

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01763.8**

## **GROWTH RATE OF FAT TAILED SHEEP IN THE ARAL SEA**

**Ruzimbay Urazbaevich Turgunbaev\*; Yusufbek Fayzullayevich Sultanov\*\***

\*Scientific Director, Doctor Agricultural Sciences,  
Professor of the Nukus branch of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary,  
UZBEKISTAN

Email id: Medicinerturgunbaev19643@mail.ru

\*\*Independent Researcher,  
Nukus branch of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine,  
UZBEKISTAN

Email id: turgunbaev19643@mail.ru

### **ABSTRACT**

*The article analyzes in the indicators of the living mass of the growth rate of fat-tailed sheep djaydara, gissar and their obstacles in Karakalpak. Installed uneven growth of lambs in periods and their dependence both from consecutive factors and feeding levels. It is especially important in obtaining the time when the demand of the world market on the wool of the embracing from year to when it decreases, and the need for meat and milk increases. The analysis of the data generated in Table 2 shows that the average daily increases of the lambs in the growth periods were not the same. Almost in all cases, both absolute and the average daily increase, the lambs of the Gissar breed was the highest.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Fat Tail Sheep, Meat And Rigorous Productivity, Absolute And Medium Daily Increase, Pasture Content.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The experience of developing sheep-flow shows that it is necessary to fully use the specificity of productive features to increase its efficiency and competitiveness. It is especially important in obtaining the time when the demand of the world market on the wool of the embracing from year to when it decreases, and the need for meat and milk increases. This explains the increased interest in breeding sheep meat and dairy direction of productivity.

[1,2] The authors indicate that the fat tailsheeps are inherent in high meat-rigorous productivity, a relatively large amount, good fitness for pasture conditions, which contributes to their widespread dissemination as the demand for her product meat and fat is not limited. The main thing is that the products are easily implemented, which makes it economic in demand.

Fat tail sheep in Karakalpak will increase the traditional and historically established branch of animal husbandry. Here they are bred mainly by the fat tail sheep local populations-djaydara.

In order to increase their meat and seating products, in recent years began to import and use fat tail sheep gissarbreed distinguished by high randomness and outstanding meat-greasy qualities.

To successfully carry out this paper, it is necessary to explore the economically biological features of both local sheep and browse and their obstacles. This is relevant to both the scientific and practical parties.

### Material and implementation method

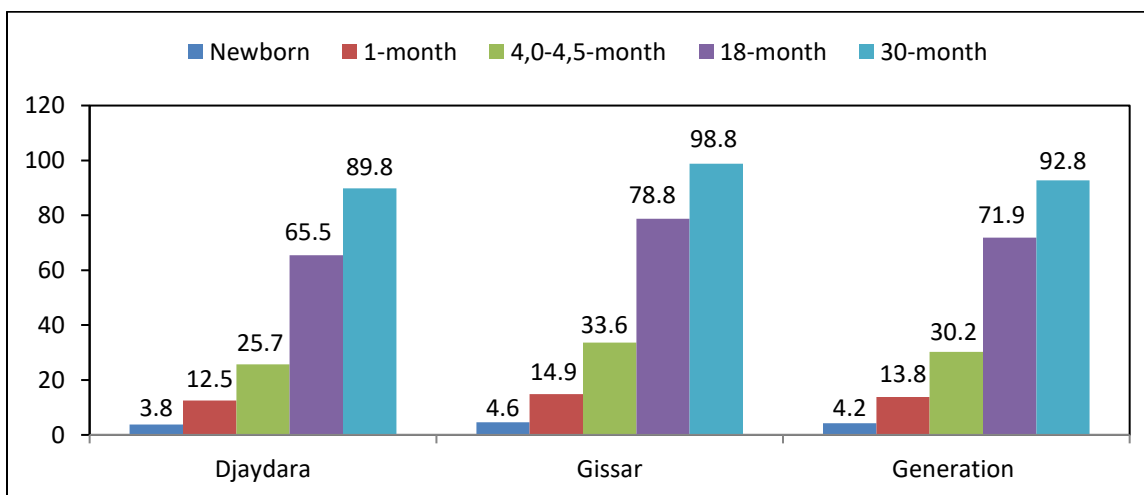
The experimental part of the studies was carried out in the conditions of the farm "Sultanov Tukhtabay" in 2020-2021, the materials of the Local population of djaydara, gissar breed and their possessions served as the research material. Weighing was performed on platform scales with an accuracy of 0.1 kg.

