



Development of Livestock Networks in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: This article provides information on the rapid development of livestock industries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the breeds of cattle that are being imported and bred from abroad.

Key words: Breed, Herd, Montbelyard, Jersey, Limousin, Simmental, Aberdeen Angus, Schwitz, and Hereford.

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Decisions No. -4254 and No. PQ-4512 of November 7, 2019 - "On Measures for the Rapid Development of Livestock Industries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" were adopted in order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 "On Measures to Fundamentally Improve the State Management System in the Field of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry" The livestock development commission was also established. The Agro-Industrial Complex and the food supply sector for the implementation of projects related to the industrial method of driving large and small horn cattle to pastures and hayfields, production of fodder for livestock, and processing of livestock products in the districts of Bozatov, Mo'inoq, Takhtakopir, and Kungirov. The establishment of a project implementation agency and the assignment of specific duties show that the emphasis has finally become quite solid.

Table 1. 2021.01.01 in the livestock industry of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

BASIC INDICATORS

№	Name of district	In all categories of livestock subjects											Of this, according to breeding cattle		
		Total number of cows, a thous and	The number of female cows one thousand		Production of milk from dairy cows, tn	Providing milk to the population, %	Meat production, tn	Supplying the population with meat, %	Artificially inseminated cows, one thousand head	Getting a calf, a thous and	Getting a calf, %,	Number of technical Osemenators available	Total number	Milking, tn	Meat production, tn
			in Furaj	Milking											
1	Amudarya	162,5	45,5	34,4	26,5	113,6	8342	96,8	21,1	28,9	63,4	25	657	5168	344
2	Beruni	156,7	40,4	31,9	28,5	126,6	9361	112,4	19,2	27,0	66,8	18	1412	3437	262
3	Bozatov	35,7	12,0	7,8	66,2	248	1886	202,2	5,1	7,1	58,9	12	550	425	29

4	Karaozak	38,3	12,8	8,3	7523	121,9	3049	133,7	6,3	7,1	55,4	11	0	823	26
5	Kegeyli	53,2	16,5	10,8	7137	84,2	2850	91,0	8,1	9,8	59,4	10	0	498	35
6	Kungiro	69,0	19,4	14,4	14788	97	3483	61,8	9,1	11,2	57,5	9	310	2133	197
7	Konlikol	33,7	9,8	8,1	7151	119,5	2448	110,6	4,7	5,9	60,0	8	42	826	129
8	Muynoq	29,2	10,2	6,6	5040	134,8	1114	80,6	4,8	6,2	61,3	15	495	696	113
9	Nukus	37,9	13,5	8,8	7294	123,3	1656	75,7	6,6	8,5	63,1	11	314	1164	117
10	Takhiatosh	23,4	8,5	6,5	7130	82,4	1259	39,4	4,1	5,4	63,3	8	309	1843	206
11	Takhtakopir	45,9	20,8	13,5	5721	122,3	4443	257,0	10,1	12,9	62,2	14	119	576	103
12	Tortkol	130,0	36,6	27,4	30154	119,6	5993	64,3	17,7	23,4	63,9	20	1206	3780	439
13	Khujayli	56,7	15,5	13,8	15747	109,4	3394	63,8	7,4	9,1	58,4	16	326	1100	101
14	Chimboy	78,4	18,3	13,6	13248	100,9	4531	93,4	9,1	11,4	62,5	16	122	1889	269
15	Sho'manoi	63,8	14,6	9,5	6624	101,1	2210	91,2	7,1	9,2	62,9	11	76	534	51
16	Ellikkala	125,1	35,4	29,7	22333	119,1	7149	103,2	17,0	23,0	64,9	16	1299	3093	145
17	Nukus city	9,3	2,8	1,8	1725	4,6	434	3,1	1,4	1,6	57,3	4			
Total:		1148,6	332,6	246,8	212876	95,6	63601	77,2	159,0	207,6	62,4	223	7238	27985	2567

Note: In 2020, pedigree cattle were not brought to Karaozak and Kegeyli districts from abroad, but previously there were 98 head of pedigree cattle in Karaozak district and 121 head of pedigree cattle in Kegeyli district, and milk and meat were produced from these breeds.

