

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUR COLOURED SHEEP GENERATIONS BY  
THEIR FLOWER TYPES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The article presents the increased amount of off springs obtained by using rams to mate. Research is underway in our country to breed karakul sheep, increase their number, improve their genetic and productivity characteristics. Improving the method of evaluating rams with the quality of the off springs, based on the study of interrelationships between the productivity characteristics of the offspring obtained from different mating type of sheep in the desert regions in recent years, formation on the basis of selection traits aimed at increasing the efficiency of the field.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Colour, karakul, variegated, lamb, flower, sur, flat, rib-typed, semicircular, usikgul.*

## INTRODUCTION

The variegance of the lambs, their flatness and expression on the skin, are of great practical importance and are relevant. The obtained off springs were evaluated on the basis of the “Guidelines for breeding and evaluation of lambs in karakul” (Tashkent, 2015). Experimental results. It is known that the reproductive (polygenic) flower characteristics of karakul sheep, which are assessed at birth, are not only genotypic factors, but also the influence of the external environment, which is difficult to take into account depending to some extent. The use of multiple homogeneous mating methods in the breeding of Karakul sheep may also increase the occurrence of traits in the offspring to some extent, but does not maximize them, as there is a different distribution among each traits. Later many studies in this area have identified the heredity characteristics of flower types and wool cover features.

Early research into the reproduction of flower species suggests that these types are genetically based.

In our study, we conducted research to study the genetics of sur coloured flat sheep by flower type. The data are summarized in Table №1.

**TABLE №1 DISTRIBUTION OF GENERATIONS INTO FLOWER TYPES**

Pairing option	№	Flower types of generations, % (X±Sx)			
		flat	Semicircular kalamgu	Rib-typed	Usikgul
Flat x flat	125	56,1±4,49	17,4±3,42 <sup>x)</sup>	21,5±3,70 <sup>x)</sup>	7,0±1,89 <sup>x)</sup>
Flat x semicircular kalamgul	120	42,4±4,52	28,9±4,12 <sup>x)</sup>	15,9±3,37 <sup>x)</sup>	12,8±3,08 <sup>x)</sup>
Flat x rib-typed	80	40,2±5,23	22,1±4,45 <sup>x)</sup>	34,5±5,8 <sup>x)</sup>	3,8±12,05 <sup>x)</sup>
Flat x usikgu	55	34,0±6,0	46,0±4,0	6,0±4,0	16,0±6,0

X-R<0,05; X) - R<0,001

The gained data suggests that breeding sheep using flat-type rams will increase the number of lambs of this type. The profit of such generations is the highest in the “flat x flat” pairing option (56.1 ± 4.49%) and remaining variants are (42.2 ± 4.52) and (40.2 ± 5.23) respectively. The profit from semi-circular kalamgul and rib-type lambs varies depending on which type of sheep is involved in mating. When the semicircular type is used (28.9 ± 4.12) , and the rib-typed is used (34.5 ± 5.8), their amount is increased to a certain extent.

When flat and usikgul types of sheep used the result reached to (46,0±4,0).

## CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the use of flat rams in all cases ensures a statistically significant increase in the number of offsprings (R <0.05; 0.001).

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