

# Use of Breeding Docks and Mother Goats in Jundor Goat Breeding

Asqarov Akobirjon Abdusalom o'g'li

Doctoral student of the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry.

Eshmatov Izzatula Yangiboevich

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences of the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Poultry

**Abstract:** The article deals with the effective use of goats and female goats in the production of goats and female goats in the herd of woolly goats, dealing with each male and female goat individually, selecting and sorting according to their parental ancestors, as well as selection traits useful for the farm, feeding, productive woolly goats, woolly female goats issues such as escape with and taking measures to escape the barren goats in time will be covered.

**Key words:** productivity, growth, development, validation, breeding stock, sex, physiological, stud, selection, selection, feeding, ration, factory condition. The purpose and objectives of the research. Evaluation of wool productivity of the Angora breed.

Research materials and methods: Angora goats, mother goats, young goats. Selection in animal husbandry, assessment of wool and wool productivity of Angora goats.

The relevance of the research: in the selection of Angora goats, the preservation of the gene pool of Angora goats and the use of purebred breeding methods of Angora goats for the preservation of their offspring and the rapid reproduction of their offspring, the use of selection and selection methods to determine the lines within the herd, and the evaluation of the breedability of the pedigree goats are urgent tasks. .

Research location and methods. Researches were carried out according to methods of evaluation of woolly goats at the farm "Chust dasht aq suv" in Chust district of Namangan region.

Research results. Early determination of the quality of breeding of goats born from Angora breed bucks and female goats, increasing the level of effective use of bucks in the next selection work was considered the basis of selection work.

Healthy rearing of female goats born from wool goats is one of the most important and complex processes. In particular, young goats are raised in periods and each goat is studied individually. Attention was paid to a number of useful selection traits for the farm, such as their origin, breed and pedigree, productivity of their parents, growth and development.

Goats are evaluated and divided into classes according to their parents' origin, constitution, growth and development, as well as inspection classes. During the inspection, the elite and I-class rated young goats are formed into a breeding stock and used for selection purposes.

Young female goats are biologically mated at 4.5-5 months, but are weaned at 18 months after full physiological development.

In warm natural climate, woolly goats born this year, i.e. in the second half of the year in July, young goats are forced to be weaned. After that, the mother goats were given additional feed for two months to prepare for the breeding season.

After the end of the lactation period, in July, the young goats are divided into new groups of males and females, and new herd groups are formed from them.

18-21-month-old female goats, born in March of last year and being cared for in the herd, are ready for full fledging this year. A selection plan has been developed for breeding adult female goats with breeding bucks of the Angora breed. During the selection period, the young female goats were selected and mated with adult productive breeding bucks. Adult female goats were mated with middle-aged and young goats.

During the goat breeding season, natural breeding of female goats and adult female goats is planned, organized and provided with an experienced specialist.

Breeding bucks used in natural breeding of female goats are graded on the quality of their yards and are scored on the quality of their semen and the motility of their semen.

Breeding goats are prepared for the season in July-August 60 days before weaning.

Special attention is paid to the care and feeding of breeding foals. Breeding foals used in the herd are fed according to the age of their use. A change is made to the diet of breeding horses. The ration of foals is enriched with high-quality hay, protein-rich feed, vitamin feed and animal products. Table 1.

Model feeding ration of wool breeding foals

Food types	Food composition							
	Food, кг	Food unit, kg	Dry substance, g	Exchange energy, MJ	Digestion. protein, g	Ca, г	P, г	carotene, mg
<b>In the period before the breeding season, the live weight is 60-70 kg</b>								
Hay	1,5	0,63	1264	1,05	61,5	10,35	2,55	37,5
Blue grass	3,1	0,46	672	4,4	71,3	7,7	1,3	15,0
Cornmeal	0,2	0,23	170	0,274	14,4	0,08	0,54	0,08
Omukhta feed	0,5	0,35	425	0,465	48,5	1,0	4,8	0
<b>All:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>2471</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>194,7</b>	<b>19,13</b>	<b>9,19</b>	<b>52,58</b>
<b>Live weight of 60 and more kg when using Takas 2-3 times a day</b>								
Hay	2	0,84	1686	1,4	82	13,8	3,4	50
carrot	0,5	0,06	10	0,185	3	0,45	0,3	27
Egg	1 pc	0,44	270	0,55	110	0,5	1,1	0
Cornmeal	0,3	0,345	255	0,411	21,6	0,12	0,81	0,12
Omukhta feed	0,5	0,355	425	0,465	48,5	1	4,8	0
<b>All</b>		<b>2,045</b>	<b>2646</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>265,1</b>	<b>15,87</b>	<b>10,41</b>	<b>77,12</b>

