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Selection of Pedigree Karakol Rams, Features of their Use

Nurboev Eshniyoz Dusboevich
Tashkent branch of Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology department "Zooinjenery and silkwork" dotsent q/x f.n

Nurmetova Dilfuza Abdunabiy qizi, Sharifov Davlat Ma'ruf o'g'li, Abduraxmanov Saidamir Mirza o'g'li
Graduate student of the department "Zooengineering and sericulture", Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

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ABSTRACT

The main task of breeding is the selection of breeding rams and their rational use, the wide use of artificial insemination helps to increase productivity at an effective and high level, and to ensure that quality progeny are stable and transfer high-quality fiber coats to their offspring, and to create elite rams. For each cattle farm, the quality of the cattle, the development of the animals, the organization (exterior), the health and the value of the breed, the creation of a group of the best breeding sheep, the productivity of the sheep flock.

In conditions where artificial insemination is widely used, wide use of high-yielding breeding rams, which stably transfer high-quality breeding qualities to their offspring, allows to significantly increase the breeding value and productivity of cattle in the herd in a relatively short period of time.

The methodical bases of selection of breeding rams and evaluation of breeding qualities by generation were developed for the first time by M.F.Ivanov. Selection of breeding rams in cattle breeding is sufficiently covered in a number of works by N.S. Gigineishvili, I.N. Dyachkov and others. The conclusions drawn from them are reflected in the manual (instruction) entitled "Validation of Karakol lambs - basics of breeding work".

One of the main tasks of breeding is to create a group of elite rams that will stably pass long-pen flowers and high-quality fiber cover to their offspring.

In order to grow high-quality breeding rams in breeding factories and breeding-reproducer farms, special herds consisting of elite and first-class rams with strong constitution and rams selected for the quality of their offspring are separated. Elite rams belonging to grain lines checked for the quality of their offspring are selected to avoid these colds.

As a rule, State Breeding plants satisfy their domestic demand for breeding rams with the elite class rams bred in-house, however, if the goals and plans of the breeding work require, elite rams or their seeds from other breeding plants can be brought.

Breeding farms and farms should first of all organize their group of breeding rams from elite rams belonging to fertile ram lines and productive breeding families. In addition, the rams of the elite class born from the elite sires in the herd can be included in this group.

In commercial herds, breeding rams are left for breeding.

It is known that high-quality breeding rams of the barra type are obtained by mating animals of the same character in breeding factories and breeding farms:

Born from elite rams and elite cows;

The jacket type breed is born from a ram and a sow;

Elite rams with long semicircular pencil flowers;

Long flat pen flower pedigree rams, bred from the same flower ram and sowliq;

Long-ribbed and long-tipped flowered rams are born from the same flowered ram and first-class heifers.

It is not recommended to use semi-circular pen flower rams born from rib-shaped and flat-barra-type heifers in breeding work.

For breeding work, only rams with a strong constitution, flowers of medium and small size elite and long semi-circular pen flowers obtained from the mating of I-class animals are left for breeding. It is forbidden to keep rams born from other breeds for breeding.

When choosing rams, the process of studying sheep

The flock of breeding rams of commodity holdings consists of animals purchased from breeding farms and farms specializing in barra types. Only rams born in breeding herds of commodity farms are allowed to be kept for breeding purpose, and in commodity herds this is not allowed as a rule.

The quality of the blue sheep left for breeding should meet the requirements of the elite class of silver and blue color (khavorang) and the best part of the first class, that is, they should be of medium flower size, have a strong constitution, and the mucous membrane of the mouth should be dark in

color. For breeding, high-quality lambs of medium color can be left for breeding.

It is also allowed to use rams with long flat pen flowers or long rib pen flowers mixed with long lance-shaped flowers, which are bred by specialized farms.

Sur-type sheep to be bred for breeding must be born from the same mating in color in specialized farms, must be at the level of elite and I-class requirements, with clearly expressed sur color, semi-circular skin covered with flowers. Also, sur lambs with long flat pen flowers, strong silky and shiny fiber cover, and long rib pen with long narrow hair flowers can also be left for offspring.

Guligaz rams that meet the requirements of the elite class are also bred. Black and dark-colored rams of the I-class dark-colored rams, whose skin is covered with long semicircular pen flowers, can also be left for offspring. These rams are bred to use the same mating on the color of the loin in special use during the breeding process.

Usually rams born in the first 2nd and 3rd five days of full term are left for breeding, and after the weather warms up, only high quality lambs can be left for breeding.

Breeding rams must be provided with mother's milk during the lactation period, for this purpose, the number of udders is carefully checked. If the ram's mother turns out to be poor in milk, in that case, the ram sent to the slaughterhouse should be transferred to another sheep.

Breeding rams are inspected and evaluated repeatedly at 10-15 days of age in state breeding factories and breeding reproducer farms. In this, taking into account the type and color of the barra, the state of preservation of the quality of the skin of the rams and the quality of the fiber cover is checked. The following signs and indicators of rams are evaluated: growth and development, fatness, fiber cover, color, preservation level of flower forms and fiber cover silkiness and shine. The identified disadvantages and advantages are recorded in detail in the notes column of the journal.

Elite and first-class breeding rams, which should be evaluated for breeding quality and given to other farms, are necessarily photographed. Rams with sharply deteriorated characteristics are taken out of service at the age of 10-15 days and sent to fattening.

