

**INCREASING MEAT PRODUCTIVITY OF CATTLE USING DIFFERENT  
TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS IN KEGEYLI DISTRICT**

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**Annotation.** The article investigates the effect of different cattle feeding technologies on meat productivity under the conditions of Kegeyli district. Traditional pasture, semi-intensive, tethered, and intensive fattening systems were compared. The highest growth rate, feed efficiency, and carcass yield were obtained in the intensive feeding group with a balanced ration.

**Keywords.** cattle, meat productivity, fattening, intensive technology, feed efficiency

**Introduction**

In the arid and sharply continental climate of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the sustainable development of animal husbandry largely depends on the rational and efficient use of available feed resources. Hot and dry summers and cold winters prevent natural pastures from maintaining stable productivity and nutritional value throughout the year. As a result, cattle raised under traditional pasture conditions often lack sufficient energy and protein, leading to reduced growth rates, meat yield, and overall productivity.

The growing demand for high-quality and safe meat products requires the introduction of modern, scientifically based feeding technologies. Increasing meat productivity, reducing feed costs, lowering production expenses, and improving profitability are among the most pressing issues today. Sole reliance on natural pastures does not allow animals to fully realize their genetic potential, as such rations lack nutritional balance.

In recent years, semi-intensive, tethered, and intensive fattening technologies have been widely applied in practice. These systems balance rations in terms of energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals, regulate animal activity, and manage growth processes. As a result, live weight gain accelerates, feed efficiency improves, and high-quality meat is obtained.

Therefore, under the conditions of Kegeyli district, it is scientifically and practically important to evaluate the impact of different feeding technologies on cattle meat productivity, identify the most effective system, and recommend it for production.

**Research Objective**

To determine the effect of different cattle feeding technologies on meat productivity under Kegeyli district conditions and recommend the most effective method.

**Materials and Methods**

The experiment was conducted on a farm in Kegeyli district. Clinically healthy cattle aged 12–15 months with similar development levels were selected. Based on the principle of analogs, animals were divided into two groups:

- Control group: fed according to the farm's traditional ration.
- Experimental group: fed intensively with a balanced ration composed of local feed resources.

All animals were kept under identical conditions, following zoohygienic standards and veterinary-preventive measures.

The ration included hay, straw, barley, wheat, corn grain, oilseed meal, and mineral supplements (salt, chalk, premixes). In the experimental group, the ration was balanced for energy and protein.

Key indicators measured: average daily live weight gain, feed intake per 1 kg weight gain, and carcass yield percentage.

**Results and Discussion**

The dynamics of live weight gain and meat productivity indicators were studied in both groups.

- Final live weight: Control group – 257 kg; Experimental group – 299 kg (42 kg higher).
- Average daily gain (120 days): Control – 575 g; Experimental – 892 g (317 g or ~55% higher).
- Feed conversion: Control – 10.8 kg feed per 1 kg gain; Experimental – 6.9 kg (3.9 kg less, 36% improvement).
- Carcass yield: Experimental group – 57.4%, which is 6.2% ( $\approx 12\%$ ) higher than the control group.

These results confirm that intensive fattening with balanced rations significantly improves growth rate, feed efficiency, and meat productivity.

**Conclusion**

The study shows that intensive fattening is the most effective technology for cattle under Kegeyli district conditions.

- Average daily gain in the intensive group was 892 g, 55% higher than the control group.
- Feed intake per 1 kg gain decreased by 36% compared to traditional feeding.

- Carcass yield increased by 12%, with higher meat quality.

Thus, intensive fattening using balanced local rations is biologically and economically advantageous. It is recommended that farms gradually transition from semi-intensive to intensive systems, ensuring balanced energy and protein intake, regular use of mineral and premix supplements, and adherence to zoohygienic standards.

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