

TECHNOLOGY OF CARE OF YOUNG FEMALE CALVES

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Abstract: This article provides information on feeding, keeping and caring for young female calves. Activities that are carried out from the first birth period of calves and aspects that should be taken into account in feeding them are described.

Key words: calf, colostrum, propionic acid, monocalcium phosphate, chalk, natural grass hay.

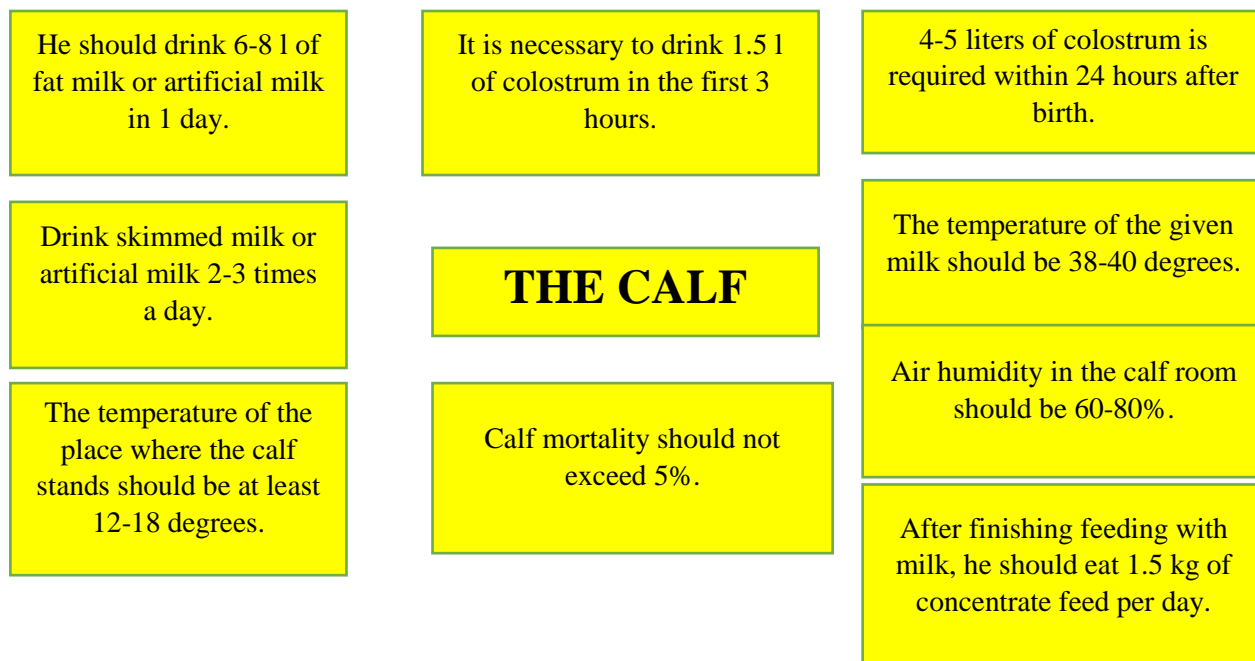
It is important that the growth and development of young cattle is appropriate. In recent years, the attention to the young cattle raised in our farms has decreased significantly, that is, as a result of feeding young cattle without following the standards of feeding after birth, their live weight is different compared to their age, which makes livestock breeding at the level of demand in the future. has a negative effect on cattle breeding.

As we all know, a newborn calf should be cleaned of mucus around the fetus as soon as possible. The best cow licks her baby, thereby improving blood circulation in the newborn calf and activating the mother's sucking reflex.

If the calf cannot drink the first 1.5-2 liters of colostrum by itself, the colostrum should be passed through a strainer and fed to the newborn calf. In order for the calf to develop its immunity, it is very important to breastfeed 4-5 liters of colostrum on the first day of its life.

After the navel has been disinfected, the calf should be moved to a dry, clean, draft-free place. After the colostrum period, the calf is fed either fortified milk or milk replacer. It is impossible to give the calf milk from a cow with a diseased udder, because disease-causing bacteria in the udder can get

into the calf's body with the milk and make it sick. The calf should consume 6-8 liters of milk or its substitute per day, the temperature of the milk should be 38-40 C.



