

ТҮЙІН

Сүт фермаларын өндіріс жағдайында сәтті дамыту көптеген факторлардан тұрады, олардың бірі - диетаны ұстану. Диетаның сапасына, санына және химиялық құрамына сәйкес келмеуі метаболикалық ауруларды дамытудағы негізгі этиологиялық фактор болып табылады, оның бірі - сүт шығару кезінде едәуір шығындарға алып келетін кетоз.

Қазіргі заманғы интенсивті мал шаруашылығының жағдайлары жануарлар денесінің барлық мүшелері мен жүйелерінің шамадан тыс функционалды шиеленістерін тудырады, бұл әртүрлі мүшелер мен ұлпаларда биохимиялық, клиникалық және морфологиялық өзгерістерге алып келеді, сайып келгенде метаболикалық бұзылулардың дамуына ықпал етеді.

Біз өнімділігі жоғары сиырларды азықтандырудың тәуліктік рационына талдау жасадық, метаболикалық энергия мен құрғақ заттың орташа концентрациясын, сондай-ақ өмірдің әртүрлі кезеңдеріндегі б-бета-гидроксibuтираттың орташа мөлшерін анықтадық.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Успешное развитие молочного животноводства в условиях производства, складываются из многих факторов, одним из которых является соблюдение рациона кормления. Несоблюдение качества, количества и химического состава рациона кормления, это основной этиологический фактор развития болезней обмена веществ, одним из которых является кетоз, что влечет за собой значительные убытки производства молока.

Условия современного интенсивного ведения животноводства, влечет за собой чрезмерное функциональное напряжение всех органов и систем организма животных, что ведет к биохимическим, клиническим и морфологическим изменениям в различных органах и тканях и в конечном результате способствует развитию расстройства обмена веществ.

Мы провели исследования анализа суточного рациона кормления высокопродуктивных коров, с определением средней концентрации обменной энергии и сухого вещества, а также среднее количество содержания б-бетагидроксibuтирата в разные периоды жизни.

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REPRODUCING QUALITIES OF DIFFERENT AGE FINE - WOOL EWES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE «R-KURTY» BREEDING FARM IN ALMATY REGION.

Abstract

The use of mobile artificial insemination, ovocytotoxic serum and sperm diluents, laser bioactivation provides the opportunity to obtain financial savings and increase the profitability of sheep breeding by 26-42% compared with the traditional way of conducting the industry

The development of sheep husbandry, increasing the quantity and quality of products should be based on intensive and rational technologies that ensure the development of farms and the use of genetic resources of both local and local breeding animals on the basis of creating optimal conditions for growing.

Scientific research was carried out on sheep of the Kazakh fine-wool breed bred in the Almaty region, primarily in the farm named after R-Kurty.

To study the productive and biological characteristics of sheep, the Kazakh fine-wool breed was made in accordance with the standards of special scientific and production experiments.

The study of biotechnological methods for the effectiveness of frozen sheep imported breeds The Rambouillet, The Polypei, The Suffolk, The Avacci and The Ost-freeze breeds and their use for ewes of the Kazakh fine-fleece breed and the biotechnological role in obtaining highly productive sheep breeds depending on gender.

The industrial crossing of ewes with cross-breeding sheep and rams ensured the receipt of cross-breed lambs of meat type.

Keywords: *fine-wool sheep breeding, young ewes, young rams, choice, selection.*

Introduction. The development of sheep husbandry, the increase in the volume and quality of products should be based on intensive and rational technologies for conducting the industry in the conditions of farms and the use of the genetic potential of both domestic and foreign sheep breeds, based on the creation of optimal growing conditions.

Research materials and methods. Scientific research was carried out on sheep of the Kazakh fine-wool breed bred in the Almaty region, primarily in the R-Kurty breeding farm.

To study the productive and biological characteristics of the sheep of the Kazakh fine-wool breed, when fulfilling the goals stipulated by the methodology, they were performed according to the scheme of special scientific and production experiments.

