

Проведение интенсивного откорма мясо-сальных курдючных овец с применением разработанных нами детализированных норм кормления, кормосмесей, комбикормов обеспечивает получение 200-230 г среднесуточного прироста, массу туши при убое 23-26кг, выход мяса-мякоти 76-78% при затрате 6,0-7,0 корм.ед., 78-80 Мдж. обменной энергии на 1 кг прироста живой массы.

Ключевые слова: овцы, размер кормления, белок, гранулированный корм кукурузные зерна.

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WOOL PRODUCTIVITY OF LOCAL GOATS OF KARAKALPAKIA

Abstract

The article presents the results of a study indicating the development of a trend towards a decrease in the fineness of down and, consequently, an increase in the quality of raw materials depending on the intensity of growing young local goats.

The analysis and conclusions are made on the study of the shearing and quality of wool of local goats of Karakalpakstan, age dynamics, and their morphological features of wool such as types, lengths, elasticity of extensibility of wool fibers of local goats, which give an average of 100-150 g of fluff when carded, rarely up to 200 g, 5-7 cm long and 14-16 microns thin.

Until recently, goats were not combed for fluff in most areas of Uzbekistan. The length of the guard hair of local goats is 12-15 cm. The fineness is from 60 to 100 microns and more. The hair has weak scaling, due to which, unlike sheep wool, it almost does not fall out. Goats are sheared once a year in May. The average shearing of goats is 430-490 g, and of bucks - 530 g.

The influence of intensive rearing technology on the fineness of the wool fibers of local goats was studied in the natural geographic and climatic conditions of the Bakhrom Shabandoz farm in the Karauzyak region.

Key words: goats, shearing, wool length, down, guard fibers, transitional hair.

Introduction

Improving the economic efficiency, competitiveness and national economic significance of the goat breeding industry is closely linked to increasing productivity and improving the quality of products obtained from goats.

Goat breeding has become a developing industry in Karakalpakstan at present. This is due to the fact that in recent years the republic has been actively restoring the gene pool of local coarse-wooled goats. The population has increased both in private farms and in production cooperatives. Local coarse-wooled goats are unpretentious, have a strong constitution, are well adapted to the harsh climate of sharp continentality and at the same time give biologically complete products (meat with good taste, milk with high fat content, as well as down, coarse wool and skins).

Goat breeding is a branch of animal husbandry that can produce a wide variety of products and raw materials. In the old days, goats were called "poor man's cows" due to their undemanding nature

and low productivity. However, many modern breeds are famous for their economic qualities: milk, wool, down and meat. Goat down has exceptional fineness (15-20 microns), softness, relative strength and low thermal conductivity [1]. In many countries of the world, goat breeding is becoming a profitable, competitive and promising branch of animal husbandry.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), goats are bred in 170 countries around the world and the total population is more than 1,045,916 thousand heads. Every year, the number of goats increases by an average of 6 million heads, mainly due to dairy and meat breeds.

The distribution of goat population by continent is as follows: in Asia - 52.5%, in Africa - 41.9% (where agriculture has a low level of development: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya), in South America - 2.1%; in Europe - 1.6%; in North and Central America - 1.1%.

The most promising countries in the development of goat farming are China (138,237.7 thousand heads), Pakistan (74,134.0 thousand heads), India (132,749.8 thousand heads), Bangladesh (60,074.1 thousand heads), Iran (19,100.0 thousand heads) [2]. On the American continent, these are countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina. In Europe, these are the Balkan countries and the Mediterranean countries [3].

The wool productivity of goats depends on a number of factors, among which the most significant are the breed, direction of productivity, sex, age, physiological state (pregnancy, lactation) of animals, the conditions of their feeding and maintenance, etc.

However, due to low productivity and lack of proper selection work, these goats are mainly bred for meat and other products, and due attention is not paid to the products obtained from them [4]. The structure and quality of the hair, feed and climate have a significant impact on the wool productivity of animals. The amount of undercoat (down fibers) formed by the body depends on the prevailing air temperature; at low temperatures, more of it is formed. The elasticity of the hair changes depending on humidity, etc. More abundant and juicy pastures, as well as a humid climate, favor the development of wool productivity of animals [5].

Based on this, this problem is relevant and is of both scientific and practical interest.

The aim of the research the aim of the work was to reveal the theoretical foundations of breeding local goats of Karakalpakstan, develop and implement new breeding and technological methods to increase their productivity and improve the quality of wool.

Materials and research methods

Experimental studies were conducted in the conditions of the Bakhrom Shabandoz farm in the Karauzyak district on a year-round pasture.