Regarding the import of cattle from districts, the initial strategic measures planned for 2020 were completed in Ellikkala district with 1013 cows (144.7%), Beruniy district with 1142 cows (228.4%), Amudarya district with 512 cows (102.4%), Khojaly district with 254 heads (127%), and Chimboy district with 216 cows (108%) out of the planned 200 cows.

In certain regions, the 2020 foreign-bred cattle import and breeding regulations have not been adequately applied.

These indicators include 500/453 (90.6%) in Moynaq, 500/248 (49.6%) in Kungiro, 300/174 (58%) in Nukus, 700/636 (90.8%) in Tortkol, and 300/241 (80.3%) in Takhiyatosh. In each of these 5 districts, the initial strategic measures were put into place at a level of 50–90%.

The remaining districts are 200/33 (16.5%) in Qonlikol, 400/110 (27.5%) in Takhtakopir, and 200/59 (29.5%) in Sho'manoi. In these 3 districts, this measure was just completed at a rate of between 15 and 30%.

150 breeding cattle were supposed to be delivered to the Karaozak and Kegeyli areas, but not a single breeding cow made it there.

Unfortunately, only Bozatov district—which specializes in industrial cattle breeding—implemented the scheduled event in 2020; Moynaq, Kunghiro, and Takhtakopir districts did not.

The second step in the growth of livestock is to import breeding cattle and bull seeds from other countries and begin breeding them.

The development of the livestock industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is being carried out methodically on the basis of projects, and many first-breed cattle are being imported from abroad, according to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 3, 2020 - "On additional measures for the rapid development of livestock industries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" No. PQ-4776.

Prior to 2019, 1,475, and 5,643 in 2020, a total of 9,941 bred cattle were imported from overseas in the years 2006–2018, ranging in number from 37 to 529. Up till 2019, black cattle of the Simmental, Kyzylchol, Kara-ola, 1080 Kazakh White, and 24 Aberdeen-Angus breeds were imported. There are Simmental, Kyzylchol, Kara-ola dairy cattle, Kazakh white, and Aberdeen-Angus meat cattle from this breed of cattle.

5643 purebred cattle were introduced in 2020, including 271 Kazakh Whites, 31 Montbelyards, 40 Jerseys, 198 Limousins, 3303 Simmentals, 1611 Black-Ola, 118 Aberdeen Angus, 30 Swiss, and 41 Herefords.

Without establishing a feed foundation and maintaining conditions, 12 different breeds of cattle were imported from outside between 2006 and 2020. Bulls are frequently introduced at the same time, without taking into consideration the direction of production, and there are restrictions when submitting beef products for processing.

The issue of importing purebred cattle from abroad was clarified by Decision No. PQ-4512 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2019, "On Measures for the Rapid Development of Livestock Industries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan," which states that first, to put the milk route into the correct system, only 3-6 days must pass. According to the terms of the contract, the provider of monthly bull heifers has the option of selling the calves or keeping them in the stalls for meat production after the birth of two generations. In order to develop a meat line at the expense of its own production after two generations, it will be effective to first establish a milk line system.

According to the Republican Commission's resolutions from meeting No. 43 on March 9, 2021, the Republic of Karakalpakstan would raise the number of cattle from 1148.6 thousand to 1194.5 thousand, and the number of cows from 332.6 thousand to 341.9 thousand, in 2021. A program for the development of livestock was chosen.

In this respect, it is suggested that breeding operations in the livestock industry be organized using science and cutting-edge technology, and that breeding cattle be increased at the price of expanding the use of artificial insemination of cows in homes and farms.

Making the appropriate initial selection of foreign breeds of cattle is a crucial step in the development strategy of livestock breeding, especially the cattle breeding business.

The 12 different breeds of cattle imported between 2006 and 2020 are all cattle with positive traits in the areas where they were produced and raised. The majority of these cattle are purebred cattle bred for meat, and the work is done in their own flow. In the regions where these cattle are introduced, they are first brought in without studying the features of adaptation, without creating a suitable feed base, without preparing the conditions of preservation, and artificial insemination works are not sufficient. No fruitful outcome was obtained.

Although the feeding and keeping conditions of the brought cattle are not at the required level, it is believed that they are well tolerated and accustomed to the conditions, which is why there is a strong interest in and demand for Kara-ola, Kazaqi aqbosh, and Kyzilchol cattle from the cattle breeders.

Conclusion. It is vital to allot enough irrigated land areas in accordance with the standards in order to establish a full value and food basis for livestock subjects.