Breeding foals are fed according to the ration given in the table, fattening of foals is not allowed. During the breeding season, the fatness level of the foals is ensured to be in the factory condition. In Jundor goat breeding, it is ensured that the live weight of female goats that have reached the age of lambing is 70-80% of the live weight of mature goats. Young female goats in the herd, that is, 15-16-month-old goats that are being bred for the first time, are provided with a high-quality feeding ration and the composition of the feed consists of the following nutrients (Table 2).

Table 2  
 Model feeding ration of breeding female goats

Food types	Food composition							
	Food, кг	Food unit, kg	Dry substance, g	Exchange energy, MJ	Digestion. protein, g	Ca, г	P, г	carotene, mg
Hay	2,0	0,84	1686	1,4	82	13,8	3,4	50

Omukhta feed	0,3	0,21	255	0,3	29,1	0,6	2,8	0
<b>All:</b>	-	<b>1,05</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>111,1</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>50</b>

Two months before weaning after weaning of pregnant female goats, 3 kg of hay and 300 g of strong fodder are given to one goat per day. During the calving season, it is ensured that the female goats are moderately obese.

High-productivity goats are mated to woolly female goats, and the female goats are inseminated naturally in the breeding shed. Natural escape measures are taken for barren goats that have not run away due to some reasons.

In recent years, based on the technology adopted in the farm, in order to get good income from goats, the technology of early breeding and early birth of female goats is used.

Depending on the biological characteristics of young female goats, when they are 13-14 months old, not all goats of this age are fully fledged, and most of the female goats of reproductive age remain barren because they are not fully sexually mature. Therefore, in some farms, it is recommended to wean goats naturally at the age of 15-16 months in hot climates, based on the natural climatic conditions and environment of preservation.

The goal of early weaning of young female goats is to rapidly increase the number of goats and get 110-120 goats from every 100 female goats, and to increase the live weight of male goats to 30-35 kg and the live weight of female goats to 28-30 kg in August or September next year. will focus on growing supplies to

The term for the breeding of pregnant goats is in October, and the term for giving birth is in March. One of the main parameters for obtaining healthy goats from escaped mother goats, it is important to ensure that the temperature of the room in the goat maternity hospital is not less than +8°C +12°C and the optimal temperature in the room is +14°C.

When pregnant female goats are culled in October of the year, goats are taken from them in March. During this period, the height of the pasture plant reaches 5 cm, and the mother goats have the opportunity to freely eat pasture grass. During this period, the mother goats that have given birth are given additional 1.0-1.5 kg of dry hay and 150-300 g of strong feed in addition to grazing in the pasture. **The live weight of well-fed goats throughout the year does not lag behind the live weight of goats born in February. The live weight of young bucks is 30-32 kg, and the live weight of female goats is 23-25 kg.**

## Conclusions

Young female goats are biologically mated at 4.5-5 months, but are weaned at 16 months after full physiological development.

In warm natural climate, woolly goats born this year, i.e. in the second half of the year in July, young goats are forced to be weaned. After that, the mother goats are given additional feed for two months to prepare for the breeding season.

During the breeding season, the fatness level of the foals is ensured to be in the factory condition. In Jundor goat breeding, when preparing female goats that have reached the age of lambing, their live weight is 70-80% of the live weight of mature female goats.

When preparing young female goats and female goats for lambing, they should be studied individually and selected and sorted according to the selection characteristics of the parents' ancestors useful for the farm, timely implementation of measures to breed woolly female goats with productive goats in a natural way, at least a year from each female goat Single and multi-breeding is highly effective in woolly goat breeding.

## References

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