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CHARACTERISTICS OF GOATS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract: In this article are given information about the biological, physiological and rapid maturation, mobility, endurance of local goats which were bred in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
Keywords: body temperature, respiratory rate, plasticity, sexual cycle, fertility, polyester.

INTRODUCTION

Local coarse woolly goats of Karakalpakstan are widespread in all regions of the republic. They are known to us by their non-choice of feeding and storage conditions and their good adaptability to severe natural-climatic conditions. These qualities in themselves represent valuable biological characteristics of the breed formed in the process of long-term natural and mass artificial selection

Local goats are bred in natural pasture conditions. Their productivity is affected by climate, grasslands of natural pastures, topography, soil and so on. Economically viable methods of dealing with goatskin provide for as little protection as possible from adverse environmental conditions, while mass artificial selection has apparently been done to increase the viability and size of goats. Thus, the change of coarse-haired female goats is the adaptation of the organism to the harsh and changing natural conditions of the external environment, ie the creation of resilient animals capable of adapting to nutrient deficiencies, specific, harsh continental climates, rapid accumulation of fat reserves under good nutrition conditions and winter feeding passed through.

Karakalpak mother goats have a dry, strong body structure. The body structure is adapted to the lifestyle of the pasture. They have strong body bones with relatively long and thick tubular skulls.

A long, wide and deep chest ensures good development of the lungs, heart and blood vessels. Many digestive tracts are capable of digesting coarse-grained plants. Local mother goats are very active and adapt quickly to the surrounding conditions. The head of local female goats is of medium size, with a broad forehead, a large part of the nasal bones are concave, rarely straight, and in some cases a convex profile. The ears are large, thick, covered with wool covering the outside, hanging or half-hung. The skin is thin, the subcutaneous fat layer is poorly developed. The body, neck, nape of the neck, head and legs are covered with wool up to the jump and elbow joints. Short covering hair grows on the beak and lower part of the legs. The color is more black. In older animals, wool falls out in the knee cups and packs appear. In females, the hand is round, with two suckers that develop maximally in the first half of lactation.

Males differ from females in significant size, large body structure, relatively strong anterior part of the body, thick neck, rough skin, well-developed fur, heavy head with strong developed branches. The fat height of mature

male goats reaches 80-85 cm, body slope length 83-85 cm, breast circumference - 23.3 cm, live weight - 68-75 kg.

The average live weight of newborn goats is 2.6 kg, and when the newborn goats are male the weight of them is 2.9 kg. The birth weight of twin goats is 14-15% less than that of single-born goats.

At the age of 1.5 to 2.0 years, when fed in good conditions, twin calves reach a single birth in terms of live weight. At the age of 5-6 years, goats have the maximum live weight, after 5 years the growth rate is not so high. Breeding traits of local goats appear early. At 7 months of age, heifers and kids are ready to mate and leave offspring when they are one year old.

In goat carcasses, carcass consumption ranges from 37 to 50% of live weight, depending on obesity, with the highest expenditure being provided by fattened animals. Unlike domestic sheep, goats have a low level of high fat development, but more internal fat. The best meat in terms of quality gives 6–7 month-old castrated heifers, which are slaughtered in the fall. Cast iron goats, which are used as herdsmen at the head of the herd of goats and sheep, keep up to 5-6 years of age. The fine fur of local coarse-grained goats is not uniform, but consists mainly of long, coarse-grained fibers and a few thin short twigs. Intermediate fibers are rare. There are dead fibers on the hips and spine. Wool is low in fat and contains small amounts of contaminants. The wool productivity of coarse-grained goats is low. Wool belongs to the category of coarse wool, which is not the same in the classification of preparation. It is used in the manufacture of technical mowers, board fabrics, retaining belts, coarse felt products, brushes and brushes, and in the weaving of fabrics and carpets mixed with a small amount of sheep wool.

Milking of local coarse-wool goats is not common. The average daily milk yield can be 0.3 to 0.6 kg during lactation. Its amount depends on the feeding and storage conditions of milking goats, their age, timing and methods of milking, as well as the natural and economic conditions of each year.

