



## Study of Hygiene Requirements in Keeping and Feeding of Sheep in Experiment

*Naurizov T. K.*

*Associate Professor of the Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

*Utemuratov A.*

*Master's student of Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

*Sankibaeva K*

*Master's student of Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

**Abstract:** In this article, the influence of the microclimate on the animal organism is observed in a complex state, and information is provided that the main zoohygienic effects are carried out through temperature, humidity, speed of movement, concentration of toxic gases, light and production noise.

**Keywords:** Animal, ewe, natural, breed, percentage, durability, humidity.

**Introduction:** Year-round storage in sheep-folds is used in farms where there is no pasture and most of the available land is arable. Sheep are provided with nutritious food in winter in sheep-folds, and in summer they are taken out to pasture. Pasture-sheep storage is used in all farms with summer and winter pastures. In these farms, it is necessary to have enough food to feed the sheep during the lambing period of winter sheep and in winter and early spring.

The main part: Currently, the efficiency of livestock development depends 60% on feeding conditions, 20% on the age and breed of animals, and 20% on the conditions of animal keeping and microclimate. According to the zoohygienic standard, it is desirable that the microclimate indicators in sheep-folds should be as follows (Table 1).

**Table 1 Indicators of microclimate in sheep-folds**

Indicators	Sheep	Warm sheep-fold	Fat sheep	Artificial weaning place
Temperature °S	5 (4-6)	15 (12-18)	18 (16-20)	15 (13-17)
Comparative moisture, %	75 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	
The amount of air changing for each sheep, m <sup>3</sup> /s	25	30	20	25
Air movement speed, m/sec.	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,5
Toxic gases in 1 m <sup>3</sup> air				
Carbon dioxide, %	0,3	0,25	0,2	0.3
Ammonia, mg / m <sup>3</sup>	20.0	20.0	15.0	20.0
Hydrogen sulfide, mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10,0	10.0	10,0	10,0
Number of microbes, thousand / m <sup>3</sup>	70	50	50	70

For different groups of animals, there is a zone of indifference to heat, in which the metabolism of the body remains constant. For sheep, this zone is +40-60C depending on their age, breed, acclimatization condition, feeding intensity and other conditions.

When the temperature is too high, the mechanism of heat management in the body is broken, and as a result of excessive heat accumulation, the body is overheated. This process is called hyperthermia. In addition, high humidity and insufficient air movement in livestock houses cause overheating of animals. Overheating of the body is mainly due to the rapid movement of animals. It has been proven in practice that it goes deeper in diseases of the respiratory organs than the standard dense storage, obesity.

Sheep breeding farms are divided into purebred and commodity farms, and depending on the direction and product, they are divided into soft wool and semi-soft wool, fur, meat-wool-milk, black and meat-fat making farms. Sheep are kept in thick straw mats, which are changed 1-2 times a year. Bulldozers are used to remove accumulated manure from fields.

When placing sheep in different types of sheep-folds, 1 - 1,2 m<sup>2</sup> for ewes which year in spring in closed sheep-folds, 1.8 - 2 m<sup>2</sup> for pedigree rams kept in groups, 3- 4 m<sup>2</sup> for those kept individually, 0.7 - 0.8 m<sup>2</sup> should be allocated for lambs under one year of age (Suvonkulov Y.A. 1994).

In open sheep-folds, 2.5 times more space is allocated for each sheep than in closed buildings. Sheep use it as a feeding ground. Because in good weather, sheep get their main food and water there most of the day. The ground of open sheep-folds is covered with solid concrete, asphalt, gravel or compacted soil.

In sheep farms, when filling the number of sheep, sheep with a strong constitution, healthy, fluffy, resistant to infectious diseases, resistant to various stresses, good growth and good quality wool are selected.

Nutritious feed ensures that animals are well-fatted, plump, fluffy and produce a lot of wool. Sheep eat alfalfa, soft grasses, hay of all kinds of plants, straw, green grass, sugar beets, sedges, peas and bran with appetite.

If 1.5 - 2 months before weaning, in addition to the food ration, barley groats, oat or corn flour and biologically nutritious food are given, their fertility increases by 10 - 30%. Pregnant sheep require a lot of mineral nutrients. In particular, the daily demand for calcium and phosphorus increases several tens of times at the end of the pregnant period. If there is a lack of calcium, phosphorus, cobalt, iodine, copper, iron, manganese, vitamins A, D, E and others in the feed, the production of healthy lambs from sheep is reduced. By feeding sheep with silage, milk yield can be increased by 15-20%, wool shearing by 20%. From the second half of the period, the sheep are given granulated food. For the good growth and development of lambs, it is good to feed them with various grain foods in winter and feed them in pastures in summer. If there is a lack of protein in the feed of sheep, the shearing of wool decreases by 20-25%. 10-15 g of salt is planned for the diet of large sheep and 5-8 g of salt for lambs, so that the metabolism in the body is not disturbed and poisoned. When feeding sheep, it is necessary to make efficient use of grazing areas as much as possible. The mangers are placed there with a distance of 3 m. When the air temperature is below -20°C, only roughage is given in the pastures. All other food is given inside the sheep-fold. In mechanized farms, it is planned to give granulated food. The live weight of sheep fed in this way increased by 21%, wool shearing increased by 0.47 kg. Sheep eat 93% of granulated feed and 77% of spread feed.

**Conclusion:** Sheep must be provided with sufficient water. Sheep are watered twice in summer, after morning feeding and before evening feeding, and once in the evening in winter. Cold water from underground is first poured into metal containers and warmed up a little, and in winter electric heaters are used. In cold winter, sheep are watered after hay is given. Keeping sheep in good conditions and taking care of them according to hygiene requirements improves the quality of wool. If there is not enough bedding under the sheep kept sheep-folds, dung sticks to the wool a lot, urine is absorbed, and the wool turns yellow. This causes a decrease in elasticity, firmness and other technological quality of

wool. Even if sheep are grazed on dusty and dirty pastures during the summer, the quality of the wool decreases. Especially in the second half of summer, sheep's wool gets dirty a lot.

## REFERENCES

1. Mamatiminov Sh.K., Tulaganova, K. Nazirov, YO. Karimova. Food poisoning of farm animals, mycotoxicoses J. Zooveterinaria, 2013, No. 12, p. 32
2. Nasimov E., Chalabaev A.J., Inoyatov A. Correlation of color pigmentation in black Karakol lambs with other characteristics. A collection of materials of the scientific-practical conference of professors and teachers of Samarkand Agricultural Institute. Part II. Samarkand, 2015 pp. 102-105.
3. Sindorov Q., A.Bobaeva, SH.Sindorov, Productivity indicators of some food plant species in the irrigated fields of desert regions. J. Zooveterinaria, 2013, No. 9, pp. 44-45
4. Suvankulov YU. Milk yield of cows kept in different ways. Samarkand Agricultural Institute, scientific collection, Samarkand, 2003, p. 134
5. Chalabaev A.J., Hotamov A.H., Rakhmanov O.N. Importance of microclimate and temperature in buildings where animals are kept. A collection of materials of the scientific-practical conference of professors and teachers of Samarkand Agricultural Institute. Part II. Samarkand, 2015 pp. 102-105.
6. Yakhaev B., K. Haydarov, I. Koziev. Without mineral substances, the ration is not fully valuable. J. Zooveterinaria, 2013, No. 3, pp. 41-42