

"INFLUENCE OF BIOSTIMULATORS ON THE FERTILITY OF CARACUL SHEEP"

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the effect of biostimulants on the fertility of Karakul sheep. For this, special programs are developed and favorable conditions are created for representatives of this industry. This is mainly due to the constant impact of the external environment on the body of Karakul sheep and the resulting negative conditions and environmental degradation. At the same time, the existing possibilities in the field of karakul production are not fully used today. Thus, the use of immunotropic drugs in the treatment of many infectious and non-infectious animal diseases proves its importance and effectiveness.

KEYWORDS: *Microflora, Microfauna, Implantation, FFA, Bacterial Or Microbial Inoculants, ABA, Amino Acids, DZK, Acids, Algae Extracts*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, in our country, special attention has been paid to the development of agriculture, in particular, the karakul industry, which is one of the most important branches of animal husbandry. For this, special programs are developed and favorable conditions are created for representatives of this industry. [1]

In particular, in order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3603 dated March 14, 2018 "On measures to accelerate the development of the Karakul industry" and in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16. 2019 PP-4420 "On measures for the comprehensive development of the karakul industry" and economic reforms in the karakul industry in the country for the cultivation of high-quality karakul skins by improving breeding, organization of sown areas for sowing desert forage crops and increasing the productivity of pastures, a number of positive projects have been undertaken to strengthen their material and technical base. At the same time, the existing possibilities in the field of karakul production are not fully used today. [2]

In particular, the situation with the further improvement of breeding, the expansion of the cultivated areas of desert pastures, the cultivation of export-oriented karakul karakul skins, deep

processing of products and the use of raw materials for medicinal purposes does not meet today's requirements.[3]

A lot of work is being done in the republic to implement the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 9, 2021 PQ-4984 "On additional measures for the further development of the karakul industry" [4]

At the same time, despite the increase in the number of small ruminants, as well as their slaughter, the processing of skins and wool, the creation of enterprises for the production of meat and dairy products, semi-finished products and finished products and the use of the experience of developed foreign countries and innovative technologies, a number of systemic problems remain in the implementation of technologies. , construction of new water management structures on rain-fed pastures and modernization of existing ones. [5]

In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution No. PF-6059 of September 2, 2020 "On measures for the further development of silkworm and karakul in the Republic of Uzbekistan", a number of activities have been carried out and priorities have been identified. In particular, the introduction of a system of incentives for the supply of products grown by karakul breeders working in remote desert areas to processing enterprises and immediate supply of the necessary resources during unfavorable weather conditions, special attention is paid to the development of poultry farming, improving the cultivation, processing and export of products. [6]

Purpose of the research: Study and analysis of scientific literature on the effect of biostimulants on the fertility of Karakul sheep.

Literature review: By origin, biostimulants can be divided into the following categories.

1. Artificial drugs: levamisole, etymizole, isamben, methyluracil, camisole, dimephosphamide and others.
2. Preparations with bacterial properties: pyrogenal, prodigiosan;
3. Preparations of tissues and organs of animals: preparations of thymus, preparations of agar tissue agar, sodium nucleinate, etc.;
4. Substances obtained from plants: eleutherococcus, ginseng, lemongrass, aloe, limannin, erakond, fosprenyl [7,8].

Biostimulants are substances that, under certain conditions, are formed in the tissues of animals and plants and have biological activity. The doctrine of biogenic stimulants was first developed by V.P. Filatov (1875-1956). Biogenic stimulants accelerate body functions. Preparations of biogenic stimulants are made from peat and fungi with residues of microflora and microfauna, under the influence of various factors (oxidation, storage in a dark place, etc.) from plant tissues (aloe vera leaves) and animals. Biogenic stimulants are used in veterinary medicine to treat various diseases (non-healing wounds, inflammation, eczema, bone fractures, endometritis, mastitis, etc.). In this case, liquid preparations are injected intramuscularly. or taken orally. Used preparations for implantation (dry biostimulants from animal embryos, spleen, liver and adrenal glands), antiseptic stimulant Dorogov, horse serum (FFA), canned blood (animal extract) and acidophilic culture from broth (AVK) and others]. Use of biostimulants in veterinary practice began in 1973. This period was the beginning of the development of veterinary immunopharmacology.

Antibodies are the basis of the body's defense against pathogens. In most animals, antibodies make up about 1% of the blood mass. In terms of frequency, with various pathological processes in the body, an increase in the number of T- and B-lymphocytes is observed. As a result of the movement of leukocytes, the activity of neutrophils (phagocytes) decreases, and mediators weaken the immune system [4].

With immunodeficiency in Karakul sheep, an increase in the need for biostimulants is possible. Moreover, they:

- control the body's immune system, increase resistance to adverse effects and at the same time strengthen the immune system during vaccination;
- increase the effectiveness of many drugs, especially antimicrobial and antiviral and parasites, which increase the body's immune system;
- promote rapid wound healing and at the same time stimulate the process of tissue regeneration;
- have the ability to ensure the growth and development of young sheep;
- Stress - reduces these abilities and makes it possible to study karakul sheep on the site [2,3,4].

In foreign countries, modern immunostimulants such as PS-2 (immunoxan), bursin, myelopid, bactoneotim, ribotan, roncoleukin, gamavit, salmozan and glycopin are also used in animal husbandry and give good results.

At present, the interest of researchers and practitioners in the problem of restoring the body's immune system and its treatment has increased significantly. This is mainly due to the constant impact of the external environment on the body of Karakul sheep and the resulting negative conditions and environmental degradation. This is due to the weakening of the protective function of the body of karakul sheep in frequency, nonspecific resistance and the immune system [1,5].

It should be noted that due to the widespread use of antibiotics and other methods of chemical therapeutic agents in veterinary practice, the resistance of microorganisms to such drugs increases, the effectiveness and result of treatment is weakened. Thus, the use of immunotropic drugs in the treatment of many infectious and non-infectious animal diseases proves its importance and effectiveness.

The mechanism of action of biostimulants in Karakul sheep, all changes that occur in the body of sheep as a result of their use, including changes in the development of the embryo during pregnancy, are determined by an increase in live weight and changes in fertility [4,5].

CONCLUSION

It has been shown in the literature that the use of biostimulants in Karakul sheep has a significant effect on weight gain, enhancement of embryonic development of calves and has a positive effect on the fertility of Karakul sheep.

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