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STORAGE PERIODS OF CHICKENS

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Bauirjan Alimbaev
Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine,
University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Nukus Branch,
Department of Zooengineering, Ph.D.
Bekzad Orinbayev
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Nukus Branch of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology 4th year student

Annotation

The article summarizes the data obtained on the preservation indicators of birds belonging to the Lohmann brown-classic and Lohmann sandy crosses in different periods.

Key words

Growth, temperature, care, classic, chick, weather.

INTRODUCTION.

Prevention of stress factors is of great importance in the growth and development of poultry, the formation of productivity indicators and the emergence of other important characteristics. Stress factors are external environmental factors that stimulate the poultry organism and cause the nervous system to deviate from the traditional rhythmic pattern at a certain time, which leads to a decrease in productivity. The most important of these are physical factors, including excessive air temperature and humidity, noise, and lighting conditions. Numerous scientific experiments have proven that the maximum yield can be obtained from poultry with minimal feed consumption at a storage temperature of 21-22 ºC, and production practice has confirmed that a decrease in air temperature to 70 C or an increase in air temperature to 27ºC leads to various diseases. A decrease in humidity in poultry houses causes water in the body to escape into the air through the respiratory tract and leads to a loss of appetite in birds. In addition, a sharp increase in the amount of dust particles in the air causes the body to become weak as a result of their adhesion to the lung tissue. It is recommended to avoid using loud noise devices near chicken houses as much as possible, as such loud noises especially affect young birds, causing them to become stressed, resulting in a decrease in live weight.

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Research objective. The aim of the study was to study the survival of chickens belonging to the egg-laying crosses "Lohmann brown-classic" and "Lohmann sandy" in poultry farming conditions.

Research tasks. Growth, zoohygienic conditions, and shelf life of chicks in poultry farms.

Research object. "Lohmann brown-classic" and "Lohmann sandy" chicken crosses of promising egg production are being raised at the "Nurummat Kurbanov" farm in the Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Research methods. Digital data obtained from the growth and development of poultry were biometrically processed using the mathematical-statistical method of G.F. Lakin (1990) using the Microsoft Excel 2007 computer program.

Research results. According to the results of the research, the data obtained on the survival rates of poultry belonging to the promising Lohmann brown-classic and Lohmann sandy crosses in the experiment at different periods are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Storability at different periods, %

Periods	Unit of measurement	Lohmann brown-classic, (n=85)	Lohmann sandy, (n=79)
During the care period	%	97,4	96,6
During egg laying	%	92,5	94,1

Analysis of the data in Table 1 showed that the survival rate of the chicks in the age group during the rearing period was 97.4% for Lohmann brown-classic chickens, and 92.5% during the laying period. This indicator was 92.5 and 94.1% for Lohmann sandy chickens, respectively, with Lohmann brown-classic chickens prevailing by 0.8% during the rearing period. During the laying period, Lohmann sandy chickens showed higher indicators, with 94.1% prevailing over Lohmann brown-classic chickens by 1.6%. The air temperature in the rooms where young chicks were kept in our experimental work is presented in Figure 1 below.

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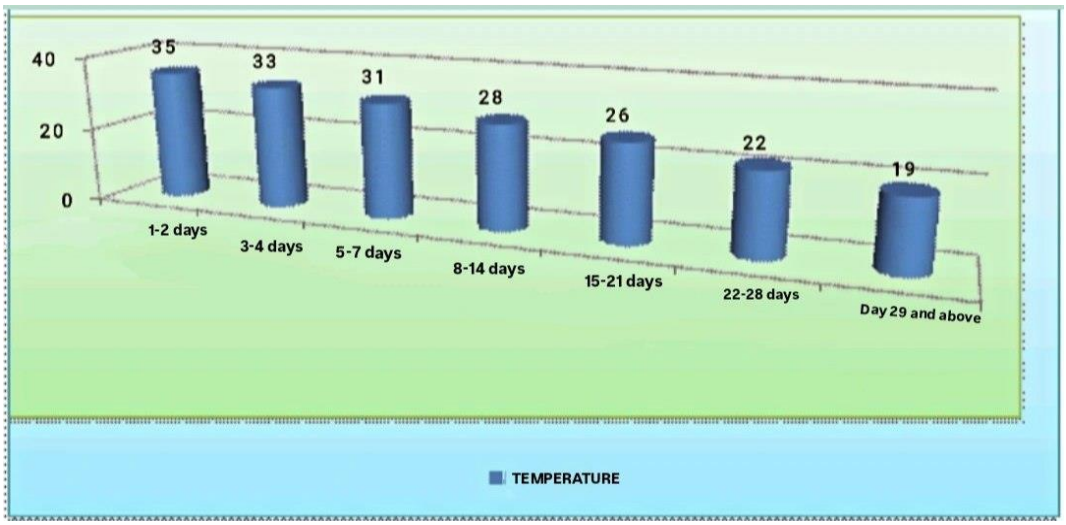

