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INFLUENCE OF THE GENOTYPE OF EDILBAY RAMS ON THE FORMATION OF MEAT QUALITIES OF THE OFFERING

ANNOTATION

Purposeful breeding work, which was carried out by livestock breeders, created a certain structure of the edilbai sheep breed of the meat-and-fat productivity direction in the west region of Kazakhstan. This structure includes the brlik, suyundik intrabreed and kurmangazy factory types of sheep of the edilbai breed. Based on the results of the research conducted, this article presents the results of an experiment on the use of edilbai sheep of various types on local fat-tailed sheep. To improve and increase the productive indicators of edilbai sheep, the farm "Edilbai" of the West Kazakhstan region uses sheep producers of the brlik intrabreed, suyundik and kurmangazy factory types as improvers, while the task is to determine the most effective selection options to improve the productive qualities of sheep.

Meat productivity is closely interrelated with the amount of body weight, which in turn is due to the degree of intensity of growth of tissues that form the meat content of the carcass. However, this indicator, in isolation from other objective methods of assessing meat productivity, cannot give a complete and correct idea of the meat qualities of sheep. According to the research results, fairly good carcasses were obtained from all selection options, while in the selection of parents by live weight, the best slaughter indicators were characterized by sheep obtained from selection options, where producers of the brlik intrabreed type of the edilbai breed participated.

Key words: *edilbai breed, producing sheep, inbred type, factory type, live weight, genotype*

Introduction. The history of the development of meat and fat sheep breeding shows that increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of this industry is associated with improving the meat productivity of sheep.

The peculiarity of fat-tailed sheep is their precocity, intensive growth and development, economical transformation of feed into products, as well as the possibility of using animals for household purposes at an early age [1].

In the market conditions of the national economy, the development of methods for the rational use of genetic resources of domestic sheep breeds is becoming important in the development of livestock industries.

A special role is being played by further improving the productive and breeding qualities of sheep breeds bred in the country, the development and implementation of resource-saving technologies, systems and methods of production of low-cost sheep products [2].

Currently, commodity producers are faced with the issue of increasing the number of sheep and increasing their productivity, i.e. the production of meat and wool. In this regard, we have set the task of using sheep producers of the genotypes of the edilbai sheep breed to improve the meat quality of productivity in farms breeding meat-fat sheep.

The purpose of the work is to study the influence of sheep producers of the Edilbai meat and fat breed of different types on the productive indicators of the offspring of local fat-tailed sheep of the West Kazakhstan region.

Research materials and methods. The experimental part of the work was carried out in the basis of the farm " Edilbai " in the Akzhaik district of the West Kazakhstan region.

The selection of sheep was carried out in accordance with the requirements established by industry standard 46131-83 (Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, 1983) and instructions on the bonification of sheep of fat-tailed breeds (Astana, 2000).

The dynamics of the live weight of adult sheep and ewes was determined annually after the autumn feeding [3].

The reproductive qualities of the ewes and the viability of the offspring were determined by analyzing the records of the insemination and offspring logs, as well as the rearing of young animals. The milk content of the ewes was determined according to a generally accepted method.

The live weight of lambs and young animals was determined by weighing animals with an accuracy of 0.1 kg at birth and at the age of 4.5, 8, and 8, 12 months, as well as in full-aged rams at the age of 4.5 years and ewes at the age of 3.5 years.

Slaughter qualities were determined for three animals from each group of young animals aged 4.5 and 8 months. The slaughter was carried out according to the method of VIZh (1978).

The feeding qualities of animals were determined on the basis of weighing young sheep before and after feeding on the best pastures of the farm.

Morphological and biochemical parameters of blood were studied according to the methodological recommendations for physiological and biochemical studies of the blood of farm animals and poultry (1979).

The results obtained were processed by the method of variation statistics according to N. A. Plokhinsky and E. K. Merkuryeva [4,5].

