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MEAT PRODUCTIVITY OF YOUNG LOCAL GOATS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Introduction

Rough-haired goats of Karakalpakstan are an aboriginal breed, common in all regions of the Republic. They are characterized by unpretentiousness to food and care and good adaptability to harsh natural and economic conditions. These qualities are valuable biological features of the breed, formed in the process of long-term natural and massive artificial selection. Local goats were bred in conditions close to natural. Their productivity was influenced by such factors as climate, vegetation of natural pastures, terrain, soil, etc.

Economic methods of goat breeding provided for a minimum of animal protection from adverse environmental conditions, and massive artificial selection, obviously, was carried out in the direction of increasing the viability and size of goats. Thus, the variability of coarse-haired goats proceeded along the path of adapting the body to harsh and changing natural environmental conditions, that is, in the direction of creating hardy, viable animals that can put up with scarce food conditions, a peculiar, sharply continental climate, and in favorable food conditions quickly create fat reserves and at the expense of them endure winter starvation.

Local coarse-haired goats, in contrast to such cultural, highly productive breeds as Saanen or Angora, are characterized by the absence of a narrow specialization and low productivity. They are bred mainly for meat, milk and wool.

The goat of Karakalpakstan has a strong and dry constitution. The physique is adapted to the desert-grassland lifestyle. They are strong-boned with relatively long and thick tubular head bones.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. Experience in the development of world goat breeding shows that in all goat-breeding countries of the world, an increase in the efficiency of the industry is associated with a more complete use of the meat productivity of goats.

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Thus, 5372.4 thousand tons of goat meat are produced annually in the world [8]; over the past 50 years has increased from 10.7 kg to 12.3 kg or 14.9%. The heaviest carcasses during the entire period under consideration were produced in Oceania; in 2009-2013 their weight was equal to 23.3-23.5 kg. In other parts of the world, the mass of goat carcasses was in the range of 10.6-12.4 kg. The lightest goat carcasses over the past 13 years have been produced by Argentina (6.6 kg), meat production per average goat per year can be considered as a generalizing parameter characterizing the conditional meat productivity of each individual animal of the entire goat population of a particular region or country, as well as the efficiency of the production of this type of meat at all stages of its production technology [7]. Meat production per average goat for the period 1961-2013 increased in the world from 3.2 kg to 5.7 kg, or by 78.1%. Throughout the entire period, the leader in this indicator until 2012 was Europe - 7.1 kg per head. In Israel, this figure was the highest in the world and amounted to -40.9 kg.

Goat meat production per capita in the world is determined by the same factors as in other animal industries. The production of goat meat per capita worldwide for the period from 1961 to 2013 increased from 0.4 to 0.7 kg per year, or by 75.0%.

The largest amount of goat meat per person is produced in Mongolia - 22.4 kg.

Goat meat is a dietary food product and the meat of young animals is of particular value among the local population, so the study of the meat productivity of goats is an urgent problem. In this regard, the purpose of our research was to study the meat productivity of goats in the year of their birth.

The Object of the Study:

Were local goats of different sex, age and constitutional types of animals.

Research Methodology

The study of meat productivity was carried out on goats immediately after beating and 9-10 months of age, after fattening with top dressing. At the same time, according to the method [1] SNIIZhK, the following indicators were determined: pre-slaughter weight-weighing of goats after 24 hours of fasting, slaughter weight, weight of steam and chilled carcasses, chemical composition of muscle tissue. Chemical analysis of muscle tissue was carried out according to generally accepted methods in the laboratory of the Nukus branch of the Tashkent State Agrarian University.

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Research Results

The study of meat productivity was carried out on goats immediately after beating and 9-10 months of age, after fattening with top dressing. At the same time, according to the SNIIZhK method, the following indicators were determined: pre-slaughter weight - weighing of goats after 24 hours of fasting, slaughter weight, weight of steam and chilled carcasses, chemical composition of muscle tissue. The data obtained are shown below in Table 1.

Table- 1 Slaughter rates of goats in the year of their birth, n=3

Indicators	Age of slaughter for meat (months)	
	4,0-4,5	9-10
Weight, kg:		
Downhole	14,8±0,08	27,3±0,16
Steam mascara	7,64±0,12	13,9±0,13
Internal fat	0,16±0,03	0,8±0,02
Slaughter	7,8±0,1	14,7±0,13
Slaughter yield, %	52,7	53,8
Chemical composition of muscle tissue, %		
Moisture	71,1	66,4
Dry matter	28,9	33,6
Fat	7,5	8,9
Protein	17,4	21,2
Ash	4,0	3,5

Analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that the meat productivity of goats is directly dependent on the age of slaughter. Thus, the pre-slaughter weight at 9-10 months of age was 12.5 kg or 84.4% more than that of goats 4.0-4.5 months of age, and the weight of the paired carcass exceeded by 6.26 kg or 70, 16%. The difference in slaughter yield was 1.1%.

