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Important Economic Useful Features of the Only Bushuyev Cattle Created in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: *The article provides information about the history of the creation of the only Bushuev cattle in our country and its stages. The results of scientific research on the most important economic benefits of the breed , ie the amount of milk, external indicators and fertility characteristics are given. At the same time Bushuyev race than other cattle breeds positive biological properties, including the republic of the hot and dry climate conditions, good flexibility, resistance to parasitic diseases of the blood, cow s bows and the content of high oil and local food consumption and digestion with distinct.*

Keywords: blood-parasitic, extern, pedigree, bushuev, fertility, "blood transfusion", hybrid, Swiss, ostfreeze, gene pool, mastitis, fertilization.

Bushuev breed of cattle is in the dairy industry, and the work on the creation of the breed was founded in 1905-1906 by agronomist M.M.Bushuev in Mirzachul. Local zebu cattle, Dutch, Swiss and Simmental bulls were used in the creation of this breed. The breed was created by "in-house" fertilization of hybrids obtained by complex hybridization. The main part of the body of cattle is white and there are spots on the body with a black or red wool coating. The ears are black and some are red.

As a result of many years of selection and mating, the Bushuev breed was confirmed as a breed on May 8, 1967. ChPITI scientists AA Atbashyan, AM Mustafayev and others worked on the creation of this breed.

So far, 6 candidate dissertations on the Bushuev breed have been defended. A.A.Atbashyan (1968), M.Nortojiev (1969), A.Mustafaev (1974), J.Bobojonov (1983), B.J.Nosirov (1988), B.Sh.Boybulov (2008).

According to A. Atbashyan (1968), there are 4 stages in the history of development of Bushuev cattle.

The first stage (before 1923) was the cross-breeding of local cattle with Dutch and Swiss bulls, followed by the best hybrids "from within". In order to prevent close kinship with the herds in the experimental field, the breed of Bushuev cattle was allowed to spread in the herds of farms in Mirzachul: the mixing of Bushuev cattle with local zebu cattle is used.

The second stage (1923-1931) was characterized by the "blood transfusion" of Swiss cattle into the experimental field. More Swiss cattle show traits than the offspring obtained. In the herd, Bushuev cattle were partially inseminated "inside". In the herds of farms are used mainly hybrids of Bushuev bulls.

The third stage (1931-1936) - "in-house" insemination of Bushuev cattle was carried out in all herds, at the same time partially mixing Bushuev cattle with ostrich and Simmental bulls. This process lasted from 1931 to 1936.

The fourth stage (1937-1948) - Bushuev cattle in breeding farms were mixed with ostfriz bulls, and the blood of ostfriz **X** Bushuev cattle hybrids was allowed to be distributed to cattle in many herds in Mirzachul. In the resulting generation, more ostfree traits showed signs. From 1948 to 1953, many farms in Mirzachul were bred purely "inside" Bushuev's cattle. On May 26, 1936, for the first time, a zoning plan for this breed was approved. As a result, Bushuev cattle were bred as regionalized cattle for Mirzachul farms. At the same time, the State Pedigree Book (DNA) for Bushuev cattle and standard requirements for this breed were approved. Due to the results of breeding work, the share of Bushuev cattle in 1966 increased by 65%.

Bushuev cattle is the only dairy breed created in the country, which has important biological and economic benefits. They are well adapted to dry hot climates, resistant to blood-parasitic diseases, cow's milk has a high fat content (4% and above), cattle have a good ability to consume local feed and turn it into a product, bulls have a good ability to turn into a product, bulls are good meat productivity. However, the number of cattle of this breed has been declining sharply in recent years . This indicates the importance of maintaining the gene pool of this breed, increasing the number of heads and increasing productivity.

The main part of cattle of this breed is bred in Syrdarya region. The pedigree base of cattle is bred in 5 breeding farms: “Mekhridaryo” of Syrdarya district, “Turon ravnak baraka”, “Navruzboy” of Saykhunabad district, “Rakhmatilla chorvador”, “Turon” farms. On average, 3,500 kg of milk is produced from one cow in Rakhmatilla Chorvador farm , 3,560 kg in Turon farm, and 92 calves per 100 head.

