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**COMPARATIVE INDICATORS OF EFFICIENCY
OF THE SPECIALIZED MEAT CATTLE KAZAKH WHITE-HEADED,
GEREFORDSKY AND ABERDEEN-ANGUSSKIY OF BREEDS
IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The meat cattle breeding is the priority branch of livestock production which gained in recent years intensive development in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of researches was studying of productive and breeding qualities of young growth of meat cattle of domestic and import breeds. The practical importance of results of researches consists in increase in production of high-quality meat products. In article materials of comparative studying of growth and development of young growth domestic Kazakh white-headed and also posterities of the breeding animals of the Angus and gerefordsky breeds delivered to Kazakhstan on import are stated. It is established that the young growth of the meat cattle imported to the republic in general keeps the genetically caused useful qualities, however differs on some indicators from analogs of the main domestic breed Kazakh white-headed that is caused by the continuing process of adaptation of the delivered genotypes to new conditions of the habitat.

Keywords: meat breeds, Angus, gerefordsky, Kazakh white-headed, efficiency, adaptation, tests.

Introduction. Need of development of specialized meat cattle breeding in Kazakhstan is caused by existence of big massifs of natural pastures in areas, remote from large settlements, where there are inexhaustible opportunities of receiving high-quality, organic beef by low-cost production. In the course of reforming of the agrarian sector the number of a livestock of the meat cattle including breeding, there was a reorganization of breeding farms and their crushing on smaller to various forms of ownership was considerably reduced. Nevertheless, the gene pool of the domestic and imported breeds allowing to provide their preservation further improvement and development [1.2] is available now.

The meat cattle breeding of Kazakhstan, now, is presented domestic (Kazakh white-headed and auliyeckolsky) and also imported to the republic from foreign countries (gerefordsky and aberdin-Angus) by breeds. In this regard the special relevance is acquired by the scientific research directed to studying of adaptation qualities of import animals and their posterity that first of all is defined by reproductive ability, indicators of growth and development of young growth in the new habitat [3].

Technique of researches of the Research were carried out on animals of breeding herds Kazakh white-headed and Angus (limited liability partnership the breeding plant "Balkashinsky"), Kazakh white-headed and gerefordsky (Sandyktau LLP) of breeds.

Experiences captured bull-calves and heifers of the called breeds during the period from the birth to the 15th monthly age. Researches were carried out with application of the general zootechnical methods and techniques [4]. Determination of live mass of experimental animals was carried out in the morning to a unsoldering and feeding (in two adjacent days).

All obtained data were processed by a biometric method [5].

The received results of researches. One of the main criteria of adaptation of animals to the changed conditions of the environment is their efficiency. In meat cattle breeding it is intensity of growth and

achievement of high sizes of live weight in certain age. At the same time it is known that process of acclimatization and adaptation continues a long time – during not less than two generations of animal husbandry in new natural and technological conditions [6,7,8].

In comparative aspect the efficiency of thoroughbred breeding heifers Angus and Kazakh white-headed breeds was studied. In Balkashinsky LLP, the Akmola region, under experience there were 83 bull-calves and 42 heifers the Angus and also 61 bull-calf and 44 heifers Kazakh white-headed breeds. Indicators of their efficiency from the birth to 8 and 15 months of age, with coverage of 4 months of winter-stall and 3 months summer-pasturable the periods (table 1, 2) are established.

