



KALIYA MACRO ELEMENT OF KARAKOL SHEEP PRODUCTIVITY EFFECTS

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Summary

The effect of potassium on the reproductive properties of astrakhan sheep and studied the dynamics of potassium in the body of different types of karakul sheep.

Abstract

The article studied the influence of the potassium element on the reproductive characteristics of Karakul sheep and the dynamics of the potassium content in the body of animals of different types of birth.

Keywords: Potassium, reproduction, type of birth, factor multiple pregnancy, feature, type of birth, same-sex, same-sex, twins, Karakul lambs.

Relevance

Breeding of karakul sheep is a product of karakul farming is one of the most important elements of the output. Perennial in this direction research to determine the physiological basis of sheep breeding and herd bio-technological methods of reproduction. Qualitative and quantitative growth of Karakol sheep, increase of production efficiency, acceleration of herd growth and the method used to breed sheep, and determined by the effectiveness of the methods Use of biologically active substances to increase the productivity of Karakol sheep, plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of the karakul network.



Purpose

Fertilization of astrakhan sheep using biologically active substances development of enhancement methods.

Materials and Methods

Karakol sheep of the same and different breeds The amount of potassium in the blood of “Tutli Karakol Zamini” LLC, in Karakul sheep methodologies were determined by biological methods.

Research Results

Karakol is a sparrow of different births potassium when the amount of potassium in the blood of lambs is studied at the age of 2 months The amount of the element in the blood of lambs born to twins of different sexes is 786 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$, 9.5 and 16.1, respectively, for homosexual twins and singles of the same type percentages were observed.

The concentration of potassium is the same at the age of 4-4.5 months in experimental lambs. Lambs born in the form of twins are found in large quantities in the blood 3.2% and 5.9%, respectively, for twins of the same sex and singles born to the same type found to be high. A similar trend occurs in experimental lambs aged 8.5-9 months. The same amount of potassium was observed in lambs born to same-sex twins forming a unit that is compatible with different sexes and singles 7.6 and 11.2 percent, respectively. The concentration of potassium in the experimental lambs was the same at the age of 12 months 950 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$ in twin lambs of the type 7.9 and 10.5 percent, respectively, compared to their peers. Potassium in the blood of experimental lambs at different ages lambs of different birth types when analyzing the dynamics of the amount of the element.

The concentration of potassium in the blood increases with age to 8.5-9 months, 12 at the age of one month, this figure decreased. The concentration of potassium in the blood of experimental lambs was 12 months at this time of year, the critical period of feeding the lambs, i.e. the end of winter and the beginning of spring. During this time the lambs can be explained by a sharp decrease in live weight and obesity.

Conclusions

Potassium is found in the blood of lambs born to same-sex twins potassium in the blood of twins of different sexes and lambs born alone high relative to the amount of the element, fertility in animals born of this type indicates a high concentration of the factor.



List of Used Literature

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