cattle. Cows productivity and health were examined in terms of seasons, no matter how microclimate is.

The results and their analysis of our tests showed that the warm climatic conditions of Uzbekistan in summer showed that the natural ventilation (air exchanger) mines installed in the mulch were not able to provide air exchange, indicating that the outside air temperature was warmer than the indoor air, and the experiment showed that 2 of them were natural and 2 of them

Thus, as a result of the acceleration of air exchange in cows with artificial air exchangers installed, the air movement in cows was reduced by 1,5-2, 9S0, the average humidity was up to 2,00-3,0%, the number of colonies of microorganisms was 4190 units in the air at 1 m³, carbon dioxide gas was up to 0,3%, ammonia

The acceleration of air exchange in cowhouses has shown that in combination with the improvement of heat exchange in the body of animals, the sanitary condition of the air inside the farm has improved, as well as the reduction of toxic gases in the air. Mechanical (artificial) acceleration of air exchange in the farm has led to a decrease in the incidence of eye diseases, atony of the abdomen, satellite interception, an increase in milk yield by a positive impact on the clinical-physiological state of cows. It was proved in the experiments that cows who were in the experiment as a result of the acceleration of air exchange in the farm in the summer increased milk yield by 10,4 16-21%, the incidence of diseases of the genital organs increased by 25%, compared to the control group.

It is from this that we witness that many of the livestock farms under construction, which are now being transferred to livestock farms, are not only artificial but also natural air exchanger mines, which leads to a reduction in the yield in relation to the food that is being given to animals. From experiments it turned out that the milk yield of cows in the summer months decreased by 2,0-5,0 liters compared to other seasons. This is evidenced by the fact that during the summer I was able to get out of the body a lot of sweat with water.

As a result of the lack of normalization of microclimate conditions in the test cases (strictly from the seasons of the year), it was found that the period after giving birth to the cows kept exceeds 15-20 days, after giving birth to the melody, the satellite interception exceeds 40,5-55% service period 17-18 days.

Conclusion from the experiments, I have learned that the farms available in private farms on the basis of zooveterinar norms do not give products to the Food account that is given at the required level as a result of not creating favorable conditions for the animals stored in them without the device. As can be seen from the above, as a result of the organization of the project-based construction of the cowhouses, the creation of temperature, humidity, air exchange and other microclimate indicators in the norm for the survival of the animals stored in them for the whole year, the increase in the production of these animals using full blood.

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