

STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEEDING AND BEHAVIOR OF SHEEP WITH ETHOLOGICAL INDICATORS

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Annotation: Nutrition behavior is important for all kinds of animals, including sheep. The behavior of feeding is constantly changing in connection with the behavior of sheep.

Keywords: animal, warmth, natural, breed, percentage, endurance, ethological.

Introduction: It is known that sheep breeding occupies an important place in the national economy of the countries of the world and is one of the leading branches of animal husbandry. Milk and meat obtained from sheep are an important source of nutrition for the human body, while wool, leather, and barra skin are very necessary and necessary raw materials for the light industry. Other products obtained from sheep are also used in other sectors of the national economy.

The main part: The composition of the ration affects the etiological indicators of sheep. M.I. Liyev (1992) fattened Stavropol lambs for 60 days after they were separated from their mothers for 4.5 months. All bulls were fed a ration of 1 feed unit and 120 g of digestible protein, and they were given mainly green wheat mass, barley, sudanka, and strong feed (crushed barley). Cattle are conditionally divided into 4 groups, 11% of the ratio of the I-group, 21.5% of the II-group, 32% of the III-group, and 42.3% of the IV-group consisting of strong feed. So, the fat people differed from each other only in the number of strong nutrients in the ratio. During the experiment, the feeding, water consumption, rumination, rest, movement, standing, and sleeping time of the animals were taken into account (Table 1).

The observation was carried out mainly in the summer season. The analysis shows that the level of consumption of green foods was between 91 and 97 percent in all groups. The animals in groups I and II, which received the least powerful feed, consumed green feed from 95 to 97 percent. The sheep first ate the green part of the feed, then the leaves, i.e. the soft part, and then the whole. In cattle, 19.1 to 24.3 percent of the time was spent on food consumption.

Table 1. Daily time of vital activity (ethogram) of foals of different types of feeding, % (M. Liyev)

Indicators of behavior	Groups			
	I	II	III	IV
Nutrition	24,3	22,2	20,1	19,1
Drink water	1,7	1,7	2,1	2,1
Return the search	25,0	23,6	22,6	20,8
rest (lying down)	5,6	7,0	9,3	11,8

Movement	6,6	8,7	9,7	9,7
Standing up	7,6	7,6	7,0	7,3
Sleep	29,2	29,2	29,2	29,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The fed people in the group I spent 5 hours 50 minutes or 27.7% more on feeding compared to those who received more than 40 percent of strong food in group IV.

They spent 5 to 6 hours a day processing food. Animals of group I, which consumed a lot of juicy food, spent 20 percent more time chewing than animals of group IV, which consumed less juicy food. An increase of 0.1 kg of forage in the diet reduced rumination by 20 minutes or 1.4 percent. The first chewing process and the second one (pause) lasted from several minutes to 1 hour.

If the resting time is equal to 1 hour and 20 minutes in the I-group, this indicator is 2 times more in the IV-group. With an increase in the weight of grain feed in the diet from 11 to 42 percent, the movement of animals increased from 6.6 to 9.7 percent.

The sleep time was the same in all groups of animals and was 7 hours. This is 29.2% of one day. Sleep is considered the main etiological movement for sheep, and it occupies the first place in their passive life movement (lying down, standing, sleeping), and the third place in their active life movement (feeding, ruminating, moving). The duration of sleep in sheep should be 25 percent of the day in any case. The composition of the ration had different effects on the live weight and growth rate of the grains. Let's say that the daily growth in group I was 100 g, in group II 106 g, in group III 115 g, and group IV 120 g. The most effective was the IV group, with 42 percent of the ratio composition made up of strong nutrients.

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