



SELECTION METHODS IN THE HISTORY OF CREATION OF SUR KORAKOL SHEEP

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Abstract:

The history of the creation of sur sheep in our country, the ways of their use in selection methods in the establishment of factory types, the processes of application of the methods used in livestock farms, and the results of their introduction in production are shown.

Keywords: Selection, method, heredity, amber, kambari, epistasis, hypostasis, apricot, anthracite, inbreeding, half flower, wormwood, surliness, mating, recessive, phenotype, dominant.

Annotatsiya:

Mamlakatimizda sur qo'ylarining yaratilish tarixi, ularning zavod tiplarining barpo etilishida seleksion usullarida foydalanish yo'llari, ularning qorako'lchilik xo'jaliklarida qo'llaniladigan usullarni tadbiiq etilish jarayonlari haqida so'z yuritilgan va ularni ishlab chiqarishda joriy etilganligidagi natijalari haqida ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Seleksiya, usuli, irsiyat, qahrabo, qambari, epistaz, gipostaz, o'rikgul, antratsid, inbriding, yarimgul, shuvoq, surlilik, juftlash, ressesiv, fenotip, dominant.

The black color of Karakol differs from all other colors in the formation of different colored regions along the length of the fiber: the base of the fiber is dark (sometimes even black), and the tips are noticeably lighter. Sometimes the fiber



along its length is dyed not in two, but in three different colors. The beautiful and attractive play of colors created by the arrangement of color particles in a region gives the skin a wonderful appearance and an inexhaustible need for a tan. Several types and many varieties of black sheep have been created in Karakol breeding.

In the improvement of each breed or plant type, each color variety of Sur color, only the same mating within the breed is carried out. Sometimes within a specific breed type, black sheep of different colors are paired, for example, silver and gold, white gold (platinum) and bronze.

When breeding Sur sheep, their barra types are taken into account when choosing mating animals, jacket and flat types are bred "within themselves", and white-flowered (Caucasian) type rams are mated with jacket, flat or rib-type rams. In situations where there is a need to increase the number of brown sheep, "squeezing" is used, i.e. repeated pairing of brown rams with other colored sheep. For black sheep, in addition to the quality of black flowers, the even distribution of color along the body of the lamb, as well as the contrast of the color (the degree of sharp contrast between the fiber base and the tip in terms of color) and the level of expression of the black color are also important. is enough.

By now, the purity and expressiveness of sur color has become an urgent and important problem in the breeding of sur sheep, the Bukhara breed type. The solution to this problem can be achieved by selecting for color characteristics and by purposeful mating. Today, the black skins of the Bukhara suri are mostly dark-colored skins, the difference in the color of the tip and the base of the fibers is not noticeable in these skins, as a result, regardless of the quality of the flowers, this black skin loses its beauty and charm. hardens into normal skin and is often included in the color black.

This situation has become a problem for the rapid development of Sur sheep farming, since most Sur sheep flocks are created by mating (black) with different (heterogeneous) colors, and sufficient attention is paid to the level of expression of Sur color in the selection process. was not given. In this regard, it is of particular importance to take into account the features specific to the productive plant types of sur sheep in order to use them effectively in the selection process.

The Sverdlov factory type was created in the "Uzbekistan" and "Communism" collective farms belonging to the Sverdlov (now Jondor) district of the Bukhara region. According to the method of breeding work, on the basis of the results of the quality control of the offspring, rams were discarded with a strict hand, and



sovliks that did not produce a single brown lamb during the three-year period were discarded.

Sur lambs of this flock are practically indistinguishable from black lambs in terms of viability, and long periods of pure breeding do not cause constitutional weakness in mature ewes. The weight of flat brown skins is high in sheep productivity. Rams belonging to this type of factory are widely used in many farms that intend to create productive flocks of brown sheep due to their high genetic stability (prepotency).

The Sverdlov factory type of silver and golden gray sheep was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture on June 6, 1961, and R.I. Grigoryans, V.S. Surmach, R.A. Muhammedshin were officially recognized as its authors.

