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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF MUSCLE AND BONE TISSUE IN YOUNG BLACK AND WHITE CATTLE AND THEIR CROSSBREEDS

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ABSTRACT

To determine the indicators of meat productivity of young cattle, it is necessary to know the patterns of growth and development of muscle tissue. The purpose of this work is to study the features of the development of muscle and bone tissue of young black-and-white cattle and their crossbreeds. A comparative study of the degree of development of the muscles and bones of the skeleton was carried out in purebred and crossbred bulls and castrates at the age of 18 months. Based on the conducted studies, it was found that the mass of individual muscles and muscle groups of the thoracic and pelvic extremities, as well as the mass of individual parts of the skeleton of the carcass of group II bulls, exceeded those of the bulls in groups I, III, and IV. Regardless of their physiological state, crossbred bulls of ½ Holstein x ½ black-and-white breed differed from purebred bulls in higher growth and development rates of both muscle and bone tissue, which confirms the possibility of increasing the meat productivity of cattle.

Keywords: young cattle, bulls, castrates, breed, crossbreeds, slaughter, muscle and bone mass, meat productivity.