

Experimental Study of Wool Shearing of Karakol Sheep of Different Constitutional Types

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Introduction: The wool of Karakol sheep has the highest weight compared to other types of wool in Uzbekistan and is one of the main sources of raw materials for the coarse wool industry. At the same time, it is much higher in quality than other coarse wool. Karakol sheep's wool was second only to Karakol hides in terms of value and value, but due to the conditions of the market economy, it fell to third place after meat products. During the transition from the sale of wool to the market economy, many farms lost money. Gradually, by the second period of reforms, woolen raw materials have their price, and the income increasing.

Karakol sheep are sheared twice a year in spring and autumn. Spring wool has the highest value for the wool processing industry. It is sheared from the animals themselves and contains all the elements, including a sufficient amount of oily sweat.

Sheep wool has been used since ancient times to make various products due to its good spinnability, felting properties, hardness, flexibility, hygroscopicity, low heat transfer, and durability, and it is the same for the wool industry, felting, felt, knitting, and carpet weaving. is no raw material.

Barra, which is the main product of this breed, is called "korakol" in the fur industry. In addition, wool, meat, and hides are obtained from Karakol sheep breeds. The wool of Karakol sheep is used to weave carpets and make coarse rugs.

M.D. Zokirov says that 2-3 kg of coarse wool is sheared from sheep with a live weight of 40-45 kg, the length of the wool tufts is 16-20 cm, the height of the pivot is 7-9 cm, in rams these indicators are 60-75 kg, 3-4 kg, 18-22 cm, and 10-12 cm.

The wool cover of Karakol sheep is a breeding indicator for the breeder, and these indicators are used in the evaluation of animals according to wool constitution types.

Autumn wool of Karakol sheep has a special value for making felt. The most valuable varieties of coarse woolens are woven from spring wool. Such garments are designed for men's, women's, children's coats, and men's suits. The overcoats of our soldiers are also made of gauze woven from the wool of Karakol sheep. Bukhara's valuable red carpets, and a part of it are used to weave the most valuable Turkmen carpets in the world.

At present, the need for carpets in Uzbekistan is mainly met by low-quality carpets produced in Turkey, Belgium, Iran, and Russia. A large amount of wool sheared from sheep is produced in our country. At the same time, coarse-spun karakol wool can be used to obtain high-quality spun wool for knitwear and worsted fabrics.

The wool productivity of Karakol sheep and the quality of wool depend to a certain extent on the constitution and barra types of sheep, conditions of grazing in pastures, their fatness, gender, age, color, how many times they have been sheared, and other parameters.

The amount of wool shearing by Karakol sheep also depends on the type of constitution of the sheep. At the same time, lambs with different barra qualities are obtained from adult black sheep of different constitutional types, for example, lambs with high wool productivity, but low wool quality, and large-flowered lambs with low wool productivity, but high wool quality. and small flower lambs are taken from the series. Medium-flowered lambs are obtained from sheep with average wool productivity and quality.

Yusupov S., Bozorov S. (1998) the average annual wool shearing of Karakol sheep can be 3-3.5 kg when it is converted into dirty wool. In some farms, such as "Abay" and "Kizilkum" breeding companies of the Navoi region, in years when pasture conditions are good, 2.5-3 kg of wool is sheared from each head of the sheep.

According to S. Yu. Yusupov (2005), and A.D.Islamov (2010), the wool productivity of sheep depends on the breed, productivity directions, gender, age, physiological state of the animal, conditions of their storage and feeding, and many other factors. is The amount of wool shearing of Karakol sheep, in addition to the conditions of their feeding and keeping, depends to a greater extent on the type of constitution and fatness of the animals. So, pasture feed, keeping conditions, the degree of fatness of sheep and their constitution, and wool shearing has a great influence on the amount.

Table 1. Spring shearing of sheep (g)

| The type of wool constitution of sheep | Number of sheep (n) | M ± m | S % |
|--|---------------------|-------------|-----|
| Strong (Guzamoy) | 15 | 1546 ± 31,7 | 9,2 |
| Rude (White Flower) | 15 | 1712 ± 28,3 | 7,7 |
| Delicate | 15 | 1297 ± 30,5 | 8,3 |

As can be seen from the data in the above table, the amount of spring wool shearing of sheep with different constitutional types was different, and it was 1712 grams in sheep of rough constitution type. Karakol sheep of the strong constitution took the intermediate place according to this indicator and amounted to 1546 g. In sheep of delicate constitution type, this indicator was low and amounted to 1297 g. So there is a relationship between the wool constitution type of sheep and wool productivity.

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