

**EXPLORING THE FLOWER PERFORMANCE OF SUR COLORED  
KARAKUL SHEEP**

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**Abstract:** *This feature of Sur skins determines their high price and wide consumer demand. This article provides data on the quality of flowers in the offspring using flat-type genotypes in the breeding of sur colored karakul sheep. Among them, the color of the sur is distinguished by its wool coat and the sharpness of the tip, and the sur karakul provides the color and variety of the skins.*

**Keywords:** *karakul sheep, wool fiber, lamb, flat flower type, ribbed flower type, semicircular pen flower type, overgrown flower, solid, loose, flower level, sur karakul skins, single flower, fiber flower.*

**Introduction**

Almost similar results were observed in the “Flat x rib-ribbed” pairing variant used, with a 2.8% and 12.9% increase in the weight of ribbed peppers, respectively.

The results of the study of the ratio of flowers in the skin of semicircular pencil flower type lambs from different pairs are given in Table 1.

From the data in the table it is possible to recognize the significant advantage of its specific flower weight in the semicircular pencil flower type, as well as the known effect of flat-type rams involved in fertilization, ie flat peppers (8.1-12.2%) and Yolguls at the skin level of lambs obtained in all mating options 6.7-11.8%) can be seen. Of course, in this case, even if the weight of the semi-circular pencil flowers and flowers of the type occupies the main area (59.8-68.6%), the degree of heterozygosity of the flower species of the offspring increases. This complicates the process of selecting and fertilizing sheep in the later stages. In this regard, it is advisable to use a homogeneous method on the type of flower when fertilizing flat-type sheep.

The study examined the proportion of flowers found at the skin level of the offspring from different mating options (Table 1).

The fact that ribbed-type lambs are obtained from different pairs of ewes results in different levels of flower appearance at the skin level. Involvement of rib-type sheep in mating at the skin level of this type of offspring increase the

weight of typical rib-shaped pencil flowers ( $59.6 \pm 9.04$ ) and yol flowers ( $20.4 \pm 7.36\%$ ) to 77.3% reduce the weight of other flowers, flower variety Studies have shown that it can reduce the diversity of species.

In the offspring obtained in other variant mating variants, a slight decrease in the weight of flowers typical of the type and an increase in the number of flowers found on the skin of lambs in the variant “flat x semi-circular pencil flower” were observed

Table 1

**Distribution of generations into flower types according to pairing options**

Pairing option	n	Flower types of generations, % ( $X \pm S_x$ )			
		Flat	Semici rcle pencil flower (pencil flower)	Ribbed	Ribbed
Flat x flat	1 23	54,2± 4,49	17,3±3 ,41 <sup>x</sup> )	21,5±3 ,70 <sup>x</sup> )	7,0±1, 89 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x semicircle pencil flower (pencil flower)	1 18	43,4± 4,56	27,9±4 ,13 <sup>x</sup> )	15,9±3 ,37 <sup>x</sup> )	12,8±3 ,08 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x ribbed	8 7	39,6± 5,23	22,1±4 ,45 <sup>x</sup> )	34,5±5 ,10 <sup>x</sup> )	3,8±12 ,05 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x grown up	5 0	32,0± 6,0	46,0±4 ,0	6,0±2, 0	16,0±6 ,0

X-P<0,05; X) - P<0,001

The data show that insemination of sheep using flat-type rams increases the weight of pencil flower of this type in generations. The yield of such generations is the highest in the “flat x flat” pairing variant ( $54.2 \pm 4.49\%$ ), while in the remaining variants it is  $43.4 \pm 4.56$  and  $39.6 \pm 5.23\%$ , respectively. The yield of semi-circular pencil flower and rib-type lambs varies depending on which type of lamb is involved in mating. There is a certain increase in the weight of lambs of the semicircular pencil flower type ( $27.9 \pm 4.13$ ) and lambs of the rib type ( $34.5 \pm 5.10$ ).

In addition to the facts, it should be noted that insemination based on the use of flat-type rams in all cases ensures that the yield of this type of offspring is statistically high ( $P < 0.05; 0.001$ ).

It is known that the reproduction of flower indicators evaluated at birth of karakul sheep is polygenic in nature, and their reproduction depends to some extent on genotypic factors as well as on the influence of the external

environment, which is difficult to take into account. In this regard, it can be said that the use of multiple homogeneous mating methods in the insemination of karakul sheep can also increase the occurrence of traits in the offspring to a certain extent, but does not maximize, there is a different distribution between each trait.

