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VETERINARY SERVICE AND PROPER PLACEMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN THE BUILDING ON LIVESTOCK FARMS

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada chorva mollari saqlanadigan molxonalar atrofini obodonlashtirish, sifatli yem-xashak bazasini yaratish, binolar, omborlar qurish, sog‘in sigirlarga qo‘yiladigan veterinariya-sanitariya talablari haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Fermer xo‘jaliklari, qoramol, sut, ferma, mikroiqlim.

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, farm, microclimate.

INTRODUCTION. Rapid development of the livestock industry in our republic and stable supply of cheap and high-quality milk, meat, eggs and other livestock products to our people in the domestic consumer market, expansion of the livestock, poultry and fishery feed base, increasing the production of competitive products in the domestic and foreign markets, scientific-based methods and intensive in order to widely introduce technologies: Based on the introduction of the zooveterinary service, in order to meet the demand of the population of our multi-million population for livestock products, increasing the number and productivity of agricultural animals and ensuring that the products obtained from them meet the sanitary requirements is the most urgent issue of this time.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. In the assessment of newly built and used livestock farms, the internal equipment, surface and size of buildings and structures are determined and compared to the main (typical) projects and standards. In this case, TLM, which is a technological project standard, is used. Currently, TLM 1-89 is used for cattle.

In milk and milk-meat cattle farms, based on technological design principles, livestock farms should be designed for commodity farms. In commodity farms, 1.7-2.3 m^2 of space is allocated for each head of animal, and in breeding farms, 2.1-2.4 m^2 is allocated for milking, non-milking cows and heifers. The width of the place for one animal is 1.0 - 1.2 m^2 and the length is 1.7 - 1.9 m. In breeding farms, it is 1.2 and 1.8-2 m (Fig. 1). Cattle farms on livestock farms are intended for 100-200 cows, and cows are placed in 2 and 4 rows. Sometimes two barns with each other the dairy department will be built together. Cowsheds with 4 rows should have 2 manure and 3 feeding lanes, additional buildings and a rest room for the herdsmen. $3m^2$ of space is allocated for the cows in the dairy farm, and the box is 1.5 m wide and 2 m high. The surface of the boxes for cows and heifers 2-3 months before calving is 1.9-2.5 m^2, 1.0-1.2 m wide and 1.9-2.1 m long. For breeding bulls, 3.0-3.2 m^2 space should be allocated, 1.5 m wide and 2.0-2.2 m high.

When feeding cows without tethering, milking and non-milking cows are kept up to 100 in each section, 4-5 m^2 of space is allocated per cow. If 6-12-month-old calves are kept unattached, 50-100 heads are kept in each section, and a space of 2.5-3 m^2 is allocated. From 12 to 18 months of age, 50-100 head of young cattle and beef cows with their calves are kept in one section, and 3 m^2 and 7 m^2 of space are allocated to them.

RESEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS. When designing private farmers and farms, it is necessary to pay attention to the following basic zoohygienic requirements. Due to the fact that farms are small, conditionally separate animals according to their age with light, portable fences (1.2 x 1.4 m) inside and outside the barns, and surround the farm area with a wall (1.5-1.6 m) high at the central entrance. (9x3x0.25 m) should be built. All types of small and large farms are classified as closed enterprises.

Due to the fact that farms are small, it is possible to conditionally divide them into inner and outer zones. However, production, feed and manure storage zones are conditionally separated by a straw wall, wood, brick or wire. It should be noted that farms should specialize in several types. There should be dairy, heifer and fattening farms. Because it is possible to raise 6-8-month-old female and male bodies grown on the farm on the allocated land area, it will be possible to hand them over to specialized farmers and take care of them depending on the direction. Buildings designed for dairy farms are required to be divided into conditional zones, for example, sections for cows, calf zone, farrowing box, artificial escape block, sanitary treatment box, etc. are placed in one or two buildings. There should be a set of lightweight portable barriers to conditionally separate them at the right time.

The brought animals will be kept in quarantine in this building for 21-30 days and will be under strong veterinary supervision. Livestock houses should have drum or

utility rooms for storing mixed fodder, milk storage and cabinets for storing necessary equipment in the veterinary room. The manure and roughage storage areas are 10-15 m apart, surrounded by wire fences and each has an access road. Veterinary-sanitary and zoohygiene requirements are focused on keeping animals, creating optimal conditions for all members of the farm, and preventing the spread of infectious and invasive diseases. Due to the fact that farms are located in the territory of villages and district centers, the risk of infection increases. Therefore, it is necessary to strictly follow the veterinary and sanitary rules for the care and feeding of livestock in farms.

In addition to the above, an arboretum will be established along the borders of farms and around some of its inner (dangerous) walls. As a result of several years of scientific research (Kulmanov B.P.), it was determined that the use of disinfected droppings on the floors of livestock buildings prevents the growth of microorganisms that cause mastitis, necrobacteriosis, etc. and the walls prevent the entry of polluted air, germs, dust, and bad odors from one building to another, improving the overall veterinary sanitary condition of the building.

In addition, planted trees protect farms from wind, sand and snow drifts, animals, especially young cattle, from overheating in hot summer, and from cold and snow storms in winter. Such small-scale veterinary facilities will be included in the technological part of the project in livestock buildings that are being reconstructed and farms that are being built on the basis of a new project. It is necessary to ensure that the veterinary room on the farm has the following most necessary drugs and equipment in order to identify sick animals and provide veterinary care, or to notify the farmer's veterinary specialists and provide first aid until the veterinary specialist arrives: a veterinary thermometer for measuring the animal's body temperature; scalpel for performing surgical work; sprintsovka for washing the eyes, mucous membranes and the injured area with a solution medicine; Esmarx mug for injecting medicine into internal organs; trocar to expel air (when instilled) into the abdominal and thoracic cavity; a hoof knife for cutting and cleaning the hoof; automax or hydro remote control, scale, gown, towel, gloves and rubber boots are required for disinfection.

DISCUSSION. In addition, in order to improve and continuously monitor microclimate indicators in buildings where cattle are stored, detectors for detecting harmful gases, gas analyzers, and humidity and temperature measuring devices must be necessary (Table 1).

Table 1

Indicators of microclimate in buildings where cattle are kept

Indicators	When stored tethered and untethered	When stored in a thick layer	Calf room	In prophylaxis	For calves 4-12 months old	For heifers and heifers

						over 1 year old
Temperature, ^{0}C	10 (8-12)	6 (5-8)	16 (14-18)	18 (10-18)	12 (6-8)	12 (8-16)
Relative humidity, %	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	70 (50-85)	75 (50-85)	70 (50-85)
Exchange of air, m^3/s 1 ts by weight						
In winter	17	17	17	10	12	14
In transition	35	35	35	20	25	30
In the summer	70	70	70	40	50	60
Air speed, m/s:						
In winter	0,3-0,4	0,3-0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3
In transition	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,5
In the summer	0,8-1,0	0,8-1,0	0,5	0,3-0,5	1,0-1,2	0,8-1,0
1^3 harmful gases in the air						
CO_2 %	0,25	0,25	0,15	0,15	0,25	0,25
NH_3 mg/m^3	20,0	20,0	10,0	10,0	20,0	20,0
The number of microbes in the air /m^3	70	70	50	20	70	70

CONCLUSION. Thus, as a result of applying the above zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary and other service measures, it is possible to give birth to healthy, biologically strong young cattle in farms with different ecological conditions, and the subsequent production of productive cattle and ecologically clean products is guaranteed.

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