

CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW PROCESSING OF "UZBEKISTAN-83" AND "HOSILDOR" VARIETIES

Yangiboyev Abdimalik Eshmurodovich
Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va
botexnologiyalar universiteti Toshkent filiali q.x.f.f.d.(PhD),
abdimalikyangiboyev@gmail.com

N. Sattorov
taqrizi asosida TIQXMMI dotsenti, q.x.f.n.

Abstract

Beetroot is one of the main nutritious root vegetables. Hashaki beet is one of the foods rich in carbohydrates and its content is 92.2 g of fiber and 60.5 g of ash residue. Hashaki beet is very important in increasing the milk yield of dairy cows. Beetroot is one of the juicy and easily digestible foods and accelerates the digestion of coarse foods. Beetroot makes up 40-50% of the ration of dairy cows in the livestock sector. As a repeated crop, planting Uzbek Nimqand variety and Uzbekistan-83 variety in our republic is appropriate.

Keywords: klechatka, ash, rough, repeated crop, beet, productive, succulent, carbohydrate.

Introduction

Beetroot is important in animal husbandry, especially in the diet of dairy cattle, because it is characterized by a large amount of carbohydrates. Its nutritional value is determined by the carbohydrates, nitrogen-free extracts, mineral salts and vitamins. Beetroot is one of the main juicy feeds in livestock farming in the autumn-winter season. In addition, by adding beets to the diet of livestock, their digestion of coarse and concentrated feed is improved. So, beet roots are very important in improving milk production in cattle.

Hashaki beet is more common in the Mediterranean region, Asia, the Caucasus, India, France, Great Britain, and Scandinavian countries.

Analysis of Literature on the Topic

Klechatka is especially necessary for dairy cows in the period of early spring-summer onset. The lack of clechatka during the growth period of the grass is everywhere the main reason for the decrease in the fat content of animal milk during the first 3-5 weeks of periods. Only when the plants grow and mature, when the amount of fiber in them rises to 22-23%, the fat content of milk in cows is restored. However, if the cows are given quality hay in addition to blue forage, the fat content of the milk is maintained at almost the initial level. Therefore, the farm should have enough hay in the first period of the spring-summer season [24; 303b, 41; 22-31, 48; 61-63b, 54; 8-12b.]. For this reason, when regulating and regulating carbohydrate nutrition of ruminants, special attention is paid to compliance with the standards of sugar and fiber content in their rations. A lack of carbohydrates in the feed rations, for example, dairy cows, leads to a decrease in the synthesis of amino acids and vitamins in the body and a fatal decrease in the content of milk fat. For example, a decrease in the amount of fat in milk is often observed in cases where the ration of roughage rich



in fiber to cows is less than 35% of the dry matter [6;419b, 7;11-12b, 25;66-68b, 44;64 -72b, 45; 89-91b.].

Research methodology (Research Methodology)

During the period of scientific research, research was carried out as follows:

- measuring the nutrients and their residues given during two days of the need for food;
- milking of cows - measuring the amount of milk produced by each cow by carrying out control milking every 10 days;
- study of milk quality indicators at the beginning, middle and end of the experiments, fat, density, dry matter, skimmed dry milk residue, sugar in the milk of 10 cows of the groups based on the standard requirements of LLC "Zamona Rano" LLC laboratory and "Laktan" milk analyzer;

Analysis and results (Analysis and result)

Characteristics of raw beets of " Uzbekistan - 83 " and " H osildor " varieties

Beetroot is one of the main nutritious root vegetables. Hashaki beet is one of the foods rich in carbohydrates and contains 92.2 g of fiber and 60.5 g of ash. Hashaki beet is very important in increasing the milk yield of dairy cows. Beetroot is one of the juicy and easily digestible foods and accelerates the digestion of roughage. Beetroot makes up 40-50% of the ration of dairy cows in the livestock sector. As a repeated crop, planting Uzbekistan Nimqand variety and Uzbekistan-83 variety in our republic is appropriate. Hashaki beet is a two-year plant, if agrotechnical measures are carried out correctly, 1.5-2 tons of green mass can be obtained for dairy cows on 10 hectares.

