



Sources in the Back by Use of Meat Production

¹Professor. Abdullayev Ganbar Gara, ²Assoc. Prof. Abbasov Ramig Tofiq, ³Senior teacher. Sadigov Sami Tofiq, ⁴Aghayeva Mehriban Rasim, ⁵Aghayeva Tube Rashad,

¹Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering

²"Breeding and feeding of agricultural animals" department

³"Technology of production of livestock products" department

⁴"Breeding and feeding of agricultural animals" department

⁵girl is a graduate student

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Azerbaijan State Agricultural University, Azerbaijan

(Received: 11 June 2024

Revised: 16 July 2024

Accepted: 10 August 2024)

KEYWORDS

mineral, vitamin, absolute growth, experience, and the control group.

ABSTRACT:

This paper deals about the nutritive substances in the body of the flesh is in the process of high-quality zeolite measured with a positive impact. The gobies' meat protein content of 1.2 per cent in group I, group II, and 49 more than 159 calories meat is more than 0.7.

Introduction

Of the world in almost every corner of the country, one of the main sources of the threat of food shortages occurring in different species of animals and birds, as well as increasing the production of meat, using effective methods to improve both the quantity and the quality.

There are the spare resources in the country, which can reduce the cost of using a unit of production as well as production costs can be reduced. So spare resources to find and use the most important issue feeding animals. With this in mind, a very few in the country to use its research work, the young cattle feeding selolite the mineralogy of the plan to use.

The relevance and novelty of our study is that the country as well as CIS countries, the use of these minerals are found very little. Republic novelty of this method is that the use of this mineral feeding young cattle, almost non-existent, and the use of mineral feeding cattle, for the first time in western region, is underway.

The national and international scientists: G.G.Abdullayev, Z.Q.Verdiev, A.A.Agabeile, S.A.Abbasov, V.A.Bagirov, S.N.Nasibov, L.K.Ernst and others to wrote, sheep, cattle, meat productivity of a number of factors, particularly the younger In addition to their intensive fattening, feeding date with new applications and other factors are more or less affected. To increase meat production in the country, taking into account all these effects, as well as local, it was decided to use internal resources.

In order to experience Samadoglu Ataturk Geygel blooded cattle farms, cattle breed high-yielding seeds and the fertilization of the derivatives from the high blooded bulls 6-18-month age pension at the same time is a valuable resource intensive feeding conditions in the Peacock (Agdag) location zeolite minerals from beneath the additive added to food during the 365-day experimental and control feeding bred on the group 10 and 50 per cent zeolite was studied performance group of meat. As you know, animal agriculture is an integral part of the food demand of the population, is the second after agriculture. After 6 months of age in the context of young cattle 18 months of intensive feeding balanced weight to be borne nursing highly topical issue alive. It 10-12 and 12-15 months of age in developing animals is good fodder for a post preparation to feeding using different sizes and fodder needs of the biological organism appropriation per cent increase compared to the year-old animals. Animals are well fed and development. This period is considered as the last stage of feeding animals. In other words, 15-18 months and 90 days is plenty of quality feed them shares a day on average and there is a possibility to increase the weight of 1000-1100 g, 400-450 kg live mass of 18-month-old to have been cut.

Methods

It is believed that by achieving a balanced feed animals for slaughter under intensive feeding, teaching a variety of interests and physically feed stomach, intestine and stomach, the gastric juice increase assimilation



attention. The abundance of animal products in the country in terms of economic cost of natural resources to the study of minerals, which is of great importance. One of these zeolite minerals.

Zeolite minerals have been used in addition to the maintenance of a fixed share of the feed mixture. Shares

in dry matter of feed, crude protein, the protein is digested, according to the amount of starch and sugars and fats, macro, microelements and demand balance is due by the rules of table salt.

Table1.
The influence of zeolite to digestion of food

The experimental group	at the beginning of experiment for 1 animals, kg	at the end of experiment 1 18-month animals live weight, kg	mandatory replenishment, kg	daily replenishment, kg	the feed consumption per 1 kg refill			
					The rate of feed, kg	the digestibility of the protein, gr	control	
							The rate of feed, kg	the digestibility of the protein, gr
Observation	163	405 ± 2,07	242 ± 3,89	663 ± 3,89	11,2	1070	100	100
I st experiment	160	456 ± 2,0	296 ± 5,59	811 ± 5,59	9,16	875	81,8	81,76
II nd experiment	160	429 ± 4,78	269 ± 2,63	737 ± 1,62	10,08	963	90,0	89,96

It is understood that the information in the table, for a period of 365 days fattening feed in the feed mixture, which is the share of the mineral zeolite nursing of animals was higher than the increase in live weight. This is explained by the fact that the composition of the feed mixture of the feeding animals (0.25-mm scale) with the addition of finer particles of zeolite mineral in the stomach of nursing animals' harmful gases (ammonia, methane, hydrogen sulfide, heavy metals and so on) Zeolite acquiring absorb and feed utilization and use of best practice went live weight of the animals had a significant positive impact. This is a heavy isotope of hydrogen containing zeolite (deuterium) and Oxonia is explained by.