Also, at the initiative of the head of the Kashkadarya branch of the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry , 27 head of Bushuev cattle are being bred on two farms in Yakkabag district of Kashkadarya region, Chinnur Durdona and Yakkabog Chorva-Nasl. Their head count now stands at 45-50. Bushuev cattle are well adapted to the climatic conditions of Kashkadarya region and healthy calves are obtained from them.

At present, it is necessary to preserve the gene pool of cattle of this breed, increase the number and productivity of cattle by purebred breeding, strengthen the fodder base, get at least 10-12 tons of feed units per 1 hectare of fodder crop area.

In 1974, there were 22,211 head of Bushuev cattle in the area where the Bushuev breed was bred, of which 6,475 were cows, but this figure has now dropped unreasonably sharply. But, today it is established in all types of farms, 5500. This requires an increase in the number of heads and productivity of the Bushuev breed.

The farm pays special attention to feeding and fertilizing pregnant cows and heifers and increasing their number. The fact that this breed of cattle is well adapted to the southern climatic conditions indicates that further improvement of the breed is desirable. This is the development of a single breed of cattle created in the Republic, which is more resistant to climatic conditions and diseases than imported cattle, and does not incur excessive costs, which is a topical issue in the industry today.

The director of the Kashkadarya branch of the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry, Ph.D., senior researcher B.Sh.Boybulov has implemented the following 2, ie 1 innovative project and 1 practical project. For the first time in 2009 the branch brought 17 heads of Bushuev cattle to the farm "Chinnur Durdona" in Kashkadarya region and in 2018 to the farm "Yakkabog chorva nasl". In the systematic insemination of Bushuev cattle , a herd of 30 heads of mastitis-resistant cows is being created.

The innovation project **"Creation of gene pool herds of cows resistant to mastitis in the systematic insemination of Bushuev cattle"** was implemented in 2010-2011.

The project carried out selection and breeding work on experimental herds using purebred breeding methods of Bushuev cattle by systems, studied the main selection traits of cattle, studied their breeding value, identified and evaluated the leading systems. In the central and southern regions of the country, the improvement of breeding and productivity characteristics of Bushuev cattle has been introduced. Pedigree bulls with an improved breeding category are bred for use in the artificial breeding network, 2 gene pool herds of the Bushuev breed have been created.

In dairy cattle breeding, taking measures to combat mastitis in cows and creating herds of cows resistant to it are of particular importance in the development of the industry. Factors such as poor nutrition and care of cows, injury to the udder at the milking level, non-compliance with the milking regimen, incomplete milking of the udder, and lying on the cold and dirty floor of the cows are the main causes of this disease. As a result, the utilization rate of hereditary potential in the productivity of cows decreases sharply, and even high-yielding cows of breeding value can be removed from the herd, which has shown the great practical importance of research in this area.

As a result of the study, the degree of resistance to mastitis in cows in herds was studied. The results of the research are summarized and conducted in Sayhunabad district of Syrdarya region, and 2 gene pool herds of the Bushuev breed have been created and articles have been published on the results of the research.

A practical project on the **creation of new herds and the development of methods to increase the milk yield of cows in the conservation of the gene pool of Bushuev cattle** (2018-2020) is being implemented.

New herds are being established to preserve the gene pool of Bushuev cattle and a method is being developed to increase the milk yield of cows.

As a result of the research, high-yielding (p = 40) dairy groups of cows are being established using effective selection methods in order to create new herds in the conservation of the gene pool of Bushuev cattle and develop a method to increase milk productivity of cows.

In the study, the milk yield of cows in experimental group IV was 3205 kg, which is 303 kg more than in group II and 176 kg more than in cows of group III.

The milk fat content of the cows in Experiment Group II was 4.2%, which was 0.20% higher than that of their peers in Group IV and 0.10% higher than that of the cows in Group III, respectively.

At the same time, the average live weight of cows in group IV was 467.9 kg, which is 35.4 kg more than in group II and 12.2 kg more than in group III.

The milk yield of cows at the Mehri Daryo breeding farm was 684.7 kg, which is 23.4 kg (3.5%) higher than the cows at the Turon Ravnaq Baraka breeding farm and 15 times higher than the cows at the Chinnur Durdona farm. kg (2.2%).

Thus, in order to increase the number and productivity of Bushuev cattle in Bushuev cattle breeding farms in Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions, it is expedient to create appropriate opportunities for a significant increase in the number of purebred Bushuev cattle.

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