

**THE COTTON FORAGE AND SOME ASPECTS OF SAFE USAGE
OF THEM IN MODERN STOCK-BREEDING OF UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract Only

It is known that the cotton is more valuable technical culture, which is cultivated by men since a far. In Uzbekistan the cotton is a national value, cultivated everywhere and at present more than 1/3(1,4mln. hectares) of areas are given into this culture. The types such as “Bukhara-6”, “C-6524”, “Akdarya-6”, “Yulduz” and others are commonly spread in the republic. The average crop of a raw-cotton makes up 25-30 centner/hectares, but the overall crop in 2004 made up more than 3, 6 mln ton. The currency entrance from the raw-cotton export reached 60% from all agricultural products, supplied to World Markets. The specific of an agricultural production of Uzbekistan conditions the wide use of cotton fodder (husk, oil cakes) in the stock-breeding. It is known that by their general nutrition they are, especially oil-cakes do not give way to the best grain fodder. However, the effective use of cotton fodder is restricted by the presence in them the toxic poliphenol-gossypol having a high degree of a material cumulation and possessing with the determined teratogen, gonad toxic and embriotoxic effects. By many times investigation by our and foreign authors, held in the period of 1980-1990 years of the last century, experimented and worked out the large number of methods and means on unharming the cotton cotton fodder from gossypol. The more optimal in the conditions of Uzbekistan some fodder bentonits and salts of Fe_2SO_4 (gland). The introducing them in the rations of agricultural animals and poultries, side by side with the cotton oil-cakes reduced the negative influence of a toxic poliphenol on alive organisms in the significant degree. In conclusion it is necessary to point out that at present in Uzbekistan the cotton is thought to be as a main culture and export of raw cotton and products of its processing make a necessary contribution to the budget of Republic. The cotton fodder is widely used in the rations of a productive cattle and poultry farm, often thought to be as a main source of feeding them. At the same time, new forms of husbandry (private farm, farming) and irrational use of fodder means from the cotton again causing the live issue of a gossypolotoxicoz which presents the high potential danger not only for animals but also to the health of people and future generations.