

ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN SELECTION-GENETIC SIGNS OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SHEEP OF THE ODESA TYPE OF THE ASCANIAN MEAT AND WOOL BREED OF DIFFERENT ETHOLOGICAL TYPES

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INTRODUCTION

The diversity of breeds and areas of sheep breeding in Ukraine is due to natural and economic conditions and zonal traditions of the industry. In the Odessa region, sheep breeding has always been a traditional livestock industry, especially in the southern regions.

Odessa type of Askanian meat-wool breed of sheep with crossbred wool. It was bred in 1982-2000 by crossing ewes of the Tsigai breed of Odessa selection with Askanian crossbred rams. In the formation of this gene pool, both breeding rams of intra-breed types of the Tsigai breed of the Azov, Crimean and Volga types, as well as rams of the Ostfriesian dairy breed, which were brought from Germany at one time, were used.

Odessa-type sheep have a strong constitution, a proportionate physique, a rounded body, wide limbs, thighs, back and waist are full, meat forms are well defined. Live weight of breeding rams 93-110 kg, ewes 58-62 kg, shearing of pure wool, respectively, 5.0-6.5 and 2.5-2.8 kg, fertility of ewes 101-123%.

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

To objectively determine the types of behavior in sheep under natural conditions, the method of motor-food reactions of sheep was used [2] in improvement [1]. Thus, three behavioral types of animals were identified, which differed in a set of behavioral traits:

-sheep type I, having the opportunity to enter the detachment quickly ran to the feeder and without fear of human presence began to greedily eat food. During the whole time in the pen, the sheep did not move away from the feeder;

- type II sheep were included in the detachment together with type I sheep or they were sent forcibly. Some of them ran up to the feeder but after receiving the mark ran away and did not approach the feeder anymore, other animals approached the feed after a while;

- Type III was more cautious and timid animals. They had difficulty entering the detachment and stood in the far corner, not approaching the feeder. Sometimes they approached the feeder carefully, grabbed the food and immediately ran away.

Meat productivity of purebred and local lambs was studied by carrying out control fattening of lambs for 60 days (from 6 to 8 months of age) and their slaughter at 8 months of age (according to the method of BIT, 1978). For slaughter, 5 lambs were selected, typical for their groups in terms of live weight and body structure.

Wool productivity was studied by weighing the rums of unwashed wool during the shearing of bright with an accuracy of 0.1 kg, in sheep 14-15 months.

The physical properties of wool were studied during individual grading of sheep, in accordance with the "Instructions for grading sheep" (2003), the classification of rums [4].

The shearing of unwashed wool was determined by weighing each fleece when shearing sheep in the spring, length, tonnage, evenness, elasticity, fatness and shine of the wool during grading in accordance with the sheep grading instructions developed in 2003.

Shearing of washed wool was determined by the calculation method in relation to unwashed.

The elasticity of wool and its luster were determined visually [3].

General assessment of the class of animals, determined by a set of constitutionally productive features and the degree of compliance with the standard.

Dairy productivity of ewes was determined by the first lactation by the method of control milkings, every 15 days for 153 days of lactation. The digital material was processed by the method of variation statistics.

In our researches the slaughter qualities of cornflowers of different ethological types were evaluated. For slaughter from each group were selected 5 heads of cornflowers at the age of 8 months. In accordance with GOST 1935-55, all carcasses after slaughter were classified in the first category.

The results of control slaughter showed that the best slaughter qualities were characterized by mixtures of experimental groups

The most active animals predominated timid and cautious cornflowers in terms of pre-slaughter weight, carcass weight and slaughter yield. Thus, in terms of pre-slaughter weight, the difference in favor of active sheep was: in group II - 7.5% ($P > 0.95$), in group I - 15.4% ($P > 0.99$); by carcass weight in group II - 9.0% ($P > 0.95$), in group I - 22.2% ($P > 0.99$).

A similar trend is observed for carcass weight. Carcasses of crossbreds of group II were heavier by 8.9% ($P > 0.95$), and group I by 22.1% ($P > 0.99$) than carcasses of young animals of group III. Carcasses of lambs of the I and II groups were characterized by a high slaughter yield.

The difference between the groups equalized in slaughter yield is: between III and II - 0.62 absolute percent in favor of group II; between I and III - 2.7 absolute percent in favor of group I.

By the mass of internal fat of the crossbreed of the I group, the peers of the III group prevailed by 23.9%, and the local young of the II group by 11.2%.

In our studies to study the morphological composition of the carcasses of cornflowers of different types of behavior.

That in the carcasses of the most active and moderate animals there was more flesh and less bones. Thus, the flesh in the carcasses of local cornflowers of group II was 76.7%, I - 77.6%, while in group III only 75.2%. Young animals of the II and I experimental groups in terms of meat content in the carcass outperformed the control group I by 11.4% ($P > 0.95$) and by 26.0% ($P > 0.99$), respectively.

When assessing meat productivity, it is necessary to take into account such an indicator as the meat ratio. According to the results of our research, the coefficient of meat content was higher in the cornflowers of both experimental groups: II - 3.28; And - 3.47, while in the carcasses of lambs of the control group - 3.03.

One of the indicators of the meat quality of sheep is the area of the "muscle eye".

In our experiments, the offspring, with different most active behavioral responses, had a larger area of "muscle muscle".

Group II animals were 14.9% ($P > 0.95$) and 24.9% ($P > 0.99$) more timid and cautious animals.

