

The Effect of Gossyprene Immunomodulator on Some Resistance Indicators of Turkeys

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Intensive development of poultry farming is still an important task, the goal of which is to create an economic basis for the country's food security. In this regard, great attention is paid to the development of turkey farming.

Despite the rapid growth rate over the past decade, turkey meat production is at a fairly low level. In 2018, 269 thousand tons were produced, which is 6.35% of the total poultry meat production in the Russian Federation and 3.6% of the world turkey meat production.

Bring the level of turkey meat consumption to 4.0 kg per person per year (Burlakova E., 2019). Turkey farming is an important source of increasing the production of high-quality poultry meat. Many years of experience show that industrial turkey breeding is an effective industry (Reuther Ya.S., Fisinin V.I., et al. 2011; Pogodaev V.A., Kanivets V.A. et al. 2013).

Turkey occupies a special place among the meat species of poultry. According to its biological and economic characteristics, it is one of the most promising types of meat poultry (Pogodaev V.A. et al. 2012).

The biological diversity of farm poultry in the form of breeds, populations, lines is a necessary factor in improving existing and creating new breeding forms (Reuter Y.S., Fisinin V.I., Egorova A.V. et al. 2016; Shakhtamirov I.Ya. , Pogodaev V.A., Shinkarenko L.A. et al. 2019).

To solve problems of a national scale and the competitiveness of turkey meat production from domestic producers, it is necessary to ensure balanced feeding, taking into account the release of expensive ingredients from the diet structure, such as fish, meat and bone meal and soybean meal (Lalander C., Diener S. et.al. 2013; Ushakova N.A., Nekrasova N.A. et al. 2015; Larionova O.S., Kovtunova A.S. et al. 2016; Józefiak D., Józefiak A. et.al. 2016).

According to V.I. Kryukov (2019) in Russian poultry farming, turkey farming is a very promising area. In conditions of intensive technologies for raising poultry, an important factor in achieving high productivity is the stability of the bird genome, which ensures the effective operation of epigenetic processes. To achieve genome stability, it is necessary to determine the value of this parameter in farm birds of different species. In addition, for each species, it is advisable to identify changes in genome stability under the influence of unfavorable environmental factors, as well as in pathological conditions of birds caused by various diseases.

The design capacity of the enterprise is 50 thousand tons per year, in the future it is planned to expand production volumes to 100 thousand tons (Samsonova O.E., Babushkin V.A., Telyakova Yu.A., 2018).

The optimal period for fattening young animals when raised outdoors is 20 weeks for females and 26 for males. The carcass weighs from 4.6 to 8.9 kg and is characterized by excellent meat qualities. When cellular rearing for meat, the fattening period is reduced to 20 weeks, reaching the above indicators (Kanivets V., Petrukhin O., Shinkarenko L., Terletsky V., 2011).

Turkey rearing is an economically profitable branch of livestock farming, which has become widespread due to its high profitability with low costs. The advantages of this type of business are the short time it takes to receive the product and high consumer demand for dietary meat. Turkey meat contains a large amount of iron and protein, and is characterized by a low amount of adipose tissue. It is recommended for food both for people engaged in heavy physical labor and for nursing mothers.

Turkeys are birds of the turkey family, the order Galliniaceae, and are similar in biological characteristics to chickens. Divorced exclusively as

large meat birds and in this regard have excellent qualities.

Turkeys breed well in temperate regions, but do not tolerate extreme heat or extreme cold. They absolutely cannot tolerate damp places; they prefer free ranges, overgrown wastelands, light forest glades, and small forests. There are few domestic breeds of turkeys, and they differ from each other mainly in the color of their plumage. When breeding turkeys, the main attention is paid to their meat qualities, and primarily to body size. The narrowly focused economic use of turkeys leads to the fact that the differences between individual breeds are not sufficiently different from their wild relatives in their larger size and weight (Krisanov A.A., 2000).



The Ministry of Agriculture considers turkey farming as one of the promising areas that ensures an increase in poultry meat production and expansion of its range. Turkey, as the largest poultry, is ideal for deep processing of meat (up to 60 types of main products, not counting the variety in types of packaging and weight).

Turkey is the largest poultry farmed on an industrial scale after ostriches. Its population increases every year, and the volume of turkey meat production increases accordingly.

Industrial breeding of turkeys is increasingly developing: complexes of varying capacities are appearing in different regions of the country, using modern technologies and highly productive crosses. Thanks to this trend, the volume of domestic turkey meat production has more than doubled over the past four years (Rogov I.A., Antipova L.V., Dunchenko N.I., 2007).

Turkey farming, as a branch of poultry farming, has inexhaustible reserves for increasing a valuable dietary product, the quality of which largely depends on both inherited factors and conditions of keeping and feeding (Fisinin V.I., 2002; Bobyleva G.A., 2005).

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