



"Teaching, Pedagogical and Modern Tendencies"

Varieties of New Colours of Karakalpok Sur Korakul Sheep

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Abstract. This thesis presents the opinions of scientists in the field regarding the improvement of the new "Nurota" factory type of Karakalpak sur karakul sheep.

Key words: karakalpok sur, "Nurota" factory type, varieties of colours, chakir and shabdar types.

Among the population of our country, attention to cattle breeding has been strong since ancient times, especially after the independence of the Republic, its significance has increased even more.

Fundamental changes are being implemented in the fields of agriculture and cattle breeding in our country with the intention of ensuring the implementation of several legal documents such as Resolution PD-4420 of the Republic of Uzbekistan made on August 16, 2019 "On measures for the comprehensive development of the cattle breeding network", Decree No. PD-5853 made on October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" and Decree No. PD-6059 made on September 2, 2020 "On measures to further develop silk-weaving and cattle breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Regarding the origin of the Karakalpak sheep, it was assumed Yu.D. Djumaniyozov (1960) that the Karakol sheep breed appeared in the Khorezm and Karakalpak regions and its breeding, along with the appearance of the Karakalpak sheep. As one of the most convincing evidences, the Arab traveler Ibn Hakkul, who came to the Khorezm oasis in the 10th century, saw the presence of these sheep in Khorezm in 978 and wrote down that black-red skins were sold in the market and that there was a great demand for them.

Karakalpak sur sheep were bred mainly by local residents in Tortkol, Beruniy and Ellikkala, Karaozak and Takhtakopir districts, and until 2018 in Jambilskala, Kizil Kala and Buken-Meriy state farms. However, in 2018, many farms were transferred to LLCs, as a result, the fate of the Karakalpak sur sheep became unknown. Nevertheless, according to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4420 made on August 16, 2019, the establishment of scientific breeding experimental stations can create a basis for preserving this ancient Karakalpak sur sheep and its gene pool. Professor Rakhimov A.A., Djumaniyozov Yu.D., Zokirov M.D. (1960) concluded, connecting the origin of this sheep

type to a long history, until 1950-1958 of our century, these sheep were reproduced and enlarged only as personal property of people. The methods of its reproduction were kept a secret, and the ancestors only taught the methods of reproduction to their children and relatives.

From 1986, until 2002, there were 28,000 karakalpok sur sheep of various species in Jambilskala (Kyzilkum) farm according to the records of the institute. In 2017-2018, based on state decisions on the transfer of cattle breeding holdings to farms, they were transferred to LLCs.

Among the sheep skin types, karakalpak sur skin stands out. Due to the uniqueness of its colors and the high quality of wool fibers, it is more expensive than other skins. In 2021, the new "Nurota" factory type of Karakalpak Sur Karakol sheep was approved at "Istiqlal Karakol Breeding" LLC, located in Nurota District, Navoi Region.

Karakalpak sur Karakol sheep have mainly four colour variations. "shamchiroqgul", "urikgul", "pulati" and "kamar" colour varieties. In addition to these varieties, valuable new colour types such as "shabdar" and "chakir" have now been created.

In the Shabdar variety, the lower part of the wool fiber is black-brown (70-75%), and the upper part (20-25%) is characterized by a slow transition to milky white. An adult animal has a solid constitution, the wool cover is dark in color, and the main part is occupied by dry wool fiber. New born lambs are mainly of the rib type.

In the Chakir variety, the lower part (80-85%) of the wool fiber is black-brown, and the upper part (15-20%) slowly turns milky white. Homogeneous method is mainly used in the study of Karakalpak Sur sheep of this variety. It is recommended to intensify selection process because of the fact that colour variations are seemingly the same in korakul sur sheep.

These colors are very valuable. The reason is that it meets the requirements of the modern market in every way.

Now it is necessary to carry out scientific and practical work on improving the type of plant, expanding its array and increasing its productivity. For this purpose, it is important to study and analyze information about the breed and plant type.

There are not many scientists who have worked on Karakalpak sur Karakol sheep. Professor Rakhimov A.A., Djumaniyozov Yu.D., Zokirov M.D., Bobokulov N.A., Turganbaev R.U., Ochilov Q.D., Khatamov A.Kh., Urimbetov A.A. and others can be cited.

Today, almost all or most of the available traits in the evaluation of Karakul lambs are quantitative traits, and their formation is influenced by not one, but several genes. Under their influence, signs undergo a high level of variability, and it becomes difficult to achieve the uniformity of certain or many signs and their stability.

In this regard, in research conducted for many years in Karakol sheep it was determined that they differ in biological and productivity indicators, ethology, sheep-skin characteristics (S.Y.Yusupov, 2010; U.T.Fazilov, 2013; D.M.Parmanova, A.Kh.Khatamov 2020; R.U.Turganbaev, A.F.Astankulov 2020).

According to the information of R. Turganbaev, the productivity of Karakalpak Sur Karakol sheep varies depending on their coloration (R.U. Turganbaev, 2012).

It is known from the experiments conducted by A.K. Khatamov in Karakalpak sur Karakol sheep that productivity is greatly influenced not only by the external environment and feeding, but also by their ethology (A.Kh. Khatamov, 2021).

Most studies (although these studies were conducted in different ecological regions where Karakol sheep are bred) show that high results were observed in terms of the expression of the mentioned characters in the offspring, which indicates that they are primarily influenced by the genotype of the sheep (N.A. Bobokulov, A. A. Urimbetov 2020; R. Turganbaev, 2012, etc.).

According to K. D. Ochilov (2020), one of the authors of the "Nurota" factory type, the light kamar (qamar) color of Karakalpak Sur Karakol lambs has a relatively high amount of pheomelanin in the wool fiber. On the contrary, the percentage of pheomelanin is low in "pulati" and "shamchirok" colors. It is of great importance in the formation of diversity.

In conclusion, the breeding of Karakalpak Sur Karakol sheep is very important for the development of the industry of agriculture. Further improvement of Nurota factory type allows to create new color variations.

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