

REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF THE KARAKUL SHEEP SHEEP OF THE KARAKALPAK BREED TYPE DEPENDING ON THE CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST OF KYZYLKUM

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Abstract: *The article describes the methods of increasing the breeding productivity of Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type, depending on the diet and seasonality of the sheep's nutrition for the mating period in the North-West Kyzylkum desert. Karakul breeding is the most important branch of agriculture in Karakalpakstan, therefore it is very important to increase the number of livestock, and the mating of Karakul sheep is a very important point in animal breeding. The object of research was the herds of sheep of the Karakalpak breed type in the breeding farm in the North-West Kyzyl Kum. The results of the study of the reproductive potential of sheep showed that in order to increase the number of pregnant queens one and a half months before the planned measures for insemination or mating, enhanced feeding of the sheep and a sufficient amount of balanced and succulent green fodder is necessary. Sheep also need concentrated feed of at least kg per head per day. The individual characteristics of the animals were also taken into account to determine the best time for insemination. For this, constant supervision over the behavior of the tribal members of the herd was organized. Observations also showed that the hunting period in sheep lasts for 1-2 days. and is repeated after 3 weeks. The seasonality of sexual hunting is most associated with autumn and the beginning of winter. In extreme heat and severe cold, hunting is weak.*

Keywords: *karakul sheep, mating, diet, seasonality, desert, Karakalpakstan.*

I. Introduction

The agriculture of Karakalpakstan is firmly based on the development of karakul breeding, which is an important component of the industry, which provides the population with food, and the industry with raw materials. In the livestock environment, the Karakul sheep is one of the unpretentious and very hardy breeds that provide valuable and high-quality products. Deserts and semi-deserts are considered the birthplace of these sheep, it was there that they learned to survive and adapt in difficult climatic conditions.

Karakul sheep of the sura of the Karakalpak breed type are distinguished by high hereditary resistance, therefore they are widely used to improve coarse-wooled sheep breeds. The distribution of Karakul sheep by color is as follows: black suit - from 58 to 60% of the total population, gray suit - from 25 to 26%, sur - about 10%, other colors (brown, pink, white) - about 4-5 %. Much attention is drawn to the type of sura color, which was actively developed by breeders. Depending on the distribution of color along the length of the coat, he received three additional subspecies:

Bukhara. It is characterized by a dark base at the roots of the hair and a golden or silver tint towards the ends. The suit is obtained on the basis of a dark color and, depending on the contrast of the distribution of shades along the length, is additionally subdivided into gold, silver, diamond and lilac suras.

Karakalpak. The base of the coat is black or dark brown. The top is much lighter in color and can be steel, fire or white.

Surkhandarya. It is based on brown color, which sharply turns to a light beige shade at the ends of the hair. The contrast of shades divides the suit into amber, bronze, platinum, sand and anthracite. Therefore, the products of all these subspecies of Karakul sheep are of high value in the fur industry, and the variety of types of colors increases the value of animal skins.

The increase and growth of such valuable products of this branch of animal husbandry can only be achieved with the creation of a highly productive breeding herd. Breeding work is the basis of sheep breeding.

The purpose of the research is to study the peculiarities of the mating of Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type of sur, in the conditions of the North-West Kyzyl Kum.

II. Object and methods.

The mating of Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type is considered a very important moment in sheep breeding. Therefore, at first, sheep are selected according to the most important economically useful characteristics, depending on the direction of productivity in order to determine the breeding value and purpose of the animal. There are several methods for breeding an animal before mating:

1. Assessment of the constitution and exterior. This checks whether the weight and height of the sheep is appropriate for their age.

2. Evaluation of animal productivity. Sheep are bred for meat or wool, so it makes no sense to have woolly sheep with the same queens for meat. Before you start mating sheep and rams, they are assessed by the amount of production and labor costs for caring for this particular breed of sheep. By the high performance of parents, one can judge the performance of future offspring.

