

SOME RABBIT BREEDS IN THE FERGANA VALLEY AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Ahunova Ohistahon Hokimjon kizi
Researcher of Fergana State University

ABSTRACT

The work aimed at developing the socio-economic sphere requires that all agricultural products have quality indicators that meet the requirements of the world market. At present, reforms are being carried out in all spheres and a number of measures are being taken to ensure food security in the country. The introduction of new effective mechanisms and methods in this regard is the basis of the agrarian policy of the republic to make the country one of the most developed countries in terms of production and consumption of agricultural products per capita.

Keywords: rabbit, livestock, calorie, farmer, breed, chinchilla, dietary, microclimate, cluster.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to meat, eggs and fish products, rabbit meat is especially important in animal husbandry. Although the rabbit's body is small, its products are very useful for humans. Rabbit meat is good for health and differs from other meats by its taste and dietary properties. Fresh frozen rabbit meat can be used in all seasons. Industrial rabbit breeding is widely used in the world, and it is fed on a complete ration in special cages and indoors with optimal microclimate conditions. Given the biological properties of rabbit meat, softness and low content of fat and cholesterol, it is recommended for all segments of the population, as well as for people suffering from various diseases (allergies, hypertension, gastrointestinal, gastric, gallbladder, liver) It is recommended to do the goods. Rabbit meat is also quickly digested by the human body under the influence of gastric juices. It is also useful for heavy workers, pilots, divers, athletes, workers in hazardous industries, and people living in polluted areas. Rabbit meat is especially useful for people who need a complete protein - preschoolers, adolescents, nursing mothers, the elderly.

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It has the ability to reduce the amount of saturated fats in human food. Rabbit oil is used to treat wounds, itching and allergies. It is also used to make cosmetics and medicines. The

protein content is higher than that of mutton, beef and pork, and rabbit meat, which is rich in vitamins and minerals, is superior to almost all types of meat. Because rabbit meat contains very little cholesterol, rabbit meat is especially useful for children, the elderly and overweight people, because it is low in calories 100 g. rabbit meat has only 168 kcal, lamb meat 319 kcal, beef - 274-335 and pork - 389 kcal. Rabbit meat can be cooked much more than broiler chicken and turkey. Fresh meat is white-pink in color and has a dry, crunchy drying crust. The smell of the meat is peculiar, slightly sour, the consistency is elastic, the pit quickly flattens when pressed with a finger. In the light industry, rabbit fur is used to make various products, hats, sheep's wool, and blood from sweaters, scarves, headphones, and soybean meal.

From the intestines of rabbits are made wire-strings for musical instruments. The leather is used to make men's underwear, belts, gloves for children under 12, telpak, coats, jackets, bags, cardboard and more. The best glue for wood products is made from rabbit droppings (ears, tail internal organs). Rabbit agro-firms receive 100 tons of organic fertilizer (manure) from 500 rabbits, which is a good fertilizer for horticulture and vegetables. Rabbits are used as biological objects in medical and veterinary schools and research institutes. Depending on the direction of production, rabbits are divided into two groups: meat and skin. In the meat sector, rabbits are slaughtered at 60-70 days of age, and in the meat and skin section at 3-4 months of age. Each mother rabbit can give birth 6–7 times a year. This means 80-90 kg of meat and 30-40 pieces of quality leather. In addition to meat and skin, rabbits also produce down. Rabbit fur is not inferior to sheep wool in fineness, firmness and heat transfer. You can make a lot of hats from 1 kg of rabbit fur. Because rabbit fur is light, beautiful and inexpensive, it is used to make children's winter clothes, headphones, collars and shoes.

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According to the cultivation of the product, rabbits are divided into breeds of beef, meat and fur. It is also divided into medium, long and short tivit groups depending on the growth of fur. Currently, more than 60 breeds of rabbits are bred in our country. The most common breeds in the valley are chinchillas, gray giant, butterfly and hypuls.

