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SELECTION METHODS USED IN THE CREATION OF BLUE SHEEP

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Abstract:
A question about the selection methods used in the creation of factory types of blue sheep selection, the history of the creation of sheep, the ways of their use in the establishment of factory types, the processes of application of the methods used in cattle farms. z has been conducted and the results of their implementation in production have been highlighted.

Key words: selection, heredity, sovliks, rams, pen, inbreeding, hybridity, mating, recessive, phenotype, homozygous, elite, albino, heterogeneous, dominant.

Karakol scientists have not yet come to a conclusion about the origin of blue Karakol sheep. For example, M.S. Karpov, S.V. Poniatovsky and their associates say that the blue Karakol sheep originated in a different way, that is, from other breeds of sheep, while the second group of scientists P.A. Arapov, B.N. Vasin, V.I. Stoyanovskaya, N.S. Gigineyshivili and others considered this opinion unfounded. One of the main characteristics that distinguish blue black sheep from black sheep is the viability of blue lambs obtained from interbreeding (blue - blue) sheep of the same color. is to decrease. At the time, B. N. Vasin found out that a certain part of the blue lambs obtained from the interbreeding of blue animals had the same zygote (homozygote) for the lethal genetic factor. He gave a theoretical justification for it. Under any conditions, only blue lambs with different zygotes (heterazigotes) in terms of blue color can maintain their viability and breeding characteristics. 1/3 of the blue lambs obtained from the

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same (homogeneous) mating are homozygous, and only the lambs belonging to this group die before reaching adulthood. Breeding work with the Blue Karakol sheep should be focused on improving the quality of the Blue Karakol by dramatically increasing the yield of the most valuable varieties of the havaron, pearl, silver and white "mixed" colors. The same (homogenous) and different (heterogeneous) mating methods are used for breeding blue-black sheep.

B. N. Vasin was one of the first to propose different ways to color the blue Karakol sheep. In this case, he recommended the use of black rams whose father or mother is blue, i.e. heterogenous breeding within a closed flock, when mating with blue sheep. . The basis of this concept is the idea that in the heredity (genotype) of these rams there are factors that can contribute to the formation of appropriate signs and characteristics of the blue bull. Black rams derived from naturally mated black animals do not have such factors in their genetics. This method of mating sheep ensures that the quantitative weight of both colors of sheep in the farm flock is balanced, and the black ram intended for mating with blue sheep has either a father or mother of blue color. that is, the mating of black ewes with blue rams. All black ewes in a flock must be descendants of blue ewes. But V.M.Stoyanovskaya said that this method of insemination, an increase in the weight of genetic factors that create a blue color, which contains undesirable biological characteristics in the heredity of black sheep, can lead to a decrease in productivity and viability in lambs. . Contrary to this propaganda, the scientist proposed to use black rams from black parents for mating with blue bulls, and blue rams born from blue parents for mating with black bulls. . According to scientists, the obtained blue color of this mating procedure allows to significantly improve the vitality of the offspring, to prevent the accumulation of inappropriate signs (loose constitution, thickening of the skin, fiber loss). By mating different colored ewes, it prevents lambing by ensuring that all blue lambs have guaranteed viability. However, when this method is used, the weight of uneven-colored, dark-colored lambs will increase, and it will make selection work on color more difficult. In this regard, a method of mating blue black sheep of the same color was developed in the Gagarin (now "Akh Kopchigai") DNZ.

Mating of animals of the same color makes it possible to create herds of stable heredity according to the breeding characteristics of blue-black-blue Karakol sheep. But the described method of sharpening is not without some

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shortcomings. For example, in this method, 1/3 of the blue lambs are non-viable (albinoid), their constitution is fragile and they lag behind their peers in terms of growth and development. It has been established that there is a certain relationship between the level of pigmentation and the viability of blue lambs. Based on these indicators, N.S. Gigineshivili proposed to divide the blue karakol lambs into two groups, i.e. viable and non-viable groups. You are unfit to live due to the presence or absence of color particles (pigment) in certain parts of your body and organs (oral cavity with tongue, nose glass, lips, mucous membranes of eyes, hooves, auricles). earlier, more precisely, when they were born proposed the ash method. This method is called Early Viability Detection (REV) method. The successful use of this method for many years under the leadership of N.S. Gigineyshivili in Gagarin (now "Aq Kopchigoi"), Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, made it possible to create two productive types of blue-collared sheep. The experience of farms specializing in the breeding of blue black sheep shows that, if the breeding work is carried out correctly, both in the same mating and in different matings, black black sheep are produced. The quality of the product does not decrease. In accordance with the above, the main task of the breeding farms specializing in the breeding of blue Karakol sheep is to make this field not only in terms of appearance (phenotype), but also in terms of heredity (genotype) with a high breed and character. and increasing the productivity of sheep, improving the product characteristics of the produced black sheep, providing blue rams that improve the overall quality of the sheep flock as a result of provard.

