



ASSESSMENT OF BREEDING HERDS IN THE SELECTION OF ANGOR BREED GENEFOUND GOATS

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Abstract

This article covers ideas such as the creation of gene pool groups from Angora goats that are disappearing in farms and their effective use in breeding, the creation of lines and herds based on generally accepted selection methods in zootechnics, as well as the evaluation of breeding goats and their offspring.

Key words: selection, gene pool, selection, sorting, growth, development, productivity, live weight, exterior, index, feeding.

The purpose and objectives of the research. Conservation of the Angora goat gene pool, creation of flocks and lines with high wool productivity.

Research materials and methods: Angora breeding bucks, female goats, goats. Selection by the method of zootechnics, evaluation of the productivity quality of woolly Angar goats.

The relevance of the research: To preserve the gene pool of Angora goats in goat breeding and to rapidly increase their number, to use the method of purebred breeding of Angora goats, as well as to evaluate the quality of breeding goats and female goats according to the quality of their offspring, using the selection methods to separate new system heads from the herd of Angora goats. is one of the important tasks.

Research location and methods. The researches were conducted in the angor breed flock of the "Chust Dasht Aq Suv" farm in the Chust district of the Namangan region. Research results. The year-by-year growth of the world's population is the reason for the further development of the goat breeding industry, including the regular and stable growth of the population of Uzbekistan, the demand for livestock products and the daily increase in production volumes. The total number of goats in world goat breeding is 949.0 million, and 60% of them are bred in Asia. Currently, the largest number of goats in the world are raised in China (140 million head), India (120.6 million head) and Pakistan (47 million head).





Ensuring the large production of livestock products by cattle breeders, improvement of selection and breeding work in breeding breeds, application of breeding methods on a scientific basis, and use of effective methods of creating new breeds were considered among the most important issues in the network.

Taking into account the above, the decision of our Government and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2015 "On measures for the further reform and development of agriculture in 2016-2020" No. PQ-2460 was adopted. clear priority tasks such as elucidating the scientific and practical basis of using advanced technologies of foreign countries in the rapid breeding of dairy goats, creating conditions for keeping and feeding them in the most optimal ways, and conveying to livestock farmers the use of many methods of production of their products.

Problems such as the use of effective methods in the world scientific development in the selection of goat breeding of Uzbekistan, the creation of high-productivity breeds of goats bred in different natural climatic conditions, and the rapid increase of their number and the production of large quantities of products are waiting for their solution today.

It is important to carry out breeding work in goat breeding and to improve the unique and valuable genetic characteristics of goats on a scientific basis, and to effectively use imported wool breeds in selection, and to widely introduce the use of methods of keeping and breeding pure breeds into production, and to create productive new generations from them. .

Focusing on the selection and selection of Angora goats based on the selection work and creating a group of local goats with high wool productivity based on the methods of breeding high-productivity hybrids "in-house" and proving the scientific basis of forming selection groups from them are important tasks in the field of science.

Breeding of Angora goats at the Ghalaba farm in Chust district began in 1938 with goats imported from the United States of America and Turkey. Purebred breeding and cross-breeding were carried out in them, and local goats were crossed with Angora goats in order to increase wool production. There are more than 40,000 goats on the Galaba farm. Since 1991, farm goats have been privatized, many farms have been established in place of farms. Angora goats on most farms have lost their fertility. The reason is due to the lack of experience of the managers of the farms in the organization of Angar goat breeding and the use of selection and selection methods for the preservation of the breed, as well as the preservation of the quality characteristics of the Angar breed and the calculation of purebred breeding. .



"Chust Dasht Aq Suv" farm was established in 2020, and brings 800 goats from the Republic of Tajikistan.

Breeding goats and mother goats are selected in the herd of Angora goats. The main attention is paid to the early determination of the breeding value of the goats, in order to determine the quality of the breed, selection work is carried out on the goats and female goats according to the requirements of the breed standard.

Increasing the level of effective use of breeding horses in the next selection work is the basis of selection work.

