

MILK PRODUCTION OF SHEEP AND LIVE WEIGHT GROWTH RATE OF LAMBS OF DIFFERENT BEHAVIORAL TYPES

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about milk yield of sheep and growth of lambs of different behavioral types in pasture conditions, relation of growth rate of live weight of young animals of different behavioral types to their behavioral indicators.

Keywords: Karakul sheep, pasture conditions, nutrition, herd, biological characteristics, behavior, meat, wool, milk yield, genetic characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

Sheep breeding is an important branch of animal husbandry. Wool, sheep - leather, soft wool, karakul leather, milk and meat are obtained from them. In addition, medicines are prepared from their products in medicine and veterinary medicine.

95% of the wool produced in our country, almost 10% of the meat and karakul leather belong to sheep farming.

The main biological characteristics of sheep are their high wool and meat productivity. One of their most valuable features is their ability to live and produce in all soil and climate conditions. Sheep are grazing animals and can get food on a variety of pastures, especially poor pastures. In particular, they are superior to other farm animals in that they eat coarse feed and absorb it well. Therefore, less fodder and juicy foods are used in sheep feeding, which makes the produced product cheaper.

Another complex biological characteristic of sheep is behavior, because it plays an important role in the connection of the organism with the external environment and in ensuring the mutual relations between its relatives and distant descendants. In modern times, the use of the genetic characteristics of animals with different behaviors in the forms necessary for humans is not only theoretical, but also of practical importance.

Experiments with sheep show that sheep are very different in their behavior. When experiments were conducted on reflexes related to feeding, passive self-protection and movement types in sheep, the sheep that quickly learned where the food containers were located produced a lot of wool products, and those who could not find the food container produced little. Thus, it was found that there is a great correlation between the behavior of animals and their mobility, productivity, health and sexual orientation, which serves as an important material for selection.

It is important to study the breeds of sheep reared in pasture conditions and in the building in an industrial manner in connection with zootechnical indicators and their behavioral

characteristics. According to the opinions of many scientists (N.Bobokulov 2004, etc.), if along with zootechnical measures, behavioral indicators of animals are used, it is possible to obtain additional products up to 20-25% by performing technological and economic methods.

According to N.A.Bobokulov (2004), the live weight of the offspring of Karakul sheep with different types of behavior was different.

Such a difference can be found in terms of milk yield of sheep of different behavioral types and one-day growth of lambs (Table 1).

Table 1 Milk yield of sheep of different behavioral types and the rate of growth of lambs per day (N.A.Bobokulov, 2004)

Behavioral types	The growth of lambs per day, g	Milk in the first month of lactation, g/day
I	230±7,8	1150±39
II	210±10,5	1050±53
III	180±11,0	900±54

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that the daily growth of lambs born from type I sheep is 230 g, and the same is true for lambs born from type II and III sheep. 20.0 g, or 9.5% of them, and those born from type III sheep lag behind by 50.0 g, or 27.8%. Correspondingly, type I ewes produced more milk in the first month of lactation. The difference in milk parameters of I-II is 100.05 or 9.5%, and the difference of I-III is 250.05 or 27.8% in favor of the first. The difference in milk yield of type II and type III was 150 g or 16.7% in favor of the second.

The author observed the growth and development of the lambs after they were separated from their mothers up to 1.5 years of age (Table 2).

It can be concluded from the data of Table 2 that the difference in the live weight of 4-month-old lambs is significant, in which animals belonging to type I are 2.9 kg more than the lambs of the same age II, or 11.7 % and 5.1 kg or 20.4% increased from III. The difference between II and III was 2.2 kg, or 8%, in favor of the first. At 8 months, type I lambs had a live weight of 30.0 kg, 2.4 kg, or 8.7% more than type II and 4.9 kg, or 19.5% more than type III.

Table 2 Growth rate of live weight of young animals of different behavioral types (n=30)

Behavioral types	Age, in months				
	4 – months	8 – months	10 – months	13 – months	18 – months
I	27,6±0,37	30,0±0,43	24,0±0,33	29,3±0,31	37,8±0,37
II	24,7±0,40	27,6±0,40	22,3±0,43	27,7±0,34	36,0±0,41
III	22,5±0,38	25,1±0,39	21,0±0,27	26,4±0,41	34,2±0,34

The live weight of 10-month-old young animals is 6.0 from the previous month's indicators; decreased by 5.2 and 4.1 kg. However, this month, type I animals lagged behind the lambs of the same age of type II and III by 1.7 kg, or 7.6%, and 3.0 kg, or 14.3%, respectively. The difference between type II and type III was 1.3 kg or 6.2%. In 13 months of control, the live weight of animals of type I was less than the indicators at 8 months, but it was higher in the case of animals of type II and III. Nevertheless, type I lambs outperformed type II by 1.6 kg, or

5.8%, and type III by 2.9 kg, or 11.0%, compared to types II and III. The difference in live weight is 1.3 kg or 4.9%.

In the last decade of control, the average live weight of young animals belonging to type I - 1.5 years, (18 months) was 37.8 kg. This is 1.8 kg or 5.0% more than II and 3.6 kg or 10.55 more than III. The difference between type II and type III was 1.8 kg or 5.3% in favor of the first. So, to make a general conclusion, according to the behavior, the types of meat-wool, wool, wool-oil or leather-producing karakul breeds are very different from each other.

Nowadays, it has been studied that the wool productivity of sheep depends on the factors of breeding and external environment (feeding, rearing conditions). The connection of the organism with paratypic factors is controlled by the central nervous system. Therefore, the product produced from sheep, including the productivity of wool, depends on the type of nervous activity or behavior. Taking this into account, the relationship between behavior indicators and wool productivity was studied.

It is necessary to say that the behavior types of sheep differ by breed, herd, age and level of fatness, and also by gender. We can see this in the example of wool productivity of different breeds of sheep.

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