

Study of the Effect of Micro Climate Increases on Meat Production

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ABSTRACT

The employment of stepmother cows in the rearing of calves in intensive beef production, as well as the fact that stepmother cows and non-dairy calves are kept in separate, group-equipped facilities, are discussed in this article.

KEYWORDS: *intensive, racion, fat, milk, consumption, animal, cow, calf, fetus, equipped.*

Cattle-keeping procedures entail a variety of zootechnical, veterinary-sanitary, hygienic, and organizational measures, all of which should, of course, result in low costs and high yield of livestock products. Cows are primarily kept by cattle-grazing, cattle-grazing, and continuous sex due to natural and economic opportunities.

All cows are grouped into four divisions in the *continuous manufactory method*: barren cows, calving cows, weaned cows, and dairy cows.

In intensive beef production, stepmother cows are frequently used to produce calves. Non-lactating calves and stepmother cows are housed in separate, lined facilities. Each cow has between two and four calves. From birth to 7 to 10 days of age, calves are able to breastfeed freely. They are then given to mama cows and are not eaten until they are 2-3 months old. During the lactation period, these cows can feed three groups of calves.

The main parameters of the technology of care and fattening of young cattle are given in the table below.

Table 4 Basic parameters of meat care and fattening technology for young cattle (at different production rates)

Indicators	Different intensity options		
	I (semi-intensive)	II (moderate intensity)	III (moderate intensity)
Age at the time of purchase, day	20-25	20-25	20-25
Technological cycles:			
1 maintenance, day	180	150	135
2 - growth, day	215	170	145
3-fattening, day	145	150	145
Total feeding period, days	540	470	425
Average daily live weight gain			
In the 1st period	600	700	750
In the 2nd period	650	800	900

In the 3rd period	900	900	985
Average total feeding time, g	700	800	880

Information from Professor U. N. Nosirov

The existing technology will be introduced on the basis of farm specialization (dairy and meat). Meat farms or complexes purchase healthy 20-day-old male calves (at negotiated prices) from dairy farms. The total capacity of these farms or complexes is 1000-10000 heads. District-wide meat farms and meat complexes set up by dehkans and farms in the area buy calves from dairy farms.

If we look at the table above, the technological stages of production are divided into 3 stages (maintenance, cultivation and fattening). At these stages, the average daily weight gain at different rates of feeding young animals is 600-750 grams in the first period, 650-900 grams in the second period and 900-985 grams in the third period. Their weight changes rapidly when they are brought to the farm (average) 40 kg and fed with different options.

In the 1st stage of the technology, 335 heads will be created for feeding calves from 20 days to 7 months (180 days), in the 2nd period for 400 heads from 7 months to 14 months, in the 3rd period for 300 heads from 14 months to 19 months. 650-660 calves are purchased throughout the year. In 95% of cases, 620-630 head of fattened animals are slaughtered annually. Lightweight and inexpensive type buildings are recommended for storage of goods. Young cattle are housed and fed indoors. Group I and II cattle are stored. Individual boxes are arranged for sleeping areas. A modern and useful way to use pedigree bulls is through artificial insemination. Artificial insemination of cows is highly effective because high-yielding bulls are used and the desired breed is obtained.

The high efficiency of the use of pedigree bulls depends on their proper storage, care and feeding. When bulls are tied up, the buildings in which they live should be bright and spacious. Daily propagation is especially important in maintaining their health and good reproduction.

Breeding of bulls is free and mandatory. They are often forced to disperse. In addition, bulls are grazed on specially prepared straight or roundabouts. And in the summer they are constantly bathed. Special one-way or rotating showers are installed for this purpose.

Fat animals are divided into groups according to sex, age and live weight. Calves raised for fattening weigh 70-75 kg, average fattening is 750-800 g per day, and after 300 days they weigh 225-240 kg.

If the daily gain is 800-1000 g, after 90 days of feeding, the weight will increase by 70-90 kg and will reach 350-400 kg or more when sent to the kitchen.

Cattle are housed in 2-4 rows of barns or in special open areas. The main activities, such as food preparation and distribution, irrigation, manure extraction, disinfection, etc., will be mechanized. This will reduce the cost of beef production.

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