



## Thickness and Strength of Skin Tissue of Coral Lambs

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**Annotation:** In the article, the thickness and strength of the skin tissue of Qorako'l lambs was determined according to the weight of the offspring.

**Keywords:** Skin thickness, thinness, color, black lambs, color.

### Introduction.

Sur Karakol sheep belonging to the Bukhara breed type are one of the most valuable color groups of the breed, and are distinguished by high demand for Karakol products of this color in the domestic and foreign markets. Effective use of the potential of sheep of this color, improvement of the quality of the obtained product and expansion of its assortment are among the urgent problems is one. In cattle breeding, it is important to study the characteristics of the skin tissue of lambs, and it is possible to analyze the quality of the flowers and wool fibers according to its thickness, thinness, and strength indicators. Unlike other areas of sheep breeding, in the study of skin morphology in cattle breeding, the main goal is to determine its effect on the barra - skin productivity.

Considerable researches have been carried out in histomorphological and selection areas to study this feature. In these studies, it was determined that the thickness of the skin is related to the type of flower, which is considered the main indicator of the breed, the thickness of the skin tissue is thick in the flower type, and it becomes thinner during the transition to semicircular, rib-shaped and flat types.

**Relevance of the topic:** Research work has been carried out to a certain extent in the direction of studying the strength of skin tissue, which is recognized as an important selection indicator. The value and importance of this sign is that in the conditions of its strong indicator, quality flowers and wool-fiber quality are formed, durability of clothes made from Karakol products increases, constitutional characteristics of sheep are strengthened, their resistance to extreme desert areas is improved, productivity is increased. indicators will increase, the quality of products and the level of exportability will increase.

**Purpose and mission.** determination of the size indicators of blackbuck skins and the quality of the wool cover (thickness, density of the skin core, silkiness, gloss and length of the wool cover);

**Results of the study:** From the analysis of the results of the study of the levels of manifestation of these indicators in the offspring, it can be seen that there are certain differences in the thickness of the skin tissue in different mating options. These differences are statistically reliable for some categories of skin thickness ( $R < 0.001$ ;  $0.05$ ).

**Table 1 Generations of thickness and strength of skin tissue, % (X±Sx)**

Pairing option	Number of generation, head	Generations of skin tissue					
		thickness			strength		
		thin	thickened	qalin	very strong	strong	empty
FLAT x FLAT	123	71,5±4,07 <sup>x)</sup>	17,9±3,46	10,6±2,78	30,9±4,17	56,1±4,47	13,0±3,09
FLAT x SEMI-circle pen	118	52,5±4,60	32,2±4,30 <sup>x)</sup>	15,3±3,31	38,1±4,47	51,3±4,60	10,66±2,83
Flat x Ribbed	87	61,0±5,23	26,4±4,73	12,6±3,56	46,0±5,34 <sup>x)</sup>	46,0±5,34	8,0±2,91
YAssi x O'sikgul	50	32,0±6,1	48,0±4,8	20,0±4,1	26,0±4,4	48,0±6,1	26,0±4,4

X – R < 0,05; X) R < 0,001

According to the obtained results, the weight of the offspring in terms of thin skin tissue is observed in the "flat x flat" variant and is 71.5±4.07 percent. This indicator is equal to 61.0±5.23 percent in the "flat x rib-shaped" variant, and 52.5±4.60 in the "flat x semicircular pencil flower" variant and 32.0±6.1 percent in the flat x ovoid variant. It should be noted that the superiority of the indicator of the first option over the indicator of the second option (19.0%) was found to be at a statistically high level (R<0.001).

The degree of pigmentation of the wool-fiber of generations. Another important selection feature that determines the value of the sur color is the level of pigmentation of the wool fibers of the lambs. The importance of controlling the level of manifestation of this indicator is that the shortness of the depigmented part along the length of the wool-fiber reduces the level of expression of the color, i.e., the color becomes dark, and its length increases the color of the color. whitens and as a result its expression decreases. Therefore, keeping this indicator at an optimal level (3/10; 4/10 ratio) is one of the main tasks of selection and breeding.

