THE IMPORTANCE OF FEEDING OF HOLSTEIN COWS IN THE PREVIOUS 90 DAYS OF LACTATION

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Annotation: Today, the development of dairy cattle breeding in the world is achieved through the use of science-based methods to improve the quality of cattle and the quality of feed. Holstein cows are the most productive breed in the world in terms of milk production. The milk productivity of cows depends not only on the sensitivity of the feed, but also on the external environmental factors.

Keywords: Holstein, cow, milk, feed, live weight, lactation

GOLISHTIN SIGIRLARI LAKTATSIYASINING DASTLABKI 90 KUNLIGIDA OZIQLANTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda dunyo mamlakatlarida sutdor qoramolchilikni rivojlantirishda mollarni sifatli ozuqalar bilan to’la qiymatli oziqlantirish hamda mollarning mahsuldorlik xususiyatlarini takomillashtirishning ilmiy asoslangan usullarini qo’llash orqali erishilmoqda. Golshtin zotli sigirlar sut mahsuldorligi bo’yicha jaxondagi eng sermahsul zot hisoblanadi. Sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi ozuqaning tuyimliligiga, asrash sharoiti bilan birga tashqi muhut omillariga ham bog’liq bo’ladi.
Kalit so’zlar: golshtin, sigir, sut ,ozuqa, tirik vazn, laktatsiya

Relevance of the topic. Holstein cows are distinguished from other breeds by high milk yield, milk fat consumption, high coverage of dairy products, balanced development of the exterior and specificity of the milk type. The use of lactation in the first 90 days of lactation of newborn cows is an important factor in revealing the hereditary potential of cows for milk yield. Factors such as milking, active grazing and udder massage are important in milking cows.

Location and methods of research. The research was conducted on Holstein cows of the cattle farm of the diversified farm "K-Eldor" in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region.

Research results. During the first 90 days of lactation, Holstein cows were fed 2-3 units of feed in addition to the daily amount of milk they were given during lactation. This was continued until the daily milk yield of the cows increased. This was continued until the cows kept their daily milk intake at the same level. It was then fed based on the amount of milk in use and live weight.
Table 1 shows the amount of feed consumed in the first 90 days of lactation of Holstein cows in the experimental groups.

Table 1

The average amount of feed consumed per one head of cow during the first 90 days of lactation

Nutrition	Groups			
	I		II	
	kg	feed unit	kg	feed unit
Clover hay	90,0	44,10	126,0	61,74
Green clover	5490	988,2	6165	1109,7
Hay crumb	297	237,6	315	252
Oat	486,0	437,4	504	403,2
Nutritional value	-	1707,3	-	1826,6
Recycling energy MJ	21159,9	-	23239,1	-
Dry matter kg	2039,4	-	2255,8	-
Raw protein	324,99	-	369,21	-
Digestible protein, kg	208,32	-	231,1	-
Raw fat, kg	60,94	-	66,54	-
Raw hard hay, kg	515,77	-	581,78	-
Nitrogenous extract substance, kg	929,0	-	1016,4	-
Calcium, kg	30,99	-	35,01	-
phosphorus, kg	7,91	-	8,61	-

From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that feeding cows with high quality and complete value feed is important in providing them with nutrients. For example, in the first 90 days of lactation, experimental group II cows consumed 36 kg of clover hay. 675 kg more green clover, 18 kg of mixed fodder and 18 kg of hay than their peers in experimental group I. Their nutritional value was 119.3 kg per feed unit, 2079 2 MDJ for metabolic energy, 216.4 kg for dry matter, 44.22 kg for crude protein, 22.78 kg for digestible protein, 5.6 kg for crude fat, 66.01 kg for crude fiber, 87.4 kg for nitrogen-free extractives, 4, 02 kg high for calcium and 0.70 kg high for phosphorus.

This confirms the conclusions of our data [3; 2 – 5-p]. The authors argue that the milking of newborn cows is important in providing them with large amounts of nutrients and the nutrients they contain. Similar conclusions have been drawn [4; 6 - 6-7 p]. The researchers concluded that milking cows plays an important role in improving milk productivity and milk quality, as well as providing them with full-value nutrition.

Conclusion. The data show that the newborn Holstein cows in the experimental groups were provided with quality full-value nutrition during the first 90 days of lactation. This, in turn, is important for milking Holstein cows.

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