

The flowers appearance on the skin light grayface of different types of lambs.**Nazarova Mohira Azamtovna¹**

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Abstract: *The article examines the characteristics and levels of reproduction of flower strength and image, taking into account the flower types of sheep in the offspring of flat-type rams.*

Keywords: *durability, flat, ribbed, light gray color, wool cover, yasigul (flat flower) (flat flower), flower width, length.*

1. Introduction

The history of the origin and further development of the Karakol sheep breed, which is one of our national prides and unique in the world, is connected with the Kyzylkum desert. This breed is now enriched with a variety of precious colors.

Among them, the color of the trumpet is distinguished by its wool coat and the sharpness of the tip, and the trumpet provides the color and variety of karakul skins. This feature of light gray skins determines their high price and wide consumer demand.

It is known that different types of flowers are characterized by flowers that characterize this type. In addition to the presence of mainly specific flowers, in many cases the skin of lambs belonging to a particular type is often found in secondary parts of the skin, as well as non-specific flowers, which indicates that they are heterozygous for this indicator. The use of such sheep even in homogeneous mating leads to the fact that the offspring have different flower types. As long as the flowers are the same in the skin of the lamb, they can be conditionally called homozygous for the flowers, and when fertilizing such sheep, homogeneous pairing gives the maximum result in terms of flower type yield. In this regard, it can be said that in the breeding of astrakhan sheep it is advisable to focus selection work on obtaining offspring with the same type of flowers as possible and to use them to the maximum in the future selection process.

In the course of the research, research was carried out to study the proportions of flowers in different types of offspring obtained from homogeneous and heterogeneous mating of red-colored flat-type astrakhan sheep. The results are summarized in Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9.

In the pairing work carried out in the tables, the proportions of flowers in the offspring obtained were studied separately in lambs belonging to each flower type.

In the study of these indicators in flat-type generations (Table 13), different results were noted. Flat-type Flat pencil ($43.3 \pm 6.05\%$) and flat road ($22.3 \pm 5.09\%$) flowers are at the highest level (66.6%) on the skin of lambs obtained from the homogeneous pairing of the flat x flat variant observed and found to occur in the main part of the skin light grayface. Non-typical flowers occupy 33.4% of the skin area of lambs, of which $6.0 \pm 2.90\%$ are semicircular pencil flowers, $17.9 \pm 4.68\%$ are ribbed pencil flowers, and $10.5 \pm 3.75\%$ are flowers of other shapes.

Continuing the analysis of the data in the table, it should be noted that the addition of semicircular pencil-type sheep to the mating process has led to an increase in the diversity of flowers in the skin of generations.

Table 1. Flower ratio in flat-type lambs obtained from different pairs

Pairing option	Considered lambs, head	Flower ratio, % ($\bar{X} \pm S_x$)					
		Kalamgul (pencil flower)			Donagu 1 (piece flower)	Yolgul	Other flowers
		Flat	semicircle	Ribbed			
Flat x Flat	67	43,3±6,05	6,0±2,90	17,9±4,68	-	22,3±5,09	10,5±3,75
Flat x semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	51	37,3±6,77	15,7±5,06	7,8±3,76	13,7±4, 81	13,7±4,81	11,8±4,52
Flat x ribbed	34	35,2±8,19	14,7±6,07	20,7±3,7	-	17,6±6,53	11,8±5,53
Flat x grown up	16	30,1±6,4	20,4±4,8	10,4±3,7	12,4±3, 6	15,4±4,3	11,3±3,7

Almost similar results were observed in the “Flat x ribbed” pairing variant used, with a 2.8% and 12.9% increase in the weight of ribbed ribs, respectively.

The results of the study of the ratio of flowers in the skin of semicircular pencil-type lambs obtained from different pairs are given in Table 14.

From the table data, it is possible to recognize the significant advantage of its specific flower weight in the semicircular pea type, as well as the known effect of flat-type rams involved in insemination, i.e., flat peppers (8.1-12.2%) and road flowers (6.7-11.8%) can be seen. Of course, in this case, even if the weight of the semi-circular pencil flower and the flowers of the type occupy the main area (59.8-68.6%), the degree of heterozygosity of flower varieties of the obtained generations increases. This complicates the selection and fertilization of sheep in the later stages. In this regard, it is advisable to use a homogeneous method on the type of flower when fertilizing flat-type sheep.

