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INDICATORS OF WOOL-FIBER COVER OF LIGHT GRAY KARAKOL SHEEP

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Abstract:
Depending on the selected features of lambs, the article includes information on traits such as silkworm, gloss, and length.

Keywords: Silky, Light Gray, Gloss, Flat, Density.

INTRODUCTION.

The utilization of information regarding the link between the qualities under study in animal breeding allows for a reduction in the number of traits to be considered, speeding up the selection process and boosting its efficiency. In this regard, a number of scientists studied the pedigree performance of sheep of various color flower kinds in order to improve product quality, and as a consequence, the genetic-productivity of astrakhan sheep increased, as did the commercial properties of astrakhan skins.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.

According to research into the characteristics of the expression of selection traits in Karakul lambs, there is a degree of variance in these qualities based on the breeding sites.

The quality of the astrakhan product, the value of flowers, and the durability are determined by the degree of silkiness and sheen of wool fibers, as well as their appropriate length and density at skin level. Simultaneously, the optimal and greatest manifestation of these indicators raises the breeding value of sheep and increases the efficiency of selection and breeding operations with them.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that these indicators have distinct properties, distinctiveness, and variety in the development of lambs from various flower species.

Table 1

Flo type	n	Wool-fiber silkiness , % (X±Sx)			Wool-fiber gloss, % (X±Sx)		
		Strong	Normal	Not enough	Strong	Normal	Not enough
Flat	63	41,4±6,21x)	41,7±6,28	11,5±4,02x)	47,1±6,29x)	42,8±6,23	9,1±3,62x)
Semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	70	31,7±5,56x)	55,6±5,94	12,7±3,98x)	33,3±5,63x	55,6±5,94	11,1±3,75x)
Ribbed	48	7,1±5,96x	58,3±7,12	14,6±5,10x	31,5±6,70x	54,2±7,19	14,3±5,05x
grown up	45	8,9±4,22	53,3±7,44	37,8±7,23	13,3±5,06	46,7±7,44	40,0±7,30

X- P<0,05; X) – P<0,001

WOOL-FIBER QUALITY INDICATORS OF LAMBS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT FLOWER TYPES

Silkiness and gloss of wool fibers. In this regard, the features of the manifestation of these indicators in flat flower type lambs were researched in comparison to the indicators of other types of lambs.

The results observed in the table data show a significantly higher performance of flat-type lambs in terms of silkiness and gloss of wool fibers. The fact that 9.7-14.3% of the weight of lambs with strong silkiness in flat-type lambs under conditions of almost uniformity (85.4-88.5%) with strong and normal silkiness and gloss semicircular Kalamgul (pencil flower) and ribbed type, the weight of lambs with a strong gloss is higher by 13.8–15.6 percent proves the point.

It was found that the performance of grown up lambs was statistically lower than the rest of the types (R <0.05; 0.001).

Wool - fiber length and density. It is well known that the appearance of roughly 30 selection features in karakul breeding animals determines their breeding value. Their high manifestation raises hereditary value, whereas their low manifestation lowers hereditary value.

The length and density of wool fibers are crucial characteristics that influence the appearance of numerous selection indications. In this context, these features are given a lot of thought during the selection process.

THE WOOL - FIBER LENGTH AND DENSITY IN LAMBS OF DIFFERENT FLOWER TYPES

Flower type	n	Wool - fiber length, mm		Wool fiber density, % (X±Sx)		
		(X±Sx)	Cv %	Very dense	dense	Rare
Flat	63	9,9±0,10[x)]	9,20	31,4±5,85	55,7±6,26	12,9±4,22
Semicircle Kalamgul (pencil flower)	70	10,7±0,14[x)]	10,20	38,1±5,80	50,8±5,98	11,1±3,75
Ribbed	48	9,2±0,12[x)]	9,03	39,5±7,06	52,2±7,21	8,3±3,98
grown up	45	11,54±0,20	12,30	33,3±7,03	48,9±7,45	17,8±5,70

X) - P<0,001

The inheritance, heredity, and variability of these traits depending on different conditions have been studied by most researchers and its selective significance has been demonstrated.

The variability characteristics of a character require constant attention to it. In this regard, one of the current problems in karakul breeding is to constantly monitor them during the selection process, to determine ways to control its manifestation.

The research was conducted to study the length of wool - fiber and its variability, as well as the density of the coating, which is typical for lambs of different flower types. The data are summarized in Table 2.

It can be seen from the table that karakul lambs of different flower types differ to some extent in the length of their wool fibers. While the shortest index of wool fibers is characterized in ribbed type lambs (9.2 ± 0.12 mm), the longest index of wool fibers is in grown up type (11.54 ± 0.20 mm), the semicircular Kalamgul (pencil flower) and flat type lambs occupies an intermediate position.

Studies have shown that the variability and mean square deviation of this trait in different flower-type lambs differ significantly from each other. The fact that these indicators are semicircular Kalamgul (pencil flower) type 10.20% and 1.10 mm, 2.10% and 0.20 mm in the ribbed type and 9.00% and 0.90 mm in the flat type, 12.3% and 1.42 mm in the grown up type confirms the idea that selection from this case It is advisable to use in the process.

Data on the density of wool cover show that the weight of lambs with a very dense index in the flat type is to some extent lower than in the semicircular Kalamgul (pencil flower) and ribbed lambs (6.7-8.1%).

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