

## Meat Productivity of Karakul Sheep in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract.** More than 20.1 million hectares of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are pastures, of which 16-17 million hectares are located in the desert region. Karakul sheep, unlike other farm animals, have very valuable biological properties, they are able to breed in very harsh continental desert climates, sparsely vegetated, saline, arid pastures, without consuming absolutely green fodder in summer, autumn and winter has the ability to provide very valuable products (astrakhan leather, meat, wool, fur and milk), while maintaining the characteristics of rapid growth and development. This article provides information on the meat yield, live weight, external indicators, feeding rations of grazing and karakul sheep of different ethological types, their fattening characteristics, meat productivity, slaughter weight, slaughter output, internal fat, moisture content, chemical composition of meat.

**Introduction.** Karakul sheep is bred in more than 40 countries around the world. Among these countries, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Afghanistan are the most developed. In these countries, special attention is paid to extensive research on the enrichment of the karakul breed with new genetic traits.

More than 20.1 million hectares of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are pastures, of which 16-17 million hectares are located in the desert region. Karakul sheep, unlike other farm animals, have very valuable biological properties, they are able to breed in very harsh continental desert climates, sparsely vegetated, saline, arid pastures, without consuming absolutely green fodder in summer, autumn and winter has the ability to provide very valuable products (astrakhan leather, meat, wool, fur and milk), while maintaining the characteristics of rapid growth and development. Breeding of karakul sheep can lead to efficient use of pastures, employment of people living in the desert, improvement of their living standards and production of karakul products.

**Materials and methods.** Sheep meat productivity research Chikov was carried out according to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Animal breeding method (1978).

Sheep by ethological types were divided according to the method Belyaev D.K., Martynova V.N. 1973.

**Results and discussion.** The effect of the ethological characteristics of sheep on their meat productivity, as well as the fattening characteristics of rams and their slaughter rates, are studied, and the results obtained in the study are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Dynamics of live weight of rams in fattening (60 days of fattening).**

Indicators	In generations of ethological type 1 (n = 3)	In generations of ethological type 2 (n = 3)	In generations of ethological type 3 (n = 3)
Live weight, kg			
At the beginning of fattening	32,9±0,60	31,2±0,40	31,4±0,50
At the end of fattening	41,5±0,42	39,6±0,40	39,3±0,50
Absolute growth, kg	8,6	8,4	7,9
Daily average growth, g	143,33	140,0	131,67
Feed consumption for 1 kg live weight gain:			
Feed unit	8,82	8,82	8,82
Digestible protein	808,8	808,8	808,8

Data on the fattening characteristics of rams indicate that certain differences occur between generations derived from sheep with different ethological characteristics. According to the results obtained, the highest daily growth and absolute growth of live weight (143.33 grams and 8.6 kg, respectively) were observed in the offspring of sheep of the first ethological type under the same feed consumption conditions. This situation indicates that the first group of rams have better absorption of nutrients than the second and third group of rams, which should be used in the selection of animals for fattening.

The predominance of the first group of rams can also be seen from the results of studies in the field of study of meat productivity indicators of fattened rams.

**Table 2. Meat productivity of Karakalpak rams after fattening.**

Indicators	In generations of ethological type 1 (n = 3)	In generations of ethological type 2 (n = 3)	In generations of ethological type 3 (n = 3)
Number of rams, head	3	3	3
Slaughter received live weight, kg	41,5±0,42	39,6±0,51	39,3±0,46
Live weight after 24 hours, kg	39,6±0,46	37,8±0,40	37,3±0,50
Chop weight, kg	18,6±0,29	17,9±0,34	17,5±0,25
Weight of internal fats, kg	1,04±0,09	0,39±0,05	0,32±0,03
Slaughter weight, kg	19,6±0,40	18,3±0,48	17,8±0,27
Slaughter expenses, %	49,5	48,4	47,7

The first group had the highest slaughter weight (19.6 ± 0.40) and slaughter expenditure (49.5%), which were 1.3 kg and 1.1% higher than the second group of rams, respectively, and 1 kg higher than the third group of rams. , 8 kg and 1.8% higher.

**Conclusions.** It turns out that rams obtained from sheep of the first ethological type have the ability to produce not only high growth characteristics, but also high slaughter rates by consuming the same feed as their peers. This indicates the high ability of the first type of offspring to convert food into products.

## References

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