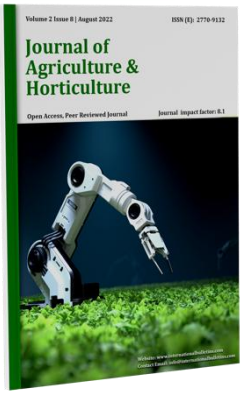

FEEDING OF BULLS OF DIFFERENT BREEDS

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Abstract: As the age of animals increases, the consumption of protein per living unit decreases. If there is a lack of protein in the diet, nutrients are not fully consumed, resulting in slow growth and development. When the amount of protein exceeds the norm, it has been found that the appetite of the animals worsens and the growth lags behind. This is because most of the nitrogen is excreted in feces and urine

Keywords. Fat Milk, Blue Alfalfa, Blue Corn, Hay, Corn Silage, Hashaka Beet, Alfalfa Hay, Natural Grass Hay, Forage, Ration.

Literature review. .Калашников, Х.Амерханов (2005), Н.И Стрекозов, Г.П.Легошин (2005), Ю.Котляров, Н.Клундук (2005) and others believe that a high-value cattle diet is an important factor in realizing their genetic potential for productivity. To similar conclusions К.К.Карибаев (1999), А.Харламов, А.Ирсултанов (2001), Н.И. Ивановалар (2004) who also came.

А.В. Востроилов et al. (2005) concluded that regardless of the methods of feeding cattle, the most important factor in increasing their live weight, meat productivity of bulls and milk productivity of cows is the high level of feeding and its quality. Research data show that live weight of cattle and milk yield of cows at high feeding levels, were 70-100 and 435-664 kg higher, respectively, than those of their counterparts at low feeding levels. Similar results Ш.А.Акмалханов (1993), М.Аширов (1994), А.Хушвақтов (2007), А.И.Коростеловлар (2008 can be seen in the obtained results..

Introduction: Cattle breeding is the leading branch of animal husbandry, providing the population with milk and meat products, leather raw materials for light industry, and organic fertilizers for agriculture.

This sector provides 97% of the demand for milk and 50% of the need for meat. This indicator corresponds to 99% and 65% in Uzbekistan, respectively. It is urgent to develop the cattle breeding system in all farms of the republic, to steadily increase the production of milk and meat products, in accordance with modern requirements.

Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". In January-December 2024, 220,000 t in live weight by farms of all categories. meat (2.7% more than in

2023), 974.3 thousand tons. milk (2.5% more), 590.3 mln. eggs (0.2% more), 2,932.0 t. wool (4.9% more) was produced and 7,082.0 t. fish (4.0% more) was caught. As of January 1, 2025, the total number of cattle has reached 1,090,200.

Research results and their analysis. There are many factors that influence fattening bulls to achieve their full genetic potential for meat production. The main and most important of these is to feed them with full value**.**

It should be noted that protein is one of the most important substances involved in the formation of new tissues and organs in the growing body of bulls. As the age of animals increases, the consumption of protein per living unit decreases. If there is a lack of protein in the diet, nutrients are not fully consumed, resulting in slow growth and development.It was found that when the amount of protein exceeds the norm, the appetite of the animals worsens and the growth lags behind. This is because most of the nitrogen is excreted in feces and urine. In this case, the amount of protein in the live weight increases, while fat decreases.In order to prevent such negative consequences, we paid special attention to the amount of digestible protein when feeding animals.

Table 1.

Feed consumed by bulls during the experiment is kg(average per head)

Foods and their nutritional value	Group KFHP		
	I	II	III
Oily milk	350	350	350
Blue clover	3655	3633	3742
Blue corn	1536	1528	1550
Senage	882	958	1078
Corn silage	1028	1032	1070
forage beetroot	355	350	360
Alfalfa hay	1023	1017	1020
Natural grass hay	404	400	395
Cotton wool	1460	1480	1480
compound feed	1201	1201	1201
Table salt	16,2	16,2	16,2
Nutritional value			
Food unit	4012,2	4039,6	4109,5
Alternating power MDJ	48138,75	48501,25	49403,75
Dry matter	5006,43	5044,13	5137,99
Crude protein	654,69	659,62	671,89
Digestible protein	460,6	466,2	481,7
Crude oil	154,04	155,20	158,09
A raw clip	1270,86	1280,43	1304,26

I -the amount of digestible protein in the feed actually consumed by the bulls of group I during the experiment was 460.6 kg, 116 grams of digestible protein corresponded to 11 kg of feed unit. This indicator is 466.2 and 481.7 kg in bulls of II and III groups, respectively; 115 and 117 grams. According to the index of digestible protein, the bulls of the III group left behind their equal bulls of the I and II groups by 21.1 kg (4.6%) and 15.5 kg (3.3%), respectively.

Results. Feed concentrates play an important role in feeding cattle fed for meat on a standard basis and delivering high-quality beef from them. That's why we standardized the amount of this type of food in the ration, taking into account the period of growth of animals. Let's say that in terms of nutritional content, the total feed consumed in the initial period of growth, i.e. from birth to 6 months of concentrate feed, was around 18.0-19.0%, and this indicator doubled to 36-37% at the end of the experiment, i.e. during the final weaning period. In general, there was no significant intergroup difference in the composition of the diet of bulls, which indicates that their feeding conditions were organized in the same way.

Conclusion. Thus, in our research, bulls in Holstein groups consumed significantly higher nutritional value of feed during the experiment compared to their counterparts in pure black-and-white groups. This is considered an important factor in ensuring their rapid growth and high productivity. Observations showed that in the specific climatic conditions of the Surkhan oasis, feeding and fattening different breeds of livestock with full-value combi feed (granules) for meat production is more effective not only from the zootechnical point of view, but also from an economic point of view.

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