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Productively Biological Features Of Suckling Karakul Sheep And Mary Queens

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ABSTRACT

In the conditions of transition of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to market relations, the production of high-quality products in all spheres of production, including agriculture, plays an important role. One of the leading branches of Agriculture is scabies, the scab sheep breed, which forms the basis of which is the only breed of World importance, which produces high – quality fur products-scab skins of different colors, colors and curly groups, and is economically viable. It is considered the most useful for the steppe and steppe regions of Central Asia. The productivity of animals of this breed depends on various factors, one of which is the observance of the technology of their use. In this article, the data on the productive biological characteristics of lactating Karakul Sheep and "mary" native sheep, including wool yield, milk yield index will be discussed.

KEYWORDS

Lactating Ostrich Sheep, Characteristics, Quality Of Milk, Milk Yield Efficiency, Wool Yield, Feeding Them, Productive Technologies.

INTRODUCTION

The maximum manifestation of the genetic potential of the breed is largely due to the variable use of a certain group of Queens as a pacifier and as a "marys" (the queen whose offspring are slaughtered for scabies). Even studies conducted at the level of early beating of lambs from princesses show the effectiveness of this technology (Trapeznikov, 1951, Timchenko, 1944 and others). Simple technology creates the optimal balance of

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sucking and not sucking ("mars", buidak) princesses in the breed. From the Princesses of "Mary" you can get at the same time high-value dairy and sour-milk products. Now in the middle there is a regular violation of this technology. Without taking into account the state of the Lambs Queen, lambs are left to feed under them. These rules were well developed by the old scarecrows, but to date they have been poorly studied from a scientific point of view and the effectiveness of such technology has not been scientifically justified in all respects

For the first time in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the productive and biological characteristics of Nursing and breastfeeding mothers and their offspring have been comprehensively studied and the scientific basis for increasing their productivity has been determined. The survival of lambs is determined by taking into account the number of times they are knocked down from their mother in relation to the number at the time of their birth and expressed in percentages. The degree of fertilization of the uterus was determined taking into account the fertilization in which fertilization occurred. The authenticity of fertilization is determined by repeated sampling of the princesses in the heat 14-21 days after fertilization. Activity of o-diphenoloxidase in the blood serum I.T.Taranov (1952), arilestraza - Taker (1967), peroxidase - Bakh-Zubkov (1974) identified by Method. The concentration of potassium in the blood was determined by the method of flame photometry in the Zeiss-Jena-Sh flame photometer. Wool shavings weighing 10 kg of milled scales were determined by the ratio of fiber types according to the VIZH method (1996).

Yield of wool. One of the main products of the Karakol sheep is wool. An important reserve to increase wool productivity is the proper use of the Snow Queen as a pacifier and mary. Conducted studies show that even in the autumn, spring and annual number of swallows, the uterus of "mary" significantly exceeds the absorption of the uterus (P <0,001). At the same time, the autumn wool of the queen" mary " was more than 195,6 g (P <0,001), spring 213,6 g (P <0,001) and one-year-old wool than the Forties. - To 442,8 g (P <0,001), which is quite understandable - a good physiological state of the Queen, which has a positive effect on the reproduction of wool shavings.

Figure 1

Wool productivity of experimental queens (g)

Haircut periods	Suction group			Mary 's Group		
	n	x±mx	Cv	n	x±mx	Cv
Autumn	50	923,4+47,4	36,3	30	1119,0±75,7	37,0

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					<0,001	
The value of P	50	1167,4±79,2	47,9	30	1381,0±84,9 <0,001	33,7
Spring Value P	50	2050,5±90,5	31,2	30	2493,3±118,0 <0,001	25,9

Dynamics of living weight. Linear measurements of living weight and body parts are an important indicator that determines the productivity of animals. Studies conducted on the study of the dynamics of living weight of experimental spruce females in the pre – fertilization period-post-fertilization period (Table 2) showed that Princesses of different physiological states have different indicators. So, if the absolute increase in the living weight after the initiation of the nursing Queen (35,88 ± 0,27 kg) until the beginning of mating (38,35 ± 0,30 kg) was 2,47 kg, then in the "maara" princesses this figure was 7,13 kg. At the same time, in all comparable periods, "marys" had significantly higher indicators.

