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EXTERIOR INDICATORS OF DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS OF JAIDARI BREED RAMS

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Abstract: This article presents experimental data on the analysis of exterior indicators of rams belonging to the Jaidari breed by age.

Keywords: Rams, body parts, growth, development, age, exterior indicators.

INTRODUCTION

Livestock industry is important in meeting the demand of the population of our republic for food products. Sheep breeding is one of the leading sectors in the livestock sector, the main part of the meat produced in our country belongs to this sector, which requires the development of this sector on a more scientific basis.

Created by folk selection, development and productivity characteristics of the local Jaidari sheep breeds, which are one of the leading breeds in terms of head count, and are adapted to breeding in the mountainous and sub-mountainous regions of our Republic, and improve the meat productivity. breeding of highly productive sheep has important scientific and practical importance.

Author D. Parmanova (2021), the main principles of rational use of pastures, balanced feeding of Karakol sheep, maintenance of Karakol sheep, simplified two-syllable ten-year grazing of ephemeral pastures exchange, simplified four-year pasture issues discussion research work was carried out. According to the conclusion of D. Parmanova (2021), they studied the description of the quality of wool obtained from the breed of Karakalpak Sur Karakol rams. Breeding and mating work on farms was carried out taking into account high export potential and important characteristics useful for the farm. They concluded that barra in a herd have the same general characteristics in terms of skin characteristics and development, but may differ in constitution or breed characteristics. D.Parmanova, F.Aliqulov (2021) in research studies on the methods of obtaining lambs as a result of homogenous and

heterogeneous mating with rams of the black sheep breed, taking into account the farm's specialization in the semicircular pencil type, according to the semicircular pencil type as a result of homogenous mating, the elite (22.8%) considered highly productive by flower type and class and class I (57.1) breeding rams allow to obtain high-quality breeding lambs in the farm, and when using the method of heterogeneous mating by flower type and class, the offspring will be taken into account at the next stages of the selection work, due to the appearance of lower quality traits found that it leads to a decrease in quality. Researches of D.Parmanova (2022) in the offspring of animals of the experimental group, the weight of flowers of strong and medium strength increased compared to the control group, and on the contrary, the weight of empty flowers decreased. Because of this, the rational use of sheep breeding potential is important for the rapid development of the network. The research was conducted in the limited liability company "Istiqlal Karakol Breeding" in Nurota District, Navoi Region.

Researches of D.Parmanova (2022) discusses seasonal pasture diets and their nutrition, the feeding rates of Karakul sheep, the annual requirement of Karakul sheep for nutrients (per head), the feeding rates of Karakul sheep of different gender and age groups (heads / day), the addition of sheep, the nutritional norms of different gender and age groups are studied. The self-renewal and phytomass production properties of natural pasture plants make pastures a source of biological reserves that provide nutrients. The duration of the year is calculated as 100%, and the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons are calculated as a percentage.   D. Parmanova (2024), in Karakul farming, as a result of homogenous mating according to semicircular pencil flower type, elite (22,8%) and I class (57,1) high-yielding rams were obtained according to flower type and class. that it is possible to obtain high-quality lambs in the farm, and selection works when using the method of heterogeneous mating by flower type and class found that the quality of the offspring will decrease due to the appearance of characters with lower quality in the later stages. By D. Parmanova (2024), to ensure proper nutrition of the rams used for

breeding and to take into account the age of insemination when obtaining lambs of Karakalpak sur breed in hill conditions they came to the conclusion that it is necessary to provide additional nutrients. D.Parmanova's (2024) research data on the silkiness of their wool cover in the evaluation of the offspring of rams belonging to the Karakalpak breed. In the research of D. Parmanova (2024), there were cases of increased weight of lambs with flower patterns on the skin, pattern of flower placement, and flower consistency of offspring obtained from Karakalpak Sur breed rams. D. Parmanova (2024), in the research data, feeding norms of Karakol sheep, the annual demand for nutrients of Karakol sheep, the ration of pasture forages according to the seasons of the year and their nutritional value , the norms of feeding Karakol sheep of different sexes and age groups and the norms of their additional feeding are given.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to determine exterior parameters of Jaidari breed rams in the control and experimental groups at different ages.

