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COMMODITY QUALITIES OF TOP-QUALITY ASTRAKHAN FUR OF JACKET GROUP DEPENDING ON THE SIZES OF THE CURL IN CONDITIONS OF PRIARALYA

Abstract. The rating of astrakhan fur is determined by a complex of quantitative and qualitative signs – length, width and density of curls, length, density of a hair, silkiness, shine of a scalp, type and a shape of curls etc., and also on commodity properties of astrakhan – the size of the area, mass and thickness of astrakhan.

One of the main indicators is characterizing level of herds selecting of these farms, the high exit of top-quality astrakhan fur.

It was found that in different variants of selection by the size of the whorl, the highest specific gravity of the desirable variety "jacket-1 and kirpuka" was obtained from a homogeneous selection of medium-whorl parents (15.6%), which significantly surpass analogues from small and large-whorl parents, respectively, from 6.3 to 13.3%.

Key words: Karakul lambs, wool morphology, skin morphology, histomorphology.

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F.K.Sharafutdinov (1973) writes that the analysis of the grey astrakhan given on the range received from various groups of lambs shows that in the conditions of the Talassky region of Dzhambul area it is favorable in farms to receive coarse astrakhan fur.

Calculation of the income received from experimental animals of a different origin H.Nazrullayev (1990) showed that flat curled selection in calculation on 1 head gives on 5,3 rubles or for 4,8% more income, than ridge curled and on 5,5 rubles or 5,1% there is more income, than jacket selection.

H.A.Aubakirov (1997) notes that animal husbandry of jacket type in the conditions of southern Pribalkhashya is economic. So from astrakhan fur realization the profit on one astrakhan made 108,0tenges, and level of profitability of an experimental batch of astrakhan fur according to 9,8 %.

The obtained data show that astrakhan fur of askaniyskymultiple herd and its hybrid of different generation generally large 30,1% and average 69,5% that is an important indicator of its quality where an exit of the 1st grades in "purity" and F1 F2 F3 F4 made respectively 77,5; 74,4; 76,5; 76 and 72,1%, including desirable jacket group respectively 44,7; 41,8; 36,5; 38,7 and 34,9 % (S.I.Sukharkov, 1990).

Studying efficiency of karakul sheep with a different curlsretall at the birth Zh.Zhumabekov (1991) writes that the average price of jacket I with bigger degree of an curls retallmade 36 rublesand 79 coins, and with average degree of an curls retall– 34 rubles and 02 coins.

Zh.N.Karimov (1978) at breeding of karakul sheep sour color silvery and golden coloring of jacket type writes that cost of one astrakhan at homogeneous pairing (sour silvery and sour golden) made similar skins from diverse selection with a black ewes, respectively on 2,94 rubles and 1,50 rubles.

When studying quality of top-quality astrakhan fur depending on age of parental pairs K.Mukha-medkuliyev (1983) writes that at homogeneous selection of sheep of ridge type at 1,5 summer age the exit of top-quality astrakhan fur is more for 8,1%, than at their selection at 4,5 summer age. At heterogeneous selection with an ewes of jacket type at 1,5 summer age the exit of top-quality astrakhan fur is more for 5,7%.

The coryphaeus of a karakul breeding the academician of National Academy of Sciences RK K.E.Elemesov (1989) writes that the special attention will be given to improvement of quality of astrakhan fur and enrichment of its range at the expense of desirable colourings and coloring by wide introduction in production already created and creations of new highly productive factory types and lines.

N.A.Sarsenbayev (1997) writes that from "perfect" parental pairs of jacket type on an exit of desirable jacket group and a valuable grade of a jacket-1 made according to 86,1% and 43,4% and exceed control, respectively for 16,6 and 23,2%.

The rating of astrakhan fur of black coloring of the selection received from homogeneous selection on live mass of sheep at the birth is presented in table 1.

Table 1 – Rate of astrakhan from homogeneous selection
on the size of curl, %

Proofs	Selection type		
	small x small	middle x middle	coarse x coarse
all species of karakul	172	186	170
%	100	100	100
first rates	90,3	93,2	91,8
jacket type	66,8	68,3	63,5
jacket I and kirpuk	9,3	15,6	2,3
thick jacket	1,7	8,6	25,3
moscow jacket	55,8	44,1	35,9
ridge-flatgroup	26,8	23,1	16,5
caucasusgroup	6,4	8,6	20,0

Table 2 – Rates of black karakul to groups from heterogeneous
selection on the curl size, %

