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РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье приведены результаты изучения роста и развития молодняка аулиекольской породы и экстерьерные показатели коров и бычков.Изучены живые массы коров,бычков и молодняка, абсолютный и среднесуточный приросты живой массы.

Изучение роста и развития молодняка проводилось ежемесячно путем взвешивания утром до кормления и поения. По результатам взвешивания были определены следующие показатели продуктивности молодняка: живая масса телок и бычков аулиекольской породы; среднесуточный прирост молодняка В период выращивания бычков содержали на выгульных площадках, где осуществлялось их кормление и поение, в ночное время холодных месяцев – в смежных с площадками помещениях.

Живая масса бычков в возрасте 6 месяцев составила –229,3, 8 месяцев –269,7, 12 месяцев -370,7 кг. Среднесуточный прирост в возрасте 8 месяцев до 12 месяцев был повышен.

С возрастом и увеличением живой массы тело молодняка удлиняется, его ширина увеличивается, животное становится глубже и сравнительно длиноногим.

По данным индексов телосложения можно сказать, что молодняк аулиекольской породы равновесенен.

Анализ изменения живой массы коров с возрастом показывает тенденцию к проявлению определенной специфичности относительно скороспелости и великорослости.

Аулиекольская порода мясного скота стала первой породой крупного рогатого скота казахстанской отечественной селекции,которая может стать мясным брендам Республики Казахстан.

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BREEDING AND PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE KAZAKH WHITE-HEADED BREED

ANNOTATION

Cattle breeding is the most important industry in animal husbandry, first of all, the increase in beef production in our country is very closely related to the consistent intensive breeding and fattening of young cattle, the improvement of technologies for grazing and feeding livestock, and the maximum use of the genetic capabilities of the grown cattle. About half of all meat produced in Kazakhstan is cattle meat. One-third of the produced cattle meat is obtained from meat-oriented cattle. Cattle breeding is a highly productive, economically profitable specialized industry. Cattle breeding of the meat direction has become widespread in the meat industry of our country. Animals of this breed are characterized by resistance to the extreme natural climatic conditions of the region, unpretentiousness, high adaptability, the ability to compensate for good feed reserves both in grazing and fattening, and high meat maturity. The Kazakh white-headed breed has developed a highly productive Kazakh white-headed breed, well adapted to grazing in desert and semi-desert steppes, characterized by a strong constitution, live weight and intensity of daily weight gain. As you know, this breed of cattle is bred in the farm "Aisulu" of Terektinsky District of West Kazakhstan region. The article presents breeding and productivity indicators of the Kazakh white-headed breed.

Key words: *Kazakh white-headed breed, live weight, exterior, genotype, pedigree.*

Introduction. West Kazakhstan is a traditional region for breeding beef cattle and occupies a leading position in the country in this direction.

One of them is the Kazakh white-headed cattle breed, which is characterized by high adaptability to sharply changing natural and climatic conditions [1 – 4].

In recent years and at present, there has been a constant anomalous climate picture, the result of which is the burning of pastures, a sharp decrease in the yield of hayfields and temperature changes. In this case, the actual problem is the selection of a breed adapted to scientifically based local conditions and the requirements of the genotype market [5-10].

It is known that in most developed foreign countries, a special branch of specialized beef cattle breeding has been created. Its role and importance as a source of high-quality meat production is constantly increasing.

It noted that meat cattle breeding as a specialized industry is rapidly developing in many countries of the world. The number of beef cattle is 39% of the world's Total Livestock [11-14].

It should be noted that the further development of specialized beef cattle breeding in the country can be successful if there is a good breeding base, which includes valuable breeding animals with high genetic potential. Unfortunately, the breeding base in the country is not able to meet the needs of farms for breeding offspring in order to achieve the indicators of the established program for the development of animal husbandry. For the development of the breeding base of the country's meat cattle breeding, it is necessary to expand and strengthen the existing reproducers of breeding animals by selling breeding stock of promising domestic breeds and create new ones, while paying special attention to the traditional breeds of meat cattle bred in the CIS countries. However, preference should be given to the use of domestic breeding resources [15-20]. Currently, one of the leading farms engaged in breeding the Kazakh white-headed breed is the farm «Aisulu».

