SYIYNDYK BREED TYPE – EDILBAY SHEEP’S EXTERIOR – PRODUCTIVE PECULIARITIES

Abstract. Syiynydyk breed type – edilbay sheep’s were created by absorptive crossing of local Kazakh fat-rumped sheep’s azgir type with edilbay sheep. Thoroughbred breeding of edilbay sheep in a new economic and environmental conditions for a long time, as well as free crossing with hybrid, which was achieved by absorptive crossing of local Kazakh fat-rumped sheep with edilbay sheep, created new interspecies ecological type of these sheep.

In modern conditions of market economy, demand for goods necessitates breeding of resilient sheep ensuring high returns for mutton production. In order to solve this issue the most important thing is to study biological features of sheep, especially when creating new high-potential types and breeds. Now there are extensive array of fat-rumpededilbay sheep types with quite high greasy meat productivity and harsh wool, which have an important role in improvement of fat-rumped herd in Atyrau region and republic. One of the significant biological feature of these sheep is consolidated heredity, representative, high greasy meat productivity and high energy growth of lambs at young age. Also their wool productivity is well expressed. The head of sheep is massive, but not rough, medium-sized, comparative tight, with pronounced hawk-nose, buck’s hawk-nose expressed better and their nasal bones at the line of hump are wider. The examining type of sheep has high prematurity peculiarity. The data describing age-related changes of their backbone: they quickly grow in height, in a year and half they reach 98.8% of withers at hump size of an adult one. Describing holometric datum: chest depth, chest breadth, heart girth depth grows more slowly in comparison with other depths (89.7%).

In general an average body weight of buck is 102.7 kg, youngsters’ at the 14-16 months is 60.0 kg, or 79% of adult buck and dam’s body weight. In order to form genetic structure of dam in selection group there laying and improving genealogical lines, on which basis form two breed lines of these sheep with concentration on main selecting features.

Keywords: breed, slaughter, bulk, herd, prematurity, syiynydyk type, breed type.

In Kazakhstan one of the main directions of pastoral industry is fat-rumped, which gives a big amount of cheaper mutton, harsh and half-harsh wool, leather and fur-bearing materials. Fat-rumped sheep is at the second place by it’s amount in republic. Basic mass of them is at the semidesert, desert and dry steppe zones in Atyrau, Aktobe, East Kazakhstan,West Kazakhstan, Karagandy, Kostanay and Pavlodar regions. Thus development and efficiency of pastoral industry’s these direction is affected by climate changes, grazing conditions in summer and winter. Types of sheep such as edilbay, saryarka, Kazakh half-harsh and harsh wool fat-rumped are of interest in Kazakhstan in order to increase the meat production for fuller utilization of reserves. At the present time, among all survived species the most breeding value and practical interest have edilbaysheep, which is the brightener of all republic’s harsh wool fat-rumped sheep massive. The best herds of edilbay sheep are in West-Kazakhstan “Birlik” JSC and Atyrau region’s “Syiynydyk” LLP.

Country’s harsh wool fat-rumped sheep as a wide-spread breed of sheep in republic’s different areas have popular ecological differentiation. Among Kazakhstan fat-rumped sheep stand out edilbay sheep, which have such differentiation as a interspecies zonal ecological and breed types. These types diverse in constitutional-exterior peculiarities. They linked to the feature of realization hereditary norms in a state of
this or that environment, to the rate of metabolic processes and prevailing growth of this or that breed’s productivity. Differences between breed’s used in selection work by their efficiency and constitutional-exterior peculiarities foster the creation of new population within one breed.

Edilbay sheep’s herd of ‘Sviyndyk’ stud farm were created by absorptive crossing of local Kazakh fat-rumped sheep’s azgir type with edilbaysheep, which are imported from Zhangalin region of Oral oblast and partial pure breeding.

Accumulation cross breeding was developed and applied as a selection technique back in the middle of the century in transformation of rig-wool sheep breeding to fine-wool sheep breeding. The experience of applying of the accumulation cross breeding of local sheep with improving breed depends on the correct choosing of the improving breed, on the quality of the uterine composition, on the selection of the individuals most suitable for the purpose, and on the creation of the most favorable conditions for the development and consolidation of positive qualities.

In the “Suyunduksky” breeding livestock farm was created a large array of the edilbay type fat-rumped sheep with enough high meat-and-fat capacity and brashy wool, which has crucial importance on the improvement of the fat-rumped sheep herds in the Atyrau region, as well as, in the transformation of meat-and-fat sheep breeding of other farms of the breeding zones of kazakh fat-rumped rig-wooled sheep.

