



Evaluation Of Pedigree Goats In Woolly Goat Farming

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information and feedback on the establishment of lines from the gene pool of Angor breed goats, the use of selection methods in selection activities, and goat breeding evaluation.

Keywords:

Selection, Gene Pool, Angor Breed Goat, Mother Goat, Selection, Sorting, Growth, Development, Productivity, Living Weight.

The research's goals and objectives. The effect of Angor breed goat on wool yield was studied.

Angor breed goats, native goats, and young Capricorns were used as research materials and methodologies. Selection in zoo technics, evaluation of the plant and wool productivity of Angor goats.

Relevance of the study: the application of selection and selection methods in the determination of lines within the herd, as well as the use of pure breed Angor breed goat breeding methods in order to preserve the gene pool of Angor breed goats, preserve their offspring, and increase the intensity of their offspring. Place and methods of conducting the study. The research was carried out at the farmer's farm "Chust steppe white water", specializing in Angor breed in the Chust District of Namangan region.

Results of the study. The foundation of the selection effort is early identification of the Angor-breed goat's offspring, improving the level of effective use of the offspring's quality in

the sequential selection of the recognized goats.

Species goat's offspring are being evaluated. The quality of woolly goat children is evaluated in accordance with the Republic of Uzbekistan's "on procreation" statute.

The purpose of the breeding goat evaluation is to find the goat with the greatest wool yield performance in the breeding farm and use it in the selection and breeding process.

Pedigree farms examine and evaluate the progeny of the pedigree goat based on the pedigree goat's set productivity level.

Each breeding farm tests and evaluates at least three goat generations.

The descendants of the goats are chosen by a test, and each goat is partnered with it by the native goats. Mother goats have the option of choosing between the farm and other farms.

It is vital to follow the following guidelines when selecting mother goats for mating:

The number of native goats mating with each goat must exceed 60, including the number of young females crocheted into 25;

mating of Mother goats with a goat is carried out during the period 2;

the inadmissibility of mating close relatives according to the father or mother's generation; the fact that at least three syllable male ancestors are known by the origin of the selected female Capricorn.

At least 25 male and 25 female offspring of each pedigree are examined, and the average Arithmetic index of the results obtained for their growth and development is determined.

The Tak's pedigree is evaluated for breed value, production, and breed quality.

It is critical that the farm meets the following standards during testing and evaluation of wooly goat:

conformity with the pedigree criteria of the law in their actions;

Ensure that there are papers proving the goat genus's origin;

to keep, care for, and feed agricultural animals in a humane manner

It is vital to consider the following factors while assessing the quality of wooly goat's descendants:

location of the farm;

number and quality of wooly goat;

number and quality of female goats;

natural or artificial insemination of female goats and their breeding take into account;

conditions for cultivation and storage of young grazing;

comparison of their offspring with the descendants of other goats.

The daily rate of growth of the offspring of pedigree goats is estimated at the level of nutrient compensation of the living weight gained during the growth period and the productivity of this generation.

In the comparison of the descendants of the tested pedigree goat, the following actions are performed:

comparison of the offspring of the male wooly goat of goat with the offspring of the females of the other goat;

comparison of the productivity of pedigree goat Capricorn with the productivity of their mothers;

comparison of the offspring of the male goat females with their peers;

comparison of the productivity of the offspring of creator goat with the indicators of the farm; comparison of the productivity of the offspring of the female offspring of the pedigree goat with the minimum indicators on the corresponding breed.

The flock is separated into "improving," "neutralizing," and "worsening" species after the conclusion of the goat test on the selected lineage.

goat, who observed the herd was "neutralizing" and the flock was "deteriorating," is no longer permitted to participate in selected breeding.

When testing and evaluating pedigree goat in economic conditions, 12 - 14 month old pedigree goats are chosen, which are not judged on the quality of their progeny.

When evaluating the quality of goat offspring, it is feasible to remove seeds from them on a regular basis and store them for a long time or freeze them. After the Tak's evaluation period has ended, it will be determined for what purpose frozen seeds are used.

When assessing the quality of goat offspring, the minimum indicators set in the I class assessment on the relevant breed should be 10-20 percent higher, in accordance with the regulations on the preservation and nutrition of the offspring in good conditions from the moment of birth, the order and conditions for their living weight.

The living weight of the offspring of the genus goat is checked at birth, at the age of 8, 12, 15, 18 months, and their daily growth is observed from the moment of birth to 18 months, the structure of the ecstereri and Gav is assessed complex.

In 2 - 3 months of the lactation period, the living weight of the mother goats is weighed on the scales, as well as their ecsterery and body structure are assessed.

If the pedigree is found to be improving the flock by the end of the evaluation of the goat, then its offspring will be divided into categories by the quality of the wool.

