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PURE BREED LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN FARMS

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Annotation
The article presents data on the problem of accelerated development of beef cattle breeding and purebred livestock breeding in farms in the Fergana Valley.

Keywords
Population, provision, livestock farming, products, quality, genetic resources, use, highly productive breeds, feeding, keeping, animals, technology, production, beef.

Introduction

To provide the country's population with high-quality livestock products, it is necessary to use all genetic resources of both domestic and imported origin. Therefore, the use of highly productive breeds should be expanded everywhere, the system of feeding and keeping animals, forms of organization and technology for the production of beef, which occupies a leading place in the country's meat balance, should be improved [1-35,40 pp.].

It is not possible to solve the problem of the accelerated development of beef cattle breeding only through purebred breeding of animals of existing breeds, since it is much more difficult to equip commercial beef herds with highly productive animals that meet the requirements of industrial technology for beef production. In addition, increasing the number of beef cattle only through expanded reproduction of the existing breeding stock of beef breeds will require a very long time.And the practice of staffing beef farms with the worst dairy cows has not justified itself, since they quickly drop out of the herd due to poor adaptation to the technology of beef cattle breeding [2-67,68 pp.]. Therefore, it is very advisable to replenish existing and staff new commercial meat farms and complexes with crossbred heifers obtained from crossing dairy and combined breed cows with beef bulls.

The organization of such industrial crossing will serve not only as a large reserve for increasing the production of beef of improved quality, but also as the main source of stocking commercial meat herds.

In our country, the main share of beef is currently obtained through raising and fattening super-repair young animals of dairy and combined breeds, the slaughter contingent of which and the level of productivity do not provide the required production volumes.In this regard, increasing beef production can only be achieved through rational use of existing breed resources. Particular attention should be paid to interbreed industrial crossing of livestock with different areas of productivity. With a successful selection of breeds during crossing, it becomes possible to significantly increase beef production and improve its quality.

At the same time, in many cases there are no scientifically based schemes for industrial crossing, which hinders the widespread introduction of this method into livestock breeding practice.

In this regard, a comparative assessment of the productive qualities, yield of basic nutrients, efficiency of conversion of protein and feed energy into food protein and energy of meat products of black-and-white bulls and its crosses with Charolais and Aberdeen-Angus bulls in the conditions of the Fergana Valley is relevant and important national economic significance.

Therefore, to conduct the study, we formed 3 groups of bulls of different genotypes, 15 heads each: I - black-and-white, II - 1/2 Charolais x 1/2 black-and-white, III - 1/2 Aberdeen-Angus x 1/2 black and motley.

The steers were intensively raised in the feedlot. Upon reaching 18 months of age, a control slaughter of the experimental young animals was carried out.

During all periods of rearing, the young animals were provided with optimal housing and feeding conditions. This made it possible, through the manifestation of the effect of crossing, to achieve a relatively high level of meat productivity for bulls of all genotypes. At the same time, if in newborn bulls the differences in live weight were minimal, then at the age of one and a half years the manifestation of the influence of heredity of the paternal breed was noted.Thus, bulls of the black-and-white breed were inferior to their crossbred peers in terms of live weight. Crossbred bulls were also distinguished by higher growth rates and payment for feed in products. Judging by the intravital assessment of meat qualities, the greatest effect is achieved by using Charolais bulls in crossing. A similar pattern was noted when assessing slaughter qualities. At the same time, bulls of the black-and-white breed were inferior to their crossbred peers in terms of fresh carcass weight, slaughter weight, and slaughter yield.

When studying the morphological composition of the carcass, intergroup differences in the yield of edible and inedible parts were established. Moreover, the crossbreeds had a greater yield of edible (by 1.0-2.2%) and less inedible (by 0.9-2.0%) parts. The large mass of half-carcass pulp of crossbred bulls also determined a greater yield of premium and 1st grade meat. It is enough to note that black-and-white bulls were inferior to their crossbred peers in terms of absolute weight of premium and first-grade meat.

Thus, to increase the efficiency of beef production in commercial livestock breeding, it is necessary to rationally use the genetic potential of Black-and-White, Charolais and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In the current economic conditions, a promising method of increasing beef production is the industrial crossing of domestic cattle breeds using the best domestic gene pool.

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