A study of the biotechnological method for the effectiveness of frozen semen from sheep of imported The Rambouillet, The Polypei, The Suffolk, The Avacci and The Ost-freeze breeds and their use on ewes of the Kazakh fine-wool breed and the biotechnological role in obtaining highly productive sheep breeds depending on sex.

Research results. It is known that with an increase in the output of lambs to the ewe, the costs of its maintenance decrease. With an increase in multifertility and a decrease in the cost of raising lambs, the competitiveness of sheep breeding increases. In order to study the meat productivity of lambs and young animals of the large group, depending on the type of birth, the rams were slaughtered in the following age periods: 5, 7.9 months and 1.5 years [1].

The effectiveness of using ovario cytotoxic sera to increase the reproductive performance of the ewes.

Analyzing the results of insemination accounting, it can be noted that ovocytotoxic serum in stimulating doses increases the reproductive ability of the ewes. They more intensively, amicably come to the hunt and inseminate more efficiently and fruitfully, the terms of the artificial insemination campaign are reduced by 6-7 days. Came to the hunt and fruitfully inseminated on the 20th day after treatment 40%, on the 25th day 49.9%, on the 30th day 7.85% or more in 30 days - 2.35% of the ewe of the experimental group fourth lambing.

In the control group, respectively - 38.9%; 22.0% and 7.1% of queens. It should be noted that by the 25th day of insemination accounting in the experimental group, 90% of sheep were inseminated, which is 17.9% more than in the control group.

In sheep of the first lamb, the results of coming to hunting and insemination of the uterus were as follows: in the experimental group on the 20th day -25.0%, on the 25th day — 36.9%, on the 30th day — 31.0% and more than 30 days - 5.1% of the livestock were fruitfully inseminated. In the control group, respectively, 8.9%; 28.1%; 45.2% and 17.8%. The effect of ovocytotoxic serum is especially noticeable when comparing these indicators in the first 15 and 20 days. The experimental group of inseminated first-born sheep exceeded the control by 16.1% and by the 25th day the number of seeded ewes reached: in the experimental group 62.0% and the control 37.0%.

The results obtained indicate that in the experimental groups of sheep there is an increased fertility (by 14.1%), which reached 118% in adult queens, and 92% in ewes of the first lamb. The use of milk dilution of ram sperm. In order to rationally use the valuable genetic resources of sheep-producers during artificial insemination of sheep in the conditions of farms, dilution of sperm with sheep-milk was tested and introduced. According to Sabdenov K.S., Kulataev B.T. milk is the optimal natural and physiological environment for sperm, due to its high buffering, i.e. the ability to persistently maintain its reaction [2].

A study of the survival rate of sperm in a milk diluent showed that the introduction of milk into the ejaculate of sheep in the ratio of 1: 0.5 and 1: 1 increases the life of the sperm to 4-5 hours at a temperature of ~ T8-20 ° C and diluted for the first three hours sperm has a rather high percentage of motile sperm than the freshly received dose (table 1).

Table 1 - Reproductive qualities of ewes of different ages depending on the degree of sperm dilution

Semen dilution rate	Ewes` age, years	The number of inseminated ewes, heads	Fertilized		Received live lambs, heads	Fertility, %
			heads	%		
1:1		Ram №08216/104				
	3	46	42	91,3	51	121,4
	4	49	46	93,8	57	123,9
	5	45	43	95,5	55	127,9
	average			93,5		124,4
	3	44	41	93,1	52	126,8
	4	46	44	95,6	56	127,2
1:0,5	5	55	53	96,3	69	130,1
	average			95,0		128,0
Adulated	3	84	81	96,4	103	127,1
	4	72	70	97,2	89	127,1
	5	74	71	96,4	93	130,9
	average			96,6		128,3

It should be noted that they were used on up to 30% of the livestock of ewes in the farm, belonging to the second and insignificantly to the third class.

According to the shape of the structure of the tail, they were oily-tail-tail and skin-tail, some had a fat pad on the root of the tail. As the lambs grew and at their birth of 3.0-3.5 months of age, the color of the coat completely became white. In order to study the meat qualities of cross-breeding lambs, the lambs were slaughtered at the age of 7.5-8.0 months, the results of which are presented in the table.

