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FORECASTING MEAT PRODUCTIVITY

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Abstract: The article examines the relationship between the lambs' magnitude or live weight with the subsequent growth rates and, accordingly, the meat formation - greasy productivity.

Keywords: karakul rams, stall fattening, absolute and average daily gain, early maturity, constitution types.

INTRODUCTION. The search for the early assessment methods of animals, the test indicators identification that can predict future productivity is of great scientific and practical interest.

A positive solution to this issue can help to increase the industry economic efficiency. Animals' early selection with hereditary inclinations of high productivity will reduce much replacement of young animals, create appropriate conditions for feeding and housing them by culling low-value animals, and shorten the time for evaluating animals.

However, the manifestation degree of hereditary inclinations of young animals in adulthood, as well as the reliability degree of predicting animals' future qualities, remains insufficiently clarified. Which of the considered characteristics are the most stable and can serve as a criterion for selection at an early age?

In the studies of V.E. Nikitchenko and etc. 2009, Yatskina V.I. 2004, Erokhina A.I. and etc. 2005, S. Yusupova and etc. 2005, it is indicated that the criteria for the forthcoming animals' meat productivity can be the lambs live weight at birth, constitution, body shape, the metacarpal bones girth.

Magnitude or weight at birth is an important breeding characteristic of the breed and is largely determined by heredity.

In this regard, in the lambs' selection, those who have the greatest body weight at birth are left. At the same time, it is assumed that large-born lambs will be larger and in subsequent age periods have higher indicators of meat-greasy productivity.

One of the main biological features of karakul lambs is its macrocarpous.

It was found that the ratio of the lambs and adult animals' live weight in fine-wool animal breeds is 5.4-6.2%, semi-fine is 4,7-6,9; semi-coarse is 5,1-7,8; fat-tailed – coarse is 6,8-9,1; lamb pelt - milk is 7,6-9,8; karakul is 10-12,5. The large fertility of the karakul sheep is explained by centuries of targeted selection which is purposed at obtaining large-sized commercial skins. (M. Dj.Zakirov and others,1990).

Individual variability of lambs' live weight at birth is determined by hereditary properties, anatomical and physiological properties of mother, pasture-forage by the dam during the pregnancy period, as well as individual development patterns. Other things being equal, in favorable pasture - forage years, large lambs are born in satisfactory - medium, and in heavy - small ones.

The smallest lambs are brought by the first-calving dam, the largest - by the dams in middle production age, as they react differently to the prevailing pasture and

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feeding conditions, especially in the last third period.

Karakul lambs are characterized not only by large-fertility, but also by the relative growth intensity. The first body weight doubling after birth is observed on 14-16th day. The lambs' growth rate depends both on their hereditary characteristics - genetics, and on the milk production level and the milk quality from their dams. To find out the correlation between sheep milk production and the lambs' growth, they are weighed before and after sucking. The relationship between milk consumption and average daily weight gain with continued lactation decreases: from birth to 4 weeks is r= + 0,90; from 4 to 8 weeks is = + 0,80; from 8 to 10 weeks the correlation coefficient is not significant (M. Zakirov, S. Yusupov 1992).

METHOD AND MATERIALS. To clarify the relationship between the lambs' magnitude or live weight with the subsequent growth rates and, accordingly, the formation of meat - greasy productivity, we conducted a special experiment. For this, at "Dj.U. Fayzullaev" farm, karakul rams, all other things being equal, was divided by 10 heads into three groups, depending on their live weight at birth. Small ones are with live weight up to 3.5 kg. Medium are with live weight from 3.51 to 4.5 kg.

Large ones with live weight over 4.5 kg and traced changes in their live weight up to 1.5 age.

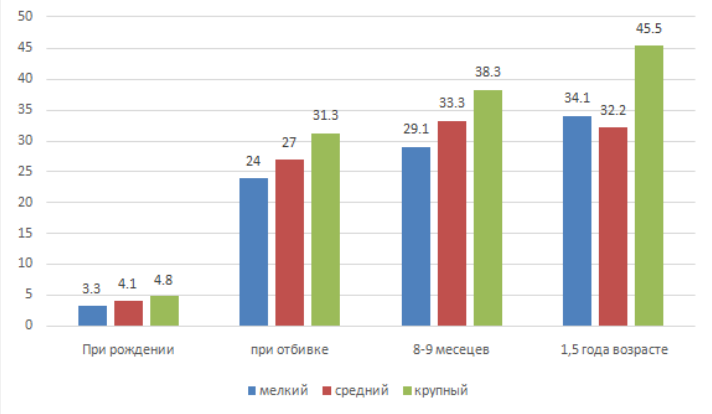

Figure 1. Age dynamics of lambs' live weight with different sizes, kg

RESULTS. Presented data analysis shows that the newborn lambs' magnitude or live weight to a certain extent correlates with their live weight and size in subsequent age periods.

So, already with the beating of mothers, lambs born larger i.e. 26.5 kg had the greatest absolute weight gain; medium size is 22.9 kg and smaller born lambs had 20.7 kg of absolute weight gain. The increase multiplicity in live weight during this period was respectively -6.52; 6.58 and 7.2 times, i.e. despite the more intensive growth rates of small and medium lambs in absolute terms, higher rates were inherent in large-fruited lambs.

In the subsequent period of growth during pasture feeding, those born larger retained their advantage over small lambs. At 8-9 months age, the difference in live weight between large, medium and small lambs, respectively, was 5.0 and 9.2 kg.

By the sesquilage, the difference practically remained and respectively amounted to -6.1 and 11.2 kg.

The obtained data indicate that the animals' prenatal maturity is preserved in the postnatal period. This confirms the fact that the lambs' magnitude or live weight measure at birth can serve as a good test indicator for

selecting lambs with increased meat and greasy productivity.

This means that in order to raise lambs with a high potency of meat - greasy productivity, it is necessary not only to select parents with such qualities, but also, starting from the embryonic period, to create the necessary conditions for feeding and keeping their mothers, capable of ensuring their successful intrauterine development.

CONCLUSION. Thus, the fetal and lambs at birth development level, the formation and their productivity in subsequent age periods are interdependent and depend on both the genotype and the pasture yield.

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