

The Effect Of Probiotics On Dairy Products

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Annotation: This article describes the importance of probiotic feeding of chowder, the effect of chowder on milk productivity and growth indicators of lambs.

Keywords: milk productivity, probiotic feeding of chowder

Introduction. Resolution of the Prezident of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 2019 no PP-4243 "on measures for further development and support of the livestock network" and no PP-4984 "on additional measures for further development of the karakulk network" dated February 9, 2021 " was adopted. At the core of these decisions, the population has important tasks such as providing and producing high-quality food products and ensuring the food security of the growing population. It is considered an important issue to satisfy the demand of the population for livestock products, in particular karakul, and there are opportunities for the use of probiotics in increasing the volume of production of products in karakul.

According to Magomedov (2008), when feeding breeding Rams, enriching ration with various nutrients is a factor in providing them with energy, protein and all nutritious substances. This in turn leads to an increase in fertilization and an improvement in the physiological processes that take place in the body.

According to Yusupov and Yakhyaev (2021), probiotics are created on the basis of Representatives of the normal microflora of the host organism, that is, Bacillus bacteria belonging to the genus lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria. Spore-forming microorganisms belonging to the Bacillus generation farm animals have a positive effect on the overall substance exchange processes of the body by synthesizing enzymes, vitamins and amino acids in the body, improving digestion processes by acting as biocatalysts in the body.

Scientists from the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan have developed a biologically active nutritional supplement "Baktovit". This supplement stores in its composition the germs Bacillus subtilis, which form spores, belonging to the genus Lactobacillus, Bifidobacterium, Propionibacterium, which are considered probiotic. This biopreparation, when used in the feeding of rabbits and broiler chicks as a nutritional supplement, has had a positive effect on the growth and development of the animal, morphological and immunobiological indicators of blood (G.J.Kutlieva, 2021).

The purpose of the study. The rasion of mothers of newly born purebred male lambs is a study of the relationship between the growth indicators of purebred male lambs and the milk productivity of the suds by giving additional probiotic containing clastridium butyricum, bacillus lichevniciformis, bacillus subtilis.

Research styles. Scientific production research was carried out at Sakhoba ota LLC, Nurabad district. To do this, the Soviets were divided into 2 groups, experimental and control groups from 20 heads with male lambs of newborn offspring. It was fed under the same zoogenic conditions, and this feeding process took 30 days. On April 27-30 of the spring season from the pasture, the state of Wormwood, ephemeral, gypsum desert pastures of the Nurabad District of the Samarkand region was studied. In this case, in the spring month, the yield of honeysuckle in the methods of transacting pastures was determined, and fodder plants growing in the pasture were harvested. In the first transect, the area of 1 m² was 120 grams.

Plants in transect, Wormwood, Bellflower, Tulip, pea, esparset growth was observed in second transect plants Wormwood, barley, Tulip, Bellflower, Bellflower dry poppy 140 grams, plants in the third transect Wormwood, spruce, pea, Bellflower dry poppy 150 grams plants in the fourth transect Wormwood, Bellflower dry poppy 150 grams plants in the fourth transect khashagi 100 grams. In the spring season, the average yield on gypsum desert pastures was 1.8 centners per hectare. When studying pasture dressing, it was found that 0.47 feed units lack, a ration was created for the Soviets. Annual 8 Centner norm for a match (L.S.Gaevskaya, 1971). Pasture feed accounted for 63.9% of the norm.

In this case, in order for the pasture feed to not meet the nutritional requirements of the sows, the feeding was made using the feed available in the farm, ration was made from such feeds as wheat Samoa, barley Groats, alfalfa hay, various grass hay. The experience and control group were given to the Soviets in

a fixed amount. The norms and rations of feeding of chowder A.P. It was determined based on data from Kalashnikov (2003) and added additional probiotic nutritional supplements to the ration of maternal suitors in the experimental group, as opposed to the control group in the feeding of the suitors. These probiotics were prescribed in the amount of 10 gr per 10 kg of feed.

In determining the milkiness of the Soviets, it was determined by the daily milk transfer in the method adopted in zootechnia.

The data obtained were subjected to biometric processing (Plokhinsky N.A., 1969).

Table 1
Milk yield of cereals

Groups	n	Periods of study											
		15-25 March 1 Prime			25-5 April 1 Prime			5-15 April 1 Prime					
		account	Daily yield, g	milk All,kg	account	Daily yield, g	milk All,kg	account	Daily yield, g	milk All,kg			
Controle group	20	710	7,1	722	7,22	735	7,35						
Exprement group	20	735	7,35	754	7,54	786	7,86						

As can be seen from the table data, the milk productivity of the so-called probiotic-Fed chowders, different from the animals of the control group, was 25 g per day, or 250 g higher in the decade. This figure achieved an advantage of 320 g and 510 g, preserved even in the later decades.

The high availability of dairy products directly affects the growth, development, vitality and future productivity of removable offspring. This feature is especially important in the field of desert pasture cattle breeding, that is, karakulma.

The data obtained to determine the dependence of the milk productivity of the suitors on the growth indicators of their offspring are presented in Table 2.

It is known that there is a positive correlation between the milkiness of the coolies and the growth and development of generations, the formation of productivity.

Table 2
Living weight indicators of lambs

Groups	n	periods							
		At birth		10 days old		20 days old		30 days old	
		X±Sx	Cv,%	X±Sx	Cv,%	X±Sx	Cv,%	X±Sx	Cv,%
control	20	4,3±0,03	6,9	5,72	6,8	7,16	7,0	8,63	7,0
experiment	20	4,2±0,05	6,5	5,67	6,6	7,17	6,9	8,74	7,0

From the data of Table 2, it can be seen that in the period from birth to 10 days, control group lambs recorded growth indicators of 1.42 kg, experimental group lambs-1.47 kg. This figure was 1.44 and 1.5 kg in the second decade, respectively, and 1.47 and 1.57 kg in the third decade. As can be seen from the data, it has been observed that purebred Rams obtained from coolies with high milk yield (fed with probiotics) also have high growth rates.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the use of probiotics from complementary foods in the feeding of carrots has a positive effect on the milk productivity of the sows, and at the same time they ensure an improvement in the growth indicators of their offspring.

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