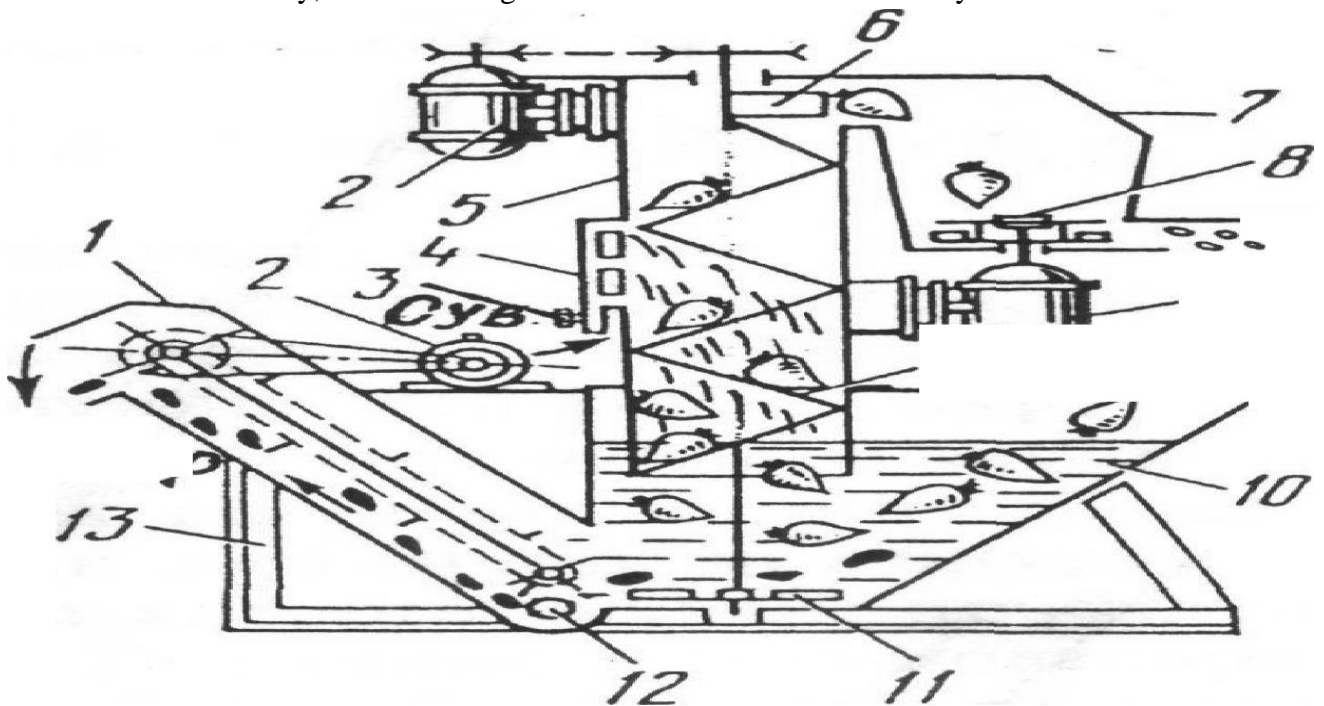


Fig. 1 technological scheme of IKM-F-10 washer-stone crusher-crusher: 1- stone removing conveyor; 2-electric engine; 3rd valve; 4-water transfer collector; 5th coating; 6th launcher; 7th cover; 8th grinder; 9th screw; 10 washing bath: 11-disc; 12th cover; Frame 13



