

Sheep Meat Cultivation in the Foothills of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article describes the results of scientific researches and methods of sheep meat cultivation in the foothills of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: meat production, mountain and sub-mountain, pasture, sheep, lamb, muscles, fat, bones.

The purpose of the study. Scientific developments in the field of mutton breeding in the foothills of Uzbekistan consist of studying the results, enriching the methods of conducting research, getting acquainted with the researches of scientists in this field.

Climate changes observed in many countries of the world are also affecting Uzbekistan. Year-to-year decrease of precipitation compared to the norm does not affect the development of natural plants growing in desert and semi-desert pastures. As a result, there is an increase in the number of cases of the degradation of pastures, the shortage of pasture fodder, the relocation of livestock to other areas due to unforeseen large expenses in order to preserve them. In such climatic conditions, it causes some problems in the production of meat from pasture livestock, and the increase in costs leads to an increase in the price of the meat produced.

However, the development of sheep farming in the foothills has great potential in the use of natural pastures for livestock and in solving irrigation problems, compared to the desert and semi-desert regions.

A lot of research work has been carried out in the areas of meat production in sheep farming. In the research, the stages of development of the meat, that is, muscle and fat tissues of sheep were studied mainly through the normal feeding of sheep.

[1] emphasizes the determination of meat quality by the following main indicators: muscle, bone, fat ratio; muscle and fat structure; softness or hardness of meat; taste and smell; color of meat and fat. Also, marbling, juiciness, biological (nutritional) value of meat are the main indicators.

Many researchers note that the ratio of muscle and fat tissue is an indicator of the quality of meat. [1] consider sheep to have an average carcass fat percentage of around 15%.

According to [2] lean meat is now relatively more valued (12-13%). The quality of the meat is also determined by the even distribution of fat within the muscles, between the muscles and on the carcass.

According to the modern requirements for the quality of lamb and mutton meat, it should contain as much nutritional protein as possible and have an optimal amount of fat [3] in its data. Lamb meat with high biological value should contain no more than 10-12% fat; protein and fat content

It is noted that it is desirable to have an equal amount (1:1) in mutton aged 8-12 months, and 1-1.5 in rams older than 12 months. Too much fat also causes deterioration of meat quality.

Amino acid content, taste, tenderness and protein formation in lamb meat up to 8 months of age [4] have been determined in their research.

Short-term intensive fattening of young lambs, fattening and transfer to meat in the same year has been shown in researches [5] to enable the production of meat with an average of 35-42 kg of high quality.

The live weight dynamics of Jaidari lambs at birth at different periods have been studied in studies [6]. The best results were recorded in February. According to research results, 3.66 when born in January, February, March; 3.79; 3.80; 35.55 at weaning; 356.96; 35.82; and in the second group, 3.82; 3.80; 3.83; 36.71 at weaning; Results such as 37.75; 36.91 were obtained.

[7] in their research conducted on Jaidari sheep in the conditions of farms in the mountainous and sub-mountainous regions of Tashkent region, 100 sheep from pure Jaidari sovliks were included in the first group, and 200 sheep obtained from crossbreeding with Hisar breed rams were taken in the second group. The results of the research showed that the live weight and wool productivity of the 2nd group, i.e. crossbred offspring, is high.

Productivity indicators of winter sheep in experimental groups

(Data from N.R. Rakhimov, 2019)

Indicators	Unit of measure	Groups			
		II-100		II- 200	
		X ±Sx	C v,%	X ±Sx	C v,%
Live weight	kg	62,44±0,231	2,31	61,87±0,315	4,45
Wool shearing	kg	2,30±0,053	0,535	3,28±0,018	0,265

The analysis of the data of this table by the researcher showed that the live weight of the pure Jaidari breed sheep of the I group is 0.57 (0.9%) kg more than the live weight of the meat-loving sheep of the II group, and the wool productivity of the sheep of the II group is 0, 98 (42.6%) were higher by kg. The live weight of the sheep of the II group was 1.87 kg (3.12%) higher than the standard requirements of mature meat-serjun sheep, and the wool productivity was 0.28 (9.3%) kg.

Conclusion. The authors of all studied literature have emphasized that the formation and increase of the meat productivity of sheep and their offspring, the improvement of the conditions of keeping and feeding sheep, the transfer of productivity to the offspring, the effectiveness of crossbreeding in this direction are very important factors in the production of high-quality and cheap meat. In addition, the productivity indicators of sheep depend on their breed, and the authors use purebred breeding methods to preserve the valuable economic traits and biological characteristics of the breed, and especially to increase efficiency in the field by preserving and increasing the gene pool of meat-serjun sheep, carrying out selection-breeding work and producing productive sheep. concluded that the formation of gene pool herds, using their genetic potential, is important in improving breeds.

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