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STORAGE AND FEEDING OF KARAKOL SHEEP IN DESERT AND SEMI-DESERT PASTURES

Dilnoza Mavlanovna Parmanova*

*Doctor of Agricultural Philosophical Sciences,
Scientific Secretary of the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: dilnozamavlanovna@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses seasonal pasture diets and their nutrition, the feeding rates of Karakul sheep, the annual requirement of Karakul sheep for nutrients (per head), the feeding rates of Karakul sheep of different gender and age groups (heads / day), the addition of sheep, the nutritional norms of different gender and age groups are studied. The self-renewal and phytomass production properties of natural pasture plants make pastures a source of biological reserves that provide nutrients. The duration of the year is calculated as 100%, and the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons are calculated as a percentage.

KEYWORDS: *Karakul Sheep, Pasture Ration, Feeding Rates, Supplementary Feeding, Annual Demand, Seasons.*

INTRODUCTION

Cattle breeding plays an important role in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan's economy. The state of development of cattle breeding determines the solution of many social problems in the desert and semi-desert regions. Rational use of desert and semi-desert pastures, preservation of pasture ecosystem, and improvement of water supply productivity using medicinal-nutritive plants are of great importance in the implementation of this important task.

One of the main principles of rational use of pastures is the ratio of the natural capacity of pastures to the number of animals kept in it. Therefore, research should take into account the balance between the biological potential of pastures and the number of animals in it.Increasing the productivity of Karakol sheep depends on the condition of natural pastures and the nutritional value of nutritious plants. Pasture is the material and support base for the productive activity of Karakol sheep. Therefore, it is not only a source of animal feed, but also an ecological environment for sheep.The self-renewal and phytomass production properties of natural pasture plants make pastures a source of biological reserves that provide nutrients.

The stable composition of the sheep flock in Karakol farms together with the increase of production from Karakol sheep creates the opportunity to feed them and use pastures efficiently.

Pasture rations according to the seasons of the year depending on the types of pasture

Pasture rations are determined depending on the nutritional value of the feed taken from the appropriate part of the pasture, the vegetation phase of the plants and the seasons of the year.

TABLE 1.PASTURE RATION AND THEIR NUTRITIONAL VALUE BY SEASONS (IN 100 KG OF ABSOLUTE DRY MATTER)

Pasture type and seasons	A grazingration	In 100 kg Nutritionalvalue		
		Foodunit	Digestibleprotein	Exchangeable energy, MDj
Ephemeralandephemeroid				
Spring	Green ephemeris	85	10,0	952,0
Summer	Residue and waste after harvesting dry ephemerals (forage) plants	53	6,0	593,0
Autumn	Dryephemeris, growingephemeroids	45	2,85	504,0
Winter	Dry forage and coarse plants	39	1,85	436,8
Warmwood with ephemeral				
Spring	Green ephemerals, wormwood leaves	63	8,3	705,6
Summer	Dry ephemerals, thin twigs of warmwood, seed plants	38	5,2	425,6
Autumn	Forage, warmwood, goosefoot	36,5	3,5	408,8
Winter	Forage, warmwood, goosefoot	30,5	2,37	341,6

Standards of feeding Karakolsheep

In the conditions of keeping Karakol sheep in the pasture, there are intense changes depending on the type and level of feeding. In order to obtain high-quality products from sheep, it is necessary to ensure that their feeding level is high and full of value throughout the year.

The feed stock is first derived from the annual average productivity of each type of pasture and then the total feed stock of the farm. The feed stock is 20% more than the annual feed requirement of an average head of sheep.The duration of the year is calculated as 100%, and the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons are calculated as a percentage. The duration of the season is determined by the growth of pasture plants. The duration of the seasons in the Karnab Desert is 24% in spring, 37% in summer, 22% in autumn and 17% in winter.

TABLE 2

№	Groupsofsheep	Food unit	Exchangeableenergy, MDj	Digestible protein, kg	Compressed air - dry mass (kg)
1	Ewes	435	4828,5	38	1082
2	Lambs born last year	401	4456,0	32	897
3	Lambs born this year	292	3241	32,8	620

TABLE 2. ANNUAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF KARAKOL SHEEP (PER HEAD)

Note: Annual feed requirement depends on flock size, live weight and shear rate.