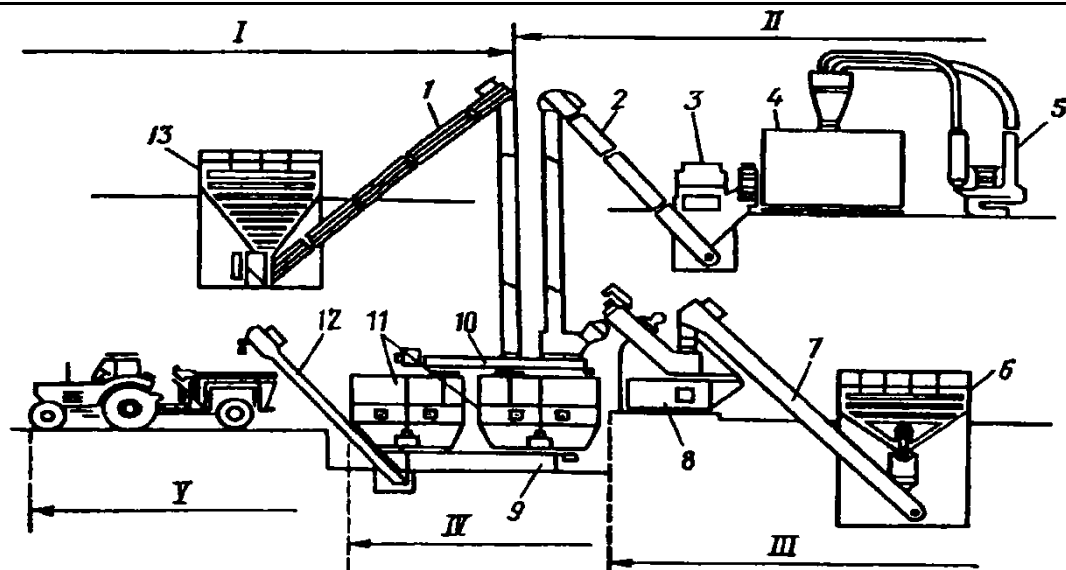


Figure 2. Ozu q a shop technological scheme : 1.11, III, IV. V- concentrated, blue mass , tubers preparation and food mixed m asini download letters 1,4-developers; 2,7, 12-transporters; Z-grinder ; 6, 13-bunkers; 8-id i zmevali nutrients wash grinder ; 9-loading screw ; 10-supply screw ; II- vaporizer - mixer .

Hashaki beets - juicy food as cattle to their goods is given 12.2 per 100 kg of roots food unit and 0.9 kg digest split protein, 10.2 ozuka per 100 kg of leaves unit and contains 1.8 kg of digestible protein . Hashaki beetroot in the t archive average 12% dry there is substance . Nutritiousness in terms of 0.12 nutrients per 1 kg of tubers unit and there are 9 g of crude protein , 3 g of digest available protein, 122 1 g fat , 9 g fiber , 95 g no nitrogen extractive substances , 0.40 g of calcium , 0.35 g of phosphorus there is . Hashaki of beets to milk cows can be given as food . 7 g of digestible protein, 3 g of fiber , 90 g of nitrogen-free per 1 kg of stem extractive there are compounds . But the leaf cannot be given in large quantities to dairy cows. Because of the presence of chelic acid in beetroot leaves, it cannot be given in large quantities. Shavel acid milk cows. Hashaki beet dry matter is 90% digestible in the stomach of dairy cows. 1 kg of Hashaki beets contains 51.9 g of sugar, 101.8 g of protein, and 225.6 nitrogen-free extractives. The rate of feeding to dairy cows is the same as for sugar beets and sugar beets. We can get an abundant harvest of beets from the irrigated fields of our republic. On average, 400 beets are harvested per 1 ha of land. At this yield, 20,000 food units and 1,500 kg of protein are obtained from each 1 ha of beet area. Cows can get 20 s of meat or 154 s of milk when feeding energy substances in a unit of feed. Sugar beets are the highest in beetroot foods. Sugar beet contains 25% dry matter, of which 17% is sugar. Each 1 kg of dry matter of sugar beet contains 737.4 g of carbohydrates, 62.5 g of protein, 89.3 non-nitrogen extractive compounds, 59.1 g of fiber, 47.2 g of ash residue. Nutritionally, 1 kg of sugar beet is equivalent to 0.26 nutritional units and 12 g of protein per 1 kg. From mineral substances in ash calcium , phosphorus , magnesium , trace elements while iron , cobalt , copper , manganese , zinc etc there is . Ash of the remainder per 1 kg calcium 2.8 g, phosphorus 0.9 g, magnesium 1.2 g, iron 105 kg, cobalt 70-366 mg, copper 3.4-3.8 mg, manganese 53-140 mg, zinc 12,6-37 mg, betaine around 8-9 g there is . His it contains B vitamins B2 . Sugar beetroot basically To milk cows every 100 kg live weight at the expense of from it in the amount of 1.5-2 kg can be



fed . Milk giving to the cows every 1 l of milk at the expense of 0.8 -1 kg to give need Egg giving of chicken each to one 50–100 g per day , duck and 150–200 g for turkey , 250–300 g for goose , chicken to chicks from the age of 10–15 days starting from in the diet 10% of feed , duck and goose to children from the age of 20 starting from 20–25% of feed in the amount to give is appropriate . Winter to milk cows in their months to give for sugar beetroot grind and it can be dried . Such from dried beets use big important have Because dried beetroot long term storage and the seasons desired during feed to the ration input can Dried sugar beetroot to feed ration i if introduced , 15–20% concentrate feed saving to stay enable gives In our republic sugar of beets leaves main 40–50% of the harvest organize is enough Beetroot leave each 20 feeds in 1 s unit is organized. Har one food 110 g of digestible protein per unit is correct will come Also 1 food unit which keeps in quantity beetroot leaves contain 8 g of calcium , 2 g of phosphorus , and 150 kg of carotene . Sugar beet root and leave nutrition according to hay beetroot and of the leaf from its richness superior stands

Our republic is fermer in farms to dairy cows monocorm (one different) food to give good result is coming . In this nutrients fodder , silage, silage , hay , straw , beets crushed mixed , 5-6 hours wrapping is placed . As a result rough nutrients softening , softening sweet for the milch cows to eat will be Such prepared foods by milch cows love consumption will be done cattle of animals in the stomach good will be digested .

