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Mare's Milk Productivity of Different Breeds

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Introduction. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, camel and horse breeding are mainly practiced in the northern Kyzylkum regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the total number of annuals in all kinds of farms is currently 7070. Improving horse productivity and making full use of their genetic potential, creating productive lines, and developing effective strategies to promote output are all crucial.

However, scientifically based methods for increasing the Republic of Karakalpakstan's production in the field of horse breeding through annual selection are insufficient. As a result, it necessitates selection work based on scientific evidence.

In particular: Presidential Degree of the Republic of Uzbekistan from March 16, 2017, PD-2841 "About additional measures for deepening of economic reforms in animal husbandry", the Action Strategy[1] for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 focuses on the growth of agriculture, particularly cattle, and assigns duties for the introduction of intensive production methods. Scientific study focused at utilizing resource-saving and new technical approaches to increase livestock product production is of critical scientific and practical value in this regard [1.2.3.4.]

Along with boosting farm animal milk production, raising mare's milk production is critical in providing our people with products of our national wealth. In the B century AD, mare's milk was frequently consumed in eastern regions. Mare was transformed into a pet in order to obtain a milk-based product. Milk was largely consumed as nourishment throughout the Stone Age. Horse milk is currently in significant demand in Yakutia, Tatarstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, as well as many other nations.

Keeping Kazakh breeds and their hybrids in the stable, according to K.I.Duysembaev and B.R.Akimbekov in 1982, despite the comparability of conditions, the coverage of the diet they consumed with milk had varied consequences. During lactation, jabe-type Kazakh horses produced 3312 kg of milk with a fat percentage of 1.79 %, while hybrids produced 2874 kg of milk with a fat level of 1.59 %. Feed consumption per kilogram of milk is 0.71 feed units in jabe type mares, 0.79 feed units in hybrids, and 0.79 feed units in hybrids [11.12].

O.S Milko (1984) writes that the milk yield of mares has been studied by many scientists depending on their age. According to many authors, mares produce the most milk at the age of 6-15 years [15].

A.A. Kikeboev (1982) noted that the average live weight of slaves at birth (at 3 days) was 42.9 + 0.76 kg, mainly depending on the breed [13].

The growth of slaves at 1 month of age is accelerated. The average daily gain is 1,184 grams, weight gain is 1.83 times, and from 3 months to 7 months, the weight gain is 1.47 times, with an average daily gain of 489 grams.

According to Turakuv Z.B., Mukhtorov N.Z. Kholmirzaev D (1985), beans are milked in two ways: by hand and by machine.

Goals and objectives. The research of the milk yield of Karabayr, new Kyrgyz, Kazakh, and Bashkir horse breeds reared in pastures and kashars is one of the article's goals.

Scientific publications, scientific collections, books, breeding books, instruction on breeding horses, and other documents are used to accomplish this.

The history of the Uzbek people is intricately related to the development of the Karabayir horse breed. Its homeland is Uzbekistan. Artificial selection, according to the classification, is a sort of light-weight breed that rides in mountain valleys, with oil, and under the effect of natural severe temperature conditions. The mares of local passers-by are prized and resulted from mass breeding of southern type (Akhal-Teke, Arab,

[1] Presidental Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No PD-4947 "On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"..

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and Persian) horses with desert nomads - Kazakh, Mongol stallions.

Horses heading for the salt flats.

Their dry traditional shape is similar to that of more eastern horses, with a little longer body structure, a firm dry coat, and straight legs typical of salt-riding horses.

The majority of these horses are really quick.

The Karabayir horses Atreska and Burivetsnika are examples of typical breeds.

Mare's milk yield is usually assessed at 5-6 months of lactation. Mare's milk productivity depends on many factors, the main of which is their origin, i.e. breed. Mares are divided into three groups depending on milk yield during lactation. Up to 700-1500 liters of minimum milk, 1500-2000 liters of average milk, 2500-3000 liters of high milk. Dairy productivity varies between breeds.

One of the key factors in increasing mare's milk productivity is feeding them nutritious foods.

One of the factors in increasing mare's milk productivity is feeding them nutritious, concentrated feeds. Newborn mares produce less milk than obese mares, regardless of feeding, when they are of medium to low fatness.

If the mare is thin, she will not be able to produce milk according to the supplement given. This is because the extra feed is primarily used to normalize the mare's fatness (fat accumulation). This means that in order to get a lot of milk from mares, they need to be fed on a certain ration from the calving period.

Expected results. The composition and properties of mare's milk are varied. These features are affected by various factors. But there are no clear ideas about how much the factors (breed, storage, feeding, etc.) have an effect.

In order to study the effect of their breed on the composition of Mare's milk, they are studied under the same feeding and storage conditions. These indicators are shown in the table. Given in Table 1.

Table 1. The composition of mare's milk of different breeds

Breeds	fat ‘	protein	sugar	Mineral matter	Dry matter	Researchers
Kyrgyz	1,8	2,1	6,9	0,35	11,2	M.S. Minirenko
New Kyrgyz	1,7	2,2	6,9	0,32	11,3	M.S. Minirenko
Kazakh	1,4	2,3	-	-	10,5	P.A.Fedotov
Bashkir	2,3	2,1	6,2	0,3	9,8	I.A.Saygin
Karabayir	2,1	1,9	6,8	0,31	11,1	M.Soktaev,

According to the table, the milk content of the Bashkir breed is 2.3%, the Karabayir breed is 2.1%, and the Buryat breed is 2%.

Kumis is a valuable food product that quenches thirst and is one of the most nutritious and caloric foods.

Mare's milk is very close to women's milk with its chemical composition and immunobiological properties. Mare milk is used only in the same form as kumis.

Kumis has been used successfully in the treatment of tuberculosis as the best medicine given by nature. It stands for all the antibiotics that are prepared in the pharmaceutical with its healing properties.

Kumis normalizes the contractile function of the gastrointestinal tract by enhancing the activity of the digestive glands and pumping them into the blood, enriches the hemoglobin molecule with dyes, and normalizes the nervous system.

Conclusion

1. 1.In recent years, in many countries, it is important to know the mare's milk yield of different breeds.
2. 2.The amount of milk produced by mares depends primarily on the length of the lactation period.
3. The lactation duration of mares does not have a specific day.
4. The mares are milked for 5-7 days when they are grazed in pastures and stables. When we compared the black, Kyrgyz, new Kyrgyz, Kazakh and other breeds we analyzed, it was found that the new Kyrgyz breed and Kyrgyz breeds give a lot of milk.
5. When we analyzed the chemical composition of the milk, we found that the Bashkir and black bayir

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breeds were high in fat.

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