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INDICATORS OF THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE FLOWER IN THE SKIN OF THE LAMBS OF SUR COLOR

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Abstract
In this article, we studied the indicators of lambs belonging to different types of flowers sur color, obtained from lambs that have certain differences and variations in length, width of the flower.

Keywords: Sur color, flower type, colorfulness, wool coat, yassigul, rib, semicircle, flowers eni, length.

Introduction

Cattle breeding is one of the important branches of animal husbandry developing in the steppe regions, and its basis is considered incomparable in the variety of quality indicators of the color and diversity of fur skins grown in the cattle breed, flowers and wool-fiber coat. There are more than 10 colors in the composition of the breed, and the most numerous of them are black (60%), sur (30%) and blue (8%), and the remaining 2% are white, guligaz, gambar, zarmalla, Khalili, shaturi and other colored sheep.

Among them, the color of the sur is distinguished by its wool cover and the fact that the tip part is more pale, and the sur dark skin provides its colorfulness and variety. Such a feature of the Sur skins determines their high cost of sale and wide consumer demand.

For many years, the selection of the sheepskin sheep by the type of semicircular pen can not provide a quick solution to this problem. In recent years, the change in the demand of the market conjuncture for the assortment of scabies requires an increase

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in the production volumes of scabies skins in the flat and rib groups. At the same time, it is worth noting that such skins of scabies grown are not only qualitative, but also quantitative, they are not able to meet the demand of the market, especially the foreign market, the highly productive genotypes of these types of scabies are not enough on a Republican scale.

From this point of view, the study of breeding and productivity indicators of cattle Sheeps of sur color yassigul type in cattle breeding, the identification of ways to effectively use them in the direction of improving the breed of sheep in the field and increasing the cultivation of quality products is one of the urgent and important problems and to a certain extent serves.

Selection work in this direction is carried out mainly on important selection signs, such as the type and shape of the flowers, length, eni, durability, location wallpaper. The higher these indicators are manifested, the more valuable the breed of sheep will be. In this regard, studies have studied the levels of manifestation of these symptoms in Lambs.

In the results obtained, lambs of different flower types have a certain differentiation and variability in length and width of the flowers. The data obtained on the length of the flowers showed that the long-flowered offspring had a high (64,2±6,83 %) index of the rib-type lambs at output, which was found to be sufficiently high (56,5±6,21) even in flat-type lambs. It was noted that in the semi-circular kalamgul-type lambs it was 54,3±5,96 percent.

Table 1 Distribution of lambs of different flower types by flower length and width

Flower type	n	Flower length, % (X±Sx)			Flower width, % (X±Sx)		
		uzun	o'rta uzun	kalta	mayda	o'rta	katta
Flat.	60	56,5±6,21	28,6±5,69	14,3±4,41	-	71,4±5,68^{x}	28,6±5,66
Semicircular pencilflower.	68	54,3±5,96	33,4±5,64	14,1±4,16	12,6±3,96	71,4±5,40^{x}	14,9±4,35
Rib-shaped.	48	64,2±6,83	27,1±6,84	10,4±4,41	-	74,9±6,24^{x}	25,0±6,25
Oxfly.	45	-	48,9±7,45	51,1±7,45	17,8±5,70	46,6±7,44	35,6±7,14

X-R<0,05

The results of the study show that Lambs of different flower types have a certain differentiation and variability in the length and width of the flowers. The data obtained on the length of the flowers showed that the long-flowered offspring had a high (62,5±6,99%) index of the rib-type lambs at output, which was found to be sufficiently high (57,1±6,23) even in flat-type lambs. It was noted that in the semi-circular kalamgul-type lambs it was 52,3±5,97 percent.

It was found that the Lambs with medium length of flowers, indicating sufficient pedigree value in this regard, constitute 28,6± 5,59 FO yassi in the flat type (33,4±5,64 foizni in the semi-circular pen type, 27,1±6,84 foizni in the rib type). Lambs of the thoroughbred type were characterized mainly by hips (51,1±7,45 %) and medium length (48,9±7,45 %) flowers. The statistical reliable (R<0,05) advantage of the indicator of the first three types of lambs on medium length flowers from the indicator of the overgul type was noted.

The results of the study of the width of the flowers showed that the flat and ribbed types of flowers of medium (71.4-74.9%) and large (25.0-28.6%) width, the semicircular type of flower small (12.6 ± ± 3.96%) and medium (71.4 ± 5.40%) width, partially small (17.8 ± 5.70%), mostly medium (46.6 ± 7.44) %) and large (35.6 ± 7.14%) width specificity.

Strength of flowers and location picture. In the study, the flowers, strength levels, and location pattern of the flat-type lambs were compared with those of the other types of lambs.

Based on the results, it should be noted that the lambs of the flat type are generally characterized by strong flowers (80.7%). This figure is 83.3% in the semicircular type and 87.5% in the rib type, and their superiority over the rose type is statistically high (X-R <0.05; 0.001). The type of flower was mainly characterized by loose flowers (84.4 ± 5.41%). In this regard, in the selection work with flat-type sheep in this direction, it is necessary to pay attention to increasing the consumption of very strong flowering lambs in the offspring. This need can be seen in the table data. In this case, they were 12.7% lower than the semicircular lambs and 19.3% (R <0.05) lower than the rib-type lambs.

It should be noted that in the picture of the location of flowers, flat-type offspring are characterized mainly by parallel-straight (54.3 ± 6.28), partially parallel-concentric (28.6 ± 5.69%).

Selection in this area is based on important selection criteria, such as the type and shape of flowers, length, width, strength, location map. The higher the rate, the greater the pedigree of the sheep. In this regard, the study studied the degree of manifestation of these signs in lambs. , and in the petiole type it was 6-9 millimeters, in which the semicircular pencil type was found to be the most optimal, while the remaining types were characterized by relatively larger flowers. It should be noted that in the picture of the location of flowers, flat-type offspring are characterized mainly by parallel-straight (54.3 ± 6.28), partially parallel-concentric (28.6 ± 5.69%). In this case, it is advisable to pay attention to the narrowing of the width of the flowers

in the selection of ribbed flat and ribbed type sheep, ie to bring them to the level of a semicircular pencil type.

Table 2 Flower strength and positioning pattern in different flower types

Type of flowers	n	Flower durability, % ($\bar{X}\pm S\bar{x}$)			Flower picture, % ($\bar{X}\pm S\bar{x}$)		
		o'ta mustahkam	mustahkam	bo'sh	PT	PK	aralash
Flat.	63	28,6±5,69	52,1±6,29x)	19,3±4,97x)	54,3±6,28	28,6±5,69	17,1±4,74
Semicircular pencilflower.	70	41,3±5,88	46,0±5,96x)	16,7±4,46x)	25,4±5,20	57,1±5,92	17,5±4,54
Rib-shaped.	48	47,9±7,21x	39,7±5,77x	12,6±4,70	68,6±6,70	22,5±6,03	8,9±4,11
Oxfly.	45	-	15,6±5,41	84,4±5,41	-	17,8±5,70	82,2±5,70

The semicircle is mainly parallel to the type of pencil - concentric (57.1 ± 5.92%), partial (25.4 ± 5.20%), parallel-straight (25.4 ± 5.20%), o The specificity of the mixed flower pattern (82.2 ± 5.70%) was noted for the sik flower type.

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