

Basic determining signs of selection of sheep of Karakalpak Sur

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Abstract

The article presents the results of the study of the main defining signs of breeding Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak sur. On the outside of its optimum second criterion distribution experienced lambs of different colors of astrakhan types classiness and the with and length curls karakul sheep sur Karakalpak type.

Keywords: Karakalpak sur, colors, skin type, classiness, curls with, length and curl.

Introduction

Currently, more than 500 sheep breeds of various directions of productivity are bred in the world, their total number today is about 1.25 billion heads of sheep, and only one Karakul breed is able to produce lamb skins amazing in beauty and grace, among which the most original are the skins of the coloring of sur of the Karakalpak breed type.

On today Karakul sheep are bred in more than 50 countries, the total number of more than 30 million.

Due to the very high viability and adaptability of the Karakul sheep, the rational use of the extreme conditions of pastures in these countries is ensured and makes it possible to improve the social and material situation of the population living in these regions. Globally, in the external and domestic market demand for the original color scraw. [2, 13-20].

For this reason, the primary task before karakul breeder the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a wire IT research to meet consumer demand for karakul pelts and products from astrakhan aimed at maximizing the proportion of the original production of lambs, of colors and the rational use of pedigree rams-manufacturers. [9, 164].

The purpose of the research is to study scientifically sound methods and techniques for breeding Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak sur, to identify important breeding traits for selection inherent in each color.

The object of the study was purebred Karakul sheep coloring sur Karakalpak breed type, lambs of different ages, karakul skins.

Research Methodology

The drying qualities of the lambs were evaluated at birth by individual scoring at 1-3 days of age in accordance with the instructions for scoring with the basics of breeding (T. 20 15). Selectively conducted astrakhan th description scribbles on lambs and skins in accordance with SRI's recommendations (by R.T.Pismennoy and Zakirova M.D, 1963). The obtained digital material was processed by

methods of variation statistics [4C. 7-45].

Climatic pasture characteristics place of study. Of the total area of Kyzyl-Kum, 20 million hectares. The Karakalpak part in the northwest of the massif occupies about three million hectares. [4C. 4 17-420].

Kyzyl-Kum is a vast plateau 200-350 meters high above sea level, overlain by hilly and ridged sands. Their soil is sandy and desert gray soils and takyr-like on the plains with a total feed capacity of about 4.0 million cent. hay in a year [3; p. 48-50]. The climate of the desert is sharply continental. The average annual air temperature Kyzyl-Kum about 11°C. absolute maximum temperature reaches 40-44°C, absolute minimum -27°C, -32°C. Precipitation total does not exceed 100 mm. Duration without a frost period is 196 days [9; C. 164]. For Kyzyl-Kum, according to climatic and feed conditions, the year can be divided into 4 seasons.

- Spring from March 2 to May 15
- Summer from May 16 to September 15
- Autumn September 16 to November 15
- Winter from November 16 to March 1

The entire territory of the Karakalpak Kyzyl Kum, according to the type of plant groupings, is divided into a number of districts. In the mountainous regions-Sultan-Uais, vegetation is very poor, both in the number of species and in the number of individuals, and is represented mainly by types of xerophilous shrubs. The leading plants of this region are wormwood, kurchat, ephedra, and cousins; bulbs of bluegrass bluegrass are involved in the cover as an impurity; the ephemeral-ephemeroïd cover forms the basis of fodder stocks for karakul breeding in the sand desert. The Bukhara Highlands-the main plant groups are wormwood and wormwood-shrub thickets: wormwood, fluffy hodgepodge-keireu, annual ephemera and others. In these areas, the crop yield does not exceed 1.0-2.5 c / he.

Areas of salted depressions are richer in hodgepodge, like biyurgun, sarsazan and dwarf saxaul (Arthrophytum Litwinovi). Most of the Karakalpak Kyzyl-Kum area covers sandy areas where wormwood, black and sand saxaul,

juzgun, rank, selec, ephemera, moss, koyan suyak (Ammodendron Conollyi), and cereal in seleu (Aristida Karelini) are widespread.

In the northwestern part of the Karakalpak Kyzyl-Kum, in the region of ancient alluvial deposits, which occupies huge depressions, the main background of the vegetation of the pastures forms the bijurghun. A few annual hodgepodge and ephemera, as well as wormwood and black saxaul, are mixed with it.

Research results

Based on a comprehensive study of the Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed sur of the breed type, available colors, their main breeding characteristics and qualitative indicators for the selection of animals, as well as evaluation criteria for the lambs of each color, which will be used in breeding and selection to create a population of sheep of valuable color, are determined. The results of the study with skin type and the lambs of different colors Karakalpak sur given in Table-1.

Table 1: Drying type of lambs of different colors of Karakalpak sur, %.

