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STUDY OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ETHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF SHEEP

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Abstract:
This article provides information on the study of sheep breeds with traditional zootechnical indicators and their behavioral characteristics.

Keywords: animal, ewe, natural, breed, percentage, endurance, ethological

Introduction:

If we look at the history of the development of sheep farming, the presence of sheep among the animals that were first domesticated by mankind indicates that mankind has been interested in the development of this industry for a long time. Humans have been following the instinct of sheep and some of their psychological characteristics since ancient times. However, sheep farming was formed as an important industry in the first half of the 17th century and the first half of the 19th century. It should be noted that little or no information is available on the ethology of sheep. It is important to study their behavioral characteristics.

It is known that sheep breeding occupies an important place in the national economy of the countries of the world and is one of the leading branches of animal husbandry. Milk and meat obtained from sheep are an important source of nutrition for the human body, while wool, leather are very important and necessary raw materials for light industry. Other products obtained from sheep are also used in other sectors of the national economy. If we look at the history of the development of sheep breeding, the presence of sheep among the animals that were first domesticated by mankind indicates that mankind has been interested in the development of this branch for a long time. Humans have been following the instinct of sheep and some of their psychological characteristics since ancient times. However, sheep farming was formed as an important industry in the first half of the 17th century and the first half of the 19th century. It should be noted that little or no information is available on the ethology of sheep. That's why it is important to study their behavioral characteristics. Since sheep are animals that produce a lot of different products, they have their own characteristics for feeding and keeping. Sheep are mainly grazing animals that feed themselves by walking on the pasture.

That is why in the winter, when the pasture becomes poor from grass, sheep lose an average of 15-20 kg of their live weight. The external environment: heat, cold, rain, snow, wind, storm has a great influence on the ethological indicators of sheep and completely changes their behavior in the pasture.

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Since sheep belong to the type of herd animals, it is important to study the development of their innate herd instinct. For this, they follow the footsteps of one or more leaders in a herd, and the struggle for leadership begins 3-6 weeks after the grouping.

Getting comfortable from adverse climatic conditions. If the ewes freeze in the rain, and their wool is wet, their milk yield decreases to 16.6; 20.8 and 34.6 percent (for different breeds). It is also important that sheep see with their eyes and hear with their ears and react to the environment. Sheep that have not been in the flock for a month are treated as strangers. Ewes in particular are very aggressive, but if the ewes are not in puberty, the rams will ignore them. Like other economic signs of sheep, fertility indicators also vary depending on their character. This can be seen from the information in table 3 below.

Table 3 Germ having of Romanov lambs of different behavioral types (V.S.Zaritovsky and others)

Behavioral type	The number of mother sheep	Live weight of one sheep, kg	The number of received live lambs	The number of mother sheep which gave birth to lambs				The number of lambs per sheep
				four	three	two	one	
I	50	54,5	115	3	15	26	6	2,3
II	50	51,2	107	1	11	32	6	2,1
III	50	51,0	102	-	13	26	11	2,0

Germ having is a trait that depends on the breed of sheep and varies widely. The Romanov breed of sheep is also called milky. On average, 2-3 lambs are obtained from one sheep under normal feeding and storage conditions. It was recorded that up to 9 lambs were taken from the record sheep of the breed (V.S.Zaritovsky and others 1990). The natural fertility of the Romanov breed is absolutely preserved. In one full company, 6-8% of lambs are obtained from one sheep, 38-40% from two, 44-46% from three, and 8-10% from four.

Analyzing their data, it can be concluded that the pre-birth live weight of sheep of type I is 3.3 kg or 6.4 percent and 3.5 kg or 6.9 percent higher than that of their peers of type II and III. 6 percent of 4 lambs, 30 percent of triplets, 52 percent of twin lambs, and 12 percent of single lambs were obtained from type I ewes. 2, 22, 64 and 12 percent were taken from type II sheep, respectively. Of the III-type, quadruplets were not born, 26% of triplets, 52% of twins, and 22% of singletons.

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