Мурсалимова М., Кенесхан Ж., Джанабекова Г.К.

ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ГИПОДЕРМАТОЗА СОВРЕМЕННЫМИ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫМИ ПРЕПАРАТАМИ И НАСТОЙКОЙ ГАРМАЛЫ

Аннотация

Статья относится к области ветеринарной медицины, в частности, лечению гиподерматоза, кожанных больезней и востановления окислительно-востановительной реакции коров.

Ключевые слова: гиподерматоз, гармала, гармалин, иммунитет, иммуноглобулин, альбумин, имаго, паразитемия, катализатор, лимфоциттер, лимфаденит, лимфоцитоз, апное.

Mursalimova M., Keneskhan J., Dzhanabekova G.K.

COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT HYPODERMOSIS MODERN DRUGS AND INFUSION HARMALA

Annotation

The article relates to the field of veterinary medicine, in particular, hypodermosis treatment, leather disease and repairing the redox reaction of the cows.

Keywords: hypodermosis, garman, harmaline, immunity, immunoglobulins, albumin, adults, parasitaemia, catalyst limfotsitter, lymphadenitis, lymphocytosis, apnea.

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Nurmukhanbet E.O., Nurgazy K.Sh.

Kazakh national agricultural university, Almaty city, the Republic of Kazakhstan

ETHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND REPRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF THE KAZAKH WHITE-HEADED BREED IN THE CONDITIONS OF EAST KAZAKHSTAN

Annotation

Results of researches of ethological features and reproductive qualities of the Kazakh white-headed breed in the conditions of east Kazakhstan are given in the article. Polled bullcalves surpass horned peers in live weight at the 8th monthly age by 11kg (5, 7%), 15 months by 13.9 kg (3, 8%). Horned bull-calves move for 1,2% more of the spent time, 54,4% lie, that is 3,4% less, than polled ones (57,8%). Rumination and sleep were longer at the polled for 1, 9 and 1,2%. At intensive cultivation of heifers it is expedient to match at the age of 14-16 months on reaching live weight of 340-360 kg or for two months earlier.

Keywords: hummel, cattle, Kazakh white-headed, breed.

Introduction

In modern conditions of specialization and concentration of livestock production the agricultural ethology is faced by big tasks. Without knowledge of behavior of animals it is impossible to look after them properly and to increase production of livestock products, to raise labor productivity [1].

Considering that many elements of behavior are inherited, it is possible to create by selection quiet and easy-to-control animals with high dairy and meat productivity. The behavior of animals is dismembered on a number of behavioral reflexes. Each such reflex is caused by a certain internal need of an animal and the activities arising on its basis are always directed to satisfaction of this requirement [2]. Together such reflexes constitute complete behavioral activities of an animal.

At loose housing loose in the open keeping of animals the increasing popularity wins the polled cattle [3]. It is safer to take care of them, hornless animals less injure each other and for this reason in herds of the polled animals there are less abortions, injuries of an udder and other parts of a body, and defects of a skin. Density of their placement is 25-30% higher, than horned.

Table 1 - Live mass of bull-calves and heifers of the Kazakh white-headed breed of different types, kg

Indicator	horned			polled			\pm horned to					
	X±m _x	δ	Cv	X±m _x	δ	Cv	polled, %					
bull-calves												
Live mass: 8	$211,5\pm 4,7$	23,7	11,2	$222,5 \pm 4,8$	24,6	11,0	-5,2					
months												
15 months	$370,7\pm7,6$	39,1	11,6	$384,6 \pm 8,6$	42,7	11,2	-3,8					
heifers												
Live mass: 8												
months	$200,0\pm 3,1$	20,7	10,2	$204,3\pm 3,3$	20,4	9,1	-2,2					
15 months	291,0± 5,3	34,6	11,8	$300,8\pm 5,2$	32,8	10,8	-3,4					
18 months	$350,8\pm4,6$	28,6	8,1	$356,6 \pm 4,3$	26,7	7,6	-1,6					

Thus, at 8-month age the live mass of horned animals are higher than the standard of breed for 5,3%, at 15-month age below the standard of breed for 4,6% and at 18-month age above the standard of breed for 0,3%.

