

**BREEDS OF SHEEP BRED IN UZBEKISTAN AND SELECTION WORK**

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**Abstract.** The article presents the technological features of sheep breeds and their meat productivity, paying attention to its composition, types, and skin raw materials.

**Keywords.** Breed, fodder, meat, calving season, pasture, stock, dry matter, leather raw materials.

**Enter.** When analyzing the chemical composition of mutton, mainly two components are identified: water and dry matter. Dry matter also consists of several components. The main part of them is protein.

To give an objective and complete assessment of the quality of meat, the study of its chemical composition is of great practical and theoretical importance. It has been determined and proven that the chemical composition of meat changes with age. In young animals, the amount of water and protein is more compared to the amount of fat, and in mature animals, the opposite, the amount of fat increases. On the contrary, the amount of water and protein gradually decreases.

One of the most important characteristics of sheep is their quick adaptation to different climatic conditions. They are resistant to cold and hot climatic conditions, they feel very well in the dry desert regions of the south, moderate latitudes, green plains, they quickly adapt to pastures, they find food for themselves even in pastures with little food.

Depending on the product they produce, sheep are divided into semi-coarse and coarse-wool sheep.

**Karakol breed.** Karakol is the oldest and original leather sheep breed in the world. Its formation took place on the basis of national selection. The development of cattle breeding

can be counted from the beginning of the 17th century. By this time, the development of trade and the emergence of demand for blackbuck skin on the world market gave impetus to the development of the industry.

There are speculations that the root of this breed is local sheep with humps and fat tails, because even now some of the characteristics of barra skin are found in these sheep, it is these sheep that are regularly selected and improved as a result of mating.

Information about the curly fur of Bukhara sheep appeared at the beginning of the XVII century. Later, the sharp increase in the demand for barra skins in the world market, especially from the good curled skins of medium flower size, for coats, hats, t-shirts, and collars, the externalization of the fur market in Europe, the black leather increased the.

The live weight of rams is 60-70 kg, the weight of lambs is 40-45 kg, and the weight of lambs at birth is 3.5-4.5 kg.

Coarse wool producer: the wool of Karakol sheep is sheared twice a year, on average, 3-4 kg of physical weight is removed from rams and 2.5-3.5 kg from sows.

Karakol sheep have the characteristic of rapid fattening, using pastures effectively during spring and fall. All the lambed Karakol sheep are slaughtered and sold for meat. Especially in this regard, the experience of fertilizing unusable sardines and obtaining high-quality meat and sardines from them is widespread in our republic.

After 1-2 days of Karakol lambs consuming milk, quality rennet is obtained from lambs as a result of slaughtering for the skin.

The natural fertility of Karakol sheep is high, and they can give an average of 95-110 lambs from every 100 lambs. It is used for crowding the SJK solids for obtaining karakol meat and karakolka and increasing fertility. The widespread use of hormonal methods to increase the fertility of Karakol sheep, while increasing the lamb yield, causes the lambs to be thin, viable, and of low skin quality.

The Karakol breed is distinguished by various barra types, constitutional features, color, and variety.

In terms of color, black, blue, gray, gray, brown, white, spotted, and other colors are used externally.

Blue color, in turn, is divided into 3 shades: dark blue, medium, and light blue, and 9 colors. There are three types of Sur sheep in the composition of Karakol sheep - Bukhara, Karakalpak, and Surkhandarya. The types of this breed, in turn, are divided into 13 colors.

**Hisar breed** - sheep belonging to this breed are considered to be the largest meat-fat breed in the world. They are mainly spread on a large scale in the mountainous and mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Their bones are strong and strong, their legs are smooth, and their heads are thick with foreheads. The rams are mostly fat and weigh 130-140 kg on average, the heaviest ones weigh 170-188, the heaviest ones weigh 80-85, and most weigh 90-95 kg. Specially fattened pigs weigh up to 190 kg, when they are slaughtered, you can get 50 kg of pure butts, the size of which is 45-50 cm.

Lambs weigh 65 kg at the age of 6 months, and the slaughter yield is 48-56%. Their meat fibers are very thick.

**Jaidari** - these sheep, accustomed to keep pastures all year round, effectively use desert pastures in winter, and foothill and mountain pastures in summer. Sheep have a strong constitution and well-formed meat-fat characteristics. It is widespread in our country and is used in all regions except Khorezm and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The weight of rams of this breed is 80-90 kg, and sovlis are 55-60 kg. Fatted sheep give 35-40 kg lambs; slaughter yield is 55-60%, butt weight is equal to 18-20 kg. Buttocks are large, sometimes medium, drawn to the body, often hanging. In coarse wool removal, on average 2.5-3.5 kg of wool is obtained from rams and 2-3 kg from ewes. The color is brown, yellow, black. The wool is found outside of tweed, intermediate, and kilt wool fibers, and a small amount of dry wool fibers are found, which are mainly used for weaving carpets and national costumes. Sheep of this breed are bred for meat and fat.

This breed of hisar breed is used to improve the quality of fat-meat and wool productivity.

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