It should be noted that if the Lambs in the nursing princesses did not increase the living weight in the first 4 months after birth, then from the first months after birth, the "mary" mothers began to increase the living weight and start mating. they reached a living weight of 45,00 ± 0, 47 kg. The study of body measurements, as well as the uterus of" mary", made it possible to obtain results with significant advantages.

Figure 2

Dynamics of live weight, kg

Month	Suction			"Mary"		
	n	x±mx	Cv	n	x±mx	Cv
After giving birth	50	35,88±0,27	5,32	50	37,87±0,35^{xxx}	6,57
May	50	35,47±0,33	6,58	50	38,33±0,37^{xxx}	6,82
June	50	35,50±0,28	5,58	50	39,81±0,41^{xxx}	7,28

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July	50	35,93±0,34	6,69	50	39,23±0,39^{xxx}	7,03
August	50	38,00±0,37	6,88	50	41,99±0,43^{xxx}	7,24
September	50	38,35±0,39	7,19	50	45,00±0,47^{xxx}	7,38

Biochemical indicators of blood. An important factor in the growth and development of animals is the intensiveness of biochemical processes in organs and tissues. Ferments play an important role in these processes, because the intensity of metabolism in the body depends on their activity. In this regard, an experimental study was conducted aimed at studying the activity of enzymes in the blood of the uterus (peroxidase, arilestraza, o-diphenoloxidase) and potassium concentration (Table 3).

Reproductive features. Studies aimed at studying the reproductive characteristics of the pacifier and the "mary"showed that the heat input intensity of the "marys" Queen was significantly higher than that of the nursing Queen. If among them 95,6 percent of the princesses came to the hunt in the first two five-day period, then in the lactating princesses this indicator was there 61,9 percent, such a predominance was observed at the level of fertilization, that is, when carrying out mating. in compresses, it is considered to be the multiplication of princesses and the acquisition of well-developed offspring.

Rational use of the Queen of Karakol as a pacifier and "mary", the creation of their optimal balance, serves to maximize the productivity and hereditary potential of the breed. Significant differences in growth and development indicators were found between groups of princesses (breastfeeding and "marys") of different physiologic status. After childbirth, before the beginning of mating, the growth of the living weight in the Queen of mary was 7,13 kg, in the lactating it was 2,47 kg. According to the basic measurements of the body (the height in the nipple, the length of the oblique body, the circumference, the depth, the width of the chest and the width of the metacarpus), the "mary" was significantly superior to the uterine suckers. There were no significant differences in the body structure indices. Wool shavings of the mary queens are higher than those of the mammals. On the cuttings of autumn, spring wool and annual productivity, the differences between these groups were respectively 195,6, 213,6 and 442,8 g (P <0,001). The milk production of the" mary " Queen is significantly higher (P <0,001) than that of the mammals. Milk production of these princesses during 60 days of lactation was 195,6 ± 2,97 and 279,0 ± 4,79 kg, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

The Princesses of mary were distinguished by the best reproductive features. They came to the hunt for a short time, they had a maximum of fertilization. Their productivity was about 107,5 Lamb per head every 100. The offspring of the" mary " princesses from their contemporaries, taken from the nursing princesses, increased by 0,57 kg in living weight, gained the best indicators of absolute

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and relative growth in subsequent young periods. During these periods (approximate birth, 30 days and 4-4,5 months), the offspring of the queen "mary" significantly exceeded their peers by the size of the main body measurements. Also in them, the hair follicles (1179,6-39,6 g) contained more than the offspring of the lactating malika (814,6-29,6 g).

- Generations of" mary " princesses are distinguished by high productivity of lambs of the chosen type (59,6%), long curls (34,6%), parallel - concentric pattern (59,6%), high manifestation of strong silkiness; strong shine and strong pigmentation, large yield of elite-class lambs (28,8% compared to 14,8% in breastfeeding);
- The skin of lambs from the" mary " mothers is distinguished by thickened (45,4%) and thinner (44,1%), and the skin of nursing malika Lambs is thinner (55,8%). It is possible to recommend rational use of lambs for cultivation by adding 60-65 and 35-40 percent lambs to the karakulluq farms of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a pacifier and "mary", respectively.

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