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FEEDING OF CATTLE ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION DIRECTIONS

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Abstract: *Feeds are chemically and microbiologically obtained in various ways that fully satisfy the natural requirements of agricultural animals and poultry for nutrients without harming their physiological state. refers to products of plant and animal origin that do not adversely affect the quality of the product. This article provides information on how to feed cattle depending on the directions of productivity.*
Key words: *Animal husbandry, feed composition, silage, milk direction, roughage, vitamin, roughage, meat direction*

Introduction

Satisfying the demand of our people for livestock products, development of livestock breeding and creation of a solid supply of fodder for full-value feeding of livestock is one of the most urgent tasks facing livestock farmers today. Feeds for agricultural livestock and poultry are divided into the following types according to their origin. - Nutrients obtained from the plant world - Nutrients obtained from the animal world. In addition, various nutritional supplements, synthetic drugs, vitamins, enzymes, hormones produced by the chemical, biochemical and pharmaceutical industries are used in the feeding of agricultural animals, as well as those produced in the food industry (flour, starch, alcohol, etc.). from the waste products released from are widely used in the production in order to maintain the health of livestock, feed them, and increase their productivity. All feeds given to livestock are composed of the following substances according to their chemical composition, and each of them performs a certain function in the body.

Literature analysis and methodology.

The experience of qualified personnel and advanced experts shows that it is possible to maintain the health of cows, to realize the milk productivity of the genetic potential, to ensure the reproductive characteristics of the herd in a normal way, in full valuable and balanced rations created on a scientific basis. provided by proper organization of feeding and storage conditions.

When cows are fed unbalanced rations for a long time, most of them get sick, some of them suffer irreversible negative conditions. To reveal the genetic potential of dairy cows; in the diet, 50% depends on exchangeable energy, 25% on protein, and 25% on the supply of vitamins and minerals. It is also important to use biologically active substances in high-value feeding of cows.

Research methodology.

In most dairy herds, nutritional management is the single most important factor determining herd productivity. The link between nutrition and fertility begins at birth. A feeding system must deliver the right nutrients to each cow at the right stage of growth and lactation to maintain optimal performance. Studies have documented the importance of the ration fed to cows in the 2-3 weeks prior to calving. Dry cows are fed a diet low in carbohydrates and protein and high in fiber, reflecting the nutrient requirements of a nonlactating cow. A transitional diet should allow the rumen to adapt to a low-forage, high-nutrient lactation diet. In addition, the stresses associated with moving animals to the transition area and calving itself reduce feed consumption during this critical period. Decreased feed intake during the transition period is associated with excess weight loss; reduce peak milk production; and an increase in postpartum conditions such as metritis, placental abruption, ketosis, displaced abomasum, and fatty liver. Studies have documented the benefits of monitoring postpartum cattle for excess energy mobilization by measuring blood levels of beta-hydroxybutyric acid, one of the ketone bodies**.** A dairy cow's diet must be balanced between providing high energy and protein levels to support high milk production and optimal rumen health and motility. Subacute ruminal acidosis (SRA) is a common condition caused by excessively fermented carbohydrates, insufficient fiber of sufficient length, or a combination of both. Health effects of SRA include indigestion and diarrhea, reduced feed intake and milk production, reduced milk fat content, ulceration of the ruminal epithelium, liver abscesses, and subclinical laminitis. includes a number of foot problems.

Analysis and results

Specialized beef cattle are characterized by high growth intensity, high live weight at an early age, effective feed coverage during growth, high slaughter productivity and high quality of meat. Beef cattle have fiber feed as well as efficient use of pastures.

