



Types of Factors Affecting the Productivity of Chickens

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Annation: *About the prevention of various physical, chemical, nutritional, biologically, psychic factors that may imply their productivity in the republic using the opportunities created in the republic using the opportunities created in the republic using efficiency in the republic using efficiency in the republic `lulumats are given.*

Key words: *stress, humidity, temperature, brightness, iron, air, immunity, enzymes.*

Introduction: Poultry farming is a profitable, but also very delicate industry. Poultry farming is considered a main branch of animal husbandry, and the main products of poultry farming are eggs and meat used for food, and by-products are poultry feathers and feathers.

In our country, great attention has been paid to poultry farming. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed the decision "On additional measures aimed at the development of poultry farming and strengthening of the network feed base". According to it, starting from June 1, 2021, poultry farms that are VAT payers will receive 50 soums for each egg produced and sold on their farms, and a subsidy of 1,000 soums is allocated from the republic budget for each kilogram of poultry meat.

Achieving sustainable long-term food security is an important task that is interdependent with the macroeconomic, political and social success of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The development of poultry farming is of particular importance in the sustainable provision of food security. Poultry farming is one of the fastest growing branches of animal husbandry, which allows to provide the population with dietary meat and egg products.

Topic relevance

Poultry is not called "one of the seven treasures" for nothing. Because if we take care of the poultry with a little attention and love, we will soon have the raw materials for such delicious dishes as eggs and poultry meat. Therefore, our advice is on how to care for and breed poultry at home or on a large scale, and obtain efficient and useful food products from them. In order to achieve high productivity in poultry farming, we must pay special attention to each chemical and natural factor. Among the factors that have a negative effect on their productivity, we can show room temperature, air humidity and stress factors.

Stress factors are external environmental factors that stimulate the poultry organism, make it tired, and cause a decrease in the level of productivity due to the departure of the nervous system from the traditional monotonous pattern for a certain period of time. These factors can be divided



into the following groups: physical, chemical, nutritional, transport, technological, biological, trauma, psychological and applied research. Among them, there are many physical factors (air temperature and relative humidity, unadapted solar radiation, high-frequency noise, instability of light patterns, etc.).

It has already been proven by scientists that production practice can get the most products from poultry with low feed consumption at an air temperature of 21-22°C. A drop in air temperature to 7°C or an increase to 27°C hurts the bird and causes a decrease in the body's defenses, resulting in various diseases.

A decrease in humidity in the air causes an excess of liquid in the body to be released into the air through the respiratory tract, as a result of which the bird loses its appetite and thirst increases. In addition, the amount of dust particles in the air increases dramatically, and their sticking to the lung tissue causes the body to suffocate. Also, the power of noise should not exceed 90 dB, otherwise it will have a negative effect on the poultry and cause a decrease in productivity.

Chemical factors include ammonia hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, the smell of used chemical compounds and drugs in the room air, excessive nitrogen oxides, and a decrease in the amount of oxygen. These factors also have a negative impact on poultry productivity.

Nutritional stress factors include starvation or overfeeding of birds, overabundance of rations, accidental changes in rations, thirst during forced culling, or total water deprivation. These stress factors cause the bird to lose weight and get sick more often.

Biological stress factors include infectious and invasive diseases, preventive vaccinations. Under the influence of these stress factors, the body's immunity decreases, diseases increase, and immunity is formed due to increased metabolic processes, that is, the bird is forced to consume a large amount of amino acids, vitamins (vitamins), microelements. For this reason, 1-2 days before vaccination, the amount of protein in the poultry diet is increased by 2-3%, drugs of group A, D, E and V are increased by 5-10%.

Air temperature significantly affects the condition of chickens, especially productivity indicators. Due to the high temperature of the local climate in the summer, the chickens feel uncomfortable, their breathing becomes faster, their feathers become shaggy, the birds tend to seek fresh air, their wings hang down, their thirst increases, and their appetite decreases or disappears.

