



Methods Of Milking Sheep And Organization Of Supplementary Feeding

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the study of milk productivity of karakul sheep depending on the colour in the northern conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Optimal opportunities of increasing Milk productivity were determined; the results of changing daily milk productivity in agedependent dynamics were given.

Keywords:

Milk Productivity, Sheep Colour, Sheep Age. Deep udder ,Long udder, Semi-circular udder.

In Karakalpakstan, Karakul sheep are mainly milked for 60-90 days. Milking begins after the lambs are slaughtered for karakul skin and stops 100-120 days before the lambing period. In the Kyzylkum conditions, karakul sheep are milked once a day and it is possible to produce an average of 60-90 kg of milk. Milking of karakul sheep is carried out in the morning, and are stopped at the lambs' age of 60-75 days.

The milking karakul sheep are separated from the lambs at night, and during the day they are sent to the pasture together with the mother ewes, and so the milking continues.

Fertile pastures need to be set aside for milking sheep. It is advisable that the radius of pastures does not exceed 2-3 km. If the obesity rate during the milking period of karakul sheep is moderate or below average, additional feeding is required. Supplemental feeding to some extent increases milk productivity while maintaining a steady level of fatness in sheep. This allows the lambs to be provided with sufficient breast milk and extra milk. In our research, it was carried out using a recipe

recommended by M. Ismailov as a supplement. The recipe of the feed used for the experiment is given in the table below.

Based on the ration prepared in this recipe, it is recommended to feed in the evening 1 time per day in pasture conditions. Mother sheep kept on the basis of complementary feeding are achieved by increasing the level of obesity and the amount of milk.

Today, 2 methods of milking sheep are used

1. From the back - this method squeezes milk from the mammary glands in the right hand between the two hind legs.

2. From the left side - in this method the milk is released as a result of the mammary glands pulling the nipples from top to bottom.

It should be noted that both of these methods are widely used, the first of which is one of the most painful methods for the animal and allows to cause diseases of the mammary glands. The second method is more convenient and meets the hygienic requirements.

Adherence to zoohygienic requirements during the milking of sheep is one of the most

important zootechnical requirements. It is necessary to ensure that the milk milked during the milking period does not mix with the sheep's wool, to prevent dust from entering the milk containers. To prevent this, milking

jars should be covered with two layers of gauze. It is necessary to ensure that the milk is placed in a special container or vial using a cotton filter. Milking ewes herds should be under veterinary supervision.

Table 1
Concentrated feed mixture composition (per 100 kg)

Indicators	Barley	Manna-croup	Bran	Total	in 1 kg
Amount, kg	35	15	50	100	1,0
Feed unit	0,40	0,18	0,37	95,0	0,95
Exchange energy, MDj	3,92	1,86	4,77	1055	10,5
Dry matter, g	297,5	127,5	425	85000	850
Digestible protein, g	39,5	10,44	76,5	12650	126,5
Raw oil, g	7,7	3,67	17	2637	28,3
Raw fiber, g	17,1	8,76	40	6580	65,8
Element without nitrogen, g	223,3	120,4	265	60840	608,4
Sugar, g	0,7	3,0	23,5	23870	238,7
Calcium, g	0,7	0,40	1,0	210	2,1
Phosphorus, g	1,36	1	4,8	716	7,16
Kalium, g	1,75	0,51	5,45	771	7,71
Iron, g	17,1	6,0	85	10,850	108,8
Iodine	0,08	0,009	0,87	95,8	0,96
Carotene, mg	0,17	0,15	1,3	162	1,62

In order to organize full-fledged feeding of Karakul sheep in the conditions of year-round grazing, they need additional feeding. Weak sheep are fed first, then ewes, lactating ewes, pedigree rams during artificial insemination, and young lambs during feeding depression, depending on their physiological condition.

It is recommended to make a supplementary feed mixture from the following components: cotton husk, oilcake, crushed grain feed, grain waste, chalk, salt.

Feeding one sheep with additional feed is 300-600 g, depending on the level of fatness of the sheep and the yield of the pasture. In determining the annual demand for supplementary feeding: the lack of nutrients in pasture feeds, the number of days kept stable

without grazing, depending on meteorological conditions, and the need for daily supplementary feeding are taken into account.

References

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