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Abstract: The article shows the development of poultry farming in farmers' and private auxiliary farms, the issues of poultry care and feeding, the need to carry out breeding work and create a stable feed base in these farms.

Keywords: Poultry house, poultry farm, factory, floor, cage, feeding, microclimate indicators, breeding, bedding

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается развития отрасли птицеводства и повышение качество продукции в фермерских и личных подсобных хозяйствах, в этих хозяйствах организовать содержания и кормление, одновременно заниматься племенным делом в птицеводстве.

Ключевые слова: Птичник, птицеводческая ферма, фабрика, на полу, кормление, микроклимат, матсион, подстилка

Relevance of the topic: In the conditions of the market economy, poultry enterprises organize product production based on the state plan based on market demand, which provides a variety of quality and cheap poultry products on the market. In the conditions of the market economy, the legal and economic basis for free competition of all types of property-type farms is created. Development of the republic's poultry sector: personal assistants, farmers, and farmers to increase the number of poultry in the farms, it was envisaged to allocate microcredits for the purchase of poultry.

Organization of auxiliary poultry farms in various organizations and enterprises of the country, wide introduction of artificial insemination to improve breeding work, expansion of

zoo-veterinary services, and provision of sufficient land per animal for strengthening the important food base, as well as production and processing of products is being implemented through activities such as bringing technologies to the level of demand.

Poultry breeding is considered one of the important and fast-growing promising sectors of livestock farming of our republic, and due to economic reforms, its development is considered one of the urgent tasks assigned to experts and other responsible persons in recent years.

Methods of conducting experiments: Poultry houses built for poultry are adapted depending on the storage method. Poultry are mostly kept on the floor and in cage batteries. It is stored in thick mats that can be freely changed or not changed, with or without guests. If they are kept individually or in groups in cages, another poultry house will be built, if they are kept in camp conditions, other buildings will be built. Eggs, meat and additionally feathers are obtained from poultry. Therefore, all veterinary-sanitary and hygiene requirements should be focused on hatching, raising chicks, caring for adult birds, and growing broiler chicken meat. Keeping birds free and in cages has its advantages and disadvantages. When kept free, it moves freely, uses fresh air and sunlight, improves metabolism, and increases resistance to diseases, but everything is done by hand. If stored in cages, all technological processes will be mechanized, labor will be reduced, and the cost of products will be reduced. However, the space allocated for one head of poultry expands, i.e. 5-6 heads can be placed on 1 m² of space if they are raised freely. Currently, new projects that meet the requirements of TLM 4 - 83 are used in the construction of poultry houses. In the construction of poultry farms and factories, the main task is to choose the right place, place buildings, increase the number of heads, increase productivity, and deliver healthy poultry. A corridor is placed between the poultry houses and divided into two. Each side is divided into several sections and separate doors are placed. The farm is surrounded by a 2-meter-high wall, and the only entrance and exit road is made. On the south side of the hen house, a breeding area is made and guests are installed. Guests are installed one for every 250-500 chickens, 100 ducks, 60 geese, and 150 breasts. The floor of poultry houses can be earth, cement, or asphalt. Cages, a manager, a watering can (automatic watering can), and ash boxes are installed inside the chicken house. The size of the ash boxes is 1.2 x 1.2 m and the height is 18-20 cm. 25 1-day-old chicks, 16 2-month-old chicks, 12 2-3-month-old chicks, 9 5-6-month-old chickens, and 4-5 large chickens are placed in poultry houses. In the construction of poultry factories, the buildings, especially for growing chicks, are built facing the direction of the wind. Veterinary equipment, and sanitary slaughterhouses are built depending on the direction of the wind. Poultry farms are divided into separate sectors to prevent the spread of various infectious

diseases: in this case, they are divided into egg-laying chickens, hatching, slaughtering, hatching, farm - management departments. These buildings are separated from each other and entered through special doors. A sanitary toilet, dezobarer, dezomat, etc.

Research results: Hygienic requirements for feeding, feeding, meat and egg delivery of chickens - In feeding poultry, the nutritional value of the feed ration should be at the required level and digestible protein, amino acids, minerals and vitamins in the ration should meet the body's needs. The nutritional level of the food ration, and the microclimate indicators at the standard level are the main factors for preventing various non-infectious, infectious, and parasitic diseases and increasing the body's resistance.

Chicks should be fed 4-5 times a day until they are 60 days old. Special fodder for poultry farms is prepared and contains calcium, phosphorus, sodium, amino acids, vitamins, and macro-microelements. If the feed given to poultry is of low quality, if it does not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements, the productivity of poultry decreases and they get various infectious diseases. Including aspergillosis, candidomycosis; avitaminosis causes disorders of mineral and protein metabolism. To determine vitamin deficiency in poultry, a sample is taken from them and it is checked whether there is vitamin A in the liver. For example, the liver of a one-day-old chick contains 15-20 µg, 10-day-old 25-30, and 1-month-old - 40; At the age of 2-4 months, there are 80-100 micrograms of carotene, and in adults, 300-350 micrograms. In large farms and factories, chickens kept in cages hatch faster than free-range chicks, even 15 days earlier. For 1-60-day-old chicks, KBE-1 cell batteries are used, their length is 31 m, and width is 9 m. It has an electric heating battery, irrigation system, feeding, and cleaning. Later ages are stored in KBM-2, KBM-2A, and KBM-25 batteries, they differ in length and multi-layer. Adult chickens are kept individually or in groups in cages. The front side of the floor is sloped lower, which means that the most common laying hens are kept in KBM-1 brand 4-layer cell batteries to moisten the eggs. Specialized factories are built for 100-250 thousand chickens. In buildings where chicks are kept, the relative humidity should be 65-70%, then 55-60%, and lighting should be up to 17 hours. Long lighting speeds up the hatching of chicks but slows down growth and makes the eggshell hard. Air temperature for laying hens should be +16 - 18°C, relative humidity should be 60-70%.

Conclusions: creation of conditions for adaptation of promising high-yielding birds brought from foreign countries to the regions of the hot climate of our republic, keeping birds in compliance with zoohygienic rules in poultry farms, getting breeding eggs, increasing the number and productivity of poultry requires knowledge.

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