

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PRODUCTION OF LAMB MEAT AND WOOL

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Abstract. The article presents the productivity of lamb meat and the technological features of wool production.

Keywords. Breed and Breeding, Feeding, Watering, Lamb Meat Composition, Visceral Fat, Wool Productivity, Leather Productivity.

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

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

They find and eat many different kinds of weeds. The multi-chambered stomach and digestive system absorb up to 75% of roughage.

Sheep are not afraid of cold and tolerate dry pastures. When there are interruptions in feeding and watering, most breeds of sheep spend at the expense of fat accumulated in the body (tail, visceral fat). Sheep live 12-14 years, but the useful life on farms is 6-7 years. They are volatile. Puberty is 6-7 months, but usually, they escape at the age of 1.5 years. If the young are bred early, their body weight should be 75-80% of the body weight of the older ewes. In sheep, the sexual cycle (periodicity of coming to estrus) is 17 days (on average 15-20 days).

100 ewes give birth to 100-150 lambs, some Romanov and Finnish sheep breed more

(250-300 or more per 100 ewes). Gestation lasts an average of 150 days (in some breeds, it lasts 140-155 days, depending on the age of the mother ewe, and the level of obesity)

The live weight of the lambs depends on the breed and the number of lambs at birth. The live weight of single-born lambs is 3-4.5 kg. Care of the mother sheep in good and normal conditions causes the development of the eyes. The live weight of lambs doubles in 15-20 days. Daily weight gain is 200-400 g in 4-month-olds, depending on their breed and level of nutrition. At the age of 4 months, lambs have 45-50% of the live weight of their parents.

Research by many research scientists has confirmed that when sheep are raised for meat, they consume the most feed in their first year of life.

Ewes are ready for the start of grazing, using pastures effectively, by autumn they will gain weight, have high meat and wool productivity, and young breeding sheep will enter the village well. 10-15% of well-developed female lambs can be removed. But this method requires sufficient warm buildings and fodder for ewes and lambs.

When the flocks are close to giving birth, they are kept near the barn.

If a foal gives birth in a cool pasture, it is immediately brought to the sheepfold. On average, 1.8-2.5 m² of sheepfold area is allocated for lactating sheep during winter lambing, and 1-1.4 m² during spring lambing. In winter lambing, special attention is paid to the condition of buildings, or it should be possible to keep 400-600 m² warm rooms or 80-100 sheep with lambs. The hot room should be in the same building as the sheep shed. In warm rooms, the temperature should be 12-15⁰C, for this the humidity should not be high, humidity should be reduced by heating.

Some foals, especially first-born foals, do not have well-developed maternal affection, and they need to be nursed 2-3 times a day. It is useful to add as many old, non-shedding, soft toys to first-time litters as possible. The external genital organs of solids nearing birth swell, the belly hangs down, and the belly swells. Before giving birth, she is disturbed by the cold, shakes the bed, and often lies down looking for shelter. If the foal is moderately fat and healthy, it will give birth easily. Childbirth lasts 30-40 minutes, and it lasts 50 minutes for sows that have given birth for the first time. It takes 4-8 minutes for the lamb to come out.

Unreasonable prolongation of labor indicates that it is not going as it is in the brochure.

If the ewe continues to bother after giving birth to one eye, it is a sign of giving birth again, i.e. giving birth to twins, giving birth to the second eye 10-15 minutes after the first lamb. then it happens. During childbirth, the umbilical cord is cut off, and if it is not cut off, it is cut and disinfected, leaving 8-10 cm of skin from the body. It is necessary to clean the lamb and give its mother a chance to lick it. Mucous fluid, which has been consumed as a result of licking, has a positive effect on the separation of the placenta.

As a result of licking, the blood circulation in the lamb is restored, it gets used to the lamb and it quickly starts sucking. After 1-1.5 hours, the placenta separates from the genitals. If it does not separate in 5-6 hours, it should be shown with the help of a veterinarian. In humped sheep breeding, 1-1.5 liters of water is given every 2-3 hours until it is satisfied with the coolness, after that it is enough to water 2 times a day. The healthy eye wakes up after 15-20 minutes, and the mother starts looking for the udder. All lambs must be branded and recorded.

In the first days of their life, lambs survive only on cold milk, and mother and child must be cared for. For this reason, if there is a lack of additional pasture grass for the cows, additional soft feed is given by hand. Healthy-born lambs nurse their mother for a maximum of 0.5 hours. If necessary, it is necessary to soak his eyes in his mother. A newborn does not have enough milk, so it is necessary to breastfeed 2-3 times a day. Some of the first lambs often do not suckle their lambs, if they are kept in a separate cage and suckled with the help of a lake, they learn quickly. At the age of 3-4 days, lambs are transferred from a closed pen to an open sheepfold.

For artificial breeding, it is necessary to separate the extremely thin animals from the flock and provide them with special additional soft feed. Lambs are separated from growth and development and are fed from an additional hand. Lambs separated from their mother are separated by gender, barra type, growth and development, color, class, and flower size. A flock of 400-500 female lambs and 500-600 male lambs.

Almost all breeds of sheep are resistant to low temperatures. However, they should be protected from strong winds during the winter season. The system of keeping sheep is very important in their breeding. Their health, growth, and immunity depend on their living conditions. Sheep storage rooms are divided into two groups. In the compartment, there should be 3 m² for rams, 1.5 m² for female lambs, and 2 m² for young lambs. Each ewe and lamb should have a minimum of 2.5m² in the compartment plus an additional 0.7m² for each lamb. The sheep

shed should have ventilation and heating systems for young lambs.

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