Animal farms are characterized by consolidated heredity, typicality, high potential for meat-and-fat productivity and high energy of lamb growth at young ages.

A very valuable biological feature of these sheep is that it is good for both adults and young cattle to use favorable forage and climatic conditions that develop in desert and semi-desert zones in certain seasons of the year.

In the “Suyunduksky” breed livestock farm was created a selected group of broad ewe sheep numbering 1,000 animals with a live weight of 67.9 kg of adult ewe and 2.15 kg amount of wool shorn (table 1). In general, sheep have a living weight of 102.7 kg on the average, and young cattle at the age of 14-15 months reaches 60.0 kg or 79% of the live weight of adult ram and ewe, accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and age group</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Live weight, kg</th>
<th>Amount of wool shorn, kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M ±</td>
<td>M ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stud-ram</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>102.7±0.82</td>
<td>2.5±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult broad ewe sheep</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>67.9±0.12</td>
<td>2.15±0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimmer of 15-16 months</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>48.5±0.37</td>
<td>1.59±0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram of 14-15 months for a breeding sake</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>59.7±0.38</td>
<td>1.96±0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the average index of measurements of gimmers of 1.5 years, adult ewes and studs-rams. Comparison of the measurements of the growing and full-aged ewe sheep shows that the sheep studying types of the “Suyunduksky” breeding livestock farm have a high prematurity. This is characterized by age changes in their skeleton. As it is shown in the table, they grow most rapidly in height, reaching 98.8% of the adult height by one and a half years of age at the shoulders. The body length (96.4%) also develops very quickly, then the measurements that characterize the volumetric parameters: the depth of the chest, the width of the chest, and the measurement of the chest circumference develops much slower in comparison with other measurements. Measurements of the body of stud-rams are similar to the animals of the former Furmanov state breeding types [2].

The experience of the top breeding livestock farms shows that the presence in the herd of highly productive linear animals characterized by certain differences in the degree of expression of the most important economic-useful characteristics, and correct usage of these animals in breeding are effective means of improving the breeding productive qualities of the herd [3-5].

To form a genetic structure in the breeding group of the broad ewe sheep three genealogical lines are coded and developed, on the basis of which the production lines of these sheep with specialization on the leading selectable characters are formed.
Edilbay sheep are comparatively distinguished by high living weight and according to that fact they slightly inferior only to the sheep of the Gissar breed. Generally, sheep of large breeds bring newborn lambs with a high mass(weight). The live weight of the Edilbay sheep of the breeding farm at birth varies considerably depending on many factors: live weight of ewe, fodder and weather conditions, age of ewe, in number of how many were born and other lambs are born with an average live weight of 4.8-5.5 kg and further grow and develop rapidly.

As can be seen from table 3, compared with Edilbay sheep of Central Kazakhstan, Sviyndyk lambs were characterized by quite satisfactory growth and development in the embryonic and suckling periods.

During the suckling period, the Edilbay lambs of the Sviyndyk breed type develop more or less quickly. During the first month of life, the daily increase in the lamb’s live weight is 350-400 g, and in subsequent periods of post-embryological growth and development, the rate of growth is somewhat reduced. These sheep are related to early ripening sheep with high energy growth in the first year of life.

In the process of creating a new type of Edilbay sheep in Sviyndyk pedigree-cattle breeding farm, there was studied the reproductive capacity of elite and selective flocks of uterus. It was studied for a number of years, taking into account the fertilization of the ewe during artificial insemination, also the number of hatching ewe and their fertility.
An analysis of the reproductive capacity of the fat-rumped sheep of the pedigree-cattle breeding farm, shows that they have a satisfactory fecundity and it varies from 106 to 115% with a sufficiently high safety of the lambs for weaning. Observation over recent years for two breeding flocks showed that the yield of newborn lambs per 100 cognate uterus was 105-108%. The viability of sheep of any breed in working conditions is determined by the amount of animal waste, the higher the safety of the sheep population, so they are better adapted to local climatic conditions of nature. In our example, the mortality of lambs from birth to weaning from the ewe was 3.5-4.2%.

In recent years, wool prices and the sale of pedigree animals have significantly decreased, because of the lack of purchasing power of farms of various forms of ownership. However, in 1997, “Suyunduk” LLP received 626 thousand tenge from sheep breeding of net profit mainly due to the sale of sheep for meat at an agreed price. In addition to this, in 1998 and 1999 the profit from sheep breeding was among 1720 and 1450 thousand tenge. As a result of many years of scientific research and selection and breeding work, the scientific employees of KazNITIO (Kazakh scientific research institute of sheep breeding) and specialists of the pedigree-cattle breeding farm in Syyndyke, Atyrau region created a flock of sheep with a population of more than 20 thousand head, persistently transmitted by inheritance of specific morphological, productive and other economic characteristics inherent in the animals of this breeding plant.

