



PRODUCTIVITY OF KARAKUL SHEEP WOOL IN THE COLORS OF SHAMCHIROK-GUL AND URYUK GUL FLOWERS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th July 2023	This article determines the spring, autumn and sheep wool productivity and wool yield of Karakul sheep of the shamchirok-gul and apricot-gul colors of the Karakalpak type, their differences in age groups are analyzed and conclusions are given.
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INTRODUCTION. The length and diameter of wool fibers in Karakol sheep are of great economic value in wool production and are of great importance in the wool productivity of sheep.

The length and thickness of wool fibers have been studied by many researchers and these indicators depend on the constitution and color of animals [3; 43-45.b]; [1; 158-b]; studied by the authors, who say that the brighter the fiber, the longer the fiber, and vice versa.

[2; 34-b]; It is noted that sheep with a coarse constitution have a thicker wool fiber diameter than those with a fine constitution.

The length and thickness of the fiber depends to a large extent on the conditions of keeping and feeding animals, gender, and climatic conditions. Increasing wool productivity is largely dependent on the level of feed provided to sheep, and providing sufficient feed under pasture conditions increases the length of the wool and consequently has a positive effect on wool productivity. Karakol sheep are bred in the conditions of Kyzylkum regions, and due to the sharp change in food reserves of these regions, Karakol sheep bred in these regions are characterized by productivity, vitality and endurance, and sheep populations adapted to it have been formed.

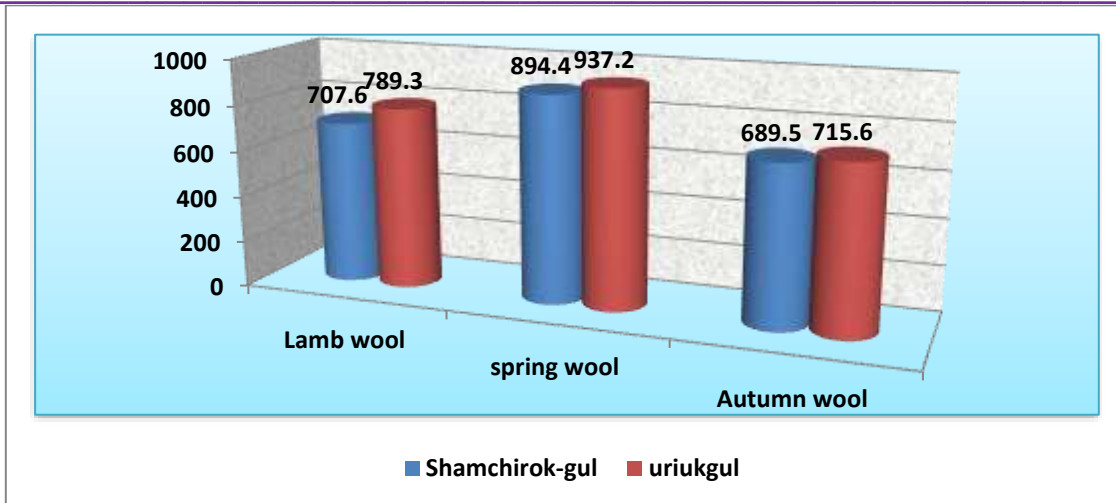
Karakol sheep are usually sheared twice a year. Wool fibers grow faster due to improved skin breathing and skin metabolism after shearing sheep's wool.

The cooling of the outdoor temperature accelerates the growth of sheep's wool coat. The yield of spring wool is much higher than that of autumn wool.

EXPERIENCE PLACE. It was carried out at the "Karakolchik-scientific breeding experimental station" located on the territory of "Mulk" specialized cattle breeding farm of Takhtakorpir district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD. Weighing the wool productivity, the amount of individual wool shears of experimental sheep on a laboratory scale, measuring the length with a millimeter ruler, the yield of clean fiber, dividing its morphological composition into fractions (tivet, intermediate fiber and wool) based on the method of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and the requirements of GOST-8439-57 was studied

RESEARCH RESULTS. We studied the dynamics of wool productivity, wool yield and wool coefficient in the age dynamics of sheep of different colors of the Karakalpak type Shamchirok-Gul, Orikgul, these data are summarized in Fig. 1.



p < 0,001

Figure 1. Wool productivity

The analysis of the data presented in Fig. 1 shows that in the quantity indicators of wool productivity of the black sheep of the shamchirok-flower and apricot-flower colors, the lamb wool of the shamchirok-flower color lambs was 707.6±56.7 g. this indicator was equal to 789.3±54.8 g. So, apricot-colored lambs have a larger body compared to light-colored lambs, and because of this, the amount of wool is correspondingly higher. If sheep are put to autumn shearing in September, the period between spring shearing is 8 months and autumn shearing takes 4 months in total. In this regard, the duration of wool growth varies, which in turn affects wool productivity. If the spring wool is taken as 100%, then the amount of autumn wool is 77.1% in lambs of the light-flower color, and this indicator is equal to 76.4% in lambs of the apricot-flower color. The total annual (spring+autumn) amount of wool in Shamchirok-Gul varietal sheep was 1583.9±89.4 g, while the annual wool amount index in Apricot-Gul varietal sheep was 4.4% compared to Shamchirok-Gul sheep. dominated.