In the conditions of the in the open keeping on a pasture daily time of animals is distributed as follows. At 6-year-old horned cows of the Kazakh white-headed breed wakefulness makes 55,5%, generally from 6 to 18 o'clock, at the polled ones - 54,4% at the same time, the common rhythm of behavior is taken as a percentage (night of 0-6 hours, day 6-12 and 12-18 and evening 18-24 hours). Horned animals 3,2% move more, however rumination and sleep at them for 1,5 and 2,2% are less from time spent in days. Rest continues at horned ones 44,5, and at polled -45,6% within a day. Feed intake respectively 20,8 and 22,5%, that is polled cows on feed intake and water spend more for 1,7% of time.

Water intake 2-3 times a day, time of intake is 2,5-6 minutes, however horned cows for water intake spend 0,5-1 minutes more. Polled cow calves at 8-month age have a rest more (60,5%), than horned (56,8%), rumination and sleep at them 1,3 and 1,2% longer out of the spent time, and for water and feed intake they spent time less than 1,5 and 1%. Horned cow calves approached an udder 9 times within a day, suction time 1,2-2,5 minutes, polled respectively - 8 times, 1,5-7,5 minutes, 2 times 1,5-1,8 minutes.

Horned bull-calves moved more for 1,2% out of the spent time, 54,4% laid, that is is 3,4% less, than polled (57,8%). Rumination and sleep were longer at the polled ones for 1,9 and 1,2%.

Horned bull-calves approached an udder 10 times, time of a suction was 1,5-9 minutes, water intake was 2 times a day within 1,5-3 minutes. Polled bull-calves approached an udder 9-10 times, time of a suction was 2-7 minutes, water intake was 2 times (1,5-3 minutes).

At 15-month age horned bull-calves spent for water and a feed intake $260\pm1,2$ minutes (18,1%), for $638,7\pm5,0$ minutes (44,3%) laid, standed for $273,3\pm3,5$ minutes (13,6%) and for $267,7\pm1,2$ minutes (18,6%) moved, including the ruminant period at them proceeded $532,7\pm3,2$ minutes (37,0%) and sleep - 151,3+1,8 minutes (10,5%). Polled ones respectively 263,0+2,5 (18,3%), $653,7\pm0,9$ (45,4%), $284,3\pm3,7$ (19,7%), $239,0\pm4,6$ (16,6%), $552,2\pm4,9$ (38,4%) and 172,3+7,7 (12%). From this it follows that horned bull-calves at 15-month age moved for 2% more of time, conceding on all other indexes polled for 0,2-1,5% of the spent time.

Horned bull-calves drank water 3 times within 2-5,7 minutes, polled ones respectively 3 and 1,5-5,5.

Horned heifers at 18-month age for $796,7\pm3,8$ minutes (55,3%) were awake, and for $643,3\pm4,6$ minutes (44,7%) had a rest.

They drank water 3 times a day within 2-7 minutes while polled ones within 1,5-6,5 minutes.

Polled heifers within a day were awake for $669,3\pm51,1$ minutes (46,5%), had a rest 770,7±3,0 (53,5%), that is on rest at them left for 8,8% of time more. At the polled heifers duration of rumination was 6,0 less, and on sleep they spent more for 3,0% of time. During all age periods horned animals were more active, they moved more (1,0-3,5%), spent for feed and water intake spent more time, however duration of the ruminant period generally spent less time, except 18-month-old heifers (6,0%).

Effectiveness of maintaining meat cattle breeding is in many respects caused by reproductive ability of a parent livestock.

Studying of features of realization of reproductive function of polled and horned cows revealed particular between group distinctions (tab. 2).

