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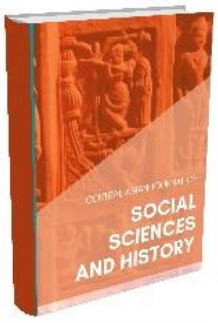

Feeding Bulls of Different Breeds that are Being Fed in the Paddock

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Abstract:
In order to meet the needs of animals for nutritional elements, to reveal the possibilities of increasing their productivity, in the normalization of feeding, food units in their rations, energy metabolism, dry matter, crude protein, digestible protein, crude fat, crude starch, non-nitrogen extractive substances (AEM), calcium and phosphorus are important to consider.

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Many factors affect the full genetic potential of fattening bulls for meat production. The main and most important of these is to feed them with full value. Table 1 shows the amount of feed consumed by bulls of different genetic origin during the experiment and their satiety indicators.

Analysis of the data in Table 1 showed that the animals were mainly fed with feed grown on the farm itself, and their type and quantity varied according to the growing season. Group III bulls consumed the most feed. During the experiment, the animals of this group consumed 14.0 kg (0.9%) and 22.0 kg (1.4%) of blue corn, 5.0 kg (1.5%) compared to their counterparts in groups I and II, respectively.) and 10.0 kg (3.0%) of hashaki beet, 196.0 kg (22.2%) and 120.0 kg (12.5%) of hay, 42.0 kg (4.1%)

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and 38 .0 kg (3.7%) of corn silage was consumed a lot.

In order to meet the needs of animals for nutritional elements, to reveal the possibilities of increasing their productivity, in the normalization of feeding, food units in their rations, energy metabolism, dry matter, crude protein, digestible protein, crude fat, crude starch, non-nitrogen extractive substances (AEM), calcium and phosphorus are important to consider.

The results of our experiments showed that the nutritional value of the feed consumed by the bulls of the III group was 97.3 and 69.9 per feed unit, 1265.1 (2.6%) and 902.5 (1.91) MDJ to the alternating power; 131.56 and 93.86 kg of dry matter; 17.20 and 12.27 kg of crude protein; 21.6 and 15.2 kg of digestible potain; 4, 0.5 and 2.89 kg of crude oil; 33.4 and 2.89 kg of raw klechatka; 61.73 and 44.04 kg of non-nitrogen extractive substances; 1.64 and 1.16 kg of calcium; 0.65 and 0.34 kg were high in phosphorus.

Feed consumed by bulls during the experiment, kg

(average per head)

Foods and their Nutrition	Guruhlar		
	I	II	III
Fat milk	350	350	350
Blue clover	3655	3633	3742
Blue corn	1536	1528	1550
Senage	882	958	1078
Corn silage	1028	1032	1070
Khashaka beetroot	355	350	360
Alfalfa hay	1023	1017	1020
Natural grass hay	404	400	395
Cotton wool	1460	1480	1480
Soft feed	1201	1201	1201
Table salt	16,2	16,2	16,2
Food nutrition			
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
AEM (nitrogen free extractives)	2349,17	2366,86	2410,90
Calcium	61,62	62,08	63,24
Phosphorus	14,82	15,13	15,47

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

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of protein in the diet, nutrients are not fully consumed, resulting in slower growth and development. It was found that even when the amount of protein exceeds the norm, the appetite of animals worsens and 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.

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 for 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 proportionally by 21.1 kg (4.6%) and 15.5 kg (3.3%).

In the organization of full-value animal nutrition, we paid attention to the amount of exchangeable energy, carbohydrates and mineral substances, as well as the relationship of certain elements to each other during the exchange process, their absorption and excretion, and the characteristics of accumulation in the body. Our obtained data are distinguished by their compliance with the standards recommended by A.P. Kalashnikov and others (1986), R. Hamrokulov, K. Karibaevlar (1999).

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