

THE CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCTS FROM RABBITS**Toreshova Amina Ubbiniyazovna, Ph.D**

Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Sciences

Tursunboyeva Iroda Shukrullo

Qizi-2nd year student

Ajimuratov Akhmet Parakhatovich

Graduate student of the Nukus branch of the Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, University of livestock and biotechnology

Saginova Aygerim Sisenbayevna

2nd year student, Nukus branch of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology. Republic Of Karakalpakstan.Nukus

Abstract: This article provides information on products from rabbits. Quyonlardan olinadigan mahsulotlarning hozirgi kundagi ahamiyati koplak ilimiy tadqiqotlar olimlar tomonidan olib borilmoqda the current importance of products from rabbits is due to the fact that many scientific studies are carried out by scientists. The importance of products from rabbits is indicated by evidence in this article.

Keywords: broiler rabbit, California rabbit, New Zealand White Rabbit, Flanders, Belgian rabbit.

The importance of rabbit breeding in the people's Khojaly. Rabbit farming is considered a significant and fast-growing branch of livestock. Currently, 70% of rabbit meat on Earth comes from China, Italy, Francia and Spain. Among them, China produces 660 thousand tons per year, Italy-330 thousand tons, Francisca-250 thousand tons, Spain-180 thousand tons, and Russia-15 thousand tons of rabbit meat. The share of this network in agricultural gross output is 46.3%. Rabbit farming as a branch of animal husbandry is mainly propagated in the households of the population; the number of farms involved in this sector is very small. Livestock is becoming an important source of food and income for the villagers. On these days, when the demand for food is increasing, the task of further increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of this area becomes important.

The importance of rabbit meat. The rabbit is distinguished from other farm animals by the fact that it gives a lot of children and quickly matures. Rabbit meat is good for health, radically different in taste and dietary properties from other meats. Due to the biological value of rabbit meat, its softness and low content of fat and cholesterol, it is recommended to consume it in patients with allergies, hypertension, gastrointestinal, gastric, gallbladder, liver disease. Rabbit meat is especially useful for preschool children, adolescents, lactating women, the elderly who need a full-value protein substance. The fat biofaol substance contained in rabbit meat heals wounds, is used as an emollient, anti-itch and anti-allergy agent. Make-up and healing medicines are prepared from it. In the meat direction, rabbit children are slaughtered at the age of 60-70 days, and in the meat fur direction at the age of 3-5 months. Each mother rabbit can get a baby 5-6 times a year. This means 70-80 kg of meat and 25-30 pieces of quality fur. In addition to meat, fur, fluff is obtained. Rabbit wool does not lag behind the

wool of sheep with fine wool on thinness, ripeness, heat transfer. 25 headgear can be made from 1 kg of rabbit Fluff.

Their productive types when growing rabbits. According to the cultivation of the product, rabbits are divided into 3 types: meat, meat-skin (fur) and rabbits from which wool is obtained. Also according to yung coating: short woolly, normative woolly and long woolly (fluffy); according to body size: large, medium and small. splits into groups.. Currently, more than 60 rabbit breeds are bred in our country. Rabbits were created earlier than this in the 2000s on the basis of domestication, the original homeland of wild rabbits is Middle-earth, around the Black Sea, which are temperate climatic regions. Rabbits originally lived in the territories of Spain, France. After domestication it spread throughout Europe, Asia, Australia and the Americas. In most regions of Asia and Europe, the wild ancestors of rabbits can still be found in the present.

Breeding rabbits should be urinated in good conditions. Rabbits transplanted into new conditions change under the influence of climatic and natural-economic conditions. But if well fed, well kept, the breed can maintain its quality. As a breed in rabbits, having a commonality in origin, the farm is understood as a large number of groups that are characteristic of useful signs, similar in terms of body structure and physiological characteristics in productivity, and can transfer these characteristics from generation to generation. In the constant improvement of the breed, it is important to choose and sort perfectly, and correctly use popular rows and families. Rabbit breeds are divided according to the signs of productivity: carnivorous, meat-skin, tivite directions. Also according to the length of the wool cover:

- middle woolly;
- long woolly
- and additionally tivitli;
- Divided into decorative directions.

In addition to the fact that Uzbekistan is subject to all-round attention on the territory of Central Asia, its natural climate is a rapidly changing area, that is, with hot summers and sharply cooling winters. Therefore, the breeds of rabbits that are being driven must also be tested. We can point out several breeds of rabbits that are being urinated, adapting to our conditions. Depending on the products obtained from rabbits, they are divided into two large groups. The first group are rabbit breeds that give meat and skin. This group includes a lot of rabbits. They are: white velikan, Gray velikan, Russian Marder, shinshilla, butterfly, and diamond, silvery, black beetle, Vienna Bell, Russian gornostay, Nova Scotia White, California rabbit, shanshan, giant shinshilla, flandra, Danish rabbit, Belgian wild, white Muscat, Burgundy Red, French Papillion, Polish White, reke, French sheep, Whiteland and others. Rabbits that give tivite to the second group enter, representatives of this group are less common, and there are not many breeds either. This group includes the white fluffy rabbit, the angor breed, the kirov breed and other representatives.

