

KEEPING AND FEEDING TURKEYS (Literature review)

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Annotation. This article presents literary data based on the results of scientific works of a number of foreign scientists and scientists of our country on turkey breeding, as well as their origin, distribution, turkey breeds, storage and feeding conditions.

Key words: turkey, fawn Uzbek breed, bronze breed, storage conditions, food.

Introduction. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the production of turkey products and promote turkey farming in order to ensure food security for the rapidly growing population, increase the standard of living of the population, create new jobs and further improve economic management . development is a pressing problem in our republic.

Purpose and objectives: To study the history of the origin of turkeys, their breeds, housing conditions, and feeding practices based on literature data.

Results: There are two subclasses of birds: breast Rats (Ratidae) and rats Carinatae. All domestic birds belong to the class Carinatae, which in turn is divided into two orders: 1. Galliformes – chickens and turkeys; 2. Anseriformes – geese and ducks [4].

We decided to study turkeys in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, so we want to provide information about them at this time.

Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) originated in the Americas and were introduced to Europe by the Spanish in 1523 under the name "chickens of the sea", and later spread to Asian countries. Turkeys have the largest bodies of any domestic fowl [9].

There are also high-yielding, high-yielding breeds of turkeys. Currently, the most common turkeys are the Big-6 and Big-9 crosses, the bronze-colored North Caucasian breed, the Moscow gray breed, the Moscow white turkey breed, and the Local Uzbek breed [10].

According to Ashurov, a local Uzbek population of turkeys was bred in the village of "Communism" in the Samarkand region and had a very beautiful, unique plumage color [1].

Aiming to increase the productivity of turkeys and adapt them to different climatic conditions, local breeds of turkeys, which are distinguished by their

high survival rate, were used for selection. Uzbek wheat color and local Uzbek turkey breeds Medium Asia conditions and to the climate high at the level adaptation [2]. In Russia, in 2008 , the Silver North Caucasian breed was bred by crossing local Uzbek turkeys with white broad-breasted turkeys [8]. "Local Uzbek" breed turkeys are often kept in households .

Turkey housing conditions. According to Pogodaev, turkeys are poultry that are directly dependent on external environmental conditions, that is, they are at greater risk of getting sick if they experience hypothermic or hyperthermic processes [5].

According to Gallyamutinov, when turkeys are exposed to heat stress combined with excessive body weight, they develop “soft muscle syndrome” [3].

Foreign to the information according to body temperature rise proteins to decay and muscles to relax take arrived . Sick turkeys meat his/her own features lost , color pale , low consistency and juicy become the rest proved [6].

Feeding turkeys. According to foreign data, in modern conditions of raising and feeding turkeys , safe feed additives based on probiotics and prebiotics play an important role in industrial poultry farming [7].

The first feeding should consist of a hard-boiled egg (4-5 grams per head), freshly squeezed cottage cheese, millet, and 3-4 types of cereal (corn, wheat) with the addition of dry milk. The feed can be given dry or wet , mixed with yogurt, skimmed milk . to the goal If possible, feeding young turkeys a diet that includes eggs, cottage cheese, greens, meat and bone meal, and fish meal will yield good results [9].

During the initial growing period, green onions are substituted for greens, later on, chopped greens, eggs, cooked meat and fish scraps. Up to 45 days of age, only wet mixed feeds are fed, and feeding every 3 hours is recommended for up to 10 days.

One month turkeys feeding up to 5 times a day delivery necessary. Watery mixture nutrients turkey chicks by 30-40 minutes inside completely eat division must 45 days from now starting mixture cereals for feed joined is given [11-12].

Based on the above, in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local households often use feed mixtures when feeding turkeys, which include dry and wet mixtures, crushed or whole grains, greens, cottage cheese, and grated carrots.

Nutrients in feed are necessary for turkeys as a source of energy and for normal metabolic processes, and turkey diseases are often caused by violations of feeding and housing rules.

Conclusion. According to the analysis of the studied literature, the large-scale development of turkey breeds in our Republic consists in implementing recommendations for their maintenance conditions and feeding, starting from postnatal ontogenesis.

Therefore, researchers believe that proper housing conditions and diet structure require the introduction of new extensive, highly productive turkey breeds.

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