

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DOUBLE FERTILITY SIMMENTAL CATTLE (COWS) IMPORTED TO KARAKALPAKSTAN

Naurizov Tokhtamis Kidirbergenovich
Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and
Agrotechnologies, Associate Professor

Kazakbaev Bakhit Seylbekovich
Senior Lecturer of the Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and
Agrotechnologies, Department of Zooengineering and Veterinary

Kutlimuratov Maman
Master Student of the Karakalpakstan
Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

Abstract

The article provides information about the natural economic situation of the "Konyratbay Mehri" livestock farm, where experiments and methods of effective use of Simmental cattle brought to Karakalpakstan from Germany are carried out.

Keywords: Lactation, milk, Simmental, breed, genetic, innovative, dairy cow, productivity.

Introduction

Today, among the countries of the world, cattle breeding has a special place in the production of livestock products. People's demand for livestock products is increasing day by day, which, in turn, requires regular development of livestock breeding, production of genetic potential of livestock. In Holland, USA, Canada, Japan, Germany, Israel, European Union countries, due to the effective use of modern selection methods and innovative technologies, 10-12 thousand kilograms of milk is obtained from one dairy cow during the lactation period. In the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which is characteristic of the world gene pool for milk production and is being bred in the territories of many countries, the reproductive characteristics are at the level of demand and adapted to machine milking and the feed intake with a unit of production. Great attention is being paid to pedigreed cattle with high covering properties. One such breed is Simmental cattle. This breed of cattle is used worldwide as a breeder for purebred breeding or to improve the economic characteristics of single breed cattle. The gene pool of hybrid cattle with different genotypes obtained as a result of crossbreeding is being strengthened. In recent years, many productive cattle have been brought to Karakalpakstan from foreign countries. Keeping the productivity of imported cattle and using them effectively is one of the main tasks. For this purpose, the task is to study the biological



characteristics of the bred cattle brought from abroad and the natural economic conditions of the breeding cattle farm. The purpose of the research is to study and analyze the natural economic conditions of the farm and to get acquainted with the biological characteristics of the bred cattle to determine the effective methods of using the bred Simmental cattle. Place of research and methods of study. "Konyratbay Mehri" farm and its Simmental cows. Zootechnical, biological and analytical methods are used.

Results of the research and analysis

First, the analysis of the natural economy of the farm and the herd of cattle on the farm, which is based on the annual report of the farm. "Konyratbay Mehri" farm located in the territory of Kerder village of Nukus District is a farm specializing in animal husbandry and was established in 2004. The total land area is 103 hectares, of which 520 hectares are irrigated and the remaining 183 hectares are not suitable for crops. Maize, alfalfa, grain, barley and other crops are grown on the arable land for feeding cattle. Since 2015, 63 Simmentals from Germany, 65 red breeds from Denmark, 65 Montbelyard females from France have been brought to the farm. Simmental cattle have a good index, silage is prepared for feeding cattle in the winter season. Cows are fed 3 times a day. Fat milk is given to the calves. 4 barns were built for keeping cattle. 16 cows are milked at the same time, milking is at 5 o'clock in the morning, and there are walking areas. There are two calf sheds, cows are milked by machine. "Tandem" milking equipment developed by the Greek state was brought for this purpose. Cows are milked from 5-6 in the morning and from 18-19 in the evening. There is enough equipment to collect food, grind it, and distribute it to cattle. 5 MTZ-82.12 brand tractors, 2 TTZ-80.11 brand tractors and feed transportation, all types of feed mixing equipment are used.

Table 1 Herd structure of cattle in the farm.

№	Cattle groups	Number	In %
1.	The total number of cattle.	507	100
2.	From them: cows.	200	39.5
3.	Females.	110	21.7
4.	Females from 1 to 2 years old.	30	5.9
5.	Males from 1 to 2 years old.	24	4.8
6.	Female calves from 6 months to 1 year old.	40	7.9
7.	Male calves from 6 months to 1 year old.	22	4.3
8.	Calves up to 6 months, From them; male female	61 30 31	12.0 6.0 6.0
9.	Breeding cattle	20	3.9
10.	Sheep and goats	36	-
11.	Horse and camels	8	-

As can be seen from the composition of the herd, the number of cattle in the farm is sufficient for conducting experiments. The main task was to find effective methods of using Simmental bred cattle, to study the biological characteristics of bred cattle in order to scientifically justify the production of products. The parent generation of Simmental cattle was bred for meat and

milk in the 5th century. According to the assumptions, it is said that the ancestors of this breed of cattle were bred by the French in history, and then the Swiss were engaged in the improvement and breeding of this breed of cattle. The Simmental breed is named after the expanse of the Swiss sea. Simmental cattle are selected for their adaptability to mountainous terrain and high productivity. Only in the 18th century, this animal was able to show its unique type and productivity. At this time, farmers became interested in breeding these animals, and European breeders worked on improving the appearance and productivity of the animals. Cattle typical of this breed are red in color, have a large body, and a relatively flat structure. Chest height 140-150 cm, body length 162-165 cm, leg circumference 21-22 cm. The chest is deep, the back is wide, the udder is like a cup. The weight of adult cows is 540-650 kg. Bulls have a live weight of 900-1000 kg. Cows give 4000-5000 kg of milk with 4% fat and 3.45% protein during lactation. Calves are born weighing 40-45 kg. Immunity is strong. It adapts to different climatic conditions, it is not very demanding to look after, it is easy to wash. It absorbs large grass well. Cows give birth easily. During lactation, there is no sharp decrease in the amount of milk, or lactation is continuous. Taking into account these biological characteristics, the use of Simmental bred cattle can give good results.

Conclusion

Thus, taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the farm "Konyratbay Mehri" in the territory of the Kerder village of the Nukus district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the number of Simmental cattle bred there, it is possible to carry out zootechnical research. When the Simmental breed is used for milk and meat production, it is necessary to pay special attention to its biological properties and look at it from a scientific point of view. Then, there will be an opportunity to achieve high economic results in the production of livestock products.

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