GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 10, Issue 6, June (2022)

LENGTH AND SHAPE LEVEL OF WOOL FIBERS OF KARAKALPAK SUR BREED-TYPE KARAKUL SHEEP

A. K.Ospanov
Karakalpakstan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies,
Assistant of the Department of Zooengineering and Veterinary Medicine.

ANNOTATION

This article presents the results of the experiment conducted on the length of wool fibers of cattle sheep belonging to the type of Karakalpak sur breed in every variety, and the length of wool fibers of the offspring obtained in the mating of heterogen and gomogen of sheep belonging to the type of Karakalpak sur breed. At the same time, the information given by compatriots and foreign scientists on the degree of manifestation of surrogacy in sur skins, obtained from wool fibers length and sur sheep, in the skins of Karakul of different colors, has taken place.

Keywords: soreness level, manifestation (contrast), colorfulness, wool fiber, homogen mating, geterogen mating, colorability.

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence in our republic, extensive measures were taken to improve its breeding by organizing the selection of cattle breeds in surIn scabies, the length of wool fibers, especially in sur sheeps, is a factor that directly affects the brand indicators of the skin and is associated with the appearance of its curls. The length of the wool fiber determines the degree of soreness to a certain extent. The greater the soreness level, depending on the length of the wool fibers of the skin, leads to a decrease in the quality indicators of the skin, as well as an increase in the skin coverage of the white color.

In the research of many scientists [1. 23.b]; [2. 51-53-b] note that the transition from black to white in wool fibers confirms that the best image level will be moist, the skin grade will be higher if the part is 3/10 or 4/10. The length and shape of the wool fiber is one of the indicators that determines the main pronounced properties of the skin in the field of scabies. The fact that the wool fiber is excessively long or thick also has a negative effect on the quality of the scab. The reason is that the wool fibers are long, which leads to the loosening of the flowers on the skin, and the large one, so that they can not take the form of the necessary amount of curls. This track will in turn cause low quality skins to appear. Therefore, it is important to take into account the length of the wool fiber. Such thoughts are expressed by many scientists [3. 17-19-b]; [4. 43-45-b]; [5. 9-12-b], noted that one of the reasons for the poor quality of the skin in relation to the Black color of the calves and lambs of color is the length of their fibers. In the conclusion of scientists, the length of the fiber in the coloring of wool fibers [6. 52-59-b]; [7. 68-70-b]; [8. 46-56-b]; [9. 202-b] and changes depending on the intensity of its color, the idea that black fibers will be shorter, if light colors, then longer.

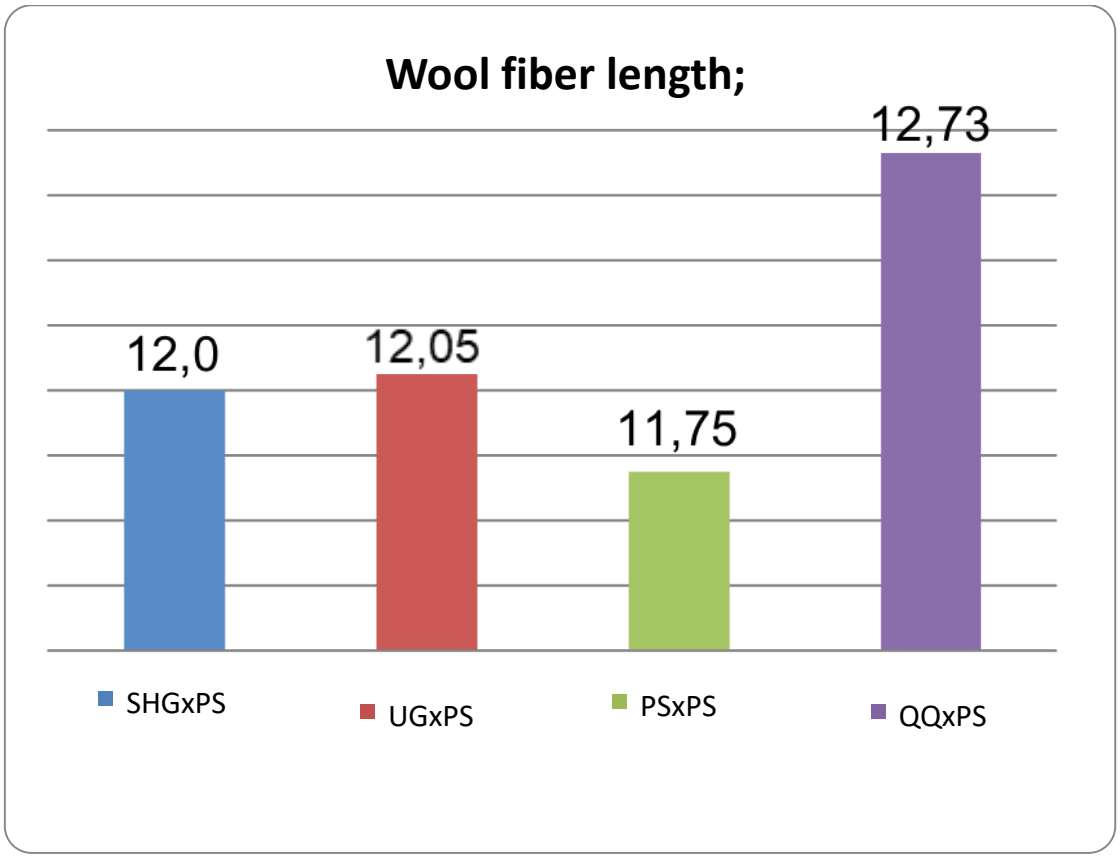
RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