Shinshilla. The exact origin of the chinchilla is unknown. The fur is so named because of its resemblance to a South American rodent. The chinchilla was imported from Germany to Russia in 1927 and then to Uzbekistan, where it was divided into large and small. Later, small chinchillas became widespread. The body is tall, bony, the head is medium in size,

the ears are straight, the average body weight is 5 kg, the breast circumference is 38 cm, and it gives birth to 8-9 children at a time. Maternal instinct is well developed. Chinchilla is adapted to different climatic zones, has a high viability. The average body weight is 5 kg, body weight is 62-70 cm, chest circumference is 38 cm. It is distinguished by an energetic body and a thick layer of wool. The fleece on the body is silver and silvery-blue, with curved black lines on the spine and flanks. The feathers on the abdomen and inside of the legs are mostly white, with a slightly darker texture. When the fur on the waist and hips is blown, the bottom is blue, the upper part is a layer of feathers and down, and then white rings appear, and the tip of the fur is black. The rabbit's eyes have a border, a black spot on the top of the ears and tail, and a light-colored eyebrow on the back of the head. Due to its rapid maturation and adaptability to different climatic zones, it is possible to meet many representatives of this breed in Uzbekistan.

Chinchillas are rabbits that specialize in meat and skinning.

Before calving, she makes a small bed and a large nest made of feathers that have been removed from the abdomen and hips.

The nest he has prepared keeps his offspring in a cage that has been taken out in the cold at 30oC. This is achieved not in the first time, but in the second and subsequent childhood, of course.

Gray is a great color. A large rabbit that specializes in meat and skin. Its body is 51-65 cm long, almost rounded, with a strong body.

Chest thickness 37-39 cm. The waist is straight and wide. The legs are strong, short, slender. Live weight reaches 5-8 kg. There are 4 colors of wool: yellowish gray, light gray, dark gray and black. The female hatches quickly and gives birth to up to 10 babies at a time.

Butterfly breed. He belongs to a large group of rabbits that specializes in meat and skinning. The rabbit is so named because the spots on its beak look like a butterfly that has landed on a white spot with its wings outstretched. It was created in 1887 in England. The body is white with symmetrical black spots on both sides of the body. Some of the spots on the body are brown or gray. It is bred mainly in Uzbekistan, CIS and European countries. She weighs an average of 4.3 kg, has a body of 35 cm and a chest circumference of 36 cm. The butterfly breeds an average of 8 babies at a time. Sersut and takes good care of their children. Rabbits in this group or direction have thick, thick fur and short wool fibers. Coarse wool fibers are twice as short and thinner than those of the above-mentioned rabbit breeds.

Most of the fur is pure white, with spots on some parts of the body. According to the color of the spots, it is divided into black, blue, yellow and gray butterflies. Among them, black and blue butterflies are recognized as the most beautiful because of the sharp differences in the color of the spots on the fur. The body is strong, the limbs are well developed, the waist is elongated, slightly arched, the pelvis is wide, muscular, the bones are strong. The glossy fur is of medium thickness, the hairs are short and dense to the touch. There is a dark unbroken border around the eyes. These borders must be autonomous, not attached to the spots on the nose, face and ears of the original rabbit. The color of the eyes should match the color of the border, and the spots on both faces should be symmetrical. From the base of the ears to the tip of the tail, a broad (up to 3 cm wide) continuous, grainy dark line runs across the waist. Spots in the groin area should not be connected to the line passing over the spine.

There should be black spots around the nipples on the female's nipples. Without these spots, the rabbit will not be considered a true breed. The nails and the bottom of the tail are colorless. The topography of the colors in the body of a rabbit belonging to the butterfly breed can be easily transferred to newly created breeds and combined with other colors (yellow, gray).

The female rabbit is strong and gives birth to an average of 8 offspring each time. It will be milky enough. Adult rabbits weigh 4.5 to 4.8 kg. When mixed with another breed, the quality of the fur deteriorates. This is especially true when mixed with a gray giant or a Soviet chinchilla. The fur of the breed is indistinct, sometimes with dull spots, and the pattern is ugly. As a result, the skin becomes unsuitable for making women's and children's clothes.

Hypuls rabbits are a breed of rabbits bred for meat in Fergana region and surrounding areas. Adult rabbits weigh 4-5 kg. Gives up to 2-2.5 kg of meat. Gives birth up to 8 times a year, up to 8-16 children per child. Gestation period lasts 28-30 days. Babies close their eyes during breastfeeding. They breastfeed for a month. It matures quickly, the males reach maturity at 3-4 months and are ready for slaughter. They are fed up to 200 grams of food a day. This breed was brought to Uzbekistan from France.

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In conclusion, rabbits are very useful and important animals. Rabbit meat contains very little cholesterol. Rabbit meat is especially useful for children, the elderly and overweight people. The vitamins and iron, phosphorus, cobalt, manganese, fluoride and potassium in rabbit meat cannot be compared with any other meat. The leather is used

to make men's underwear, belts, gloves for children under 12, telpak, coats, jackets, bags, cardboard and more.

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