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QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF WOOL COVER OF BLACK SHEEP IN THE CONDITIONS OF A SANDY DESERT

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Abstract:
The article presents the results of a study of qualitative indicators, such as silkiness and luster of the wool cover of Karakul black sheep in a sandy desert.

Keywords: Coloring, silkiness, wool, gloss, breeding characteristics, quality indicators, mass selection.

ACTUALITY OF THE TOPIC.

Karakul sheep breeding is one of the main branches of animal husbandry. Most of the desert and semi-desert regions of the country are sandy deserts, and the area that they effectively use is karakul breeding. Naturally, most of the karakul sheep are raised in these areas. The most pressing issues are sheep breeding, increased heredity, increased manifestation of important breeding traits and, consequently, an increase in the quality of the Karakul product. Even if the quality of the flowers on the karakul skin is good, the breeding value of the sheep breed and karakul products is significantly reduced, or, if they are not high or not optimal, the quality and size of the coat that forms these flowers. Therefore, these breeding traits are considered the main indicators and this should be given special attention in selection selection.

OBJECT AND RESEARCH METHODS.

The research was carried out in black karakul sheep in the Dzhangeldi breeding farm, Bukhara region. The evaluation of the offspring was carried out on the basis of "Evaluation of lambs and breeding in karakul breeding" (Tashkent, 2015) ".

RESEARCH RESULTS.

In the course of our research, we established the influence of the conditions of mass selection on the quality and size of the coat. Sheep wool is considered an important selection criterion and is taken into account in the selection process. As noted above, this indicator has a multifaceted effect on the quality of colors. Very silky coats can cause flowers to be weak, coarse and wide. Research results show that this indicator has some variability depending on the type of lamb flowers. The choice and pairing is greatly influenced by its appearance.

In this regard, the selection characteristics of wool-covered sheep were studied in mass selection (Table 1).

Table 1. Silky coat in lambs.

Sheep flower type	Lambs, number	Silkiness, % (ẋ±Sẋ)			
		Strong	Normal	Not enough	rough
Semicircular	117	21,4±3,79	41,9±3,73	23,9±3,94	8,8±2,62
Ribbed	73	20,5±4,72	41,1±5,76	23,3±4,95	15,1±4,19
Flat	64	32,8±5,87	40,6±6,14	17,2±4,72	9,4±3,65
Caucasian	56	7,1±3,43^{x}	37,5±6,47	34,0±6,33	21,4±5,48
Average balanced indicator	310	21,0±2,31	40,6±2,79	24,2±2,43	12,7±1,89

x – P < 0,005

From the analysis of the data in the table, it can be noted that all sheep breeds have a moderate level of silkiness, which is average in terms of breeding ability (37.5-41.9%). Substantial differences can be observed in strong silkiness. In this case, this feature is higher in flat-type sheep (32.8 ± 5.87%) and lower (7.1 ± 3.43%) in the offspring of the Caucasian type of sheep, as well as in semicircular and ribbed sheep (5-21, four%). It has been found that Caucasian type lambs are much coarser and lacking in silkiness than other types of lambs.

We can see that in all four types of lambs, the manifestation of the degree of silkiness is normal or insufficient, according to the strongest silkiness it was 21.0 ± 2.31 percent, according to normal silkiness it was 40.6 ± 2.79 percent, according to insufficient silkiness it was 24, 2 ± 2.43, for coarse silkiness it was 12.7 ± 1.89 percent. This shows that there is an untapped stock in the potential of the sheep.

Shine of the coat. This indicator is one of the important selection criteria and has a positive effect on the cost of sheep and karakul products. This is due to the silkiness of the coat.

The study studied the manifestation of shine in the hairline of lambs during mass selection. The data are given in 2-table.

Table 2. Shine of the coat in lambs.

Sheep flower type	Lambs, number	Shine , % (ẋ±Sẋ)				
		Strong	Normal	Not enough	Vitreous	Turbid
Semicircular	117	12,0±3,00	55,5±4,59	20,5±3,73	7,7±2,46	4,3±1,88
Ribbed	73	12,3±3,84	46,8±5,84	20,5±4,72	13,6±4,01	6,8±2,95
Flat	64	10,2±4,92	57,4±6,18	17,2±4,72	3,1±1,47	3,1±1,47
Caucasian	56	3,4±2,42	37,7±6,48^{x}	25,0±5,79	17,8±5,11	16,1±4,91
Average balanced indicator	310	12,0±1,85	50,6±2,84	20,6±2,30	10,0±1,79	6,8±1,43

x – P < 0,05

As can be seen from the table, long-term selection and crossing with the breed provided a certain degree of reproduction. The results showed a moderate equilibrium of about 50% normal, about 12% strong, about 20% inadequate, about 10% glassy and about 7% hazy sheen.

Length of wool fibers. The length of wool fibers is considered one of the main breeding characteristics.

Its importance lies in the fact that lengthening the length of the hair leads to a decrease in the quality of curls on the skin of astrakhan fur.

Numerous studies have found that this indicator is inextricably linked with the curly type of lambs.

Ribbed and flat lambs have the shortest hair length, and Caucasian lambs have overgrown hair, the jacket type occupies an intermediate position.

This indicator has different lengths in different topographic parts of the skin of lambs (ridge, shoulders, neck, abdomen).

In this context, it is important to bring this diversity closer together. This improves the quality of the curls of karakul skins.

The study of the severity of this indicator in conditions of mass selection of sheep made it possible to obtain the following results. This information is shown in Table 3**.**

Table 3. Length of wool fiber in offspring

Sheep type	Sheep, number	Lambs, number	Length of wool fiber, mm					
			On the ridge		Shoulders		On the sides	
			ẋ±Sẋ	C_v	ẋ±Sẋ	C_v	ẋ±Sẋ	C_v
Jacket	140	117	9,84±0,09	9,89	10,26±0,11^{x}	10,57	11,18±0,13^{x}	12,58
Ribbed	85	73	9,22±0,12$^{x)}$	11,12	10,04±0,16^{x}	13,61	10,93±0,17^{x}	13,29
Flat	80	64	9,34±0,12$^{x)}$	10,28	10,16±0,13^{x}	10,24	11,07±0,15^{x}	10,84
Caucasian	68	56	11,72±0,16$^{x)}$	10,22	12,24±0,18$^{x)}$	11,00	13,68±0,22$^{x)}$	12,03
Average indicator	373	310	9,93±0,12	10,32	10,55±0,14	11,30	11,55±0,16	12,29

x – P < 0,05; x) – P < 0,001

In various topographic parts, the hair was longer on the ridge in relation to the shoulder and abdomen. This indicator in the offspring of sheep of the semicircular type was +0.42 and +1.34 mm, in the ribbed type +0.82 and 1.71 mm, in the flat type of sheep +0.82 and 1.73 mm, in the overgrown type +0.52 and +1.62 mm, the average balanced indicator was + 0.63 and 1.62 mm.

No significant differences in the variability (Sv) of this trait were found.

CONCLUSION.

It turned out that certain reserves were not used in the mass breeding of Karakul sheep, demonstrating the characteristics of silkiness and suitability that determine the quality of the wool. In this case, strong and normally silky lambs` hair is represented by 44.6-73.4% of sheep flower types, 41.1-76.6% - strong and moderate sheen with a moderate balance of 61.6. This was recorded at 62.6% and 83.1% with the balance in the reserve.

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