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# STUDY OF ETHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF SHEEP AND THEIR RELATION WITH PRODUCTIVITY

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**Annotation**
This article provides information on the study of traditional zootechnical indicators and their behavioral characteristics in sheep breeds that are raised in pasture conditions and in industrial buildings.

**Keywords:** animal, ewe, natural, breed, percentage, endurance, ethology.

## Introduction:

Cattle breeding is one of the main branches of animal husbandry. Step-by-step measures are being taken to develop livestock breeding in Uzbekistan. The ongoing reforms made it possible to develop a new system based on market relations in animal husbandry, including cattle breeding. The only problem in the development of the industry in the republic is the shortage of feed observed in cattle breeding. It is of urgent importance to study sheep breeds that are raised in pastures and industrially in the building with traditional zootechnical parameters and their character traits.

According to the opinions of many scientists (V.Zaritovsky and others 1990, N.Bobokulov 2004, A.K.Kakharov and others 1999, 2001, 2005), it is acceptable to use animal behavior indicators along with zootechnical measures. It is possible to obtain additional products by 20-25 percent by performing technological and economic methods.

Scientists have studied the growth and development of sheep belonging to different types of behavior and the fact that there is a difference in milk and meat productivity. For example, the main product obtained from Karakul sheep is their skin. N.A. Bobokulov (2004).

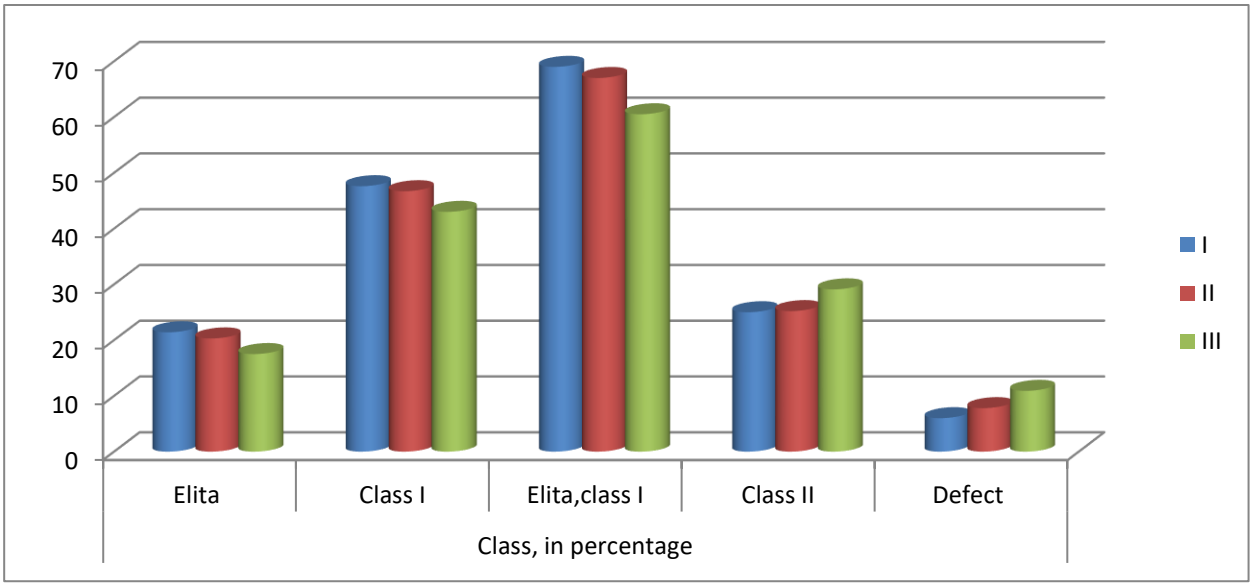
He studied the relationship between the quality of lambs and character indicators. According to him, the birthing process lasted 26-29 minutes in sheep of type I, 32-35 minutes in type II, and 36-42 minutes in type III. Type I ewes spent 20 percent more time licking their lambs than type II and 50 percent more than type III. The lambs belonging to the I-type stood up earlier than the children of the other types. They spent 20 and 37 percent more time breastfeeding their mothers than those of type II and III, respectively. That is why their quality was good (Table 1).

