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THE ISSUES OF SHORTAGE OF FEEDING AREA DURING THE FEEDING PERIOD THAN THE ESTABLISHED VALUES FOR THE AGE, AND THE EFFECT OF THE FEEDING WORMS ON THE STALK AND THE COCOON WRAPPING

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Abstract: In the country, where silkworm rearing seasons are carried out, live cocoon farmers and specialized farms do not pay attention to the use of environmental factors in the feeding area and the amount of feed in accordance with the requirements of agricultural technology.

As a result, negative changes were observed in the development of mulberry silkworms, as a result of which the cocoon yield from box 1 worms was reduced to 34-44 kg compared to the comparative variant.

Keywords: Silkworm, feeding area, stalk, amount of feed, worm period, viability, worm feeding, live cocoon, yield, variety, mulberry leaf.

Along with other branches of agriculture, silkworm breeding is carried out using modern scientific and technical achievements and best practices. Due to the transformation of peasant companies into farms in the country, there have been significant changes in the agricultural sector. Growing silkworms in abundant and variegated cocoons depends on the level of the area where they are grazed. As the worms grow, their body grows larger and requires an expansion of the feeding area. According to the rules of agrotechnics (N.G. Bagoutdinov, 1984) silkworms in one box of the first age (19 g), the second age, the third age, the fourth age and the fifth age will need space of 0.5-2 m2, 3-6 m2, 8-12 m2, 15-25m2, 30–50 m2 respectively. If the feeding area of the worms is normal and they are thinned from age to age and the level is expanded, the productivity of the cocoon will increase and the quality will improve. (I.X.Kholmatov, 1990, U.N.Nasirillaev, 1991, N.A.Akhmedov, 1999, 2004, 2006). Therefore, the fact that silkworms require a wider feeding area to provide normal nutrition as their bodies grow physiologically as they age is one of the most pressing problems in today's production environment. If this agrotechnical measure is not carried out properly, the mulberry leaf that is given as a result of disturbance of the feeding area will not be sufficiently watered and the silkworms will not be able to feed evenly and become large and small. Due to the low amount of leaves given to them on time, they will need to increase the amount of leaves by 2-3 times if they are given 6-8 times a day. This, in turn, requires an

increase in the workforce. We all know that in the process of feeding worms, people use the houses in which they live. With the establishment of farms in all districts, the population feeds silkworms in their homes. Due to the lack of special worm rooms, the demand for them is increasing year by year. The area adapted for mulberry tree plantation is given for housing and other needs, and it creates a number of difficulties in feeding worms as a result of the removal of mulberries. For example, a building for feeding worms should be made of baked brick or straw. At the same time it must be built in accordance with the rules of agro-technics. Otherwise, due to the lack of conditions for silkworm rearing in the homes of the population, the yield and quality of cocoons is sharply reduced as a result of keeping one and a half box of worms in a place where a half a box of worms can be stored, one and half, two or two and a half box of worms in place where only one box can be stored. The shrinking feeding area of worms leads to a decrease in the amount of feed given to it and the worms become ill as a result of the worms becoming larger and smaller without a uniform feeding. Although scientific work has been done on this in the past, it has not been well studied how much this process reduces cocoon productivity and how the characteristics of the variety affect it. The characteristics of living organisms are manifested under the interaction of genetic factors and environmental conditions. Every animal or plant requires certain conditions for normal growth, development and realization of its potential. External environmental factors include nutrients, temperature, humidity, light, air exchange and feeding area. These factors, individually or in combination, ensure the growth and development of the organism and determine the level of productivity of animals. The sensitivity of the animal organism can be manifested even in normal and poor conditions of the external environment. Temperature, relative humidity, light, air exchange, feed and feeding area from external environmental factors are involved in the formation of mulberry silkworm quantity signs. In addition to the factors listed for silkworms, the level of worm feeding, provision of fresh air, protection of microorganisms that cause various diseases of worms are also of special importance for its normal development. It is important for the science and practice of silkworm breeding to study the role of mulberry silkworm in the normal growth and development, as well as the full manifestation of signs of productivity, depending on the size of the feeding area from external environmental factors. The figures in Table 1 show that the duration of feeding of worms in the comparative variant (60m2 area) fed by the required level of agronomic rules is 24.5 days, the feeding period of worms fed in 50m2 area is 26.5 days, the feeding period of worms fed in 40 m2 area is 29 days, The feeding period of worms fed on 30 m2 was extended to 31 days and the feeding period of worms fed on 20 m2 was extended to 32 days.

These figures show that as the feeding area decreases, the worms lose their thickened leaves, and as a result, the worms begin to grow larger and smaller without being able to eat evenly.

Table 1

Influence of feeding area and amount of feed on silkworm feeding period (feeding period), in days

Varieties	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Total period (in days)
B_1	4	4	5	9	12	34
B_2	4	4	5	8	11	32
B_3	4	4	5	7	9	29
B_4	4	4	4	6.5	8	26.5
B_5	4	4	4	5.5	7	24.5

As the worms get older and older, they require more feeding space. Failure to expand the feeding area to the required level will result in a further reduction in the amount of leaves given to the worms and an extension of the worm cycle, making the worms larger and smaller. As a result, if worms fed in the normal way start cocooning in 24-25 days, the emergence of worms with a feeding area of 20-30 m2 was detected after 31-34 days. This in turn causes the worm feeding to be delayed on hot days and the worm's viability to be reduced. The fact that the feeding area is less than normal has a negative effect on the temperature and humidity in the room. It also has an effect on the emergence of worms in the cocoon. If a box of worms needs 250-300 bales, it is obvious that the number of bales will decrease due to the lack of feeding space. As a result, the cocoon wraps the cocoon in the branches of the leaves, which are given to the cocoon-less worms, and in the trees of the thrones, in short, in the place where it finds a comfortable place. We have seen confirmation in our scientific work that the cocoons wrapped elsewhere in the sap are in turn not of good quality. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the total number and variety of cocoons grown. The analysis of the results of scientific research on these processes is explained in Table 2.

