

Service Dog Feeding Standards and Ratio

Saparbaev Quwatbay Tajibay uli

Nukus is a specialist science teacher at the Technical College of Veterinary Medicine

ANNOTATION

This article is written about the amount of dog food to ensure its life and serviceability, to keep the dog's life and activity at a constant level and to maintain its ability to work throughout the day.

KEYWORDS: Dog feeding procedure, breeding of purebred dogs, serviceability, daily food menu of puppies, feed for service dogs.

The amount of food for service dogs is aimed at ensuring its life and ability to serve, and it directly depends on the type of dog, weight, route, feeding conditions, volume of work and other factors. The quantity and quality of the food eaten by the dog should fully meet the needs of its body.

If the organism is not supplied with enough nutrients, its vital processes continue to live at the expense of its internal energy (fat layer). As a result, the dog's ability to work decreases, it loses weight, and the body's ability to fight against various diseases decreases.

When a dog is fed more than the required amount, weight falls on the digestive system, the food it eats is not fully digested, as a result, the dog becomes fat and its ability to work decreases. Service dogs should be fed based on the ration developed by scientific research institutes. The feeding rate is such amount of food that it is necessary to maintain the dog's working capacity and body health during the day by using the food to a certain level. The ration is created based on the ingredients used to feed the dogs. In order to keep the dog's life and activity at a constant level and to maintain its ability to work throughout the day, service dogs are fed with a ration, in which the amount of types of food products used per day should be indicated. The food ration should provide the necessary energy for the dog's body and should contain sufficient amounts of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, vitamins and water. The norm of feeding dogs is determined according to the nutritional value of the food and is calculated in calories, as well as measured according to the weight of the dog. The result of many years of feeding shows that if the average weight of service dogs performing guard, search-rescue and search work is 30 kg, when it is used for 4-5 hours a day, to restore the dog's spent energy in the summer, 2250 and in winter, food with 2750 kilocalories should be given (an average of 82.5 kilocalories per day, taking into account the weight of the dog). Increasing the calorie content of food comes from the service dog's work.

If a service dog's diet lacks or reduces the norm of any nutrient, this will cause the dog to lose weight, reduce the quality of service, and even cause death. For example, if dogs are fed only fats, they will die after 56-58 days, if they are fed only proteins, after 30-40 days, and if they are fed with carbohydrates, they will die after 30-45 days. If the ration of dogs is made from mixed products, for example, from animal and plant food, such food will contain enough vitamins. The ration of service dogs in military units is determined separately for each day

based on the order.

FEEDING AND EDUCATING PUPPIES

Currently, animals reproduce in two ways - purebred and crossbreeding. Purebred breeding is the result of dogs from which the father and mother belong to the same breed. Crossbreeding is the result of joining a male and female dog of two separate species. Dogs of the same breed were used to breed service dogs. Autobreeding and inbreeding are used in dog breeding. The main goal in breeding purebred dogs is to preserve and continue the characteristics of that type of dog, and the resulting puppies must meet the standard requirements. The highest form of purebred dog breeding is line (correct) and family breeding. A line is a group of prized animals with unique characteristics, and is descended from a strong all-around sire dog. A family is a group of high-yielding breeds of animals, consisting mainly of mother dogs, the founder of which is a high-ranking breed, and dogs of similar constitution and productivity. Breeding dogs on the basis of line and family requires zoo engineers to be well-educated, think deeply, sort, and carefully monitor them. The work carried out without haste is the basis for preserving and developing all the characteristics of service dogs, and for the species to remain pure. If the dogs are properly cared for and fed on time, they can be combined after 8-9 months. In this case, female dogs mature faster than males. When dogs are kept in poor conditions, not exercised enough, given relatively little food and low protein content in the diet, the mating period of dogs is much longer. The ability of organs to develop and reproduce depends on physiological processes, in which the central nervous system performs the main task. Hormones are of special importance in the activity of reproductive organs.

