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SOME QUALITY INDICATORS OF SKINS IN OFFSPRING OBTAINED FROM MATING OF BUKHARA BROWN SHEEP IN DIFFERENT VARIANTS

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Abstract:

The purpose of this work is to present the results of the skin thickness and strength of the black skins of the progeny obtained from the mating of the parents according to the expression of color.

Keywords: Karakol sheep, Karakol skin, gray color, colors, mating in different options, skin thickness, skin tissue strength

INTRODUCTION. Cattle breeding is a branch of cattle breeding developed in the desert regions of Uzbekistan and many other countries. Karakol sheep mainly produce bridleable, digestible black leather and meat products.

The value of Karakol skins is inextricably linked with the quality indicators of the wool and wool-fiber cover, as well as with their other commercial characteristics, such as surface size, thickness of the skin tissue, and mass index.

According to the researchers, the newly skinned skins are usually elongated. Data analysis shows that the skin level of black lambs born from ewes kept in gypsum desert conditions is smaller than that of lambs born in submontane and sandy desert. has been determined. At the same time, in the embryonic period of lambs, it was observed that the development of skins, like the development of other internal organs, depends on genetic characteristics, factors of their storage and nutrition, the size and color of the body.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. For the experiment, 6 rams of brown color, good coloration and medium expression were mated with good coloration, medium and low expression sovliks (on average 100 heads each) and the obtained offspring were complete. It was evaluated individually. During the research, 25 lambs from each variant of the offspring obtained during the research were thinned for the skins of the lambs, and the parameters such as the thickness and strength of the skins of these lambs were studied depending on the color expression.

The thickness of Karakol skins is an important indicator of selection and brand value. In all cases, thin-skinned blackbuck skins are highly prized. This indicator is formed from the epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissues, and it has an organic correlative relationship with the weight of the skin. In addition, there is a color difference in the magnitude of this indicator. (Table 1)

The durability of teas is also a very important selection and brand feature. Because the firmer the skins are during processing and aging, the smaller their level will be. This greatly affects the shape, length, and strength of the flowers, as well as other important quality indicators of the skin.

According to studies, this indicator is correlated with the gender of lambs, the period of embryonic development, live weight and other characteristics.

RESEARCH RESULTS.. The results of the research conducted in this direction are presented in table 1 below. It can be seen from the data of the table that their thickness and strength, which are considered as the main parameters determining the commercial characteristics of skins, depend to a certain extent on the pairing of sheep according to the expression of color. It can be seen from the table that 72.0+8.98% of blackhead skins obtained from the pairing of "good x good" option, and 76.0+8.54% from the "good x medium" option were thin skins. It is characterized by its weight, and in other options, this indicator decreases to 64.0-72.0 percent. On the contrary, the skin texture is observed by the weight of thick hides, and this indicator increases from 8.0+5.43 percent in the "good x good" option to 20.0 percent in the "medium x low" option. .

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Table 1
Thickness and strength of Karakol skins

t/r	Pairing options		The obtained skins are whole	Weight of skins by thickness, % (X+Sx)			Weight of skins by strength, % (X+Sx)		
	♂	♀		thin	medium	thick	strong	average strong	you are enough
1	good	good	25	72,0±8,98	20,0±8,00	8,0±5,43	24,0±8,54	68,0±9,33	8,0±5,43
2	good	medium	25	76,0±8,54	16,0±7,33	8,0±5,43	24,0±8,54	68,0±9,33	8,0±5,43
3	good	past	25	68,0±9,33	16,0±7,33	16,0±7,33	16,0±7,33	72,0±8,98	12,0±6,50
4	medium	good	25	72,0±8,98	16,0±7,33	12,0±6,50	16,0±7,33	72,0±8,98	12,0±6,50
5	medium	medium	25	72,0±8,98	16,0±7,33	12,0±6,50	20,0±8,00	68,0±9,33	12,0±6,50
6	medium	past	25	64,0±9,60	16,0±7,33	20,0±8,00	12,0±6,50	72,0±8,98	16,0±7,33

CONCLUSION. Homogeneous mating of sheep with well-expressed coloration leads to thinning of the skin of the lambs. No obvious differences in skin tissue strength were observed. At the same time, it was observed that the skin texture is strong and moderately strong skins meet at the level of 84.0-92.0%, so it is appropriate to take this situation into account during the selection process of gray sheep.

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