The Kazakh white-headed breed has developed a highly productive Kazakh white-headed breed, well adapted to grazing in desert and semi-desert steppes, characterized by a strong constitution, live weight and intensity of daily weight gain.

It is known that this breed is bred by the farm «Aisulu» of Terekti District of West Kazakhstan region. The main purpose of our research is to determine the breeding and productivity indicators of the Kazakh white-headed breed.

The descendants of these factory traces are widespread in all regions where the Kazakh white-headed breed is grown.

Objects and methods of research. The research work was carried out in the farm «Aisulu». The main object of the study was a herd of Kazakh white-headed meat breeds in the farm «Aisulu».

The «Aisulu» farm is one of the leading breeding farms for Kazakh white-headed cattle breeding in Kazakhstan.

During the experiment, the animals were cared for and kept according to the technology adopted in meat farming. Added data obtained for the last 2021 years to the processing.

In order to make a general description, all breeding accounting documents were taken from our side, including: class structure of the breed, external features, indicators of live weight were studied.

Research results. The farm «Aisulu» is one of the leading farms in the breeding of the Kazakh white-headed breed. Animals of this farm have a significant impact on the reproduction of the entire population of the Kazakh white-headed breed in terms of breeding and productive qualities bred in Kazakhstan.

According to the results of bonitization in 2021, the «Aisulu» farm bonitized 674 heads of cattle, of which 141 heads belong to the elite-record, 313 heads are elite, and 220 heads belong to the 1st class. The male producer bulls are 13 heads, of which 14 belong to the elite –record class. Supplementary bulls 4 heads elite-record, cows total 513 heads, of which 118 heads elite-record, 252 heads elite, 143 heads belong to the 1st class.

Table 1 – Class composition of the farm «Aisulu» (according to 2021)

Class	2021 y	
	n	%
By herd		
Elite-record	141	21
Elite	313	46,4
I-class	220	32,6
Total	674	100
By cows		
Elite-record	118	17,5
Elite	252	37,3
I-class	143	21,2
Total	513	76

The class composition of the herd consists mainly of the 2021 data of 67.4% elite-record and elite class. The share of cows belonging to the elite-record and elite class is 54.8%, class 1 – 21.2%.

Accordingly, by the class composition, all livestock meets the requirements of the breed standard and is made up of high-quality animals.

The genealogical structure of cows in the herd is made up of approved Landysh 9879 AZKB-91, Cactus 7969 AZKB-69, Salem 12747 AZKB-44, Mailan 13851 factory traces (Table 2).

Table 2 – Genealogical structure of Kazakh white-headed cows

Genealogical line	Age, year						Total	
	3		4		5 years and older			
	heads	%	heads	%	heads	%	heads	%
Mailan 13851	4	4	18	18	78	78	100	17,33
Salem 12747	16	17,9	9	10,1	64	71,9	89	15,42
Landysh 9879	11	14,4	15	19,7	50	65,7	76	13,17
Cactus 7969	14	12,0	23	19,8	79	68,1	116	20,1
Other lines	23	11,7	58	29,5	115	58,6	196	33,9
Total	68	11,7	123	21,3	386	66,8	577	100

According to the genealogical structure of cows shown in Table 2, the share of 5-year-olds and older cows in the farm is 66.8%, 4-year-olds-21.3%, 3-year-olds-11.7%, respectively.

The share of cattle Mailan 13851 footprints was 17.33%, Salem 12,47 footprints-15.42%, Landysh 9879 footprints-13.17%, Cactus 7969 footprints - 20.1%, other footprints-33.9%.

According to established studies, high-and long-lived animals, such as the anqaty "enlarged" type, are characterized by increased muscle tissue growth and an intensive ability to accumulate protein substances.

In accordance with this, the development-constitutional feature of the anqaty "enlarged" type of species is formed. The body dimensions of male bulls are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Body dimensions of male bulls, cm

Measurements	Bulls		
	3 years (n=3)	4 years (n=3)	5 and older (n=3)
Withers height	139,3±3,62	144,6±1,77	147,3±1,77
Mold height	135,6±2,85	141,6±2,85	145,3±4,54
Chest depth	80,6±3,29	84,6±2,85	87,3±1,47
Breast width	60,3±1,08	65,3±1,47	67,3±0,40
Intercostal latitude	59,6±2,04	60,3±1,63	63,3±1,08
Oblique body length	169,3±7,78	187,7±5,71	190,3±6,41
Half girth of the buttock	59,3±0,40	57,3±1,47	59,6±0,40
Chest circumference	228,3±1,47	241,6±7,15	244,6±5,35
Shin wrap	22,8±0,20	23,6±0,40	24,5±0,61

The body sizes of bulls-producers changed according to their age, including the meat form improved with growth, the bodies were more elongated.

