

## SPECIFIC BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SHEEP

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**Abstract.** *The article describes 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 determined: 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 than the amount of fat, while in mature animals, the opposite is true, 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, and they feel very well in the desert regions of the south, moderate latitudes, and green plains, they quickly adapt to pastures, and they find food for themselves even in pastures with little food.

They find and eat many different types of weeds. A multi-chambered stomach and digestive system allow up to 75% assimilation of roughage.

Sheep are not afraid of cold and can tolerate dry pastures. When there are interruptions in feeding and watering, most sheep breeds use fat (tail, visceral fat) accumulated in their body. The biological life of sheep is 12-14 years, but the period of

use in farms is 6-7 years. They are fast maturing.

Sexual maturity is 6-7 months, but usually at the age of 1.5, they start to be used for procreation.

If the young mature early, their body weight should be 75-80% of the body weight of the older ewe. In sheep, the sexual cycle (the period of coming to estrus) is 17 days (on average 15-20 days).

If it is possible to get 100-150 lambs from 100 ewes, some Romanov and Finnish sheep breeds are more (250-300 or more per 100 ewes). The calving period is 150 days on average (in some breeds, it lasts 140-155 days, depending on the age of the mother sheep and the degree of fatness).

The live weight of lambs at birth depends on their breed and the number of lambs born. The live weight of lambs born alone is 3-4.5 kg, when a large number of lambs are born, their weight is lighter. Care of the mother sheep in good and normal conditions causes rapid development of the lambs. The live weight of lambs doubles in 15-20 days. Daily weight gain of 4-month-old lambs is 200-400 g, 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.

### **Main breeds of meat sheep**

Sheep are one of the fastest-growing animals, and keeping them is a profitable business. Four-month-old lambs gain 80-90% of the weight of an adult lamb during a year, the average fattening amount is 300 g. Sheep do not require special care. Sheep meat productivity depends on their breed, and now they are quite a lot.

### **Hisar breed**

Hisar breed is the largest meat breed in the world and is widely used in meat production. It is a breed of sheep with coarse wool that is raised for meat and fat. These breeds are characterized by good immunity and endurance, they can travel 400-500 km in winter and summer pastures.



Hisar breeds are widespread in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and are also found in some regions of Russia. Khysor sheep are characterized by strong bones, and thin and long legs. The live weight of the rams is 130-140 kg, and that of the heifers is 80-90 kg. The body structure is mature, the chest is wide. It has a big head, no horns, a thick muzzle, and long ears. Buttocks 18-20 kg. The color is mostly brown. Arrives quickly. At the age of 6 months, it reaches 60 kg and more. Meat yield is 58-60%. The height of the cubs is 75-80 cm, and the body weight is 70-80 kg. The height of the rams is 80-85 cm, and the body weight is 150-170 kg.

Sheep can gain weight by 500-600 g per day. The Khisar breed is distinguished by very high milk productivity - it produces 100-120 liters of milk in 2 months. One of the distinctive features of Khisar sheep is high wool productivity. The wool is coarse and made into felt. 1.3-1.6 kg of wool is sheared from rams and 1.0-1.4 kg from sows. Durable, adapted to year-round grazing. 95-110 lambs are obtained from every 100 sheep.

#### **Edilboy breed**

The Edilbayev sheep breed was created in Kazakhstan in the XIX century, and this breed of sheep is very popular among farms in the southern desert regions of Russia. At an older age, the sheep weighs 100-120 kg, the best ones gain weight up to 160 kg, mother sheep - 65-75 kg, and in rare cases - 115 kg. Lambs grow very well, 3.5-4 month old lambs can weigh 40-45 kg.



This breed was created by pastoralists living a mobile life. Edilbayev sheep are adaptable to changing weather conditions. Large sheep of this breed can be found in Orenburg and Saratov regions, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan and Krasnodar regions.

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