Results of our experimental work the data obtained on the length of wool fibers in sur skins and the degree of soreness are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Wool fiber length (in tail section), mm

Colorfulness	Number of lambs (head)	Jacket ype	Rib type	Flat type	Caucasian type
		X±Sx			
SHGxPS	73	11,2±0,51	12,2±1,32	10,6±0,67	14,0±1,27
UGxPS	81	12,3±0,53	12,1±1,09	10,7±0,53	13,3±0,76
PSxPS	57	11,9±0,45	12,2±0,92	10,3±0,71	12,6±0,83
QQxPS	54	12,4±0,53	12,8±0,38	11,5±0,69	14,2±0,29

The results of Table 1 data analysis showed that the measurement of the length of the wool fiber showed that while it was the length of the thickest wool fiber (10,6±0,67) in the Spruce obtained from the flat-type spruce x steel horn, UGxPS, PSxPS and QQxPS pairing, respectively, was equal to 10,7±0,53, 10,3±0,71 and 11,5± That is, in generations from QQxPS 14,2±0,29 mm, if this indicator is considered to be 100%, then it was observed that PSxPS is 1,6%, in generations from UGxPS 0,9 mm and ShGxPS generations wool fiber length 0,2% are shorter. It can be concluded that the length of wool fibers is associated with skin types, and the more flat-type barra skins, the shorter the wool fibers in the same group were considered.
The average length of wool fibers in generations derived from homogen and geterogen pairing is shown in aigure 1 in the figure below.



1-picture.The length of wool fibers in generations derived from different pairing

The analysis of the data in Figure 1 shows that the steel wool was found to be the longest wool fiber in the generations obtained from the mating of rams with sheep. This suggests that the number of generations belonging to the Caucasian type among the lambs of the lunar flower variety is explained by the large number and length of wool fibers.

The degree of tanning of black leather is the main indicator of the brightness of the skin, the appearance of quality indicators, and depends on the color and variety. Such views are confirmed by the fact that the level of surk depends on the color of the sur sheep belonging to the Surkhandarya type.

The hereditary characteristics of these two traits were observed in the homogeneous pairing of Bukhara sur sheep. Similar changes were observed in Surkhandarya Sur Karakol sheep and Karakalpak Pulati Sur sheep [10. 33-34-b]; [11. 58-60-b]; [12. 38-42-b].

The data on the level of wool fiber content of Karakalpak sheep are given in Table 2.

Karakalpak Sur provides the elegance of the skin with the surly level of the wool fiber of the lambs, i.e. the border from the black section to the flow section. This elegance is mainly obtained from the brightest and most attractive skins with a skin tone level of 3/10 and 4/10.