An increase in the temperature of the chicken house reduces the live weight of growing chicks by 6.7%, increases the yield by 3.6%, and increases the feed consumption for 1 kg of live weight gain by 5.9%. An increase in air temperature from 25°C to 28°C causes a 3-5% decrease in feed consumption in poultry, a sharp increase in water consumption and respiration rate. An increase in air temperature to 33°C causes a decrease in feed consumption by 20-25%, egg production by 10-15%, water consumption by 1.5-2 times, and respiration by 3-4 times. When the air temperature changes from 35°C to 40°C, the body temperature of chickens increases by 0.5-1.0°C, water consumption increases by 2-3 times, the activity of digestive enzymes, egg productivity decreases sharply, and output increases. All this reduces the reimbursement of food costs, makes it difficult to digest food, regulate body temperature, and causes excess heat to remain in the body.

Bright (strong) lighting of poultry houses also disturbs the birds and causes them to drown each other. Illumination of lights from 0.5 to 1.0 lux or red light will calm the birds and prevent

cannibalism. Installation of green or air color emitting lamps in poultry houses will increase the productivity of chickens.

Tartib raqami	Yorug`lik kuchi	Yorug`lik (soat)		Qorong`ulik (soat)	
		Davomiyligi	Vahti	Davomiyligi	Vahti
1	5	4	8 ⁰⁰ – 12 ⁰⁰	1	12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰
2	7-8	4	13 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰	9	17 ⁰⁰ – 2 ⁰⁰
3	10	2	2 ⁰⁰ – 4 ⁰⁰	4	4 ⁰⁰ – 8 ⁰⁰

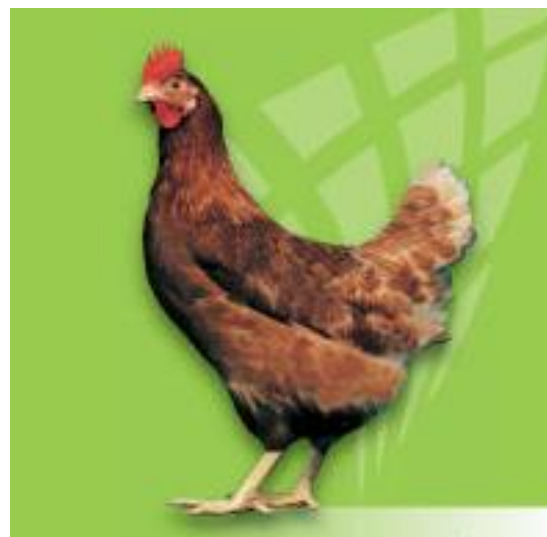
In the poultry farms of our republic, the following poultry crosses are currently being raised in the direction of eggs:



1-Rasm Xaylan oq krosi



2-Rasm Sherver Uvayt krosi





3-Rasm Leggorn

4-Rasm Bovans Braun krosi

Leghorn is one of the most common egg-laying breeds. Its origin is associated with the Italian city of Livorno, which led to the name «leghorn». Chickens weigh 1.8-2 kg, roosters weigh 2.5-2.7 kg.

These crosses begin to lay eggs at the age of 125-135 days. When laying eggs, the need for protein of chickens increases sharply, and when the eggs are hatched, the need for protein decreases sharply. It is necessary to create poultry feed through correct rations, taking into account the fact that it is used. Egg-laying hens consume 115-125 g of dry feed (kambicorn) per day. The amount of food eaten depends on the total value of the food. The lower the nutrient content of the food, the more food is eaten. The total volume of food eaten by chickens raised at home is slightly higher, which depends on the fact that they are out for a walk.

Summary

In order to have a high productivity index in poultry farming, we must first learn what factors are favorable for them and what factors have a positive or negative effect on their productivity index. It is possible to achieve high results by creating comfortable conditions for poultry in Songra poultry houses.

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