The emergence of such a significant difference was also facilitated by the fact that goats at the age of 9-10 months were slaughtered for meat after preliminary fattening with top dressing, that is, sixty days before slaughter, in addition to grazing on pastures, goats were additionally given one kilogram of pasture hay in the morning and in the evening - according to 0.3 kg of concentrated feed.

In the same animals, a greater accumulation of internal fat was noted - 0.64 kg.

Analysis of the results of the data obtained showed that the meat of young goats is characterized by softness and tenderness, evidence of which is a high moisture content, while there was more moisture (by 7.1%) in goat meat during beating,

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they also had a lower content of fat and protein - by 18.7 and 21.8 percent, respectively.

Table-2 Live weight of adult animals, kg

Animal groups	Accounted for goals	Spring	Autumn
		M±m	M±m
Goats are adults	25	31,1±0,36	40,4±0,72
Goats adults	25	41,2±0,53	60,1±0,54

An analysis of table 2 shows that the carcass yield during slaughter of goats, depending on fatness, ranges from 37 to 50% of live weight, with the fattened bollards giving the maximum yield. Unlike the meat of local sheep, goat meat has a poorly developed upper fat layer, but there is more internal fat [3]. The best quality meat is given by young boulders 6-7 months old, autumn slaughter [5,6,]. Some of the boulders used as leaders of goat and sheep flocks are kept for up to 5-6 years.

Local goats are distinguished by high mobility and quick response to environmental conditions. The head of local breeds of goats is of medium size, with a wide forehead, the nasal bones are mostly concave, less common is a straight profile and a single convex one. The ears are large, thick, drooping or semi-drooping, overgrown on the outside with covering hair. The skin is thin, subcutaneous fat deposits are poorly expressed [2,4].

The average live weight of goats at birth is 2.6 kg, goats -2.9. The mass of young animals born in the number of twins at birth is 14-15% less than singles. By the age of 1.5-2 years, under satisfactory conditions of keeping, twin kids in terms of live weight catch up with single kids.

The maximum mass of a goat is reached by 5-6 years of age, and after 3-5 years its growth is insignificant.

Table-3 Live weight of kids at weaning from mothers (4.0-4.5 months of age), kg

Period of birth	Animal gender	Goals	M±m	C %
February	goats	17	14,1±0,11	2,8
	Goats	19	15,1±0,13	3,9
March	goats	24	13,7±0,18	2,9
	Goats	23	14,1±0,18	2,8
April	goats	25	12,9±0,16	2,3
	Goats	25	13,4±0,18	2,9

The results of the table indicate that, depending on the period of birth, the live weight in the month of February is much larger (14.1-15.1 kg) weight compared to April (12.9-13.4 kg).

Conclusions

Thus, the results of the studies allow us to state that the young growth of local goats in the conditions of Karakalpakstan is characterized by relatively good meat productivity, while it is more profitable to kill them for meat in the year of birth at 9-10 months of age after a preliminary fattening with top dressing. Such a technological approach will contribute to both increasing meat production and improving its quality.

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MEAT PRODUCTIVITY OF LOCAL GOATS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Content

- This article presents the principles and methods of supplementary feeding of local male goats aged 4.0-4.5 and 9-10 months.
- The parameters of meat productivity were determined in the age section of the experimental goats.
- The chemical composition of meat and muscle tissue was studied.
- Effects of fattening methods and supplementary feeding on live weight parameters in pasture conditions are presented.

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Annotation.

- The article presents the results of the norm and methods of additional feeding of local goats 4.0-4.5 and 9-10 years of age.
- The indicators of meat productivity of experienced goats in age dynamics were determined.
-Studied meat and chemical composition of muscle tissue.
-These methods of feeding in pasture conditions and the effect of additional feeding on the live weight of kids are given.

MEAT PRODUCTION OF LOCAL GOATLINGS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract

The article presents balance and methods of additional feeding 4,0-4,5 and 9-10 month aged local male goat lings. Indicators of meat productivity was defined in experiment by their ages, chemical broberties of meat and muscular tissues were studied. The information is given about foraging in the condition of pasture and influence of additional feeding on living weight of goat lings.

Keywords: male goats, meat productivity, supplementary feeding, carcass weight, carcass yield, chemical composition of muscle tissue

Key words: goats, meat productivity, additional feeding, slaughter weight, slaughter meat yield, carcass weight, chemical composition of muscle tissue.

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