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Age-variability of living mass of single-humpback camels and their hybrids in the conditions of the Aral Sea

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Abstract

This article presents the results of a study on the age-related variability of living mass in the age dynamics of single-humpback camels, in the Aral Sea region, depending on the species and sex of the animals.

Keywords: Age, living mass, growth of camels, single-humpback camels, hybrids

Introduction

None of the species of farm animals so successfully combines such qualities as high working capacity, meatiness, and adaptability to the harsh conditions of deserts and semi-deserts, like a camel ^[1]; therefore, to increase the production of cheap high-quality meat, they are cultivated in many countries of the world.

Camel meat has a high biological and nutritional value; it is characterized by marbling with fatty interlayers deposited in connective tissue.

Camel breeding is one of the main branches of livestock in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is important in the development of vast desert territories with a sharply continental climate, providing the local population with food (meat, milk) and industry with raw materials (wool, leather). The importance of camel breeding is especially strengthened due to intensive industrial development of the vast expanses of Kyzylkum in the northern part of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Many researchers have studied how ^[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] found that with proper maintenance and care camels in desert and semi-desert conditions grow well, develop and produce high-quality products at their low cost.

The production of camel meat is one of the factors of cheap meat production and meat products in the Aral Sea conditions.

However, a serious obstacle in the development of camel breeding and the production of meat and meat products of camel breeding is the neglect of selection and breeding work in the direction of meat production in all farms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Selection - breeding work is one of the biggest factors in the matter of mass improvement of the state of affairs in camel breeding.

It has been proven in science that increasing the level of breeding work in the areas of meat productivity of camels by 60-65 percent depends on the feeding of animals, and on the breeding 25-30 percent, and the rest on zoohygienic factors.

It should be noted that in the Republic of Karakalpakstan there is not enough work to improve qualitatively the composition of camels. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a complex zootechnical measures that would contribute not only to the numerical growth of single-humpback camels, but also to improving the breed qualities of it.

Material and methods of research

The research was started from the whole year in the farm "Nurtilek Karauzyak" in the Karauzyak region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Livestock camels of the economy are represented mainly by single-humpback camels and their hybrids with two-humpback bacteria.

Animal farms are characterized by their typicality, high adaptability to local natural and fodder conditions, without any special exterior deficiencies.

Selection and formation of camels in groups were carried out according to the principle of analogs taking into account age (6-12 years), constitution (strong), live weight and body measurements (medium for the population). The initial selection of animals was carried out from the number of single-humpback in March 2018 from the number of newly-scarred dams. Selected camel-dam with camels were marked with special paint and experienced groups were formed.

The subject of the study: were purebred single-humpback camels of different ages, and their hybrids with two-humpback camels at different ages.

The subject of research: Variability of growth and development of camel in the age dynamics (at birth, 6 months, 12 months, 18 months).

Methods of research: In the studies, generally accepted zootechnical and statistical analytical methods are used. The reliability and reality of the obtained mathematical and statistical materials are analyzed with the help of a computer program.

The scientific novelty of the study: is that for the first time, the age variability of the live weight of single-humpback camels and their hybrids in the conditions of the Aral region has been revealed. the distinctive features of the camel are determined by the live weight of different sex-age groups.

Main part

Features of growth of camels

Qualitative improvement and increase the productivity of animals is possible only on the basis of using the laws of growth and development, taking into account the factors that determine the formation of tribal virtues, constitutional features, animal health and the quality of their main products.

As you know, growth occurs during all periods of life. Growth is understood as the quantitative increase in tissues, organs and the whole organism in ontogenesis, determined by the increase in the number of cells, as well as by the intensity of the increase in the mass of already existing cells, depending on the hereditary nature of the organism, its age, physiological state and environmental conditions. Growth and development, differentiation are related to each other and as two sides of the same phenomenon and run in parallel. In some periods of life, quantitative, and in other qualitative changes, predominate.

Analysis of literary sources shows that growth occurs as a result of the complex interaction of the hereditary basis of the organism and the specific conditions in which it occurs.

Table 1: Age variability of live weight of single-humpback camels and their crossbreeds (kg)

Amount of measured animals (n)	Types of camels	At birth	6 months	12 months	18 months
9	Single-humpback ♀	32,1±0,61	96,7±0,76	134,2±1,11	191, ±1,09
5	Single-humpback ♂	34,2±0,68	111,3±1,11	149, 1±1,10	229,1±1,19
11	Hybrids ♀	36,4±0,71	104,3±0,82	149±1,15	238,4±1,42
7	Hybrids ♂	39,1±0,69	121,2±1,14	171±1,21	271,3±1,64

Analysis of the data given in Table 1 shows that the growth of camels is directly dependent on the types and species of camels. The difference was manifested at birth.

At six months of age, the difference in the living mass of single-humpback and hybrids of female camels was 96.7 and 104.3 kg, at eighteen months this difference was 191.7 and 238.4 kg. This is respectively the camel's ratio of females is respectively 111.3; 121.3; and 229.1; 271.3.

It should be noted that in winter the growth rate slightly decreased, with the onset of spring growth rates for both species of the breed increased significantly, but the difference between species persisted.

It is important to note that during the winter period (January-February), additional top dressing with coarse fodder and concentrates were organized by the sex-age groups of camels.

Thus, the results of the conducted studies allow us to conclude that the variability of the living mass with age is not the same depending on the species of animals. The rate of growth of single-humpback camel males at the age of 6 months reaches 96.7 kg, whereas peers of this age camel hybrids is equal to 121.2 kg. These differences are observed at 12 and 18 months of age. It should be noted that the males in both groups have always been more in living mass by 6-16 percent, the study of living mass contributes to the full manifestation of the genetic potential of animals and allows to receive a larger, respectively healthier young, which will undoubtedly have a positive impact on their future productivity.

Conclusions

The results of the experience we have obtained data and observations on the variability of the living mass of single-humpback camels and their hybrids in the Aral Sea region of the Karakalpak part of the Kyzylkum allow us to draw the following conclusions:

- The growth of camels is directly dependent on the species and breed, since in the eighteen-month-old age single-humpback camel males were 191.7 kg, which indicates that at this age camel hybrids are 271.3 kg, which is 40% by comparing peers of a single-humpback camel.
- In winter, additional feeding is necessary, 2.5-3.5 concentrates and 6-8 kg of fodder units should be fed to qualitative alfalfa hay.

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