Three groups have been formed to conduct the study:

The scheme of the experience. Group I – edilbai sheep-producers of the brlik intra-breed type with local edilbai sheep ♀ Ed × ♂ Ed-B

Group II– edilbai sheep-producers of the suyundik intra-breed type with local edilbai sheep ♀ Ed × ♂ Ed -S

Group III– edilbai sheep-producers of the kurmangazy factory type with local edilbai sheep ♀ Ed × ♂ Ed-K

The objects of the study were offspring obtained from producers of the edilbai breed of different types with fat-tailed uterus.

The results of the study. To improve and increase the productive indicators of edilbai sheep, the farm "Edilbai" of the West Kazakhstan region uses sheep producers of the brlik intrabreed, suyundik and kurmangazinsky factory types as improvers, while the task is to determine the most effective selection options to improve the productive qualities of sheep [6-8].

Table 1 – Live weight of sheep producers of different genotypes

Group	n	Age, years	Live weight, kg
Edilbai sheep-producers of the brlik intra-breed type (ED-B)	3	4,5	113,0
Edilbai sheep-producers of the suyundik intra-breed type (ED-C)	3	4,5	106,0
Edilbai sheep-producers of kurmangazy factory type (ED-K)	3	4,5	100,5

The productivity of edilbai meat-and-fat ewes of the desired type in the farm "Edilbai" is at the level of the requirements of the breed standard table 2. The average live weight of first-class ewes was 63.3 kg, 16-month-old first-class females 55 kg.

Table 2 – Indicators of live weight and linear measurements of edilbay ewes (n=50)

Indicators	
Live weight, kg	64,5±0,73
Height at the withers, centimeters	75,7 ±0,7
Oblique length of the body, centimeters	76,3±1,7
Chest depth, centimeters	34,6±0,6
Chest width, centimeters	20,4±0,2
Chest circumference, centimeters	92,5±0,9
Pastern girth, centimeters	9,0±0,1

The edilbai sheep farms were distinguished by quite sufficient indices of physique. Studies conducted on the farm show that the edilbai sheep belong to large animals (table 2).

The reproductive indicators of the ewes were quite high and ranged from 112 to 113, which indicates a significant preservation of the young from birth to beating them off from the ewes.

The fertilization rates of ewes inseminated with suyundik and kurmangazy sheep were 0.5 and 1.0% higher than in the selection group with brlik type sheep. To determine milk productivity, the indicators of sheep milk productivity were also studied. Milk productivity was determined according to generally accepted methods for 120 days of lactation.

Analysis of the data from the conducted studies shows that the average daily milk content of all groups was approximately the same and ranged from 1.01 – 1.05 kg. The milk of sheep was characterized by a sufficient content of fat, protein and sugar. The fat and protein content in the milk of the studied ewes was quite high by the end of lactation.

One of the important characteristics of sheep is precocity. It is known that under good conditions of normalized feeding and maintenance, young animals grow and develop most intensively in earlier periods. With age, the energy for growth decreases.

One of the indicators of the intensity of growth of young animals is the average daily increase in body weight [9-11].

According to K. Kanapin, an important property of all fat-tailed sheep is the relatively high growth of lambs in the first pasture season. He further emphasizes that the first important indicator is the large-fruited lambs. A large, well-formed lamb will have a high growth rate in subsequent age periods of development [12].

As the data in table 3 show, the lambs were characterized by quite satisfactory body weight indicators at birth, at 4.5 and 8 months of age, as well as at one and a half years of age. Lambs from rams of the first group of the Brlik type had a slightly better birth weight, which surpassed their peers from rams of the suyundik and kurmangazy types in body weight at birth: rams from the second group by 0.13 kg or 2.7%, from the third group by 0.25 kg or 5.3% and yarochki, respectively, by 0.06 kg or 1.3 and 0.21 kg or 4.8%.

By the time of weaning, the superiority of offspring from sheep of the brlik type had been preserved. At 4.5 months of age, the superiority of the first group of sheep over the second was 22 kg - 6.2%, over the third 3.1 kg - 9.0%. The eanlings of the first group, when weaned, exceeded their peers of the second by 0.9 kg - 2.7 and the third by 2.2 kg - 6.8%. The body weight of the experimental young at the age of one and a half years can be considered quite satisfactory.