ANALYSIS

Exterior, constitution of sheep is one of the most important indicators of productivity. Exterior allows sheep to be evaluated for meat quality. By studying the exterior of animals, it is possible to find out their breed, breed, age, production direction and level of productivity, constitution type, condition, health, mobility.

Regarding the study of growth indicators of sheep, it is impossible to fully imagine based on changes in their live weight. Therefore, it is appropriate to measure important parts of the body of sheep, not only during the growth and development processes, but also in their body structure, in addition to the live weight.

In our study, in order to further classify the growth characteristics of sheep, their exterior parameters were studied at birth, 21 days, 4,5-5, 6, 12 and 18 months. Results obtained 1; are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 1.

External dimensions of the body parts of rams in the control and experimental groups, cm

Indicators	Groups							
	At born				21 days			
	Control (n-50)	$C_{V,\%}$	Experience (n-50)	$C_{V,\%}$	Control (n-50)	$C_{V,\%}$	Experience (n-50)	$C_{V,\%}$
The height of the rain	40,5±0,39	6,7	42,5±0,47 **	7,8	45,9±0,47	7,2	47,9±0,50 **	7,30
Sagari height	42,3±0,45	7,32	44,3±0,46 **	7,22	47,3±0,44	6,52	49,6±0,47 **	6,65
Slant length of body	36,4±0,30	5,8	38,5±0,32 ***	5,71	41,6±0,34	5,8	43,7±0,38 ***	6,2
Chest depth	16,7±0,21	8,9	17,8±0,24 ***	9,55	20,8±0,25	8,65	21,5±0,17 *	5,6
Chest circumference	38,9±0,28	5,14	42,2±0,36 ***	5,92	45,2±0,37	5,75	47,4±0,38 ***	5,7
Chest width	10,2±0,17	11,7	11,6±0,17 ***	10,3	12,4±0,18	10,4	14,5±0,19 ***	8,9
Pocha circle	6,0±0,10	12,2	6,9±0,11 ***	11,1	7,0±0,10	10,1	7,4±0,11 **	10,4

Note: ** P < 0,01; *** P < 0,001; * P < 0,05

the analysis of the data in Table 1, according to the external parameters of the body dimensions, the height of the rams in the control group at birth was 40,5 cm, the height of the withers was 42,3 cm, the slope of the body length 36,4 cm, chest depth 16,7 cm, chest circumference 38,9 cm, chest width 10,2 cm and the circumference of the paw was 6,0 cm. The height of the rams in the experimental group was 42,5 cm, the height of the withers was 44,3 cm, the oblique length of the body was 38,5 cm, the depth of the chest was 17,8 cm, the circumference of the chest was 42,2 cm, udder width 11,6 cm, calf circumference 6,9 cm, respectively 2,0 compared to control rams. cm (P<0,01); 2,0 cm (P < 0,01); 2,1 cm (P < 0,001); 1,1 cm (P < 0.001); 3,3 cm (P < 0,001); 1,4 cm (P < 0,001); and was higher by 0,9 cm (P < 0,001).

The body dimensions of the rams at the age of 21 days in the control group were 45,9 cm at the withers, 47,3 cm at the withers, 41,6 cm at the waist, 20,8 cm at the chest, breast circumference 45,2 cm, chest width 12,4 cm, leg circumference 7,0 cm, in the experimental group the height of the rams is 47,9 cm, the height of the withers is 49,6 cm, the oblique length of the body is 43,7 cm, the depth of the chest is 21,5 cm, the circumference of the chest is 47,4 cm, chest width was 14,5 cm, leg circumference was 7,4 cm. Rams in the experimental group were 2,0 cm (P < 0,01) than those in the control group; 2,3 cm (P < 0,001); 2,1 cm (P < 0,001); 0,7 cm (P < 0,05); 2,2 cm (P < 0,001); 2,1 cm (P < 0,001) and 0,4 cm (P < 0,01) cm higher were observed.