In turn, the area of the "muscle eye" in the carcasses of Group I cornflowers is 8.7% ($P > 0.95$), more than this indicator of group II peers.

Cornflowers of groups II and I were characterized by better development of the longest muscle tissue of the back. Thus, in terms of the mass of the longest muscle tissue, group II sheep

outperformed group III peers by 20.1% ($P > 0.95$) and group I by 29.3% ($P > 0.999$). The table shows that the difference in carcass length in favor of animals of group II is 3.3%, and animals of group I - 6.3%. Thus, the best meat qualities were characterized by carcasses of the most active and moderate behavior, including carcasses of group I.

From the given data it is visible that shearing of wool changes depending on behavior. The average haircut of both washed and unwashed is the highest in the bright most active and moderate behavior. The difference between groups III and II on these indicators, respectively 17.9% and 26.4%, is statistically significant ($t_d = 13.1$; $P > 0.999$).

In terms of wool shearing (both unwashed and washed), the brightness of the first group exceeds the brightness of the third group by 7.8% and 13.4%, the difference between the groups is quite significant ($t_d = 3.7$; $P > 0.99$).

When comparing these indicators of bright II and I groups, the predominance of bright II groups by 9.4% and 11.5%, respectively ($t_d = 4.5$; $P > 0.99$).

The yield of washed fiber in groups II and I was 62.1% and 60.9%, respectively, which is 4.0 and 3.0 absolute percent higher than in bright group III.

All groups of ewes are characterized by a fairly high milk yield, which we associate with the hereditary high level of milk productivity of Odessa-type sheep of the Askanian meat-wool breed with crossbred wool.

The advantage of ewes of the II experimental group over ewes of the I control is 10.86 kg, or 8% ($P > 0.95$), and over ewes of the III experimental group - 25.04 kg, or 21.6% ($P > 0.95$).

During lactation there is a decrease in milk yield in all groups of ewes. The maximum milk yield is observed in the first month of lactation, and the minimum - in the last.

Characterizing the variability of the level of milk productivity, we can conclude that it is quite high and is 21.0 -25%. This indicates that the herd has animals with a wide variety of milk production (min - 78.94 kg, max - 186.91 kg), and this allows the selection of high-milk queens for further use in breeding and breeding work.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The young of the most active and moderate behavior were characterized by the best fattening, slaughter and meat qualities. Cornflowers in these groups had higher growth energy during the fattening period. At slaughter, these cornflowers significantly outweighed timid and cautious animals in terms of slaughter weight, carcass weight, and meat ratio.
2. At cultivation of bright I and II groups their big wool productivity, both shearing of wool in the original and the washed fiber, respectively on 7,8 - 17,9% and 13,4 - 26,4% in comparison with peers of III group is established. .
3. In terms of milk productivity, the advantage of ewes of the II experimental group over ewes of the I control is 10.86 kg, or 8% ($P > 0.95$), and over ewes of the III experimental group - 25.04 kg, or 21.6 % ($P > 0.95$).

They studied the slaughtering qualities of cornflowers, their morphological composition of carcasses, meat qualities of sheep, bright wool productivity, dairy productivity of ewes. Sheep, wool and dairy productivity were found to be the most active and moderate behavior of the sheep outweighed the more cautious and timid animals.

The objective of determining the types of behavior in sheep in natural conditions was the technique of moving and eating reactions of sheep in perfection.

In our studies, the slaughtering qualities of cornflowers of different ethological types were evaluated. The results of the control slaughter showed that the best slaughter qualities were characterized by mixtures of experimental groups.

The most active animals were dominated by cowardly and cautious cornflowers by pre-slaughter weight, carcass weight and slaughter output.

A similar trend is observed in the mass of the carcass. The carcasses of lambs I and II groups were characterized by high slaughter output.

By weight of the internal fat of group I, the peers of group III prevailed. In our study, to study the morphological composition, the carcasses of carcasses of different types of behavior were collapsed.

The carcasses of the most active and moderate animals had more flesh and fewer bones. When evaluating meat performance, you should consider an indicator such as the coefficient of meatiness.

One of the indicators of the meat quality of the sheep is the area of the muscle.

In our experiments, the offspring, with different most active behavioral responses, had a larger area of muscle. The II and I group shafts were characterized by the best development of the longest muscular tissue of the back. Thus, the best meat qualities were characterized by carcasses of the most active and moderate behavior, among them carcasses I groups.

One of the main evaluations of wool performance is the mass of runes. The data above shows that the wool trimming varies with behavior. The average purge of both washed and non-washed highest in brightest most active and moderate behavior.

All groups of ewes are characterized by a high milk yield, which we associate with the inherited, high level of milk productivity of sheep of the Ascanian meat-wool breed with cross-wool.

During lactation, there is a decrease in milk yield in all groups of ewes. The maximum yield is observed in the first lactation month and the minimum in the last month.

Characterizing the variability of the level of milk productivity, we can conclude that it is quite high. This indicates that the herd contains animals with a sufficiently diverse dairy productivity and this enables the selection of high-milked uterus for further use in breeding and breeding work.

The best fattening, slaughter and meat qualities were characterized by young animals of the most active and moderate behavior. The rollers of these groups had higher growth energy during the fattening period. At slaughter, these carcasses, by slaughter weight, carcass weight, meatiness ratio, were significantly outweighed by cowardly and cautious animals.

When breeding bright I and II groups, their wool productivity is greater, both in the original wool and in the washed fiber, compared to the peers in the III group.

In milk productivity, the superiority of ewes of the second experimental group over the ewes and control.

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