Rams of this factory type were widely used in the state farms "Kokcha", "Galaba", "Karovul Bozor", "Olot", "Shafirkon" of the Bukhara region. Navoi factory type, a productive factory type of golden-colored Sur Karakol sheep was created in the collective farm named after A. Navoi, belonging to Sverdlov (now Zhondor) district of Bukhara region.

In this type of gray lambs, the gold is mostly dark brown, and the ends are painted in a light bright golden color, and the gray color is evenly distributed over the skin surface. This group of sheep was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture on June 6, 1961 as an independent factory type, M. Abdurakhmonov, F. Kadirmetov and others were officially recognized as its authors. Currently, sheep belonging to the Sverdlov and Navoi plant types are bred in the DNZ "Jhondor" (previously named Sverdlov) of the Jondor district of the Bukhara region.

The Karakol plant type was created on the basis of a flock of prolific black Karakol sheep, which became famous due to the successful breeding work carried out under the leadership of V.M.

It should be noted that XX-a Until the 50s of the year, a scientifically based method of breeding black sheep was created. In the second half of the 40s, V.M. Under the guidance of Yudin, the development of a scientifically based methodology for the creation of a flock of sur sheep was started, and this work was carried out at the "Kora-Kum" breeding farm of Uzbekistan. The developed methodology involves pairing brown rams with black sows. From this mating, 3-5% black and 95-97% black lambs were obtained in the first generation. Black lambs heterozygous for black color were bred again with black rams after reaching adulthood. In this way, 35-40% of red lambs were obtained in the second stage of mating, and this indicator steadily increased in the following stages. Currently, more than 20



livestock farms are breeding Bukhara Sur sheep according to the methodology developed under the leadership of V.M. Yudin.

Despite how effective this method is for the practice of cattle breeding, scientists have not been able to come to a conclusion about the nature of the sur's color passing down from generation to generation. B. N. Vasin was one of the first to talk about the method of transmission of sur color. According to him, only black lambs should be obtained in the first stage from the mating of homozygous black sheep with brown rams. When first-generation black ewes heterozygous for color are crossed with brown rams, the second-generation lambs produced should be 50% black and 50% brown, but in practice only 3-5% of the lambs of the first generation obtained from mating black sheep with brown rams are brown, and in the second generation, the output of brown lambs is 50% and 30-40% just did. This situation can be explained by the premature expression of the coat color (black coat) in a certain part of the second generation lambs. Although these lambs are black in appearance (phenotype), they are actually brown in genetics (genotype). In the first generation, the fact that 3-5% of black sheep give brown lambs according to the phenotype can be explained by the fact that they are genetically heterozygous for brown or brown color. Some scientists believe that black sheep are genetically There are two factors of black color, one of which is dominant black and the other is recessive black. According to some scientists, in the heredity of black sheep in terms of phenotype, there are dominant (dominant) black factors and recessive black factors that give preference to gray color factors. A recessive black hybrid mated with a checkerboard should give a black head. In the process of creating the Kara-Kum factory type of ram sheep, first, 5 rams were brought from Sverdlov district of Bukhara region. As mentioned above, the essence of this work is to increase the weight of gray and gray heterozygous black sheep in flocks by mating black sheep with gray rams in order to suppress the black factor in the sheep's heredity. was At the time of testing and approval of the factory type, there were 600 heads of Sur and 11,000 heads of black sheep, which are daughters and granddaughters of Sur rams. At the beginning of the selection work, 68.5% of pure lambs were obtained from pure breeding, and later this indicator exceeded 90%. In the process of testing the factory type, it was noted that the black and gray black color is of high quality. Special attention was paid to silver-colored gray skins with a wonderful silky and shiny fiber coating, the surface covered with pencil and bean-like flowers. The Karakum factory type of silver gray sheep was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture on June 6, 1962



and V. M. Yudin, M. L. Kotov, B. N. Ataqurbonov, T. Fozilov, M. Olloyorov, A. T. Kashakov were officially recognized as authors. The red sand factory type was created at the Ayaok-Ogitma experimental station in the Konimekh district of the Bukhara region by mating black sheep with Bukhara brown rams brought from the Sverdlov district.

