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EVALUATION OF BREEDING RAMS PRODUCING SUR COLORS BASED ON THE QUALITY OF OFFSPRING IN FARMS AND SMALL HERDS

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Abstract
The article discusses the methodological approaches for the selection, cultivation and assessment of the quality of the offspring of rampant producers of sur stains in farms and small herds, describes a new simplified scheme of evaluation.

Keywords: Sheep of the color sur, the genepool, the rock type, the factory types, the color, the breeding, the curl types, the class, the offspring, the ramps are producing.

Introduction

Relevance of the problem. Karakul sheep differ from sheep of other breeds in terms of ecological, biological and productive features by their adaptation to a sharply continental climate, a wide area of distribution, a variety of colors and colors, curl diversity, specificity and purposefulness of breeding work with them, made it possible to significantly expand the number of breed and factory types: to create new, original flocks of sheep. Yusupov, S.Y., Sattorov, S.B., (2010).

Their rational and purposeful use will improve breeding methods and further enrich the breed with new breed types of sheep adapted to breeding in various pasture and climatic zones.

Among them, the most beautiful and valuable are the astrakhan of sura color, which is formed as a result of uneven distribution of pigmentation along the length of the hair, the base is usually darker, the tip is lightened, while the greater

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the convolence of this transition, the more elegant and valuable the astrakhan sura looks.

Sheep of this breed type are bred in the farms of Bukhara, Navoi, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions.

When breeding sura sheep, the selection of pairs is made taking into account the smoky type and class. Jacket, flat and ribbed types are bred "in themselves". Depending on the tasks set, queens of the Caucasian type are covered with rams of jacket, flat or ribbed types (M. Zakirov, S. Yusupov, 1991).

In the breeding of sura sheep of the Bukhara breed type, the purity of the color of the suras and the expression that are achieved by the selection of animals with certain traits, as well as the type of selection, have become especially important at the present time. At this stage, the Bukhara sura is dominated by skins of dark tones, on which the ends of the hairs and their bases are faintly distinguishable in color, as a result of which a large number of skins, having satisfactory and good curl qualities, are not very attractive due to their severe coloring and are often evaluated as colored. (S. Yusupov et al.2018)

In this regard, the knowledge and consideration of the selection and genetic features of sura rams of highly productive factory types for the purpose of their rational use in breeding is of particular importance.

Therefore, herds of rams of outstanding breeding qualities and smoky productivity are one of the most important conditions for success in breeding work.

Experience shows that the process of improving the breed and productivity of sheep flocks is largely ensured by the use of highly productive rams. Therefore, in improving the breeding and productive qualities of the Karakul breed, an important place is given to the creation of highly productive groups of rams-producers.

Materials and methods of research

The basis for the evaluation of pedigree rams-producers of sura dyeing was developed in the breeding farms named after Amir, Timur, Kukcha and Galab, which specialized in breeding sura sheep of the Bukhara breed type.

In connection with the wide use of the method of artificial insemination of Karakul sheep in the practice of karakul breeding, when the influence of rams on the quality of the population increases, it is important to select the best

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breeders in terms of phenotype and origin with their subsequent assessment by the quality of offspring. Therefore, they are subject to a stricter thorough selection and the selection differential for the main productive qualities of them should be higher than that of queens, since in karakul breeding all lambs are left for rearing, regardless of the quality of their skin.

The analysis shows that there is a sufficient number of breeding plants and reproductive breeding farms in the industry, highly productive factory types have been created, in which there are opportunities for the selection and cultivation of a sufficient number of breeding rams.

According to the current instruction on the selection and testing of rams of the Karakul breed for the quality of offspring (Moscow, 1982), the selection and evaluation of rams is carried out according to the origin, individual characteristics and quality of the offspring.

Results

Selection by origin provides for the selection of rams from the same type of selection in color, color, curl type, not lower than the first class. A ram selected for a tribe must have at birth the highest expression of the main selectable properties and traits. For a reliable assessment, rams are examined at the age of 10-15 days in order to determine their development, fatness, preservation of basic properties and traits. When weaning from queens, they are evaluated by development, health, fatness; At the age of one year, animals are considered according to the signs of development, constitution, typicality for the breed and this herd. Underdeveloped, coarse or delicate rams, with uneven coat and other signs of deviation from standard indicators are culled. Inspection of all pedigree rams in the farm is carried out by the chief boniter or the specialist responsible for bonitation.

Testing of stud rams for the quality of offspring should be carried out on ewes of the same color, color, dark type, class and of the same age not younger than 2.5 years. Testing of rams for the quality of offspring is carried out on those groups of ewes on which their further use is expected.

Assessment of the quality of the offspring of the tested ram is carried out by taking into account their quality, which is established during individual evaluation and sorting data of the obtained Karakul skins. To do this, each lamb born at term is hung with a tag, which indicates the number of the uterus, the

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date of birth and the sex of the lamb. Lambs sent for slaughter are attached a tag with the number of the brigade and the conventional number of the ram to be evaluated. During the skinning process, the tags are sewn on at the root of the ears in such a way that the tag is preserved. After sorting the skins, the tags are cut off and put into bags by groups, grades, color and color in the section of breeding rams.