Increase in live weight and feed consumed zeolite mineral notable for its biological activity. So in practice, live weight and weight increase at the end of nursing of animal is quite a difference between the two.

Zeolite mineral feed mixture containing 10 per cent of the vitamin "E" attached to the control group without adding weight increases the feeding nursing than 54 kg, or 22.3 per cent, of the composition of the feed mixture of 5 per cent in the experimental group and 17 g of zeolite mineral "E" vitamin A supplement compared to those who control the nursing 27 kg or more in weight gain was 11.1 per cent.

Live organism, one of the most important qualities of a live audience. Studies have been analyzed under the influence of intensive feeding and nutrition of the young body is growing and developing rapidly, changing the animal's live weight and body composition and body are formed quickly.

We have extensive experience in their effort to get a higher weight the feeding of young animals who tried to feed it, the share of the savings from using feeding be obtained at any weight gain. At present, shares of farms to feed for a short time in order to get a higher weight nursing from much use too. The cost of the expensive feeding animals sold in markets leads to an increase in beef consumption decreases population. That have tried to get a higher weight feeding animals as opposed to the traditional nursing application of advanced technologies and using them as feed additives feed nutritive quality of the local resource's improvement increasing attention to the development of more effective by animal body weight of the animals getting high. Breeds of beef cattle breeds in the country, which is currently less decline till dairy farms, but the use of different kinds of cattle, sheep and cattle were purebred or different.

The government of the Republic before the agricultural workers act's food security program, it is noted that, in order to increase meat production in the country, one of the major food products of cattle breeding farms in the intensive rearing of young cattle, the main example of the strong and well-fed cattle live weight meat age 15-18 months should be seek is less than 400-450 kg.

At present, the developed countries of Europe as well as the main source of beef, dairy and meat production that, up 96 per cent from the field and only 4-5 per cent of beef cattle, beef cattle and the beef is produced from.

Cattle slaughter cattle farms, dairy farms differ from beef production, dairy production livestock young animals are involved in the process. Cattle farm for the



production of meat, dairy products discarded old and younger are not allocated for the repair of the flock. Young people are not fit for breeding cattle for meat or rather feeding.

In general, cattle meat-intensive production methods in the perspective: feeding calves, feeding and fattening periods of the day include youth 145-211.

The first period - the period of milk and milk during the period of the next phase. There is bull 55-60 days in milk. In this case, the loose gobies' group, each consisting of 20 head is kept in special cages. The building 1518°C air temperature, humidity should be 70 per cent. After this phase, and the phase transitions of mixed fodder plant takes 65-70 days. In this phase, the main feed hay, silage, haylage, feed is mixed. Live weight of 600-750 grams per day increase in the scheduled time.

Second period - the period of 145-210 days, young cattle added. Feeding meat production by 60-80 per cent depending on the intensity of diet or silage and haylage, feed force is 20-40 per cent. The increase in average daily live weight is 650-800 gr. 6,0-6,5 kg of feed per unit of live weight increase of 1 is used.

The third time - last time and this time feed animals. Force feeding is 140-150 per cent beef. The 50-60 per cent coarse ration, the feed is lush and juicy. 900-

1000 gr is the average growth. 1 kg of feed per unit of live weight gain of 9-10 is used.

Affect the results of the experiment properly. Thus, the accuracy of the research results get true experience.

Thus, the final phase of the 92-day experiment in fattening animals in the first group of animals compared to the control group and 22.8 kg, 247 gr or 131 per cent of the total weight and daily weight gain membership. The data practice group II, respectively, compared to control animals 13 kg or more per day, an increase of 117.7 per cent of the total weight is 141 gr.