In the Quyichirchik District of the Tashkent region, it is planned to launch the “rabbit breeding and breeding” complex in 2019-2021, on December 25, 2019, 11 hectares of land were allocated by the district municipality for construction from the Beruni territory. On December 24, 2020, 254.5 hectares of land were allocated for fodder from reserve land areas by the district municipality. By 2021, construction work on the” rabbit and breeding “complex was completed, and by the end of this year 2,500 head of Bianka breed rabbits were brought from the Italian state. At the beginning of 2022, another 3 thousand head-bred rabbits were brought and qualified specialists from the Ukrainian state were recruited, now rabbit selection has been established, that is, artificial insemination of rabbits, in addition, in the structure of" rabbit farming and breeding agro Complex " LLC, it is planned to pack

rabbit meat, get fur and leather, and launch processing enterprises. To date, 30,000 head breeds of rabbits have been bred and bred at the "rabbit and breeding agro Complex" LLC.

Rabbits of meat breeds. The Closer The Rabbit is to breed standards, the better quality meat is obtained from it.



California rabbit. The breed of rabbits in California is distinguished by its color - a white body with a black body (paws, nose and ears). This pattern is caused by the "Himalayan gene", which makes rabbits albinos in addition to body parts. The breed was bred in the 1920s by crossing Himalayan rabbits with chinchilla rabbits, and then the offspring were paired with New Zealand rabbits to achieve the desired size. California and New Zealand rabbits are similar in size and body shape, and both breeds are bred for meat and fur.



New Zealand White Rabbit. These rabbits were bred not from New Zealand, but in America in 1910. It is one of the few rabbit breeds imported from America from the world, not the other way around. New Zealand White Rabbits are the most popular for breeding. They are albinos, animals do not have melanin, a pigment that colors the skin, fur and eyes.

Broiler rabbit. Black the wool of rabbits of this breed has a rich black color, the length of the feathers reaches 3.5-4 centimeters. The animals have a blunt, broad skeleton. The head of representatives of this breed is small, the neck is practically not expressed, and the length of the ears is 11-12 centimeters. The eyes are red. Animals of this breed have the following characteristics: the weight of an adult is on average up to 5 kilograms; body length - 47-49 centimeters; slaughter age occurs at 3 months meat productivity - 52-57%; Pupation usually consists of 8-10 young rabbits. Animals of this breed from California have white fur, dark brown ears, tail tip and paws. The skeleton is thin and light, but distinguished by great strength, the chest is wide. The head is not large, the neck is not long, the ears are thin and short, the length is 10.5 centimeters. Their eyes are red. Important! Sometimes

newborn rabbits of the Californian breed do not have spots-it depends on the genetic pigment. However, do not panic: at 1 year old—after 1.5 months, spots appear. Production features of California rabbits are as follows: adult weight can reach 4.5-5.2 kilograms; body length is about 50 centimeters; slaughter age - 5 months; meat productivity-60%; okrol brings 7-8 rabbits in the litter.

Flanders rabbit. The minimum weight of Flandres is 5 kg. Breeders strive to increase the living weight of the rabbit, and today the average weight of Animals of the Flanders breed is 6-7 kg. The record weight of Flandres up to 12 kg. In addition, the network is often exposed to photos that cover Giants. The network is included in the Guinness Book of records and contains information about Ralph, a Belgian rabbit who, according to some sources, weighs 22 kg, according to another-25, and according to the third-28 kilograms. However, not only the weight differs, but also nicknames.

According to experts, the meat and skin of the rabbit, as well as its oil, is also an environmentally friendly product and can be used in cosmetology in the preparation of various creams. In general, the further development of the rabbit industry, the industrial processing of its skin and fur, and the orientation to the export are considered non-profit for business entities and entrepreneurs.

References:

1. a.org/wiki/Quyunchilik
2. Fayllar.org
3. german.kuiz
4. Адилова А. Холматов А. “Фермер хўжалигида қуёнчилик” Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги журнали. № 11. 2010. 13 б.
5. Тинаев Н.И. «Разведение кроликов» Москва-2004. с, 22-25.
6. Житникова Ю. «Подворье кролики» Ростов на-Дону 2004. с, 5-9.
7. Амантурдиев Ғ.Б. “Қуёнчилик” фанидан амалий машғулот. Тошкент: 2000.