

BREEDING TECHNIQUES OF KARAKOL SHEEP, ARTIFICIAL BREEDING, BREEDING METHODS AND THEIR USE

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Annotation: Artificial insemination - covers the most advanced and effective modern methods of animal insemination. It was mentioned that the introduction of artificial insemination in the farm will allow proper and efficient organization of breeding work.

Keywords: Artificial insemination, seed, manual labor, ram, rearing in the harem, manual insemination, mule, foal, free insemination, sexual cycle.

Increasing the number of Karakol sheep, improving the quality of their products, expanding the scale of production largely depends on proper preparation for the mule season and the level of its implementation. As in other areas of animal husbandry, the method of natural insemination and artificial insemination is used in cattle breeding.

Artificial insemination is the most advanced and modern method of animal fertilization. The use of this method allows to efficiently use high-breeding rams for a specific purpose and to rapidly improve the quality of the farm herd. It is possible to inseminate 20-30 heads of sovliks from one seed obtained from breeding rams, and up to 5-6 thousand heads during one season. The introduction of artificial insemination in the farm allows organizing breeding work correctly and efficiently, because all breeding work is based on accurate calculations.

In places where the artificial insemination process is organized correctly and responsibly, the number of shortness of the sows decreases dramatically. It is self-evident that artificial insemination is an important veterinary measure when taking into account the potential spread of diseases in natural breeding.

The increase of the herd depends to a large extent on the level of artificial insemination, preparation of sows and rams for the lambing season, the availability of insemination points, equipment with new equipment, and compliance with sanitary and zoohygienic rules during work.

Currently, artificial insemination of black sheep remains a labor-intensive process. In order to reduce the cost of manual labor for the winter season, it is necessary to properly organize the work schedule and workplaces.

Searching rams, rams with the vas deferens cut off, or skirted rams are used to identify and separate the scalded (roasted) cows. Searching rams are sent to extract the charred ice cream. The colds separated in this way are locked in a cage near the spawning point. Burned cows should be inseminated with a ram's lust, usually both in the morning and in the afternoon. For this purpose, the

sovliki, which were inseminated for the first time due to the lust of a certain ram, are marked in the desired order, and the sovili are inseminated the second time, taking into account these signs.

Natural breeding is also used in cattle breeding. Depending on the specific conditions of the farm, several types of natural escape can be used.

Running in the harem - in which 1 breeding ram is added to a group of 30-40 sovliks (up to 50 heads) for 35-40 days from sunset to dawn. A painted seal is attached to this ram. Every morning, as a result of sex, the mark on the waist is separated from the group, and the breeding farm is assigned the day of the ram and from which ram it was rammed. Compared to other methods of natural evaporation, the weight of colds that remain barren when this method is used is significantly reduced. This method is widely used in cattle-breeding countries in the south of the African continent, and is also partially used in the Republic of Afghanistan.

Manual breeding - when this method is used, it is covered with a special machine in a sooty cold room and bred with rams. Before the introduction of artificial insemination, the most advanced method was considered to be manual breeding. In this case, it is possible to examine each lamb, determine the exact day of lambing, the scope of service performed by the breeding rams during the lambing season, and accurately assess the quality of the offspring obtained from the offspring of each breeding ram used in the lambing. Even when manual breeding is introduced, the duration of the breeding season, its organization and carrying out, and the process of separating the gilts from the herd will be the same as in the case of artificial insemination of gilts.

When this method is used, sovliks suffer a lot, that is, they are very disturbed when chasing and catching the sooty sovliks from the herd locked in the corral, dragging them to the mule machine and closing them. In addition, the artificiality of the situation and the observation of the staff of the station have a negative effect on the breeding ram sent to escape the cold, which is locked in the machine, so the rams sometimes cannot complete sexual intercourse. Due to the fact that artificial insemination is mainly used in cattle breeding farms, manual fertilization is almost not used.

Free-range is defined as the addition of a group of rams to the flock under field conditions and insemination of ruts from suitable rams. When free range is carried out, it will not be possible to breed sheep according to the intended plan, to plan the timing of the full season, and also to carry out selection and mating effectively in breeding work. The main thing is that it is almost impossible to identify the ancestors of the lambs born due to uncontrolled mating of animals, due to irregular sex during the ramming season, breeding rams will soon become tired and become unfit, there is a risk of widespread spread of sexually transmitted diseases. is enough.

Free range of black sheep is mostly used in cattle farms that produce inferior, low-quality products. When free run is used, sexually active, physically fit, large rams are generally able to run a greater number of lambs, although not all of these rams are capable of producing a high quality product.

In the period of economic shortage, various farms organized on the basis of different ownership can continue their production without a crisis, only by growing a large number of high-quality skins that can withstand the competition of the world market. Therefore, cattle breeding depends on the productive activity of the farms, careful preparation for the season of economic indicators and its organization and quality.

Preparations for the winter season begin early and include the following activities. The preparatory work began with the separation of the lambs from the mother sheep, the preparation and implementation of the plan for the sorting of the flocks and the organization of flocks. Once the newly established herds are sorted and filled according to color, constitution, barra type, flower size class and other breed characteristics, a plan is drawn up for holding the mule season on the farm. The basis of this plan is the number of flocks and sheep that need to be artificially inseminated, the determination of

breeding and searching rams for each flock (group), the designation of rams for artificial insemination points, the provision of artificial insemination points with all the necessary equipment and chemicals, and the given states with personnel filling with and organizes other similar activities. Fertilization level (ability to give birth) of sows during the calving period depends first of all on their state of obesity during this period. The fact that sheep are at the desired level of fatness is a factor that ensures a high level of fertilization and is a guarantee of fertility.

