

## Keeping Technology as the Main Factor in Increasing the Productivity of Ostriches

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**Abstract:** This article examines the external features of African ostriches, the skills of their maintenance and the technology of cultivation in order to increase their productivity and achieve high economic efficiency in Uzbekistan - as used in many sectors of agriculture.

**Keywords:** maintenance, feeding, feed, type of feeding, productivity

The decree of President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev "On additional measures to develop poultry farming and strengthen the feed base of the industry" is important for ensuring food security, developing poultry farming and strengthening the feed base of the industry and supporting enterprises working in the field of poultry farming.

Another painful point in the network - it is obvious that without the formation of disease-resistant breeds and species of these birds, it is impossible to develop poultry farming. In this regard, the decree provides the Research Institute of Livestock and Poultry Breeding to form breeding herds of high-yielding poultry, establish a breeding incubation period, test and improve poultry breeds, create compact care technologies and organic feed suitable for private farms. , raise poultry and poultry. Tasks to develop the skills of growing organic products.

Modern ostrich farming is a new rapidly developing, highly profitable and efficient poultry sub-industry. The high profitability of ostrich breeding is due to the greater degree of feed digestibility by ostriches than by other farm animals, the unpretentiousness and endurance of ostriches, their rapid growth and, to a large extent, the high price for ostrich products.

Today, the main limiting factor for the intensive development of poultry farming is high-quality feed and various feed additives. Factories for the production of compound feed are scattered in different regions of the country, and due to the lack of competition, they act as monopolists, setting their own prices for products. As a result, the prices for compound feed are growing, and state subsidies to farmers, taking into account annual inflation, are not enough to reduce the cost of production. Sometimes the share of the cost of purchasing compound feed is from 50 to 60% of the cost of all production costs. This problem of the quality and high cost of compound feed requires the creation of effective production structures that would solve the accumulated contradictions, since in the end the end consumer has to pay for everything.

When choosing compound feeds, it is very important to conduct their biochemical analysis so that the birds receive a full-fledged balanced diet, and not cheap waste, which dishonest producers often mix into the feed mixture. The use of such low-quality feed significantly slows down the growth and development of poultry and negatively affects productivity.

In feeding poultry, it is important to use local feed (alfalfa, corn, barley, oats, wheat, rye, and others),

which form the grain basis of compound feed in this region. If possible, it is necessary to have a strong feed base, as well as equipment for grinding grain and other components and obtaining feed mixtures, which is more profitable than purchased compound feeds.

In order to increase productivity and reduce feed costs, it is quite advisable to use feed additives and non-traditional feed. This statement is quite consistent with the tasks of our work, since Today, research to identify the most effective ways of keeping various types of ostriches in climatic conditions not only in Uzbekistan is relevant.

In addition, a number of experts believe that since vitamin premixes and other dietary supplements contribute to an increase in the productivity of ostriches, as well as their growth and development, without harming the bird, they should be widely used in ostrich farming, and their correct and successful use can significantly reduce the cost of production. ...

Thus, in order to increase the productivity of ostrich breeding, it is necessary to develop effective methods of feeding and ensuring ostrich farms with high-grade feed and the most effective premixes not only in terms of economic benefits, but also in terms of increasing the number of ostriches.

### **The main feed used in ostrich farming**

The main sources of carbohydrates for ostriches are grain feed, the level of which in the diets is about 50%. Such feeds are wheat, corn, barley, oats, bran, millet, rice chaff, rye, etc. Although these foods are high in carbohydrates (80-85%), they are very low in protein (10-14%) and also low in exogenous amino acids.

Sources of proteins of plant origin are legumes, oil cakes, meal and other waste from the processing of oilseeds, as well as, to a lesser extent, cereals. In terms of biological value, proteins of secondary products of oilseed processing are significantly superior to proteins of cereal grains, and some of them are close in quality to proteins of animal origin. Despite the fact that the proteins of oilcakes and meal do not contain all the necessary amino acids, the use of premixes compensates for this shortage. So, according to the data of some foreign ostrich breeders, the use of sunflower meal or oil cake is more profitable compared to other feeds rich in protein, even taking into account the additional costs of dietary supplements.

