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## Study of the Effect of Lactatic Diseases on Dairy Productivity of Experienced Animals

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**Abstract:** *The high quantity of easily digestible carbohydrates in the feed of cattle in the country contributes to overweight cows, according to this report. However, it has been noted that if this condition persists, it can lead to a spike in blood sugar (hyperglycemia) and the conversion of the animal's extra carbs into fat.*

**Keywords:** *ration, feed, product, lactation, service, udder, corpus luteum, lymph nodes.*

**Introduction.** Meeting the population's food needs in all countries of the world is a major challenge nowadays. This need is expanding year after year, necessitating additional animal breeding improvement and increased cattle yield. Cows can overeat if their diet contains too much easily digestible carbohydrates. However, if this condition persists, blood sugar levels will rise (hyperglycemic hyperglycemia). The lungs, liver, lymph nodes, corpus luteum, placenta, and udder glands of bovine cows store a lot of fat. The creation of undigested intermediates (adenylphosphate, acetoacetic acid, acetone, etc.) is characterized by hard food sickness, i.e. weariness in animals, a condition of fatigue, and a decrease in the activity of the pre-gastric compartments, during this period. As a result, the amount of unprocessed fat in a pregnant cow's diet should not exceed 40-50 g, or 1 t of live weight. Taking into account that extra carbohydrates taken in the body of an animal are converted to fat, it is vital to avoid an increase in easily digestible carbohydrates in the diet once more.

In this regard, especially in order to increase the proportion of cereals during the summer, planting oats, multi-crop oats, alfalfa on the farm in exchange for increasing the amount of sugar in the diet by increasing the amount of feed unit taken from 1 hectare of land sugar has a positive effect on the protein ratio, has a positive effect on the digestive organs of cows and ensures efficient use of nutrients.

Indeed, feeding cows the same sort of diets all year in exchange for improving haylage and silage production in exchange for raising the yields of as many intermediate and secondary crops as possible on the farm will improve cow digestion.

Table 1. *Ration of feeding cows*

№	The name of the food	Quantity, kg	Nutrition	
			Feeding unit	Digestible protein
1.	Alfalfa hay	4	1,76	404
2.	Wheat straw	3	0,6	15,0
3.	Corn silage	30	6,0	420
4.	Омукта hard food	2	1,8	202
5.	Salt	0,05	-	

Analyzing the table data, dairy cows consumed 10.16 feed units per day, of which 10.41 g of digestible protein. All other nutrients in the diet are in moderation, which allows you to milk 10-12 kg of milk per day from dairy cows with a live weight of around 400-500 kg.

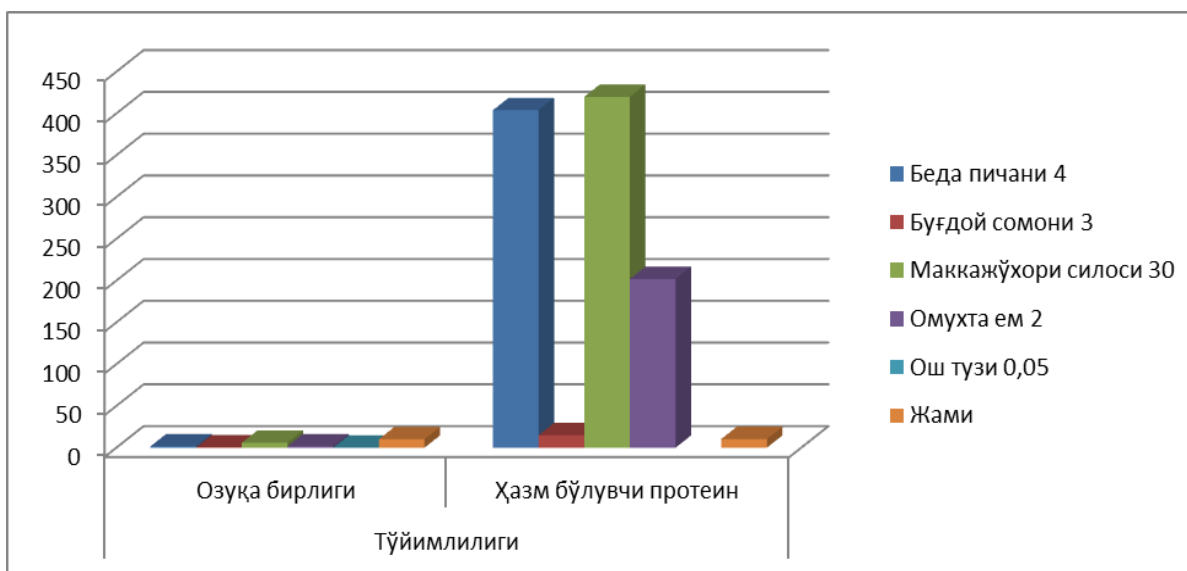


Table 1 diagram.

It has been proven by many scientists that up to 50-70% of diseases occur as a result of feeding disorders of cattle and feeding with poor quality feed. Hygienic requirements are set for the application of certain measures in the preparation, transportation, storage and processing of feed. Rotten or strongly moldy foods are not allowed. Slightly moldy feeds are thermally treated and the feeds are treated with 2-3% lime solution or soda alkali in molds and fungi for 3-5 hours and then washed. Inoculated feeds are treated with 25% soda carbon dioxide solution. Heat at 100 C for 1 h.

The milk of cows infected with tuberculosis, brucellosis, proteinuria is pasteurized at 70-90<sup>0</sup> C for 30 minutes and fed to calves. According to state standards, grain nutrients contain 12-15% moisture, 9.5% acidity, up to 1% of toxic weed seeds, up to 8% of weed seeds, and there should be no toxic channels, no rays at all.

The most common silage crops include corn and white oats, sunflower, a mixture of annual cereals + legumes, and others. The highest quality silage can be made from corn and this silage is the benchmark for silage derived from other grasses. The reason is that it has an optimal pH, lactic and acetic acid ratio (70:30), does not retain fatty acids, has high nutritional value and dietary properties. The quality, color, smell of silage is assessed by the color of the plants in it. The lactic and acetic acids in it should not exceed 2% and should not be allowed to become fatty acids. In addition, the hay is a kind of crushed sweet-smelling, granular, its pH is not less than 4.5.

**Conclusion:** Oilcake can be used as a feed without mineral or metal particles. The content of free gassipol in it should not exceed 0.01%. Therefore, the oilcake is processed at high temperature for prophylactic purposes. Oilcake should not be given to young cattle from 4 months of age more than 100 g, to an adult animal not more than 3 kg per day. Cattle from plant foods can poison potatoes, barley, sugar beets, corn. To prevent this, it is recommended to give a small amount of sugar beet to the animal up to 5-7 kg, and to an adult animal up to 15 kg per day.

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