Table 1

Class composition of Karakul lambs depending on the type of behavior (N.A. Bobokulov, 2004)

| Type of behavior | Class, in percentage | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elita | Class I | Elita+class I | Class II | Defect |
| I | 21,4 | 47,6 | 69,0 | 25,0 | 6,0 |
| II | 20,3 | 46,7 | 67,0 | 25,2 | 7,8 |
| III | 17,5 | 43,0 | 60,5 | 29,1 | 10,9 |

Analyzing the data in Table 1, it can be concluded that behavior indicators have a positive effect on the quality of the offspring. For example, 21.4 percent of the lambs obtained from I-type sheep belonged to the elite class, this indicator is equal to 20.3 and 17.5 percent of II and III-type equals. The difference between I and II is 1.22 times. In the same way, the weight of lambs of class I is equal to 47.6 percent, which is 1.02 times more than class II and 1.11 times more than class III.




Elite +I-class made 1.03 and 1.14 respectively. The difference between type I and type III in class II was 1.16 times. Defect is only 6.0 percent in type I, 1.3 times less than type II and 1.73 times less than type III. Similar results were reported by other scientists.

Sheep that differed from each other in terms of behavior types also differed sharply from each other in terms of growth and development indicators. For example, Soviet meat-wool sheep breeds of I, II and III - behavior type according to broad forehead, body structure index are 53, 53, 58, respectively; breast size 78, 77, 77; chest 149, 145, 145; density 149, 148, 148; elongation 101, 101, 101; massiveness 151, 150, 150; bone density was 15, 16, 17, and long-leg index was equal to 53, 54, 54 percent (at 12.5 months). This indicator is 52, 51, 56, respectively, in 18.5-month-old sheep; 88, 82, 83; 161, 152, 152; 149, 148, 147; 103, 101, 101; 152, 150, 148; 16, 16, 17; and 52, 52, 53 percent.

It can be seen that the sheep belonging to the type I-behavior are 1.2-1.7 percent (at 12.5 months) higher than other sheep belonging to types II and III according to the breast



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size index, which determines the meat productivity, -5.4-7.4% at 18 months, 3.0-2.5%, 5.4 and 5.6%, respectively, according to the breast index (N.A. Bobokulov) .

The same results can be said about sheep growth indicators. The live weight of the rams belonging to the Romanov breed fattened at the age of 9 months was 23.8, 23.5; 23.0 kg, according to the behavior type, before the experiment; at the end of the experiment it was 41.2; 39.4; 38.4 kg. Fattening lasted 143 days. Therefore, the one-day increase was 115; 106; 102 grams. The additional live weight obtained during the experiment was 17; 15; 15 kg, respectively.

Before the experiment, it is planned to bring fattening sheep to 35 kg. So, from the planned index, I-type fat increased by 6.2 kg or 17.7 percent, II-type by 5.4 kg or 15.4 percent, and III-type by 3.4 kg or 9.7 percent. Rams up to 18 months of age were fattened for 385 days and were fed in fattening up to 18 months. According to the plan, at the end of the experiment, their live weight should be 50 kg. Therefore, I-type rams exceeded the planned indicators by 5.6 kg or 11.2 percent, on the contrary, II-type indicators exceeded the planned indicators by 2.2 kg or 4.6 percent. and 4.7 kg, or 10.3 percent, of those of type III.

It can be seen that type I rams gained 7.8 and 10.3 kg more live weight than other sheep of type II and III when fattened up to 18 months. It should also be noted that 4.5 kg of wool was taken from each of the type I rams. This indicator was 4.2 and 4.0 kg in their type II and III sheep. The difference was 0.3 kg (7.1%) and 0.5 kg (12.5%).

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