

# Feeding Young Growing Breeding Bulls

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## Abstract

The normal physiological condition, sexual activity and high seed production of breeding bulls is not only provided by protein in food, but also provided by microbiological synthesis in the large stomach. Therefore, it is desirable that the ratio of sugar and protein in the diet is around 0.8-1.2, for this, 5-8 kg of beets or 3-4 kg of sugar beets are included in the diet.

**Keywords:** Purebred bull. live weight, protein, diet, kg, digestible protein, calcium, phosphorus, metabolic energy, concentrate, silage, haylage, hay, feed, food unit.

## Introduction

In exchange for 2 important decisions made by our dear President for the development of the industry and the benefits given to the livestock industry by these decisions, the savings will lead to an increase in the production of livestock head and livestock products, creating the basis for improving breeding work, bringing new technologies. In the field of Agriculture, meat is associated with changes aimed at the development of productivity and quality livestock. Uzbekistan and other in developing countries, the livestock sector is one of the important sectors of the economy and is of great importance for improving the food supply of the population, expanding exports and modernizing the agricultural economy. Phenotypic factors (such as morphological and physiological characteristics affecting the quality of meat) play an important role in shaping cattle meat productivity. These include factors such as animal body salinity, fat accumulation rate, and muscle growth. For this reason, this topic is relevant not only in scientific journals, but also in practice, since research aimed at increasing meat productivity and making livestock more efficient contributes significantly to the economic development of society in subsequent years, systematic measures are being implemented in our country to ensure the continuous supply of livestock products to the population.

## Literature analysis and methodology

1. Durst L., Purebred bulls, which received concentrate feeds up to 40% of the ration content compared to the results received by Witman M, achieved a 11.5 to 14.6 percent higher rate than their peers, who were fed rations with 30 and 35% concentrate feed on rapid growth.
2. Yakhyayev.K.X. (Tashkent 2019) claims, the increase in the genetic potential of animals is influenced by 40% of the fathers of bulls, 15-20% of cows, 35-40% of the mothers of bulls, and

5-10% of the mothers of cows. Therefore, it is also important practical to properly feed and grow breeding bulls as intended.

3. O. According to Sayidaliyev (Tashkent 2023), in the improvement of breeds of cattle in the dairy direction and in the creation of high-yielding herds, the widespread use of breeding bulls with a category that is assessed by the quality of the offspring and improves has practical significance Research styles and object.

Scientific research "Toshpolatov Bahadir Zhuraniyozovich" specializing in cattle breeding in the Sherabad District of Surkhandarya region, is carried out in different genotype breeding bulls obtained from the breeding of pure-breed black-ola and cows of this breed with bulls belonging to the breed. At the first stage of the scientific production experiment, 3 groups of 15 heads each, now born male calves, are selected, taking into account the origin, age, living weight, gender according to the similarity. The mothers of the selected Bulls gave more than 3,000 kg of milk during the last lactation, belonged to the elite class of fathers. The satiety value of the nutrients included in the diet of animals in the experiment was determined in the laboratory of feed technology of the Research Institute of blackcurrant and desert ecology of Uzbekistan and in the laboratory of Zooanalysis of the Department of food cultivation and animal feeding technology of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute. Research results. Pedigree bulls demand for nutritious substances would be a link to their, age, obesity rate, and the extent to which they were used during seed extraction or fertilisation. During the fertilization period, the level of their use is divided into three situations: unused, medium and high. If a couple of times a week urchitsa or seeds are taken, the use rate is considered medium, if 23 times higher. When the obesity rate of bulls is lower than average, in addition to the basic nutritional norm for every 0.2 kg of them, 1 unit of food or 11.5 Mj of exchange energy and 120 g of digestible protein are added. The diet of young growing bulls is supplemented with 4 units of food, or 45.6 Mj of exchange energy, 600 g of digestible protein, 50 g of calcium and 25 g of phosphorus per 1 kg of growth. It is recommended to give 100 kg of live weight of bulls in the winter period and in the auger, which is fed in the mouth: hay 0.8-1.2 kg, silage or senage 0.8-1.0 kg, tubers 1.0-1.5 kg and concentrates 0.3-0.5 kg, in summer: blueberries 2.0-2.5 kg, hay 0.4-0.5 kg and concentrates 0.2-0.5 kg.

**Table 1. Nutrients and nutrients required for 100 kg of live weight of breeding bulls**

№	Type of feed.	Unit of measurement (kg.)	Amount of feed	unused period
In the winter period				
1	hay	kg	0,8-1,2	
2	silos	kg	0,8-1,0 kg	
3	senaj	kg	0,8-1,0 kg	
4	ildizmevalila	kg	1,0-1,5	
5	concentrates	kg	0,3-0,5 kg	
During the summer				
1	hay	kg	2,0-2,5	
2	silos	kg	0,4-0,5	
3	senaj	kg	0,2-0,5	

ditional mineral feeds		
1	Table salt, g	6,3-6,5
2	Kalsiy, g	7,1-7,3
3	Fosfor, g	4,2-4,4
4	Temir, mg	2,7-2,8
5	Mis, mg	71-73,2
6	Rux, mg	13,3
7	Kobalt, mg	53
8	Marganets, mg	1,05

In the composition of the ration compiled for breeding bulls, they should correspond to every 100 kg of live weight: 1,10,8 food units (or 12,68,3 Mj) during the non-use period, 1,20,9 food units (or 13,68,9 Mj) when used at a medium level, 1,31,0 food units (or 16,210,6 Mj exchange energy) at a high level. Ration structures recommended for the winter and summer seasons.

**Table 2 Recommended ration structure for breeding bulls**

Specification	In winter	In summer
Hay	25-40	15-20
Succulent foods	20-30	-
Blue Grass	-	35-40
Concentrates	40-45	35-40

The results of the second phase of the studies showed that bulls of different genotype breeds were fed in the first 70 days when the amount of fodder was regularly increased in one meior during the experiment, and 9( I-B, II-B, III-B ) Bulls, on average 1191.2; 1193.3; 1193.3 1093.6 kg feed unit indicates that the 99,7; 97,4 and 95,5 grams of digestible protein were correct In addition to providing protein in foods, the normal physiological state, sexual activity and high levels of semen of breeding bulls, it is also of great importance that they are supplied through the microbiological synthesis that occurs in the large abdo.

## Conclusion

Therefore, it is advisable to have a ratio of kandprotein in the diet around 0.8-1.2, for this, 58 kg of beets or 34 kg of sugar beets are introduced into the diet. The composition of the diet can also be supplemented with nutritional in the amount of sugars. The optimal amount of raw stored in the dry matter of the diet should be 25% during the period that it does not use in fertilization and 20% during the period of use.

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