

## Results of Changes in the Live Weight of Karakul Sheep in the Experiment

**Nauryzov T. K.**

Doctor of Agricultural Sciences (PhD) of the Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

**B. S. Kazakbaev**

A Senior lecturer at the Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

**A. Zh. Dzhanabaev**

Master of Arts of the Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

### Abstract:

In this article, the live weight of sheep is of great economic and biological importance, large karakul sheep are able to accumulate more sensitive substances in their bodies and are usually more viable than others. Sheep with a large body in a breed or flock have been reported to have strong constitution and health.

**Key words:** skin, desert pasture, color, product, breed, type, herd, zygote.

**Introduction:** The main product of karakul sheep, karakul skins have no analogues in the world in terms of color, variety and attractiveness of different flowers. The live weight of sheep is of great economic and biological importance. Larger animals are able to store more sensory substances in their bodies and are usually more resilient than others. As the sheep's body weight increases, more stores accumulate in their body, which are used up when they are hungry or malnourished. Animals with a large body inside a breed or herd are distinguished by strong constitution and health.

**Purpose of the research.** In our study, selection of animals based on productivity indicators in the development of scientifically based effective methods for increasing the productivity of Karakul sheep. The aim of the study was to study the variability of the body type of wool and indicators of live weight in different sheep.

**Material and research method.** The study was conducted in the "Shahamanly Asadbek" farm in the Chimbay region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. For this, on the basis of similarity, 10 heads of Karakul sheep were included in each group.

**Main part.** It is clear from the observations of a number of authors that the generally accepted and widely used indicator of the rapid maturation of animals of a given type or breed is the live weight of these lambs at birth.

All factors affecting the development of the fetus also affect its weight. Therefore, this indicator can serve as a very important factor in the impact on the body of conditions during pregnancy. This issue plays a very important role in astrakhan fur farming, since different live weight of lambs forms different types of astrakhan fur.

It is known that the individual development of an organism begins with the fertilization of an egg and the formation of a zygote and lasts throughout its life (ontogenesis) under the influence of hereditary

characteristics, climatic and pasture-forage conditions. Thus, ontogeny is the sum of quantitative and qualitative changes that occur after fertilization of the ovum with the formation of a zygote in accordance with the genotype inherited from the sheep throughout its life and the norm of exposure to external conditions.

The individual development of the organism remains unnoticed, divided into periods and stages that are qualitatively different from each other. Irregularity and periodicity are characteristic of the growth and development of Karakul sheep. Ontogenesis of sheep can be divided into two periods: periods of development in the womb and outside the uterus.

Although the Karakul sheep belong to a medium and relatively small breed, large offspring are born (Vasin B.N., Zakirov M.D. and others). The live weight of lambs at birth is 10-12% of the mother's live weight, although in most other sheep breeds this figure does not exceed 7-9%. This major reproductive trait is the result of targeted selection aimed at obtaining centuries-old large-scale branded skins.

During the lambing period, the ratio of the live weight of lambs to the live weight of ewes is as follows: with a rough constitution - 17.1%, lambs - females - 16.6%, with a strong constitution - 15.2% and 14.1%, with a lean constitution – 14.2% and 13.5%.

Some differences were also revealed when studying the dynamics of the live weight of ewes belonging to different stages of pregnancy and different types of karakul skin. It is possible to improve karakul sheep only according to the laws of their individual development, taking into account the factors affecting their growth and development.

**Results.** During gestation, coarse and thin constitutional sheep lost the most live weight, while strong constitutional sheep lost the least, and they adapted to the worst grazing and forage conditions. Sheep belonging to different wool types are influenced differently by climatic and grazing conditions.

Consequently, the individual intensity and nature of the metabolic functions of Karakul sheep play a decisive role in the loss of the live weight of sheep of different constitutional types.

### Live weight of sheep

**Table 1**

Constitutional type of wool of sheep	Number of sheep (n)	$X \pm S_x$
Strong	10	$28,5 \pm 19,4$
Rough	10	$30,10 \pm 20,3$
Fragile	10	$24,15 \pm 21,3$

From the data in table 1, it can be seen that the live weight of the Karakul sheep of a coarse constitution was high and averaged 30.10 kg. An intermediate position was taken by the Karakul sheep of a strong constitution and weighed 28.5 kg. The live weight of the fragile Karakul sheep was 24.15 kg.

**Conclusion.** Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between the constitutional type and the live weight of different species of Karakul sheep.

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