Table 1 – Efficiency of heifers Angus and Kazakh white-headed breeds during the period from the birth up to 15 months of age
(Balkashinsky LLP)

Indicator	Age	Breed, quantity			
		Kazakh white-headed (n=44)		Aberdeen-Angus (n=42)	
		M±m	Cv	M±m	Cv
Liveweight, kg	At the birth	22,9±0,3	9,03	19,0±0,2	5,1
	8	205,7±1,5	4,8	187,6±1,0	3,5
	12	273,1±0,9	2,1	273,5±0,4	1,04
	15	328,3±1,5	3,1	321,4±2,2	4,3
Average daily gain of weight, g	0-8	761,7±6,3	5,5	702,6±4,2	3,9
	8-12	562,3±13,8	16,2	715,6±9,4	8,5
	12-15	612,6±15,8	17,1	532,3±25,0	30,4
	8-15	584,0±9,1	10,2	637,1±10,6	11,0
	0-15	678,7±3,4	3,4	671,9±4,8	4,6

When studying efficiency of young growth domestic Kazakh white-headed and the imported Angus and gerefordsky breeds some distinctions caused by conditions of feeding and keeping in different basic farms are established and also to the impacts of adaptation processes.

Heifers Angus and Kazakh white-headed breeds showed rather high efficiency for the entire period of controlled cultivation. Average daily gains from the birth up to 15 months of age respectively were: 671.9 g and 678.7 g, i.e. in pedigree aspect this indicator considerably did not differ. In Kazakhstan 135 alleles, from them typical alleles 124 were identified (91.85%). At the same time it is established that population Aberdeen - the Angus breed has a genetic variety on the following indicators: average of alleles – 12.27, heterozygotic – 0.8758, accidental inbreeding – 0.0022 (9).

In the analysis of data of dynamics of live mass of bull-calves of the Angus breed, in comparison with analogs of the Kazakh white-headed, some of their distinctions on the age periods are noted.

Table 2 – Indicators of efficiency of bull-calves Angus and Kazakh white-headed breeds from the birth up to 15 months of age
(Balkashinsky LLP)

Indicator	Age	Breed, quantity			
		Kazakh white-headed (n=61)		Aberdeen-Angus (n=83)	
		M±m	Cv	M±m	Cv
Liveweight, kg	At the birth	25,2±0,2	7,3	21,5±0,2	6,5
	8	227,5±1,6	5,5	209,7±1,2	5,3
	12	322,7±0,6	1,4	324,2±0,4	1,2
	15	384,4±2,2	4,5	379,8±1,5	3,7
Average daily gain of weight, g	0-8	843,2±5,02	4,7	784,1±5,2	6,1
	8-12	792,9±11,5	11,3	954,2±10,1	9,7
	12-15	685,8±26,1	29,7	618,5±12,1	17,9
	8-15	747,1±12,8	13,4	810,3±7,3	8,2
	0-15	798,2±4,9	4,8	796,3±2,5	2,9

For the entire period of controlled cultivation (from the birth up to 15 months of age), some superiority in the live weight and average daily gains, was established on groups of young growth of the Kazakh white-headed breed. On bull-calves it made 4.6 kg (1.2%) and 2.0 g (0.2%); to heifers – 6.9 kg (2.1%) and 6.8 g (1.0%), respectively. Advantage in indicators of live weight at young growth of the Kazakh white-headed breed quite explainably their best fitness to local conditions of feeding and contents. From all groups of experimental animals, superiority on intensity of growth for the registration period, is noted at young growth of the Kazakh white-headed breed that, according to us, is a consequence of the continuing adaptation of the Angus cattle to the new habitat.

In basic economy of institute of livestock production of Sandyktau LLP of the Akmola region under experience there were heifers of Kazakh white-headed ($n=20$) and gerefordsky ($n=24$) of breeds. Controlled cultivation happened during the summer pasturable period of contents (table 3).