Takara is selected for research. Methods of selection were used according to signs of similarity of productivity direction, origin, exterior indicators. The origin, breed, age, live weight, parent breed of the parents were taken into account.

The information recorded in the zootechnical documents of the farm on the origin and productivity indicators of experimental goats was taken as a basis.

The live weight, direction of productivity, physiological condition of goats in the experimental and control groups were taken into account, and conditions for keeping and feeding goats were created.

The study was carried out by weighing the live weight of the heifers and the female goats. Body measurements were taken from external parts of the goats: withers and rump height, chest depth, chest width and circumference, oblique length of the body, hindquarter bone width and leg circumference.

Exterior and body indices, hairiness and feed coverage characteristics of the study goats were studied by generally accepted methods.

In the field of goat breeding, attention is paid to indicators such as increasing the number of Angora goats from Angora breed goats in a short period of time, producing a lot of goat wool, tivit, meat and other industrial products.

Creation of the scientific basis of Angora breed goat breeding and the introduction of delivery to innovative developers in practice will allow to obtain high efficiency from the network.

Fundamental, practical and innovative projects have been carried out in fundamental, practical and innovative projects of local coarse-wool goats, woolly, long-tipped, angora goats of goats created in Uzbekistan. In particular, the fact that our Government has created great opportunities for the further development of wool and milk goat breeding in the field of goat breeding, obtaining high-quality products from them, creating products storage and processing technologies is the basis for further development of the goat breeding network.

New types of wool breeds have been created in goat breeding of Uzbekistan. Angora goat breed with high wool productivity is bred in Pop, Chust, Kosonsoi of Namangan



region, mountain and sub-mountain districts of Tashkent region, Koshrabet of Samarkand region, Forish, Navoi and Surkhandarya regions of Jizzakh region, their head number is about 2 million.

The number of goats raised in the neighboring countries, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, as well as in the European countries of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus and other countries, is 6 million 947 thousand. Laws and regulatory documents, as well as a number of decisions, decrees, orders adopted by our Government on the breeding of livestock products and the development of breeds on a scientific basis, are being properly analyzed and implemented.

Taking into account the above-mentioned legal documents, it is appropriate to develop goat breeding in the direction of wool in the centers of light industry, around large cities. However, the formation of goat farms in the field of wool as a specialized subsidiary industry, the introduction of production in accordance with the technologies of goat wool production, and the scientific basis of studying them and bringing them to the people are important urgent tasks today.

It allows to determine the specific productivity of purebred stallions, to study the characteristics of quick maturity of their goats, to test them at 12 months of age. At the age of 18 - 24 months, they are used as breeding foals in the herd.

Indicators of breeding horses of the Angora breed by periods of growth

| Agg | Takas, kg | Female goats, kg |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| At the time of birth | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| in 180 days | 18.5 | 16.0 |
| in 360 days | 28 | 19.5 |
| in 540 days | 45 | 25 |
| in 720 days | 55 | 27 |

When testing breeding goats, elite and class I female goats are selected from the main herd, and breeding goats and female goats with high wool productivity in the herd are sorted with each other.

Newborn young male and female goats are evaluated during the inspection. 50-60 female goats are inseminated naturally during the breeding season with one breeding buck.

Young offspring of breeding foals are evaluated at the age of 4.5--5 months after the end of the milk period.



In the assessment of the quality of the offspring of breeding bucks, the goats with the highest score of 4 and 5 are considered to be the breed of goats.

The calculation documents of breeding mother goats are recorded in the primary zootechnical documents kept on the farm, and these books are also used in selection work.

Each newborn goat is recorded in a separate special book. The order numbers on the ears of the goats, their live weight at birth, 4.5, 12, and 18 months, as well as evaluation indicators during the inspection are recorded.

When the purebred breeding method is used in the farm, the goats in the herd are mainly filled with elite and I-class young females and bucks, and accurate information is recorded in the breeding calculation documents. A "breeding core" is determined from the breed goats that stand out with good performance in the herd, and a selection plan is developed, and separate calculations are carried out according to it.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous selection methods, as well as sorting methods are used in the individual selection of Angora goats.