Table 2 Level of wool fiber of Karakalpak sheep,%

Colors	Number of lambs, head	Average length of wool fiber, mm	Photo level, %				
			1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10
SHGxPS	73	12,0	1,7±0,51	12,4±0,51	27,3±0,51	45,3±0,51	13,9±0,51
UGxPS	81	12,5	2,4±0,51	8,9±0,51	33,6±0,51	42,6±0,51	16,9±0,51
PSxPS	57	11,7	0,9±0,51	5,7±0,51	31,8±0,51	49,2±0,51	12,4±0,51
QQxPS	54	12,7	3,4±0,51	7,9±0,51	22,9±0,51	36,3±0,51	29,5±0,51

According to this indicator, the SHGxPS generation was 72.6%, the UGxPS generation was 76.2%, the PSxPS mating generation was 81.0%, and the QQxPS generation was 59.2%. The highest scores on 3/10 and 4/10 shear rates were recorded in steel shear lambs obtained from 81.0% homogeneous pairing. Comparing the differences between the colors, the QQxPS paired offspring decreased by 21.8%, the UGxPS paired offspring decreased by 21.8%, the UGxPS paired offspring decreased by 4.8%, and the ShGxPS offspring decreased by 8.4%. was found to be

CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it can be concluded that in the skins of steel sur color, the fineness of the skin increases at the level of 3/10 and 4/10 surl when the curl is not fully wrapped, forming a semicircle.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Turganbaev R.U. Priznaki otbora Karakalpakskogo sura J. Agriculture of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 2004, p. 23.
2. Xatamov A. X. Wool-fiber quality indicators of Karakalpak Sur Karakul lambs in the new ecological conditions. Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference "Scientific and practical basis for the development of desert pasture and prevention of desertification." Samarkand, 2019, pp. -51-53.
3. Averyanov I.Ya. Novoe proisxojdeniy karakulskoy ovtsy. J. Ovtsevodstvo, M., 1968, №5, p. 17-19.

4. Ombaev A and dr. Sootnoshenie fraktsiy volos u karakulskix yagnyat rozovoy okraski. In science. Sb. "Genetic basis and technology to increase the competitiveness of animal products." Almaty 2008, p. 43-45.
5. Yusupov S.Yu. Improving the gene pool of the Karakol sheep breed on a scientific basis. "Problems of ecologically balanced use of the gene pool of desert and pasture livestock." Scientific collection. Samarkand. 2010, p. 9-12.
6. Gaziev A and dr. Selektsionno-geneticheskie i ekologicheskie aspektq effektivnogo ispolzovaniya produktivnogo potentsiala chernqx karakulskix ovets. V. sb. rabot "Problems of development of desert-pastoral cattle-breeding". Samarkand 2005. p. 52-59.
7. Islamov A.D et al. Belye karakulskie ovtsy Samarkandskogo zavodskogo tipa. V. sb. rabot "Problems of development of desert-pastoral cattle-breeding". Samarkand 2005. p. 68-70.
8. Stoyanovskaya V.I. Methods of plemennoy work with karakul ovsami okraski sur. Technology of production of caramel products. Moscow. Colossus. 1975. p. 46-56.
9. Yusupov S.Yu and others V. sb. rabot «Jivye samotsvety Karakalpakiy». J. Zooveterenariya. 2016. №9. S. 35-37.
10. Axmetshiev A.S. Selektsiya karakulskix ovets karakalpakskogo sura. Alma-ata. It's hot. 1989. S. 33-34.
11. Ibragimov A. Uzbekistan is the homeland of tsvetnyx karakulskix sheep. J. "Problems of biology and medicine". №2. Samarkand. 2000. p. 16-18.
12. Ismailov M.Sh., Gaziev A.G., Fazilov U.T., Ibragimov J.X. Osobennosti rosta karakulskix yagnyat v razlichnyx ekologichesskix zonax v zavisimosti ot tipa rozhdeniya. Collection of materials 1 International scientific-practical internet conference "Modern ecological conditions of natural environment and scientific-practical aspects of rational use" S. Solyonoe zaimishche. Astrakhan. Russia. 2016. S. 181.