The main criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the introduction of intensifying technologies of fine-fleece sheep breeding based on the use of imported sheep, new technological methods and solutions, as well as breeding of Kazakh fine-fleece sheep, using new selection methods, is the level of production and its profitability. Breeding of imported type sheep allows increasing fertility by 37.0-44.0% and increasing profitability by 27.0-35.0%, meat production per uterus increases by 13.1-14.8 kg and profitability 26.0- 28.5%

When using bright at the age of 8.0-8.5 months. in the reproduction and extension of the period of use of the uterus, additional profit is obtained from one uterus due to early introduction of their reproduction on average 10300 tenge, as well as lengthening the period of reproductive use of the uterus in the amount of 4120 tenge on average. The selection and selection of couples by type of birth contributes to an increase in fertility and reproductive qualities by an average of 15.6-17.3%, which will result in additional profit per 860-1230 tenge per ewe. The use of mobile points for artificial insemination of uterus, the use of ovocytotoxic serum and milk sperm diluents, laser bioactivation provides the opportunity to obtain financial savings and increase the profitability of sheep husbandry by 26-42% compared with the traditional way of conducting the industry.

The introduction of intensive technology allows us to achieve the most efficient management of the economy, with the most effective return on investment. The proceeds from the sale of meat and wool per uterus with the introduced intensive technology amounted to 15,030 tenge, which is more by 3,880 tenge or 25.5% when compared with the extensive technology of conducting the industry. The cost of maintaining one uterus is reduced by 800 tenge or 12.2%, the profit per one uterus reaches 9230.0 tenge, which is more than the extensive system at 4640 tenge or 50.2%.

According to the results of the B.T. Kulataev's study economic efficiency, the main criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the introduction of intensifying technologies of semi-fine-flock sheep breeding based on the use of multiple sheep, new technological methods and solutions, as well

as selection of Kazakh fine-wool sheep, using new selection methods, is the level of production and its profitability [3].

When using larvae at the age of 8.0-8.5 months in reproduction and lengthening the term of use of uterus, additional profit is obtained from one uterus due to early introduction of their reproduction on average 10,300 tenge, as well as lengthening the period of reproductive use of uterus in the amount of 4120 tenge an average.

The selection and selection of couples by type of birth contributes to an increase in fertility and reproductive qualities by an average of 15.6-17.3%, at which additional profit will be made per one uterus 860-1230 tenge. The use of mobile points for artificial insemination of uterus, the use of ovocytotoxic serum and sperm diluents, laser bioactivation provides the opportunity to obtain financial savings and increase the profitability of sheep husbandry by 26-42% compared with the traditional way of conducting the industry.

Conclusion. As a result of focused research work on the development of technologies and breeding methods for the creation of intensive type sheep, they can increase the profitability of fine-fleeced sheep breeding. Industrial mating of ewes with cross-breeding young rams, contributed to the production of meat-type cross-lambs. Their implementation at the age of 7.5-8.0 months makes it possible to obtain carcasses of lambs weighing 19.0-22.0 kg with a profitability level of production of lamb 72.7%.

In the southeastern zone of breeding fine-wool sheep with a hot climate in order to intensify fine-fleece sheep breeding, increase the reproductive qualities of sheep, as well as increase the production of young mutton, it is recommended to use imported sheep. Conduct targeted selection, selection and pairing of them by type of birth, taking into account the number of lambs in the first lambing.

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ТҮЙІН

Жаңа табиғи климаттық жағдайында ғылыми-ізденістер жұмыстарының жүргізуде көшпелі ұрықтандыру ОЦС пунктін қолдану арқылы, қошқарладың шәуетіне араластырғыш ретінде сүтті пайдаланып, ұрғашы қозыларды ерте ұрықтандыру экономикалық жағынан 26-42 пайызға қой шаруашылығының рентабельдігін арттырады.