Colors	number of animals	Jacket	Ribbed	Flat	Caucasian
		X ± Sx			
Shamchirak gul	110	67.3±4.1	4.5±0.9	12.7±2.6	15.5±2.7
Uryuk gul	129	65.9±3.2	6.2±1.2	15.5±3.0	12.4±2.5
Polat-sur	80	61.3±2.7	11.3±2.0	18.7±3.4	8.7±1.9
Kamar					
Red	66	46.9±1.5	6.1±1.1	31.8±4.3	15.2±2.7
Black	35	48.6±1.7	14.2±2.6	22.6±3.8	14.6±2.5
Light coloured	43	53.4±2.1	14.3±2.7	20.7±2.5	11.6±2.2
Shabdar	25	60.0±2.7	12.0±2.3	16.0±2.3	12.0±2.1
Chakyr	25	56.0±2.3	16.0±1.7	12.0±2.0	16.0±1.9
Black coloring	108	55.6±2.1	19.4±1.9	14.8±2.6	10.2±1.8

The data in table 4.2.1. It shows that the majority of lambs desired colors (shamchirak-gul, uryuk-gul, polat-sur and kamar red) refer to the type of jacket. Among animals, the colors of shamchirak-gul are jacket type gul (67.3 ± 4.1), significantly more in comparison with Kamar red (46.9 ± 1.5), which is-20.4%, and the yield of Caucasian type lambs is approximately the same. The proportion of ribbed-flat

types in the offspring of the shamchirak-gul color is 17.2%, and in the color of the kamar red is 20.7% more, due to a decrease in the jacket-type lambs. The animal colors of Uryuk-gul and Polat-sur took an intermediate position, between the colors of Shamchirak-gul and Kamar (red) and among the lambs, the less valuable colors of the jacket type were significantly less.



Fig 1: The color of the pullovers is sur, class-1 of a cardigan type, the consistency is strong.

Classless lambs sur installed when evaluating (grading), taking into account, first of all, severity, and the contrast of the equation of color and color, quality and curls of hair, the

constitution and development of animals. The class of lambs of the Karakalpak-type sur is shown in Table-2.

Table 2: The class of lambs of the sur of Karakalpak type, %

Colors	Number of animals	elite	I class	II class	Marriage
		X ± Sx			
Shamchirak gul	110	14.5±1.3	51.8±3.8	28.1 ± 2.1	5.6±0.8
Uryuk gul	129	10.9±1.1	49.6±3.6	31.0±2.3	8.5±1.0
Polat Sur	80	16.2±1.7	47.5±2.9	32.5±2.5	3.8±0.6
Kamar					
Red	66	9.1±0.8	43.9±1.8	37.8±2.1	9.2±1.3
Black	35	2.9±0.4	42.8±1.6	48.6±3.4	5.7±1.0
Light coloured	43	2.3±0.3	41.8±1.4	44.3±3.1	11.6±1.7
Shabdar	25	-	48.0±1.7	36.0±2.3	16.0±2.4
Chakyr	25	-	48.0±1.9	40.0±2.6	12.0±2.1
Black coloring	108	12.9±1.3	50.9±3.7	32.6±1.9	3.6±0.6

As the data in table 4.2.2 show. the largest number of lambs elite and first class (66.3%) were in animals shamchirak-gul

this figure lambs uryuk-gul-60.5%, coloring polat-sur 63.7% then Kamar red-53, 0%.



Fig 2: Reward karakul lambs.

Lambs of undesirable colors have a specific gravity of rejects of skin for a significant amount greater than light kamar red (11.6 ± 1.7), chabdar (16.0 ± 2.4) and chakyr (12.0 ± 2.1). In general, the obtained data on the class of lambs fully confirm the results of studies on the main drying indicators for coloring sur-the severity, contrast and

evenness of colors and indicate relatively high skin qualities of lambs of the Karakalpak breed type of sheep. Results of studying Dimensions curls of lambs coloring Kamar (red, black and light) depending on lambskin in the first type n Reeve Food n in Table 3.

Table 3: The size of curls in lambs of Kamar coloring (red, black and light) depending on the type of fly, mm.

Drying type	Red n = 66		Black n = 35		Light n = 43	
	with	length	with	length	with	length
	X ± Sx					
Jacket	9.2 ± 0.37	26.5 ± 0.61	9.7 ± 0.23	28.1 ± 0.87	8.9 ± 0.24	25.1 ± 0.19
Ribbed	10.3 ± 0.35	25.9 ± 0.78	10.4 ± 0.27	26.5 ± 0.69	9.4 ± 0.17	24.9 ± 0.16
Flat	9.6 ± 0.29	28.4 ± 0.81	9.9 ± 0.31	29.7 ± 0.93	9.3 ± 0.29	25.9 ± 0.25
Caucasian	9.3 ± 0.24	23.1 ± 0.69	9.6 ± 0.27	23.5 ± 0.54	9.1 ± 0.23	22.8 ± 0.13
B. average	9.6 ± 0.32	25.9 ± 0.72	9.9 ± 0.27	26.9 ± 0.73	9.2 ± 0.22	24.6 ± 0.17

It is difficult to talk about any regularity (Table Iza-3.) By the with of the curl of each skin type of all colors, it is essentially absent, the differences are statistically unreliable. The data on the length of the curl (valka) to some extent confirm the results of other studies on karakul lambs of black color. Relatively long curls are characteristic of animals of ribbed and flat types, short ones are characteristic of lambs of the Caucasian drying type, individuals of a jacket type have an average size.

In general, no significant differences were observed in terms of the size (with, length) of the curl between the lambs of the studied colors of the Karakalpak sur. They are more characteristic of the average (with) size (8.9-10.4 mm.) Of the curl, short and medium in length of the roller. The obtained measured indicators of curls confirm the distribution of the experimental groups of lambs of the studied colors.

Conclusion

Thus, analyzing the research results, it should be noted that the blacker the astrakhan fur, the greater the number of valuable skin types. The results of the study show that,

excessive lengthening of the hair length of the hair loses the quality of a doodle.

It is necessary to pay attention to the breeding process of length and the width of the curls of the lambs in the coloration of sur of the Karakalpak type.

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