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Measures to Improve Zooveterinary Services on Livestock Farms and Locate Livestock

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Annotation: The article discusses the issues of landscaping around livestock, creating a quality fodder base, the construction of buildings, barns, veterinary and sanitary requirements for dairy cows

Keywords: Farms, cattle, milk, cattle, farm, microclimate.

Introduction. Accelerated development of the livestock sector in the country and the stable supply of cheap and quality milk, meat, eggs and other livestock products in the domestic consumer market, expanding the fodder base of livestock, poultry and fisheries, increasing the production of competitive products in domestic and foreign markets In order to widely introduce technologies:

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 2019 No PP-4243 "On measures to further develop and support the livestock sector." The cattle industry has a role to play in the implementation of the tasks in these decisions.

Productivity of meat and eggs of dairy cattle and poultry often depends not only on their breed, feeding norm and type, microclimate indicators, but also on the veterinary service.

In order to meet the demand of many millions of the population of the republic for livestock products on the basis of the introduction of veterinary services, the most pressing issue of this period is to further increase the number and productivity of farm animals and meet their sanitary requirements.

Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the design of farms.

In the assessment of newly built and used cattle farms, the interior, surface and size of the building, structures are determined and compared with the main (standard) projects and standards. In this case, TLM, ie the norm of technological design, is used.

Currently, TLM 1 - 89 is used for cattle.

In dairy and dairy cattle farms, in accordance with the standards of technological design, cattle farms should be designed for commercial farms. Commodity farms allocate 1.7-2.3 m2 for each head of livestock and breeding farms 2.1-2.4 m2 for dairy cows and heifers. The width of an

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animal shelter is 1.0 - 1.2 m2 and the length is 1.7 - 1.9 m. In pedigree farms it is 1.2 and 1.8 - 2 m (Fig. 1).

Livestock farms are designed for 100-200 cows, with 2 and 4 rows of cows. Sometimes the two barns are next to each other

The milk department will also be built together. The 4-row cowsheds should have 2 manure and 3 feed paths, additional buildings and a rest room for the herdsmen.

Commodity and pedigree farms will also have 3m2 of space for cows in the maternity ward, with a box width of 1.5 m and a height of 2 m. The surface of the boxes, which contain cows and heifers 2 - 3 months before calving, is 1.9 - 2.5 m2, width 1.0 - 1.2 m and length 1.9 - 2.1 m. Breeds of bulls should be 3.0 - 3.2 m2, 1.5 m wide and 2.0 - 2.2 m long.

When milking and non-milking cows are kept up to 100 heads in each section, 4-5 m2 of space is allocated per cow.

When calves aged 6-12 months are fed without tying, 50-100 heads are kept in each section and 2.5-3 m2 of space is allocated. Young cattle from 12 to 18 months of age and beef cattle are kept in one section with 50-100 heads together with calves, which are allocated space of 3 m2 and 7 m2.

The following basic zoohygienic requirements should be considered when designing private farms and ranches. Due to the small size of the farms, the interior and territory of the barns are conditionally separated by light, portable barriers (1.2 x 1.4 m) according to the age of the animals, and the central area is surrounded by a wall at a height of 1.5-1.6 m. (9x3x0.25 m) should be built. All types of small and large farms fall into the category of closed enterprises.

Since farms are small, it is possible to be conditional on internal and external zones. However, the production, feed and manure storage zones are conditionally separated by a cotton wall, wood, brick or wire.

It should be noted that farms need to specialize in several types. There should be dairy farms, heifers and fattening farms. Because of the possibility of grazing on the allotted land, it is possible to hand over 6-8-month-old females and males raised on the farm to specialized farmers and take care of them depending on the direction. Dairy farms are required to divide the interior of the designed buildings into conditional zones, for example, sections for cows, calving zone breeding box, artificial insemination block, sanitary-treatment box, etc. are placed inside one or two buildings. There should be a set of lightweight portable barriers to conditionally separate them when needed.