The fertility of these goats is not great. About 10 to 15 percent of 100 young goats give birth to twins. The birth of triplets is a rare condition. Barrenness is 4-6%.

Goats eat crude, wet and concentrated feeds well. Goats fall into the category of the least nutritious of all animals. They gladly eat wormwood, various thorns, tree leaves, bushes and so on. The nutrient requirements of goats are broad and depend on age, sex, gestation, lactation period, and fertility level (0.7 to 1.5 k).

Inadequate and incomplete nutrition hinders the development of animals, disrupts the balance in external indicators, reduces the viability and resistance of the organism to disease, adversely affects productivity.

In the first two months, the main feed for the kids is breast milk, after which the kids are trained to be rough, wet and concentrated. The main food for kids in the winter - roughage. When the quality of these nutrients is good, they meet the body’s need for nutrients. But it is necessary to give the kids a concentrate.

In November-December fuzz grows rapidly, in January-February, the embryo develops in the body of the mother goat, fuzz follicles appear on the skin of the fetus in the mother's uterus, and the future fuzz productivity of goats is formed. When feeding is not so good, the normal course of these processes is disrupted. In winter, complete feeding strengthens the body, pregnant goats eat more feed, increases the quality of fuzz and wool, ensures a healthy goat, all this reduces the cost of feeding the obtained goats.

It is not recommended to take calves to pasture in rainy weather, when the ground is frozen, when there is a strong fog and wind with snow, as well as when the snow layer is more than 20 cm. The thick snow makes it difficult for the animals to move, and the wool in the abdominal cavity hardens and then melts. The goats glow and get dirty during the night rest. Feeding goats with frozen grass can cause gastrointestinal diseases, hoof disease, abortion in pregnant goats.

In winter, goats are kept in barns or herds. During the holidays, straw is covered from time to time so that they do not get cold in the cold. Goats are driven into the barn only when it snows, in severe frosts and winds. Storage in the barn makes them resistant to extreme cold, wind, moisture and leads to the emergence of various diseases, sharply reduces the resistance of animals and worsens the quality of fuzz and wool. Examining the goats in the annual herd, measuring their live weight, separating the thinned animals into a separate group, and feeding them supplementally with concentrated feeds and good hay will prevent the goats from dying.

Local goats of Karakalpakstan are grazed all year round. Goats are fed by moving them from one pasture to another, firstly, some pastures can be used in a certain season of the year, and secondly, when pastures with different plant composition change according to the season, the goat organism better meets its needs and suffers less from external factors.

Systematic grazing replacement has a positive effect on live weight with a high level of assimilation. In the spring, goats eat highly nutritious ephemerals that grow early, in the summer they eat cereals and legumes, and in some cases pasture plants, in the fall - the remnants of field crops, the remains of wormwood and various - fog plants.

In addition to feeding goats with coarse fodder, natural plant hay, from crushed and crushed stalks of cereal straw, corn and corn stalks, alfalfa, sagebrush and other thorny grasses (sagebrush, burgen) in the south, cottonseed husk reeds are used. From concentrated feeds goats are fed barley, bran, oats, various sorghum, shrot, kombikorm and flour mill wastes.

Winter experience in recent years has shown that in order to feed the herd well during the winter, it is necessary to create a reserve of 20 kg of concentrate feed per goat per year as an insurance fund against 1.5 - 2 t of rough fodder and adverse weather conditions.

Female goats can choose water. A goat drinks an average of 3-5 liters of water a day. In summer, the need for water is great and goats are watered twice a day. Pastures should generally not be too far from wells. Goats should not be allowed to drive long distances into the water. If there is no natural water nearby, then water should be brought. It is not recommended to irrigate goats from stagnant water bodies to prevent worm infestation.

Capricorns grow and mature very quickly, which puts them at risk of unplanned mating because it is almost impossible to keep track of them - everything can happen in a matter of seconds. To avoid similar frustrations, they need to be castrated. On top of that, the meat of the uncooked newborn male goat has a distinctive odor after one and a half years of age, although it is not very strong, but it is quite noticeable.