During the fattening period of 365 days, compared to the start of the first practice group gobies 296 (185 per cent), 2nd group 269 (168 per cent), compared to the control group of animals in the 242 kg (148 per cent) increase in weight was reported. Thus, the pure-blooded black-and-take, and Brown cross breed cattle feeding conditions for young gorbin 6 months of intensive feeding the mixed feed rate of up to 10 per cent share of the mineral zeolite, and 17 g of vitamin E with the addition of a 365-day period of fattening animals in each experimental group reaching 456 kg of live weight of 54 kg more weight given to the animals in the control group. Thus, the increase in weight was 8 kg over the 432.

Table 2.
The average live weight growth monthly gobies 18 years of experience in a table showing the degree of reliability

S/s	Period	Control 1:2		
		M ± m	E	C
1	6-month	163 ± 5,03	13,34	8,18
2	9- month	212 ± 3,22	8,5	4,01
3	12- month	261,6 ± 2,81	7,42	2,84
4	15- month	326 ± 2,38	6,28	1,53
5	18- month	405 ± 2,07	5,49	1,35
S/s	Period	I experiment 1:2 = 7,93		
		M ± m	E	C
1	6-month	160 ± 6,07	16,03	10,02
2	9- month	222 ± 5,3	14,0	6,29
3	12- month	284 ± 2,49	6,59	2,28
4	15- month	360 ± 1,39	3,68	1,02
5	18- month	456 ± 2,0	3,16	0,69
S/s	Period	II experiment 1:2 = 7,93		
		M ± m	E	C
1	6-month	160 ± 6,07	16,03	10,02
2	9- month	214 ± 3,94	10,39	4,85
3	12- month	269 ± 3,45	9,12	3,39
4	15- month	342,5 ± 3,6	9,52	2,78
5	18- month	429 ± 4,78	12,66	2,95

Given the amount of 10 per cent of the dry zeolite mineral. This group of animals with a live weight of 160

kg, with the average score, at the end of gaining weight was 456 kg, 296 kg weight was increased. The second



experimental group of animals to feed up to 5 per cent of their food balance of the dry zeolite minerals have been added. Feed live weight of 160 kg at the beginning of each of them, at the end of feeding 269 kg, and had a total of 109 kg weight increase.

The 5 per cent of the ownership interest in the mineralogy of feed and 17 gr of zeolite feeding second group of experimental animals with the use of vitamin E on the live weight of 429 kg. Unlike the animals in this group of animals of the control group (8 in) in addition

to the increase in the total weight was 216 kg. Thus, it can be noted that the 18-month feeding calves and more than 450 kg of live weight of animal feed in order to get a share of 10 per cent of dry feed, the amount of force used by the mineralogy of the zeolite can be more efficient farms. In each of the three groups of animals feed daily feed allowance in accordance with the general rule is based.

Depending on the chemical composition of meat from young cattle feed obesity and calories explored.

Table 3.
Depending on the chemical composition of meat animals and fat calories.

Practice group	Categories of obesity	Chemical composition per cent of the meat				The total amount of 1 kg of meat
		Protein	Fat	Water	Ash (mineral salts)	
Control	High	17,5	20,6	60,9	1,0	2,50
	Average	17,6	4,7	76,7	1,1	1089
	Below average	17,5	3,5	78,0	1,0	890
I st experiments	High	18,8	5,5	74,6	1,1	2250
	Average	19,0	4,8	75,2	1,0	1180
	Below average	18,5	4,0	76,5	1,0	955
II nd experiments	High	18,7	5,4	74,8	1,1	2350
	Average	19,1	4,7	75,2	1,0	125
	Below average	18,8	4,2	75,9	1,1	1210

It is clear from the figures in the table feed on the flesh of the animals in the control group who did not receive ration zeolite mineral in three categories - high, medium and divided into degrees below average. This is the meat of the animals in group 1 kg had 2150 calories. If it is less than the amount of water in the fat tissue of animals, meat is higher than the other groups (20.6 per cent) is associated with. Thus, the average obesity rate of 50.65 per cent, lower than the animals suffer from caloric high calorie animals, the meat of animals that are below average obesity rate of 41.39 per cent was less calories.

The feed rate of up to 10 per cent of its share of the zeolite group of minerals obtained in the first experiment on animals: meat with a high degree of overweight, obesity calories, average and below average rates of 52.4 and 42.4 per cent, respectively, which are very low in calories meat.

The second experimental group of animals that they daily feed dry matter content of the zeolite minerals were up 5 per cent. The 1 kg meat of animals who suffer from their high calorie and obesity in this group was 2350 kcal categories in the category of average and below average overweight animals, meat calories, respectively, 52.5 and 51.5 per cent was low.