Қой шаруашылығының дамуы, одан алынатын өнімнің көлемі мен сапасының артуы оңтайлы өсіп - өну жағдайларын жасау негізінде шаруашылықты жүргізу жағдайында саланы жүргізудің интенсивті және ұтымды технологияларына және отандық және шетелдік қой тұқымдарының генетикалық әлеуетін пайдалануға негізделген болуы керек.

Шаруашылыққа интенсивті технологияны енгізу, салынған инвестицияны экономика жағынан жоғары деңгейде қол жеткізуге болады.

Ғылыми зерттеу жұмысы Алматы облысы Р-Курты асыл тұқымды шаруашылығында өсірілетін қазақтың биязы жүнді қой тұқымының саулықтарына жүргізілді. Қазақтың биязы жүнді қой тұқымының биологиялық ерекшелігімен өнімділігін зерттеу арнайы ғылыми өндірістік тәжірибе сызбасына сәйкес жүргізілді.

Шетелдік рамбулье, полипэй, суффольк, авасси и ост-фриз тұқымының қатырылған ұрықтарын пайдаланудың биотехнологиялық әдіс арқылы тиімділігін зерттеу, оларды қазақтың биязы жүнді саулықтарына пайдаланып, жынысына қарай жоғары өнімді тұқым алу.

Саулықтарды тұқымаралық будан қошқарлармен будандастыру нәтижесінде етті бағыттағы тұқымаралық будан қозылар алуға ықпал етті.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Использование передвижных пунктов искусственного осеменения маток, применение ОЦС и молочных разбавителей спермы, лазерная биоактивация обеспечивает возможность получения экономии финансовых средств и повышению рентабельности овцеводства на 26-42% по сравнению с традиционным способом ведения отрасли

Развитие овцеводства, увеличение объемов и качества продукции должно опираться на интенсивные и рациональные технологии ведения отрасли в условиях фермерских хозяйств и использование генетического потенциала как отечественных, так и зарубежных пород овец, на основе создания оптимальных условий выращивания.

Научные исследования проводились на овцах казахской тонкорунной породы разводимых в Алматинской области, прежде всего в племхозе имени Р-Курты.

Для изучения продуктивных и биологических особенностей овец казахской тонкорунной породы при выполнении предусмотренных методикой целей были выполнены согласно схеме специальных научно-производственных опытов.

Изучение биотехнологических метод эффективности замороженных семян баранов импортных пород рамбулье, полипэй, суффолк, авасси и ост-фриз и их использование на овцематок казахской тонкорунной породы и биотехнологический роль в получение высокопродуктивных пород овец в зависимости от пола.

Промышленное скрещивание маток с помесными баранчикам и баранами, способствовало получению помесных ягнят мясного типа.

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ULTRASOUND SONOGRAPHY OF FETAL DEVELOPMENT DURING FETOGENESIS OF EDILBAY EWES IN DIFFERENT MULTIPLICITY GESTATION

Abstract

The article deals with results of ultrasound study fetogenic growth in embryonic ontogenesis uterine young animals belonging to edilbay sheep breed, i.e. by ultrasound scanner is considered in Aimeken farm West Kazakhstan region. By recognizing the interior of living organisms at various stages ontogenesis, it is possible to study the development of organs, tissues, and morpho-physiological structures, biochemical composition and determine the factors that affect them. Currently, ultrasound sonography is a very popular and efficient method. It allows at its stage not only to identify the development of embryo, but also identify other pathological conditions offspring. Therefore, during the experiment, animal pregnancy shows positive result. According to the data obtained, their pregnancy passes normally, at each stage, obstetric parameters increased, such as diameter of fetal shell, biparietal head size and diameter transverse size fetus. As the diameter of head and body fetus increases, respectively, length coccyx also observes growth dynamics.

Keywords: fetal shell diameter, labor-coccyx length, biparietal head diameter, head diameter, transverse size diameter, body diameter, growth charts, heart rate.

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Introduction. Various instrumental diagnostic methods in all areas of medicine are constantly being improved in accordance with modern requirements. Scanning the body using ultrasound is the leading non-invasive *in vivo* diagnostics. Using sonography allows to define volume processes. Using ultrasound devices, not only detect pathological changes in the internal organs of the body and its