



## FEEDING BULLS FROM 6 MONTHS TO 10 MONTHS.

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**INTRODUCTION.** *today, livestock accounts for 42% of the total agricultural output.in 2015, 2.0 mln. tons of meat, 8.9 mln. tons of milk, produced. this is 40 kg of meat and 276 kg of milk per person. significant results are also being achieved in the cultivation of other types of livestock products.in the development of animal husbandry in our country, the president of the republic of uzbekistan no. 308 of march 23, 2006, no. 842 of april 21, 2008 and the decree of december 29, 2015 "on measures to further reform and develop agriculture" resolutions no. pq-2460 serve as a program.*

**KEYWORDS:** *bull, mass, calves, feeding, silage; carrots, beets.*

to gain weight, bulls need to be fed properly. most farmers distribute the feed three times at the same time. from the postpartum period to 60 days, the calves are fed with milk, followed by the addition of wheat bran and quality hay. this type of nutrition promotes rapid growth and eliminates problems with the digestive system. from 60 to 90 days, foods with a high protein content that help increase body mass are preferred as the basis of the diet. this includes vegetable crops, crushed grain. from 120 days, an additional 10-15 kg of wilted green grass is given. the method of feeding wheat for beef cattle at home provides weight gain of up to 0.6 kg per day. the calving period for bulls is from birth to 18-20 months of age, but based on intensive feeding, this period is significantly reduced (15-18 months). all parts of a calf's stomach need to follow certain rules for proper formation, normal weight, and rapid growth. weight gain per day depends not only on nutrition, but also on the sex of the bulls. Gerefords and aberdeen-angus bulls of beef and dairy breeds gain 900-1000 g of live weight per day. the pedigree bulls have the ability to gain weight daily around 1400 g.



feeding the bulls feeding the bulls on a complete diet for meat will help increase muscle mass. after 6 months, the young animals are transferred to one of the feeding types. the choice of type of feeding depends on the availability of the feed base, which allows the use of one or another technique. haylage, silage haylage and combined feeding types are used. senage type ration (daily increase 750-850 g):

feed type.	the amount of feed.	
• senage	8	kg;
concentrated feeds	2	kg;
• salt	30	g;
• phosphates	40 g.	
pichan	20 g.	
	1.3 kg	

if the calves are meat breeds (hereford, angus, kazakh white-headed), then the amount of feed will increase. for example, if the daily live weight gain is set at 1500 g, they should include 15 kg of haylage, no more than 3 kg of concentrates, 2 kg of hay, up to 50 g of salt, up to 60 g of phosphate. silage-feeding ration (daily increase 800-900 g):

feed type.	the amount of feed.	
* hay	2	kg
* silos	10	kg
* senage	4	kg
• * amount of salt and phosphate remains the same level.	30 g	

in order for the bull to use all its resources and gain 1.5 kg per day, it needs to be fed more: concentrate 3.5 kg, 14 kg of silage, 3 kg of hay, 6 kg of haylage. the use of melons and root vegetables in the feeding of bulls in households is very effective. root crops include carrots, beets, radishes, turnips and melons, as well as pumpkins and melons.

No	feedtype	feedquantity.
1	hay	2 kg
2	cleanedgrainpile	3 kg



3	silage	8 kg
4	carrot	5 kg
5	beet	5 kg
6	concentratenutrients	3 kg

for example, 2 kg of hay; 3 kg of salmon; these coarse foods do not cause gastrointestinal tract pathologies; 8 kg of silage; 5 kg of carrots or beets 3 kg of concentrated nutrients and some of the mineral supplements remain at the same level. in summer, if possible, it is better to graze bulls on pasture. this measure will reduce the cost of meat production by 2 times. however, 3 kg of hay and 40 g of salt should be added. the concentrates remain in the same amount. feeding time in the pasture should not exceed 6 hours. if a bull reaches 200 kg of live weight in six months, it can weigh 300-380 kg in 10 months.

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