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Level of feed consumption by milk productivity in experimental cows in the second lactation

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Abstract. In the research, it was found that the milk yield of Holstein cows depends on the live weight at the first calving, and the cows with a live weight of 481 kg and above at the first calving have high milk yield, and the milk amount of the cows of the experimental group III in the II lactation 465.3 kg ($P>0.99$) and 256.5 kg, milk fat output 15.6 kg ($P>0.999$) and 8.4 kg, milk protein output 14.9 kg ($P>0.999$) and 8.0 kg, 4% milk was 389.3 kg ($P>0.999$) and 209.9 kg higher.

Also, studies have shown that the degree of milk coverage of cows depends on milk yield, and cows of experimental group III with high milk yield produce 1 kg of milk of natural fat content compared to cows of experimental groups I and II, respectively, 0.05 feed units and 0.02 feed. unit, and for 1 kg of 4% milk used 0.99 feed units and 0.04 feed units or 3.8 percent compared to the equivalent price; spent 0.02 feed units or 1.9 percent less.

Key words: breed, Holstein, cow, milk, feed, herd, live weight,

Annotatsiya. Tadqiqotlarda golshtin zotli sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi birinchi tug'ishidagi tirik vazniga bog'liqligi aniqlangan va birinchi tug'ishida tirik vazni 481 kg hamda undan yuqori bo'lgan sigirlar yuqori sut mahsuldorligiga ega bo'lganligi va ularning II laktatsiyada III tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarining sut miqdori I va II tajriba guruhlaridagi tengqurlarinikidan tegishlicha 465,3 kg ($P>0,99$) va 256,5 kg, sut yog'i chiqimi 15,6 kg ($P>0,999$) va 8,4 kg, sut oqsil chiqimi 14,9 kg ($P>0,999$) va 8,0 kg, 4%-li sut 389,3 kg ($P>0,999$) va 209,9 kg yuqori bo'ldi.

Shuningdek tadqiqotlar sigirlarning ozuqani sut bilan qoplash darajasi sut mahsuldorligiga bog'liqligi va yuqori sut mahsuldorligiga ega III tajriba guruh sigirlari 1 kg tabiiy yog'lilikdagi sut ishlab chiqarish uchun I va II tajriba guruhlaridagi sigirlarga nisbatan tegishlicha 0,05 ozuqa birligi va 0,02 ozuqa birligi, 1 kg 4%-li sut uchun esa 0,99 ozuqa birligi sarfladi va tengqurlpriga nisbatan 0,04 ozuqa birligi yoki 3,8 foiz; 0,02 ozuqa birligi yoki 1,9 foiz kam sarfladi.

Kalit so'zlar: zot, golshtin, sigir, sut ,ozuqa,poda, tirik vazn,

Relevance of the topic. To increase the production of livestock products in our republic, it is of great practical importance to fully use the genetic potential of breeds in terms of productivity, to increase it, to strengthen the feed base, to create productive herds of cows, and to improve breeding work. In increasing the efficiency of milk production, the degree of milk food consumption of cows is of particular practical importance and shows the efficiency of using cows in a dairy herd. Studying the level of milk productivity of cows with different live weights and evaluating the parameters of feeding with milk is considered one of the most important and urgent tasks. The study of this index of the productivity of cows in relation to the live weight at the first calving is also of great scientific and practical importance.

Research location and methods. Researches were carried out in Holstein cattle herd of the "K-Eldor" breeding farm in the Pstdargom district of the Samarkand region in cows of this breed in the 2nd lactation. 15 cows with a live weight of 460 kg at first calving were selected for experimental group I, 461-480 kg for experimental group II, and 481 kg or more for experimental group III. The amount of milk, fat in milk, live weight and physiological condition of the cows was organized taking into account the type of feeding of the cows. Productivity indicators of cows during lactation were studied by methods generally accepted in zootechnics.

Research results. Table 1 shows the milk yield of cows in II lactation.

Table 1

Milk yield of cows in the II lactation of experimental groups (n=15)

Indicators	Groups					
	I		II		III	
	X±Sx	C _v , %	X±Sx	C _v , %	X±Sx	C _v , %
Milk quantity, kg	4740,2±92,6	7,31	4949,0±104,6	7,91	5205,5±113,5**	8,16
Fat in milk, %	3,91±0,03	2,54	3,89±0,03	2,75	3,86±0,04	3,61
Milk fat yield, kg	185,3±2,8	5,58	192,5±2,95	5,73	200,9±3,43***	6,44
Protein in milk, %	3,54±0,03	3,17	3,53±0,02	2,12	3,51±0,02	2,13
Milk protein yield, kg	167,8±2,12	4,72	174,7±1,86	3,98	182,7±1,54***	3,15
4 % milk quantity, kg	4633,5±65,6	5,30	4812,9±74,9	5,83	5022,8±86,5***	6,50
Live weight, kg	497,1±5,48	4,13	523,3±6,74	4,82	552,4±6,70	4,54
Dry matter, %	12,41		12,39		12,35	
Skimmed dry milk residue, %	8,66		8,66		8,65	
Milk sugar, %	4,50		4,50		4,50	

Note : ** (P>0.99) * (P>0.999)**

In table 1 shows that in II lactation, the amount of milk of cows in experimental group III was 465.3 kg (P >0.99) and 256.5 kg, milk fat yield 15 .6 kg (P >0.999) and 8.4 kg, milk protein yield 14.9 kg (P >0.999) and 8.0 kg, 4% milk 389.3 kg (P >0.999) and 209.9 kg was high.

When evaluating the effectiveness of using cows in a dairy herd, their feed consumptive for milk has a special place. We studied the degree of milk coverage of cows in lactation I in experimental groups (Table 2).

Table 2

Feeding of cows in lactation with milk products to cover characteristics (n=15)

Indicators	Groups		
	I	II	III
Every 1 head of lactating cow spent food unit, kg	4788,2	4865,2	4996,3
Amount of milk, kg	4740,2	4949,0	5205,5
4% - milk quantity, kg	4633,5	4812,9	5022,8
1 kg natural to milk production spent feed unit , kg	1,01	0,98	0,96
Used for 1 kg of 4% milk food unit, kg	1,03	1,01	0,99
Every 100 feeds to the unit work released: natural in fat milk, kg	99,0	101,7	104,2
4% - milk, kg	96,76	98,92	100,5

It can be seen from the data of Table 2 that even in II lactation, cows of experimental group III were superior to cows of experimental groups I and II in all parameters. For example,

cows in experimental group III used 0.96 feed units to produce 1 kg of natural milk and 0.05 feed units and 0.02 feed units for 1 kg of 4% milk compared to cows in experimental groups I and II. spent 99 feed units and 0.04 feed units or 3.8 percent compared to the equivalent price; consumed 0.02 feed units or 1.9 percent less but produced 104.2 kg of milk per 100 feed units and produced 5.2 kg and 2.5 kg more milk than cows in experimental groups I and II respectively

Conclusion. Cows in the experimental groups showed a high degree of consumptive of feed with milk products, which, in turn, is expressed by the efficiency of their use in milk production in dairy herds.

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