In the bathroom of water rotation movement bye per mile built-in disk activator 1 by created To the bathroom loaded root and root crops rotary water flow under the influence of circulation to action is installed and auger take it to the grinder is sent . In the bath partially washed root crops addition respectively drill in the body water flow with is washed . Stones and another heavy things bottom to the part drowned goes and propeller by of the bath to the edge thrown away Rotation during stones drop off in the window to stop to the place right will come and rubber of the valve resistance overcome , to the conveyor falls IKU-F-10 root root crops dry cleaning and grind for intended device IKM-F-10 grinder with complete combined [2, 40]. by IKU-F-10 done to be increased technological of the process to himself special feature is the root crops stone separator washing to the bath immediately not loaded (like IKM-5 and IKM-F-10).

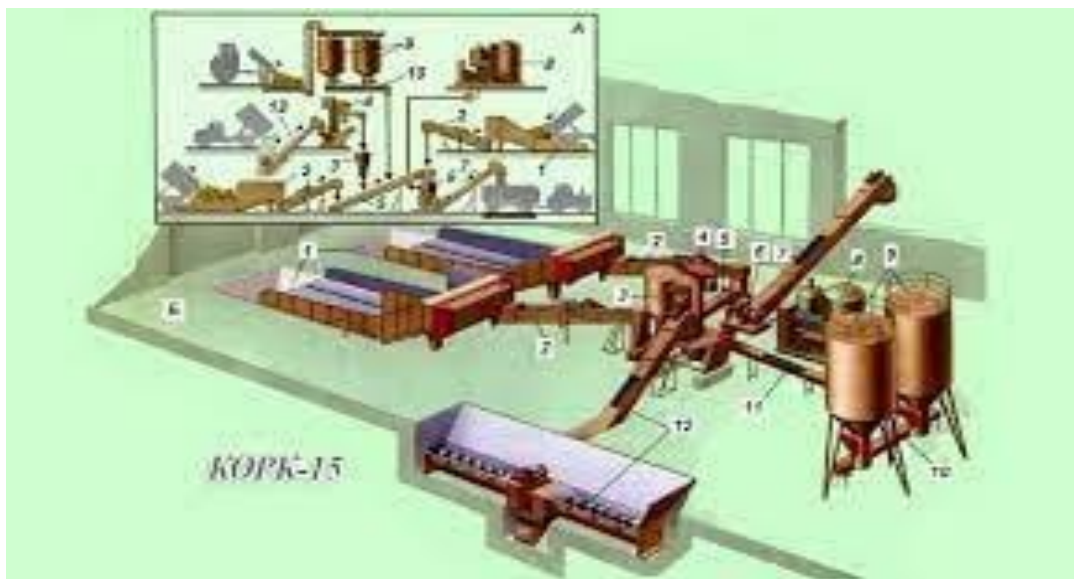
Hashaki beet tubers for livestock (PRK-5.)





It is washed in the equipment, crushed and fed to dairy cows.

Silage made from beetroot leaves can be fed to livestock. It is necessary to see the degree of non-contamination of the products entering the silo. Such prepared silages are not well eaten by livestock. Good quality silage made from sugar beet leaves is also eaten by livestock. Because quality silage made from sugar beet leaves contains a lot of sugar. However, since silage made from sugar beet leaves contains 15-20% of dry matter, it cannot fully satisfy the energy and necessary nutrients requirements of livestock fed in the pasture. From the beginning of feeding livestock, it is necessary to supplement the ration with feeds rich in energy and protein. Hashak beet serves as one of the most productive root crops not only in dairy farms, but also in feeding cattle of farms. Hashaki beet is a feed base that stores essential vitamins for livestock both in winter and summer. That's why root vegetables are added to the diet of dairy cows as one of the main nutrients.



The milk of dairy cows fed with beets has a pleasant taste. Dairy cows eat beets sweetly. When added to the diet of dairy cows, the amount of milk increases significantly. The recommended amount for feeding in the diet of dairy cows should not exceed 20 kg per day. The root contains elements that normalize the metabolism of fat in the body of animals, as well as improve the digestion of livestock. It should not be forgotten that giving beets more than the norm specified in the feed ration may cause problems with feed digestion.

Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Quality feeds have a positive effect on the productivity of dairy cows and increase their milk yield by 1.4 kg or 8.1% per cow on average ($R > 0.999$);
2. It was found that the experimental group gave 704.6 kg more product than the control group during lactation by using Hashaki beet in the diet of dairy cows.
3. It is recommended to maintain a sugar to protein ratio of 0.8:1.2 per unit of feed when feeding cows in a coordinated manner with highly nutritious substances.

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