Curl Type and Classiness of Sur Lambs Obtained From Selection of Parents by Ethological Types

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Annotation: The article presents the results of studies on the study of the degree of manifestation of curl types and classiness in sur lambs obtained from homogeneous and heterogeneous selection of parents according to ethological types. The superiority of parents of the first and second ethological types in the manifestation of desirable curl types and classes in the offspring was established.

Keywords: Curl type, classiness, coloration, homogeneous selection, heterogeneous selection, ethological type, degree of manifestation, Karakul sheep, and lambs.

Relevance. Karakul sheep, bred in Uzbekistan, are distinguished by a variety of colors, colors, volute forms and types. This diversity creates certain difficulties for effective breeding work. Accounting for a large number of traits makes it difficult to maximize their manifestation in offspring.

Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breeding type, from a genetic point of view, are one of the most difficult in breeding which involves many colors, curl types, shapes and features that characterize the quality of the hairline.

Taking into account the above, in search of effective methods for maximizing the use of the potential of Karakalpak sheep, sura, certain scientific research work has been carried out in different conditions. In particular, such work was carried out by R. U. Turganbaev (2018), K. D. Ochilov (2010) in the conditions of the sandy desert of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, A. Khatamov (2021) in the conditions of the foothill semi-desert of the Navoi region, where the distinctive features of sheep of this color were established to pass on their properties to their offspring. The conducted scientific research was carried out against the background of the use of selection methods, taking into account the curlic types and colors of animals.

It should be noted that in recent years, karakul breeding has begun to take into account the ethological characteristics of sheep in order to increase their productivity and improve the quality of karakul products. Some studies have studied the productivity of animals of different ethological types. However, at present, there are still no works to determine the effectiveness of the selection of sheep, taking into account their ethological characteristics, which is an important issue.

The aim of the research is to determine the degree of influence of the homogeneous and heterogeneous types of selection of sur sheep of the Karakalpak breed type according to ethological types on the manifestation of curl types and classiness in the resulting offspring.

Object and methods of research. The object of research was the Karakul sheep and lambs of the Karakalpak breeding type of different ethological types, bred in the Karakul scientific and experimental station of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

During the experiments, options for selecting rams and queens of the first, second and third ethological types were applied. The resulting offspring were evaluated according to the "Instructions for conducting breeding work in astrakhan breeding and evaluating lambs" (S. Yu. Yusupov et al., 2015).

The experimental material was processed by the methods of variation statistics (N. A. Plokhinsky, 1969).

Research results. In the course of research, the resulting offspring were evaluated according to important breeding indicators, such as curl type and class. The results are summarized in table -1

Table 1 Distribution of lambs into curl types and classes, % (X±Sx)

Selection by ethological types		n	Curl type lambs			Classiness lamb	
♂	♀		Jacket	Ribbed	Flat	Elite	I
1- type	1	50	60,0±6,92	14,01±4,90	12,0±4,59	44,0±7,01	40,0±6,92
	2	50	56,0±7,01	16,0±5,18	14,0±4,90	36,0±6,78	44,0±7,01
	3	50	48,0±7,06	18,0±5,43	16,0±5,18	30,0±6,48	46,0±7,04
2- type	1	50	68,0±6,59	12,0±4,59	10,0±4,24	36,0±6,78	52,0±7,06
	2	50	76,0±6,03	14,0±4,90	4,0±2,77	32,0±6,59	60,0±6,92
	3	50	40,0±6,92	22,0±5,85	18,0±5,43	30,0±6,48	40,0±6,92
3- type	1	50	40,0±6,92	20,0±5,65	20,0±5,65	36,0±6,78	34,0±6,69
	2	50	44,0±7,01	16,0±5,18	20,0±5,65	24,0±6,03	46,0±7,04
	3	50	36,0±6,78	24,0±6,03	20,0±5,65	24,0±6,03	48,0±7,06

From the data in Table -1 it can be seen that, depending on the ethological types of mated animals, there are some differences in the yield of lambs for certain curl types and their class distribution. At the same time, the highest yield of lambs of the jacket curl type is observed from the selection of rams and queens of the second ethological type (76.0 ± 6.03%), and the selection of rams of the second ethological type with queens of the first type ensures the yield of such lambs within 68.0 ± 6 .59 percent.

In the options for selecting rams of the first and queens of all three ethological types, there is a significant variability in the yield of lambs of the jacket curl type (48.0-60.0%), and the use of rams of the third ethological type significantly reduces the yield of such lambs (36.0-44.0%).

Analysis of the data on the class of lambs shows that higher rates of lambs of the elite and 1st class are provided by rams of the first (30.0-44.0%) and second (30.0-36.0%) ethological types.

Conclusion. According to the results of the research, it can be concluded that from a breeding point of view, the most valuable are rams and queens of the first and second ethological types, the use of which ensures the production of valuable offspring in terms of curl and class indicators.

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