Study the exterior features of the cows of «Aisulu» farm, the obtained body sizes are given in Table 4.

Table 4 – Body measurements of cows, cm

Measurements	Cows		
	Age		
	3 years (n=12)	4 years (n=12)	5 and older (n=12)
Withers height	125,6±2,31	127,3±0,97	131,6±0,56
Mold height	133,1±3,59	130,5 ±1,24	134,8±0,70
Chest depth	65,4±1,24	71,1±0,73	73,2±0,31
Breast width	42,4 ± 1,07	42,7 ± 0,89	48,5 ± 1,19
Intercostal latitude	49,4 ± 0,78	51,8 ± 0,69	55,8 ± 1,23
Oblique body length	150,5±1,76	158,0± 1,46	170,6 ± 1,03
Half girth of the buttock	51,8±1,12	48,7 ± 0,59	53,2 ± 1,09
Chest circumference	192,8±2,64	197,3 ± 2,36	210,8 ± 1,89
Shin wrap	18,9 ± 0,23	20,1 ± 0,28	23,2 ± 0,40

Body size of cows in the herd indicated that the height of the withers, width of the chest, and chest circumference are typical for beef cattle. Some cows, along with unusual meat forms, have good typical sizes.

In beef cattle breeding, live weight of animals, the main indicator characterizing growth, development, and productivity of cattle (Table 5).

Table 5 – Average live weight of bulls-producers and cows, kg

Age	n	Bulls-producers			n	Cows		
		X±Sx	Cv			X±Sx	Cv	
3 years	-	-	-	-	64	464,9±5,05	8,4	39,1
4 years	9	943,3±27,6	8,2	78,1	108	520,4±5,56	11,1	57,8
5 years and older	5	1057,2±40,4	7,6	80,9	170	537,0±3,95	9,6	51,7

Efficiency of selection of animals with high live weight implies formation of animals of preferred type. The breeding producer increased the live weight of bulls at the age of 4 years by 24.1% of the breed standard, at the age of 5 years by 28.9%.

The live weight of the cows at the age of 3 years - 8,1%, at the age of 4 years - 8,4%, and at the age of 5 years and older - 3,2% was higher than the breed standard.

The milk yield of the cows is calculated on the increase of calves 6. In the herd the milk yield of the first calving cows is 170.0 kg, the second - 175.0 kg, the third - 183 kg.

When working with the breed the growth and development of young cows are in the lead (Table 6).

Table 6 – Average live weight of young animals, kg

Age, month	Sex			
	Steers (n=15)		Heifers (n=25)	
	X±Sx	Cv	X±Sx	Cv
6	183,6±7,05	12,1	178,3±2,68	9,4
8	222,3±9,03	12,8	202,6±2,54	5,5
12	284,5±10,0	13,2	278,6±4,08	8,4
15	345,3±9,96	9,23	308,2±2,42	4,2

As can be seen from Table 6, the average live weight of steers on the farm at 6 months of age was higher than the breed standard by 8%, at 8 months by 5%, at 12 months by 3.5% and at 15 months corresponded to the breed standard. Live weight of heifers increased from the breed standard at 6 months by 11.4%, at 8 months by 13.6%, at 12 months by 7.2%, and at 15 months corresponded to the breed standard.

Table 7 – Daily weight gain of steers and heifers, g

Age, month	Sex			
	Steers		Heifers	
	X±Sx	Cv	X±Sx	Cv
6-8	649,9±43,7	27,8	405,,3±61,5	11,9
8-12	518,3±49,2	36,0	633,3±31,5	22,9
12-15	676,7±37,1	22,3	328,8±51,8	11,2

As shown in Table 5, daily weight gain in steers was higher between 12-15 months of age, and daily weight gain in heifers was higher between 8-12 months of age.