At the time of weaning (4-5 months), breeding rams are checked once again for their growth and development, constitution, and good care and feeding conditions are created for them. The young rams separated from their mother are gathered in separate herds and fed by experienced shepherds in fertile pastures. Special groups of animals lagging behind in terms of growth and development are organized, and they are provided with better care and enhanced feeding conditions.

Adult rams with a severely weakened constitution or with defects that prevent their use in breeding work (cryptorchism, etc.) are considered unusable.

All cattle breeding farms, first of all, in breeding factories and breeding farms, on the eve of spring wool shearing, breeding rams are inspected one by one, and their condition and scope of use is determined.

Older elite class rams, whose quality of offspring has been checked or are being checked, as well as rams of class that have been checked for the quality of their offspring this year, should be kept in separate herds, regardless of the total number of heads.

Breeding rams are purchased from time to time from breeding farms, if possible from breeding factories, to prevent and clean up the breeding of sheep in the sheep flocks of the commodity breeding farms. Supplying farms with breeding rams should be completed at least 1-2 months before the breeding season.

The process of sorting sheep in the selection of rams.

As a rule, 1-year-old elite bulls of known origin, as well as elite and first-class rams brought from breeding factories and breeding farms, are included in the examination of the quality of the offspring.

Elite rams of older age can also be checked. It is advisable to check the breeding quality of the rams in the calving groups that are intended to use them later.

Rams being tested for progeny quality must have been previously trained to inseminate and their semen quality tested according to current insemination guidelines.

For the process of evaluating the quality of a black ram, it is necessary to allocate at least 100 black lambs, and to evaluate the quality of black rams in blue lambs, 100-140 lambs, of which 50-70 blue lambs are needed. . In order to evaluate the breeding quality of the brown ram, it is necessary to separate the number of sheep that will ensure the production of at least 75 sheep. The progeny quality of blue rams is evaluated by individual blue and individual black lambs, and that of brown rams by both brown and black lambs.

All ewes bred with the seed of rams evaluated for the quality of their progeny should be inseminated in a short period of time and kept under fresh feeding conditions at the same time as other sheep of the flock. During the full season, the offspring from these sheep are placed close to each other in the full area of the sheep to be inspected by an expert.

When evaluating the quality of the offspring of rams, the following indicators are a comparative criterion.

The results of one-on-one inspection of black rams (lamb output by barra type, flower size and class, quality of black skins, laboratory analysis or factory acceptance results) for blue rams - total output of blue lambs including gray (blue) and lambs of silver color, elite and 1st class (lambs with a silky coat, strong luster or luster, separately for blue and black color) results of plant breeding of blackberry (separately for blue and black blackberry) and obtained from the same mating for blue " white palate" (albinoid) lambs; For brown rams, brown lambs are produced in the same mating

according to color, their quality, the degree of expression of brown color, in different mating according to color, in addition to brown lambs, the quality of black lambs and black lambs is taken into account.

As mentioned above, the examined rams are evaluated according to the quality of their generation, that is, the positive and negative signs and characteristics identified in each ram generation are studied in a comparative order. After that, the obtained evaluation results are compared and planned in the following ways:

A. comparing the quality of the generation of rams whose quality of offspring is checked with the quality of the generation of "improving" rams used together with them;

B. comparison of the quality of the generation of rams with the quality of the second generation;

C. to compare the quality of the rams generation (for lambs and steers) with the parameters of the section, farm and farm.

The rams found to be good in terms of the quality of their progeny are included in the herd of breeding rams (improvement), and the ways of using each of them more effectively in the future are determined.

The results obtained from the assessment of the quality of offspring are the basis for the wide use of rams in the process of targeted mating and artificial insemination of sows. The first assessment of rams for breeding quality is not always conclusive. During the next period of use, their offspring will also be evaluated in general. Among the rams that have been tested for the quality of the offspring, those that have produced low-quality offspring are discarded and transferred to the general herd, and those that have given high-quality offspring are transferred to the group of improved breeding rams, but the rams that did not show a positive result in terms of offspring quality in the first years of use are tested again by mating with other types and characteristics.

After inspection, the rams recognized as suitable for future breeding (improvement) and to be tested for the quality of the offspring are separated into a separate group and cared for in good conditions. Animals of this group are the most valuable part of the farm herd, their productivity indicators are a symbol of the level of breeding work carried out on the farm, they are fed with rich food all year round.

Within two months after the end of the full season and the delivery of the black sheep skins to the factory, the results of the evaluation of the rams in terms of breeding quality and the plan for their future use on the farm will be sent to higher authorities.

At the end of the evaluation of the rams according to the quality of the breed, the laboratory conclusion of the determination of the quality of the rams on the sorting of the rams from those rams, which determines the quality of the rams, is carefully studied and taken into account. are carefully checked in every way, because during the artificial insemination season, it is necessary to inseminate multi-seeded plants with their seeds. This category of rams should be additionally evaluated for the quality of the blackhead after being fed, if possible, smelling and dyeing.

Breeding blue rams intended for insemination of blue sheep in breeding plants should have a beautiful body structure, strong constitution, darkly colored mucous membrane of the mouth, and give "white palate" lambs, in addition to giving high-quality lambs.

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