The object of the study was the breeding of local goats of Karakalpakstan. The study of the wool productivity of goats was carried out during their shearing period (May) by individually weighing the sheared wool using a spring scale. The natural length of wool was measured in the area of the shoulder blade, side and thigh using a metal ruler. To study the ratio of individual fiber types in wool and their fineness, wool samples were sheared from the side area. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of wool during the experiments were studied using generally accepted methods.

In the course of the research, general scientific (experiment, observation, comparison) and special (zootechnical, biological, biometric) methods were used. The obtained experimental data were processed using the ANNOVA data analysis package in Microsoft Excel and according to Plokhinsky N.A. [6].

Results of the discussion

Wool growth, its quality and quantity indicators are closely related to the vital activity of the corresponding skin structures. The study of morphological and physiological properties of skin development and produced fibers is important in increasing the wool productivity of goats. The study of the patterns of changes in down fineness, as one of the main indicators of wool productivity of young goats, the relationship of fineness with other productivity features is of not only theoretical but also practical interest. The dependence of wool productivity of animals on their belonging to different breeds and constitutional types has been noted [7].

In the modern raw materials market, only that wool will find its buyer that will not only cover the costs of its production, but also meet the highest requirements of the processing industry. In this regard, a systematic approach to the production and processing of wool as a single and continuous process is necessary. be important for artificially regulating the growth of cashmere in order to increase the yield of cashmere. [8].Data on wool clippings and natural braid lengths are given in (Table 1).

Table 1- Wool productivity

Animal gender	Age (year)	n (goal)	Wool shearing, g	Length of braids, cm		
				On the shoulder blade	On the barrel	On the thigh
Goat mothers	1	25	627±24,6	9,5±0,79	3,7±0,59	12,4±0,49
	3-4	25	816±28,7	10,4±0,64	11,6±0,64	13,2±0,52
	6-7	25	708±20,4	10,9±0,59	11,0±0,52	14,0±0,50
Goats producers	1	25	660±21,8	11,2±0,91	12,4±0,71	13,5±0,69
	3-4	25	896±36,5	12,0±0,84	12,6±0,84	15,2±0,58
	6-7	25	847±30,4	11,4±0,71	12,6±0,79	14,9±0,51

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that the wool yield of goats was within the range of 627±74.6 - 816±78.9 g, while it was not the same for animals of different ages. The highest wool yield was noted in 3-4 year old goats - 816±78.7 and it exceeded the indicators of yearling goats by 30.1%, and aged goats - by 15.2 percent. A similar difference was noted in the groups of bucks. Thus, the highest wool yield was recorded in 3-4 year old bucks 896.0±36.5; the lowest wool yield was noted in yearling kids 660.0±21.8 g. In terms of wool shearing, old bucks occupied an intermediate position - 847.0±30.4 g.

According to the wool shearing indices, sexual dimorphism was clearly evident. In all age groups, the wool shearing of bucks was higher than that of females, and the difference was 33.0; 80.0 and 39.0 grams, respectively.

As can be seen from the presented data, with double combing, 300.9-415.0 g of down was obtained from adult animals, and 210.1-315.9 g from young animals. Breeding bucks produce 115 g more down than females, and males produce 105 g more than females. The wool yield of adult animals was 405.7-450.0 g, and that of young animals was 300.8-350.3 g. The length of down in adult animals ranged from 4.1 to 5.0 cm, guard hair – from 9.3 to 10.5, and in young animals, from 3.0 to 3.5 and from 7.7 to 8.4 cm, respectively. In adult animals, guard hair is 5.2-5.5 cm longer than down, and in young animals, 4.7-5.1 cm longer. The wool of goats in Uzbekistan is heterogeneous, consisting of fine, soft down and coarse, shiny hair.

Down, which grows during one autumn and winter, sheds in the spring. Hair, unlike down, if not cut, sheds slowly, and in some animals it continues to grow sometimes for several years, reaching a great length.

Until recently, in most regions of Uzbekistan, down was not combed from goats. In the spring, it was sheared along with the hair, and then separated by hand. Aboriginal goats give an average of 100-150 g of down when combed, rarely up to 200 g, 5-7 cm long and 14-16 microns fine.

The length of the awn in local goats is 12-15 cm. The fineness is from 60 to 100 microns and more. The yield of down in experimental animals partially increased and its technological qualities improved - the thickness of the down fiber in experimental animals was 0.3 and 0.5 microns thinner, and, as a result, had a higher comfort coefficient [9]. The hair has a weak scaliness, due to which, unlike sheep wool, it almost does not tangle. Goats are sheared once a year in May. The average shear of Uzbek goats is 430-490 g, and of bucks - 530 g [10].