Table 3 – Dynamics of live mass of heifers gerefordsky and Kazakh white-headed breeds (Sandyktau LLP)

Group, breed	n	Liveweight, kg				Average daily gain, g	
		12 months		15 months			
		M±m	Cv	M±m	Cv		
I gerefordsky	24	288,2±4,5	7,6	354,2±2,4	3,4	733,3	
II Kazakh white-headed	20	278,4±2,05	3,3	343,6±2,0	2,6	724,4	

By results of observations of heifers gerefordsky and Kazakh white-headed breeds it is established that analogs grew in identical pasturable conditions and developed rather well, having shown the following average daily gains of weight for the controlled period: the Kazakh white-headed – 724.4 g; gerefordsky – 733.3 g. It should be noted that on indicators of live weight, in 12 months age, some differences between groups were observed: gerefordsky heifers at this age surpassed Kazakh white-headed on 9.8 kg (3.4%). The difference in live weight was shown as well on completion of 3-month maintenance on a pasture: in 15 months age advantage on live weight in favor of Herefords made 10.6 kg (2.9%), on average daily gain of weight for the registration period, respectively, 8.9 g and 1.2%.

Conclusions. From the researches conducted above results it is visible that adaptation qualities of the specialized meat cattle imported to Kazakhstan are shown ambiguously that substantially is defined by various genotypic accessory of the delivered cattle and also conditions of feeding and maintenance. In whole - processes of adaptation of an import livestock proceed well.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚТЫҢ АҚ БАС, ГЕРЕФОРД ЖӘНЕ АБЕРДИН-АНГУС ТҮҚЫМДАРЫНЫҢ МАМАНДАНДЫРЫЛҒАН ЕТТИ МАЛЫНЫҢ ӨНІМДІЛІГІНІҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ КӨРСЕТКІШТЕРИ

Аннотация. Етті мал шаруашылығы соңғы жылдары Қазақстан Республикасында қарқынды даму алған мал шаруашылығының басым саласы болып табылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты отандық және импорттық тұқымды етті ірі кара мал төлінің өнімділік және асыл тұқымдық сапасын зерттеу болып табылады. Зерттеу нәтижелерінің практикалық маңыздылығы жоғары сапалы ет өнімдерін өндіруді арттыру болып табылады. Мақалада отандық қазақтың ақ бас төлінің өсіу мен дамуы, сондай-ақ ангус және герефорд тұқымдарының асыл тұқымды малдарының импорты бойынша Қазақстанға әкелінген ұрпақтарын салыстырмалы зерттеу материалдары берілген. Республикаға импортталған етті малдың төлдері жалпы генетикалық жағынан негізделген пайдалы қасиеттерін сактайды, алайда кейбір көрсеткіштер бойынша қазақтың ақбас тұқымының негізгі отандық тұқымының аналогтарынан ерекшеленеді, бұл әкелінген генотиптердің тіршілік ету ортасының жаңа жағдайларына бейімделуінің жалғасын келе жатқан процесімен байланысты.

Түйін сөздер: етті тұқымдар, Ангус, Герефорд, қазақтың ақ бас сиры, өнімділік, бейімделу, сынау, жақсартқыштар.

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**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ
СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРОВАННОГО МЯСНОГО СКОТА КАЗАХСКОЙ БЕЛОГОЛОВОЙ,
ГЕРЕФОРДСКОЙ И АБЕРДИН-АНГУССКОЙ ПОРОД В КАЗАХСТАНЕ**

Аннотация. Мясное скотоводство является приоритетной отраслью животноводства, получившей в последние годы интенсивное развитие в Республике Казахстан. Целью исследований явилось изучение продуктивных и племенных качеств молодняка мясного крупного рогатого скота отечественных и импортных пород. Практическая значимость результатов исследований заключается в увеличении производства высококачественной мясной продукции. В статье изложены материалы сравнительного изучения роста и развития молодняка отечественной казахской белоголовой, а также потомства завезенных в Казахстан по импорту племенных животных ангусской и герефордской пород. Установлено, что молодняк импортированного в республику мясного скота в целом сохраняет свои генетически обусловленные полезные качества, однако отличается по некоторым показателям от аналогов основной отечественной породы казахской белоголовой, что обусловлено продолжающимся процессом адаптации завезенных генотипов к новым условиям среды обитания.

Ключевые слова: мясные породы, ангусская, герефордская, казахская белоголовая, продуктивность, адаптация, испытания, улучшатели.

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