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LIVE WEIGHT OF KARAKUL SHEEP OF KAMAR COLOR VARIATIONS AND ITS CHANGES IN AGE DYNAMICS

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Annotation. *The article presents and draws conclusions on the change in live weight in age dynamics (at birth, 4-4.5 months, 12 months, 18 months) in Karakul sheep of the color of Kamar of the Karakalpak breed type.*

Key words. *Karakalpak breed type, age dynamics, live weight, exterior indicators, overgrowth, boneiness, extension, massiveness.*

Introduction. In the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale measures are currently being implemented to increase the breeding of Karakul sheep, as well as to increase the production volume and improve the quality of Karakul products (skins, meat, wool, and milk). As a result, high economic profitability is achieved in the industry by utilizing the hereditary potential of sur-colored karakul sheep. It should be emphasized that until now, due to insufficient attention to Karakalpak Sur karakul sheep breeding and the lack of conditions for keeping and feeding sheep, the quantity and quality of products obtained in clusters and specialized karakul farms have decreased, leading to a decrease in the total number of sheep [1], [3]. One of the most important urgent tasks facing Karakul scientists and specialists in this field is to increase the quantitative and qualitative productivity of Sur Karakul sheep and to make comprehensive use of their biological potential[2].

The aim of the study is to study the characteristics of the body structure indices of Karakul sheep of the color of Kamar of Karakalpak type and to develop methods for increasing the yield of lambs of the appropriate coloration.

The object of the research work are rams, ewes, lambs of the belt color varieties of sur Karakul sheep belonging to the color of Kamar Karakalpak breed type.

Results and discussion The live weight of Karakul sheep is of great importance in increasing their productivity and is an important characteristic that determines their health and, ultimately, their viability. Maintaining a high state of this indicator,

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a stable level of fatness in sheep, ensures health, high productivity, constitutional strength, vitality, and good growth and development of the offspring obtained.

Based on the above opinions and considerations, the results of the study of live weight indicators of lambs in our research work are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.

Live weight of lambs and its change in age dynamics

Color	n	Age of experimental animals ($X \pm S_x$)			
		At birth	4-4,5 month	12 month	18 month
Light kamar	25	3,59±0,12	25,09±0,50	31,60±0,73	36,83±0,96
Red kamar	25	3,49±0,08	25,71±0,84	30,60±0,58	35,45±0,78
Black kamar	25	3,74±0,05	26,18±0,95	31,29±0,74	35,91±0,85
Average	75	3,60±0,08	25,66±0,76	31,16±0,68	36,06±0,86

According to the data in Table 1, in the neonatal period, the black kamar was slightly larger (3.74±0.05), it was 0.15 kg stronger than the light kamar and 0.25 kg stronger than the red kamar. This indicator was 1.09 and 0.47 kg, respectively, by the 4-4.5-month period, while the trend persisted. Differences within this range can also be observed at 12 months of age. In mature ewes (18 months old), the obtained changes in live weight were maintained, the red kamar was 35.45±0.78 kg, the light kamar was 36.83±0.96 kg, and the black kamar was 35.91±0.85 kg. On average, this indicator was 36.06±0.86 kg.

Absolute indicators of Karakul sheep are important in studying the growth rate of the organism. These indicators inform the management of the sheep's physiological state, the assessment of fatness levels, the assessment of pasture productivity, and, finally, the organization of supplementary feeding.

Based on the results of our research, the growth rate of various variations of the moon coloration was determined, and these indicators are presented in figure 1 below.

