Generation Performance in Selection of Different Flower Types of Sheep

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ABSTRACT

The weight of the offspring is used to compare the degree of manifestation of major selection qualities in the selection of karakul sheep with the indicators acquired in the selection of other species of sheep.

KEYWORDS: *Flower type, flat, ribbed, semicircular, karakul lambs,pencil flower*.

The foundation of selection work is the selection of these animals and the characteristics of mating sheep according to the selected features, in which selection plays a vital role. The high degree of expression of the target features will pave the way for future improvements in animal insemination effectiveness.

The levels of expression of important selection qualities in the selection of flat-type sheep were compared to the indicators of other kinds in this study.

In karakul breeding, it is vital to evaluate the properties of lambs' skin texture, the quality of their flowers, and the thickness of their wool fibers, which may be analyzed in terms of thickness - thinness, strength. Unlike other aspects of sheep breeding, the primary purpose of karakul skin morphology research is to establish how it affects soft-skin productivity.

To examine this trait, extensive research has been undertaken in a few areas. The thickness of the skin tissue in the type of rose, thinning during the transition to semicircular, ribbed, and flat kinds, was discovered in these investigations to be connected with the type of flower, which is the key indicator of the breed.

These characteristics are crucial while selecting karakul sheep of any color. The sheep's worth is increased by the blooms' long and medium breadth (5-9 mm). Table 1 summarizes the findings of the studies undertaken to investigate these parameters.

Table 1 Flower length and width of different flower type lambs

Type of flowers	n	Flower length, % ($\bar{X}$±S$\bar{x}$)			Flower width, % ($\bar{X}$±S$\bar{x}$)		
		Long	Medium	Short	Long	Medium	Short
Flat x flat	65	58,2±6,23	27,6±5,69	14,3±4,40	-	71,4±5,69^{x}	28,6±5,69
Flat x semicircle pencil flower (pencil flower)	72	52,5±5,97	34,2±5,64	13,3±4,18	12,7±3,98	71,4±5,40^{x}	15,9±4,37
Flat x ribbed	46	64,8±6,7	24,4±6,84	10,4±4,41	-	75,0±6,25^{x}	25,0±6,25
Flat x grown up	43	-	48,9±7,45	51,1±7,45	17,8±5,70	46,6±7,44	35,6±7,14

X- P<0,05

The results obtained show that lambs belonging to different flower types have certain differences and variability in the length and width of the flowers. Data on the length of flowers show that the yield of

long-flowered offspring has a high rate of rib-type lambs (64.8 ± 6.7%), which is also quite high in flat-type lambs (58.2 ± 6.23). In semicircular pencil flowertype lambs, it was noted to be 52.5 ± 5.97%.

In this regard, it was found that the weight of lambs with medium length of flowers showing sufficient hereditary value was 27.6 ± 5.59% in the flat type, 34.2 ± 5.64% in the semicircular pencil flower type, 24.4 ± 6.84% in the rib type. Flower-type lambs were characterized mainly by short (51.1 ± 7.45%) and medium-length (48.9 ± 7.45%) flowers. A statistically significant (R <0.05) superiority of the first three types of lambs over medium-length flowers was noted over the growth type.

The results of the study of the width of the flowers, which is one of the most important selection indicators characterizing the pedigree, show that the width of the flowers for flat and ribbed types is medium (71.4-75.0%) and large (25.0-28.6%), semicircle pencil flower type small (12.7 ± 3.98%) and medium (71.4 ± 5.40%) width, partially small (17.8 ± 5.70%), mostly medium (46.6) ± 7.44%) and large (35.6 ± 7.14%) width specificity. Analysis of flowers of medium width shows that this indicator is 5-7 millimeters in the semicircular type of pen, 7-9 millimeters in the flat and ribbed types, in the osikgul type it was 6-9 millimeters, in which the semicircular pencil flower type was found to be the most optimal, while the remaining types were characterized by relatively larger flowers.

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