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SELECTING A WATER-LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Recently, in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has undergone profound structural changes. Agriculture was firmly on the path of market relations. Major role in this process was played by the private peasant farms. Their share in the total number of farmers is growing steadily. Increases their absolute number, and occupied by them as the total area and the area of farmland. Farm activities cover the entire spectrum produced in the agricultural sector of the country of production. Important and traditional role in this takes livestock. Steady rise of major products in this area farms.

Of highly profitable livestock cannot be without a well-organized, good-quality and timely watering livestock.

Found that well-established good watering during normal food supply improves milk yield in cows by 25 – 30% of live weight gain of fattening animals to 7 – 10%, wool shearing up to 8 – 10%, and reduce production costs by 20 – 30%. Given the overall growth in the number of major agricultural animals on farms from year to year, the demand for water for watering them.

Direct watering animals from surface water bodies are not allowed to avoid water pollution and the spread of infectious diseases transmitted through water. Therefore, when surface waters arrange water points, having means for sampling, recovery and purification of water. At this m stock must not fall back into the pond.

Underground water cleaner than surface and have a relatively constant temperature. Seeping through the permeable layers, atmospheric water and surface runoff are exempt from suspended particles and microorganisms, enriched with mineral salts, trace elements, and as a result gets high eating quality. The share of groundwater accounts for more than 65%, and in some areas of the country 90% of the volume of water consumed by animals.

Therefore, the role of mechanization for lifting groundwater overemphasized. In connection with the transition of Agriculture of Kazakhstan to become a market economy and, as a consequence, the emergence and further development of a large number of farmers and farms, there is a need analysis and a more balanced assessment of all available means of lifting water, as well as their advantages and disadvantages through the prism of their agricultural producer.

It should take into account the fact that the Water-lifting equipment in conditions of small farms operated as a rule, just a few hours a day: for morning watering farm animals and technical needs, and evening watering. Given this, and the steady rise in the cost of thermal energy becomes uneconomical purchase and maintenance of expensive, high-performance, complex operation and repair of pumps, and a more balanced approach to the issue of choice of means of mechanization of lifting water.