In the study, the proportion of flowers encountered at the skin level of the offspring obtained from different mating options was studied (Table 15).

The fact that rib-type lambs are obtained from different pairs of sheep leads to the appearance of flowers at different levels at the level of their skin. Involvement of rib-type ewes in mating at the skin level of this type of offspring increase the weight of the typical ribbed pen (59.6 ± 9.04) and road flowers ($20.4 \pm 7.36\%$) to 77.3% reduce the weight of other flowers, flower variety studies have shown that it can reduce the diversity of species.

In the alternate mating variants, there was a slight decrease in the weight of the type-specific flowers in the offspring, and an increase in the number of flowers on the skin of lambs in the “flat x semi-circular” variant.

Table 2. Flower ratio in semicircular pencil-type lambs obtained from different pairs

Pairing option	Considered lambs, head	Flower ratio, % ($\bar{X} \pm S_x$)					
		Kalamgul (pencil flower)			Donagul (piece flower)	Yolgul	Other flowers
		Flat	Semicircle	Ribbed			
Flat x Flat	21	12,2±7,14	45,2±10,86	8,6±6,12	15,8±7,95	10,3±6,63	7,9±5,89
Flat x Semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	33	8,1±4,75	52,4±8,69	-	16,2±6,41	11,8±5,62	11,5±5,55
Flat x ribbed	19	10,6±7,06	44,9±11,41	12,6±7,61	14,9±8,17	6,7±5,73	10,3±6,97
Flat x grown up	23	10,1±3,4	56,4±8,1	10,2±6,1	18,1±6,1	-	5,2±6,1

Table 3. Flower ratio in rib-type lambs obtained from different pairs

Pairing option	Considered lambs, head	Flower ratio, % ($\bar{X} \pm S_x$)					
		Kalamgul (pencil flower)			Donagul (piece flower)	Yolgul	Other flowers
		Flat	Semicircle	Ribbed			
Flat x flat	26	13,9±6,78	-	43,9±9,73	-	28,6±8,86	13,6±6,72
Flat x Semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	19	-	13,8±7,91	45,7±9,77	8,7±5,56	21,8±8,10	10,0±5,88
Flat x ribbed	30	14,2±6,37	-	56,9±9,04	-	20,4±7,36	8,5±5,09
Flat x grown up	3	-	33,3±0,6	59,9±9,65	-	-	6,5±3,6

Table 4. Flower ratio in rose-type lambs obtained from different pairs

Pairing option	Considered lambs, head	Flower ratio, % ($\bar{X} \pm S_x$)					
		Kalamgul (pencil flower)			Donagul (piece flower)	Yolgul	Other flowers
		Flat	Semicircle	Ribbed			
Flat x flat	9	11,7±10,7	28,6±15,06		39,6±16,30		20,1±13,35
Flat x Semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	15	9,7±7,64	31,6±12,00		43,1±12,79	-	15,6±9,37
Flat x ribbed	4	5,9±11,78	15,1±17,90	12,5±16,54	40,2±24,52	8,3±13,79	18,0±19,21
Flat x grown up	8	-	56,2±7,4	6,4±4,2	-	28,4±10,4	9,0±3,2

The results of the study of the proportion of flowers encountered in the skin of lamb-type lambs obtained from mating sheep in different variants (Table 16) showed a certain improvement in flower quality in lambs of this type.

In this case, in lamb-type lambs, the majority of flowers of the type make up the majority of the weight (39.6-43.1%), as well as 5.9-11.7% flat, 15.1-31.6% half, although short at the skin level. circle, 12.5 per cent ribbed roses and 8.3 per cent road flowers are confirmed by the above-mentioned view.

In general, it can be concluded that the use of flat-type genotypes in the breeding of light gray-colored sheep allows a certain and significant improvement in the quality of flowers in the offspring obtained.

Conclusion. In addition to the results, it should be noted that fertilization based on the use of flat-type rams in all cases enlighten grayes that the yield of this type of offspring is statistically high ($R < 0.05$; 0.001).

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