Only 4% of all the beef produced in our country belongs to specialized meat breed animals. Young cattle make up about 70 percent of the total volume of livestock sold for meat. Feeding varies according to the productivity of cattle. For example: using silage, hay, cellulose, grain and briquetted feed mixtures, green fodder. Silage Green grass that can be preserved in different ways is called silage. Currently, there are 5 methods of silage preparation in development 1. Biological 2. Chemical 3. Preparation of silage using enzyme preparations 4. Radiobiological method 5. Preparation of silage in a vacuum environment. Of these, biological, chemical and vacuum silage preparation methods are widely used in production. Silage is one of the main nutrients for winter feeding of ruminants and pigs. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, silage is mainly made from the stalks and stalks of corn and sorghum harvested and crushed. 1 kg of quality silage contains 0.20-0.25 feed units. Compound fodder (combi feed) refers to feeds made from a mixture of various nutrients in factories based on a special recipe to fully satisfy their natural demand for nutrients, taking into account the type, age, gender and productivity of farm animals and poultry. is called Soft fodder is prepared separately for each animal type, age, sex and productivity based on a special diet. For example, separate rations are prepared for dairy cows, breeding bulls, and other similar animals.

Rough foods. Rough feed includes natural and artificially planted and dried all kinds of hay, straw, grass meal of various plants, cotton husk, (corn, cotton stalks, sorghum, sunflower, etc.) includes the stem, pulp and shell. The main difference between coarse feeds and other feeds is that they contain a large amount of fiber, which is difficult for animals to digest when they eat it. for example, hay contains 13-32%, grain hulls contain 25-35%, straw contains 42%, grass flour contains 15-28% of fiber. Rough forages are important in providing ruminant animals with protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals and have a positive effect on digestion. The chemical composition of hay varies depending on its quality. For example, it consists of 4-26% protein, 3-7% fat, 18-35% fiber, 3-11% ash. 1 kg of quality alfalfa hay can contain up to 0.5 kg of nutritional units. When organizing any type of obesity, the main focus is on balancing the diet for energy, all nutrients and biologically active substances. Silage feeding Use quality corn silage on the cob as part of a balanced diet. This feeding ensures that young animals gain an average of 800-1000 g per day, for every 1 kg of growth, 2.5-3 kg of concentrates are taken. This is the most useful and economical type of feeding.

Below is information about the chemical composition of the above-mentioned nutrients.

(Table 1)

Chemical compounds in food

Food name	Food unit	Digestible protein (g)	Sugar (gr)	Calcium (gr)	Phosphorus (gr)	Carotene (m gr)
Rough foods						
Alfalfa hay	0,44	101,0	20,0	17,0	2,2	49,0
Wheat straw	0,2	5,0	3,0	2,8	0,8	4,0
Barley straw	0,34	13,0	2,4	3,3	0,8	0,4
Aqueous feeds						
Corn silage	0,20	14,0	6	1,4	0,4	20
Alfalfa hay	0,35	71,0	19	10,9	1	40
Wild beets	0,12	9,0	40	0,4	0,5	0,1
Carrot	0,14	2,2	0,12	0,9	0,6	54,0
Forage feed						
Oatmeal	1	79	25	1,5	3,4	1,3
Corn grain	1,33	73	40	0,5	5,2	3
Barley grain	1,15	85	2	2	3,9	0,5-0,2
Wheat grain	1,27	142	15	0,7	4,3	10,2
Cotton wool	0,89	329	65	4,1	10,1	1
Kombi corm	0,98	76	18	0,9	5,1	2

The amount of nutrients contained in the feed presented in this table was filled using the information of the book "Normy i rationy kormleniya selskohozyaystvennyx jivotnyx" published by Moscow Agroprom Publishing House

in 1985 under the editorship of Academician A.P. Kalashnikov and others.

Summary:

Producing high-quality milk from healthy dairy animals begins with calf nutrition and management. With proper nutrition and management, a dairy cow will develop into a high-yielding dairy cow that matches her genetic potential. Growth and overall performance should be

optimized by providing cows with comfortable housing and adequate milk production, as well as a sustainable diet based on their performance. Optimizing milk production helps convert feed to milk more efficiently, resulting in improved nutrient utilization, reduced waste, and a sustainable dairy industry.

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