



## RE-BREEDING A HERD OF GOATS OF ANGOR BREED

**Izatulla Yangiboyevich Eshmatov**

Head of the Department of "sheep and goat breeding" of the Research Institute of livestock and poultry, Candidate of agricultural sciences

<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	The essay discusses the kidnapping of Angor goats, the extraction of cattle, the preservation of grazing animals, and the breeding and reproduction of high-yield wool breeds' offspring.
<b>Keywords:</b> <i>Angor species, native goats, the growth of Capricorns, the preservation and feeding of horned goats, feeding, the unit of feed.</i>	

### OBJECTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

Re-breed the herd in goats of Angor breed, organize new flocks, create high flocks of wool productivity.

### RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Angor breed takas, native goats, young Capricorn. Selection in the method of zoo technics, preservation of Angor goats and storage in Sagittarius.

### RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY:

According to today's figures, the number of sheep and goats has reached 23069,3 thousand head. The goat network has an estimated population of 4397,2 thousand head goats. In agricultural operations, 570669 head or 12.97 percent of farmer farms, 3 591 520 head or 81.67 percent of farmer farms, and 235 011 head or 5.36 percent of goats are cared for.

The main focus in goat breeding will be on tasks such as preserving the Angor breed, using ways of mating native goats in Angor breed takas to successfully use high-productivity takas in selection efforts, and producing new flocks from their progeny to swiftly expand the head number.

Place and methods of conducting the study. The research was carried out on the basis of selection and selection methods of goats of Angor breed of "Chust steppe white water" farmer farm of Chust District of Namangan region.

Research materials and methods.

Normalized ration of goats and grazing in research experiments (a.The P.Kalashnikov and others, 2003 y.) and the ration is formed according to the average daily increase in the number of rations from 6 to 100-150 g per month, not less than 7 months, from 15 to 80000 g per month .

Group in which no changes are made Wedges were fed based on the rations given to them on the farm. Mineral feed additives and premixes weighing on the scales are delivered to each group, with animal food being mixed one time on a different day. After the ration was measured by weighing the ration scales separately at the conclusion of each month, the ration was developed correspondingly. According to the summer and winter seasons, the nutrition ration comprises of the same type of fodder grass, hay manufactured from varied nutrients, fodder, and vitamin-mineral supplements.

When the experimental Capricorn's living weight grows, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 in the month of monthly and in the month of three months was decided to weigh on.

At the time of birth, the growth of the living weight of experimental Capricorn, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 in the monthly and in the 3-th month of the period of lactation of goats, the scales were determined singly. Relative growth based on the formula studied:

Capricorn's experimental development necessitates measuring six body dimensions: tail height, breast size, depth and circumference, length of the body's curvature, and racoon circumference by measuring 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 in the monthly and third month of lactation of the mother goats, and calculating body indices such as compactness, long legs, body length, breast size, height, and bone density on the basis of these measurements.

Three heads from each group are tested for clinical (body temperature, respiration, heart rate) and hematological signs of Capricorn.

The monthly and third month of lactation are determined by measuring the Capricorn's body temperature with a mercury thermometer, heart palpitations in the aorta for 1 minute, and breathing by



counting the sideways movement of the abdomen 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 times.

The amount of hemoglobin is determined in the Salic hematometer by counting erythrocytes and leukocytes in the blood under a microscope in the Goryaev chamber.

Blood is obtained from the ear vein for analysis on days 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 of the month and in the third month of breastfeeding till morning watering and feeding;

The age at which the first melody appears, the living weight at the first abduction, the consumption of seeds at the natural abduction, the living weight at the first birth, and the time of service are all characteristics of goats. (according to widely acknowledged approach)

The nutrients spent on the coating of Capricorn with a living weight are determined during phases of growth and the receiving Living weight: in the period of birth, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 at home:

In determining its economic efficiency, the cost and cost of nutrients is determined by calculating the cost of 1 head take up to 18 months of cultivation, revenue from Sales, Depreciation and other costs.

The study's cost efficacy will be determined by the disparities between the cost of each Capricorn head and the cost of the product obtained from it.