When breeding dogs, it is necessary to know that the obtained puppies should be brought up, depending on the area, weather conditions and places they will work in the future, adapting them to this climate. It is important to raise puppies in good conditions, to grow them and to choose the right type of food. Mother dogs give birth to puppies between 58 and 65 days. Pregnant mother dogs are no different from other dogs until halfway through their pregnancy. When the mating period exceeds one month, mother dogs become slow-moving, calm, do not want to jump, sleep a lot, and have a good appetite. Basically, the mother dog's appetite increases from 40-45 days of pregnancy, but it can change from time to time. A few days before giving birth, the dog emits drops of milk without urinating. Normal use and training can be done until mid-gestation, but changes in the daily feeding ration can be made, and more carrying in the fresh air in the field will give good results. In the second half of pregnancy, the mother dog is not trained, she is walked more in the morning and in the evening, she is fed extra, it is not recommended to bathe the dog during this period. 1-2 days before giving birth, wash the dog's belly with warm water and its tail with soap. must be cleaned and wiped. Puppies are born at different intervals, from about 15-20 minutes to 2 hours, sometimes up to a day. Service dogs give birth to 5-8 puppies. Puppies should not be separated from their mothers until they are old enough to feed themselves, because the mother will eat the puppies' food. Mother dogs must be constantly watched and cared for. They should be cleaned every day, fed with quality food and taken out for a walk. Puppies are temporarily taken from their mother for medical examination, to find out their weight, and at other times they stay with their mother (30-45 days pass before they are separated from their mother). Puppies can scratch their mother with their sharp claws, so the claws on the front legs of 10-12-day-old puppies are cut off. Raising and raising puppies is not an easy task, but it requires interesting work and knowledge from a person. Not taking good care of

puppies, feeding them poorly and not taking them out for a walk has a negative effect on their development and growth, causing them to get sick and rickets quickly. It often causes them to become timid, unsuitable for training, and in the future they will not be able to use them in the service. It is possible to achieve a good result if you think in every way, put love, and educate based on science.

When feeding puppies, 10-20% of the food they eat is used for growth, and the remaining amount (80-90%) generates energy in the metabolism and is used for walking and other vital needs. For example, if the weight of puppies is 5-6 kg in one month, then the amount of food eaten will be 50-60 kg. If a dog weighs 3 kg in a month, then he should eat 30 kg of food in total. Puppies are fed once a day from 10 days (if the mother dog has more than 10 puppies, then 7 - fed from 8 days of age). It is possible to know that the puppy is developing correctly by its growth and maturity: in 9 days, its weight doubles, 20-25 teeth appear, and at 18 days, its weight increases 3-4 times, and at 45 days, it increases up to 10 times. From the 8th day, puppies can be fed with a milk mixture, in which case 20-30 g should be given in one feeding. Here is a daily menu of food for puppies (for approximately average types of puppies). From 15 to 18 days, puppies should be fed 30 g of meat per night. These meats should be beef or sheep, it is forbidden to give pork to puppies. Grated red carrots or beef fat can be added to the meat (per 100 g of meat + 50 g of carrots or 10 g of yellow fat). 15-18-day-old puppies can feed themselves without sucking mother's milk. Meat is also served during these times, because it is a source of proteins. Young puppies can be given cottage cheese (at the age of 1.5-2 months), various porridges, soup and vitamin jelly. Up to two months, puppies are fed every hour, then every 4 hours. In one day, two-month-old puppies should be fed 4-6 times a day, 4-6 months old 4 times a day, 6-8 months old 3-4 times a day, and 8-15 months old 3 times a day. Puppies are then introduced to large dog groups and fed twice a day. After that year, it is transferred to one meal a day. Puppies are given porridge (kasha) once a day, and they must always have drinking water in front of them. Puppies need sun and fresh air. Up to two months, the puppies are taken for a walk for 2 hours a day, after two months, they are exercised by walking the puppies for 4 hours a day in the grassy areas in the summer and in the snow in the winter. They are divided into two types depending on their extraction from plants: depending on their chemical composition, digestibility, physiological effect, and special properties, the effects of food on the body of dogs are different. Each food can have its own good and bad sides. Animal nutrition includes: meat, various meat products, animal fat, milk, cottage cheese, eggs, honey, bone meal. The main food of service dogs is animal products, because they contain easily digestible proteins, fats, mineral salts, various vitamins and water. Dogs digest 90-95% of such foods, but these foods are low in carbohydrates, so they are not high in calories. Plant-based foods include: various cereals, bread, vegetables, dairy products, and greens. Foods obtained from plants are rich in carbohydrates, mineral salts, vitamins C and V. Due to the large volume and low protein content of these nutrients, the calories of food prepared from these nutrients are low, and 85-90% are absorbed by the body of dogs.