A distinctive feature of the deduction of a new breeding type of edilbay sheep is that there was used a classical method of transforming cross-breeding of local Kazakh fat-rumped coarse-wooled sheep of the Azgir offspring with imported Edilbay rams from the West Kazakhstan region and purebred breeding of the Edilbay sheep. In this case, as a producers along with purebred animals, there were used high-breed local sheep with a highmutton meat productivity. This provided a new population of fat-rumped coarse-wooled sheep, well adapted to local desert and semi-desert conditions of feeding and keeping with excellent performance of wool and meat productivity.

REFERENCES

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ЭКСТЕРЬЕРНО-ПРОДУКТИВНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЕДИЛБАЕВСКИХ ОВЕЦ СУЮНДУКСКОГО ЗАВОДСКОГО ТИПА

Аннотация. Едилбаевские овцы суиндусского заводского типа были созданы путем поглотительного скрещивания местных казахских курдючных овец эзирского типа с едилбаевскими баранами. Многолетние чистопородные разведения едилбаевских овец в новых хозяйственно-природных условиях, а также при свободном скрещивании с помесными, полученными при поглотительном скрещивании местных курдючных овец с едилбаевскими баранами, обралась новый внутрипородный экологический тип этих овец.

В современных условиях рыночной экономики спрос на продукцию диктует необходимость разведения овец крепкой конституции жизнестойких, обеспечивающих высокую рентабельность производства баранины. Для решения этой задачи наиболее актуально изучение биологические особенности овец, особенно при создании новых, более высокоопродуктивных типов и пород. В сегодня создана большой массив курдючных овец в типе едилбаевских с достаточно высокой мясо-сырьевой продуктивностью, грубой ордовой шерстью, имеющий решающее значение в совершенствовании гаст курдючных в Атырауской области и в республике. Очень важный биологической особенностью этих овец является консолидированной наследственности.
типичности, высоким потенциалом мясо-сырьевой продуктивности и высокой энергией роста ягняти в молодом возрасте. Достаточно хорошо выражена у них шерстная продуктивность. Голова овец массивная, но не грубая, средней величины, относительно узкая, с ясно выраженной горбоносностью, у баранов горбоносность выражена резче и носовые кости по линии горба у них шире. Так же изучаемые овцы данного заводского типа обладают высокой скороспелостью. Данные, характеризующие возрастные изменения развития их костей, они быстро растут в высоту, достигая к полутора годам высоты в холке 98,8% от величины во взрослом состоянии. Характеризующие объемные показатели: глубина груди, ширина груди, промеры обхвата груди развиваются значительно медленнее в сравнении и другими промерами (89,7%).

В основном бараны имеют живую массу в среднем 102,7 кг, а овцы в возрасте 14-16 месяцев достигают 60,0 кг, или 79% массы тела взрослых баранов и маток. Для формирования генетической структуры в селекционной группе маток хозяйства заложены и совершенствуются геналогические линии, на базе которых формируются два заводские линии этих овец со специализацией по ведущим селекционируемым признакам.

Ключевые слова: порода, убой, туша, стада, скороспелость, суконный тип, разведение, заводской тип.

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ЕДІЛБАЙ ҚОЙЫ СУЙІНІҚ ЗАУЫТТЫҚ СУЛЕСІНІҢ ЭКСТЕРЬЕРИҚІ
ОНЫМДІЛІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Нарықтың экономика жаңадайында елдің қой шарапшылығы жас кой өткен әңіріге, әр тәлдірді тұлғаның жылы жогары карынаққа есім-жетілдікмен азықты өнімге тілдімді айналдыру қасиетін ерекшелесті. Құйрықтың қой тұқырларының есірі ретінде мамандандырулды.

Мысалы, Атырау облысы Кұраманық аудандығы, «Сұйық» ар әуе анықтағы, тұқырларының қасиетіна қарай екі саплары болады: әлі тұқырларының құйрықтары ерекшеленген, әлі тұқырларының құйрықтары ерекшеленен.

Ал кездесуден айырылып, құйрықтаң көлемін өздерінен өз өрнектері мен әр тәлдірдің өз құрамына ұсынылатын құйрықтың өзі міндетті. Бұл болуша қол есебінен, пайдалы, құйрықтарының құйрықтары ерекшеленеді.

Анықтау құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшеленегі, құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшелененегі, құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшелененегі, құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшелененегі, құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшелененегі, құйрықтарының биологиялық ерекшелененегі.