The body size of the rams at birth was higher in the experimental group compared to the control group, and during the weaning period, there was rapid growth in them. It was observed that the rams of the experimental group were superior to the rams of the control group in almost all body dimensions of exterior parameters, even at the age of 21 days.

After separating the rams from their mother, from 4,5-5 months to 18 months, the exterior parameters were studied.

Table 2.

External dimensions of the body parts of rams in the control and experimental groups, cm

Indicators	Groups							
	at the age of 4,5-5 months				at the age of 6 month			
	Control (n-50)	$C_{v, \%}$	Experience (n-50)	$C_{v, \%}$	Control (n-50)	$C_{v, \%}$	Experience (n-50)	$C_{v, \%}$
The height of the rain	53,7±0,31	4,1	54,1±0,33	4,3	54,9±0,33	4,2	56,3±0,36 **	4,44
Sagari height	55,8±0,32	4,12	56,2±0,34	4,27	56,4±0,35	4,25	56,9±0,30	3,7
Slant length of body	53,8±0,21	2,8	54,5±0,23 *	2,93	55,6±0,25	3,0	57,3±0,29 ***	3,4
Chest depth	24,1±0,18	5,4	24,7±0,22 *	6,1	25,3±0,23	6,32	26,7±0,28 ***	7,11
Chest circumference	63,2±0,19	2,1	63,7±0,21	2,2	63,4±0,19	2,0	63,9±0,21	2,3
Chest width	15,9±0,18	8,2	16,6±0,19 **	7,83	16,8±0,20	7,73	18,7±0,19 ***	6,95
Pocha circle	7,6±0,05	4,4	7,8±0,05 ***	4,35	7,7±0,05	4,41	7,9±0,06 **	5,1

Note: *P < 0,05; **P < 0,01; ***P < 0,001

Table 3.

External dimensions of body parts of rams in the control and experimental groups, cm

Indicators	Groups							
	at the age of 12 months				at the age of 18 months			
	Control (n-47)	$C_{v,\%}$	Experience (n-47)	$C_{v,\%}$	Control (n-44)	$C_{v,\%}$	Experience (n-44)	$C_{v,\%}$
The height of the rain	58,9 ±0,34	4,0	61,8 ± 0,41***	4.53	71,1±0,38	3,51	73,9 ±0,35***	3,11
Sagari height	60,8 ±0,33	3,8	62,1 ± 0,30**	3,4	73,5±0,27	2,44	74,3±0,30 *	2,7
Slant length of body	63,7±0,26	2,82	65,2 ±0,29***	3,1	75,8±0,25	2,24	77,9 ±0,24***	2,0
Chest depth	30,4 ±0,24	5,3	31,9 ±0,29***	6,3	34,6±0,26	4,91	35,8 ±0,27**	5,0
Chest circumference	68,4±0,19	1,9	68,8 ±0,21	2,0	90,6±0,17	1,21	93,9±0,21 ***	1,5
Chest width	21,8±0,20	6,42	22,9 ±0,13***	3,84	23,8±0,29	8,0	25,0 ±0,13***	3,4
Pocha circle	8,0±0,05	4,4	8,2 ±0,05 ***	4,4	8,9 ±0,05	3,82	9,2 ±0,05 ***	3,5