Calves should be given water 2-3 times a day. On the sixth day, the calf is given additional feed in the form of soft hay or pellets. As a result, propionic acid is produced, which helps the calf develop a large belly. After a month, it is necessary to start giving straw or straw to the calf. Calf horns can be removed in 10-14 days in order to avoid various injuries in the future, and the rudiments that have appeared in the mother's womb should also be removed

Calves are fed according to feeding schemes and standards that ensure normal growth and fattening. Milk is given to them 3 times in the morning at 6 am, at 12 noon and in the evening at 6 pm. Calves drink their mother's milk for up to 10 days. A separate bucket or teat is attached to each calf. From the 11th day, calves are taught to eat quality alfalfa and natural grass hay. Each calf consumes an average of 30-35 kg of hay in 50 days.

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Age in months and days	Live weight at the end of the period (kg)	Fat milk (kg)	Alfalfa hay (kg)	Hashaki beetroot (kg)	Consensus weights (kg)	table salt (g)	Presi pita (g)	Chalk (g)
up to 10 days		5						
20 to daily		7	to teach		to teach	5	5	5
up to 30	55	7	0.5	to teach	0.3	5	5	5

days								
In the first month		180	5.0		3.0	100	100	100
up to 40 days		7	0.7	0.2	0.5	10	10	10
up to 50 days		6	0.8	0.3	0.8	10	10	10
up to 60 days	80	4	1.5	0.5	0.9	10	10	10
In the second month		170	30	10	22	300	300	300
Total in 2 months		350	35	10	25	400	400	400

Calves are taught soft feed from the age of 20 days, gradually increasing its amount. One-month-old calves are given 400-500 g per day, and 2-month-old calves are given up to 1 kg of soft feed. For 40 days, 19 kg of fodder is consumed per calf. In order to meet the needs of the young organism for mineral substances, they are given chalk table salt and other mineral supplements. When the calves are 2 months old, they are divided into groups of 6-8 and raised in separate fields until they are 6 months old.. Mangers for coarse juicy concentrate and mineral feeds are installed from the outside. The feeding area is 35-45 cm per head. Calves are watered using troughs. For winter months, it is necessary to provide 1 square meter of space inside the building and 4 square meters of space for one calf. In summer, the air temperature in the building should be 20-26 C, and the humidity should be 50-60 percent. The greenhouse gas in the building should be 0.20-25 percent, ammonia gas 10-20 mg/m³, hydrogen peroxide 5-10 mg/m³, and the lighting regime should be 1:15 lux.

Feeding scheme for calves from 2 months to 6 months.

Age in months and decades	Live weight at the end of the period (kg)	Consensus weights (kg)	Alfalfa hay (kg)	corn silage (kg)	nutritious beets (kg)	table salt (g)	Presi pita (g)	Micro elemental salt (mg)
7-		1.2	2	3	0.5	10	15	10
8 -		1.3	2	4	1	10	15	10
9 -	105	1.5	2	4	1	10	15	10
in the 3rd month		40	60	110	25	300	450	300
10 -		1.5	2	4	1	15	20	15
11 -		1.6	2	4	1	15	20	15

12 -	130	1.6	2	4.5	1	15	20	15
in the 4 rd month		47	60	125	30	450	600	450
13 -		1.6	2	5	1	20	20	20
14 -		1.6	2	5	1	20	20	25
15 -	155	1.6	2	6	1	20	20	25
in the 5 rd month		48	60	160	30	600	600	700
16 -		1.8	2	7	1.5	20	25	25
17 -		1.5	2	8	1.5	20	25	25
18 -	175	1.2	2.5	8.5	1.5	20	25	30
in the 6rd month		45	65	235	45	600	750	800
A total of 4 months		180	245	630	130	2400	2400	2250

Feeding norms and rations should be based on the available nutrients on the farm, and they should ensure the normal growth and development of calves. In the summer, alfalfa, corn, rye and other nutritious crops, blue mass and concentrates are the main feeds for weaned calves, and in the winter, corn silage, fodder beets, alfalfa hay, grass meal and straw concentrates are the main feeds.

Table salt, chalk, bone meal, monocalcium phosphate and macro additives are used as a source of minerals for calves. Table salt and chalk are given in pure form, bone meal and monocalcium phosphate are added to soft feed. Hydrocarbon iron, manganese, copper, zinc, cobalt and iodized potassium are added to the diet to meet the micronutrient requirements of growing calves. Macronutrients and salt are key to existing standards.

Calves are fed 3 times. Feeding place 0.4 m per 1 head. Feed is given using feeders in feedlots. You can give a mixture of coarse and juicy feed. Feeding is carried out based on the growth plan drawn up in the farm.

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