The amount of fiber in the diet of ostriches varies between 30-50%. Due to the specific structure of the stomach of birds, the processes of fermentation and digestibility of feed, in the diet of birds, fiber acts as a mechanical means to maintain the tone of the intestinal muscles and assimilate nutrients. It should be noted that the digestion of ostriches is not as developed as in adults, therefore, when feeding ostriches, you should be careful, give hay or green mass in chopped short pieces and avoid overdosing of fiber and eating straw in order to avoid blockage of the digestive tract, constipation and other problems ...

It should be noted that in the production of broiler meat, when the livestock is raised exclusively for slaughter, the diet is dominated by corn and soy products, contributing to the rapid weight gain and growth of poultry (possibly due to their digestibility and high nutritional value), but increasing the risk of curling up to 50% leg joints and fractures in growing ostriches (possibly due to an imbalance in the mass and growth of the skeleton), or the risk of obesity in adult ostriches. According to experts, the share of corn in the meat sector of productivity should not exceed 50%, and soy products 30%.

In the egg production direction, alfalfa and grain feed, fruit and vegetable dressings, as well as large amounts of green mass are mainly used. The proportion of corn in the rations has been reduced to 30%, and the proportion of soy products to 10-15%. Although the bird grows and gains weight with this feeding 1.5 - 2 times slower than with the broiler direction,

the increased safety of ostriches (90% or more) compensates for this developmental delay.

It should be noted that in ostrich breeding there are 2 ways of keeping and feeding ostriches: intensive, when the bird is kept in small pens and receives rich nutrition, quickly gaining weight, and extensive, when the bird is kept in spacious pens, receives a large amount of green mass and unsaturated feed with low or medium nutritional value, slowly gaining weight, but almost without losing the safety of the livestock. In principle, none of these methods of keeping is optimal, but with the help of correctly selected feed mixtures and dietary supplements, you can find a "golden mean" so that the development and safety of the bird is at the optimal level.

Below is a description of the components of the feed mixtures used in the course of the work:

Alfalfa is the most consumed product in the diet of ostriches. Rich in protein, calcium and carotene. Clover, especially red clover, is a good substitute for alfalfa.

Corn has a high energy value, is rich in carotene and vitamin E. The dose in the diet should not exceed 30%, because excess leads to obesity, and also negatively affects the quality of eggs, fertility and hatchability.

Barley (up to 25%) - has a lower calorie content than corn, but contains more protein.

Wheat (up to 20-25%) contains more protein than corn or barley, but fewer calories.

Oats (up to 10%) - rich in vitamin E, it is recommended sprouted. It is best suited during the reproductive period, as it contains many trace elements that improve hatchability and vitality of chicks.

Tretikale (up to 15%) - a hybrid of wheat and rye - contains 15% protein and surpasses wheat in lysine content.

Bran (up to 10%) - rich in B vitamins (niamin and thiamin), protein, fiber, phosphorus and minerals. Especially recommended for ostriches and young growth.

Soy (10-15%) - contains up to 48% protein and 15% fat, rich in fiber, minerals, amino acids and vitamins. Due to the high fat content and difficulties in grinding it, many ostrich breeders prefer soybean meal and especially soybean meal.

Soybean meal or soybean meal (about 20%) - contains over 40% protein, 5-10% fat, and is also rich in lysine and other exogenous amino acids. Contains 6% minerals and B vitamins. Recommended for all ages, especially for young animals and broodstock in the reproductive period.

Sunflower cake or meal (about 5-10%) - contains 8-10% fat, 30% protein, 6% minerals and B vitamins. Proteins contain more amino acids with the exception of lysine. It should be noted that the high fiber content (15-30%) limits the use of this product.

Peanuts (up to 10%) and liver (up to 10%) are substitutes. They are rich in protein, fats, trace elements and vitamins.

Fish bone meal contains minerals, vitamin B, up to 65% protein, rich in lysine, methionine and exogenous amino acids, contains 15-18% fat and almost all amino acids. Should not exceed 10-15% in the diet. The quality of this product, like fish oil, depends on many factors (the conditions for processing fish waste, the quality of the fish itself, the conscientious use of fresh raw materials, etc.).

Meat and bone meal contains minerals, especially phosphorus and calcium, about 40% protein. Should not exceed 10-15% in the diet.

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