The wool of specialized wool breeds is uniform, characterized by high strength, elasticity, flexibility and a strong luster shine. Pile and suit fabrics, carpets, knitwear and other products are made from it.

Down and transitional fibers of the goat wool cover differ from each other, mainly, by morphological indicators. This explains the possibility of obtaining goats of the down direction of

productivity by using aboriginal coarse-wool goats of wool breed producers. The quality of products made from goat down largely depends on the quality of the original raw material, which, in turn, is due to many zootechnical and technological factors. A study of the natural length of goat wool showed that in all cases, both in goats and bucks, the wool in the thigh area was somewhat longer than on the shoulder blade and side. Whereas the length of the wool in the shoulder blade and side area was approximately equal. In terms of age, the length of hair of 3-4 year old goats on all parts of the body was the greatest. A similar difference was noted in the hair length of female goats. (Table 2).

Table 2- Ratio and fineness of individual fiber types, (n=3), %

Gender age	Ratio of fiber types, %			Fiber fineness, μm		
	Fluff	Transition fibers	Awn	Fluff	Transition fibers	Awn
	M \pm m	M \pm m	M \pm m	M \pm m	M \pm m	M \pm m
Goats						
1	70,6 \pm 4,3	8,7 \pm 1,1	20,7 \pm 1,2	14,4 \pm 1,1	31,7 \pm 2,4	80,7 \pm 3,1
3-4	69,2 \pm 3,9	9,4 \pm 1,3	21,4 \pm 1,4	16,6 \pm 1,2	35,2 \pm 2,6	82,1 \pm 3,6
6-7	67,3 \pm 32,7	10,2 \pm 1,3	22,5 \pm 1,6	15,1 \pm 1,2	36,4 \pm 2,7	82,0 \pm 4,1
Goats producers 1						
	69,0 \pm 4,0	9,4 \pm 1,4	21,6 \pm 1,6	14,9 \pm 1,3	30,4 \pm 2,5	86,7 \pm 4,1
3-4	67,4 \pm 3,5	10,4 \pm 1,5	22,2 \pm 1,7	17,4 \pm 1,3	35,9 \pm 2,7	89,6 \pm 4,3
6-7	65,9 \pm 3,2	11,3 \pm 1,6	22,8 \pm 1,9	21,9 \pm 1,4	36,4 \pm 2,9	92,8 \pm 4,6

The analysis of Table №2 showed that the study of the ratio of individual fiber types in goat wool showed that the wool mainly consists of down and guard fibers; the content of transitional hair was within 8.7-10.4 percent. With increasing age, the content of down fibers slightly decreased, and guard fibers increased. The wool of male goats contained slightly more guard fibers than that of female goats. At the same time, the down fibers were characterized by the required fineness, and the guard hair was quite thick and brittle. It was shown that goat down fibers have good dyeability, evenness of dyeing and demonstrate good dyeing performance according to standard modes [11]. Quantitative indicators of wool were determined depending on the sex and color of the animals, as well as studies of the morphological parameters of leather tissue in the age aspect and the characteristics of wool qualities [12].

In terms of the ratio of down, transitional and guard hair, the indicators of local goats of Karakalpakstan were close to those of goats in other regions of Uzbekistan. Optimal shearing periods are shown. The down, which grows during one autumn and winter, sheds in the spring. To meet the demand of the textile industry for white wool, which can be dyed in any color, only goats with white coloring were selected, and colored ones were rejected. Primary hair follicles produce coarse hair, and secondary hair follicles produce cashmere [13]. However, the transition to a market economy and the increase in demand for wool, which was competitive in the market, contributed to the breeding of wool goats in private farms and households.

Wool is in great demand in the local market mainly for handicraft and processing. It is used to make yarn, scarves, pullovers, gossamer shawls, mittens, socks, sweaters, hats, carpets, blankets, etc., which are in great demand both in the domestic and foreign markets.

In this regard, identifying and studying the properties of goat wool, patterns of growth and development, productive and some biological and economic characteristics of wool goats with different wool cover and determining the economic efficiency of their breeding is relevant and modern.

Scientifically based recommendations will serve as a guide for the further development of goat breeding.

Prospects for further development of the topic, the results of the research confirm the need for further study of the biological and productive characteristics of local goats in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Conclusions

Thus, the results of the study of the quantity and quality of wool of local goats of Karakalpakstan allow us to conclude that they are characterized by relatively moderate wooliness, while the wool is distinguished by a high content of down and guard fibers. Down and transitional fibers are relatively thin, while the guard hair is coarse and brittle, which negatively affects their cost.

