

BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RABBITS, KEEPING AND FEEDING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:	Keyword
This article provides detailed information on the biological indicators of rabbits, their care, feeding technologies, provides important information necessary for rabbit breeders and those interested in production and practice.	Rabbit, biology, food, catask, vitamins, asrash

INTRODUCTION

Rabbit farming is considered one of the most productive branches of animal husbandry in terms of increasing the production of meat products and supplying light industry with raw materials. In the decision of the President of our country dated January 29, 2020 "On additional measures to support the livestock industry" No. PQ-4576, along with the development of other branches of livestock breeding, the tasks of developing specialized rabbit breeding, building rabbit farms and equipping them are defined. According to this decision, based on the plan for the development of rabbit breeding in our Republic, the program for launching rabbit breeding clusters in 2020-2024 has been developed and is being put into practice.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The rabbit differs from other animals in its biological characteristics. Therefore, knowing and taking into account these characteristics is an important factor in the production of quality products. Based on productivity, breed and its own characteristics, if proper feeding and hygienic standards are

followed, mother rabbit will give birth to 6-12, in some cases up to 16-19 children. In mother rabbits, the estrus period can be 28–30 days, sometimes 32 days. Rabbits born have a live weight of 40-90 grams. The lactation period is more than 2 months. Up to 20 days there will be milk, after 30 days milk production will decrease. At 4 months, it has 85% of the mother's weight, at 6 months, 87% of the mother's weight, at 8 months, it stops growing completely. Newborn baby rabbits will have 16 milk teeth. After 5-7 days, the top is covered with fluff (yung), and in 10-14 days, the eye opens. After 17-21 days, it leaves the place of birth and begins to eat different foods. From the experiments, their 1 g obesity 2 g of breast milk is enough to do determined. Rabbits milk teeth from 18 days after fall, from 20-28 days after constant food teeth with is exchanged. Top 16 on the jaw, lower 12 in the jaw, a total of 28 teeth have will be Rabbits medium those weighing 3 months are large weight at 4 months sexual will be done.



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Clinical examination of rabbits of the Khykol breed
"Maqsudabonu business service" X/K

RESEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

Caring for rabbits - before starting to raise rabbits, it is necessary to prepare a comfortable rabbit house and cages from cheap materials, but fully meeting hygiene requirements.

There are many methods of rearing rabbits in a private farm, and the method of free rearing in a large room is still used today. But this method has its own disadvantages, in particular: due to the fact that female and male rabbits of different ages live together, the breeding process cannot be controlled at all; female rabbits prepare their nests by digging in the ground, so the possibility of getting close to the rabbits is limited. In short, raising rabbits with this method is useless and the cost is not covered.

it causes inconveniences such as carrying out these operations in unfavorable weather conditions . Therefore, it is appropriate to keep rabbits in a rabbit hutch.

A rabbit hutch should be built based on a project made of wood, metal and reinforced concrete. Rabbits in a rabbit hutch are sheltered from wind, rain and snow. Feeding containers can be partially mechanized by equipping them with conveyor belts for moving them. A rabbit hutch can also be built from beams, posts, boards and bricks. Such a rabbit hutch blocks the dangerous environment for animals, prevents the entry of rodents such as mice, rats and other predators. The rabbit hutch should be well lit, ventilated by means of windows, ventilation pipes and holes. The lack of light and fresh air causes the rabbit's coat to become of poor quality. It is also necessary to build a warehouse for storing equipment and feed inside the rabbit hutch.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is economically efficient to have 2-story rabbit cages in newly established agro-firms and multi-branch farms as the main and additional sectors, and it is desirable to have 2-2.5 cm between each cage. An area of 8–10 m² in size in the middle of the building is preferable for equipment and daily feed stock . Windows are placed at a height of 1.2 m from the floor, and the ceiling is up to 2.8 m. The color of the walls is white, and lime should be used for this. The entrance gate for the rabbit hutch is installed in the opening position, 1.2 m wide and 1.5 m high. The entrance door for employees is placed 0.8 m. The size of the rabbit hutch is 12x24 m, 3,800

mother rabbits, 12,000 young breeding rabbits and 25,000 young rabbits will be housed in the building. For the construction of the rabbit hutch, moisture-resistant, that is, non-water-absorbing, mold-proof building materials are used. 3.3 - 3.5 m³ of space for one female rabbit, 0.55 - 0.60 m³ for young rabbits. Rabbit troughs are 8–10 cm wide, up to 15 cm high, and the feeding front is 6 cm. The mother rabbit's maternity ward is installed outside. The water supply system should be placed at the top of the cage or 10 cm above the manger, as in poultry. Because their metabolism is accelerated. Therefore, clean water should always be available.