During one reproductive cycle, 67% of above-average and moderately obese sows fertilized, 44% of below-average fatness sows, and only 34% of lean sows.

On the eve of the lambing season, the general condition of the ewes, especially the level of obesity, largely depends on whether the ewes raised a lamb in their bosom or were single until the lambing stage. 1.15 feed units, 85 g of protein and 94 g of digestible protein should be given to sheep in 1 day. 2.1 kg from cool pasture to cover this need. should eat dry hay. Weanling lambs have higher nutrient requirements due to their lower fat mass. During this period, each of them has 2.5 kg with 1.4 food units per day. they will have to eat a lot of dry pasture hay.

In addition, due to the lack of vitamins, especially vitamin "A" in the body, mixing proteins and vitamins into the daily ration of sheep gives a good result.

In order for the sheep to be in optimal fatness, it is important to take care of them during the autumn season. By this time, the effect of the heat is reduced and the sheep's appetite increases and they start eating more grass, which causes an increase in fatness. During this period, it is necessary to take good care of the sheep, feeding for as long as possible, especially at night, is good. When the flock is fed in the pasture at night, it should be given a maximum of 2-3 hours of rest. In the process of preparing sheep for the mule season, it is important to water them at the right time.

During the hot days of the year, the flock is watered at least 2 times during one night when it is fed on dry straw pasture. 1.5-2 months before the lambing season, all veterinary-prophylactic measures carried out with sheep should be completed.

On the eve of the sheep season, pre-season activities are carried out. A special group is formed, which is separated from the herd and given additional food by hand. The use of these measures ensures the rapid application of colds and allows collecting the mule season in a short time. During the lambing season, it is important to be able to maintain the fatness of the sheep at a moderate level, because the confinement of the flock in the pen, dividing the flock into small groups has a negative effect on the fatness of the sheep, and it relaxes their sexual activity. In order to prevent this situation from happening, in the years when the pasture conditions are difficult, an additional 0.2-0.3 kg should be added to each fodder. vaccine is given

Carrying out the ram season at a high level largely depends on the condition of the rams, the level of obesity. For this purpose, before spring shearing, a herd of purebred rams and rams of other categories is carefully examined one by one, taking into account their age, wool, constitution type and physiological condition, and approval is carried out to make sure whether they can be used in the future ramming process or not. In the process of preparation for rams, great attention is paid to the genetic characteristics of rams, sexual activity, quality of semen, and they are trained to inseminate artificially. It will be necessary to ensure that they are above average fatness by providing good care and supplemental nutrition. Usually, the weight of rams in cattle farms is 50-70 kg.

In general, the optimal ration of breeding works can be established depending on the origin of the farm, pasture-climatic conditions. Depending on the purpose of use and breeding value, rams are divided into parts:

1. Main (improving) breeders - these are used only in artificial fertilization of sovlis. These are considered the most valuable part of the strong herd in the farm, the level of fertilization, fertility, and the quality of the offspring depends on the success of breeding the herd. In the process of artificial insemination, the main breeding rams should be used as widely as possible.
2. Substitute breeding rams are animals with high breeding value. The main breed involved in the artificial insemination process is a strong one that can easily perform its task when the ram is unfit for any reason (poor quality or small size, diseased or injured).
3. Rams under quality control are a group of young rams that have used their beneficial traits for the farm and are expected to produce good offspring in the future.

The most important thing when making a plan for the breeding season of sheep by artificial insemination is the number of rams to be used, the improver used in artificial insemination, and the number of search rams to be used to find sooty sheep at the artificial insemination point. 1.5-2 months before the start of lambing, the preparation of rams for the season begins, in which, in addition to the sharp improvement of nutrition and care of rams, breeding rams intended for mating during artificial insemination (improvement, quality-checked and replacement rams) are trained to inseminate using an artificial vagina. In the first month of the preparation period, semen is taken from the rams every 5 days, and every 2 days on the eve of mating, and the quality is checked. First, the rams are active, motility, and the spermatozoa are caught in the autumn. . On the eve of the start of calving, rams are required to produce semen of at least 1-1.5 ml with a density of at least 8.0 and above. Rams that produce seeds of lower quality than that are exempted from participation in the artificial insemination process.

The duration of grazing is determined depending on the condition of the pastures, because the conditions of the pastures and climatic conditions depend in many respects on the geographical location of the farms. On the eve of the breeding season, it is better to start breeding 20-25 days earlier than usual, if the sovlis are in high fatness, enough fodder has been collected, and the buildings are ready. But in order to start the mule season early, it is necessary to prepare very well, therefore, taking into account the specific capabilities of farms, it is necessary to gradually move to early mule season. Prospecting rams should be kept separately, not together with breeding bulls. 0.8-1.0 kg per head per day to increase their sexual activity. vaccine is given. The efficiency increases if the searching rams designated for the flock are divided into two groups, and during the separation of those that come to the rut, they are sent alternately among the sovlis, that is, the amount of sovlis separated by the sovlis increases by 5-10% compared to the usual. is separated. Due to the different type and weight of the work performed, each category of ram is prepared for the mule in its own way. A plan for carrying out the transplanting season based on extensive use of artificial insemination in farms; The amount of breeding strength that will be needed during construction should be carefully calculated. The basis for this is the number of rams that need to be inseminated from breeding rams that improve during the breeding season, are evaluated for the quality of offspring, and are used in artificial breeding. Estimated number of unfertilized sorghums transferred to artificial spawning points and the number of rams required for their natural transfer, and the amount of searching forces required to separate shriveled sorghums for insemination at artificial spawning points are also taken into account. In order not to disturb the cows during the breeding season, 10-12 days before the breeding season, they are transferred from the summer pasture to the pastures intended for use in the breeding season.

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