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It should be noted that at the age of one and a half years, as in previous age periods – at birth and weaning, the tendency of differences between groups remained. At the age of one and a half years, the sheep of the first group exceeded the second by 2.3 kg or 4.1%, the third by 3.8 kg or 7.0%.

In turn, the sheep of the second group at this age exceeded the third by 1.5 kg or 2.8%. A similar pattern is observed in the change in live weight and in one and a half year olds. Thus, the brightness of the first group exceeded the second by 0.4 kg or 0.8%, the third by 1.9 kg or 4.0%.

Table 3 – Age-related changes in body weight of experimental young animals

Group	n	Age, months			
		At birth.	4,5 months	8 months	1,5 years
Rams					
I	82	4,94±0,07	37,5±0,54	40,1±0,50	57,6 ±0,47
II	85	4,84±0,06	35,3±0,43	38,8±0,47	55,2±0,54
III	83	4, 72±0,07	34,6±0,52	37,6±0,52	53,7±0,525
Chilver					
I	85	4,61±0,07	34,6±0,48	37,5±0,42	49,1 ± 0,35
II	87	4,5 5±0,08	33,7±0,62	35,8±0,36	48,9 ± 0,41
III	84	4,40±0,09	32,3±0, 4	35,1±0,64	47,4 ± 0,37

The brightness of the second group exceeded the third by 1.5 kg or 3.2 5. According to the intensity of growth, there are differences between the young of different variants of the selection of parental pairs.

Slightly better indicators of average daily growth were noted, where brlik-type sheep producers participated in the selection options. It should be noted that young animals grow most intensively during the suckling period.

According to the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the production of young and low-energy lamb has recently been a priority in global sheep farming, where the share of lamb in total lamb production is growing every year, since demand for lamb is traditionally high on the international market [13].

As part of the implementation of the program of the strategic plan for the development of sheep breeding of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2022, starting from 2014, along with beef, mutton was exported – about 40-50 tons, and in 2023 this figure It was planned to increase to 30 thousand tons [14].

The main indicators of meat productivity of edilbai sheep are slaughter weight and slaughter yield. There fore, the meat qualities of edilbai fat-tailed sheep are studied by slaughtering [15-16].

The meat of 8 -month-old lambs after feeding has sufficient caloric content and is of great value for dietary nutrition. It should be noted that there is less fat in the meat of such lambs than in adult sheep [17].

Based on the analysis of research results, the slaughter of lambs for meat at the age of 8 months is considered appropriate, since the weight of their carcasses meets the requirements of standards for young mutton. The sale of lambs of the current year of birth cannot be carried out everywhere and everywhere. We must beware of a formulaic approach to this case. For meat, it is necessary to sell larger lambs with good fatness.

Literature data indicate that quite rich materials have been accumulated on the effectiveness of slaughtering lambs for meat at the age of 7-8 months after feeding [18].

Studies by many scientists [19] show that lamb meat is tender even in the absence of intermuscular fat, since their connective tissue is thinner and softer. They point out that lean meat is currently the most important quality.

Meat is bought by the consumer as a product containing protein, but at the same time it must be tender and juicy. In meat and fat sheep breeding, the main source of lamb production is growing young. The level and quality of meat productivity is influenced by the breed, age, gender, fatness of the animal and a number of other factors.

The meat productivity of sheep is closely interrelated with the amount of body weight and slaughter qualities, which in turn is due to the degree of intensity of growth of body tissues that form the meat content of the carcass.

Young mutton, due to its taste qualities and relatively low fat content, belongs to the best types of meat [20].

We conducted a control slaughter. The results of the control slaughter showed that the carcasses of sheep are characterized by excellent meat forms.

Slaughter indicators are shown in table 4. When slaughtered at 4.5 months of age, fairly good carcasses weighing 18.2 – 19.9 kg were obtained from all selection options.

