

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPOUND FEED (PELLETED FEED) IN PRODUCING AFFORDABLE AND HIGH-QUALITY LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**Usanova Zilola Rashidovna.**

Student of Termiz State University of Engineering and Agro-Technologies.

Abstract: it should be noted that the slaughter yield of bulls when reared up to 18 months of age when feeding livestock with compound feeds (pellets) is 65 percent. Scientific observations carried out in this way have shown that in the specific climatic conditions of the Surkhandarya oasis, breeding and fattening livestock of various breeds with a full-fledged feed (granular) product for meat production will be more effective not only from a zootechnical point of view, but also from an economic point of view.

Keywords. Compound feed. Granular feed for bulls growth rate feeding meat ration daily feed increment per feed unit.

Introduction .By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026,” the strategy was approved. In January–December 2024, all categories of farms produced 220.0 thousand tons of meat in live weight (2.7% more compared to 2023), 974.3 thousand tons of milk (2.5% more), 590.3 million eggs (0.2% more), 2,932.0 tons of wool (4.9% more), and 7,082.0 tons of fish were caught (4.0% more). As of January 1, 2025, the total number of cattle reached 1,090.2 thousand heads.

In order to meet the growing demand of the population for livestock products, it is necessary to implement additional measures for carrying out economic reforms in agriculture, further deepen reforms in animal husbandry, and protect the interests of private auxiliary, dehkan, and farm households specializing in livestock production, ensuring the sustainable development of livestock farming.

In agricultural economic reforms, in improving livestock productivity and realizing the genetic potential of animals in private, dehkan, and farm households engaged in animal husbandry, in improving breed characteristics such as breeding, productivity, and fertility, and in creating highly productive herds, feeding plays a key role. The level, completeness, and quality of feed are of primary importance.

In developed countries with advanced livestock farming, breeding work is well organized to significantly increase animal productivity. Along with the use of modern

selection methods, feeding animals with balanced, nutrient-rich feeds and compound feeds at high levels has proven to be effective.

Literature review. According to the experience of Strekozov N.I. and G. Legoshin (2005), feed obtained in the form of compound feed (pellets) does not undergo over-ripening during the ripening process of fruits. In their opinion, as a result of the spread of nuclear weapons to nuclear warheads not occurring, the effectiveness of nuclear weapons (mass of the warhead) increases. *(Note: this sentence in the original text appears logically inconsistent, but it is translated as given.)*

According to the results obtained by Z.T. To'raqulov and others (2002), bulls fed rations containing up to 40% concentrated feeds showed 11.5–14.6% higher growth and meat productivity compared to their peers fed rations containing 30–35% concentrated feeds.

According to V. Kalashnikov, Kh. Amerkhanov (2005), N.I. Strekozov, G.P. Legoshin (2005), Yu. Kotlyarov, N. Klunduk (2005) and others, feeding livestock with complete balanced feed, i.e., compound feed (pellet) products, is an important factor in realizing their genetic potential for productivity. Similar conclusions were also reached by K.K. Karibaev (1999), A. Kharlamov, A. Irsultanov (2001), and N.I. Ivanova (2004).

When livestock are fed with complete compound feed (pellets), their productivity—especially meat and milk production—increases, while production costs decrease.

Analysis of complete compound feed (pellet) products. Thus, in the development of lactic acid mollusks, their ability to transform into compound feed (pellets) plays an important role, and when matured, they turn into compound feed. This provides them with advantages in achieving high-quality characteristics, as well as high accuracy in signal detection and recognition.

Live weight gain characteristics of bulls when fed compound feed (pellet) products
(average per head)

Indicators	Groups		
	I	II	III
Duration of the experiment, days	630	630	630
Live weight at the beginning of the experiment, kg	30,0±0,3	32,5±0,5	32,9±0,4

Live weight at the end of the experiment, kg	468,3±4,8	510,1±5,4	528,4±3,8
Additional live weight gained during the experiment, kg (in different breeds)	438,3±4,1	477,6±4,7	495,5±3,9
Average daily gain, g	696,0±5,8	758,0±5,1	787,0±4,9
Total feed consumed during the experiment, feed units	4012,2	4039,6	4109,5
Feed required per 1 kg of additional live weight gain, feed units	9,15	8,46	8,29

Results. During the 630-day research period, bulls in Group I gained an average of 438.3 kg additional live weight. This indicator was lower compared to Groups II and III by 38.9 kg ($p<0.05$) or 8.8%, and by 55.8 kg ($p<0.01$) or 12.7%, respectively.

In terms of average absolute growth, animals in Group II achieved a result that was 16.9 kg ($p<0.05$) or 3.5% lower than their counterparts in Group III.

Regarding daily weight gain, the crossbred bulls in Group III also outperformed their peers in Groups I and II by 89 g (12.8%) and 27 g (3.6%), respectively.

Thus, the results of numerous analyzed studies indicate that growth, development, meat productivity, product quality, and production cost reduction of all types of livestock largely depend on feeding with complete compound feed (pellet feed) and proper housing conditions. The use of compound feed (pellets) has been shown to be of significant importance.

Conclusion. Since independence, great attention has been paid to the development of animal husbandry in our country, as this sector plays an important role in meeting the population's demand for food products.

In addition, compound feed (pellets) is easily and quickly digested in the digestive system of livestock, which increases the digestibility rate. In terms of nutritional value, compound feed is equivalent to conventional mixed feed, but in terms of biological efficiency, it is superior.

Compound feed (pellets) also requires less storage space and is more economical in transportation compared to other types of feed. The level of feed waste is very low.

References

1. Kalashnikov V., Amerkhanov H. The state and prospects of beef production in Russia. Dairy and Beef Cattle Farming, 2005, No. 6, pp. 3–7.

2. Strekozov N.I., Legoshin G.P. Ways to intensify beef production through balanced feeding of bulls. Zootechny, 2005, No. 2, pp. 2–6.
3. Turaqulov Z.T., Mamatkulov A.M., Valiev R.U. Intensive rearing and fattening of Black-and-White breed bulls. Agrarian Science, 2002, No. 3, pp. 18–20.
4. Toshpo‘latov B.J. Breeding Farm Animals. Educational Manual. Tashkent: Shafolat Nur Fayz Publishing, 2024.