

## Study of the Effect of Service Period on Milk Productivity

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### Annotation

*This article provides information about the service life of cows after calving. Also, the amount of unrefined fat in the diet of pregnant cows should not exceed 40-50 g, which corresponds to 1 t of live weight. Given that the excess carbohydrates consumed in the animal's body are also converted into fat, it is necessary to once again avoid the excess of easily digestible carbohydrates in the diet.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Weight, carbohydrate, ration, service, fat, milk, consumption, animal, cow, calf, fetus.*

**Introduction.** Today, in countries on all continents of the world, meeting the demand for food is an important task. This demand is growing from year to year, which in turn requires further development of animal husbandry, increasing the productivity of livestock. Too much easily digestible carbohydrates in the diet can cause cows to become overweight. However, if this condition persists, it leads to an increase sugar in blood (hyperglycemia). Large amounts of fat accumulate in the lungs, liver, lymph nodes, corpus luteum, placenta and udder glands of pregnant cows. During this period, increased fat synthesis and slowing down their breakdown result in the formation of undigested intermediates (adenylphosphate, acetic acid, acetone, etc.), which is characterized by acetonemia, i.e. fatigue in animals, malaise and decreased activity of the gastrointestinal tract. . Therefore, the amount of unrefined fat in the diet of pregnant cows should not exceed 40-50 g, which corresponds to 1 q of live weight. Given the fact that the excess carbohydrates consumed in the animal's body are also converted into fat, it is necessary to once again avoid an increase in easily digestible carbohydrates in the diet.

**The main part.** The mineralization of fetal tissue in the body of pregnant cows and the rapid accumulation of minerals in the body in reserve for consumption during the next lactation period leads to an increase in their mineral metabolism. Lack of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D in the diet of pregnant cows leads to a decrease in these substances in their blood serum. In the future, more farm-grown fodder, haylage and dry alfalfa during the winter, and a 25-30% reduction in the proportion of fodder at the expense of green fodder in the summer will ensure that the ration will be cheaper.

**Table 1 Ration of feeding cows**

№	Names of feed	Amount, kg	Nutritional value	
			Feed unit	Digestible protein
1.	Alfalfa hay	4	1,76	404
2.	Wheat straw	3	0,6	15,0
3.	Corn silage	30	6,0	420
4	Mixed fodder	2	1,8	202

5	Salt	0,05	-	
	Total	-	10,16	10,41

Analyzing the table data, dairy cows consumed 10.16 feed units per day, of which 10.41 g of digestible protein. All other nutrients in the diet are in moderation, which allows you to milk 10-12 kg of milk per day from dairy cows with a live weight of around 400-500 kg.

It has been proven by many scientists that 50-70% of diseases occur as a result of feeding disorders of cattle and feeding with poor quality feed. Hygienic requirements are set for the application of certain measures in the preparation, transportation, storage and processing of feed. Rotten or strongly moldy foods are not allowed. Slightly moldy feeds are thermally treated and the feeds are treated with 2-3% lime solution or soda alkali in molds and fungi for 3-5 hours and then washed. Inoculated feeds are treated with 25% soda carbon dioxide solution. Heat at 100C for 1 hour.

The milk of cows infected with tuberculosis, brucellosis, proteinuria is pasteurized at 70-90<sup>0</sup> C for 30 minutes and fed to calves. According to state standards, grain feed should contain 12-15% moisture, 9.5% acidity, weed seeds, up to 1% weed seeds, up to 8%, no toxic channels, no rays at all.

The most common silage crops include corn and white oats, sunflower, a mixture of annual cereals + legumes, and more. The highest quality silage can be made from corn and this silage is the benchmark for silage derived from other grasses. The reason is that it has an optimal pH, lactic and acetic acid ratio (70:30), does not retain fatty acids, has high nutritional value and dietary properties. The quality, color, smell of silage is assessed by the color of the plants in it. The lactic and acetic acids in it should not exceed 2% and should not be allowed to become fatty acids. In addition, the hay is a kind of crushed sweet-smelling, granular, its pH is not less than 4.5.

**Conclusion.** Kunjara can be used as feed if it does not contain mineral or metal particles. The content of free gassipol in it should not exceed 0.01%. Therefore, kunjara is processed at high temperatures for prophylactic purposes. Kunjara should not be given more than 100 g to young cattle from 4 months of age, and not more than 3 kg per day to an adult animal. From plant-derived nutrients potatoes, barley, sugar beets, corn can poison cattle. To prevent this, it is recommended to give a small amount of sugar beet to the animal up to 5-7 kg, and to an adult animal up to 15 kg per day. Poisoning is also observed in animals as a result of improper feeding with urea. The best dose of urea should not exceed 80-10-0 g per adult animal per day, and 50-60 g per adult animal under 6 months of age.

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