Figure 1. Air temperature in the rooms where young chicks are kept, ºC

Analysis of the data in Figure 1 shows that if the chicks needed an average of 35 ºC for 1-2 days, then every 3-4 days it was lowered by 2-3 ºC, and finally, starting from the 29th day, the average temperature was maintained at 19 ºC. The lighting regime used in the experimental poultry keeping is presented in Figure 2 below.

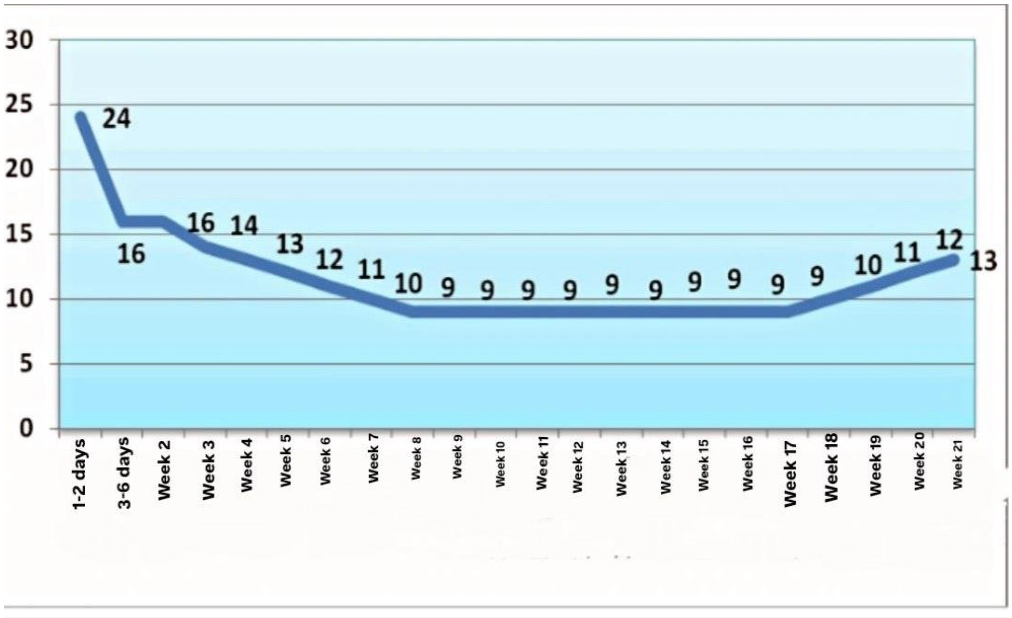

Figure 2. Light regime in keeping poultry, in hours

Newly hatched chicks (1-2 days old) are exposed to 24 hours of light, then the daily period is reduced to 16 hours. In the next 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 weeks, it is reduced by 1 hour per day. From the 9th to the 17th week, it is reduced to 9 hours per day, and starting from the 10th week, another hour is added.

Conclusion. In general, the level of preservation of poultry depends on many factors, and the main task is to reduce the impact of stress factors as much as possible. In addition to the productivity of poultry, feeding methods and feed composition are important in maintaining their health.

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