The listed animals are kept in the same building in quarantine for 21-30 days and are under strict veterinary supervision.

The barns should have drum or auxiliary rooms for storing mixed fodder, and cabinets for storing the necessary equipment inside the milk storage and veterinary room. The manure and rough hay storage zones are 10-15 m apart, surrounded by fences and each has an access road

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Veterinary-sanitary and zoohygiene requirements are aimed at keeping animals, creating optimal conditions for all members of the farm and preventing the spread of infectious and invasive diseases. Because farms are located in villages and district centers, the risk of infection increases. Therefore, strict adherence to veterinary and sanitary rules for the care and feeding of livestock on farms is required.

In addition to the above, afforestation will be established along the boundary of the farm and around some of its internal (dangerous) walls. Many years of scientific research (Tugalov B.A., Kulmanov B.P.) have shown that the use of disinfected coatings on the floor of the barn prevents the growth of microorganisms that cause mastitis, necrobacteriosis, etc. in cattle and dairy products. and green walls prevent the ingress of polluted air, germs, dust, and odors from one building to another, improving the overall veterinary sanitation of the building.

In addition, planted trees protect farms from wind, sand, and snow migration, protecting animals, especially young cattle, from overheating during the hot summer months, and from cooling and snowstorms during the winter.

Such small-scale veterinary facilities will be included in the technological part of the project in the reconstructed livestock buildings and farms being built on the basis of the new project.

The farm veterinary room should have the following essential medicines and equipment to identify sick animals and provide first aid before the veterinarian arrives to notify the veterinarian or inform the farm veterinarians: a veterinary thermometer to measure the body temperature of the animals; scalpel to perform surgery; sprintsovka to wash the eyes, mucous membranes and the injured area with a solution of the drug; Esmarch mug for delivery of drugs to internal organs; trocar to expel air (drip) into the abdomen and chest cavity; a hoof knife for cutting and cleaning the hoof; auto disinfectant or hydraulic remote control, scales, gown, towels, gloves and rubber boots are required for disinfection.

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In addition, in order to improve the microclimate in the buildings where existing cattle are kept, and to constantly monitor the detection of harmful gases, gas analyzers must be the necessary devices for measuring humidity, temperature (Table 1).

Table 1

Microclimate indicators in buildings where cattle are kept

Кўрсаткичлар	**Боғлаб ва боғламай сақланганда**	**Қалин тўшамада сақланганда**	**Бузоқ хона**	**Профилак-торияда**	**4-12 ойлик бузоқлар учун**	**1 ёшдан катта ва ғунажинлар учун**
Ҳарорат, ^{o}C	10 (8-12)	6 (5-8)	16 (14-18)	18 (10-18)	12 (6-8)	12 (8-16)
Нисбий намлик, %	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	75 (50-85)	70 (50-85)
Ҳавонинг алмашиш, м^3/с 1 ц оғирликка						
Қишда	17	17	17	10	12	14
Ўтиш даврида	35	35	35	20	25	30
Ёзда	70	70	70	40	50	60
Ҳавонинг ҳаракат тезлиги, м/с:						
Қишда	0,3-0,4	0,3-0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3
Ўтиш даврида	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,5
Ёзда	0,8-1,0	0,8-1,0	0,5	0,3-0,5	1,0-1,2	0,8-1,0
1^3 ҳаводаги зарарли газлар						
CO_2 %	0,25	0,25	0,15	0,15	0,25	0,25
NH_3 мг/м^3	20,0	20,0	10,0	10,0	20,0	20,0
Ҳаводаги микроблар сони /м^3	70	70	50	20	70	70

Thus, as a result of the above measures for the provision of zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary and other services, farms of different ecological conditions will be able to produce comprehensively healthy, biologically stable young cattle, which will ensure the subsequent production of productive goods and environmentally friendly products.

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