The compression coupling method was used. Black rams were mated with gray rams of different colors, i.e. black rams, and heterozygous black rams were obtained. Selection work aimed at increasing the yield of brown lambs was successful and the weight of brown lambs increased from generation to generation.

When the flock of sheep was examined for testing, the number of brown sheep was 4,772, and the number of heterozygous black sheep was 5,333. 90% or more of the output of brown lambs in pure colored breeding is a factory flock animal. Until the 50s of the year, a scientifically based method of breeding black sheep was created. In the second half of the 40s, V.M. Under the guidance of Yudin, the development of a scientifically based methodology for the creation of a flock of sur sheep was started, and this work was carried out at the "Kora-Kum" breeding farm of Uzbekistan. The developed methodology involves pairing brown rams with black sows. From this mating, 3-5% black and 95-97% black lambs were obtained in the first generation. Black lambs heterozygous for black color were bred again with black rams after reaching adulthood. In this way, 35-40% of red lambs were obtained in the second stage of mating, and this indicator steadily increased in the following stages. Currently, more than 20 livestock farms are breeding Bukhara Sur sheep according to the methodology developed under the leadership of V.M. Yudin.

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The colored sheep belonging to the "Gozor" state farm of Kashkadarya region were given to the "Aq Kopchigoi" state farm.

Later (1943-1945), research aimed at creating a new type of sur sheep was started. In this case, it was decided to create a flock of gray sheep that can give lambs of excellent color due to a sharp difference in the color or color of the fiber size from the base of the color.

The following methods were used to create a new breed type of Sur sheep.

1. Selection and pairing of dark-colored sheep according to the degree of graying of fiber tips.
2. Use of "blood-kinship" (inriding) spell.
3. Long-term selection in one direction (this issue concerns ram number "Kholboy"-4733 and its descendants).
4. Instead of the initially created alvon ("chervonnaya")-like coloration, bronze (the founder of this coloration is "Aq dum"-117 rams obtained from rams numbered "Kholboy"-4733) and platinum-like (the founder of this coloration is "Ola-bosh" " -22 ram) the creation of colors.
5. This method of insemination of close "blood-kinship" in order to strengthen and stabilize the factors of diversity in the heredity of animals gave positive results in bronze suras, but no results were obtained in platinum suras.
6. The increase in the number of animals of platinum color was achieved by cross-breeding animals of bronze and platinum color. This sequence of beating leads to the appearance of a new amber-amber variety, which was founded by the ram "Kakhrabo"-2810.
7. In-depth selection-breeding work currently leads to the creation of varieties (shiny coal (anthracite)-like, moon-like, sandy-like and others), as well as flat, velped-like, and black-like types.
8. The newly created Surkhandarya breed has a number of differences compared to the Bukhara breed. Among them Surkhandarya sura:
 - a) The fiber is pale, longer;
 - b) A sharp difference in color between the tip and the base of the fiber;
 - c) Wide variability of fiber base and tip color.

Surkhandarya suri of a different origin, with a different heredity, has strength (epistasis) in relation to the liver color, and weakness (hypostasis) in relation to the black color.



In the same pairing according to color, the yield of lambs with the same color as the parents is -58.4% according to bronze color, -36.4% according to platinum color, 22.9% according to amber color, anthracite color. is -71.1%.

The peculiarity of the flock of sheep belonging to the breeding plant is that all animals are related to each other, that is, all the sheep in the flock are descended from two rams - Holboy 4733 and Ola bosh 22. Therefore, existing and currently existing lines can be grouped into two main groups:

Group I ("Holboy" line). This is one of the lines that founded the breed type, it ended its activity in 1966, but it was continued by the "Aq dum" 174 ram line, which was born from the Kholboy ram and gave offspring of mostly bronze color. Today, it is no longer of great importance. This group is important in the breeding of amber sheep, which are considered to be Holboy's livestock.

