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Indicators of Growth and Development of Bullfinches in Experience Introduction

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ABSTRACT

One of the factors that are directly related to the meat productivity of bullfinches and have a positive effect on its salinity and quality is their live weight. This indicator is manifested as a result of the complex action of phenotypic factors of the hereditary basis-the genotype and the external environment in which animals live, transferred from their parents through the sex cell. In other words, the growth and development of the animal, starting from the moment the zygote is formed, is influenced by hereditary factors as well as the external environment throughout the life of its organism Only if a favorable phenotypic environment is created for the organzm, which has a certain hereditary basis, does it fully bring its genetic capacity in terms of productivity to the surface.

That is why feeding animals from an early age in an intensive way with abundant nutritious feeds has a positive effect on the quality of growth of their living weight. Feeding calves that need to be fed to a hummingbird with a combicorm (granule) product, which is rich in nutritious protein from an early age, gives a higher result than when fed with other foods.

For example: such feeding in usil, when feeding bullfinches in groups I-II, data analysis shows that, in terms of living weight at birth, the black-Ola calves of pure breed were 2.3 kg (R<0.05) or 7.7 percent and 2.9 kg (R<0.05) or 9.7 percent behind calves of their equines groups I and II. This situation was preserved even during the later periods of growth of the experiment, when the crossbreed Bulls grew somewhat more intensively than the equines of the pure breed. That is, when ration was fed with a kombikorm (granule) product, the live weight in calves at 6 months was 120.0; 136.5 kg, respectively. As can be seen in Group I in relation to bullfinches

Group II raised bullfinches with a live weight of 16.5 kg (R<0.01) or 14.1 percent and an advantage of 7.9 kg (R<0.05) or 6.1 percent.

1-table. The growth rate of live weight of bulls in the experiment, kg (X±Sx)

Age, on the account of months	n	Groups		
		I	I	III
At birth	15	30,0±0,3	32,5±0,5	32,9±0,4
3	12	73,5±1,9	78,5±2,4	80,0±2,9
6	9	120,0±2,1	128,6±1,6	136,5±4,0
9	9	168,5±2,8	182,0±1,8	188,1±2,9
12	9	237,7±4,8	257,9±3,1	265,2±3,1
15	9	310,3±3,4	338,5±3,0	349,2±4,1
18	6	390,7±3,7	427,5±2,4	440,2±2,8
21	3	468,3±4,8	510,1±5,4	528,4±3,8

In the initial growth period, that is, relative growth at 0-3 months was equal to 145.0 and 143.2 % in groups, respectively, at the end of the experiment, that is, at 19-21 months, this indicator was 19.9 and 20.0% in groups, respectively. The growth coefficient of bulls was also not the same, a significant difference was also determined by this indicator. Suppose that animals in Group I increased their initial living weight during the experiment by 15.6 times in groups I , while bulls in groups II were 16.1 times accordingly. It can be seen that in terms of the growth coefficient both belonging Bulls in Group I, lagged behind their equines in Group II.

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