

**BIOLOGICAL AND PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES OF SINGLE-HUMPED CAMELS**

Tleumuratov A. K.

Kaliyev B. A.

Nukus Branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary
Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

Abstract

In this article, we describe the biological and productive properties of a donut camel.

Keywords. Camel breeding, productivity, items milking, lactation.

Introduction

Consequently, camels are not in vain called "Desert ship" in the mouth of the people, the reason is that camels are an animal resistant to the arid climate, long-term waterlessness, therefore camels are considered the most significant and useful network in the livestock of desert conditions. It is considered one of the main branches in animal husbandry in the cultivation of desert goods, in the supply of food (meat, milk) products to the indigenous people, resistant to the sharply continental climate, in the supply of woolen goods to the industry.

Therefore, creating a herd of high-yielding camels and breeding lines is an urgent issue today. Therefore, the need to develop new ways of increasing productivity in the field of camel breeding is an urgent need of today. The growing demand for livestock products in the conditions of the market economy, especially in the field of camel breeding, requires more than ever to strengthen the use of breeding work, standard feeding, effective environmentally safe technologies of product production, methods aimed at increasing the number of hooves.

Camel breeding is a promising and profitable branch of animal husbandry in the desert conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Development of camel breeding in desert conditions is a source of cheap meat, milk and valuable wool. Because the camel is the most resistant animal to desert and semi-desert conditions, and it is suitable for the harsh continental climate of Karakalpakstan.

Currently, there are more than 4.9 thousand dromedary camels in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and their average milk yield is 6.0-6.5 liters. Camel milk is distinguished from other animal milk by its healing properties. Based on today's demand, we strongly emphasize that it is appropriate to simultaneously develop sheep breeding and camel breeding in livestock farms. Because camels feed on plants that cannot be eaten by black sheep in pastures, that is, camels can eat plants that other domestic animals cannot eat, as well as salt and barren waters, and they use them effectively for life. , cattle - 68 species are fed. It is worth noting that being in pastures throughout the year makes it possible to get a lot of income with a very low cost of production. Experts say that in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the product of one camel is equal to the product of 10-12 sheep, and the cost of keeping one camel is equal to that of 3 sheep [1].



In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, mainly single-humped camels (dromedaries) are bred. The average age of their use on the farm is 20-25 years, and the total productivity during this period is 9-11 bushels. The average live weight is 600-650 kg for male camels, and 450-500 kg for female camels. On average, 2.8 kg of wool is obtained from one camel. The average milk yield of camels during each lactation period is 2000-2500 kg, the daily amount is 6-8 kg. Camels are highly adapted to living and breeding in desert and semi-desert regions, and the possibility of providing cheap milk products that cannot be compared with other animals in terms of the quantity and quality of their milk creates a basis for their full use as a food reserve in providing milk to the people.

It is known that milk is one of the most important food products in camel breeding, which is considered to be economically efficient in terms of milk production. It contains more than 90 essential substances necessary for normal human life, including more than 20 amino acids, fatty acids, milk sugar, and more than 25 pigments. [3].

Milk has its own properties, including its easy digestion and the presence of immune cells that destroy harmful microorganisms.

Therefore, milk and milk products are an important dietary food product for people and young children.

Camel milk and products made from it (shubat, qimron) are distinguished by their high nutritional value, unique taste, protein and fat content. When we compare the milk yield and chemical composition of mother camels with the chemical composition of milk of other farm animals, they are quite different from each other.

**Chemical composition of milk of agricultural animals (%).
(based on literature data)**

Types of animals	Dry matter	Water	Oil	Protein	Milk sugar	Mineral substances
Camel	14,98	85,02	5,39	3,8	5,1	0,69
Horse	10,2	89,8	1,5	2,1	6,3	0,3
Buffalo	17,9	82,1	7,5	4,8	4,8	0,8
Donkey	9,9	90,1	1,4	1,8	6,2	0,5

As can be seen in the table, camel milk is distinguished by its high nutritional value. Camel milk is lower in dry matter, fat and protein than buffalo milk, lower in milk sugar than buffalo milk, but lower in fat, protein and dry matter.

At the same time, camel milk is distinguished by the presence of vitamins C, A, V, which indicate its biological quality. Camels are better adapted to desert and semi-desert zones than other types of agricultural animals and are of great importance for the diet of people living in these areas.

Camels have their own biological characteristics, which distinguish them from other domestic animals, including the duration of the lactation period of 350-450 days, the ability to feed and milk in pastures throughout the year [2].

Today, it should be noted that the use of camel milk and its large-scale production is very low. One of the main reasons for this is the inadequacy of issues related to the organization of dairy farms and methods of milking camels and issues of rearing cows during the lactation period.

One of the main tasks facing the breeders and scientists of Karakolpakistan is to increase the number of camels, as well as to develop new scientific, modern and promising methods of creating a herd of highly productive camels, breeding lines and improving the quality of camel breeding products.



REFERENCES

1. Baymukanov A.B. Topical issues of camel breeding. Bulletin of agricultural science of Kazakhstan, Alma-ata, 1982. pp.49-53
2. Eshmuratova S.T. "Tuya of essence", Uzbekiston kishlok khizhaligi, Toshkent, No. 3, 2006 yil, 25-26 betlar.
3. Eshmuratova S. Ustyurt camel breeding // Problems of the development of desert-pasture animal husbandry: Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. -Samarkand: UzQChEITI, 2005.-B. 61.
4. Sokratiants Yu.S., Teshev K.I., Atakurbanov F.I. The state of camel breeding in Uzbekistan. Materials of the international scientific and practical conference "Problems of pastoral animal husbandry and ecology of deserts". Samarkand, 2000.
5. Turganbaev R., Tleumuratov A. Dairy productivity of single-humped camels in the republic of Karakalpakstan *Academica An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 1, January 2021 Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.492 87-95 бет.
6. Turganbaev R., Tleumuratov A. Dependence of milk yield of camels on age and constitution. *Journal of technical science and innovation*, 2020, No. 1, Vol. 1, pp. 15-18.