только нектаром, но и драгоценным в это время цветочной пыльцой, что особенно важно для весеннего наращивания расплода.

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SPRING NEKTAROPYLTSENOS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHUVASHIA

Abstract

It is necessary to provide bee colonies with entomophilous plants, flowering in May in a specific sequence: the willow, the greater celandine, Norway maple and English field maple, Russian almond, dandelion, saskatoon, currant, horse chestnut, and many others. The results of time of flowering and melliferous capacity of spring honey plants are presented.

Keywords: bee colony, nectar and pollen plants, flowering in may, basket-willow, purple willow, dark-leaved willow, English field maple and Norway maple, comfrey, melliferous capacity.

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SLAUGHTERED INDICATES OF EDILBAEV BREED'S SHEEP, RECEIVING THE FEED "FELUCIA" WITH THE RATION

Annotation

The article presents the results of slaughter indicators of the rams of the Edilbaev breed that received the mineral-fodder supplement "Felucia" as feed. Based on the study, in comparison with the control group, the living weight in the second test group was 7.3%, and in

the third test group it was 11.7% higher. The slaughter yield of meat in the first control group was 46%, in the second control group -48.7%, in the third control group -50%. Thus, according to the results of the study it was indicated that in order to increase the production of young mutton of the Edilbaev breed, it is recommended that the use of a fodder supplement such as "Felucia" at 30 grams per head.

Key words: Felucia, Edilbaev breed, young growth, ration, fodder additive, slaughter yield.

Introduction

One of the primary focuses of sheep breeding in Kazakhstan is the meat-and-fat ratio, which gives a significant amount of the cheapest mutton and the coarse and semi-rough wool necessary for the textile industry. Sheepskin sheep in the number of livestock –is more than 3.5 million and occupies one of the first places in the country. The bulk of these are distributed in the semi-desert, desert and dry steppe zones of East Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, Akmola, Kostanay, Pavlodar, West Kazakhstan and the Atyrau region.

Sheep are the most widespread species on the globe in terms of farm animals due to their many valuable biological and constitutional features, especially high adaptability. They are a more sophisticated animal, suitable for any system forpromoting industry, namely, from a purely stall before year-grazing [1].

Meat and fat are the main sheep products, lean meat and greasy areas. The breed and age, sex, fatness of the animal and a number of other factors influence the level and quality of meat production. The main indicators of meat productivity Edilbaev sheep have a finite mass and carcassyield.

Meat of four-month-old lambs has sufficient energy value and is highly valued for its dietary nutrition. It should be noted that the fat in their meat is less than in adult sheep. Based on the research results of the analysis of lambs slaughtered for meat during the first four months, it is considered to be appropriate, since the bulk of their carcasses is similar to young lamb. The introduction of lambs of the current year of birth for meat cannot be carried out anywhere and everywhere. A template approach to this matter must be considered. Meat has to of sufficient quality in larger lambs for good nutritional status. Published data indicatesthat Kazakhstan has accumulated enough rich materials regarding the effectiveness of the processing of the lambs for meat at the median age of 4 - 5 months. After weaning from ewes, meat lamb differs in tenderness, even in the absence of intermuscular fat, connective tissue as they are thinner and softer. Many researchers have pointed out that the leanness of meat is now the most important factor regarding quality. The consumer buys meat as a protein product, but at the same time it must be tender and juicy. The meat-greasy sheep lamb primary production secret is young grown sheep. When assessing meat quality animals are absolutelyimportant and the relative yields of carcass flesh and bone tissue. Meat productivity in sheep is closely correlated to the magnitude of body mass and processing method, which in turn is due to the degree of intensity of the growth of body tissues forming meat carcass. The issues of increasing the production of meat in the country should be solved by selling meat of the sheep in the year of their birth. It is undeniable that the effectiveness of the realization of the sheep's fat eats for meat at an early age [2].

Young lamb has a characteristic taste, because of its relatively low fat content which belongs to the best kinds of prime meat.

