

Dairy Productivity of the First Birth Cows of Black and Simmental Breed

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ABSTRACT

In this state the information on indicators of milk productivity of cattle of Kara-Alaska and Simmentals breed in conditions of the Dzhizaksky area is presented.

KEYWORDS: Farming, gyromer, dry matter, dairy products, quality indicators, storage, feeding

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INTRODUCTION

It is also known that cattle breeding is a leading and important sector, as more than 83% of the total milk consumed by the world's population is cow's milk. For comparison, this figure is 85% in the Russian Federation and almost 100% in Uzbekistan.

Today, about 13 million head of cattle are bred in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Most of them are dairy and double-bred breeds, as well as hybrids of different genotypes obtained as a result of their crossbreeding.

Today, 2.4 mln. t. If more than 70% of the meat is produced, about 70% of it is beef.

No. PP-842 of April 21, 2008 "On additional measures to strengthen incentives for livestock breeding and expansion of livestock production in personal assistants, farmers and farms" and No. PP-2460 of December 29, 2015 "2016-2020 Resolutions No. PP-2841 of March 16, 2017 "On measures to further reform and develop agriculture" and "On additional measures to deepen economic reforms in

livestock" and the "Strategy of actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for further development in 2017-2021" Pays special attention to agriculture and the livestock sector, which is developing in close connection with it. The tasks of introduction of accelerated methods of production, innovative technologies are defined. This dissertation research will to some extent serve in the timely implementation of these tasks set out in the Presidential and Government Resolutions. This determines the relevance of its topic and the need to study and analyze the topic.

About 10 cattle breeds are bred in the farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including black-and-white, red desert, Bushiev breeds in the dairy direction, the Swedish breed is double-productive, and special meat breeds such as Aberdeen-Anguss, Kazakh-white, Santa Gertruda are also planned to be bred. . Among these breeds, the black-and-white breed ranks first among other breeds bred in the country with its head

count and milk yield of cows. The research work being studied and analyzed is important because it focuses on this very problem and determines the need to study it. The study of the economic useful traits of these breeds is of great importance and is important in the improvement of the breed.

Materials and methods. The experimental part of the research was carried out in 2017-2019 in the conditions of the farm "Sangzor" Arnasay district of Jizzakh region. Based on the similarity for the experiment, 40 newly born calves of black-and-white and Simmental breeds of similar genetic origin, sex,

and age were separated, and 10 calves of black-and-white breed were divided into Group I, and Group II of this breed. 10 male calves were included in group III, 10 female calves of Simmental breed in group III and 10 male calves of this breed in group IV. The feeding and care conditions of the animals in the experimental groups were the same. According to the method of our study, we determined the milk yield of the first calving cows in the experimental groups in the first 90 days of lactation and the results obtained are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Milk yield in the first 90 days of lactation of cows, ($\bar{X} \pm S_x$), n = 5

Indexing	Groups	
	I	III
90-day milk yield, kg	1284,4 \pm 0,20	1114,5 \pm 0,20
Milk fat,%	3,70 \pm 0,03	3,81 \pm 0,02
Consumption of milk fat, kg	47,5 \pm 0,20	42,5 \pm 0,20
Milk protein,%	3,40 \pm 0,01	3,51 \pm 0,01
Milk protein consumption, kg	43,7 \pm 0,20	39,1 \pm 0,20
The amount of milk with 4%, kg	1188,1 \pm 0,01	1061,6 \pm 0,20
Dry matter,%	12,14	12,13
Milk skimmed dry matter%	8,62	8,64
Milk sugar,%	4,48	4,48

From the indicators in Table 1, it can be concluded that in the first 3 months of lactation, cows belonging to the black-and-white breed of the I-experimental group, compared with their counterparts of the Simmental breed; 169.9 kg (P <0.01) or 15.2% more milk. In contrast to the fat content of milk, the first-born cows of the Simmental breed in Experiment Group III had a higher rate of 0.11%.

The difference in milk fat consumption was 5.0 kg (P <0.001) or 10.5% in favor of group I animals. In terms of protein content in milk, group III animals outperformed their counterparts in experimental group I cows. However, in terms of milk protein output, Group I animals were 4.6 kg (P <0.01) or 11.8% behind their counterparts. When assessing the milk yield of animals, it is necessary to calculate the 4% milk. This figure was 126.5 kg (P <0.01) or 11.9% in favor of group I animals belonging to the black-and-white breed. There was almost no intergroup difference in the dry matter content of the milk, the skimmed dry matter content of the milk, and the milk sugar. For every 100 kg of feed, 4% milk, milk fat, and in other words 1 kg of milk, the difference in milk protein content relative to their counterparts, in favor of the first-born cows belonging to the black-and-white breed of the I-experimental group; 17.4 kg (P <0.01) or 18.2%, 13.4 kg (P <0.001) or 14.7%, 0.5 kg (P <0.001) or 13.5%, 0.5 kg (P <0.01) or 15.2%.



(The process of feeding the first breeding cows at the Sangzor farm.)

2-table. The property of covering the food consumed by cows with milk and the product per 100 kg of feed unit

Indexes	Groups	
	I	III
Feed consumed in the first 90 days of lactation, kg feed unit	1138,8	1167,9
90 days of milk, kg	1284,4±0,20	1114,5±0,20
Average daily milk, kg	14,3±0,20	12,4±0,20
4% with milk	13,2±0,20	11,8±0,20
1 kg feed unit consumed for milk, kg	0,87	1,05
1 kg feed unit consumed for 4% milk, kg	0,99	1,10
100 kg of milk per unit of feed, kg	112,8	95,4
100 kg of 4% milk per unit of feed, kg	104,3	90,9
100 kg of milk fat per unit of feed, kg	4,2	3,7
100 kg of milk fat per unit of feed, kg	3,8	3,3

Conclusion.

Thus, the first-born cows of the Kara-Ala and Simmental breeds in the Jizzakh region, which have a unique natural climate and ecological conditions of the Republic, gave sufficient milk in the first 90 days of lactation. At the same time, the first-born cows in the I-experimental group outperformed their peers in all indicators of milk productivity from the first-born cows in the III-experimental group.

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