It is recommended to ensure air exchange for rabbits in summer and winter 0.5 m³, in spring and autumn 1.5 m³ per hour. The best bedding is wood shavings, which has a heat retention rate of 100%, hay 84%, and straw 79%. 3 kg of bedding is used for one rabbit per year. As far as possible, straw should not be used as bedding.



Keeping rabbits in modern cages

Relative humidity should be 40-70%, wind speed inside the building should be 0.3 m/s, carbon dioxide should be 10 mt/m³. Temperature sensitivity (homothermy) develops in rabbits in 30–45 days. For young rabbits,

temperatures below 20 °C are considered cold. If the temperature is below 10 °C, the growth will be 16.6%, the survival of the born rabbits will decrease by 6.3%, if the temperature is above 10 °C, the feed consumption will increase by 33%, taking into account that the temperature should be 15-20 °C in winter, autumn and spring months. provided that it should not exceed 25 °C in summer.

Dimensions of cages for rabbits of different breeds

Group	Length, cm	Kingly, cm	Front wall height, cm	Next wall height, cm	Floor surface, cm ²
Yirik	150	70	75-90	45-55	10500
Average	100-120	60	60-80	45	6000-7200
Tivitli	150	80	60	45	12000

Feeding

Rabbits can digest fiber in roughage better than poultry. Hay contains 19–20% of fiber, 40–60% of green leaves, cabbage, roots and fruits, 20–40% of the husks of grain crops, including sorghum, oilseed bran and bran, 75– 85% digests Jerusalem artichoke, potatoes, beets and blue greens by 85-90%. Depending on the type of food, it digests hay 50-75%, green fodder 60-85%, root vegetables 80-85%, 70-80% grain grain seeds, bran and oil seeds 75-85%. The feeding norms of rabbits are determined according to their live weight, age and physiological condition, the feed unit is in grams, and the exchangeable energy is in MJ. Digestible protein is required to be 12–16 g for growing rabbits older than 4 months, 15–18 for pregnant and lactating rabbits, and 16–17 grams for growing young rabbits up to 4 months of age. The mineral requirements of rabbits are very high, especially in lactating mother rabbits and young growing rabbits, 1% calcium and 0.6-0.7% phosphorus are required on a dry matter basis.

Taking into account the lack of calcium and phosphorus macroelements in the feed, bone meal, meat-bone meal, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate and bentonite clay mineral supplements are added in 2-2.5% of the dry matter of the feed. In addition, 0.5 g for young rabbits, 1-1.5 g for old rabbits, 2 g for young rabbits, and 2.5 g for lactating rabbits are added to the ration of sodium element. In addition to macroelements, microelements such as iron, copper, zinc, manganese, these elements are added to the feed ration as salts or in the form of a premix.

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Taking into account the above, it is advisable to widely use enriched feeds in industrialized feeding. Their stomachs should never be empty, at least half of their stomachs should be full of food, otherwise rabbits may eat their own feces (coprophagy) and as a result they will be reinfected with parasitic diseases.



Enriched feeds for rabbits

Rabbits often, i.e., 70-80 times a day in 1.5-2 minutes, rarely, depending on age, male and female 130-160 g in the quiet period, male and female 160-200 g during preparation for mating, strain rabbits 180-200 g, lactating (with 6-8 cubs) mother rabbits should be fed 260-300 g on days 1-10, 360-440 g on days 11-20, 450-560 g on days 21-30, 570-700 g on days 31-45, weaned rabbits until the sorting period, they are fed with food from 70 grams to 150 grams. Rabbits are nocturnal animals by nature, so they should be fed most of their food at night.

CONCLUSION

Rabbit farming is one of the profitable industries, rabbit farming does not require a lot of labor, it reproduces quickly, feeds little, gives nutritious meat, in a word, anyone can do this industry. Care and feeding should be carried out correctly only based on the information given above.

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