The annual requirement for coarse feed is determined according to the daily feeding rate of sheep gender-age groups.

TABLE 3

Groups of sheep	Food unit	Exchangeableenergy, MDj	Digestibleprotein, kg	Dry matter, kg
Ewes:				
Single	0,85	11,0	75	1,4
Strait, second half	1,2	14,7	120	1,7
Lactating	1,3	15,7	135	1,7
Female lambs:				
4-8 months old	0,85	9,9	90	1,1
8-12 months old	0,95	11,0	100	1,2
12-18 months old	1,1	12,6	110	1,4
Rams:				
4-8 months old	1,0	12,5	120	1,1
8-12 months old	1,3	15,6	150	1,4
12-18 months old	1,45	17,3	165	1,7
Thoroughbred rams	1,25	15,0	190	1,6

TABLE 3. FEEDING NORMS OF KARAKOL SHEEP OF DIFFERENT GENDER-AGE GROUPS (HEAD/DAY)

Norms of supplementary feeding of Karakol sheep

In order to organize a full-value feeding of Karakol sheep in the conditions of pasture, it is necessary to feed them additionally.First of all, weak sheep are fed, then, taking into account their physiological condition, straits, lactating ewes, breeding rams during artificial insemination, and young lambs during nutritional depression.

It is recommended to make an additional feed mixture from the following components: cotton husk, kunjara, crushed grain feed, grain waste, chalk, components of salt.

One time feeding of a head of sheep with additional feeds is 300-600 g depending on the fatness level of the sheep and the productivity of the pasture. Determining the annual demand for additional feeding takes into account: nutrient deficiency in pasture feeds, number of days without grazing depending on meteorological conditions, and the need for daily additional feeding.

TABLE 4

A group of sheep	Additionalnutritionalcontent	Amount (kg)	Nutritionalsatiety		
			Foodunit	Digestibleprotein, kg	Exchangeable energy, MDj
Ewes: In the second half of strait	Natural forage	0,3	0,12	18,3	2,13
	Concentrates	0,3	0,12	18,3	2,13
Breastfeeding ewes	Concentrates	0,3	0,22	27,3	2,80
	Kunjara of cotton	0,1-0,15	0,16	39,9	1,71
Thoroughbred	Soft-stemmedforage	1,5-2,0	0,84	91,5-122	2,55-3,40

	Concentrates (barleygroats)	0,4	0,29	36,4	4,28
Lambs	Soft-stemmedforage	0,5	0,21	30,5	3,55
	Concentrates	0,2	0,15	18,2	1,86
	Kunjara	0,1	0,11	2,66	1,31
Rams (seeker)	Qualitativeforage	As much as wants			
	Concentrates	0,5-0,8	0,37-0,59	45,5-72,8	4,66-7,46
Thoroughbred rams (during artificial insemination)	Qualitativeforage	As much as wants			
	Concentrates	0,8-1,0	0,59-0,74	72,8-91,0	7,46-9,333

TABLE 4. NORMS OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING OF SHEEP OF DIFFERENT GENDER-AGE GROUPS

Summary

With the change in the form of ownership in agriculture, the relationship to the land has changed radically. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the efficient use of pastures in the territory of pastoral farms.Because the not implementing actions to improve pastures will lead to their degradation, resulting in a number of sheep feeding problems. In order to rationally use and prevent the crisis of pastures, it is advisable to divide farm pastures into separate areas and organize conditional-legal grazing. Field sizes are calculated separately for sheep in each technological group. It is necessary to pay special attention to the duration of grazing in each area, the season of the year, and the grazing of sheep using the area alternately assigned to the farm. Because strong sheep walk at the front of the flock and eat the most nutritious forages, and the sheep that lag behind are left with low-quality or low-nutrition plants, which causes them to lose weight again. Therefore, when grazing sheep, it is necessary to graze them along straight (front) line and depending on the condition of the grass in the pasture, the sheep must be grazd1-2 times completely back to the right and left flank.When determining the annual demand for additional feeding, it is appropriate to take into account the deficiency of nutrients in the pasture feed, the number of days without grazing depending on meteorological conditions, and the need for daily additional feeding.

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