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DAIRY PRODUCTIVITY AND HEALING PROPERTIES OF GOATS

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Abstract
This article presents the healing properties of dairy products, lactation and milk of goats.

Keywords. Goat, milk, lactation, wool, fat, protein

Introduction

There are more than 250 breeds of goats in the world with dairy, wool, meat and other areas of productivity. In recent years, the main focus of the goat breeding network is precisely on the direction of milk and meat productivity. Because in many countries of the world there is a shortage of these products when providing food. Goat milk and meat production does not make up a very large share in the world, but the peculiarity of goats is that other agricultural animals from them can also be bred in deserts, semi-deserts, mountains and other environmentally unfavorable places, where it is difficult to urinate. The head number of goats in the world is not evenly distributed. In particular, a 52,5 percent share of the head number of goats is coming at the expense of the countries of the Asian continent. Second place is occupied by countries on the African continent with a share of 41,9 percent. It is on these two continents that 94,4 percent of the head number of goats in the world is being driven.

Among the CIS countries, too, they have long been shugill with a network of goats. In the top ranks in terms of the head number of goats come to Uzbekistan (3,6 million), Kazakhstan (2,3 million), Turkmenistan (2,3 million), Russia (1,96 million). On an industrial scale, various breeds are used that specialize in slaughtering goat milk. The living weight of domestic Urgant goats, which are adult and healthy, is on average 38-45 kg, giving 250-400 kg of milk during a lactation period of 6-8 months.

The Main Part

In the conditions of the market economy, milk and milk products obtained from sheep and goats, which are small-horned cattle, have been part of the diet of many consumers. In recent years, especially goat's milk and dairy products have been increasingly used in the production of food products for young children. One of the main reasons for this is characterized by the specific properties of goat's milk. In particular, 97 percent of food products made from goat's milk are digestible. This indicator is 65 percent in cow's milk. Milk needs of many peoples of the world are mainly met by cow's milk. In addition, milk from other agricultural animals: goat, horse, sheep, camel, deer milk is also used as food in different countries. Among the above-mentioned animals, goat's milk has been of special importance for the peoples of different countries for a long time. Goat is a clean

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animal with its biological characteristics, health and low incidence of diseases. Goats are less susceptible to dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis and burcellosis.

If well cared for, many goat breeds can produce over 1,000 kg of high-quality milk during a 10-month lactation period. Goats are much easier to care for than cows. Producing goat's milk is slightly cheaper than producing cow's milk. For example, the production of 1 quintal of goat milk requires 1.75 times less feed than the production of the same amount of cow's milk, and accordingly this is 1.05 quintal of feed unit. At the same time, labor costs are 2.5 times lower, which corresponds to 3 and 7.5 people/hour, respectively. For one centner of live weight, 18.2 centners of milk are milked from a goat and 8 centners from a cow. Therefore, the cost of goat milk is almost 2 times lower than cow milk, and its profitability is much higher.

Thanks to the small amount of feed and labor required to care for goats, even older people can keep them. Goats adapt well to different climates. They eat a much wider range of plants than other livestock. They make good use of a variety of vegetables, food scraps and pastures. Goats are well-fed and mature early. Goats rarely get sick if they are fed and cared for properly. They are distinguished by cleanliness, ease of milking and resistance to mastitis.

All known breeds of goats are classified according to productivity: dairy, wool, down, meat, fur and mixed types of productivity. Among the known breeds of goats, the largest group consists of breeds whose main product is milk (dairy, milk-meat, milk-wool, etc.). Goats are animals with very high milk productivity in their biological potential. Goats with high milk production have 13-15 kg of milk per kilogram of live weight. Under standard feeding and storage conditions, lactation lasts 300-310 days and you can milk 600-1700 kg of milk with a fat content of 4-5%.

This must be taken into account to assess milk production during lactation. To assess milk productivity, daily or control milkings are used. A graphical representation of daily or monthly milk yield during lactation in livestock is called lactation slope. According to the structure of the lactation slope graph, it has three different forms: 1) initially increasing, and then slowly decreasing; 2) with a restless voice; 3) has the form of a sharp decline. The production and secretion of milk in the udder is a complex biological process controlled by the higher nervous system and related hormones. A number of physiological factors influence milk supply. Milk yield increases for a certain period at the beginning of the lactation period, and then decreases according to certain dynamics. This affects the physical and chemical composition of milk. In particular, at the beginning of the lactation period the percentage of protein and fat in milk is low, and at the end of the period the percentage of these substances increases. The same trend is observed for milk solids. Because the bulk of dry matter corresponds to fat and proteins.

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