

THE IMPORTANCE AND CONSERVATION OF BIRDS IN THE FARM

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Annotation: This article describes the importance of birds in the economy, their species, lifestyle, and the breeds of chickens created in the direction of meat and eggs through selection at the center of scientific production of poultry in our Republic.

Key words: domesticated, insectivorous birds, birds of prey, butterflies, chicken breeds.

Birds are the most diverse group of land-dwelling vertebrates, occupying all habitats on earth. Among the insectivorous birds, chittas, flycatchers, swallows, swallows, swallows eat harmful and disease-causing insects. For example, one family of chugurchik eats 8-10 thousand of may beetles and its worms or 15 thousand of mealybugs every day during the feeding period in the nest. Birds of prey, hummingbirds, and storks help control pest and disease-carrying rodents.

Birds that feed on the fruits and seeds of plants help them to spread. Crows and jackdaws can spread nuts and legumes. In Eastern Siberia, the cedar tree is of great importance in spreading the seeds of the cedar tree. And the soyka bird eats the nuts of the oak tree; distributes the berries of plants such as shak-shak, svirstella, ryabchik, cheremuha, ryabina, malina, elder. It consists in the use of birds in the fight against pest insects and rodents, by creating favorable conditions and by making artificial nests for them to open their nests.

Some birds can cause some damage to crops and fruits. For example, woodpeckers and woodpeckers eat fruits such as cherries, grapes, and apricots during the ripening period; and sparrows eat wheat and other grain crops in summer, grain sown on the ground in early spring, and birds cause some damage by eating bees.

People started domesticating birds for meat and eggs several thousand years ago. For this purpose, mainly chickens (chickens in Asia, chickens in Africa, turkeys in America, quails in Japan) were domesticated. Chickens are relatively tame, and when the eggs they have laid are taken away, they begin to lay eggs again. In this way, you can get eggs from them many times. Geese and ducks are also domesticated for meat. Later, peacocks, canaries, and parrots were domesticated for entertainment purposes.

People also use falcons, eagles and hawks for hunting. But they cannot be called domesticated. Because the way of raising and breeding these birds by hand has not been developed. Therefore, breeds were not created by artificial selection between their individuals.

Geese and ducks lay few eggs, but since they feed on grass, they are easy to feed. Chickens and turkeys eat everything. When poultry are fed in large numbers, they are fed extra. On average, 7 kg of grain is used to grow one kg of chicken meat. Therefore, chicken farming can be profitable only when there is a lot of grain.

Individuals of domestic animals belonging to one species are divided into breeds. Different breeds differ from each other in their appearance, feather color, size, fluffiness, climate or disease resistance, and other characteristics.

Through artificial selection, different breeds of chickens have been created to suit people's wants and desires. According to the product they produce, modern chickens are divided into egg-, meat-, and

meat-egg-oriented breeds. In addition, warlike (dakang) and decorative (with beautiful feathers) breeds of chickens are raised, but they are not of industrial importance.

Chicken breeds differ from each other in appearance. The bodies of egg-laying chickens are relatively small, very fluffy, and grow quickly. The rooster weighs 2.7-3.0 kg, the hen weighs 1.7-2.2 kg; 220-250, some up to 365 eggs per year; It enters the egg in 5-6 months. Such chickens include Rhode Island, Russian white chicken, Plymouth breed. The Cornwell breed of meat chickens is mostly raised. The eggs of meat-egg chickens are small, and they do not lay eggs during the laying period. They include Pervomaysk, Zagorsk breeds. Hammabop (meat-egg) chickens, "Uzbekistan" cross breed were created through selection at the Poultry Scientific Production Center of our republic. This breed produces 240-250 eggs per year.

Chickens lay eggs for up to 10 years; Lives 10-12 years. But in farms where seeds are grown on an industrial scale, only one year of seed production brings economic benefit. Because the fertility of chickens decreases by 10% every year.

Chickens can be easily adapted to industrial scale production compared to other poultry. They are raised in poultry factories. 50,000 chickens can be raised in such sheds at the same time. The cost of producing chicken meat in advanced poultry farms is 10 times cheaper than that of beef. Production of eggs and chicken meat is organized separately in modern poultry farms. Broilers are raised in factories for meat production. An adult broiler is a bird that is fed exclusively on ready-made feed in poultry factories. A female broiler that is mated with a rooster lays fertilized eggs. Chicks hatch from eggs in an incubator at a temperature of 39°C in 3 weeks. Chicks are very hungry, and they are fed with the necessary food mixture. By selecting for weight, very fast growing broilers have been created. In 6-7 weeks, a chick that eats only 2.5 kg of food mixture will weigh 1.5 kg. Such chickens are slaughtered and sold under the name broiler. The growth of broilers can be accelerated with the help of chemicals.

Chickens that are raised by roosters in egg farms are sent to incubators to hatch their eggs. After the chicks are hatched, the dividing cocks are separated from them and lost. Female chicks are housed in glassless buildings and the length of the day is controlled by artificial lighting. After two months, when the chicks stop growing, the length of the day is shortened. That's when the phenomenon that happens in chickens just as autumn begins - molting. After that, when the light day is extended again, the hens' ovaries become bigger and they begin to lay eggs.

Today's laying hens have lost the instincts to build a nest, lay eggs, cluck and care for their offspring. They lay eggs even without fertilization. In egg farms, each hen is kept in a separate small cage. Feed mixture for each hen is delivered from the conveyor at the front. Eggs are taken from the conveyor on the back of the hen. Each hen lays one egg every day. The machines monitor the status of each chicken; chickens that deviate from the specified program will be lost. When the hen lays 250 eggs, the signal indicating the end of summer - the signal of shortening the length of the day - is triggered. Chickens will jump again for 2 months. After the jump, the long day is extended again. This period lasts until the hen lays 250 eggs.

A chicken in the egg direction converts 1 kg of food into 0.4 kg (about 7 eggs). Chickens that have laid eggs for 2 years are considered unfit for food, and feed is made from them. By controlling the length of the day, eggs can be obtained from chickens throughout the year.

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