This is primarily due to insufficient feed and stress factors. The conformity of the youngsters to the standards indicates a high genetic potential, even with a poor feed supply. At the same time, breeding work implies that grading is carried out at a high level. At 15 months of age, all have 1 category and this means that the first zootechnical record is maintained at a high level.

Conclusion. According to the results of the scientific research the breeding traces of Landysh 9879 AZKB-91, Cactus 7969 AZKB-69, Salem 12747 AZKB-44, Mailan 13851, to which the «enlarged» anqaty type of the Kazakh white-headed breed is assigned, constitute the genealogical structure. In terms of exterior features, the beef cattle's physique is characterized by its meat forms, which are typical for cattle. The live weight of bulls-producers, cows, young cattle is above the breed standard and corresponds to high indices of productivity. The offspring of bulls-producers can be recommended for improvement of the breed to meat cattle breeders of the Kazakh white-headed breed in all regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the «enlarged» type of the anqaty is characterized by high indicators of improvement of meat productivity and complements the gene pool of the Kazakh white-headed breed, affecting the breeding and productive qualities of cattle.

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ТҮЙІН

Ірі қара шаруашылығы – мал шаруашылығындағы ең маңызды сала, біріншіден Біздің елімізде сиыр етінің өндірісін арттыру ірі қара малдың жас төлін бірізді қарқынды өсіру және семіртумен, малды бағу және жемдеу технологияларын жетілдірумен, өсірілетін малдың генетикалық мүмкіндігін барынша пайдаланумен өте тығыз байланысты. Қазақстанда өндірілетін барлық еттің жартысынан жуығын ірі қара еті құрайды. Өндірілетін ірі қара етінің үштен бірі ет бағытындағы малдан алынады. Етті ірі қара шаруашылығы мол өнімді экономикалық тиімділігі жоғары мамандандырылған сала болып табылады. Етті бағыттағы ірі қара малдарын өсіру біздің елдің етті мал шаруашылығында кең өріс алды. Өңірдің экстремальды табиғи климаттық жағдайларына осы тұқым малы төзімділігімен, азық талғамаушылығымен, жоғары бейімделгіш қабілетімен, жайылымда да, бордақылағанда да жақсы азық қорын өтеу қабілетімен және жоғары еттілік жетілгіштігімен ерекшеленеді. Қазақтың ақ бас тұқымы шөл және шөлейт далаларда жайылуға жақсы бейімделген, конституциясы мықты, тірілей салмағы мен тәуліктік салмақ өсімнің қарқындалағымен ерекшеленетін, жоғары өнімді қазақтың ақбас тұқымы қалыптасты. Аталған мал тұқымы Батыс Қазақстан облысы Теректі ауданы «Айсұлу» шаруа қожалығында өсірілетіндігі белгілі. Мақалада қазақтың ақбас тұқымының асылтұқымдық және өнімділік көрсеткіштер келтірілген.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Скотоводство-важнейшая отрасль животноводства, во-первых, увеличение производства говядины в нашей стране очень тесно связано с последовательным интенсивным выращиванием и откормом молодняка крупного рогатого скота, совершенствованием технологий выпаса и откорма скота, максимальным использованием генетических возможностей выращиваемого скота. Около половины всего производимого в Казахстане мяса составляет мясо крупного рогатого скота. Треть производимого мяса крупного рогатого скота получают от скота мясного направления. Мясное скотоводство является высокопроизводительной специализированной отраслью с высокой экономической эффективностью. Разведение крупного рогатого скота мясного направления получило широкое распространение в мясном скотоводстве нашей страны. К экстремальным природно-климатическим условиям региона скот этой породы отличается стойкостью, кормовым вкусом, высокой адаптивной способностью, способностью восполнять хорошие кормовые запасы как на пастбищах, так и на откорме и высокой продуктивностью. Казахская белоголовая порода сформирована высокопродуктивной казахской белоголовой породой, хорошо приспособленной к выпасу в пустынных и полупустынных степях, крепкой конституцией, отличающейся живой массой и интенсивностью прироста суточной массы. Как известно, данная порода скота выведена в крестьянском хозяйстве «Айсулу» Терективного района Западно-Казахстанской области. В статье приведены племенные и продуктивные показатели казахской белоголовой породы.

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