

A History of the Study of Horse Breeding in English

Abdinazarov Uktam Kushokovich

Assistant of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature of Termez Engineering and Technology Institute

Annotation: Horse breeding is a branch of animal husbandry. He breeds horses, breeds them, breeds them and breeds them. Cheap, efficient energy source as a working animal. It was a unique horseman in its work, in industrial enterprises, in geological exploration, in various scientific expeditions, in the border troops and the guard service.

Keywords: stallion, foal, phenotype, breed, selective breeding, colt, foundation bloodstock, horse breeding, euphemism.

The male parent of a horse, a stallion, is commonly known as the *sire* and the female parent, the mare, is called the dam. Both are genetically important, as each parent provides half of the genetic makeup of the ensuing offspring, called a foal. Contrary to popular misuse, "colt" refers to a young male horse only; "filly" is a young female. Though many horse owners may simply breed a family mare to a local stallion in order to produce a companion animal, most professional breeders use selective breeding to produce individuals of a given phenotype, or breed. Alternatively, a breeder could, using individuals of differing phenotypes, create a new breed with specific characteristics.

A horse is "bred" where it is foaled (born). Thus a colt conceived in England but foaled in the United States is regarded as being bred in the US. In some cases, most notably in the Thoroughbred breeding industry, American- and Canadian-bred horses may also be described by the state or province in which they are foaled. Some breeds denote the country, or state, where conception took place as the origin of the foal.

Similarly, the "breeder", is the person who owned or leased the mare at the time of foaling. That individual may not have had anything to do with the mating of the mare. It is important to review each breed registry's rules to determine which applies to any specific foal.

In the horse breeding industry, the term "half-brother" or "half-sister" only describes horses which have the same dam, but different sires. Horses with the same sire but different dams are simply said to be "by the same sire", and no sibling relationship is implied. "Full" (or "own") siblings have both the same dam and the same sire. The terms paternal half-sibling and maternal half-sibling are also often used. Three-quarter siblings are horses out of the same dam, and are by sires that are either half-brothers (i.e. same dam) or who are by the same sire.

Thoroughbreds and Arabians are also classified through the "distaff" or direct female line, known as their "family" or "tail female" line, tracing back to their taproot foundation bloodstock or the beginning of their respective stud books. The female line of descent always appears at the bottom of a tabulated pedigree and is therefore often known as the bottom line. In addition, the maternal grandfather of a horse has a special term: dam sire.

"Line breeding" technically is the duplication of fourth generation or more distant ancestors. ^[6] However, the term is often used more loosely, describing horses with duplication of ancestors closer than the fourth generation. It also is sometimes used as a euphemism for the practice of inbreeding, a practice that is generally frowned upon by horse breeders, though used by some in

an attempt to fix certain traits. Horse breeding in Asia and Europe. It appeared in the 4th millennium. Undoubtedly, one of the centers of ancient horse breeding is the Central Asian latitudes. Horses, In the 2nd millennium BC, it spread from Central Asia to Asia Minor and from there to Africa. Horses were brought to America by Europeans in the 16th century and to Australia in the 17th century. After the horses were tamed and domesticated, they became a constant helper in many tasks, and special cavalry forces were formed in the army. In some nations, the Year of the Food has become a meat and dairy industry. From time immemorial, man has developed the qualities of a horse to meet his needs. In the development of horse breeding, the main horses were created for riding, joining chariots and loading. The improvement of existing local horse breeds and the creation of new horse breeds in line with the requirements of the time were accelerated in the 18th and 19th centuries. As a result, by the beginning of the 21st century, more than 250 different breeds of horses are being bred in the world. These include the walking pedigree, a large, heavy-duty (up to 16 tons) yearling, and the dwarf falabella (Australia) pony, which is 30 cm tall and weighs 5–6 kg at birth.

