SOME SELECTION FEATURES OF BLACK KARAKOL SHEEP

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Abstract: This article describes scientific research, methods and results of some breeding features of Karakol black sheep.

Keywords: Karakol sheep, black, selection, shine, silkiness, wool, diversity, heredity, variability.

Purpose of the study. Scientific developments carried out in the field of studying the breeding and productive characteristics of Karakol black sheep in the desert and semi-desert regions of Uzbekistan consist in enriching research methods with analysis of results, and close familiarization with the research of scientists in this direction.

Our country is an ecological region of the world with a well-developed livestock industry and natural and climatic conditions suitable for the further development of this industry. A large number of Karakol sheep are bred here, which have the same color, variety and flower type as the Karakol sheep breed. Strengthening the heredity of the Karakol sheep breed and increasing its stability is directly related to the conditions of their breeding. This situation depends on the influence of the heredity of sheep on various natural and climatic conditions, that is, on the influence of the external environment. Today, breeding Karakol sheep can be considered the only cost-effective way to fully utilize the available resources of 17.5 million hectares of desert and semi-desert regions.

It follows from this that it is necessary to determine the high and low levels of manifestation of selection traits in Karakol sheep raised in different natural and climatic conditions, to carry out selection work on them, to more deeply study their selection and productive characteristics. Today it is considered one of the pressing issues in Karakol breeding.

Finding a solution to these problems largely depends on the ongoing activities for the correct implementation of selection and breeding work in the network. In this regard, it is appropriate to highlight a number of resolutions and decrees adopted by the government of our republic and mention the reforms carried out in their implementation.

A lot of research work has been carried out on the selection of black sheep in Karakol breeding. It is necessary to pay attention to the rational use of the genetic potential of sheep in research, further improvement of their transmission characteristics, as well as the features of maintaining genetic characteristics in a stable state.

According to researchers [1; 185-190 pp.] in order to increase the efficiency of selection, the advantages of taking into account in this process important characteristics obtained separately have been identified. At the same time, carrying out selection work taking into account the shape of flowers, on the scale of ecological regions this figure is 10.65-11.03%, flower length - 10.59-6.16%, flower strength - 3.8-2.3% , according to the location of the flower arrangement, an increase of 7.55-7.54% can be achieved. A similar situation was observed in the process of selection based on the intensity of pigmentation of wool fibers.

The quality of Karakol products can be increased by 12.5-15.0% through targeted selection of Karakol lambs for silkiness, shine, level of pigmentation and length of wool-fiber cover [2; 15-19 pp.] proven in research.

The data presented once again show that the Karakol breed of sheep has high genetic potential.

With the targeted selection of Karakol sheep, it was found that the mass of strong flowers at the level of the skin of the offspring increases significantly depending on the mating options, and the mass of insufficiently strong and empty flowers decreases. If in three mating variants the mass of strong and durable flowers reached 84.3-89.2%, then under conditions of increased pigmentation of the wool-fiber cover, this figure may increase to 93.5±2.09% [3; 31-33 pp.] was determined in studies.

The influence of the color of black Karakol sheep on the flower types of generations [4; 68-69 pp.] is clearly visible in the studies conducted.

The influence of sheep color on the floral types of generations

Sheep variety	Number of sheep, heads	Graduated generation, heads	Flower types of generations, % ($\bar{X}\pm S\bar{x}$)			
			Semi-circular flower-shaped pencils	Ribbed type	Flat type	Type of overgrown flower
Silver	158	126	56,3±4,42	12,7±2,97	11,9±2,88	19,1±3,50
Gold	93	74	55,4±5,78	14,9±4,14	12,2±3,80	17,5±4,42
Diamond	84	67	58,2±6,03	13,4±4,16	11,9±3,96	16,5±4,53

Based on the results of the studies presented in the table, the author came to the conclusion that it is possible to control the production of lambs of different color types in generations by selecting and using sheep based on their color, and this situation should be used in the selection process.

[5; 133-135 pp.], there is a certain degree of correlation between color variations and the manifestation of important selection traits in Karakol sheep. In terms of color expressiveness and sharpness of transition, diamond and silver colors have a significant advantage over gold colors, and in black color, a high difference between the level of pigmentation of the lower and upper parts of the fiber changes the color expressiveness for the better, and vice versa, it has been established that if it is low, it provides slightly higher quality flowers and wool.

It should be noted that [6] the slightly lower live weight of lambs does not mean that they are lagging behind in development to one degree or another. The presence of such an amount of live weight provides them with sufficient vital and productive characteristics.

A number of scientists have conducted research to improve product quality by studying the breeding and productive indicators of sheep [7; 73-74 pp.] and as a result, it was concluded that it is advisable to take into account variability, heredity and interdependence of traits.

Conclusion. The authors of the information presented in all the studied literature use the breeding characteristics of Karakol sheep of black colors, an increase in the quality and quantity of products obtained from them, low live weight of the offspring of Karakol sheep of black colors at birth, emphasized that their viability and productivity are not limited, proper organization breeding work and ensuring the effectiveness of selection are one of the most important factors in obtaining Karakol skins of various quality.

In addition, the selection characteristics of sheep depend on their breed, and the authors use purebred selection methods to preserve valuable economic traits and biological characteristics of the breed, including by preserving and breeding the gene pool of black Karakol sheep. It is important to increase productivity, carry out selection and breeding work, create gene pool herds of productive sheep, widely use their genetic potential, and improve breeds.

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