Proofs	Тип подбора					
	small x middle	small x coarse	middle x small	middlex coarse	coarsexsmall	coarse x middle
all species of karakul	62	71	60	71	75	62
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
first rates	85,3	87,8	82,1	84,1	85,9	80,3
jacket type	60,9	62,9	60,0	62,0	62,3	65,6
jacket I and kirpuk	5,1	6,7	5,6	4,2	6,4	3,3
thick jacket	3,2	8,2	4,0	12,7	11,5	15,4
moscow jacket	52,6	48,0	50,4	45,1	44,4	43,1
ridge-flatgroup	30,0	25,1	30,0	21,3	23,6	32,9
caucasus group	9,1	12,0	10,0	16,7	14,1	15,5

From the table it is visible that irrespective of options of selection skins of all astrakhan groups turn out. However, ratio of various groups unequally. The greatest specific weight of a grade «jacket-1 and kirpuk» is received from middle curl parents - 13,6% and authentically surpass analogs from small and coarse curl parents, respectively for 6,3% and 13,3%, the difference is statistically authentic (P<0,05 P<0,001). However, it should be noted that from coarse curl parents more coarse size «thickjacket » 25,3% high authentic are received and surpass analogs from small and middle curl parents, respectively for 23,6 and 16,7% (P<0,001).

Let's consider the data of astrakhan fur received from diverse selection for the size of a curl (table 2).

Provided this tables show that the greatest exit of skins of desirable top-quality astrakhan fur «jacket-1, kirpuk and a thickjacket » is received from pairing of parental pairs "extreme" (small x coarse and coarse x small) and (middle x coarse

and coarse x middle) selection options, respectively from 6,4 to 6,7% and from 12,7 to 15,4 %.Thus, in the conclusion it is possible to tell that at various options of selection for the size of a curl the greatest specific weight of a desirable grade «jacket-1 and kirpuk» is received from homogeneous selection of middle curl parents (15,6%) which authentically surpass analogs from small and coarse curl parents respectively from 6,3 to 13,3%. However it should be noted that from coarse curl parents, more desirable «thick jacket» 25,3% high authentic are received and exceed analogs from small and middle curl parents, respectively from 10,7 to 23,6% (P 0,001).

And at various options of the selection, the greatest exit of skins «jacket-1 and kirpuk» is received from pairing of parental pairs "extreme" (small x coarse and coarse x small) and selection options, respectively from 6,4 to 6,7% and a jacket thick from parental pairs (middle x coarse and coarsexmiddle) respectively from 12,7 to 15,4 %.

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ЖОҒАРЫ САПАЛЫ ҚАРАКӨЛДІҢ АРАЛ ӨҢІРІ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА БҰЙРАЛАУ МӨЛШЕРІНЕ БАЙЛАНЫСТЫ ТАУАРЛЫҚ САПАСЫ

Аннотация. Қаракөл рейтингі сандық және сапалық белгілер кешенімен анықталады. Қаракөлдің елтірісінің ұзындығы, ені және бұйралауы, тығыздығы, түбіттің тығыздығы, жібектігі, елтірінің жылтырлы-ғы, бұйралаудың түрі мен нысаны , сондай-ақ тауарлық қасиеттері бойынша анықталады. Қаракөл шаруашы-лықтары табындатының селекциясының деңгейін сипаттайтын негізгі көрсеткіштердің бірі жоғары сапалы қаракөл шығымы болып табылады.

"Жакет-1типті елтірі" сортының ең үлкен үлес салмағы орташа бұйралану ата-аналарды біртекті іріктеуден (15,6%) алынатындығы анықталды, олар ұқсас майда және ірі бұйралы ата-аналардан тиісінше 6,3-тен 13,3% - ға дейін артық.

Түйін сөздер: Қаракөл қозылары, жүн морфологиясы, тері морфологиясы, гистоморфология.

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ТОВАРНЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА ВЫСОКОКАЧЕСТВЕННОГО КАРАКУЛЯ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ РАЗМЕРОВ ЗАВИТКА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

Аннотация. Рейтинг каракуля определяется комплексом количественных и качественных признаков – длиной, шириной и плотностью завитков, длиной, плотностью волоса, шелковистостью, блеском кожи головы, типом и формой завитков и др., а также по товарным свойствам. Одним из основных показателей, характеризующих уровень селекции стад этих хозяйств, является высокий выход высококачественного каракуля.

Установлено, что при различных вариантах подбора по размеру завитка наибольший удельный вес желательного сорта «жакетный -1 тип» получен от однородного подбора среднезавитковых родителей (15,6%), которые достоверно превосходят аналогов от мелко и крупнозавитковых родителей соответственно от 6,3 до 13,3%.

Ключевые слова: каракульские ягнята, морфология шерсти, кожная морфология, гистоморфология.

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