

THE USE OF PROMISING CHICKEN CROSSES IN THE PRODUCTION OF BROILER MEAT

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ANNOTATION

During the transition to a market economy, the appearance of various forms of ownership, the consistent implementation of measures for the development of personal helping and agricultural farms, the provision of additional land to the population, as well as the provision of systematic state support to farmers creates opportunity to breeding poultry types on personal helping and agricultural farms to fill the domestic consumer market with poultry products. It is especially important to support farmers economically, to raise broiler chickens, product poultry meat on agricultural and family farms. Also, it is important to deliver promising Ross-308 and Sibiryak crosses, create all zoo hygienic conditions, grouping for experiments; develop and apply a mixed feeding recipe for both chicken crosses using local feed for the period; control keeping, growing, daily and weekly growth in feeding and fattening, characteristics and period of fattening of broiler chicks in the experimental and control group; mathematical and statistical processing of experimental data and implementing to production.

Keywords: poultry, meat, line, mixed feed, incubation,

INTRODUCTION

Proper storage, breeding, acclimatization and providing with scientifically based full-fledged mixed fodder by using different types of feed in the regions of our Republic can be useful for not only to save them, but also to increase productivity and obtain quality products. Also, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev signed a resolution "On additional measures for further development of poultry." Poultry scientists and specialists give their explanation in their many years of research and experiments in this field. According to S.I.Smetnev and other scientists, one of the ways of preservation of the number of birds and obtain products from them is using high-yielding breeds, lines, crosses, adaptation to climatic zones, creating conditions, timely implementation of zoo technical and veterinary measures, keeping the parental flocks in the normal range and producing eggs, getting healthy chicks by incubation.

METHOD

It is important to keep broiler chickens on the basis of correct templates, strict adherence to breeding and fattening periods, control of raising daily, weekly live weight gain control, feeding on the basis of mixed-feed recipes. Poultry production is entrusted to industrial poultry farms, while poultry production in poultry farms of various forms of ownership is a problem, especially for farmers, smallholders and small businesses.

Based on the above-mentioned problems, it is necessary to find ways to develop meat products on the basis of modern technologies, by using promising chicken crosses, which are traditionally bred in our region and imported from abroad.

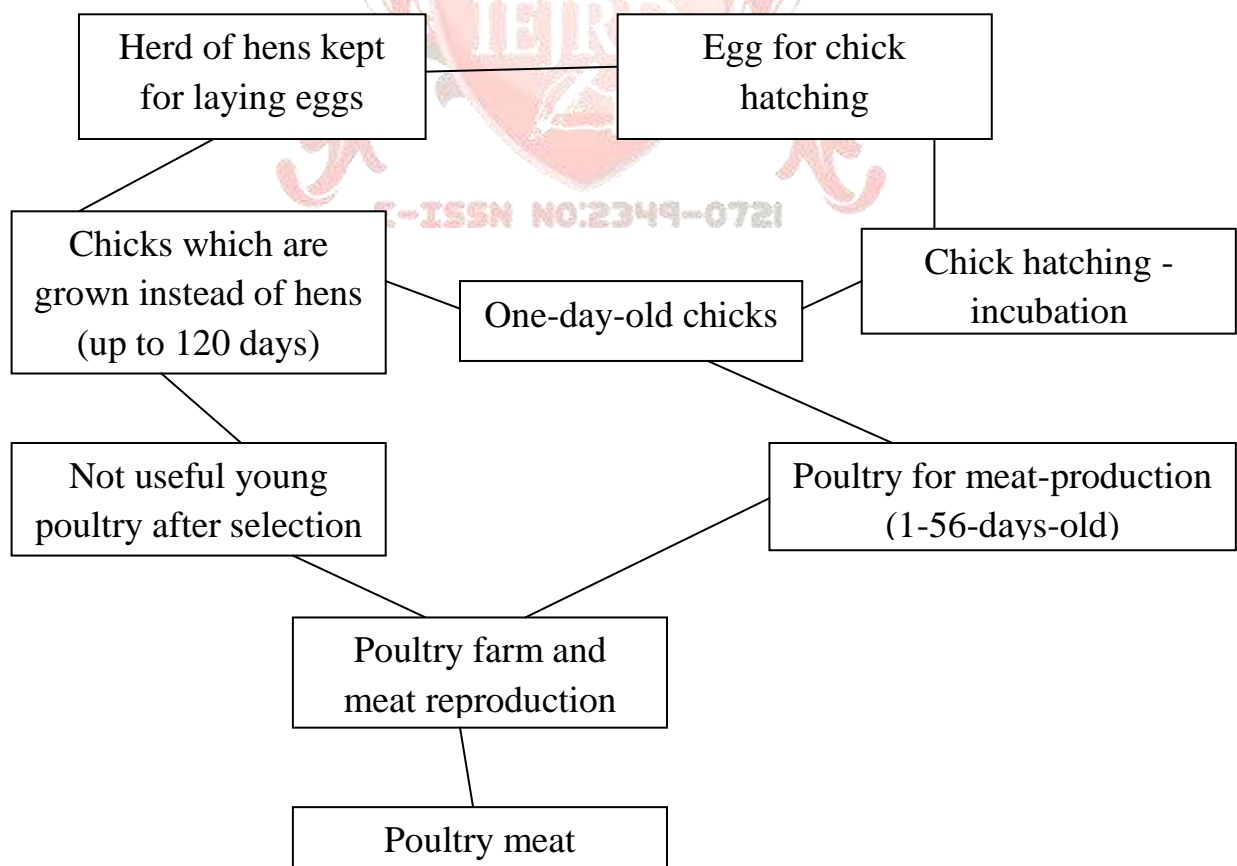
1. Import of chicken crosses "Smena-4", "Ross-308", "Sibiryak", "Arbor-Aykres" (and other crosses), division into experimental groups, use of different methods of storage, application, creation of microclimate conditions.