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ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚИЯНЫҢ ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ ЕШКІЛЕРІНІҢ ЖҮН ӨНІМДІЛІГІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада жас ешкілерді өсіру қарқындылығына байланысты төмен, төмендеу тенденциясының дамуын, демек, шикізат сапасының жоғарылауын көрсететін зерттеу нәтижелері келтірілген.

Қарақалпақияның жергілікті ешкілерінің жүнінің сапасын, жас динамикасын және олардың жүнінің морфологиялық ерекшеліктерін, мысалы, түрлері, ұзындығы, жергілікті ешкілердің жүн талшықтарының созылу икемділігін зерттеу бойынша талдаулар мен қорытындылар жасалды, олар тарау кезінде орташа есеппен 100-150 г түбіт, сирек 200 г дейін, ұзындығы 5-7 см және биязылығы 14-16 мк береді. Соңғы уақытқа дейін Өзбекстанның көптеген аудандарында ешкілердің түбіттері таралмаған. Жергілікті ешкілердің қылшық ұзындығы 12-15 см, биязылығы 60-тан 100 мкм-ге дейін және одан да көп. Шаштың әлсіз қабыршақтары бар, сондықтан қойлардың жүнінен айырмашылығы ол түспейді. Ешкілерді жылына бір рет мамыр айында қырқады. Ешкілерде орташа қырку 430-490 г, текелерде -530 г.

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Кілт сөздер: ешкі, қырку, жүн ұзындығы, мамық, қылшық талшықтары, өтпелі шаш.

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ШЕРСТНАЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ МЕСТНЫХ КОЗ КАРАКАЛПАКИИ

Аннотация

В статье приведены результаты исследования, указывающие на развитие тенденции уменьшения тонины пуха и, следовательно, повышения качества сырья в зависимости от интенсивности выращивания молодняка местных коз.

Анализируются и сделаны выводы по изучению настригов и качества шерсти местных коз Каракалпакии возрастной динамике, и их морфологические особенности шерсти как, виды, длины, эластичность растяжимости шерстяных волокон местных коз, которые дают при чесании в среднем по 100-150 г пуха, редко до 200 г, длиной 5-7 см и тониною 14-16мк. До последнего времени в большинстве районов Узбекистана пух с коз не вычесывали. Длина ости у местных коз 12-15 см. Тонина от 60 до 100 мкм и больше. Волос обладает слабой чешуйчатостью, благодаря чему в отличие от шерсти овец почти не сваливается. Стригут коз один раз в год в мае. Средние настриги у коз 430-490 г, у козлов -530 г.

Изучены влияние технологии интенсивного выращивания на показатели тонины волокон шерстного покрова местных коз в естественно-географических и климатических условиях фермерского хозяйства «Бахром Шабандоз» Караузьякского района.

Ключевые слова: козы, настриг, длина шерсти, пуховые, остевые волокна, переходный волос.

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ШКАЛЫ PIRO И SAPS ДЛЯ ПРОГНОЗА ИСХОДА ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ У КОШЕК

Аннотация

Надежное прогнозирование сепсиса является важной клинической проблемой в медицине и ветеринарии из-за высокой заболеваемости и смертности от осложнений сепсиса. Изучая этиологию септических осложнений при панлейкопении кошек, мы адаптировали диагностические шкалы PIRO и SAPS, предложенные для оценки прогноза сепсиса в клинической ветеринарии. Многоэтапная оценка клинического состояния животных позволяет выявить животных с повышенным риском осложнений на ранних стадиях септического процесса и прогнозировать его летальность, правильно оценить состояние животного и оптимизировать терапевтическую стратегию для септических животных. Прогноз исхода септических осложнений при панлейкопении кошек был основан на изучении историй болезни 10 кошек с диагнозом панлейкопении, зарегистрированных при поступлении животных в стационар. Подтверждение вирусного заболевания основывалось на клинических признаках болезни - апатии, рвоте, диарее, морфологическом и биохимическом анализе крови, положительном ПЦР-тесте на вирус панлейкопении кошек. Исследование проводилось на кафедре эпизоотологии и организации ветеринарного дела Московской государственной академии ветеринарной медицины и биотехнологии – МВА имени К. И. Скрябина. Статистическую значимость прогноза оценивали с помощью корреляционно-регрессионного анализа показателей в связке (Баллы PIRO–Исход заболевания; Баллы SAPS–Исход заболевания; Баллы PIRO–Баллы SAPS). Рассчитанные параметры прогностической модели исхода заболевания у кошек с диагнозом панлейкопении на 86,1% объясняют достоверную зависимость от количества баллов по шкале PIRO при первичном обследовании животных. Достоверная зависимость баллов по шкале SAPS при первичном исследовании