



CREATING A NEW LINE AND FLOCK FROM THE ANGOR BREED GOAT GENE POOL

Izatulla Yangiboyevich Eshmatov

Head of the Department of “Sheep and Goat Breeding” of the Research Institute of
Livestock and Poultry, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences

Annotation

The article discusses how to create and lines utilizing the gene pool of Angor breed goats, how to use selection methods in selection works, how to evaluate goat breeding, and how to conduct tests..

Keywords: selection, gene pool, Angor species, pure breed, selection, sorting, growth, development, productivity, living weight, nutrition, nutrient unit

Objectives and Objectives of the Study

Angor goats' gene pool is being preserved by developing and high-yielding strains.

Materials and Methods for Research

Goats of the Angor breed, native goats, and juvenile Capricorn. Selection in zoo technics, evaluation of the plant and wool productivity of Angor goats.

Application of selection methods in the separation of lines in flocks, as well as the selection of goat breeds and the application of methods of breeding pure breed goats of the Angor breed in order to preserve the gene pool of goats of the Angor breed, as well as to preserve their offspring and increase the intensity of their offspring.

Place and methods of conducting the study. The research was carried out at the farmer's farm “Chust steppe white water” in Chust District of Namangan region.

The Study's Findings

The basis of selection work is Angor goat herd selection of breeding goats, care, early detection of breeding, and increasing the level of effective use of breeding goats in sequential selection work.

On similarity markings, selection procedures were utilized for the study. The origin of goats and local goats, breed and breed, age, living weight, ecsterical indicators, and the wool productivity of their parents were all taken into account by in this.

Experimental goats were chosen based on zoo technical documents about the farm's origin and productivity indices.





Conditions of preservation and nourishment were devised for the experimental goats, taking into account their living weight, production direction, and physiological state. The height of the collarbone and tail, the depth of the chest, the width and circumference of the breast, the length of the body's curvature, the dorsal bone, and the circumference of the stem were all measured in the third month of goat breastfeeding from the ester body components.

The properties of goat's exteriors and body indices, udder, plumage and covering of food with the product were studied in generally accepted methods.

Year after year, the world's population increases. The continual rise of Uzbekistan's population, in particular, contributes to an increase in demand for animal products as well as the volume of output on a daily basis. One of the most pressing responsibilities is for cattle breeders to provide a significant number of production volumes of animal goods. The advancement of livestock innovation, as well as the enhancement of breeding and selection work in the breeds being raised, the scientific application of fertilization procedures, and the employment of effective methods of new breed reproduction are all incredibly significant and vital.

It is critical to properly conduct selection-breeding work in the network of wooly goats and to improve their unique genetic valuable signs on a scientific basis, as well as to use wool-breeding tacks effectively in the selection of breeding tacks, preserve and fertilize pure breeds, and widely introduce them into the production of the use.

An important task facing scientific workers is to pay attention to selection and selection works of Angor breed goats on the basis of selection works, and to prove the scientific basis of formation of high selection groups of wool productivity in the methods of "in-itself" mating of generations considered high in wool productivity.

In the goat network, the gene pool of Angor breed allows to create scientific bases for the production of a large number of goat wool, tobacco, meat and other industrial products in a short period of time from goats and to introduce into practice the transmission of innovation to developers, to obtain high efficiency from the network. Scientific study has been carried out on local coarse-wool goats, long-wool goats of goats formed in Uzbekistan, scientific basis for improving existing goat breeds have been developed, and effective methods have been applied in fundamental, practical, and innovative initiatives. The fact that our government has created significant opportunities for the development of the goat chain in the fields of milk and wool, the acquisition of high-quality products from them, and the development of technologies for product storage and processing, the goat network's development becomes the foundation.





In Uzbekistan's goat breeding, a new breed of goat with a woolly disposition has been developed. The Angor goat species is cultivated in the pop, Chust, and Kosonsoy regions of Namangan region, in the mountainous and mountainous regions of Tashkent region, in the Forish regions of Samarkand region, in the Forish regions of Jizzakh region, in the mountain regions of Nurota and Boysun districts of Navoi region, and the number of goats belonging to this breed is high.

The army's main breeding countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, as well as the Russian Federation's European countries, Ukraine, Belarus, and other countries, have a total of 6 million 947 thousand goats.

On the reproduction of livestock products and development of breeds on a scientific basis, laws and legislative normative documents adopted by our government, as well as a number of decisions, decrees, decrees are being properly analyzed and applied to production.

It is worthwhile to build a wool-oriented goat hair in the centers where the light industry is flourishing, taking into account the above-mentioned legal documents. However, as a specialized auxiliary network, one of the most significant jobs today is the construction of farms for goat farming in the direction of wool, the introduction of production in line with goat's wool production technology, and their scientific study and transmission to the people.

Identifying and analyzing the private productivity of pure Angora breed pedigree goat as well as examining the characteristics of their offspring's intensive growth, allowing them to be tested at the abduction age of 12 months. At the age of 12 to 18 months, young wedges are employed as breeding goats in goat herds.

The elites and mother goats graded I class from the main flock mother goats are picked for testing the pedigree woolly goats, and the pedigree goats and mother goats are coupled with each other, which are discovered to be high in and wool productivity.

Young males and females born in the network of goats are evaluated during the period. In a natural way 50-60 head native goats are fertilized naturally during the abduction season with a prime breeding goat.

