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EFFECTS OF PARATIC FACTORS ON MEAT PRODUCTIVITY OF KARAKALPAK SUR KARAKUL RAM

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Abstract:

The meat productivity of sheep of various etiologic types is examined in this article, as well as the study of the etiologic characteristics of the Karakalpak sur, Karakul rams; based on the study of the influence of these characteristics on the formation and manifestation of productivity in rams and their offspring, it is necessary to determine ways to improve their productivity.

Keywords: Meat Productivity, Vitality, Constitution of Sheep, Environmental Impact, Productivity, Desert-Pastoral Livestock.

INTRODUCTION.

The karakul sheep, which is adapted to the usage of nearly 20.0 million hectares of desert pastures characterized by severe conditions, is the foundation of karakul farming, which is one of the most important sectors of the republic's livestock.

The karakul sheep's well recognized beneficial features have led to its proliferation and breeding in more than 40 nations throughout the world. Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, South Africa, Namibia, and Afghanistan are among these countries that are developed.

The Commonwealth breeds Karakalpak sheep for the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kalmyk, Ukraine, and Moldova.

In these countries, much research has been conducted in areas such as enhancing the genetics of karakul sheep, expanding the gene pool, improving production and genetic traits, and developing important genotypes of sheep of various colors and flower types.

Small-group storage is more optimal throughout their care and fattening, according to studies on animal productivity in various storage circumstances. They were less agitated, ate more evenly, slept longer, utilised the ration's energy more efficiently, and grew at a faster rate under these settings. It has been highlighted that considering the ethological types of sheep in order to achieve high meat productivity can provide periodicity to maximize lamb production. The authors suggest using lambs in the control group and lambs in the experimental group in this circumstance.

THE STUDY PURPOSE.

The goal of this research is to find strategies to boost the productivity of Karakalpak Sur Karakul sheep by looking at their biological characteristics and the impact these traits have on the formation and manifestation of productivity in rams and their offspring.

RESEARCH METHOD.

The meat productivity of sheep is determined by measuring the amount of wool and milk yield, based on the methodological recommendations of the "Study of meat productivity of sheep" (A.A.Veniaminov (1972) and etc.). Numerical data have been mathematically processed using variation statistical methods according to "A Guide to Biometrics for Livestock Technicians" (N. A. Plokhinsky (1969)).

RESEARCH RESULTS.

Meat is an important product in increasing the efficiency of the livestock sector. As in various areas of animal husbandry, special attention is paid to increasing meat production at the expense of groups of sheep in a certain contingent. Meat production in karakul breeding is mainly carried out at the expense of old ewes and rams, skin quality left for breeding in adulthood and year of birth, and rams that are considered unfit for breeding. Increasing the meat productivity of sheep depends on the efficient use of this potential. This increase in productivity depends on many factors, including feeding conditions, sheep constitution, health, age, sex.

At the same time, it is important to take into account the biological characteristics of sheep in increasing meat productivity, as the level of research in this area is insufficient.

Table 1

Meat productivity of rams obtained from Karakalpak sur sheep

Indicators	Rams from sheep in the control group	Rams from sheep in the experimental group
Number of rams, head	3	3
Slaughter received live weight, kg	40,4±0,49	38,9±0,42
Live weight after 24 hours, kg	38,6±0,35	37,1±0,35
Half weight, kg	18,2±0,24	17,5±0,21
Weight of internal fat, kg	0,98±0,11	0,41±0,05
Slaughter weight, kg	19,18±0,36	17,91±0,31
Slaughter expenses, %	49,7	48,3

In view of the above, the study examined the meat yield of rams of different biological properties (Table 1). During the period of feeding in the pasture during the preparation of meat, the rams were supplemented at the rate of 0.3-0.5 kg per 1 head, depending on the periods for the last 2 months.

The data in the table show some degree of differences in the biological parameters of meat productivity. At the same time, it was determined that the control group has an advantage in all respects, such as 1.5 and 2.6 kg in live weight, 0.7 and 1.1 kg in moisture, 0.47 and 0.65 kg in internal fat, soybean, in terms of weight, 1.27 and 1.75 kg. Due to these advantages, the rams in the control group had a 1.4 and 1.6 percent higher rate of slaughter, respectively.

CONCLUSION.

According to the results of a study on the meat yield of rams with different biological parameters, it can be concluded that the performance of sheep in the control group was higher, but in some cases higher than that of sheep in the experimental group.

In sheep belonging to the control group on meat productivity, due to their high feed reaction, a significant advantage can be seen in the economic analysis of the studies.

An economic analysis of the results of a study on the meat productivity of young rams shows a certain degree of superiority of the control group. In this case, this advantage was found to be 2.6% and 6.5% in terms of profitability, 1.8% and 3.7% in terms of meat productivity.

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