This feature can be clearly seen in homogenous matings, that is, in them, due to the fact that their wool fibers are shorter compared to the semicircular pencil type, the yield of offspring in the ratio of 3/10 (34.1±4.27%) is relatively high ( 6.9 %) provided. A similar situation can be seen in the results of the "flat x ribbed" mating option (7.3%). The use of flat-type rams in semi-circular pencil-type sheep leads to an increase in the output of 4/10 offspring, as well as an increase in the weight of 3/10 offspring.

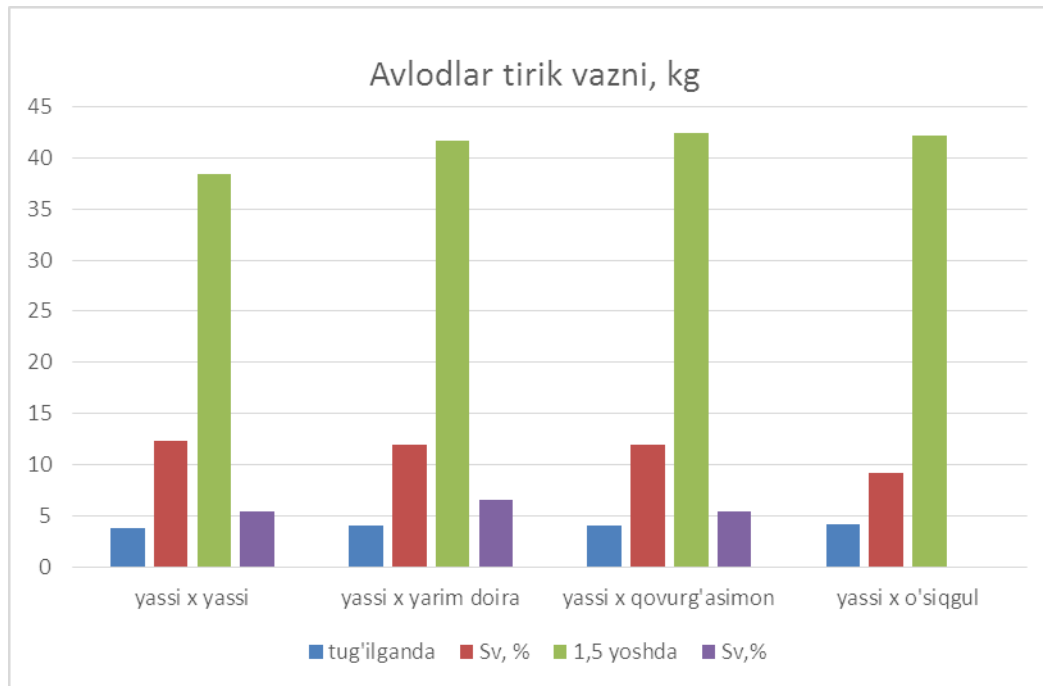
**Table 2 Live weight indicators of offspring**

Pairing option	Live weight of offspring, kg					
	at birth			1.5 years old		
	n	( $\bar{X} \pm S\bar{X}$ )	Sv %	n	( $\bar{X} \pm S\bar{X}$ )	Sv %
Plain x Plain	30	3,86±0,08	12,36	30	38,4±0,35	5,42
Flat x Semicircular pencil	30	4,12±0,09 <sup>x)</sup>	11,96	30	41,7±0,43 <sup>x)</sup>	6,64
Flat x Ribbed	30	4,13±0,09 <sup>x)</sup>	11,94	30	42,4±0,42 <sup>x)</sup>	5,44
Flat x O'sikgul	30	4,24±0,09	9,22	30	42,2±0,58	6,82

X – R < 0,05; X) R < 0,001

In this direction, the highest indicator was observed in the "flat x ribbed" option, and it was noted that they statistically reliably (R<0.05) prevailed over the "flat x flat" option in this regard.

It should be noted that there is a certain increase in the weight of offspring with loose skin tissue in the "flat x flat" variant, as well as an increase in the weight of offspring characterized by thin skin tissue in flat skin. It is appropriate to pay attention to the selection of y, in the evaluation of their use.



**Picture 1**

Compared to two types of mating options, a significant decrease in the weight of offspring with a robust constitution (11.4 and 10.9 percent, respectively) and an increase in the weight of thin-type offspring (up to 8.3 and 11.6 percent, respectively) are observed, this situation should be taken into account when breeding flat-type sheep.

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