The yield of the paired carcass of the sheep in the first group was 5.8% higher compared to the offspring of suyundik type sheep with similar uterus and 9.3% higher than the offspring of the third group. The offspring of the second group of suyundik sheep surpassed the third group of kurmangazy sheep by 3.3% in this indicator. The calculation of the slaughter yield of mutton carried out in experiments showed that in sheep obtained from the selection of ewes with brlik type rams was 53.0%, with suyundik – 52.1% and with kurmangazy rams 52.2%.

After feeding at the age of 8 months carcasses weighing 19.3-20.7 kg were obtained with an advantage in both periods of slaughter of offspring from brlik sheep.

Table 4 – Slaughter rates of different gentypes of sheep

Indicator	Group					
	I		II		III	
Age	4,5 months	8 months	4,5 months	8 months	4,5 months	8 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
n	3		3		3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-slaughter weight, kg	37,8 ±0,52	40,3±0,50	36,4±0,47	38,8±0,48	35,2±0,48	37,8±0,53
Weight of the steamed carcass, kg	19,8 ±0,16	20,8±0,30	18,7 ±0,23	19,7±0,21	18,2 ±0,25	19,3±0,18
Output of steamed carcass	52,4	51,5	51,5	51,0	51,7	51,3
The weight of the Kurdyuk, kg	2,8 ±0,12	3,0±0,17	2,6±0,10	3,1±0,21	2,5±0,13	2,8±0,20
Kurdyuk yield, %	7,4	7,5	7,1	7,9	7,1	7,4
Weight of internal fat, kg	0,20 ±0,05	0,31±0,05	0,22 ±0,03	0,30±0,08	0,20±0,04	0,32±0,07
Internal fat yield, %	0,5	0,77	0,6	0,77	0,6	0,74
Slaughter weight, kg	20,1±0,31	21,01±0,27	19,02±0,27	20,10±0,32	18,4±0,30	19,62±0,25
Lethal yield, %	53,0	52,3	52,1	51,7	52,2	51,9

Some advantage in young animals obtained from brlik producers was noted in terms of slaughter weight and its yield compared with the offspring of suyundik and kurmangazy sheep.

In all the compared groups, at slaughter at 8 months, compared with 4.5 months, the slaughter weight increased by 4.5 – 6.6%. There was a decrease in the slaughter yield in 8 months compared with the indicators after beating.

To determine the morphological composition and meat content coefficient, the carcasses of sheep of all selection options were deboned. According to the morphological composition, all carcasses were characterized by a relatively high yield of the pulp part both at slaughter immediately after beating (62.3 - 63.1 5) and at 8 months of age (65.5-66.9%). The best pulp ratio of 63.1 at 4.5 months and 66.9% at 8 months was noted in group I, and in group II and III the data are approximately the same. Bone yield by group varied between 22.3 -23.2 at 4.5 months and 18.6-18.7% at 8 months. In our experiments in various groups of animals, the meat content coefficient ranges from 4,5 months 3.26 – 3.45 and 8 months 3.5 -3.6, which is typical for sheep of specialized meat and fat breeds.

It should be noted that the meat content coefficient increased in the carcasses of sheep at 8 months and amounted to 3.5 -3.6 in the groups against 3.26- 3.45 at the age of 4.5 months. When selecting a set of traits, the selection result largely depends on the nature of the interrelationships of these traits, the authors argue that the basis of any major breeding process (creation and improvement of breeds) is the restructuring of historically established correlation systems.

Proper evaluation and skillful use of these systems largely ensures success in conducting targeted selection and selection. Animals of different breeds and directions have a certain correlation between individual traits and are characterized by their heredity.

Therefore, correlation coefficients can be used as an objective feature for the population on whose materials it is calculated [21-22].

The above served as the basis for a correlation analysis between the productive qualities of Edilbai sheep of different types. Offspring were obtained from different variants of the selection of parental pairs, which were subjected to comprehensive studies. In this regard, our studies aimed at determining the breeding and genetic parameters of productivity of young edilbay sheep of different genotypes characteristic of the intrabreed type were carried out on yarkas who reached the age of one and a half years.

The study of the relationship between the main selected traits in repair yarns obtained from the selection of parents by live weight and wool class showed that groups of animals have certain differences according to the studied selection and genetic parameter.