Sherov E., Inoyatov A.I. According to their data, wool productivity of Karakol sheep of different wool-constitution types is different, and they mainly emphasize that the amount of wool shearing is high in animals with a strong constitution and less in sheep with a thin constitution.

Wool productivity of Karakol sheep also depends on their birth age, and it was observed to increase in the first, second and third birth years. It is also worth noting that the age of sheep affects the quality of their wool. In young animals, there are more tweed and intermediate wool fibers, and in older animals, an increase in saber wool fibers was observed.

The yield of clean wool in Karakol sheep is considered an important indicator of the purity of the wool, and it determines the degree of pollution of the sheep's wool before shearing. Sheep wool can be contaminated due to various plant seeds, oil-sweat mixtures released with wool. The lower the contamination level of the wool, the cleaner the output is expected to be.

In our experimental works, the wool yield was determined in the wool samples obtained from the shearing of sheep of shamchiroq-floral (n=5) and apricot-floral (n=5) colors, and it is summarized in Figure 2 below.

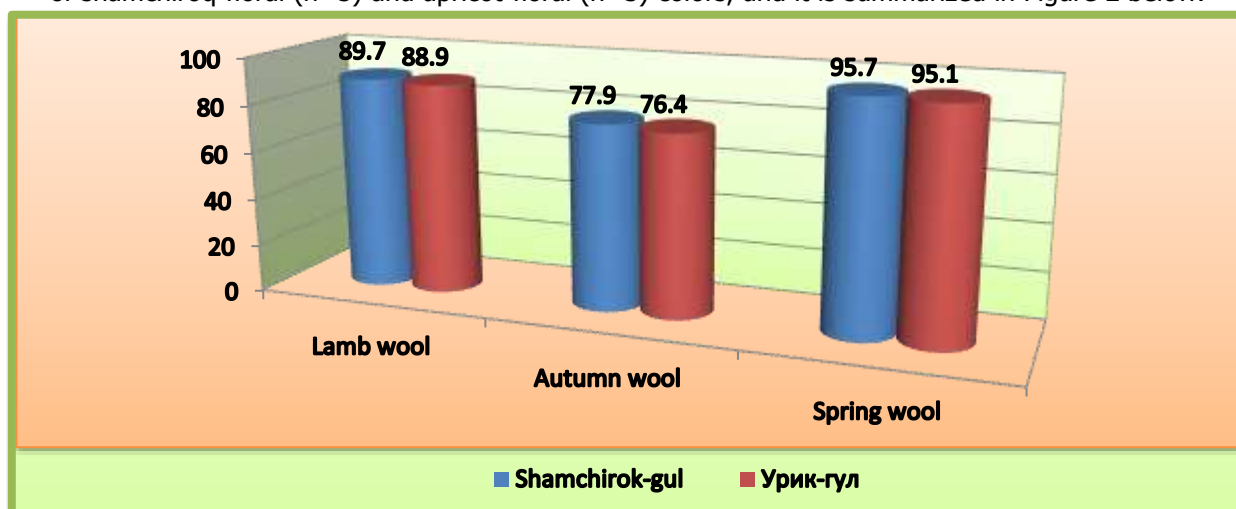


Figure 2. Pure wool output, %.

According to the obtained data on wool yield (Fig. 2), the wool yield index was equal to 89.7% in the samples of lamb's wool of Shamchirok-Gul (n=5), and this index was 88.9% in lambs belonging to the apricot-flower variety.

organized In the samples taken from the spring shearing, the clean output was slightly less, it was equal to 77.9% in the sheep belonging to the light-flower color variety, and this indicator was 76.4% in the sheep belonging to the apricot-flower color variety. In the samples of autumn shearing, the color of the lambswool sheep was equal to 95.7%, and in the wool samples obtained from the apricot-flower sheep, it was equal to 95.1%. In summary, it can be said that in spring shearing (in the 12-month period), due to the large amount of oil-sweat mixture in the wool fiber and the length of the shearing period, the yield of clean wool is less.

CONCLUSION. The total annual (spring+autumn) amount of wool in Shamchirok-Gul varietal sheep was 1583.9±89.4 g, while the annual wool amount index in Apricot-Gul varietal sheep was 4.4% compared to Shamchirok-Gul sheep. dominated. It is noted that the higher the content of the tufted fiber, the higher the quality of the wool. It is necessary not to leave out of consideration wool productivity and its morphological composition in the breeding works without having a negative effect on the leather quality indicators.

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