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## FLOWER PERFORMANCE OF SUR COLORED KARAKUL SHEEP

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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.

Most scientific studies have shown that the formation of a picture of flowers occurs in the early stages of embryonic development of lambs, i.e. with the appearance of wool fiber follicles, while visible images are formed with the appearance of secondary flow wool fibers on the skin surface.

The shapes of the flower pictures depend on the flower types and shapes of the lambs. The semicircle pencil flower type is mostly parallel to the type of grown up - straight to the concentric, flat and ribbed types, while the type of grown up is characterized by mixed indeterminate flower pictures. From this point of view, it is possible to increase the weight of the offspring belonging to a particular type of flower by carrying out selection and fertilization work depending on the picture of the flower.

In the course of the research, the strength of flowers and the characteristics and levels of reproduction of the image were studied, taking into account the flower types of sheep in the offspring of flat-type rams. The results obtained are presented in Table 1.

The data from the table show that the strength of the flowers is manifested by certain differences in the conditions of mating sheep of different flower types with flat-type rams.

Table 1

**Flower strength and location picture of generations**

| Pairing option | | Flower durability of generations, % X±Sx) | | | Flower picture of generations, % (X±Sx) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Medium solid | Strong | Empty | PS | PC | Mixed |
| Flat x flat | 20 | 36,7 ±4,35 | 47,8 ±4,50 | 15,4 ±3,26 | 45,5± 4,49$^{x}$ | 36,4 ±4,34 | 17,2 ±3,39 |
| Flat x semicircle pencil flower (pencil flower) | 20 | 38,4 ±4,48 | 49,4 ±4,62 | 12,6 ±3,08 | 32,2± 4,32 | 47,5 ±4,62 | 21,3 ±3,70 |
| Flat x ribbed | 0 | 49,4 ±5,34 | 42,6 ±5,32 | 8,0± 2,91 | 51,8± 5,36$^{x}$ | 34,5 ±5,12 | 14,8 ±3,72 |
| Flat x grown up | 0 | 12,2 ±4,4 | 50,2 ±6,2 | 38,2 ±5,2 | - | 48,2 ±6,2 | 54,0 ±4,2 |

X-P<0,05

PS-parallel - straight

PC-parallel - concentric

Under these conditions, the yield of very strong (49,4 ± 5,34%) and strong (42,6 ± 5,32%) flowering generations was observed in the “flat x rib” pairing variant, while in other variant pairs this figure was 36,7± respectively. 4,35 and 47.8 ± 4.50 percent and 38.4 ± 4.48 and 49.4 ± 4.62 percent, respectively. Loose wool lambs with a width of 38.2 ± 5.2 % were observed in the “flat x grown up” pairing variant. At the same time, it should be noted that in the “flat x rib” variant pairing, the weight of empty-flowered lambs is almost 2 and 1.5 times lower than in the pairing of the other two variants. From this point of view, using this option, it is possible to collect genotypes with perfect heredity by obtaining high quality of wool fibers from flat-type rams, and durability properties of flowers from rib-type sheep.

Certain typological differences and features were also noted in the data obtained on the location picture of the flowers during the study. These differences and features are that the parallel-straight picture of the flowers, based on the flat and ribbed types, is clearly visible in the formation of this picture in the generations to come. The participation of semi-circular pencil flower type sheep in mating affects the distribution of lambs according to the flower picture.

In the pairing variant with flat and ribbed type sheep, the majority of lambs (45.5-51.8 %) moved with a parallel image of flowers, while in the presence of a semicircular pencil flower type, this figure decreased statistically reliable (R <0.05) to 32, 2 ± 4.32 %, and the weight of parallel-concentric picture lambs increased by 10.1-13.0%. In the “flat and grown up” pairing variant, the weight of lambs with a mixed floral pattern increased sharply.

**The appearance of flowers of different types and shapes**. It is known that different types of flowers are characterized by flowers that characterize this type. In addition to the presence of mainly specific flowers, in many cases the skin of lambs belonging to a particular type is often found in secondary parts of the skin, as well as non-specific flowers, which indicates that they are heterozygous for this indicator. The use of such sheep even in homogeneous mating leads to the fact that the offspring have different flower types.

As long as the flowers are the same in the skin of a lamb, they can be conditionally called homozygous for flowers, and homogeneous pairing in the insemination of such sheep gives the maximum result in terms of flower type yield.

From this point of view, it is advisable to focus selection work on insemination of astrakhan sheep with as many generations of flowers of the same type as possible and to use them to the maximum in the future selection process.

The proportions of flowers in the offspring obtained in the pairing work in the tables were studied separately in lambs belonging to each flower type.

Table 2

**Flower ratio in flat-type lambs obtained from different mating**

| Pairing option | Counted lambs, numbercc | Flower ratio, % (X±Sx) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pencil flower | | | Dona gul | Yolgul | Other flowers |
| | | Flat | Semicircle | Ribbed | | | |
| Flat x flat | 67 | 43,4±6,05 | 6,2±2,92 | 17,8±4,66 | - | 22,5±5,09 | 10,6±3,75 |
| Flat x semicircle pencil flower (pencil flower) | 51 | 37,3±6,77 | 15,7±5,06 | 8±3,76 | 13,7±4,81 | 13,7±4,81 | 11,8±4,52 |
| Flat x ribbed | 34 | 35,2±8,19 | 14,7±6,07 | 20,7±3,7 | - | 17,6±6,53 | 11,8±5,53 |
| Flat x grown up | 16 | 30,1±6,4 | 20,4±4,8 | 10,4±3,7 | 12,4±3,6 | 15,4±4,3 | 11,3±3,7 |

In the study of these indicators in flat-type generations (Table 2), different results were noted. Flat pencil flower (43.4 ± 6.05%) and flat yolgul (22.5 ± 5.09%) flowers of the flat type are at the highest level (66.6%) in the skin of lambs obtained from homogeneous mating of the variant “flat x flat” were observed to occur in the main part of the skin surface. Non-typical flowers occupy 33.4% of the skin area of lambs, of which 6.2 ± 2.92% are semicircular pencil flowers, 17.8 ± 4.68 % are ribbed pencil flowers, 10.6 ± 3.75% are flowers of other shapes.

Continuing the analysis of the data in the table, it should be noted that the addition of semi-circular pencil flower type sheep to the mating process led to an

increase in the diversity of flowers in the skin of the offspring. Under these conditions, the yield of very strong (49,4 ± 5,36%) and strong (42,6 ± 5,30%) flowering generations was observed in the “flat x rib” pairing variant, while in other variant pairs this figure was 36,6 ± respectively. 4,34 and 47.9 ± 4.50 percent and 38.1 ± 4.47 and 49.2 ± 4.60 percent, respectively. Loose wool lambs with a width of 38.0 ± 5.0% were observed in the “flat x grown up” pairing variant. At the same time, it should be noted that in the “flat x rib” variant pairing, the weight of empty-flowered lambs is almost 2 and 1.5 times lower than in the pairing of the other two variants. From this point of view, using this option, it is possible to collect genotypes with perfect heredity by obtaining high quality of wool fibers from flat-type rams, and durability properties of flowers from rib-type sheep.

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