For the care of goats, the necessary amount of quality feed is prepared, the technologies of preservation and feeding are followed.

When selecting young goats, the characteristics of the wool productivity of the parent ancestors of its origin are taken into account.

Inbreeding is done in purebred goats.

The offspring of purebred Angora goats are improved, breeding bucks and dams are selected from the breed, and they are selected as the head of the generation for the line and the head of the family.

In Jundor goat breeding, the main attention is paid to goats with strong, strong, fertile, well-developed body parts and excellent quality of Angora goats.

When breeding horses and goats of the Angora breed with high genetic indicators are individually selected in the selection work, the quality indicators of productivity signs in their offspring are strengthened, as well as the quality indicators of the main selection signs increase in the improvement of the breed.

In the care of Angora goats, the optimal feeding rate is determined and their biological characteristics are taken into account in feeding. Conditions for the emergence of the main genetic traits for the economy are created.

In the selection of female Angora goats, goats that are easy to give birth are selected and separated, with them it will be possible to fill the main selection groups in any goat herd and divide them into groups according to productivity quality indicators, and remove the goats found to be unfit from the herd.

Young goats filling the flock are selected when they are 2-3 days old.



It takes into account the live weight, appearance and constitution of the newborn goats, which are specific to the direction of productivity. Their maintenance is done by grazing them in the best pastures in separate groups, with additional feeding with concentrate feeds. In the winter period, young goats are fed with additional hay and strong feed to increase their live weight, have a strong body structure, and ensure the development of young goats.

Breeding goats are selected to complete the flock in the spring season (with a minimum grade of I class).

Breeding bucks are re-examined in the autumn before the ewes are released and selected for breeding quality.

Class I mother goats are selected for testing the quality of the offspring of breeding goats. The offspring quality of the goats is compared with the quality indicators of their mothers.

A female goat of a different class is selected when breeding female goats with a highly productive breeding buck. With this method of evaluation, the superiority of a breeding buck is compared with the productivity specified in the model of this breed, as well as the efficiency of goats of different classes is determined. This is clearly shown in the conditions of good care and feeding of goats for the event to be effective. The daily and monthly live weight gain of the young offspring from each test breeding foal is evaluated. The offspring born from them are evaluated at the age of 4-5 months, the number of goats, the description of the quality of the offspring, the productivity of the breeding buck and the signs of similarity are compared.

The final evaluation of the goats is done individually at 12 months, from the time of birth of the young goats, based on the number of surviving goats for one year.

After checking the quality of the progeny, the female goats are selected in groups. Bucks and dams with excellent and good grades for two years are considered the best if they pass on their quality traits to their offspring. In this case, female goats that give two consecutive unsatisfactory offspring are transferred from the selection group to another production group.

Before creating offspring, female goats that are close (similar) to the head of offspring (line) in terms of productivity characteristics and good offspring are selected. Breeding is carried out in order to obtain offspring that are similar to each other in the subsequent breeding of goats with the signs and characteristics of the head of the generation (line).

In breeding, it is possible to create new offspring between generations, as well as to determine the desired traits and characteristics in the new offspring by mating purebred bucks with female goats of unknown origin.



CONCLUSION

When putting Angora goats to the test, female goats rated as elite and I class during the inspection period are selected from the herd, and breeding goats and female goats with high wool productivity are selected among themselves.

In the selection of Angora goats, it is possible to test the goats at the age of 12 months in natural or artificial shedding.

Breeding bucks are used in flocks at the age of 18 and 24 months.

During the breeding season, 50 female goats are inseminated naturally or 250-300 female goats are artificially inseminated with one breeding buck.

When evaluating the quality of the progeny of breeding foals, young foals with the highest score of 4 and 5 are considered breeding foals.

The breeding buck being evaluated is considered the best breeding buck, "improving" the herd, if the mother goats with excellent and good grades for two years during the test period completely transfer their quality traits to their offspring.

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