



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2019; 5(12): 220-221
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 07-10-2019
Accepted: 09-11-2019

Turganbaev RU
Professor, Nukus Branch of
Tashkent State Agrarian
University, Uzbekistan

Bekbaev XA
Nukus Branch of Tashkent
State Agrarian University,
Uzbekistan

Milk productivity of karakul sheep in the condition of the republic of Karakalpakstan

Turganbaev RU and Bekbaev XA

Abstract

The article presents researches about milk productivity of karakul sheep in condition of the republic of Karakalpakstan. Optimal opportunities of increasing milk productivity and studying changeability in age-dependent dynamics have been defined, and milk productivity and its influence on the new born lambs have been studied.

Keywords: Milk productivity, growth, additional feeding, sheep's age

Introduction

On a global scale sheep's milk is of special importance as a dietetic foodstuff. In many developed countries, scientific research works on studying milk productivity mainly directed to lamb growth.

In the countries where sheep breeding intensively developed (Italy, Namibia, Australia) sheep's milk is the main livestock product. The Kazakhstan sheep breeders have worked out experiment sheep milking and processing technology.

In sharp continental climate of Karakalpakstan republic to keep them alive for their growth is an important question. Because the main task for karakul sheep breeders is to increase number of sheep. To keep the newborn lambs alive is of great importance on the improvement of the works mainly increasing leather productivity and milk productivity in parallel. That is why the works on increasing milk productivity is the actuality of the chosen theme. In future selection-breeding works will be directed to increase leather productivity and milk productivity.

Material and method

The scientific research work has been done in the farm "Nurtilek Qarauzek" in Qarauzek region, one of northern part of the republic of Karakalpakstan. The farm is in the northern Kizilkum of the republic of Karakalpakstan.

As a subject of the research was received Karakul ewe sheep of different ages and defined their milk productivity. Milk productivity was defined on a basis of generally accepted zoo cultural way by weighing the newborn lambs before and after sucking.

All the ewe sheep under the control (n=20) and in an experimental group (n=20) had been worn earrings.

From the first day of lactation period, they had been controlled within 110 days. The animals from the control and an experimental group were taken close animals on their alive weight, ages and biological indices.

Main part

Many scientists have studied the factors influenced on milk productivity of karakul ewe sheep [1, 2, 3].

As the scientific research work shows their milk productivity related to lambing age, constitution and conditions of pasture. In our research work was shown in the 1- table below related to the lactation period and age.

Correspondence Author:
Turganbaev RU
Professor, Nukus Branch of
Tashkent State Agrarian
University, Uzbekistan

Table 1: Dependence of karakul sheep lambing age to the milk productivity.

	Age of ewe sheep	Morning milking gram M±m	Evening milking gram M±m	Total milk gram M±m
1	1- lambing (n=15)	490,51 ±0,31	379,98± 0,27	870,49±0,70
2	2- lambing (n=16)	501,67 ± 0,39	408,99±0,35	910,66±0,81
3	3- lambing (n=21)	560,70± 0,44	430,01±0,41	990,70±0,88
4	4- lambing (n=25)	614,80± 0,56	405,58±0,35	1020,36±0,90
5	5- lambing (n=24)	635,90± 0,61	455,65±0,35	1091,55±0,90
6	6- lambing (n=18)	690,40 ±0,59	450,2±0,35	1140,60±1,1
7	7- lambing (n=16)	641,40± 0,64	453,05±0,48	1094,45±1,0
8	8- lambing (n=12)	498,4 ± 0,39	472,35±0,37	910,75±0,97
9	Average (n=147)	568,35±0,41	431,972±0,41	1003,69±0,96

We can say on the given table karakul ewe sheep in their lambing age is extensively dependent. If we consider ewe sheep's milk productivity as 100% then we can see some changes at their lambing ages such as at their 2-lambing age 4, 6%, at their 3-lambing age 11, 3%, at their 4-lambing age 11, 7%, at their 5-lambing age 12, 5% at their 6-lambing age 13%, at their 7-lambing age 11, 7%, at their 8-lambing age 11, 2%. According to the information given in the table, we can say that milking age of karakul ewe sheep is extensively

dependent to milk productivity. Summing up all received research works on karakul ewe sheep milk productivity, we can observe decrease of milk productivity at the 6-lambing age and further lambing ages. Live weight of newborn lambs is one of main factors on their growth. Ewe sheep's milk is the main factor influenced on their growth. So we can see in the 2-table the result of dependence to sheep's milk productivity to the lambs growth.

Table 2: Live weight received from different lambing ages.

№	Lambs age	Ewe sheep age			
		the 1- lambing age M±m	3 lambing age M±m	5 lambing age M±m	7 lambing age M±m
1	new born	3,2±0,17	3,8±0,21	4,2±0,32	4,0±0,30
2	1 month	4,7±0,4	4,9±0,90	5,1±0,41	5,0±0,41
3	2 month	8,9±0,34	9,1±0,91	9,8±0,73	9,2±0,62
4	3 month	12,1±0,35	12,8±1,11	13,1±0,84	12,6±1,10
5	4 month	16,5±0,41	17,0±1,21	17,6±0,95	17,0±1,21
6	5 month	22,4±0,51	23,5±0,23	24,5±1,21	23,6±1,41
7	6 month	26,1±0,9	27,4±1,1	29,1±1,39	28,4±1,90

As the table shows data analyses live weight of lambs taken from the 5-, 6, and-7 lambing ages more than 1-3 lambing ages. Live weight of lambs taken from the 1-lambing age lag behind to 2.0 -2.5kg than the 6-lambing age. Feeding them with additional fodder is emphasized to keep lambs alive and increase milk productivity.

Conclusion

Karakul breeding is one of important and main sphere of livestock. In an intensive development of karakul, breeding especially increase of sheep number is one of actual questions. On keeping lambs alive ewe, sheep's milk is more important. We recommend that the sheep at their first, second and third lambing ages should be feed by additional fodder, for one sheep; at least 250-300 concentrate of fodder, as 0,5kg of sweet fodder.

Reference

1. Zakirov MD, Valiev U, Sharibaev Sh. Karakulsheepbreeding. "O'qituvchi", Tashkent, 1983, 301.
2. Kansepol'skiy AS. Training book of a karakulevoda-Kolos, Moscow, 1973, 158
3. Turganbaev RU. Selection basis of breeding. Collection of scientific papers. Nukus branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University - Nukus - 2006, 44.