3. Assessment by origin. Only pure breeds are used to obtain good performance. Descendants inherit the traits of their ancestors, so they leave young animals from high-class parents for mating.

4. Evaluation of animals for the quality of offspring. This estimate applies more to rams than to queens. The more healthy lambs obtained from a ram, the higher the animal is rated. Only those sheep and rams are allowed to mate, which give good offspring repeatedly, queens that were previously barren for mating should be avoided so as not to waste the efforts of the ram.

The object of the research was the herds of Karakul sheep surs of the Karakalpak breed type in the North-Western Kyzyl Kum, in the Karakul Chorva nasl farm karakul breeding farm in the Turtkul region. The place of the experiment is Uzyn takyr.

For the study were selected 300 heads of sheep and 15 heads of rams, aged 3.5-4 years.

III. Research results.

Preparation of queens and rams for mating.

In order to increase the number of pregnant queens after insemination or mating, even 1.5 months before the planned measures, intensified feeding of the sheep was started to increase their fatness. The lambs were weaned from the queens, they stopped milking, vaccinated and transferred to the best pastures. Such measures made it possible to increase the number of lambs in the litter. We paid special attention to the presence of succulent green fodder on the pastures, they are the best for feeding trays. The rams, as well as the queens, were transferred to enhanced fattening, 30-40 days before mating, they began to feed them with concentrated feed, at least 1 kilogram per ram per day. Grazing, dry additives in the form of blocks - all this was in the ration of the sheep being prepared for mating. Tribal rams had factory fatness all year round. In a non-accidental period, when walking on grazing, the rams ate without restrictions.

During the breeding period, the rams were given food of the following diet: carrots, a mixture of wheat waste with compound feed, meal, oats and barley. Dry food blocks were given separately.

The food was fresh and of good quality. To obtain healthy offspring, constant supervision was organized for the pedigree rams.

Table. Diet of breeders for the mating period

Feed	At 2-3 gardens (kg)	At 4-5 gardens (kg)
Alfalfa hay	1.2	1.2
Hay	2.0	2.0
Red carrot	1.0	1.0
Mixture:		
compound feed	0.3	0.4
Wheat bran	0.5	0.6
Oats, barley	0.6	0.7
Cotton meal	0.2	0.3

The results in the table showed that this ration contains 2.5 - 3.0 feed units and 345-410 grams of digestible protein.

Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type of different breeds had different weights. The live weight was 60-70% of the live weight of an adult animal. The first time the queens were inseminated correctly at the age of 2.5 years. Bright at this time reached normal development, their live weight is equal to 75% of the weight of adult sheep.

During insemination, the individual characteristics of sheep reproduction and the desired time of insemination were taken into account. Most often, sexual hunting in sheep manifested itself in autumn and early winter, in summer and in severe cold, hunting proceeded weakly, only in some individuals. The mating of the Karakul sheep of the Turtkul factory type of the Karakalpak breed type was carried out during the period of their sexual hunt, which can be determined by the following criteria: the sheep becomes restless, often bleats; lets a ram near him; the external genitals of the sheep swell and secrete mucus.

If the herd is large, it can be difficult to visually detect these signs. Then, to identify sheep in the hunt, a probe ram was launched into the herd.

For this, a ram of little value in tribal terms, but an energetic and active ram, was used. Those sheep that he tries to cover were separated from the general flock and prepared for mating with a producer ram (a carrier of qualities desirable for offspring).

The hunting period in sheep lasted for 1-2 days and was repeated after 3 weeks. During this time, 2-3 mating was carried out at equal intervals.

If fertilization does not occur and the female returns to the hunting state after 3 weeks, the mating is repeated.

Conclusions

(1) Hunting in Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type sur in the Northwestern Kyzyl Kum was manifested in autumn and early winter; in summer and in extreme cold, hunting was weak.

2. The results of the study of the peculiarities of the mating of 2.5-year-olds showed. that it is bright it is recommended to feed a balanced diet 30 days before mating, as well as rams of producers for the mating period.

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