Table 2

Influence of feeding area and nutrient content on cocoon yield and average cocoon weight.

Variant	One box (19 grams)	Feeding area, m^2	A cocoon crop derived from a box of worms,kg	The average weight of a cocoon, gr
1	2	3	4	5
1	1-box	20	31,0	1,38
2	1-box	30	40,5	1,56
3	1-box	40	52,2	1,74
4	1-box	50	63,0	1,81
5	1-box (comparative)	60	74,0	1,92

The data in Table 1 show that a sharp decrease in the feeding area and the amount of feed given to the larvae during the worm feeding period resulted in a decrease in the total cocoon size, 1 cocoon weight and 1 worm cocoon yield.

Thus, in the experimental variants, the total amount of cocoons decreased by 48-60% compared to the comparative variant, and the weight of 1 cocoon was sharply reduced to 1.42-1.50 g. The feeding area and the amount of food, along with the viability of the mulberry silkworm, affect the cocoon wrapping process as well as the total number of cocoons wrapped and its quality. Analyzing the experimental data, it was found that the number of wrapped cocoons decreased sharply compared to the comparative variant based on the change in the amount of leaves given on the basis of the feeding area. In this case, the total number of cocoons in the comparative variant of worms fed on 60 m2 was 90%, on 50 m2 - 82%, on 40 m2 - 72%, on 30 m2 - 60%, and on 20 m2 - 48 %. These figures show that the reduction of the feeding area to 20-30 m2 for 1 box of worms leads to a reduction in the total number of cocoons by 30-42%. These figures were also observed in the number of varietal cocoons. At the same time, the number of varietal cocoons decreased by 19-29%, while the number of non-varietal and black cocoons increased by 20-30%. Normal expansion of the worm feeding area has a positive effect on the yield and quality of the cocoon. Conversely, silkworms injure each other with hooks on the false legs when placed too tightly, causing disease germs to pass through these wounds into the body. If you put a lot of leaves on a small area, a thick layer which covers the worms will form. As a result, the passage of air between the leaves

worsens, the humidity rises and the worms get sick. As a result, the total number of cocoons is negatively affected. The above data show that a sharp decrease in the feeding area and the amount of feed given to the worm during the feeding period also leads to a decrease in the total number of cocoons, 1 cocoon weight and 1 box of worms. For example, in the experimental variants, the total amount of cocoons decreases compared to the comparative variant (by 48-60%), and the weight of 1 cocoon decreases sharply (1.42-1.50 g). Therefore, in the comparative variant fed with a normal feeding area and the required level of feed, 73.7 kg of crops were obtained from 1 box of worms, this figure is 62.7 kg when fed on 50 m2, 52.2 kg when fed on 40 m2, 40.5 kg when fed on 30 m2 and when fed on 20 m2, 30.7 kg was harvested. This means that the fact that the feeding area is less than the norm leads to a decrease in the cocoon yield from 1 box of worms to 34-44 kg.

Table 3

Influence of feeding area and nutrient content on the quality of wrapped cocoons.

Variants	Number of worms taken to be fed, pieces	Total wrapped cocoons,%		Including;					
		%		Variety cocoons		Non-variety cocoons		Black-spotted cocoons	
				pieces	%	pieces	%	pieces	%
1-variant	500	240	48	156	65	77	32	7	3,0
2-variant	500	300	60	225	75	69	23	6	2,5
3-variant	500	360	72	310	86	45	12,5	5	2,0
4-variant	500	410	82	369	90	37	9	4	1,5
5-variant (comparative)	500	450	90	423	94	25	5,5	2	0,5

According to the analysis of the data in the table, the feeding area and amount of feed, along with the viability of the mulberry silkworm, have a significant impact on the cocoon wrapping process and the quality of the cocoons wrapped.

The data showed that the number of cocoons wrapped in the feeding area changed dramatically compared to the comparative variant due to the change of location on the normative basis of silkworm feeding agro-technics and a decrease in the number of leaves given.

In this case, the total number of cocoons of silkworms in the comparative variant fed on the standard feeding area of 60m2 is 90%, on the basis of 50m2 feeding area - 82%, on the basis of 40 m2 feeding area - 72%, on the basis of 30m2 feeding area - 60% and on the basis of 20 m2 feeding area found to be 48%.

These figures show that the reduction of the feeding area to 20-30 m2 per 1 box of worms leads to a decrease in the total number of cocoons by 30-42%. In addition, the effect on the quantity of cocoons is observed, which leads to a decrease in the share of varietal cocoons by 19-29%, an increase in the number of cocoons without varieties and cocoons by 20-30% and a decrease in cocoon yield.

Based on the analysis of the above data, if a box of worms is produced in a comparative variant fed with a normal feeding area and the required level of feed, this figure is 62.7 kg, when silkworms are fed on 50 m2, 52.2 kg when fed on 40 m2, and 40.5 kg when fed on 30 m2, and 30.7 kg of cocoons were obtained when fed on 20 m2.

Thus, during the period of worm farming, it was proved that if there is lack of feeding area than the norm, this leads to reduction of yield obtained from 1 box of worms to 34 - 44 kg.

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THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL OF DROMEDARY CAMELS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KYZYL-KUM

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Abstract: The article presents the results of a study of the quality of wool of dromedary camels in the conditions of Kyzyl-Kum in the Republic of Karakalpakstan depending on animal constitutions. The basic parameters of the quality of the wool were studied, such as density, fineness, length of wool fibers and conclusions have been drawn.