**The length of the flowers.** The length of the flowers is an important factor in the selection of karakul sheep, and its length ensures that the karakul skin is beautiful and the picture is clear. Numerous studies have found that lambs belonging to the ribbed and flat flower types are characterized by long flowers. From this point of view, the use of this type of sheep in the selection process is effective.

It should be noted that the same type of flowers at the skin level leads to longer flowers in the offspring.

The study studied the degree of distribution of generations by flower length under the conditions of insemination of flat-type sheep (Table 2, Figure 1).

Table 2

**Distribution of generations by flower length**

Pairing option	n	Distribution of generations by flower length, % (X±Sx)		
		Long	Medium	Short
Flat x flat	23	10	4 <sup>x</sup>	9,8±2,68 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x semicircle pencil flower (pencil flower)	18	15	7	14,4±3,23 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x ribbed	87	2	0 <sup>x</sup>	9,2±3,10 <sup>x</sup> )
Flat x grown up	50			22,0±4,0

The results summarized in Table 2 confirm the results of previous studies that the use of flat-type sheep in the insemination process leads to an increase in the weight of long-flowered lambs.

In the process of insemination, the use of flat-type rams, depending on the type of flower of paired sheep, was found to increase the weight of long-flowered lambs to 41.5-56.3%, reduce the weight of short-flowered lambs to 9.2-9.8%, and medium-weight lambs 34 , 5-41.1 percent.

The results of the study show that the use of flat-type sheep in all cases provides a statistically reliable result (R <0.001) higher than the yield of short-

flowered offspring on long-flowering offspring, which is effective in the selection process.

**Width of flowers.** It is an important selection indicator and is one of the defining characteristics of pedigree. Its size varies significantly depending on the type and shape of the flowers at the skin level. Semicircular pencil flowers and flowers are mainly medium-sized, partly small and large, flat and ribbed pencil flowers and petals are medium and large.

Karakol flowers are divided into 3 groups according to their width in sur colored lambs - small (up to 5 mm), medium (5-9 mm) and large (over 9 mm) flowers.

In terms of selection importance, flowers of medium width are valuable. The selection of sheep with this width range, the commodity properties of astrakhan skins are highly valued.

Centuries of selection and targeted insemination for this trait have led to its genetic strengthening in sheep. At the same time, it was observed that in the “flat x flat” and “flat x rib” mating variants, an insignificant part (2.3-2.4%) of the lambs had small flowers and a significant part (19.5-21.8%) had large flowers.

The participation of semi-circular pencil flower type sheep in the breeding process leads to a doubling of the weight of small-flowered lambs, a certain increase in the weight of medium-flowered lambs (1.4-3.7%), a decrease in the weight of large-flowered lambs by 4.2-5.5%.

The results of the study of the proportion of flowers found in the skin of lambs of the grown up type of lambs obtained from mating sheep in different variants (Table 3) showed a certain improvement in flower quality in lambs of this type. <https://youtu.be/veUobKMe-f>

In this case, in grown up type lambs, the majority of the typical flowers of the type make up the weight (39.6-43.1%), as well as 5.9-11.7% flat, 15.1-31.6% half, although short at the skin level. circle, 12.5% of ribbed grown ups and 8.3% of Yolguls.

**Conclusion:** In general, it can be concluded that the use of flat-type genotypes in the breeding of sur colored sheep allows a known and significant improvement in the quality of flowers in the offspring.

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**Abstract:** *This article provides data on the quality of flowers in the offspring using flat-type genotypes in the breeding of sur colored karakul sheep. Among them, the color of the sur is distinguished by its wool coat and the sharpness of the tip, and the sur karakul provides the color and variety of the skins. This feature of Sur skins determines their high price and wide consumer demand.*

**Keywords:** *karakul sheep, wool fiber, lamb, flat flower type, ribbed flower type, semicircular pen flower type, overgrown flower, solid, loose, flower level, sur karakul skins, single flower, fiber flower.*

**Introduction:** The legal framework for the sustainable development of all sectors of animal husbandry has been created in our country. An example of this is the 1993 Law “On Veterinary Medicine”, law “On Breeding”, adopted in 1995, also can be cited.

The formation of the location picture of flowers occurs on the basis of existing laws of development of wool fibers in animals and is determined by the methods and direction of selection.