It should be noted that, in line with the categories of meat, obesity, reduced the amount of water in it.

Indicator of the amount of protein in all categories, while there was no significant difference in the approach. The amount of mineral matter content 1,0-1,1 per cent of all category and was among the groups.

Experimental groups and categories of obesity, the fat tissue of animals in the meat of its composition is influenced by the increase in calories. Comparison between the groups with the highest calories 10 and 5 per cent of the dry feed ration zeolite mineral to the meat of the animals are being observed.

Experimental animals live in their masses when weight gain obesity and obesity categories category higher than the average increase in the release of their meat.

So, 1) as a result of the research should be noted that more than 10 per cent increase in the live weight of 17 gr of zeolite, and the "E" with a mixture of vitamin gobies feeding has been observed that the live audience at the beginning of the experiment, 18.5 per cent - accounts.

2) is applied for the first time feeding zeolite mineral that young animals, increasing the productivity of the poultry and dairy cows and young cattle feeding achieved good results in the same results as were achieved.



RESULTS

After a period of 18 months of intensive milk composition in the feed mixture, using zeolite feeding gobies the same age and live weight of zeolite feed with the following results are based on comparison with the control group of animals to tell.

1st 6 months of watchful 18 (365 days) and the intense atmosphere of the zeolite mineral balancing of feeds on 27.62 per cent of the feed water, juicy, coarse feed accounted for 47.25 per cent, 25.1 per cent of the feed force the feed rate of up to 365 days, with the zeolite mineral, which is 10 per cent of the experimental group feeding 296 kg live weight of each animal's average daily weight gain 811 gr to 456 kg live weight was increased. Zeolite containing 5 per cent share of the feed weight 269 kg gobies practice 2nd group, 737 gr increase in daily weight gain and live weight was 429 kg. In the same period, but the weight of zeolite the control feeding group of animals, 242 kg, 663 gr increase in daily weight gain of live weight was 405 kg.

2nd zeolite containing 10 per cent share of the feed for fattening animals compared to control weight gain of 51 kg, or 12.6 per cent, 5 per cent, or 24 kg of zeolite containing 5.9 per cent higher than in animals.

3rd according to the amount of protein and fat content of 10 per cent with the addition of zeolite, higher calorie feeding I practice differs from the flesh of animals. 2169 kcal per 1 kg of meat exchange energy in the first experimental group (or 9.08 MC), second experimental group, 2059 kcal (8.62 MC), the control group, 2010 kcal or MC is 8.41. Nutritive substances in the body of the flesh is in the process of high quality zeolite measured with a positive impact. The gobies' meat protein content of 1.2 per cent in group I, group II, and 49 more than 159 calories meat is more than 0.7.

LITERATURE

1. ÁLVAREZ DE ANDRÉS, E., ZAPATA CAMPOS, M.J., ZAPATA, P. (2015). Stop the evictions! The diffusion of Networked Social Movements and the Emergence of a Hybrid Space: The case of the Spanish Mortgage Victims Group. *Habitat International* 46, pp. 252–259.
2. ARAVENA, A. and IACOBELLI, A. (2013). *Elemental: Incremental Housing and Participatory Design*
3. BOWEN, S., BRENTON, J., ELLIOTT, S. (2019). *Pressure Cooker: why home cooking won't solve our problems and what we can do about it*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. BRIDGER, J. (2012). Control, Lifestyle and the Supermarket. *Volume*, (33), pp.126-129.
5. BROMELL, N. (2000). *The Automat: Preparing the Way for Fast Food*. *New York History*, 81, pp. 300–312.
6. CASTELLS, M. (2012). *Networks of outrage and hope: Social movements in the internet age*. London: Polity Press. p. 11.
7. CHANG, J. S. (2017). The Docent Method: A Grounded Theory Approach for Researching Place and Health, *Qualitative Health Research*, 27(4), pp. 609–619. doi:10.1177/1049732316667055
8. G.G. Abdullayev - breeding grounds, textbooks, Baku, 2012, p. 103-176
9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2014.10.002>
10. L.K. Ernst - Cytology, 2004, T4, № 9, p. 767-768.
11. Manual. Hatje Cantz, p. 50.
12. S.N. Nasibov - Doctoral thesis review, Dubrovitsi, 2010, p. 31.
13. V.A. Bagirov - Hospitality distant hybridization, Kostroma, 2009, p. 34-38.