Group of	n	impregnated	Calved,	Deadborn,	Abortions,		
animals		after inse-	heads	heads.	heads.	received	Fertility,
		mination,%				calfs	%
horned	80	100	74	2	3	69	92,5
polled	80	100	78	2	1	75	97,5

Table 2 – Fertility of cows

At the same time, though cows of both groups had an absolute rate of fertilization, at the polled animals in the first hunting were slightly more impregnated animals, than on group of horned, for 3,7%. In the period of pregnancy any deviations from physiological norm were not revealed. Calving flowed past without obstetric aid. In group of polled animals 1 abortion and 2 dead born calves were recorded, at horned respectively 3 and 2. All cows differed in good manifestation of a maternal instinct. A fertility on group of horned cows was made by 92,5%, polled - 97,5, that is was received on 4 calves more. Duration of service period was made by 51,9-53,7 days.

All cows were fruitfully inseminated. Therefore, horned animals on reproductive qualities conceded polled ones a little.

Reproductive ability of animals. The way of keeping cows in a delivery room. As it had already been mentioned earlier, the main production in meat cattle breeding is the young growth increase therefore all other technological questions have to be subordinated to receiving calves and their exact cultivation [4,5,6]. Still among scientists and production workers questions of at what age and with what live weight it is necessary to couple heifers, where and how to deliver, for what purposes to use the issue received from heifers, etc. [7,8,9] are debatable. On

reproductive functions of animals a set of factors, in particular, feeding level, age and the state of health, a season of year, a condition of keeping affect, including during calving period, affect. These questions are especially urgent for a zone of east Kazakhstan.

When carrying out heifers` calving of 32 heads from them calved in individual machines of 2,5 x 3,0 m in size at loose housing contents. They were placed in maternity cages at strong indications of a fast calving (in 1-5 days) where they were with a calf within 7-10 days. Then animals were transferred to another group. In machines 15 bull-calves and 17 heifers were born. 48 heads of heifers were spread, being on a leash, from them 25 bull-calves and 23 heifers were born. In total, there were 40 bull-calves and 40 heifers. From this number 30 heads were observed on duration of delivery and an issue licking. Childbirth in machines continued on average 2 hours 52 min., and on a leash - 2 h. 43 min. Firstcalf heifers continuously licked the calves in machines for 22 minutes, and on a leash - 17,6 min., or it is 20% less. For calves in type-setting groups express shelters in which they received necessary feeding, salt, water were equipped, in the same place they had a rest.

From the beginning of cows` calving indoors microclimate was observed. In definite winter days and the beginning of March air temperature indoors fell to-18-20,5 °C. In the III decade of March and the first half of April, i.e. after the end of cows` calving, by means of a week thermograph and a hygrograph temperature, air humidity of indoors, where there were experimental cows with calves were measured. In March average daily temperature fluctuated from -6 to-10,5 °C, in April - from - 1,5 to-5,5 °C, and the relative humidity of air those months made 70,0-79,2%. Therefore, temperature moisture conditions for animals were rather comfortable.

In more detail these questions were studied on the cows of the 2nd calving spread equally in machines and on a leash. It is revealed that childbirth in machines on all groups of cows continued on average 2 hours 59 minutes, and on a leash - 3 hours 23 minutes, or for 24% longer. More time was spent by cows in machines and for the continuous licking of calves for 25,4%.

At the end of the sucking period, cows were investigated on pregnancy intrarectally. It was found out that in the I group infertility was made by 10%, in the II and the IV - 20% and in the III - 25%. At the cows calved in machines, the number of dries was on average 7,1% less, than at hotel on a leash, including in the I group - on 7,7; II - 6,0; III - 3,6 and IV - 10%. This results from the fact that at loose housing contents in a maternity stall it was convenient for a cow to accept the necessary pose at childbirth, it was not limited in offspring licking time that promoted the accelerated separation of a heam and thereof - involutions the birth-interlabial paths that in turn positively affected more fissile manifestation of desire and efficient fertilization.

Conclusions

Therefore, it is possible to draw a conclusion that at polled and horned young growth during all age periods between group distinctions on live weight are established, and reproductive qualities and ethological features of animals of the Kazakh white-headed cattle in the conditions of "Bagration - 2" collective farm of Ulanskiy district, the East Kazakhstan region meet physiological standards.

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Нұрмуханбет Е.О., Нұрғазы К.Ш.

ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚТЫҢ АҚБАС ТҰҚЫМЫНЫҢ ЭТИОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВТІ ҚАСИЕТТЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада Шығыс Казақстандағы қазақтың ақбас тұқымының этиологиялық және репродуктивті зерттеу нәтижері көрсетілген. Тірі салмақ арасында мүйізсіз бұқалар мүйізді құрдастарынаң 8 айлығында 11кг (5,7%), 15 айлығында 13,9кг (3,8%)асып түсті. Мүйізді бұқалар көп қозғалады 1,2% арналған уақыттан, 54,4% жатат, мүйізсіздерден 3,4% (57,8%) кем көрсеткішті көрсетеді. Мүйізсіздердің күйіз қайтаруы мен ұйқы уақыты өте узақ 1,9 және 1,2%. Интенсивты технологиямен өсіргенде қашар сыйырларды 14-16 айларында тірі салмағы 340-360кг жинағанда немесе екі айға ертерек қашыру керек.

Кілт сөздер: қазақтың ақбас тұқымы, мүйізді, мүйізсіз.

Нурмуханбет Е.О., Нургазы К.Ш.

ЭТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ВОСПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА КАЗАХСКОЙ БЕЛОГОЛОВОЙ ПОРОДЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ВОСТОЧНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация

В статье приводятся результаты исследований этологических особенностей и воспроизводительные качества казахской белоголовой породы в условиях восточного Казахстана. По живой массе комолые бычки превосходят рогатых сверстников в 8 месячном возрасте на11кг (5,7%), 15 месяцев на 13.9 кг (3,8%). Рогатые бычки больше

двигаются на 1,2% от затраченного времени, лежат 54,4%, то есть на 3,4% меньше, чем комолые (57,8%). Жвачка и сон были более продолжительны у комолых на 1,9 и 1,2%. При интенсивном выращивании телок целесообразно случать в возрасте 14-16 месяцев по достижении живой массы 340-360 кг или на два месяца раньше.

Ключевые слова: комолый, рогатый скот, казахская белоголовая, порода.

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Ospanov A., Muslimov N., Timurbekova A., Jumabekova G., Kamzabekov S.

Kazakh national agrarian university Taraz Innovation and Humanities University

RESEARCH EFFICIENCY EXTRUSION PROCESS FLOUR POLY-CEREAL MIXTURE

Annotation

Following the results of study of extrusion of poly-cereal flour mixture on commercial twin-screw extruder dependencies of parameters, defining efficiency of the process, on variable value of rotation rate of the extruder screw, $n \, (min^{-1})$ and humidity of extruded poly-cereal flour mixture, W (%). Received dependencies adequately describe poly-cereal mixture extrusion process management. The results of the research have practical significance when improving the scheme of manufacturing of poly-cereal products of high degree of preparation.

Key words: poly-cereal mixtures, extrusion technology, extrusion, twin screw extruder, humidity, rotation rate

Introduction

The most important task of the food industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to develop scientific, theoretical and practical basis to obtain new forms of food products, as a brand new area for expansion of the line of grain-based food products. Implementation of such area prospective for Kazakhstan's economy is possible by means of development and improvement of process for production of extruded poly-cereal food products using high-temperature extrusion [1-4].

It should be noted, that the major component of the raw material, used in different extrusion technologies, is starch, the high-molecular natural polymer, which occurs in large amounts in almost all cereals and their derivative products, and in smaller amounts – in grain legume crops with high content of protein. While, according to many scientists, extrusion processing of starch-containing raw materials [5-7], is an eco-friendly, resource-efficient and universal process, which provides an opportunity to obtain easy-digestible, thermally sterilized food products with improved taste properties.

Within the last 5-7 years the market of extruded products transitioned from extensive to intensive development, i.e. the growth of the market is maintained not by growth of production of one certain type of product, but by development of new types of finished products [1-3, 6, 7].

Therefore, one of the priority areas in improving methods and technologies for production of brand-new grain-based food products is to improve the degree of preparation and to extent line by extruding poly-cereal flour mixture, which, in turn, is a relevant and appropriate task.

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