In New Zealand for instance, which holds one of the first places in the world for the production of young lamb, more than 70% of the total number of sheep killed for meat is lambs aged 4-5 months. In recent years heed has been paid to these issues in Kazakhstan. This article indicates the results of a study on rams of the Edilbaevs breed meat for production that were fed the diet mineral “Felucia” (a feed additive). Composition: "Felucia" carbohydrate (sugar) – is involved in the metabolism and is a significant source of energy; calcium, phosphorus, manganese and vitamin E - strengthens bone and muscle systems; vitamin A and E -

for normal growth and reproduction; magnesium - is involved in the transmission of nerve impulses; sulfur - is necessary for the formation of essential amino acids, the growth of wool and hoof strength; copper, zinc - necessary for hematopoiesis; cobalt, iodine, selenium - actively affect reproductive functions; salt - to regulate the water - salt balance of the body [3].

The purpose of research

The study of meat productivity of the Edilbaev sheep, that received the Felucia mineral and fodder supplement with rations, and determination of the qualitative analysis and characteristics of the slaughtered (processed) meat products based on the complexity of organoleptic, physicochemical indicators.

Materials and methods

The work was carried out in 2015 - 2016 at the Department of Veterinary and Sanitary Expertise and Hygiene of the Kazakh National Agrarian University, at the laboratory for food safety and also at the Rahman Farm.

The conditions of the Rahman Farm, as stipulated by the principle of analogs, 3 groups of 10 youngsters of the Edilbaev breed were grouped. The first group of animals was a control group, which was given the usual diet of feed common at the farm. The second group there were animals that were given the supplementary diet fodder "Felucia" at 25 gm (*grams*) per head. The third group, sheep were also given the supplementary diet fodder "Felucia", but at 30 gm (*grams*) per head.

Results of the research

We studied the slaughter indicators of 5-month old sheep that ingested the supplementary diet fodder "Felucia" (*Table 1*). The study was carried out under conditions at the Rahman Farm in the Zhanakorgan area of the Kyzylorda region.

Table-1.Lethal figures 5-month rams which took the diet fodder additive "Felucia"

Indicators	1 –control Group	2-skilled Group	3-trial group
Weight, kg. before setting the experience	28	28	28
Weight to g. *pre-slaughter*	34	36.5	38
Carcass	17.2	19.5	20.9
Kurdyuk	1.2	1.4	1.4
Innerfat	0.3	0.4	0.4
Killer	15.7	17.8	19.6
Slaughtering exit,%	46	48.7	50
Note: *The experiment was conducted for 30 days.*			

According to the methods of the research, all experimental groups before profiled and were selected based on the same live weight. The first group was the control group of animals, which took the usual ration of made up at the farm. In the second group were animals that received the dietary fodder additive "Felucia" 25 grams per 1 head. The third group of sheep taken in the dietary fodder additive "Felucia" 30 grams per 1 head. On the next page you will find pertinent

information related to the derived figures from the research which was undertaken at Rahman Farm.

Prior to slaughter, the live weight of the first control group was 34 kg, in the second control group 36.5 kg, in the third control group 38 kg. In comparison with the control group, the live weight in the second test group is 7.3% higher in comparison with the control group, and in the third test group it is 11.7% higher. The results of slaughter showed that all groups were quite standard in weight mass. The slaughter yield of meat in the first control group was 46%, in the second control group 48.7%, in the third control group 50%. Thus, based on our research, it is evident that in order to increase the production of young mutton of the Edilbaev breed, recommend use of the fodder supplement "Felucia" 30 grams per head in their diet.

The development of meat sheep breeding in Kazakhstan is a traditional branch in the agrarian sector in the field of animal husbandry. This industry continues to provide the country with high-quality inexpensive lamb, coarse and semi-rough carpet wool and leather raw materials. Sheep of the Edilbaev breed are characterized by their high meat productivity, remarkable precocity and adaptability to the specific conditions of their breeding zone.