The revealed nature of the relationship between live weight indicators and wool shearing in the yarns of these groups was also manifested when considering the correlation between live weight and awn length, which amounted to 0.37-0.42.

In the yarns of the second group, a significant correlation was found between the shearing of the wool and the length of the awn – 0.38 ($P > 0.95 - 0.999$).

Conclusions. The results of our research have established that the cultivation of sheep belonging to different types has different economic efficiency.

This is due to higher gains in live weight and payment for feed by meat yield products at the same selling price of 1 kg of live weight of meat-fat young. An analysis of the research results indicates that the cost of 1 kg of growth of the first group of sheep was the lowest compared to other groups of their peers.

Thus, the use of genetic potential in the improvement of edilbai sheep, taking into account the obtained breeding characteristics, will ensure an increase in both meat and wool productivity of meat-and-tallow sheep bred in the region.

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ТҮЙІН

Зоотехник –селекционерлер жүргізген мақсатты селекциялық-асылдандыру жұмыстары аясында Қазақстанның Батыс өңірінде етті-май бағытындағы еділбай қой тұқымының белгілі бір құрылымын шығарды. Бұл құрылым тобына еділбай тұқымды қойлардың бірлік, сүйіндік тұқым ішілік және құрманғазы зауыттық тұрпаттары кіреді.

Зерттеу нәтижелеріне сүйене отырып, бұл мақалада еділбай тұқымының әртүрлі типті аталық қошқарларының жергілікті құйрықты саулықтарға жұптау нұсқауларының нәтижелері берілген. Еділбай қойының өнімділігін жақсарту және арттыру үшін Батыс Қазақстан облысындағы «Еділбай» шаруа қожалығы қойларда жақсартушы ретінде бірлік және сүйіндік тұқым ішілік, сондай-ақ құрманғазы зауыттық тұрпаттарының асыл тұқымды қошқарларды пайдаланады, бұл ретте қойдың өнімділік сапасын арттырудың тиімді селекциялық нұсқаларын анықтау міндеті тұр. Ет өнімділігі дене салмағымен тығыз байланысты, ол өз кезегінде ұшаның еттілігін құрайтын ұлпалардың өсу қарқындылығының дәрежесімен анықталады. Алайда, бұл көрсеткіш ет өнімділігін бағалаудың басқа объективті әдістерінен бөлек қойдың ет қасиеттері туралы толық және дұрыс түсінік бере алмайды.

Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша барлық жұптау нұсқауларынан жеткілікті жақсы ұшалар алынды, ал тірілей салмағы бойынша ең жақсы сою көрсеткіштерін бірлік тұқым ішілік тұрпаттағы қошқарлар қатысқан жұптаудан алынған төлдер көрсетті.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Целенаправленной селекционно–племенной работой, которая проводилась зоотехниками-селекционерами, была создана определенная структура едилбайской породы овец мясо-сального направления продуктивности в Западном регионе Казахстана. В эту структуру входят брликский, суюндикский внутривидовые и курмангазинский заводские типы овец едилбайской породы. По итогам проведенных исследований в данной статье приводятся результаты проведения опыта по использованию на местных курдючных овцематках едилбайских баранов разных типов. Для совершенствования и повышения продуктивных показателей едилбайских овец крестьянское хозяйство «Едилбай» Западно-Казахстанской области использует баранов-производителей брликского внутривидового, суюндикского и курмангазинского заводских типов как улучшателей, при этом ставится задача определения наиболее эффективных вариантов подбора для повышения продуктивных качеств овец.

Мясная продуктивность тесно взаимосвязана с величиной массы тела, что в свою очередь, обусловлено степенью интенсивности роста тканей, формирующих мясность туши. Однако, этот показатель, в отрыве от других объективных методов оценки мясной продуктивности, не может дать полное и правильное представление о мясных качествах овец. По данным результатов исследований от всех вариантов подбора были получены довольно хорошие туши, при этом в подборе родителей по живой массе, наиболее лучшими показателями убоя характеризовались баранчики, полученные от вариантов подбора, где участвовали производители брликского внутривидового типа едилбайской породы.