FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS OF LAMBS OBTAINED FROM MATING BUKHARA BROWN SHEEP ACCORDING TO COLOR EXPRESSION

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Abstract:
The purpose of this work is to present the results of the lambs flower characteristics obtained from the mating of the parents according to the expression of color.

Keywords: Karakol sheep breed, gray color, colors, mating in different variants, flower, flower strength, flower width.

Introduction

The Karakul sheep breed, which was created in the territory of Uzbekistan and is perfectly adapted to the desert climate, is the only fur-producing breed in the world. Karakul skin has very different characteristics.

Among them, the strength of flower curls is one of the important indicators that ensure the commercial value of sheep's sheepskin. The higher the strength of the flowers on the leather, the raw leather will look like a finished product, and it will be stored for a long time. From this point of view, special attention is paid to the durability of leather flowers. The process of genetic strengthening is faster in the lambsskin in terms of flower types, length and strength, and slower in terms of flower pattern and wool fiber quality.

Research methodology

For the experiment, 6 rams of brown color, good coloration and medium expression were mated with good coloration, medium and low expression sovliks (on average 100 heads each) and the obtained offspring were complete. was evaluated individually. From the point of view of the above, in the studies, the levels of stability of flowers in the offspring were studied depending on the expression of color in the parents (Table 1).

Research results

The information about the width of flowers and its distribution in the generations obtained as a result of the research s presented in table 1.

The data in the table show that the degree of manifestation of the studied indicator depends to a certain extent on the pairing of sheep according to the expression of color. In the conducted studies, it was found that when mating sheep in the "good x good" version of the expression of color, 81.1+4.02 percent of the offspring had strong flowers, in the next versions, this indicator decreased, and the last "medium x low" it was found that it was 71.9+4.59 percent in the variant.

Table 1 Firmness of flower curls on lambskin

Pairing options	Number of obtained lambs, head	Flower strength, % (X+Sx)		
		strong	medium	empty
		%	%	%
Good good	95	81± 4,02	10,5±3,15	8,4±2,85
Good x average	99	77,8±4,18	12,1±3,28	10± 3,03
Good x low	95	75,8±4,39	9,5±3,01	14,7±3,63
Medium x good	94	77,6±4,30	11,7±3,32	10,7±3,19
Medium x medium	98	75,5±4,34	10,2±3,06	14,3±3,54
Medium x low	96	71,9±4,59	12,5±3,38	15,6±3,70

X)– $P < 0.05$

The width of the flowers. This indicator is one of the important selection signs. In terms of breeding, the medium width of flowers (5-9 mm) in Sur Karakol sheep increases the market value of their breeding and Karakol skins.

From this point of view, in the selection and breeding work with Karakol sheep, which has been carried out for hundreds of years, attention is paid to the mediosexuality. In this process, it was determined that various factors have a certain and significant effect on the width of the flowers.

From the characteristics of the flower in the obtained Karakol lambs; In addition to the study of flower length and flower strength, flower width, i.e. width, was also studied.

In the research, the increase in the live weight of the lambs, the elongation of the wool fibers, the consumption of a lot of feed during the estrus period of sheep, especially after the period of formation of wool follicles in the embryo (65-70 days of estrus) It was observed that mating of sheep according to signs and a number of other factors cause the width of flowers to expand, and the lack of these factors causes the flowers to be smaller in width, and the optimal condition ensures an increase in middle flowering.

From the point of view of the above, during the research, the levels of width (width) of flowers in the offspring obtained depending on the expression of color in the parents were studied (Table 2).

Table 2 Width of flowers in derived generations

Pairing options	Derived generation, head	The width of the flowers	
		X±Sx	Cv, %
Good x good	95	9,35±0,09	9,38
Good x average	99	9,18±0,11x)	11,92
Good x low	95	9,06±0,11x)	11,83
Medium x good	94	9,16±0,12x)	12,70
Medium x medium	98	8,45±0,07x)	8,20
Medium x low	96	8,49±0,12x)	13,85

X) - P<0.001

According to the obtained data, it is possible to observe specific laws, that is, the decrease in the expression level of coloration is a certain degree of crushing in the width of the flowers in the generations, 8.45-8.49 mm, and the improvement or strengthening of the expression of coloration is it was found that to some extent it leads to the enlargement of flowers, it is appropriate to take this situation into consideration during the selection process.

Based on the analysis of the data, it is possible to note another specific law, that the range of variation of this sign in the generations widens in the generation of sheep with different, i.e., heterogeneous, expression of color expression (Cv-11,92; 11, 83; 12.70 and 13.85), in homogenous mating, the degree of variability in lambs (Cv-8.20 -9.38) and the uniformity of the width of flowers is observed to increase.

Conclusion

From the analysis of the obtained data, it can be concluded that taking into account the expression of color in the selection process has a positive effect on the stability of flowers vice versa.

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