South-Uzbekistan plant type. It was created at the Gagarin breeding plant, which is the only farm in Uzbekistan that breeds blue Karakol sheep by the same mating method. For the first time, breeders selected and mated blue Karakol sheep according to color, inbreeding, creating and using lines, producing and implementing a method for early detection of viability of blue lambs. developed the issues in detail.

A new system of breeding work with blue Karakol sheep was developed, and according to it, the following were used:

- mating of animals of the same color in all winter herds;
- early determination of viability of blue lambs;
- selection and pairing of colors, creating new colors;

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-improving the structure of flowers and obtaining long pendulous blue flowers;
- creation and use of blue-collared ram lines.

The mating procedure of animals of the same color leads to an increase in the output of "elite" and I-class lambs, and the weight of both black and blue I-type cattle. The value of the blue karakol is determined not only by the beauty of its colors, but also by its strong luster, excellent silkiness, and most importantly, by its decorative patterns that form long semicircular and other pencil flowers. Therefore, selection is carried out by combining these characters together, in which the selection is first made on one character, and when the desired level is reached, on another, then on the third, and so on. is carried out.

The Ministry of Agriculture recognized N.S. Gigineyshivili, K.N. Serobryanskaya, D.Kh. Khuchiyev, R. Italmasov as the authors of this plant type.

A factory type. It was created at the Nurato state farm, which is located at the foot of the Nurota mountain range and specializes in the production of blue karakol.

The herd of blue sheep of this farm originated from the blue sheep of the former "Koravul Bazar" state farm. In 1937, these sheep were taken to the "Kyzil Chorvador" state farm and bred there; in 1944, according to the plan of specialization of farms, they were given to the state farm "Nurato".

Since 1946, the selection-breeding work on the farm has been focused on getting short fiber blue lambs of medium and dark color with clear pattern and long and medium length pencil flowers. In order to finish the growth of the fibers and increase the length of the pen flowers, the jacket and hedge flowered (Caucasian) type sovliks are paired with short-fibered flat, rib-type rams. Jacket barra sheep were bred using the same mating method. In the process of creating the factory type, various color combinations were used. Sheep are well adapted to the conditions of the mountain and sandy desert. able to transmit their characteristic traits to their offspring in a stable manner. The plant type was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in April 1970 and V.l.Stoyanovskaya as its authors. O.P. Fisenko, Kh. Egamov, Ya. Nurumbetov, U.V. Valiyev were officially recognized.

The rams of this factory type were widely used in the state farms of Samarkand region named "Komsomol 50th anniversary", "Koshrabot", "October 50th

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anniversary" and "Kirov" and "Chim korgon" and Ilich state farms of Jizzakh region.

Guzor factory type. It was created at the "Guzor" State Breeding Plant, which belongs to the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located on the north-western slopes of the Hisar mountain range. Breeding activities carried out on the farm include the sorting and selection of sheep flocks, the creation of winter flocks with the same indicators in terms of blue color, color, class and barra type, and the evaluation of breeding rams according to the quality of offspring. includes. At the age of 10-15 days, the rams that will be checked for the quality of the offspring during the repeated inspection and assessment should have preserved the characteristics and characteristics of the newborn more completely, because on this basis, the general factory of the breeding rams the price is issued. Each ram is evaluated for breeding quality

140-150 heads of black and blue lambs should be mated with the number of sovliks. In 1978, the Ministry of Agriculture approved this breed of sheep under the name "Guzor factory type of air-colored black-blue sheep". Ya. N. Nurillayev, R. Yu. Khabibulin, S. M. Mamatov, T. I. Mamadiyorov, Ye. S. Strokova, M. Ismatov, K. A. Aminov, A. P. Nestorova, R. Sh. Mukhammadiyev were officially recognized as the authors of the plant type. State farms named G. Gulom, "Kyzil Chorvador", named K. Marks, named U. Yusupov of Jizzakh region are closed to "Guzor" DNZ.

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