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CHANGES IN POSTNATAL ONTOGENESIS OF TURKEYS

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Abstract:
This article provides information about the growth stages and dynamics of harmful insects in the wild.

Key words: insect, protein, physical activity, growth stages.

Introduction

The protein content of gooseberry (less than 24%) is low in comparison with other animal gooseberries, the lack of fat, cholesterol and phosphorus, as well as the high content of vitamins PP, B1 and B2, which makes this type of gooseberry a dietary delicacy. The per capita production of gooseberry in the world is 58 kg in Belarus, 29.4 kg in Russia, 26.9 kg in Ukraine, and this indicator has increased in recent years in the Republic of Uzbekistan, because gooseberry is consumed by the human body to a lesser extent than the parrot fish [1].

Analysis of the results. The growth of the tissues, distinguished from other types of cochlear implants, is characterized by the presence of a large body weight in the first generation due to the biological properties. The most important is probably the age of puberty. The maturity of the selection in this chapter is such that the body weight of a one-year-old male is about 40 kg. In addition, in the first generation of the postnatal period, the body growth dynamics are lower than those of the broiler, and later it increases by 800 times in males in the first generation, as the growth rate of the broiler increases by 200 times.

If the relative growth rate of the body weight is at its maximum in the first stage, it is possible to show growth in the fifth stage.

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Results

It is possible to distinguish the growth rates of the lower extremities:
the first stage (in the 0-4 stage) is the highest degree of movement of the thoracic cavity;
the second stage (in the 5-8 stage) is a slight increase, although the growth rate is lower than in the previous stage;
the third stage (in the 9-20 stage) is characterized by a steady decrease of the thoracic cavity;
the fourth stage (in the 21-26 stage) is a decrease in the growth rate, with a stronger contact of the male with the thoracic cavity;
the fifth stage (in the 27-30 stage) is when the growth stops almost completely at the level of the thoracic cavity.

A series of studies conducted by scientists from the Arctic Caucasus Regional Fisheries Experimental Station has shown that the postnatal weight of the chickens remains almost unchanged, while the body loses fat, moisture, proteins, fats and carbohydrates. There is a need for intensive feeding. Protein absorption is limited, and even if there is an intensive and functional development of the digestive system, the digestive tract of the caterpillars of the caterpillar in this age of development can only be assimilated by the food. It is said that in the first days of the caterpillar's body, the caterpillar feeds on the leftovers of the yellow, and it is known that the caterpillar has a larger reserve of food for feasting than other species. As a result of these experiments, over a period of three days, healthy animals with a protein content of 18 to 19 per cent were exposed to "zero diets" consisting of raw plant-derived foods with reduced enzyme-linked digestion, making it unlikely that young animals would be fed.

The biological difference is a distinct sexual dimorphism: the mass of the male testicles is three to four times that of the female. Besides the morphological differences, the metabolism also plays a distinct role. Thus, the concentration of growth hormones in the blood plasma is lower in females than in males at the time of conception, and then it is lower than in males at the time of conception. Blood hemoglobin levels, oxygen content, erythrocyte autophagy and other sensitivities are also affected. This should be taken into account in the breeding technology, so that the male testicles are not stored separately.

In the process of natural selection, birds have acquired the ability to move in the air and to fly, as a result of which they have acquired a number of evolutionary peculiarities, such as wings with pearls, well-balanced wings and well-grouped

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muscles, a four-chambered heart, a fairly uniform body temperature, a strong lung skeleton, and an adaptive respiratory system [3].

The loss of body weight of the chickens after laying the eggs in the nest is often very noticeable, especially after one to one and a half months after laying the eggs. This is due to the paradox of laying eggs: they eat less food and lose weight. In the 50s and 60s of the last captivity, the peasants tried to feed the pigs before storing them in the cellar. It was believed that the pigs had to be slaughtered in order to ensure the normal migration of the pigs and the accumulation of food surpluses, and that the pigs had to be replaced with the rations of their ancestors at least two thousand years before [2].

They are not susceptible to the oxidation of gases from ammonia and carbonate dioxide, which are highly sensitive to oxygen in the air, and therefore must be taken into account in the air exchange. This is due to their genetic nature: wild turkeys can travel long distances - up to 15-20 km per day - to obtain food. In the process of oviposition, the quality of the incubation cocoons, their acceleration, their emergence from the cocoon, and the age of the young are affected. In the opinion of several researchers, the selection of these overweight women was due to thyroid dysfunction, and the hormones contributed to the development of hypothyroidism, which affected the respiratory function of the embryo. The reduction in the delivery of hormones from the thyroid gland to the body of the woman was due to the fact that the embryos did not receive enough oxygen.

The quality of protein in the tissues is noticeably lower, the body has less of vitamins A, B2, B12, B6 and oleic acid, the number of pores in the shell is reduced, and calcium levels are lower.

Conclusions

Bathing is considered one of the most important factors in childhood development, which is why it's important to have adequate protein and energy requirements, especially at an early age, including manganese, spirit, vitamins A, D3, niacin and choline.

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