During today's market relations, which provide a wide range of opportunities for entrepreneurs, special attention will be paid to information about cattle, sheep, goats, and goats that will be purchased from markets and fed at home, as well as taking advantage of the network in the opposite direction. In order to benefit from a cheap animal, it is critical that the entrepreneur first considers his own conditions.

It is critical to understand domestic market prices for household preservation and care by purchasing goats from the market in local conditions and profiting from the goat purchased, as well as the GOAT's yield direction. Choosing a goat from the market is also the most difficult part of the process. Furthermore, purchasing goats at a mature age from somewhere else makes it harder to acclimate them to a new owner. The most appropriate method of purchasing a goat is to purchase the mother goat and her offspring at the same time. Because the mother-child goat's adaptability to a new environment is easier.

Goats do not like loneliness by nature, so it is better to buy a pair or three head goats when buying goats from the market.

The buyer is interested in his breed, age and productivity when buying a goat. An experienced

entrepreneur will also be clear depending on the age of the goats. For this, it is based on the data collected from the experience.

At 1 year old, the milk teeth fall out and constantly change to the large tooth.

At the age of 1,5, the first permanent pair of teeth grow;

2 years old –the second permanent pair of teeth will come out,

3 years old –the third permanent pair of teeth will come out;

At the age of 4 all permanent teeth will come out;

At the age of 6, cracks appear in the middle of the permanent teeth;

At the age of 7-8 some of the main permanent teeth are ingested falls out.

With age, large goats swallow food without chewing it completely, as a result of which an overload of the digestive tract with the intake of nitrogen falls and suffers, and productivity decreases.

The replacement of unsuitable goats in the herd with young productive goats, as well as the reproduction of productive flocks, the improvement of breeding characteristics, the acceleration of mating processes, and the improvement of the breeding feature of adult goats, are all examples of replenishment of the herd of goats. From the moment an insect is born, it is critical to follow the technologies for good care and sustenance. These features can be observed in goats of various breeds that are bred for goat breeding. Because the genital organs of goats are not properly preserved or fed, 1% of them do not breed during their lifetime.

Every year, goats produce kids, and their optimal care is dependent on diet. In order to renew the herd, it's crucial to understand the biological characteristics of young female Capricorn, such as sexual maturity, first-time Burns, and the duration of the pertussis period. Goats are bred for 5-6 months, physiologically at the age of 12-14 months, and have the ability to reproduce; nevertheless, at this age, they are avoided in natural or artificial means.

Sexual arousal in young Capricorn is the satisfaction of the sexual feeling of the two sexes with each other. Female Capricorn is a situation that does not prevent the abduction of male-sex wedges. These biological physiological characteristics of goats depend on various factors. Bunda depends on the direction of goat productivity, Zoti, nutrition, natural-climatic conditions, individual characteristics of the breed, etc.



Timely abduction and breed of goats on farms is considered urgent. Great skill is required from specialists in carrying out this event.

Goats are prepped two months (July-August) before the kidnapping season in Uzbekistan's natural climate. The productivity tendencies of the fertilized breeds are taken into account when preparing for the season. The plan for mating local goats is drawn out with the takas. The takas are determined in an individual order when used as breeding takas. Measures are taken to ensure that native goats and young females who have reached the age of abduction do not become obese. The ration of feeding buckets and strong nutrients for native goats is developed, and steps are taken to maintain their moderate obesity level. Seeds are obtained from pedigree takas in each decadence and tested for contagious sexual disorders. It is determined whether the pedigree can be used in avoiding tacks or not.

In the goat farms, the areas allocated for the abduction of native goats are repaired and provided with equipment that is used in the artificial abduction for 2 -3 days before the start of the season.

Special readings are conducted in preparation for goat abduction season, and the mother goats are trained in artificial abduction techniques (osemenators), artificial abduction, and dealing with the proper equipment. The abduction of mother goats takes place during daytime hours. Every morning, a burn is decided among the herd of mother goats. During this time, a test takas, or a test takas with an apron tied to the waist, is placed on the flock of native goats in the flock. Tailed goats will be discovered by such a takas, and they will be removed from the general herd. The mother-in-law goats are divided into their own group. Seeds of an endangered taka are retrieved, their quality evaluated, and any taka seeds discovered to be damaged are put into the mother goat or the Capricorn of the kidnapping age.

During mating, the mother goat's milk is avoided or artificially fertilized two times. The period between inseminations is 4-5 hours.

