

Effect Of Biological Active Substances In Plants On Ferula Assafoeti On Clinical And Physiological Indicators Of Karakol Rams

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Annotation. The article describes the effect of biologically active substances in the ferula assafoetida plant on the clinical and physiological parameters of Karakul sheep. The best positive effect on clinical and productivity of experimental rams was noted in rams of the first experimental group.

Keywords. Ferula assafoetida, astrakhan ram, body temperature, appetite, pulse, number of breaths, live weight.

Relevance of the study. Given that karakul farming is one of the most important sectors of livestock development in the desert regions, the rational use of desert and semi-desert areas in the development of karakul farming It is of great scientific importance to increase their productivity by organizing plant-based agro-technological processes, in particular, the creation of plantations of food crops and studying their effects on the animal organism.

According to U.Rakhmonkulov, in the desert areas of the Republic there is a lot of stubble, which is 2 million hectares in the Kyzylkum desert. In the desert, mainly karakul sheep are grazed and multiplied, and in early spring, when the plants sprout, F. assafoetida also sprouts and begins to be eaten by sheep, in May it runs out of seeds, and its seeds are well eaten by sheep.

Very rich flora belongs to Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, and on its territory grows 30% of the plants known in the CIS. Many species of these plants are widely used in folk medicine and veterinary medicine in the treatment of various diseases. [1,2,3,4].

N.N. Najmitdinova, A.I. According to Saidkhodjaev [5], the study of terpenoid compounds in rhubarb showed that coumarin was found in Scorodesma, one of the oldest species of rhubarb, terpenoid coumarins and sesquitorpen lactones in all other species.

Object and methods of research. Taking into account that coumarin, terpenes and other biologically active substances in Ferula assafoetida are consumed by sheep and other animals together with plant grains and vegetative parts, experiments to study the effect of Ferula assafoetida plant grain on ram quantity and quality Timur was held at the company's farm. A total of 9 rams with an average live weight of 40–45 kg and divided into 3 groups of 3 heads based on the principle of similar pairs were selected for the experiments.

The combined feed intake of the experimental control group rams for 30 days totaled 9 kg per head of ram. During this period, the first group of rams consumed a total of 7.5 kg of compound feed and 1.5 kg (50 grams per day) of 3% coumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances

containing *Ferula assafoetida* plant seeds. the amount of terpene and other biologically active substances was 45 grams (33.3 mg / kg daily). The second experimental group of rams each received a total of 6 kg of mixed feed and a total of 3 kg (100 g per head) of *Ferula assafoetida* plant grain over 30 days, with a total of 90 grams of coumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances in each animal (66.6 mg / kg daily).

Prior to and during the experiment, all rams in the experiment underwent clinical examinations to check their general condition, response to external environmental influences, body temperature, appetite, pulse, respiratory rate. If necessary, other additional inspections were carried out.

Research results. A total of 7.5 kg of mixed feed for 30 days and a total of 1.5 kg of *Ferula assafoetida* per 50 grams per day were added to the diet. and attitude to water, weight, condition of mucous membranes and skin lining were noticeable during the experiment did not change and did not differ from the control group animals on these indicators

Table 1 Clinical-physiological and productivity indicators of experimental karakul rams

Groups	Experiment days	Experiment days	Pulse	The number of breaths	Live weight, kg	Daily growth, g	Daily growth, g
Thefirstexperimentalgroup	Untiltheexperience	39,3±0,2	76±0,9	24±0,5	44,3±0,6		
	Day 30 oftheexperiment	38,8±0,1	72±0,3	20±0,3	51,6±0,7	243±0,3	7,3
Thesecondexperimentalgroup	Untiltheexperience	38,6±0,03	73±0,7	20±0,7	43,8±0,4		
	Day 30 oftheexperiment	39,6±0,2	78±0,3	27±0,7	50,5±0,3	223±0,7	6,7
Controlgroup	Untiltheexperience	39,2±0,2	72±0,7	21±0,9	44,6±1,2		
	Day 30 oftheexperiment	39,0±0,2	72±0,7	20±0,3	51,5± 0,7	230±0,8	6,9

(p < 0,05)

A total of 6 kg of mixed feed for 30 days and a total of 3 kg of *Ferula assafoetida* per 100 g per person per day were added to the second experimental group. their live weight and growth were found to be reduced. Such specific toxic changes can be explained by the cumulative effect of the plant-containing ferulin alkaloid *Ferula assafoetida*, especially ethyl ether-acetic acid 4-oxycumar, and umbeliferons on organs and tissues.

Analysis of the daily growth and overall growth rates of the rams in the experiment showed that the mean daily gain in the first experimental group was 243 grams at the end of the experiment, the total total gain over 30 days was 7.3 kg, and the mean daily gain in the second experimental group was 223 grams. while the overall gain was 6.7 kg, in the control group, these figures were 230 grams and 6.9 kg, respectively.

Conclusion. The best positive results in terms of clinical and productivity of experimental rams were observed in rams of the first experimental group.

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