



PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OSTRAW IN VETERINARY

Babaeva Shakhlo Alievna

Samarkand veterinary medicine institute

Abstract

Feeding ostriches on many farms creates problems because they have not been previously studied in the country. Therefore, this article discusses the skills of keeping and feeding ostriches in order to increase their productivity and achieve high economic efficiency.

Keywords: African ostrich, Australian emus, American nundus, ostrich care, ostrich feeding.

In 2018, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On additional measures for further development of poultry." According to it, the priorities for the poultry farming development have been identified. In particular, using the experience of foreign countries, poultry clusters will be established throughout the region, covering poultry farming, processing and preparation of the final product and its delivery to the consumer. At the same time, innovative technologies are widely used.

Poultry are fed not only for meat and eggs but also for feathers. Today it is recognized that poultry farming is promising and a major direction in animal husbandry. One of the reasons for this is the simplicity of the facilities for keeping birds. According to analysts, today in the leading countries of the world a lot of attention is paid to poultry. Because poultry plays a key role in providing the population with food and contributes to employment in rural areas.

Raising chickens, ducks, and geese in homes has been a tradition in Asia and Europe for thousands of years. We read in our press that ostriches are grazed in some areas. Ostrich breeding has been established in our country for the last 6-7 years. Despite being native to Africa, ostriches have become accustomed to Uzbek climate and have attracted many fans. Currently, there is a growing interest in ostrich eggs. Black African ostriches are bred in our country.

The most common species of ostrich:

1) African ostrich. A tall, black-and-white bird. This species originated as a crossbreeding result of South and North African ostriches. Representatives of this species are distinguished by their strength and resistance to weather whims. African ostriches can live comfortably from -22 degrees to +40-60 degrees. Only if it does not pass rain and snow, they are very resistant to both cold and heat. If a person learns to handle, he becomes more gentle and obedient.



2) **Australian emus.** It ranks 2nd among ostriches in height. The feathers are gray or light brown. Because the bird skeleton is not well developed, this bird type does not have fluttering wings. Birds are not capricious in their choice of food and are friendly to humans.

3) **American nundus.** It looks like an African ostrich. This species height does not exceed 130 cm, and the average weight is 30 kg.

Adaptation to the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, as well as the lack of knowledge on obtaining and feeding products from them, poses a number of challenges. One of the most pressing issues is to find measures for the care of African ostriches in order to adapt them to the territory of the Republic. Samarkand veterinary medicine institute is one of the first to study the clinical and physiological indicators of African ostriches imported to Uzbekistan and various cases of their storage under the leadership of the dean of the Veterinary prevention and treatment faculty Niyazov Khakim Bakoevich, his assistant Babaeva Shakhlo Alievna studies the clinical and physiological indicators of African ostriches imported to Uzbekistan and various cases of their storage.



Feeding ostriches on many farms and limited liability farms poses problems because they have not been studied in the country before. Therefore, in order to increase the ostriches productivity and achieve high economic efficiency, they were tested by giving them a variety of feeds, nutritional supplements, vitamin premixes.



Care should also be taken when choosing food for ostriches. The ration should be designed taking into account the climatic conditions, the characteristics of the local crops composition. It is also impossible to change their diet frequently.

The African ostrich is the most optimal choice for feeding and breeding. Its average performance is as follows: at 10 months of age, the male ostrich is 220-250 cm tall and weighs 100-110 kg. The female height is 200-220 cm, and the live weight is around 90-100 kg. At 14 months of old, ostriches reach a live weight of about 120-150 kg and 250-270 cm height. From it is obtained 20-25 kg of lean meat, 1.2-1.8 square meters of skin. In modern medicine, its stem is widely used in transplantation into human organs. According to experts, the ostrich reaches reproductive age in 4 years, and in poultry such birds are called "Brider". Their average egg-laying age is 10-15 years, and pedigree ostriches lay eggs for 40 years. The average number of chickens hatched from an egg laid by an ostrich for 10-12 years can reach 72 tons. Ostriches can live up to 70 years, according to experts. The adult ostrich is 2.7 meters tall and weighs more than 150 kilograms. An ostrich family can breed 80-100 chickens in 1 season -10 months. It should be noted that 40-45% of meat is obtained from 1 head of ostrich. This is more than the meat of large and small horned cattle and even other poultry. The average price of ostrich meat in the world market is 12-15 euros, unprocessed raw hides - 60 euros. The quality of ostrich feathers grown in cold and temperate climates is underestimated compared to those in hot climates.

