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GROWING BULL BY THE SAME TYPE OF YEAR-ROUND FEEDING

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The task of the research was to study the features of the intensity of growth and metabolism of the local Ukrainian bull black and white dairy cattle, depending on the energy supply of rations with the same type of year-round feeding. Comprehensive assessment of the results gives reason to believe that the replacement of concentrate feed in diets (20 and 35% nutritionally) to feed zernosinazhnoho type slightly lowers average daily body weight, but does not adversely affect metabolism and quality beef and cheaper its production.

Fattening calves, intensive, digestion, nutrients, sister feeding, forage, fodder factor

Beef production is closely related to the type of feeding cattle and proportion corresponding to the maximum use of the basic structure of the type of feed in feed intake. So intense year-round feeding using the same type monokormu zernosinazhnoho type is of particular interest in the technology industry fattening young cattle. Monokorm zenosinazhnoho type produced in phase molochnovoskovoyi ripeness grass-legume mixtures (oats, barley, peas, diaper) at this time humidity cereal component is within 55%. Cutting and crushing weight was conducted using a combine «John Deere». Grinding length does not exceed 1.5 - 2 cm and preparation of the feed was carried hay harvesting technology. It should be noted that such mixtures containing most of the nutrients in 1 kg of dry matter and protein especially through grain cereals and legumes.

The aim was to study characteristics were intensity of growth and metabolism of the local Ukrainian bull black and white dairy cattle depending on the different structures of similar diets with year-round feeding.

Ration feeding the animals were balanced in nutrient considering dry matter and affordable energy, and constituents in concentrates and mineral premix solevo.

The material for the research served as feed intake, vmistyme rumen samples which were collected by means of roto-pharyngeal probe after 2 - 2.5 hours after the morning feeding.

Replacing the proportion of grain concentrate rations for calves monokorm zernosinazhnoho type slightly reduced amylase activity of rumen microflora. Proteolytic activity remained virtually unchanged and on this background appears more active cellulolytic, whose activity increases due to increased levels of fiber in the diet two and three groups of subjects bull. This is different optimum pH for the existence and hydrolytic activity of cellulolytic and amylolytic bacteria that scar fluid pH increased by a factor of fodder, which positively affected the ability hidrolizuyuchu appropriate enzymes, although proteolytic microorganisms are less sensitive to changes in pH. Obviously, this is due to increased functioning of other types of bacteria and stimulate their proteolytic activity.

After completion of the final period of feeding intensity was held control subjects slaughter calves. The obtained results showed that the average live weight of calves ante was at 484.7 - 440.7 kg. Slaughter carcass yield was directly dependent on the structure of the diet with little between-group difference, which is within 1.1 - 1.4% compared to the first group, the diet of animals which compensated the need for energy and protein concentrates by and used to be expensive.

A study deboned carcasses indicates that all carcasses of calves subjects answered the first category with a pronounced fatty watering. Thus, different amounts of concentrates in the diet structure differently affected varietal distribution of meat. A slight advantage in the number of muscle top and first grade were the first group of calves. The highest was in this group and the amount of adipose tissue. It should be noted that the second and third bull of the quantity and quality of meat significant differences between them were not. For the chemical

analysis of meat samples were selected medium and the comparative assessment of their composition.

Analysis of these data showed that the protein content of the meat of calves second and third groups dominated first. This analogy is observed for fat. The ratio of protein to fat was most appropriate in fattening bulls are conducted on monokormi sinazhnoho type.

The final element of every scientific development related to agricultural production is the economic evaluation of the results.

Monetary valuation of this type of feeding cattle confirmed our expectations regarding the use of the proposed exchange of monokormu concentrates consisting of identical diet year-round feeding calves. So with a slight decrease in average daily rates in experimental groups feed costs per 1 kg of live weight in feed units, as well as MJ metabolizable energy was in the range 9.0 - 9.2; 91 - 93, respectively, and is less than the developed economic standards for final feeding of calves. However, it should be noted that the cost of diet control group is much more expensive. So in our study the net profit from the sale of 1 kg increase in body weight is 259 - 275 USD. and profitability of beef production 17.7 - 18.8%.

Conclusion: Preparation and use of intensive fattening bulls zernosinazhu nutritional value of over 0.6 feed. units. contains enough protein solubility of different factions, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, provides high average daily live weight and positively affects the quality indicators of beef. Production zernosinazhnyh feed allows feed area of 1 hectare respectively produce 78.1 - 99.8 kg feed. units. and 6.1 - 13.9 kg of digestible protein.

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