The Movarounnahr region of the East has a rightful place in history as one of the most famous animals for its unique, economically viable biological properties. Horse-breeding traditions and culture in Uzbekistan date back thousands of years. The Uzbek generation has never ridden a horse. Improving the existing breeds for breeding horses, the cultivation of valuable original and purebred breeds for the country's mass horse breeding has been identified as the main task. Farms in Andijan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand and other regions are developing rapidly. New Horse Farms were established. "Zarbulok", "Uzbekistan", "Dustlik" in Jizzakh region; Darband, which specializes in the production of koumiss and horse meat in Surkhandarya; "Akkal'a" in Karakalpakstan; Pangat Pedigree Farm in Samarkand; In Andijan, the farms of Hamza and working horses are among them. In Uzbekistan, 3 horse farms (Tashkent, Jizzakh and Kashkadarya - Gissar), 1 breeding farm, 12 breeding farms, 4 farms and other farms are working on the development of horse breeding. Breeding Horse breeding is based on horse factories and breeding horse breeding farms. These leading farms continue to provide valuable pedigree yearlings (certified) pedigree breeders in Uzbekistan, which are recognized as improving the quality of the pedigree. Horses and pedigree farms are tested on the ability of the republic's horse breeder to work. In the test, mares and ruminants of the pedigree, sometimes riding, and sometimes heavy-duty breeds are trained according to a special program, testing their agility, strength, and endurance. Breeding working horses. Working horses are kept and bred on the Horse Farms of farms specializing in horse breeding. The type of use of horses as working animals depends on local conditions. Productive horse breeding consists of such industries as meat horse breeding and dairy horse breeding. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, mountainous and foothill areas of Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, etc. In the regions, productive horse breeding has developed in the form of Uyghur horse breeding. Year-round use of pastures is the main guarantee for the production of cheap and high-quality annual products (horse meat and horse milk). Horse meat with a live weight of 1.5-2 s per year can be obtained from one pasture. Specially fed yearlings and their meat are used to make shi-rintob, a high-calorie, national delicacy. Dairy breeding and related koumiss production techniques and technologies are carried out within the meat breeding farm and in conjunction with meat production. Cultivation of koumiss is on the rise. There are more than 50 koumiss treatment facilities in the Commonwealth. In particular, Borovoye in Kazakhstan, Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan, Chatkal in Uzbekistan, Shafronov in Bashkortostan and others. The Year of Equestrian Sports is dedicated to the preparation of thoroughbred, racehorse, strong and excellent quality riding horses for the national equestrian games and international equestrian and Olympic competitions. Among the foreign countries where equestrian sports are developed, the United Kingdom, Germany,

Sweden and the United States have a special place. Uzbekistan is one of the countries in the world. A strong foundation has been laid for national equestrian games and classical equestrian sports. Equestrian sports, kupkari, horse racing republican and inter-republican federations and a number of equestrian schools, equestrian clubs such as "Golden Horseshoe" are developing their future activities in close connection with the activities of horse farms. The Republican Equestrian Federation and the Republican Federation of Racing and Kupkari have been established and are active. Uzbekistan became a member of the International Federation of National Equestrian Games in Bishkek. A number of equestrian clubs and children's equestrian schools have been opened. The fact that they have started training in cooperation with the republican and regional equestrian riders is a clear evidence of the development of national equestrian games and excellent equestrian sports.

References:

1. Summerhayes, RS, Encyclopaedia for Horsemen, Warne & Co, London & New York, 1966
2. Jump up to:^a ^b de Bourg, Ross, "The Australian and New Zealand Thoroughbred", Nelson, West Melbourne, 1980, ISBN 0-17-005860-3
3. Jump up to:^a ^b Napier, Miles, "Blood Will Tell", JA Allen & Co, London, 1977
4. "Basics of Life". *The Horse*. 2006-12-01. Retrieved 2019-06-11.
5. Juan C. Samper (1 January 2009). *Equine Breeding Management and Artificial Insemination*. Elsevier Health Sciences. ISBN 978-1-4160-5234-0.
6. The Australian Racing Board uses August 1 as its standard cutoff date, but also uses the date of conception to determine age. A foal born on or after July 1 of a given calendar year is included in the birth cohort of that calendar year if his or her dam was covered no later than August 31 of the previous calendar year. See "Rule AR.46" (PDF). *Australian Rules of Racing*. 2009-09-29. Retrieved 2010-08-03.