Methods of care for ostriches. The nutritional value of ostriches is determined by their age, mobility and nutrient content. Young birds eat 3-4% of their weight in food every day. Adults breastfeed at 2.5% of their body weight. Caring for ostriches differs from feeding other birds in its own way. The ostrich likes to look for grass in the pasture itself. Therefore, it is advisable to feed them in a wide field.

Conditions of domestic storage of ostriches: First of all, it is necessary to allocate a large area for storing ostriches. Because the ostrich is a large and active bird, it requires a large open space. It is advisable to choose a flat lawn for the farm. The city noise and the sound of highways should be far from the bird farm. Ostriches like to walk a lot, so the minimum length of the field should be 40 meters. Again the area where the birds are kept should be surrounded by a 2 meter wire or concrete fence. When choosing a grid wire fence should be taken from the small cage. This protects the curious birds from getting injured by sticking their heads into the lattice barrier cages.

The height of the ostrich storage room should be at least 3 meters. For an adult ostrich, the size of the room should be around 60-100 square meters. Room doors are also required to be large and high construction. If the room is made of concrete, the room will need to be covered with thick straw. Otherwise the birds kept inside the concrete room will freeze. It is advisable to keep ostrich families separate from each other. To do this, partition walls are installed inside the room.

The area adjacent to the poultry house will be covered with fine sand. Ostriches love to treat themselves to a sand bath. Houses built by male ostriches are covered with small river stones and covered with clean soil. Feed troughs and watering cans should be placed in front of the entrance door. The



dimensions of the feed trough are up to 1.2 m in length and 15 cm in depth. It is not recommended to give birds cold ice water.

Recommendations for feeding ostriches. Those who say that ostriches consume more food than their bodies and that it is necessary to prepare separate meals are mistaken. This animal does not choose food. It usually consists of a variety of greens up to 70 percent of the sucker. The main suckers of ostriches include plant roots and seeds. As a dessert, ostriches catch and eat insects. Because the birds of this species have well-developed eyesight, they can detect insects from a distance. The long neck is very convenient for finding and catching worms on the ground.

The nutritional value of ostriches is determined by their age, mobility and nutrient content. Young birds eat 3-4% of their weight in food every day. Adults breastfeed at 2.5% of their body weight.

Types of food for ostriches:

- 1) Green fodder: alfalfa, cabbage, nettle, pumpkin leaves, brine, carrot stalks, etc.;
- 2) Solid fodder: hay, straw;
- 3) Aqueous roots: Carrot roots, turnip roots, onion roots, cucumber roots, apple roots, etc.;
- 4) Cereal seeds: pumpkin seeds, wheat seeds, corn seeds, sunflower seeds, oat seeds and barley seeds.
- 5) Items from animals: fish meal, gravel, limestone, eggshell, shellfish.

The amount of water supplied is determined by climatic conditions, nutrient properties and quantity. For example, during high temperatures, as well as when given a small amount of aqueous feed, an adult ostrich consumes up to 10-12 liters of water per day.



Ways of breeding ostriches. Female ostriches begin to lay eggs from the age of 4 under natural conditions. Ostriches bred on private farms lay eggs from the age of 2. The maturation period of female ostriches is between 2 and 3 years of age, while male ostriches are 1 year behind them. Females lay eggs 2 times a year: in autumn and winter. Usually the eggs laying process takes up to 2 months. In the first period, the female ostrich lays 10 to 30 eggs. Over time, this result will increase. Only male ostriches can cause disturbances in the ostrich breeding season.



In order to further develop and support poultry farming in the country, the introduction of advanced technologies and innovative developments in the industry, deepening the processing of poultry products, expanding their range and export, priorities have been identified for the development of poultry, it is advisable to deal with the opinion of experts in each field without simply ignoring it.

References:

1. Bruznitsky A.A. Problems and opportunities of the first stage of ostrich breeding in Ukraine/A.A. Bruznitsky//Industrial ostrich breeding: Mater. 2nd International Conf. (Dnepropetrovsk, July 6-8,2006). - Dnepropetrovsk: "Corporation Agro-Soyuz", 2006. – p. 8–11.
2. Kulikov L.V. Ostrich breeding is a profitable business//Poultry Breeding 1998 №4 p. 40-41
3. Arykov A.A. "Ostrich breeding - a new branch of agriculture" Poultry breeding 2003 № 3 p 77-85.
4. https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Struthio_camelus