The inspected rams are evaluated based on the results of comparison with each other and the average indicators of the farm. The best sheep are those that exceed the average indicators of the farm or farm by at least 10% in terms of the output of lambs of a certain color, dark type, class. Rams, estimated in terms of the quality of offspring as average and in many properties not differing from animals of the group compared with them, are considered ordinary sires and are used for free covering of queens at the end of artificial insemination. Deteriorating rams are rams whose offspring have significantly low productivity indicators, as well as those with variegated lambs in the offspring, signs of crossbreeding and with deformed whorls.

At present, due to privatization, the emergence of a large number of farms and dehkan farms with a livestock of 400-500 sheep, the use of existing methods for evaluating rams is difficult and time-consuming, and this is a big obstacle in the selection and use of high-value rams.

Therefore, the task arose to improve this method and develop a method for evaluating rams - sires for the quality of offspring, acceptable for small farms and commercial farms.

Long-term research and observations show that there is an interdependence between individual traits, that is, in the process of selection of some traits, they are simultaneously reflected on others, and this is explained by the fact that the animal organism represents a single, integral system, in which certain traits are in a certain correlation with each other. At the same time, among them there are those that are more related to others, that is, all the signs can be divided into the leading ones, which are associated with the largest number of signs, and the followers, that is, the rest. Based on this principle, we have tried to divide the traits that determine the quality of the offspring into leading and followed, as shown in Table 1.

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Table 1 **Closely correlated traits in Karakul lambs**

Sign	Correlated features
Smoky type	- Types of curls - Curl shapes - the direction of the open side of the curl - Overgrowth of crimped hair - Hair density
Class	- silky hairline - Shine of the hairline - type and clarity of the drawing - curl length -Downgrade
Width of the curl	- Hair length - curl length -Curl density - Skin thickness - Flesh density - Skin weight - Living Mass – Constitution - the size of the skin area
Expression and Equalization	-coloring - Equalization of colors in the area of the smushka - The color of the base and tip of the hair - degree of severity -contrast - Pigmentation intensity

Analysis of these data shows that for black sheep in color, three traits are obtained, and for colored sheep – four traits.

If the evaluation is carried out according to the proposed method, it can significantly reduce the labor intensity, facilitate the technological process of conducting this analytical work, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 **Comparative Characteristics of Assessment Methods**

Assessment methodology	
Existing	Proposed
It is used in the conditions of large specialized breeding farms	Can be used in small farms and commercial farms
Mating of the tested ram with at least 100-150 ewes is required	Mating with 40-50 queens is enough
Individual grading and sorting data on the entire litter are required	The data of the class evaluation of the brights are sufficient
It is necessary to analyze data on 20-25 signs	Analysis for 3-4 signs is sufficient
The use of artificial insemination methods is mandatory	It is also possible to use harem mating
The technical work of accounting is very time-consuming	The technical work of accounting is less time-consuming

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Taking into account the fact that at present there is a fairly high degree of homogeneity in pedigree karakul farms, where rams are selected for the tribe, it is possible to inseminate them for evaluation with a much smaller number of dams of 40-50 heads and to evaluate them only according to the data of bonitation obtained from them yarochkas. This will further reduce the labor intensity of this process, allow the use of high-grade grading data and make it possible to use it in relatively small herds.

In this case, if a small number of rams are tested, we propose to carry out a comparative assessment of them with the average indicators for the breed, which we have designated as minimum requirements (see Table 3).

A comparative evaluation of these two methods in the breeding farms named after Amir Timur, Kukcha and Galab, which specialized in breeding sura sheep of the Bukhara breed type, shows that the difference between these two methods of assessment is small and is in the range of 5.0-7.0 percent.

Minimum indicators in the assessment of rams – sires of suras by the quality of offspring by leading traits, %

Table 3

Evaluation Category	Considered Lambs goal	Offspring Quality Index					
		Expressiveness and equalization of colors			Width of the curl		
		Great	Medium	Low	Small	Average	Large
Enhancers	25-30	85-90	10-15	-	-	70-75	25-30
Ordinary	25-30	60-70	35-25	0-5,0	-	50-60	40-50
Degraders	25-30	50,0	40,0	10,0	10-15	40-50	50-35

- Continued Table 3

Evaluation Category	Considered Lambs river	Offspring Quality Index					Evaluation
		Emergence of lambs of their type			Lamb Output		
		Semi round	Flat	Ribbed	elite	Grade 1	
Enhancers	25-30	70-75	45-50	50-55	30-35	30-35	
Ordinary	25-30	60-65	40-45	45-50	20-25	30-35	
Degraders	25-30	45-50	30-35	30-35	10-15	40-50	

Findings

Thus, summing up, it should be noted that in pedigree specialized farms, the assessment of stud rams by the quality of offspring should be carried out according to the first scheme, and in farm and small commercial herds, the assessment of used rams can be carried out according to a reduced scheme, on

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the basis of an assessment not for all, but only according to a reduced scheme, based on the "leading traits" that can be obtained through class evaluation.

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