

Beat The Course of Impaired Water and Salt Metabolism in Patients with Heart Failure

Kenjayev Ruxidin Uroq o'g'li,
Sharipov Davlat Ma'ruf o'g'li,
Erqulov Ulug'bek Urol o'g'li,
Norboyev Mardon Berdiyevich

Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va
biotexnologiyalar universitetining Toshkent filiali

Abstract:

The live weight of naked black-bred cattle is considered an important and main selection trait and reflects the level of development of the animals. The same can be said about the live weight of cows. For this purpose, we conducted studies of live weight and body size of domestic black ola cows.

Keywords: Golishtinated, cow, breed, black ola, live vase, lactation, constitution and milk.

Introduction

Agriculture is considered the main network of livestock throats and plays an important role in maintaining food security for the population of countries around the world. This can be based on the following indicators. Cow's milk accounts for more than 83% of the milk consumed by the world's population. The total meat product produced in the world meat structure is more than 20% of the meat of cattle, which is the third largest among pigs and poultry after meat. To put it another way, this is about 99 and 70 percent in Uzbekistan.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, much attention is paid to the development of this area in the republic, and it is well-known that imported animals are being imported from abroad to improve the milk productivity of existing cattle breeds, and the use of their genofond improves the breeding and productivity characteristics of many breeds of cattle. One such breed is the Golshtin, which is unique to the world's genofond. In addition to being involved in breeding, this breed is also being beaten purely on many farms.

It is known that live weight, regardless of the type, breed, sex, age or direction of productivity of animals, is considered an important and main sign of selection and represents the level of animal development. The same can be said about the live weight of cows. The live weight of cows will depend on their irritation, nutritional indicators, preservation conditions, ecological condition, and a number of other factors.

In the development of herds plays an important role in the use of world genofondi-specific breeds in the efficient breeding of breeding bulls. That is why in our research we found that before artificial insemination of holstein-breed cows of different types of constitutions, after the birth of cows and at the age of 3 months of lactation, we determined their live weight, and brought the results in Table 1 below.

An analysis of table 1 data showed that by the constitution type cross-section, the live weight of cows was not the same.

Table 1 Live weight of cows in experimental groups (n=10)

Indicators	Groups			
	I		II	
	X±S _x	CV, %	X±S _x	CV, %
Live weight before artificial insemination, kg	482.0±5.1	3,3	497.9±4.9	2.74
Live weight after giving birth, kg	463.3±5.8	3,77	481.4±4.5	6,6
Live weight at the 3rd month of lactation, kg	489.0±2.6	6,97	509.7±6.9	4,7

In particular, the live weight before artificial insemination is 482 kg in cows belonging to a delicate-dense constitution type, and its peers lag behind cows of a strong type of constitution in Experimental Group II by 15.9 kg or 3.4 percent. This difference was similar in favor of cows belonging to a robust type of constitution in Group II in terms of live weight after birth and 3 months of live weight of lactation: 11.1 kg or 2.4 percent and 20.7 kg or 4.3 percent.

In general, there was no significant difference in the cross-section of types of constitutions in terms of live weight of cows in experimental groups.

In order to study the exteriors of cows in the experimental group, we took cows the dimensions of the main body structure and brought it in table 11 below.

An analysis of table 11 data indicators shows that a slight difference between the body size of a cow in our research is visible. Let's say that the cows belonging to the type of strong constitution in experimental group II, that is, by their height, Of the cows of the type of fragile constitution in Group I, 1.9 cm or 1.5 percent, breast depth is 0.9 cm or 1.3 percent, breast width is 0.9 cm or 1.9 percent, breast circumference is 1.9 cm or 1.0 percent, the length of the wheel is 0.9 cm or 0.6 percent, The width of the rear pig was 0.8 cm or 1.6 percent, the height of the tail was 1.1 cm or 0.9 percent, the foot circle was 0.2 cm or 1.0 percent higher. But the degree of reliability of the cross-group difference in body size between the experimental groups is not determined, which is evidenced by the fact that the body size of the cow in both groups of experiments has close indicators of each other.

Table 11 Main body size of cows in experimental groups, cm (n=10)

Dimensions	Groups			
	I		II	
	$X \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$	$X \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$
Right height	129.8 $\pm$ 1.34	3,2	131.7 $\pm$ 1.59	3,8
Chest depth	72.0 $\pm$ 1.09	4,8	72.9 $\pm$ 0.875	3,8
Chest width	46.9 $\pm$ 0.78	5,2	47.8 $\pm$ 0.9	6,0
Ko'krak aylanasi	190,0 $\pm$ 3.1	5,16	191,9 $\pm$ 3,09	5,09
Length of the wheel	148.0 $\pm$ 2.8	6,0	148.9 $\pm$ 2.73	5,8
Width of the rear pig	49.0 $\pm$ 1.06	6,9	49.8 $\pm$ 1.1	7,0
Height of the tail	127.0 $\pm$ 1.0	2,49	128.1 $\pm$ 0.9	2,2
Foot circle	19.2 $\pm$ 0.14	2,2	19.4 $\pm$ 0.16	2,6

Also, the variability coefficients studied in terms of body size of cows with different types of constitutions had similar indicators, which showed that the options for selection in cows on these signs were close to each other.

The study of exterior indicators of cows in experimental groups plays an important role in determining their productive directions and evaluating the types of constitutions. In addition, the exterior covers the variety of body structure and the nutrients consumed by the exteriorient animal with the product unit

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