

Outstanding Scientist, Breeder, Organizer of Colored Karakul Cultivation

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Abstract. Today, it is necessary to breed Karakul sheep, improve their breed, and increase their productivity. It is no secret that sheep of this breed are a national selection, adapted to the climate and nature of Central Asia. In addition, it is one of the main branches of pasture livestock in our Republic. A number of products can be obtained from one sheep of this breed: fur, skin, meat and offal. Based on the requirements of the world market, it is possible to increase the level of obtained fur by 15-20%..

Keywords: Karakul breed, sheep, breeding, national economic, skin, golden gamut, the white coating of platinum, methodological ways.

The problem of enriching the assortment of karakul arose under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, its educational role and direct access to the national economic interests of the country. This problem required scientific management and the joint contribution of teams of authors from the Central Asian republics to specify goals and develop a common strategy. The reality of setting such a task followed from those transformations, because of which the socio-cultural and technical-economic conditions had matured for the inclusion of aesthetic principles in the selection program of astrakhan breeding. The coincidence of economic and aesthetic aspects favorably influenced the choice of the direction of selection of Karakul sheep - what is beautiful is highly valued.

Gigineishvili N.S. - senior researcher at the All-Union Institute of Livestock, according to the thematic plan of the latter, he led the selection work aimed at creating new types of Karakul sheep, carried out at the state breeding plant named after Yu.A. Gagarin, Surkhandarya region, Uzbek SSR.

N.S. Gigineishvili's creative contribution to the creation of new types consists of the initiative to set and theoretically substantiate the goals of breeding work in their programming and methodological development, and in drawing up long-term plans breeding work in farm herds and annual selection plans. The scientist personally carried out the assessment of lambs in experimental and selection herds, selected rams for breeding and supervised the selection carried out by other managers of the farm, supervised the quality check of the offspring of rams and their appointment in the factory selection.

Gray Astrakhan skins are in particular demand. However, gray Karakul sheep are very demanding in terms of living conditions due to their constitutional weakness. This biological feature forces them to use special breeding methods. However, scientists have managed to create several new highly productive breeding types of gray sheep. Under the leadership of N.S. Gigineishvili, a researcher at the All-Union Institute of Livestock, a highly productive South Uzbekistan factory type of gray sheep was bred.

The lambs in these flocks are distinguished by their magnificent colors - blue and pearl.

In 1953, N.S. Gigineishvili proposed the use of crossing gray Karakul sheep with wild mountain sheep to rearrange their genotypes. The experience of carrying out such crossing was included in the thematic plan of the Institute of Morphology named after A.N. Severtseva A.N. THE USSR.

The task was to obtain hybrids, mainly of the third generation of 1/8 and partially of 1/16 argali, with selection for a combination of the smooshka properties of gray astrakhan and the constitutional strength of argali. As a result of breeding in 1961, a new herd of gray sheep was created.

The role of breeding science was even more clearly demonstrated in the art of creating new color variations of astrakhan fur. N.S. Gigineishvili revealed the rich genetic potential of the ancient breed and created a series of colors unprecedented in nature. Scientists of the All-Union Institute of Livestock, in collaboration with workers of the breeding plant named after Yu.A. Gagarin, located in the very south of Uzbekistan, developed the first new type in the Karakul breed in the post-October period - the Surkhandarya sur, which unites sheep of bronze, platinum, amber and anthracite colors. The authors of this selection achievement, awarded with Gold medals from VDNKh and the International Agricultural Exhibition in Leipzig, are Doctor of Agricultural Sciences N.S. Gigineishvili, Director of the breeding plant, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences M.M. Mengliev, livestock specialist K.M. shepherd Yulbars Shadmanov was awarded the USSR State Prize.

This extremely beautiful fur has no analogues in the global astrakhan fur industry, where entrepreneurs try to imitate the natural color by chemically dyeing black skins. Even the strictest connoisseurs rightfully compare our astrakhan, either with the dark sparkle of anthracite and the golden gamut of amber, or with the silvery shimmer of platinum and the shine of bronze on a break, and the lambs are called living gems.

