GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANISM OF ROLLS AFTER AGING OF DIFFERENT GRANTS OF GRAIN TRITICALE

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Cartilage is one of the branches of agriculture, which provides the population with dietary meat and a valuable fluff. It is known that feed in the structure of the cost of livestock products, in particular, rabbit holds 60-70 %. At the present stage of development of rabbit meat in Ukraine, the level of feeding and ration balance for rabbits in many cases does not correspond to scientifically substantiated norms, which significantly increases the cost of rabbit meat production.

For replenishment and cheapening of the forage base in rabbit, there is the use in their rations of new cereal grains, in particular grains of triticale.In livestock, the main concentrated feeds are barley, oats, rye, non-food wheat and products of their processing.

The potential of these feeds for animal feeding with single-chambered stomach is not fully used by the body due to significant fiber content in oats and barley, it contains respectively 10 and 6%, if you drop the grain, then the fiber content is reduced (up to 4% barley and 3.5% in oats), while the digestibility of these substances in the stern increases incompletely.

Triticale - a grain of cereal culture derived from the crossbreeding of wheat with rye and is characterized by potential yield, high protein content and essential amino acids, in particular - lysine. According to the elaborated sources of literature, many scientists have proved that triticale grain due to high protein, lysine and tryptophan content is well combined in mixed fodders from the grain group.

The researches found that grain of triticale should be introduced into mixed feed 40-50% for young pigs and 10-15% for chickens broilers from the mass of the grain group, while the cheapening of feed is 8-9% for piglets and 4,5- 9% for chickens.In the article the influence of grain of triticale on young rabbits of the Thermonian breed after introducing it into granular mixed fodder and determining the intensity of rabbits growth, slaughter output, massometric indices of internal organs in the period from 50 to 100 daily genes, are divided into five groups.

The dynamics of growth and development of animals was determined by weighing every 10 days, where body weight gain and average daily increments were

noted in the second and fourth experimental groups, as compared to the control group. Meat productivity was highest in rabbits II and IV experimental groups, which replaced the grain group (oats and barley) on grain triticale, at the expense of 50 and 12,5%, respectively, in granular mixed fodder. A similar situation was observed in determining the mass of internal organs, where the best results were shown by the experimental groups II and IV, compared with the control group.

Keywords: RABBIT, TRITICALE GRAIN, RABBIT GROWTH DYNAMICS, BODY WEIGHT AND SLAUGHTER, MASS OF INTERNAL ORGANS.