

Behavior of Cows According to the Keeping Method and Milk Productivity

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Abstract: In the article it is given the results of the research on changes in behavior and milk productivity of second-calving cows of the black and white breed when they are cared for in different storage methods are cited.

Keywords: Black and white, cow, storage, behavior, milk, lactation, technology creation and feeding field.

Introduction. It is of great importance to study the factors affecting the behavior of cows after transferring milk production to industrial technology in order to further increase productivity

Therefore, we studied the character and milk productivity of cows according to the method of storage.

Material and methods. Our experiment took place at the breeding farm "Rohatoy" in the Tashkent district of the Tashkent region. For this purpose, second-calving cows of black and white breed are selected on the basis of analogues, cows of group I are kept and nurtured without tethering, and cows of group II are kept mixed, i.e., both tethered and untethered during the day and night depending on the season of the year. In the summer cows were kept untethered in the evening in the walking and feeding grounds but were tied in the barns during the day, but in the winter they were tethered in barns during the daytime and in the walking and feeding grounds untethered in the evening. Because of two different methods were used for one night. we called it a mixed method of keeping cows, because two different methods were used for one night.

Results and discussions. The behavior of cows was studied during 5 months of lactation in the winter and summer seasons of the year and the results are presented in the table 1.

Table-1. The time spent on the behavior of cows during one day and night, minutes
(M±m)

Results	Group I		Group II	
	winter	summer	winter	summer
Number of cows	3	3	3	3
Feeding	371,1±29,6	371,2±16,6	389,5±28,6	429,9±27,6
Resting lying down	140,8±38,8	168,0±26,0	267,3±29,0	257,6±22,2

Resting standing	375,6±35,2	232,0±21,7	193,1±34,1	234,8±19,4
Walking	200,5±12,5	227,8±14,4	141,8±18,2	193,8±18,8
Chewing	351,4±60,3	449,9±27,5	448,1±30,1	323,6±31,7

As can be seen from the table, keeping and caring for cows in different ways takes different time for their behavior during one day and night.

Group II cows spent 380-430 minutes out of 24 hours for feeding. They spent 7.8 minutes more time in winter and 52.7 minutes more in summer than cows of group I.

Group I cows spent 516.4 minutes or 35.8% of one day and night for rest. This indicator was found to be 460.4 minutes in cows of the group II, 31.9% of the 24-hour period, or 56 minutes less than group I.

In the winter season, the cows of group I rested 116.4 minutes more than in the summer season. In the contrast, group II cows spent 32 minutes more rest time in summer than in winter.

Based on the results of observation, regardless of the way cows are kept, it was found that cows like to rest lying down rather than standing up in winter and summer. Cows of group I spent 140-168 minutes, cows of group II spent 258-267 minutes for resting lying down.

232-275, 193-235 minutes were spent for resting standing, respectively.

Both groups of cows spent more time in the summer than in the winter for vigorous movement, and it was 142-228 minutes per night.

Cows of both groups spent 30-32 percent of 24 hours on chewing. Group I cows spent 98.5 minutes less in winter than in summer, but consumed the same amount of feed. That is, they spend the same amount of time consuming the same amount of food and chew for different durations. In this regard, the cows of the II group spent 59.6 minutes more time for chewing compared to the feeding in the winter season. On the contrary, they spent 106.3 minutes more time for feeding than for chewing in summer.

Observation studies of cows on milk productivity showed that during the experiment, the average daily milk yield of cows of group II was 12.6 kg, which was 1.4 kg higher than that of group I. The fat content of milk also more than that group by 0.03%.

Conclusion. Cows of group II were superior to cows of group I in terms of spending time on feeding and resting. There was almost no difference between the groups in terms of time spent chewing. The time spent on brisk movement (walking) was 60 minutes less in winter and 34 minutes in summer in cows of group II compared to cows of group I.

High milk productivity was largely influenced by the amount of time spent on feeding and rest.

The mixed method of keeping cows ensured full absorption of the given feed, long rest, sufficient chewing and, in addition, high productivity.

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