The creation of the Surkhandarya sur, due to its irresistible properties and the amount of labor invested, can confidently be equated to the breeding of a new breed, and the unique aesthetic value of the new colors of astrakhan fur puts them among the works of art.

In the same breeding plant named after Yu.A. Gagarin and in the same group of authors, in the process of improving the type of sheep of the so-called pink color, breeders achieved increased clarity and calorie content of the smushka pattern. To do this, they used the most subtle selection techniques, altering the nature of pigmentation - the brown hair involved in the formation of the pink scribble was replaced with a harsh one, with a lightened tip. For this purpose, gray sheep were crossed with bronze sur.

In this way, a new color was obtained, which the interdepartmental testing commission recognized as unique and called diamond. From the genetic side, this coloring can be considered as the result of the interaction of genes that determine bronze sur and roaning - the appearance of white depigmented hair.

The theoretical significance of this work in color astrakhan breeding is that it revealed the possibility of combining properties inherent in different types of sheep, or using, as defined by Academician N.V. Tsitsin, selection engineering as an effective method of forming a new one.

Social order played a role in the breeding of white karakul: on the initiative of the exporting organization "Soyuz furs", the task was set to create herds of white karakul sheep. Such an attempt has already been made in foreign karakul breeding, but thirty years of work there turned out to be fruitless. Two scientific institutions took on the solution of this complex problem simultaneously - the All-Union Institute of Karakul Breeding and the All-Union Institute of Livestock, which arrived at the same goal, but in different methodological ways. The first of them chose the crossing of black Karakul sheep with white fat-tailed sheep, while the second launched breeding work within the framework of the platinum sur of the Karakul breed. After 15 years, both teams came to an unambiguous result - they created a herd of white Astrakhan sheep. Both types of sheep produce the same karakul in appearance, but the genetic characteristics of the animals are different.

Scientists of the All-Union Institute of Karakul Breeding, following the paths of selection engineering, introduced the white color of the fat-tailed breed into the Karakul population. Another group of breeders, convinced of the effectiveness of Darwin's principle of ongoing variability -

strengthening the development of desirable traits in a number of descending generations, sought to accumulate gradual changes within the Karakul breed. In this way, the white coating of platinum sur was spread over the entire length of the hair and over the entire surface of the lamb skin. Two discovered ways of creating white Karakul sheep have enriched the fundamental basis of selection. The practical value of white astrakhan fur is that it can always be given any palette, any fashionable color, without losing the natural shine characteristic of this fur.

All new types of Karakul breed have passed state testing, approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and entered into the State Register of Breeding Achievements of the USSR, and the breeder has issued copyright certificates.

As a graduate student of N.S. Gigineishvili, in addition to completing my topic in 1970 and 1971, I rated individually in seven experimental flocks of the GPP named after. Yu.A. Gagarin.

All the shepherds treated him “Nikolai-bobo” with great respect: all the specialists followed his instructions, he was incomparable to any slightest deviation in the selection and especially the selection of breeding rams.

In the creation of the first Guryev factory type in the Uzbek SSR, gray Astrakhan sheep of blue coloring were bought in 1979 from the State Processing Plant named after. Yu.A. Gagarin, 100 heads of gray rams in 1974 and carried out a complete homogeneous selection of gray sheep and achieved the insemination of 22 thousand queens with gray rams and 11 thousand black queens with gray rams and received a yield of 68% of gray karakul on the farm and first-class quality was 95%.

The basis for the creation of the Karakul-tail fat breed was rams of the Surkhandarya intra-breed type of rare colors in the crossing of the Uzbek fat tail breed of meat and fat productivity.

All my further research work is connected with the plan and creativity of my great teacher N.S. Gigineishvili. Bright memory.

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