

Technology of Growing Dairy Production of Single-Breasted Camels in Different Pasture Types and Production of Shubat

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Annotation. This article presents the milk yield in the age dynamics of single-breasted camels and in different pasture types and shubat processing methods.

Keywords: Dromedar, type, milk, mes, bush, shubat, pasture, ephemeral, camelthorn, saxaul, gymran, jug.

Introduction. Today camel breeding is mainly concerned in the northern of Kyzil Kum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The total number of camels in all categories of farms in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is more than 5070 at present.

Improving the productivity of camels using a combination of biological potential and organizational and technological factors plays an important role in the rapid development of the industry in a market economy.

The demand for expensive camel milk and dairy products in the domestic market of the Republic is growing nowadays.

Therefore, the cultivation of cheap and medicinal camel milk in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in favorable and convenient conditions for camel breeding is an urgent issue of today.

The aim of the research. To increase milk productivity of single-breasted camels and to develop the ways of milk processing.

The tasks of the research. Determining and processing milk yield of single-breasted camels depending on age dynamics, pasture types.

The object of the research paper. Indicators of milk yield in different pasture types by age of single-breasted dromedary camels.

Methods of the scientific research work. In the research it is used the generally accepted rules of zootechnical, biological and statistical analysis and determined their cost-effectiveness.

Main part. To the opinion of us in order to increase the milk yield of single-breasted dromedary camels and to increase the dairy production in the Republic of Karakalpakstan nowadays, it is necessary to carry out complex selection work aimed not only at increasing the number of dromedary camels, but also improving the quality of herd [2;71-72].

Given the current turnaround in the economy, the development of camel breeding with more production at lower cost requires the creation of promising technology for crop production, increasing the number of camels and improving product quality.

Given the growing demand for camel milk, the development of new cost-effective and competitive methods of dairy processing is a demand of today.

The results of the research significantly expand the theoretical basis for increasing the production of camel products in the desert and semi-desert areas where camels are bred. The results obtained significantly enrich the theory of zootechnics, as well as the method of using the genetic potential of camels to increase and improve the quality of camel products and scientific research on camel milk production.

The milk yield of camels is directly related to the pasture yield and grazing radius, making it possible to control the dynamics of the daily milk yield of camels.

Camels use pastures the most among farm animals. Especially, camels are eagers in eating camelthorn grass in the pastures.

The experiment revealed some differences in productivity of milk yield in saxaul pastures in the main desert areas of Karaozak district, semi-bush ephemeral pastures and steppe pastures close to rural settlements.

The daily milk yield for different types of pastures is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Indicators of milk production in different types of pastures

№	Groups in different conditions	Milk productivity					All 1-gramm in per-day	All 1-ina month kg
		1-gramm of yieldin g milk	2-gramm of yielding milk	3-gramm of yielding milk	4-gramm of yielding milk	5-gramm of yielding milk		
1	Semi-shrub ephemeral pastures	907	846	787	646	-	3186	95,58
2	Saxaul pastures	1203	1049	889	861	878	4880	146,43
3	Camelthorn pastures	1230	1069	949	868	891	5007	150,21

The total milk yield in the first group is 3186 grams, while in the second and third groups are 5007 and 4880 grams respectively in Table 1. The highest milk yield was obtained in fallow pastures, that is 1821 grams and it is more than in semi-bush ephemeral pastures and 127 grams more than in saxaul pastures.

Single-breasted camels have more milk than double-breasted camels. Therefore, they produce 1000-1100 kg of milk with a fat content of 4.5% per year. Two-breasted camels produce 750-800 kg of milk with a fat content of 5.4% [8].

It is advisable to use simple and straightforward methods of preparing shubat in the context of livestock farming, it is advisable to use simple and straightforward methods of preparing shubat. The reason is that shubat is produced in small quantities on farms. It is preferable to use animal skin as a dish in the preparation of shubat. Therefore, freshly slaughtered goat or calf's stomach (tummy) is taken firstly. It is called "Mes" in Kazakh and Karakalpak languages. It is thoroughly scraped, washed, and cleaned as if it were boiled for eating. The cleaned tummy is placed in a separate bowl of yogurt. This process is necessary for the growth of the skin. Thus, the tummy is kept in the yoghurt for 10 days in a shady place, covered with cheese-cloth over the dish. In the meantime, the yogurt should be replaced 3-4 times and poured a new one. After 10 days, the tummy is removed from the yoghurt and washed thoroughly for three days in yoghurt water

(whey) prepared in a separate container. After that, the tummy is thoroughly washed in clean water. Then, 50 liters of glazed jug is placed in a place where the sun always shines. The stomach is lowered into this jug and fresh camel's milk is poured over it. The top of this jug which is under the sun is covered with 3-4 layers of cheese-cloth. A special stick is prepared for adding the milk to the stomach and mixing it occasionally. The camel's milk is mixed to the tummy every 1-1,5 hours. This process continues 12 days. Only then the ready made kur (zakvaska) will be ready. Now one liter is taken from this kur and added to 9 liters of camel milk prepared in another separate container. This mixture mass is fermented for a day. In this process, it is also rotated with a stick. Thus, the preparing process can be extended up to 3 days. Shubat prepared in a day is considered light. Shubat prepared in two days is called normal. What is prepared in three days is called thick shubat. The remaining 49 liters of kumron curry in the jar are used in 49 such containers to prepare shubats of 10 liters each. Those prepared kumrons can also be used as a kur in the next processes. That is,

the prepared shubat is added to camel's milk in another container, and it is also possible to prepare shubat depending on the taste [4; 34], [5; 405].

Experience of training on private farms. Another intensive way to make shubat is to boil 100 grams of rice in 1 liter of water and store it until the rice is cooked.

After the rice is cooked well it is cooled to body temperature (37-38 degrees).

Then 50 grams of flour is mixed into the rice mass and fermented for 1 day at room temperature (+ 18-20 degrees). When the yeast is ready pour 2 liters of freshly milked camel milk on a clean cloth and mix well. Store at room temperature for 1 day, then shubat will be ready.

Shubat can be prepared mainly on weak, medium and strong types. These types of shubat meet the following quality indicators.

Table 2
Quality indicators of Shubat.

Indicators	Shubat species		
	weak	medium	strong
Taste and smell	Clean, fermented, refreshing, with a natural flavor, without unfamiliar impurities and odors.		
Consistency	Liquid, homogeneous, aerated, foamy		
Colour	White, in a mixture of yellowish		

Modern scientific research is revealing many miraculous aspects of the camel. Camel milk has long been used as an useful medicine. Camel milk has been proven in medicine to significantly reduce the amount of sugar in diabetes [7;112-116].

Conclusion. The milk yield of camels depends to some extent on their pasture types and depending on the methods of keeping animals, they need additional feeding to increase milk yield. The highest milk yield was found in the autumn-winter period. Thus, the difference between the summer and fall periods for the 7th birth age was 25.9 liters in favor of the fall period, and for the 5th and 3rd births it was 22.1 and 22.3 liters, respectively.

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