The presence of horns in goats is not considered a sign of pedigree. But antlers are considered a useful sign because antlers do not harm others.

Goat's hooves grow as fast as people's nails and hair. In the wild, hooves are naturally eaten during year-round walks along pastures, and in some cases rocky pastures. If goats are

kept in the barn, the natural eating of the hooves will not occur. Long hooves cause discomfort to the animal, preventing it from walking freely and using the pasture. In goats, hooves are cut at 1 - 2.5 months of age. Hooves should be trimmed at least four times a year on a regular basis throughout the animal's later life.

A newborn kid needs to be dried quickly to protect it from colds. Enough to wipe with dry straw or towel. A variety of devices can be used to heat the kids in cold weather, depending on the entire building area and its level of heating. For the first 30-40 minutes after birth, kids should be allowed to suckle their mother, however it is important that the mother goat accepts them and the kid sucks well. In the first week of life, breast milk is the only source of feed for the goat, so it is necessary to provide the mother goat with high quality feed to increase milk yield. They are also required to be given lime, bone meal and salt when fed in the barn. There are cases of lack of minerals in goat's milk, so the kids start eating soft lumps in the pasture or sucking on the dirty ends of the wool, which is life threatening.

Breeding should be carried out to increase the number of goats and increase the live weight and wool content.

Selection for goat breeding should be based on a comprehensive assessment of several indicators: origin, body composition, productivity indicators, and generation quality. All goats with defective characteristics should be found unfit.

Origin is an important indicator in the breeding of goats, which allows you to select them and predict the quality of the possible offspring. In practice, the breeding and productive qualities of selected animals, as well as their offspring, often develop on a hereditary basis, but under the influence of feeding and care conditions.

Selection of goats is carried out by grading method. As a result of the assessment, the body structure, exterior, breeding and productivity qualities of goats are assessed. This work is reviewed by a specialist and when each animal reaches the age of one and a half years, a study of the information about it is carried out. This provides an opportunity to select the best animals that meet the accepted norm on herd productivity. Based on the evaluation of female goats, they are divided into two groups (classes) according to the importance of productivity and breeding, respectively. The grading specialist visualizes the body structure and exterior, examining the animals both at rest and during movement. It also notes key traits that are inextricably linked to body composition and productivity traits. The suitability of animals for breeding in these natural and economic conditions is determined by their body structure, disease resistance, ability to maintain live weight in different seasons of the year.

Successful breeding and improvement of goats will largely depend on the correct selection of female goats for goats. Before the start of breeding, the selection of goats for goats is carried out on the basis of productivity rating data.

Usually high-yielding heifers are attached to the goats as much as possible. Such a one-of-a-kind, improving selection will help to accumulate the desired genetic traits. Selection of different breeds is often used to correct this or that defect in animals.

The selection of different breeds allows the combination of different genetics, helps to strengthen the body structure, increase viability and increase the productivity of animals.

Animals with high productivity and good extermination are usually taken for breeding work. They are evaluated on the height of the pelvis, the development of the muscle layer, the strength of the legs and the accuracy of the back

area. Live weight is definitely taken into account.

In order to prevent various diseases of goats on the basis of digestive disorders, it is necessary to follow a few simple rules when feeding animals:

- The composition of the ration should not be changed drastically;
- Refusal to provide spoiled, frozen, moldy and contaminated food;
- take into account the amount of fiber required;
- maintaining the ratio of energy and protein in the daily norm;
- Add mineral and vitamin supplements to the diet.

Goats should be provided with access to clean water. According to studies, for every liter of milk, female goats should be given at least 1.43 l of clean water. Water deficiency reduces milk biosynthesis, which shortens the lactation period and causes inflammation of the udder. However, the water temperature should not be lower than 100S, especially as these conditions are important for the health of dairy cows, goats and kids, as cold water can lead to colds.

Conclusion. In order to increase the cost-effectiveness of goat breeding, it is recommended to use optimal methods of feeding and storage in accordance with the developed recommendations, early weaning, separate care of goats and fattening by grazing goats before slaughter.

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