Test and evaluation of pedigree goats in the assessment of the i class on the breed are selected goat females of the same age who are in accordance with the minimum indicators set.

When selecting a female goat to examine and analyze the pedigree goat, it is important to consider whether she belongs to the type that produces the same color wool based on her (productive) features or to the type that produces wool of various colors.

Species goat's progeny are re-evaluated and picked every 15 to 20 days, and every 3,5 to 4 months after they are separated from their mother.

From the eighth to ninth month, the wedges are examined.

The coefficient of Correction 1,12 is used to the findings of their examination when the pedigree goat's descendants are born twins.

The offspring of wooly goat are obese by putting them on the feed during the period from 4 months to 7 months, and the nutrient coverage of the received Living weight is determined.

In addition to evaluating goat's pedigree, the following factors must be considered: the genealogical feature of offspring of females who are relatives on the mother's side; the quality of female goat abduction; the life expectancy of the derived generation; and the living weight of their offspring at the time of separation from the mother.

The quality of wooly goat's progeny is evaluated in compliance with the requirements for offspring product evaluation.

The evaluation of a pedigree goat is carried out with the aim of determining the goat that has the highest productivity performance in a pedigree farm and using it in the selection and breeding works.

Pedigree farms examine and evaluate the progeny of the pedigree goat based on the pedigree goat's set productivity level.

Each breeding farm tests and evaluates at least three goat generations.

The descendants of the goats are chosen by a test, and each goat is partnered with it by the native goats. Mother goats have the option of choosing between the farm and other farms.

It is vital to follow the following guidelines when selecting mother goats for mating:

more than 60 heads of native goats mating with each goat, including the number of young females crocheted 25 heads;

mating of Mother goats with a goat is carried out during the period 2;

the inadmissibility of mating close relatives according to the father or mother's generation; the fact that at least three syllable male ancestors are known by the origin of the selected female Capricorn.

Each pedigree goat has at least 25 male heads and

The average mathematical indicator of the data acquired for their growth and development is determined after examining 25 female Capricorns.

The Tak's pedigree is evaluated for breed value, production, and breed quality.

It is critical that the farm meets the following requirements when testing and evaluating wooly goat:

compliance with pedigree legislation in their activities; ensure that there are documents confirming the origin of the genus goat; maintain, care, and feed agricultural animals in acceptable conditions.

In the evaluation of the quality of the descendants of species goat, it is necessary to take into account the following:

location of the farm;

number and quality of species goat;

number and quality of female goats;

natural or artificial insemination of female goats and their breeding take into account;

conditions for cultivation and storage of young grazing;

comparison of their offspring with the descendants of other goats.

The daily rate of growth of the offspring of pedigree goats is estimated at the level of nutrient compensation of the living weight gained during the growth period and the productivity of this generation.

In the comparison of the descendants of the tested pedigree goat, the following actions are performed:

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comparison of the offspring of the male goat females with their peers;

comparison of the productivity of the offspring of creator goat with the indicators of the farm;
comparison of the productivity of the offspring of the female offspring of the pedigree goat with the minimum indicators on the corresponding breed.

At the end of the evaluation of the selected pedigree goat test, the flock will be divided into the categories of pedigree "improving", "neutralizing" and "deteriorating". In the comparison of the descendants of the tested pedigree goat, the following actions are performed:

comparison of the offspring of the male goat of species goat with the offspring of the females of the other goat;

comparison of the productivity of pedigree goat Capricorn with the productivity of their mothers;

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comparison of the productivity of the offspring of creator goat with the indicators of the farm;

comparison of the productivity of the offspring of the female offspring of the pedigree goat with the minimum indicators on the corresponding breed.

At the end of the evaluation of the selected pedigree goat test, the flock will be divided into the categories of pedigree "improving", "neutralizing" and "deteriorating".

goat, who found the herd to be "neutralizing" and "worsening", is not allowed to be used in selection-breeding work.

Conclusions

In farm conditions, goat is selected from 12 - 14 months of goat, which are not evaluated for the quality of breeding.

The living weight of the offspring of the offspring of the male goat is selected goats, which are in accordance with the minimum indicators, as well as females of the same age.

When evaluating the quality of breeding goat offspring, the minimum indicators that are put in the assessment of their offspring in good preservation and nutrition, their living weight, and I class according to the relevant breed should be 10 - 20% higher than the minimum

indicators that are put in the assessment of their offspring in good preservation and nutrition, their living weight, and I class according to the relevant breed.

By the end of the goat evaluation, if the pedigree is deemed to be enhancing the flock, its children will be placed into pedigree groups based on the quality of the wool.

In accordance with the results of the evaluation, the information about the breeding goats, which are found to be improving the flock, will be presented to the Department of breeding affairs of the state Veterinary and livestock Directorate of the state Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan for inclusion in the state breeding books.

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