Exclusive adaptability to severe pasture habitat conditions, high meat productivity, precocity, developed by centuries of breeding have made the Edilbaev sheep a promising breed for thebreeding of sheep. The animals of this breed are distinguished by their large size, large live weight, and are distinguished from all sheepskin sheep by the best constitutional-exteriors. Animals are characterized by unsurpassed adaptability to year-round pasture maintenance, breeding in severe climatic and poor fodder conditions. According to the living mass, they occupy one of the first places among the existing sheepskin sheep.

In order to increase lamb production in the Kyzylorda region, intensive technologies for growing and fattening young Edilbaev breeds should be widely incorporated, with the use of the feed additive "Felucia" 30 grams per head in the diet, ensuring better production of meat carcasses for high quality at a younger age, while strictly observing all veterinary and sanitary requirements.

Conclusions

1. In terms of our study compared to the control group, the live weight in the second test group is 7.3%, and in the third test group, 11.7% higher.

2. Slaughter yield of meat in the first control group was 46%, in the second control group-48.7%, in the third control group-50%.

3. Thus, on the basis of our study, it is clear that in order to increase the production of young mutton of the Edilbaev breed, we recommend using the feed supplement "Felucia" 30 grams per head in the diet.

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РАЦИОНЫНА «ФЕЛУЦЕН» АЗЫҚТЫҚ ҚОСПАСЫ ПАЙДАЛЫНҒАН ЕДІЛБАЙ ТҰҚЫМДЫ ТОҚТЫЛАРДЫҢ СОЙЫС КӨРШЕТКІШТЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада рационында «Фелуцен» минералды азықтық қоспасы пайдаланылған еділбай тұқымды тоқтылардың сойыс өнімдері көрсеткіштері келтірілген. Зерттеулер нәтижесі бойынша бақылау тобымен салыстырғанда екінші тәжірибе тобында тірі салмағы 7,3 %, ал үшінші тәжірибелік тобында тірі салмағы 11,7 % жоғары болды. Ет шығымы бақылау тобында 46,0 %, екінші тәжірибе тобында 48,7 %, үшінші тәжірибе тобында 50,0 % болды. Зерттеу нәтижесі көрсеткендей, еділбай тұқымды тоқтыларының өнімділігін арттыру үшін рационына, мал басына 30 грамм «фелуцен» азықтық қоспаны пайдалануды ұсынамыз.

Кілт сөздер: фелуцен, еділбай тұқымы, тоқтылар, рацион, азықтық қоспа, сойыс шығымы.

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УБОЙНЫЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ БАРАНЧИКОВ ЭДИЛЬБАЕВСКОЙ ПОРОДЫ, ПОЛУЧАВШИХ С РАЦИОНОМ КОРМОВУЮ ДОБАВКУ «ФЕЛУЦЕН»

Аннотация

В статье приводятся результаты убойных показателей баранчиков Эдильбаевской породы, получавших с рационом минерально–кормовую добавку «Фелуцен». На основании исследовании по сравнению с контрольной группой живая масса во второй опытной группе сотавило 7,3% , а в третьей опытной группе на 11,7% выше. Убойный выход мяса в первой контрольной группы составил 46%, во второй контрольной группе-48,7%, в третьей контрольной группе-50%. Таким образом, по результатам исследовании получено, что для повышения производства молодой баранины эдильбаевской породы рекомендуем использовать в рационе кормовую добавку «Фелуцен» 30 граммов на 1 голову.

Ключевые слова*:* фелуцен, Эдильбаевская порода, молодняк, рацион, кормовая добавка, убойный выход.

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КЕКІЛІК ЕТІ ҚҰРАМЫНДАҒЫ ДӘРУМЕНДЕР МЕН МИКРО-МАКРО ЭЛЕМЕНТТЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Ақсу-Жабағылы қорығын мекендейтін кекілік етінің құрамындағы микро-макроэлементтер мен дәрумендерінің мөлшері тауық етімен салыстыра отырып көрсетілген. Зерттеу нәтижесі бойынша кекілікетінің құрамындағы дәрумендер,