

**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CALVES OF DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONAL TYPES IN PASTURE CONDITIONS**

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Abstract

The article presents the growth and development of young animals of different body types in pasture conditions, feed rations and live weight for them.

Keywords: Constitution, ratio, protein, rough, fine, strong.

Introduction

On July 3, 2020, on joint measures for the rapid development of the livestock sector in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. On the basis of the decision PQ-4776 "On additional measures to strengthen the promotion of breeding livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms and to expand the production of livestock products", rapid development of animal husbandry is aimed at increasing its profitability, providing people with food such as meat, milk and eggs. providing products is defined as a task.

An important role is played by the rapid development of livestock farming in our country, improving the breed of livestock on the basis of increasing its productivity, increasing productivity, using the biological potential of animals in the manufacturing industry , creating a strong feed base , organizing feeding of animals on the basis of full-value ration .

The study of the growth and development of calves of different body types, the study of their daily gain, the impact on live weight, and the determination of optimal fattening periods are considered a pressing issue today.

The purpose of the study. Study of growth and development of calves of different constitution types under pasture conditions.

Research tasks:

- To study the growth and development of calves of different constitutional types in the pasture;
- Study of daily growth;
- Study of live weight in months;

Research object:

Calves of different constitution types in cattle farm.

**Main part:**

Grass does not count when feeding 2-month-old calves.

The amount of milk and concentrate feed given to 3.5-4.5-month-old calves is not reduced. At the same time, coarse and juicy fodder are mixed with grazing horses. If the pasture is poor and the calves are stunted, then they are fed additional blue grass.

If 3.5-4.5-month-old calves are fed with good blue grass, part of the concentrates shown in the scheme (35-50%) can be replaced with blue grass. From the age of 2-2.5 months, the young can be fed with green grass as needed.

Calves of different ages consume a certain amount of green grass per day, depending on the amount of feed and milk. 7-10 kg at 3-4 months, 15-18 kg at 5-6 months.

During the low grazing period, the feeding scheme of calves is calculated according to the average daily additional growth. When creating rations, it is recommended to use feed norms based on the planned growth of animals.

Food rations are drawn up at least once a month for different age groups. The amount of fodder given is calculated according to the live weight and daily additional weight related to calving in the middle of the month. Silages made from corn or other silage crops are fodder for young cattle. In addition to hay, straw is included in the diet of young animals. Concentrated feeds are given in small amounts.

Diet for calves in pasture conditions

Age (monthly)	Live weight (kg)	Between periods	Average daily weight gain, grams	Feed unit kg	Per capita per day				
					Digestible protein	salt, grams	Calcium gram	phosphorus gram	Carotene mg
1	45	55	650-700	2,3	225	5	10	5	30
2	65	74	650-700	2,6	330	10	15	10	45
3	87	93	650-700	2,9	368	10	20	15	60
4	102	112	650-700	3,2	410	15	25	15	75
5	125	135	650-700	3,5	415	20	25	15	90
6	145	155	650-700	3,8	430	30	30	20	105

This table shows the beneficial components of food for the body depending on age dynamics.

In pasture conditions, along with pasture grass, the daily requirement for feed must be provided and the necessary components for the growth and development of calves are recommended.

If young animals are accustomed from an early age to concentrated, juicy, soft feed and roughage, the activity of their digestive organs will begin earlier, in addition, they will have the feature of high digestibility. The development of such characteristics from an early age is the basis for the production of beef and dairy cattle in the future. Proper care of young cattle is the key to creating a herd of highly productive cattle in the future.

Therefore, taking into account the peculiarities of feeding young animals, it is necessary to feed them on the basis of complete rations, observe zootechnical, veterinary and sanitary rules.



**Growth and development of calves of different constitutional types.
Pasture conditions**

№	Calves of different constitutional types	Live weight, kg.					
		1- ойда	2- ойда	3- ойда	4- ойда	5- ойда	6- ойда
1	Strong (n=5)	35	55	68	86	107	118
2	Coarse (n=5)	34	52	66	84	104	116
3	Delicate (n=5)	32	49	64	86	100	115
4	Loose (n=5)	30	48	59	81	94	112
5	Average (n=20)	32,8	51	66,7	84,2	101,2	115,2

As can be seen from this table, different results were obtained with different methods of keeping calves of different body types up to 6 months in pasture conditions.

Summary

During the experiment, the young animals of the strong type from one month to six months of age had a live weight of 118 kg, the coarse type - 116 kg, the fine type - 115 kg, and the loose type - 112 kg. If we conduct a relative analysis of the maintenance and feeding of young animals of different breeds in pasture conditions up to 6 months, that is, consider the strong type as 100%, then we see that 93% of the calves are of the coarse type, and 96.7% of the calves are of the small type at the age of up to six months.

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