Younger generations of pedigree goats are evaluated after the end of the milk drinking period at the age of 4,5 -5,0 months.

In assessing the quality of the offspring of pedigree goats, the offspring of Capricorn is considered the most rated offspring of Capricorn by 4 and 5 points.

Accounting documents of the breed mother goats are made in the registry books, which are kept on the farm.





Newborn Capricorn is recorded in a separate book. The ordinal numbers in the ears of the Capricorn are recorded, the living weight in the period of Birth, 5, 12 and 18 months, as well as the indicators of the results of the evaluation in the continuation.

When the farm uses the pure breed breeding method, the herd goats are stocked with females and wedges, the majority of which are elite and I-Klass, and breeding calculations are meticulously followed. A "generation Core" of breed native goats with good evaluation indicators is established in the flock, and a qualification plan is developed, in line with which separate accounting work is carried out.

Individual selection approaches for Angor goats include homogeneous and heterogenous selection, as well as sorting procedures. The method "homogeneous" is used in pure breed fertilization, while the method "heterogenous" is utilized in talking.

The necessary number of high-quality nutrients is manufactured for goat care, and preservation and nutrition technologies are followed.

The qualities of the wool productivity of the parent ancestors of their origin are taken into account while selecting young Capricorns.

In pure breed goats, fertilization is done throughout the breeding process. The Angora goat breed is being improved, the genus goat and native goats are being selected from inside, and selection procedures are being employed on the lines as descendants.

The main emphasis in selection is on the fact that the signs of the GOAT of the Angor breed are solid, strong, fertile, the body part is well developed and the quality is excellent, the goats are focused and cared for.

In the selection work, when the individual selection of goat and goat breeds with high hereditary characteristics is selected, the quality indicators on the signs of productivity are strengthened in their offspring, as well as in the improvement of the breed, the quality indicators on the main signs of selection are increased.

The optimal feeding standard for Angor goats is identified, and their biological peculiarities are taken into account during feeding. The major hereditary farm-biological has established the conditions for meaningful indications to arise.

Mother goats are selected and separated from the mother goats, with which it is easy to give birth in the breeding process, and it will be possible to replenish the main selection groups in the desired goat herd, as well as divide them into groups according to productivity quality indicators, and extract.

Young Capricorns that complement the flock are selected at the age of 2 - 3 days.

In this is taken into account that the living weight, ecstereri and Constitution of Capricorn are inherent in the direction of productivity. Their care is best grazing in separate groups, additionally feeding with concentrated nutrients. In the winter





period, young Capricorns are fed with additional Poppy and concentrate nutrients, increasing living weight, ensuring a solid development of body structure.

When dividing into the offspring group of Capricorn, in the spring season (at least at the price of I Class) the flock is chosen to fill.

In the autumn, before the abduction of native goats, the pedigree goats are once again removed from the eye, selected for examination on the quality of the pedigree.

The kids of I class mother goats are chosen for testing the quality of pedigree goat progeny. The quality of Capricorn's kids is comparable to their moms' quality markers. In the kidnapping of native goats, linear females are bred or native goats from another class are selected using a high-yielding goat breed. The prevalence of pedigree goat is compared to production indicators established in the andos of this breed, and the efficacy of goats in different classes is measured using this assessment approach. For the effectiveness of this event, conditions for good preservation and nutrition of goats are created, and the indicators of the breed are clearly manifested.

The living weight of young generations from pedigree goats, which are used in each test, is expected to increase over the day and month. The quantity of Capricorns, the description of the quality of offspring, the degree of productivity, and the similarity of the pedigree are analyzed by comparing young Capricorns in the first month of times 4,5-5,0. The final grazing appraisal is done on an individual basis, taking into consideration Zoti's direction and productivity at the age of 12 months; young grazing is done based on the number of survivors for a year after birth.

The mother goats are chosen in groups once the quality of the pedigree goats' progeny has been determined. Mother goats are considered the greatest if they pass on their qualities to their children after two years of excellent performance and a good price. Mother goats that have had two substandard kids in a row are shifted from one production group to another.

Before the generation is produced, a description of productivity to the generation's beginning(line), the mother goats, is picked, who provide her a good generation and are close (similar) to her in terms of producing a good generation. With the signs and characteristics of the beginning(line)of the generation, fertilization is carried out with the aim of obtaining offspring that are mutually identical in subsequent mating of goats.

In fertilization, there is an opportunity to determine the desired character and characteristics of the new emerging breed by creating a new breed among the offspring, as well as by pairing the origin of the breed goats with the ambiguous native goats.





Conclusion

When testing the goats of the Angor breed, the elite of the upper class and goats graded I class were chosen from the main flock of native goats in the period, and the breed goats and native goats with high wool productivity were chosen.

The Angor breed allows you to test the clamps in natural or artificial abduction of goats at the age of 12 months. At the age of 12 months, breeding goats are ready to be employed in flocks. During the goat abduction season, a head breed of mother goat was fertilized with a goat using a natural technique of 50-60 head or an artificial method of 2500-3000 head.

When evaluated on the quality of the offspring of pedigree goats, the highest rated young goat with 4 and 5 points are considered pedigree, and if the mother goats for two years of excellent and good grades fully pass their quality marks to their offspring, the flock is considered to be the best pedigree goat that “improves”.

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