If the status of the breed is not repeated after 17-21 days, the mother goat is deemed fertilized, and the goats whose tail is returned are re-fertilized and taken into control.

The mother goats' escape season lasts 35-37 days, after which the season is closed, the mother is connected to the flock, and in Sagittarius, the mother walks beside the goats, or flees in the case of herded goats.

Because the escape season for goat breeding is primarily in October and November, the kidnapped mother goats are given fruitful summers. In addition, nutrition regimens for strabismus goats are being created for the strabismus period.

The childhood of the mother goats corresponds to the spring season (February-March). Therefore, it is necessary to see serious preparations for a healthy offspring. A special place for breeding goats is allocated (sheep and goats), as well as fields of Sagittarius. Old sheep and raids are tamed.

The larynx goats' strangulation period is 150-155 days. At the age of 120-130 days, it is ready to give birth to the abducted Stork goats. During the last decade of the menstrual cycle, it is critical to pay close attention to their nutrition. Milking is required to end if the border goats are in good health and have 40-45 days to give birth. Changes in goats' sexual organs, udder gland, and behavior begin to manifest as the day of their birth approaches. It is necessary to observe the process of childbirth of the mother goats and help them when it is necessary during childbirth, the newborn is given to lick the mother by wiping the water in the mouth - nose sleeves and mucous substances with a clean towel and connecting the kinetics with a length of 7-9 CM. Feeding the mother 1-2 hours after the birth of the Capricorn, observing the fall of the placenta of the born goat, if the placenta does not part within 5-6 hours, the veterinarian's help in its divorce is indicated. A newlywed mother goat is given warm sugar water or slurry (porridge). When the weather is cold, the newly-born goat and Capricorn are introduced into a special enclosure or building.

It's critical to separate young Capricorns from their mothers and care for them on their own. After the nursing phase has ended, the mother goats' patches are separated at the age of 4-4,5 months. Separation of young grazing occurs throughout the summer months (July-August), but the farm's economic and environmental conditions have an impact as well.

Separated from the mother goat, each Capricorn goat is fed separately. Work on separation takes roughly a week. Separated Capricorns have a poor likelihood of maintaining their independent lives, thus they must be progressively taught to adapt to a new setting.

The first few days after the mother goats are withdrawn from their herds, they are fed in surrounding meadows, where they are impregnated 2-3 times in one day, and the Capricorns are put in a barn with their moms in the evening. When the goats are taken out of the enclosure in the morning, young patches can be seen. The amount of time small



children are placed on their moms gradually reduces, and the mother is not required to breastfeed goats during the day for a week. The Capricorns are housed in separate cages and grazed on the slopes with the mother goats a few days later. New shoots emerge from the Capricorn's separation from his mother, each one gendered and classed differently. Separate Shepherds are assigned to groups formed from fresh grazing and grazing on high slopes of richness.

All the equipment and documents belonging to the shepherds will be provided. Works and activities carried out by shepherds are reflected. In the formation of flocks, as well as the filling of documents depends on their head number, gender, direction of productivity and classes.

Newborn Capricorns are fed mother's colostrum until 250 grams of milk is sufficient for each Capricorn, so that together with the addition of the norm of milk to each Capricorn for 3 - 4 days is added from 20 gr, in the 4 - 8 day period 450 gr is delivered on 14 - 30 days to 1 liter during the same period. Capricorns are taught to drink milk from another dish after a period of breastfeeding that lasts up to 90 days. After that, artificial milk and other strong nutrients are given, and Capricorns are taught to drink milk from another dish after a period of 7 to 10 days. Capricorns are fed artificial milk or the milk of Willow goats when they are orphaned. Skill shepherds with extensive experience in the care of grazing are required. In goat breeding, the following methods are used in the care of grazing:

- care and feeding by the mother-child method.
- Capricorns use both mother's milk and Sagittarius grass.
- in the method of preserving the sheep and the buildings, the grazing is put next to the mothers of two or three times in just one day, mainly fed in the blind.
- Capricorns are slowly bred to the weeds of Sagittarius in feeding.
- Capricorns are transplanted to the offspring at the age of 3 - 4 months and used for obtaining meat, Brewer's yeast, milk or wool.

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