

Specific Characteristics of Double Fertility Simmental Cattle (Cows) Imported To Karakalpakstan

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Abstract:

The article provides information about the natural economic conditions of the "Koniratbay Mekhri" livestock farm, where experiments and methods of effective use of Simmental cattle brought to Karakalpakstan from Germany are carried out.

Keywords. Lactation, milk, Simmental, breed, genetics, innovation, dairy cow, productivity.

Introduction

Today, among the countries of the world, cattle breeding plays a major role in the production of livestock products. People's demand for livestock products is increasing day by day, which in turn requires the continuous development of livestock breeding and the release of genetic potential for the productivity of livestock. In Holland, USA, Canada, Japan, Germany, Israel, European Union countries, due to the effective use of breeding methods and innovative technologies that meet the requirements of the new era, one dairy cow produces around 10-12 thousand kilograms of milk during the lactation period. In the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, great attention is being paid to pedigreed cattle which is characteristic of the world gene pool in terms of milk productivity and is grown in the territories of many countries, is adapted to machine milking and with high covering properties. One of such breeds is Simmental cattle. This breed of cattle is used as an improver in order to improve the economic characteristics of purebred cattle around the world. The gene pool of hybrid cattle of different genotypes obtained as a result of cross-breeding is being strengthened. In recent years, many productive cattle have been brought to Karakalpakstan from foreign countries. Keeping the productivity of imported cattle and using them effectively is one of the main tasks. For this purpose, the task is to study the biological characteristics of the bred cattle brought from abroad and the natural economic conditions of the farm where the cattle are bred.

The purpose of the research is to study and analyze the natural economic conditions of the farm and to get acquainted with the biological characteristics of the bred cattle in order to determine the effective methods of using the bred Simmental cattle.

Place of Research and Learning Methods

"Koniratbay Mekhri" farm and its Simmental cows. Zootechnical, biological and analytical methods are used.

Results of the Research and Analysis

First of all, the analysis of the natural economy of the farm and the herd of cattle on the farm is based on the annual account of the farm. "Koniratbay Mekhri" farm, located in Kerder village, Nukus district, is a farm specializing in animal husbandry and was established in 2004. The total land area is 103 hectares, of which 520 hectares are irrigated, and the remaining 183 hectares are unusable land. Corn grain, alfalfa, grain, barley and other crops are grown on agricultural land for cattle feed. Since 2015, 63 Simmental cattle from Germany, 65 red breed cattle from Denmark, 65 Montbelyard cattle from France have been brought to the farm. Silage is prepared for feeding cattle for the winter season of Simmental breed cattle with good performance. Calves are fed fat milk by hand. 4 barns were built for keeping cattle. 16 cows are milked at the same time, milking is at 5 o'clock in the morning, there are also turning areas. Two calf sheds, cows are milked with machine equipment. "Tandem" milking equipment produced by the Greek state was brought for this purpose. Cows are milked in the morning from 12:00 to 19:00. There is enough equipment to collect fodder, grind it, and distribute it to cattle. 5 MTZ-82.12 brand tractors, 2 TTZ-80.11 brand tractors and feed transportation, various feed mixing and mixer equipment are used.

Table 1 Structure of the herd of cattle on the farm.

№	Cattle groups	Amount	In %
1.	Total amount of cattle	507	100
2.	Cows	200	39.5
3.	Mating cows	110	21.7
4.	Cows from 1 year-old to 2 years-old	30	5.9
5.	Bulls from 1 year-old to 2 years-old	24	4.8
6.	Female calves from 6 months-old to 1 year-old	40	7.9
7.	Male calves from 6 months-old to 1 year-old	22	4.3
8.	Calves till 6 months-old, From them;	61	12.0
	male	30	6.0
	female	31	6.0
9.	Cattle in breeding	20	3.9
10.	Sheep and goats	36	-
11.	Horses and camels	8	-

As can be seen from the composition of the herd, the number of cattle is sufficient for conducting experiments on the farm. In order to find effective methods of using Simmental bred cattle, to scientifically justify the production of products, the main task was to study the

biological characteristics of bred cattle. The parent generation of Simmental cattle was bred for meat and milk in the 5th century. According to assumptions, it is said that the ancestors of the French - Gals bred this breed of cattle, after that the Swiss were engaged in improving and breeding this breed of cattle. The Simmental breed is named after the width of the river in Switzerland. Simmental cattle are selected for their adaptability to mountainous areas and high productivity. Only in the 18th century, this cattle was able to show its unique type and productivity. At that time, farmers became interested in breeding these cattle, and European breeders worked on improving the appearance and productivity of cattle.

Cattle of this breed have a reddish color, and the body is large and relatively flat. Body height 140-150 cm, body length 162-165 cm, hoof joint circumference 21-22 cm. The chest is deep, the shoulders are broad, and the udder is cup-shaped. Adult cows weigh 540-650 kg, bulls weigh 900-1000 kg. During lactation, cows give 4000-5000 kg of milk with 4% fat and 3.45% protein. Calves are born with a live weight of 40-45 kg. Immunity is strong. It adapts to different climatic conditions, it is not very demanding to look after. It absorbs large fodder well. Cows give birth easily. During lactation, there is no sharp decrease in the amount of milk, or lactation is constant. Taking into account these biological characteristics, the use of Simmental cattle gives good results.

Conclusion. Thus, taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the "Koniratbay Mekhri" farm in the Kerder village, Nukus district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, taking into account the number of Simmental cattle bred in it, there are opportunities to conduct zootechnical research.

When using the Simmental breed for milk and meat production, it is necessary to pay special attention to its biological properties and to approach it from a scientific point of view. Then, there will be an opportunity to achieve high economic efficiency in the production of livestock products.

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