### Research results

Studies [1, 2, 3] found that, as predictive and confirming the criteria for meat and rigorous productivity are the indicator of their lively mass. The obtained data on the increased dynamics of the living mass is shown in Table -1.

The analysis of the data given in Table 1 shows that the growth of animals already in the womb period of the jamble was not lonely, which was reflected on the live weight of the lambs at birth, although sofhydrates were in the same feeding conditions and content this indicates that The development of the fetus in the uterine period has a significant impact of animal genotype.

Thus, the smallest living mass at birth was hazy to djaydara ( $3.8 \pm 0.69$  kg) and they were inferior to gissar and local batches, respectively, 0.8 and 0.4 kg.



**Drawing-1. Age dynamics of live masses, kg**

In the following age periods, this trend has been preserved. Thus, in the age aspect, the advantage of the lively mass of Gissarrams over the mixtures and rams of the Djaydarabreed, respectively, was: when chopped from the module - 2.4 and 7.7 kg; At one and a half years of age, 4.9 and 11.3kg and 25, in summertime, 6.0 and 9.0 kg.

One of the main biological features of the meat-seer rocks is their strength, which is closely related to the intensity of the growth of feed transformation into products the possibility of equal economic use of young people with a reproductive process.

Below in Table 2 shows the age dynamics of the incident of the likelihood under normal conditions of pasture content.

The analysis of the data generated in Table 2 shows that the average daily increases of the lambs in the growth periods were not the same. Almost in all cases, both absolute and the average daily increase, the lambs of the Gissar breed was the highest. The lambs of obstacles occupied the average position, although the conditions for feeding and content were the same.

**TABLE-1 THE DYNAMICS OF ABSOLUTE AND MEDIUM-DAY INCREASE LAMB**

Growth periods	Number of days	Breedness					
		Djaydara		Gissar		Generation	
		Absolutekg.	Mid-dailykg	Absolutekg.	Mid-dailykg	Absolutekg.	Mid-dailykg
From birth to 1 month	30	8,7	290,0	10,3	343,3	9,6	320,0
From 1 month to 4.5 months	105	13,2	125,7	18,7	178,9	16,4	156,2
From 4.5 months to 18 months	405	39,8	98,2	45,2	111,6	41,7	103,0
From 18 months to 30 months	365	24,3	66,5	20,0	45,8	20,9	57,2
For the entire period	900	86,0	9,5	94,2	10,4	88,6	9,8

For all 3 groups, the greatest increase was observed in the first month of growth, then it gradually decreased, which is undoubtedly connected with the milk milkness and the yield of pastures.

The first 1.5 years of the growth of the lambs were higher, due to the lactation period.

The average daily increase of the lambs in the uterine period was within 25.3-30.0 grams. At the same time, in the group, the lambs of the gissarbreed, it was not equal to 30.6 grams.

The first 2.5 years after the morning development, the difference in the growth rate was preserved and amounted to Djaydara - 9.5, Gissar-10.4 lambs group, 9.8 grams.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Thus, the results of conducted research and observations of increasing the lambs of different genotypes make it possible to conclude that the growth of the lambs occurs under the influence of genetic features and the level of feeding, regulating these factors can be controlled by the growth process of the lambs and achieve the planned meat-hasty productivity.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Erokhin A. I. et al. Intensification of production and improvement of the quality of sheep meat. M. 2015., 304 p.
2. Yusupov S. Constitutional differentiation and productivity of Karakul sheep. T. 2005., 290 p.
3. Shaptakov E. S. Ways to increase lamb production in karakul breeding. Vol. 2020., 196 p.