2. Selection of feed types for chicken crosses, splitting, preparing mixed feeding by using food stocks (vitamins, premixes) and feeding on the basis of recipes.
3. Creating climatic conditions for chickens in the primary (starting) period, studying growth and development.
4. The creation of climatic conditions in the final period, the characteristics of fattening, the periods of maturation of meat, the demand for mixed-feeding.
5. Transportation, preparation for slaughter, slaughter, processing of broiler chickens, determination of live weight, carcass weight, carcass consumption, refrigerating and storage in ice rooms, timing and efficiency.

EXPERIENCE

Introduction of new technologies into theoretical basis and production practices is important in creating a herd of carnivorous birds, obtaining breeding eggs, incubation, delivery of quality chickens, breeding and poultry meat production.

When raising and fattening broiler chickens, the focus is primarily on selecting healthy one-day-old chicks. The chickens were fed for 3 days until the first ten days, dissolving 2 g of tetracycline powder in 6 l of boiled water while warm. Water was given at least 2 hours before feeding and then fed. Being the chicks fat or hungry often depends on the quality of the breeding eggs obtained from the parent flock and the incubation process. Usually most of the chicks that hatch from the eggs start looking for food for the first time, which indicates that the chicks are hungry. In the first ten days, the chickens' digestive organs are not fully formed and they are given warm water first in order to get rid of all the fatty substances they contain. Chickens need to be fed fast-digesting protein-rich foods. Otherwise, foods such as bran, oatmeal and barley, which are difficult to digest, are not given. Such nutrients harden in the muscular stomach, leading to the death of the chicks without digestion.



One of the important indicators related to the efficiency of broiler meat production is their growing period. With age, the growth rate of broiler chicks decreases, while the coverage of feed consumption with the growth of live weight worsens. Therefore, there is a tendency in the broiler industry to shorten the rearing period of chickens in the meat direction.

When grown in cages, the amount of broiler chickens grown per 1 sq m of room area is higher than when grown on the ground. To determine the amount of broiler meat production per 1 sq m of room area, the total amount of broiler meat produced should be divided by the production surface of the rooms in the breeding farm. The total amount of broiler chickens produced per year is determined by multiplying their average live weight before slaughter by the number of head. The number of broiler chickens raised per year is the production capacity of this poultry farm.

The optimal time for raising broiler chickens for meat is characterized by the maximum amount of meat produced per room unit of measurement, and this figure is very important. When the initial density of the chicks is the same, this indicator can be taken into account. The placement density at the end of broiler breeding can also be used in calculating this figure. In this case, the density of placement is represented by the live weight of broiler chickens grown on 1 sq m surface of the room. But the result of the calculation in these two methods will not be the same. Including carnivorous birds are susceptible to various impressions, in which it is important to form reflexes. This means that works such as streamlining the work process, doing the work on time, feeding, cleaning the mangers, and resting should be done on a set schedule.

The main reason for the rapid growth of poultry production is the high demand for the product in all countries. It is dependent on that 1 kg of poultry meat is 3-3.5 times cheaper than beef and 2 times cheaper than pork, its diet and low fat content in the meat, as well as low cholesterol.

RESULTS

The basis of beef poultry is broilers, which account for 75% of all poultry meat produced in the world. It is necessary to follow scientific achievements, advanced work experience, technologies in the creation of a herd of carnivorous birds, the acquisition of breeding eggs, incubation, delivery of quality chickens, breeding and fattening. Strict adherence to storage methods, indoor storage of broiler chickens, artificial creation of all conditions, which leads to the normal growth and development of broiler chickens, increase productivity in poultry production and reduce the cost of the product. The numerical data obtained during the experiment were processed by mathematical and statistical methods. At the end of the experiment, the number obtained was based on evidence, and low-income families were provided with guidance and practical assistance.

One of the factors in increasing the number of poultry in poultry farms and the production of poultry meat products is to increase the preservation of these birds. It is important not only to preserve poultry, but also to increase the number and meat productivity, as well as increase the profitability of the farm.

CONCLUSION

One of the most actual problems of today is the adaptation, acclimatization and maintenance of the number of head of chickens, which are bred and imported in hot climates. Due to these problems, we have paid special attention to the preservation of broiler chicks in the process of storage, care, and breeding, feeding of broiler chicks. In order to ensure a high level of preservation of broiler chickens in the experiment, conditions were created to maintain and ensure the observance of all zoo hygienic norms.

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