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DEPENDENCE OF LIVING WEIGHT ON THE FEEDING AND STORAGE OF IMPORTED GOLSHTIN COWS

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Abstact
In fully revealing the genetic potential of cattle in productivity as the influence result of hereditary and paratypical factors, if the genetic factor depends on the type, breed, pedigree of the animal, that paratypical factors are related to feeding and storage conditions, the breeding and selection work effectiveness, and the activity type by live weight of cows in the experimental groups.

Keywords: selection, breed, holstein, feeding, live weight, calving period, lactation period, productivity.

Introduction

Cattle breeding is an important and basic branch of the livestock industry, which differs sharply from other animals species by its biological characteristics. That is why feeding them is has special importance.

Cattle feeding, as well as animals belonging to other species, depends on their breed, sex, live weight, productivity. If the female calf is intended for repairs to fill the herd in the future, it will be useful to train it from the first month on roughage. If the calf is intended for future meat production, the feeding regime and the ration composition will be different. They are rapidly fattened for a short time and handed over to the meat.

Materials and Methods

Two experimental groups were formed on the first-generation Holstein cows dependence of German selection on milk yield, nutritional performance and live weight, and we were divided into highly active (group I) and highly active (group II) groups. Each group included 5 cows. Out of the paratypical factors, cattle feeding are a major factor, affecting productivity by 59 percent to one degree or another. The breeding and selection work impact is 22 percent.The technological factors impact is 19 percent. As can

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be seen, nutrition is a key factor. With this in mind, we also tried to feed the cows in the experimental groups on the basis of a quality ration, using the feed available on the farm and determining the optimal live weight of cows is of great practical importance in the formation of high-yielding herds with high genetic potential in the improvement of this or that breed.

The Obtained Results and their Analysis:

The above-mentioned authors note that the nutrients consumption during lactation in cows and their nutrition level are inextricably linked with milk yield.

Table 1 below shows the feed ration composition consumed by the cows in the experimental group.

Table 1 The composition of the total feed intake of cows (%)

Nutrition	Groups(n=5)			
	I		II	
	Nutrition unit, kg	%	Nutrition unit, kg	%
Green corn, kg	532,9	9,99	488,9	9,73
Green alfalfa, kg	1120,1	21,51	1058,1	20,74
Corn silage, kg	618,2	11,92	625,1	12,17
Haylage, kg	609,2	12,91	651,7	12,88
Fodder beets; kg	168,0	3,21	162,0	3,28
Cotton husk, kg	535,1	10,24	530,0	10,40
Alfalfa hay, kg	329,2	6,31	328,1	6,45
Cotton meal, kg	260,2	5,06	259,2	5,04
Hard food, kg	980,8	18,85	985,7	19,31
Total	5153,7	100	5088,8	100

The data in Table 1 show that no significant difference was observed in the feed rations composition consumed by the cows in the experimental group during lactation. This is because cows belonging to both types are fed at the same level.

While more than 30 % of the feed given to the cows during the experiment consisted of green fodder, almost both groups produced the same amount of succulent feed. It is followed by strong feeds, which accounted for about 20% of the total given feed. In the last place are raw foods, which accounted for more than 17% of the total nutrients in the diet.

It should be noted that the ration for feeding cows varied across the seasons.

In the cows evaluation, their body composition features play a special role, because the milking type is assessed by whether it meets the milk direction requirements.

It also plays an important role in the improvement of herds and the effective use of pedigree bulls of the world's gene pool. To this end, in our study, we determined the live weight of Holstein cows belonging to different types of activity before artificial insemination, after calving and at 3 months of lactation, and the results obtained are presented in Table 2 below.

An analysis of the table data showed that the live weight of cows was not uniform in the activity type cross section.

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Table 2 Live weight of cows in experimental groups (n=5)

Indicators	Groups			
	I		II	
	$X \pm S_x$	C_v,%	$X \pm S_x$	C_v,%
Live weight before artificial insemination, kg	484,3±2,6	4,2	476,2±3,1	6,5
Live weight after calving, kg	474,2±3,4	4,91	462,1±3,9	5,8
Live weight at 3 months of lactation, kg	503,6±4,7	5,2	485,3±5,2	5,1

The analysis of the table data shows that the live weight before artificial insemination in group I cows was 484.3 kg, their counterparts were 8.1 kg or 1.7 percent higher than the cows in Experiment Group II. this difference was 12.1 kg or 2.5 percent and 18.3 kg or 3.6 percent, respectively, for postpartum live weight and for the 3-month live weight of lactation.

Thus, no significant difference was observed in the cross-section of activity types by live weight of cows in the experimental groups.

Conclusion

In summary, group I cows with a highly active type consumed more and more nutritious feed during lactation than their counterparts in the high-activity medium-active type group II.

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