It is necessary to feed dogs with food prepared mainly from mixed feeds, in which it is necessary to know the composition and quantity of products obtained from animals and plants. Although the volume of such food is small, but due to its good quality, it has a lot of calories and is well absorbed by the body of dogs. The quality of food products depends on their ability to satisfy service dogs with food, and it should be at a level consistent with their healthy and all-round readiness for service work and use. The quality of food, its biological

and energetic aspect is known when preparing food. The nutritional quality and result of a food product depends on its content of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins. The amount of protein, carbohydrates and fats is shown in grams, and mineral salts and vitamins are shown in milligrams. Caloric content of food is determined by the amount of energy contained in it. It is measured in calories, kilocalories, and joules depending on the result of biochemical oxidation of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. Vitamins are a particularly important substance that performs important functions in the development of the body. Vitamins are necessary for the formation of every new cell. They play an important role in the transformation of nutrients into plastic material in the cell and participate in the process of biochemical changes. The dog's body cannot produce these substances. Lack of vitamins or their absence in the body has a negative effect on the exchange of substances, as a result of which various diseases, disruption of nerve activity, growth and development stop, etc. occur. If the amount of vitamins in food is low, vitamins are added to the food. Vitamins are tools that activate vital processes; they should be in the body in the right amount. If the amount of vitamins in food is high, it will not give good results in feeding dogs. Salts of the following elements: phosphorus, sodium, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, chlorine, iodine, etc. are present in the dog's body and they are used according to the animal's work. Mineral salts in the body take part in the structure of tissues and other organs and in biochemical processes in the body and their exchange. Mineral salts in the body fall through all kinds of food. If the amount of mineral salts in the feed is low, then mineral compounds are given with food, for example, meat bone, bone and fish meal, chalk, calcium gluconate, etc. Deficiency of mineral salts is manifested by a lack of appetite for food given on a ration basis, and dogs find and eat scraps. When mineral salts are consumed in excess of the required amount, they have a negative effect on the body: the functioning of the heart is disturbed, the kidneys are affected, the legs are swollen, and the dog becomes restless.

REFERENCES:

1. В.Н.Зубко и др. «Всё о собаке», Москва, «Эра», 1992 год.
2. В.Н.Зубко и др. «Служебное собаководство», Москва, «Патриот», 1991 год.
3. П.Е. Афанасьев и др. «Служебные собаки на пограничный заставе», Москва, «Граница», 1993 год.
4. Л.И.Острцова, «Юный дрессировщик», Ленинград, «Детская литература», 1976 год.
5. Н.А.Марканов, «Охотничьи собаки», Ташкент, «Мехнат», 1990 год.
6. Р.А.Хасанова, «Декоративные собаки водство», Ташкент, «Мехнат», 1990 год.
7. Ю.В.Татура, «Наркомания тонкости, хитрости и секреты», Москва, ЗАО «Новый издательский дом», 2004 год.
8. Тажимуратова Ш. С. САНЪАТШУНОСЛИК ФАНЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ОРҚАЛИ ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ МУСТАҚИЛ ИШЛАШ КЎНИКМАЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. – 2023.
9. Tajimuratova S. FORMATION OF STUDENTS'SKILLS OF INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE TEACHING OF ART HISTORY //Modern Science and Research. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 196-203.

10. Saginbaevna T. S. FORMATION OF STUDENTS'SKILLS OF INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE TEACHING OF ART HISTORY //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 9. – С. 386-392.
11. Tajimuraova S. S. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS IN MANAGEMENT //Journal of Integrated Education and Research. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 509-511.
12. Тажимуратова Ш. С. САНЪАТШУНОСЛИК ФАНЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ОРҚАЛИ ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ МУСТАҚИЛ ИШЛАШ КЎНИКМАЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. – 2023.
13. Tajimuratova S. FORMATION OF STUDENTS'SKILLS OF INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE TEACHING OF ART HISTORY //Modern Science and Research. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 196-203.
14. Saginbaevna T. S. FORMATION OF STUDENTS'SKILLS OF INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE TEACHING OF ART HISTORY //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 9. – С. 386-392.
15. Tajimuraova S. S. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS IN MANAGEMENT //Journal of Integrated Education and Research. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 509-511.