Note: *** $P < 0,001$; ** $P < 0,01$; * $P < 0,05$

As can be seen from the analysis of the data in Table 2, the body dimensions of the rams in the control group at 4,5-5 months of age were: height at withers 53,7 cm, height at withers 55,8 cm, transverse length of the body 53,8 cm, chest depth 24,1 cm, chest circumference 63,2 cm, chest width 15,9 cm, and hip circumference 7,6 cm. The height at the withers of the experimental group was 54,1 cm, the height at the withers was 56,2 cm, the length of the body was 54,5 cm, the depth of the chest was 24,7 cm, the chest circumference was 63,7 cm, the chest width was 16,6 cm, and the hip circumference was 7,8 cm, which was 0,4 cm; 0,4 cm; 0,7 cm (P<0,05); 0,6 cm (P<0,05); 0,5 cm; 0,7 cm (P<0,01) and 0,2 cm (P<0,001) higher than that of the control group, respectively.

At the age of 6 months, in the control group, the height at the withers was 54,9 cm, the height at the withers was 56,4 cm, the oblique length of the body was 55,6 cm, the depth of the chest was 25,3 cm, chest circumference 63,4 cm, chest width 16,8 cm, leg circumference 7,7 cm. the height of the rams is 56,3 cm, the height of the withers is 56,9 cm, the oblique length of the body is 57,3 cm, the depth of the chest is 26,7 cm, the circumference of the chest is 63,9 cm , chest width is 18,7 cm, and leg circumference is 7,9 cm. cm (P < 0,01); 0,5 cm; 1,7 cm (P < 0,001); 1,4 cm (P < 0,001); 0,5 cm; 1,9 cm (P < 0,001) and 0,2 cm (P < 0,01) cm higher were observed.

"Best Mega Mix" complete food from 4,5-5 months to 6 months of age, the experimental group was superior to the control group in all parameters of body size.

According to the analysis of the data in Table 3, the body dimensions at   12 months of age of rams in the control group were 58,9 cm at the base, 60,8 cm at the withers, 63,7 cm at the waist, and 63,7 cm at the withers. chest depth 30,4 cm, chest circumference 68,4 cm, chest width 21,8 cm, leg circumference It was 8,0 cm. The height of the rams in the experimental group was 61,8 cm, the height of the withers was 62,1 cm, the oblique length of the body was 65,2 cm, the depth of the chest was 31,9 cm, the circumference of the chest was 68,8 cm, breast width is 22,9 cm, leg circumference is 8,2 cm, compared to rams in the control group, respectively 2,9 cm

(P < 0,001); 1,3 cm (P < 0,01); 1,5 cm (P < 0,001); 1,5 cm (P < 0,001); 0,4 cm; 1,1 cm (P < 0,001); and was higher by 1,2 cm (P < 0,001).

At the age of 18 months, in the control group, the height at the withers was 71,1 cm, the height at the withers was 73,5 cm, the oblique length of the body was 75,8 cm, the depth of the chest was 34,6 cm, chest circumference 90,6 cm, chest width 23,8 cm, leg circumference 8,9 cm. the height of the rams is 73,9 cm, the height of the withers is 74,3 cm, the oblique length of the body is 77,9 cm, the depth of the chest is 35,8 cm, the circumference of the chest is 93,9 cm , chest width is 25,0 cm, rump circumference is 9,2 cm, rams in the experimental group are 2,8 cm more than rams in the control group (P <0,001); 0,8 cm (P < 0,05); 2,1 cm (P < 0,001); 1,2 cm (P < 0,01); 3,3 cm (P < 0,001); 1,2 cm (P < 0,001) and 0,3 cm (P < 0,001) cm were observed to be higher.

We observed that the rams of the experimental group were superior to the rams of the control group in almost all body parts dimensions even at the age of 18 months.

CONCLUSION

The rams in the experimental group were higher than the control group in terms of exterior parameters for all the studied age periods of the rams. This, in turn, shows the correlation between the appearance of body parts and the productivity, storage and feeding of animals. Because the body size of animals grows notex during the process of ontogenesis. This is related to the various environmental conditions that appear during the growth period.

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