Group I. ("Ola Bash" line). At one time, this line was considered a strong leader of the breed type, today it operates separately in the form of the following strong lines:

"Malla Shox" 7266 (Ola Bash's great-grandson) line. The founder of the line had a beautiful platinum color black (with an aged black base and pure white tip). Lineage animals are genetically stable in passing important quality traits to generations.

Rams of this breed are widely used in "Forish", "Kyzil Qum" of Jizzakh region, "Communizm" and "Uzbekistan" of Surkhandarya region.

Yu.J. Jumaniyozov was the first to examine the Karakalpak type of Sur Karakol sheep and its main color variations in the Karakolok literature. Despite the fact that rams and calves of this breed are not equal to their black peers in terms of live weight, it is noticeable that they are well developed. The features of the external structure of animals include the strength of bones, the strong color of the covering fibers, the graying of the wool covering with age, the presence of natural earrings on the neck, and the different lengths of the ears. Short and short-eared animals with blue or ruby-colored eyes are common in this flock of sheep. The constitution of the animals is mostly strong, but there are also quite a few rough types. For them, the mottled spots on the neck of the beak and the tip of the tail can be called a characteristic sign.

The flowers of lambs are slightly enlarged, the surface of the skin is more bean-like and semicircular mi is occupied by flowers, the weight of the skin is heavier, it cannot be equal to the black carp in terms of size. Due to the fact that the fibers are longer in Karakalpak Suri compared to Kara Karakol, the flowers look a little



higher; fiber sheath slightly sparse, not silky, but strongly shiny. In general, despite the coarseness and sparseness of the fiber cover, Karakalpak Sur Karakoli embodies the grandeur, beauty, and aesthetic pleasure of the human imagination. In contrast to other types of breeds, Karakalpak Suri has deep and sharp processes of discoloration (depigmentation) in the fibers, so the pale end of the fibers is relatively longer and clearer, but it can also be dyed in different colors. This situation leads to the formation of colors in the Karakalpak suri. The base of the fiber is black and the ends are white, while the pale end of the fibers is 20-25% of the length of the fiber. Steel sur - the base of the fiber is black, the ends are brighter steel color, the pale part of the fiber tip corresponds to 25-30% of the length of the fiber. The lowest part of the apricot fiber is black, the middle part is dark-brown, and three parts are light brown. The bleaching distance of the fiber tip corresponds to 40-45% of the fiber length, that is, about half of the fiber length is bleached.

The base of the cord is black or dark brown, and the tips are yellow-gold. The bleaching distance of tolauchi corresponds to 30-35% of the length of the fiber. The base of the fiber is smoky, the tips are pale white. The bleaching of the fiber tip is partially 40-50% of the fiber length. In cases where the base of the fiber is cloud-colored, these colors can be confused with silver sur. On the basis of the wide range of color games of the colors described above, a large number of views of the black-and-white color appear. Among these colors, the nature and level of graying of fiber tips is mostly observed in shamchiroqgul and steel sur, partially in leathers of girdle, khakar and shabdar colors. Apricot skins differ widely in terms of color expression. The variety of colors found in the black sheep is combined with its characteristic colored spots, on top of which white speckled spots often appear on the beak, legs and tip of the tail of lambs. An increase in the area of freckles on the skin leads to the rejection of the lamb for freckles.

Regardless of the type of breed, when Sur Karakol sheep are mated with the same color, the result will be the same, that is, the output of offspring of the parental color will be at most 75%, i.e. the parents' coloration is not fully manifested in the offspring. This situation can be explained by the weakness (recessiveness) of the skin color factors. For example, when the parents of shamchiroqgul coloring are mated, the output of shamchiroqgul lambs is 70.7%, 73% steel brown lambs were obtained from steel brown parents, 69.7% apricot lambs were obtained from apricot parents, 71.1% "kamar" lambs were obtained from belt colored parents. . Thus, Karakalpak is a valuable source of reserves that has a significant impact on



the production of black-colored karakol. The best sheep flocks of the Karakalpak region are gathered in "Zhanbaskala" and "Bukan Merey" state farms.

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