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IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS FOR STIMULATING THE REPRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY OF COWS OF THE GOLSHTIN BREED

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Abstract:
The article obtained results such as the effectiveness of vitamin and mineral feed additives in stimulating the reproductive function of Holstein cows and reducing their service life in conjunction with the prevention of gynecological diseases.

Keywords: Reproductive, stimulation, VILOFOSS, Renomix, premix, obstetric-gynecological, rectum, biotin, iron, copper, manganese, iodine, cobalt, selenium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, sulfur.

Introduction

Introduction Studying the role of alimentary factors in the disruption of reproductive function, the spread of obstetric and gynecological diseases, the occurrence of prolonged service life as a result of vitamin and mineral deficiencies among imported Holstein cows in the conditions of cattle farms, the mechanisms of development, methods of early detection, improvement of methods for stimulating reproductive activity and their implementation in practice is one of the urgent problems facing veterinary science and practice today.

Despite the fact that extensive scientific research is being conducted in the practice of world veterinary science to improve the methods of stimulating the reproductive activity of Holstein cows, no unified methods for stimulating this reproductive activity have been developed. Among Holstein cows, the development of low-cost, resource-saving methods for the use of vitamin-mineral

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nutritional supplements for effective treatment and prevention of postpartum obstetric and gynecological diseases, as a result of a lack of vitamin-mineral substances, is a pressing problem in animal husbandry.

The subject of the research is the results of obstetric and gynecological dispensary examination of pregnant and newborn cows of the Holstein breed weaned at 9 months of age, morphological and biochemical indicators of their blood, biological feed additives and preparations used in treatment and prevention.

The role and significance of the premixes "VILOFOSS" and "Renomix" in stimulating the reproductive function of cows lies in the fact that the substances contained in the premix "VILOFOSS" have a positive effect on the functioning of the reproductive organs. 1 kg of "VILOFOSS" contains 98% dry matter, 43.80% dry protein, 1.10% crude fat, 14.56% calcium, 1.00% phosphorus, 8.00% sodium, 10.00% magnesium, 800,000.00 IU of vitamin A, 100,000.00 IU of vitamin D3, 5000.00 mg of vitamin E, 20.00 mg of vitamin B1, 30.00 mg of vitamin B2, 25.00 mg of vitamin B6, 12.250.00 mg of vitamin B12, 20.00 mg of vitamin K3, 11.00 mg of vitamin K3, 100,000.00 mg of biotin (vitamin H), 3.160.00 mg of vitamin B3, 70.00 mg of vitamin B5, 4.00 mg of folic acid (vitamin B9), 1.500.00 mg of copper, 1.000.00 mg of copper sulfate pentahydrate, 500.00 mg of water glycine chelate, 4.000.00 mg of manganese, 3.000.00 mg of manganese oxide, 1.0000.00 mg of Mn-glycerin chelate, 6.000.00 mg of zinc, 4.000.00 mg of zinc oxide, 2.000.00 mg of zinc glycine chelate, 100.00 mg of

The second food additive in our study, "Renomix Premium," contains 1 kg of vitamin A 800,000 IU, vitamin D3 IU, vitamin E 4,000 mg, vitamin PP 12,000 mg, biotin (vitamin H) 90 mg, iron (Fe) 900 mg, copper (Cu) 600 mg, zinc (Zn) 5,000 mg, manganese (Mn) 3,000 mg, iodine (I) 120 mg, cobalt (Co) 60 mg, selenium (Se) 15 mg, calcium (Ca) 270,000 mg, magnesium (Mg) 1.000 mg, phosphorus (P) 2.400 mg, sodium (Na) 800 mg, chlorine (Cl) 250 mg, sulfur (S) 10,000 mg.

When feeding nine-month-old pregnant cows with the addition of 100 g of the VILOFOSS and Ronomikh feed additive to their daily feed, the gestation period of the animals (norm 240-310) was 280-285 days, the duration of the birth process was 2-3 hours, and the separation of the placenta in the experimental cows was 6-8 hours. The general condition of the cows of the first experimental group was normal, the calving process was mild, the fetus was born healthy, the cow was sensitive to the calf, and the calf's mobility was high. In the second experimental

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group, cows also had a mild labor process, cows were more sensitive to calves, calves had higher mobility, and were born larger. In the control cows, 285-295 days were observed, placental separation lasted 10-16 hours, and with severe labor, placental retention was also observed. In the experiments, the condition of the control cows was characterized by a low response to external stimuli, indifference to the calf, the manifestation of tension in the animal even after birth, and the protrusion of the uterus due to high tension. The main reason for this is that with a decrease in vitamins and minerals in the body, as a result of extremely strong excitation in the animal during labor, stress arises, and as a result of strong contractions in organs and tissues, muscles, the uterus protrudes.

In our study, in order to improve the methods of stimulating the reproductive activity of Holstein cows, in the "Alisher Saxovati" livestock farm of the Romitan district of the Bukhara region, the total number of cattle was 185 heads, of which 46 heads were dairy cows, in the "Buston Nazar" livestock farm of the Jandar district, the total number of cattle was 141 heads, of which 31 heads were dairy cows, in the "Barhayot Muhammad Rajab" livestock farm of the Karakul district, the total number of cattle was 209 heads, of which 42 heads were subjected to obstetric and gynecological dispensary observation to study infertility and its causes.

Based on the results of the examination conducted during the obstetric and gynecological dispensary at the "Alisher Saxovati" livestock farm in the Romitan district

When feeding 150 g of the VILOFOSS and Ronomikh feed additive to the daily feed of the newly calved cows in the experiment, the recovery of the uterus of the cows was 25-30 days, which also influenced their milk productivity, and the cows of the first experimental group received an average of 25-28 liters of milk per cow, and the cows of the second experimental group received 28-30 liters of milk. In the cows of the first experimental group, the calving period was 38-40 days, and in the cows of the second experimental group it was 36-38 days, and in the control cows, on the contrary, the daily milk yield was 22-24 liters, and the calving period was 70-90 days, in addition, the development of edometritis was also observed in the cows, which indicates that a natural decrease in vitamin and mineral content in the animal's body, along with various deficiencies in their body, is characterized by the development of obstetric and gynecological diseases, an increase in infectious and non-infectious diseases.

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Conclusion: As a result of impaired mineral and vitamin metabolism in Holstein cows, a decrease in the reproductive function of cows is closely related to alimentary factors, leading to clinical and physiological changes in them, as well as a decrease in productivity and resistance.

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