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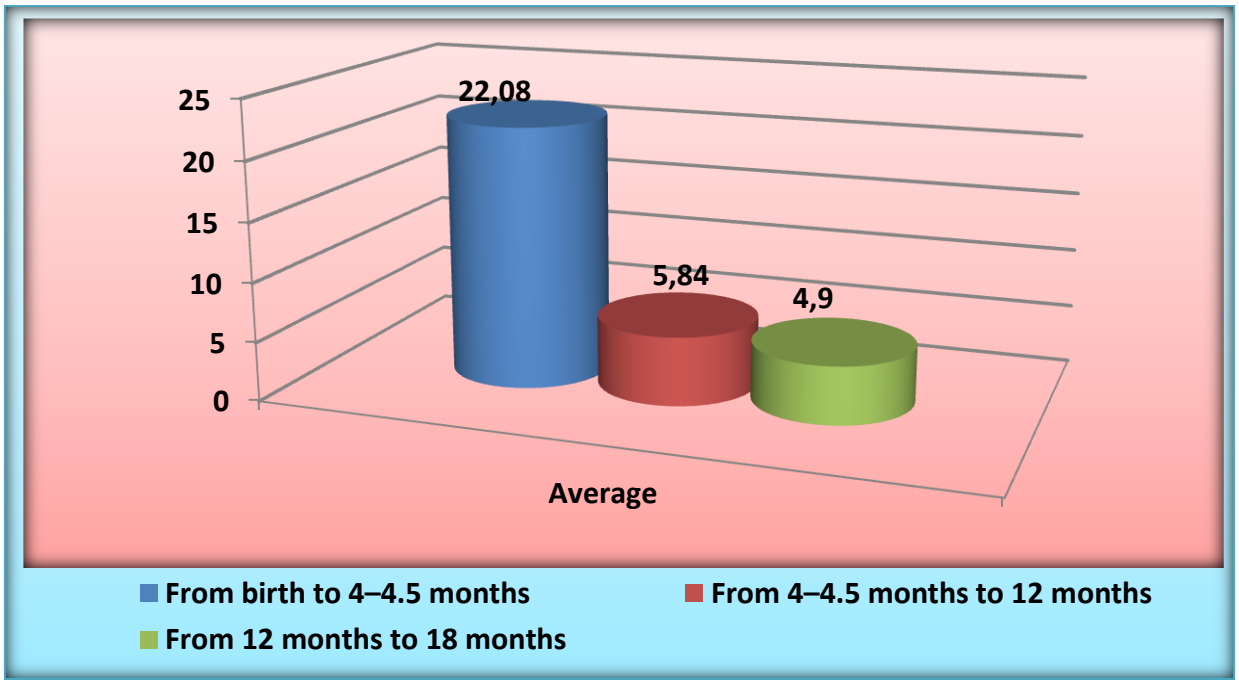

Figure 1. Average absolute growth rate for Kamar variety variations

According to the data presented in Figure 1, absolute growth indicators from birth to 4–4.5 months were 21.55±0.17 kg in the light kamar, 22.24±0.21 kg in the red kamar, and 22.45±0.19 kg in the black kamar.

If absolute growth indicators in the age dynamics of experimental animals with light kamar coloration are taken as 100%, then in the period from birth to 4–4.5 months, it predominated by 3.2% in the red kamar and by 4.2% in the black kamar. Absolute growth from 4–4.5 months to 12 months maintained a trend of -5.1% and -3.9%, respectively. In the period from 12 to 18 months, this indicator varied by -7.3 and -11.7%, respectively. Such indicators were also preserved in the daily growth indicators and fully confirm the absolute growth indicators. The data on the average indicator of the Lamar variety variations are summarized in Figure 1.

Analyzing the data obtained, it can be observed that the live weight of lambs from birth to 4-4.5 months (22.08 kg) increases rapidly, while from 4-4.5 to 12 months (5.84 kg) it slows down. From 12 months to 18 months, a significant slowdown in absolute growth was observed (4.9 kg). In our opinion, the fact that the intensive development of live weight in lambs from birth to 4–4.5 months coincides with the period of lactation and slows down in subsequent ages is proven by their transition to pasture feed.

Conclusion. In the dynamics of age, the change in live weight indicators of the lambs depending on their coloration was observed, with the light and black crescent lambs being somewhat larger than the red crescent. In our opinion, this

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is due to the fact that the proportion of coarse constitution types among them is somewhat higher, and such a situation affects the live weight of the animals.

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