



## The Quality of the Wool of Bactrian and Dromedary Camels in the Conditions of the Jizzakh Region

*Nurboev Eshniyoz Dusboevich*

*Competitor of the Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology*

*Turganbaev Ruzimbay Urazbaevich*

*Scientific adviser, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Professor of the Nukus branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology (The Republic of Uzbekistan)*

**Annotation:** The article presents the results of a study of the quality of the wool of Bactrian and dromedary camels in the conditions of the Jizzakh region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, depending on the constitutions of animals. The main parameters of wool quality, such as specific gravity, fineness, length of wool fibers, have been studied and conclusions have been drawn.

**Keywords:** wool, down, transitional hair, wool, wool fiber length, fineness, specific gravity.

### Introduction

Camels are one of the types of farm animals that combine high productivity, meat, milk wool and adaptability to the harsh conditions of deserts and semi-deserts. Camel breeding is one of the main branches of animal husbandry in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is of great importance in the development of desert territories with a sharply continental climate, providing the local population with food, and industry with raw materials. Wool products are a valuable raw material for light industry. Camel wool has high thermal conductivity and moisture-proof properties and is in great demand in domestic and international markets. Scientists note [1.p.34-41], [2.p.21-22], [5.p.706-709] camels in desert and semi-desert conditions are well developed and produce high quality products at low cost. A serious obstacle to the development of camel breeding in all regions of the country is the neglect of breeding work. Breeding work is one of the most important factors in the mass improvement of the situation with camel breeding. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientific work on the qualitative improvement of the composition of the wool of camels of different breeds is not carried out enough. At the same time, it is necessary to implement a set of zootechnical measures that would contribute not only to the numerical growth of camels, but also to improve their breed qualities [3.p.20-30], [4.p.28-29]. The purpose of this work is to develop optimal methods for the production of wool of two-humped and dromedary camels, contributing to the improvement of the quality of their wool of different and constitutional types of animals. Material and research methodology. Wool samples were taken from five animals of each group using a 4 cm<sup>2</sup> restrictive fork. The natural length of the tows, the downy layer and the fineness of individual



types of fibers were determined by the method of V.V. Kalinin. The processing of experimental data was carried out on a computer using the STRAZ program and the method of variation statistics described by N.A. Plokhinsky (1969). The objects of the study were purebred Bactrians and dromedaries of different constitutional types of animals. Research results. Camel hair is heterogeneous, morphologically consists of downy fibers, transitional hair and flax. The content and specific gravity of these fibers in the woolen cover of the skin determine the obesity of animals and the economic importance of camel hair. The quality of the wool has a high thermal insulation and waterproofing ability. This indicator depends on the species, breed, sex, age, physiological state of animals, season and region of animal habitat. The results of our study of the morphological composition depending on the species of camels and their constitutional type are given in Table-1.

### Quality indicators of camel wool down

Indicators		Constitutional type of animals		
		Delicate n=5	Delicate n=5	Delicate n=15
		Dromedary, n=15		
		X±Sx		
Fluff	Specific gravity, in %	82,3	81,2	80,2
	Thinness, mk	15,5±1,2	16,3±1,4	16,9±1,5
	Length cm	4,7±0,3	6,1±0,5	6,9±0,6
Transitional hair	Specific gravity, in %	8,1	8,3	7,9
	Thinness, mk	38,4±3,1	39,3±3,6	40,1±3,9
	Length cm	12,5±1,1	12,9±1,2	13,8±1,3
Ost	Specific gravity, in %	7,3	7,8	8,7
	Thinness mk	56,4±5,4	57,5±5,5	58,8±5,7
	Length cm	13,2±1,2	15,2±1,4	16,3±1,5
Specific gravity of dead hair %		2,3	2,7	3,2
		Bactrians, n=15		
Uff	Specific gravity, in %	85,1	83,3	82,2
	Thinness, mk	14,2±0,9	15,7±1,2	16,2±1,4
	Length cm	4,2±0,3	5,6±0,5	6,1±0,6
Transitional	Specific gravity, in %	7,5	8,1	8,3



hair	Thinness, mk	37,3±2,9	38,6±3,3	39,4±3,7
	Length cm	11,2±0,9	12,4±1,1	13,3±1,3
Ost	Specific gravity, in %	6,3	6,9	7,4
	Thinness, mk	55,7±4,9	56,3±5,2	58,1±5,9
	Length cm	12,4±0,9	14,1±1,1	14,8±1,3
Specific gravity of dead hair %		1,1	1,7	2,1

An analysis of the data in Table-1 shows that the type of constitution of camels has a significant effect on the composition of wool. The proportion of soft-type dromedaries is 82.3%, while in the strong type of animals it is 81.2% and in the rough type it is 80.2%. The length of the down in the strong constitution of the animals was one and a half times longer than in the delicate type of constitution. The difference in the length of the transitional hair between the coarse and delicate constitution was 10.4 percent, respectively, in the length of the outer fibers, this difference was 15.2 percent in favor of the strong type of constitution. Thus, the analysis of the results of the studies carried out on the study of the quality of the wool of camels of various types and types of constitution shows that the improvement of their feeding conditions has a positive effect on their wool productivity, while the increase in wool shearing occurs due to the lengthening of the wool fibers, which accordingly leads to an increase in their shearing. and improving the composition of wool.

**Conclusions.** Obtaining the greatest amount of wool and improving the composition of wool pay attention to the constitutions of camels.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Baymukanov A.B. Topical issues of camel breeding (Bulletin of agricultural science of Kazakhstan, Alma-ata, 1982.p.34-41.
2. Musakaraev T, Saparov K. "State and prospects of camel breeding" Journal of Agriculture of Turkmenistan, 1986, No. 6, pp. 21-22.
3. Sokratyants Yu. S., Atakurbanov F. I. Reserves for increasing the productivity of camel breeding. // Uzbekiston Qishloq Khzhaligi. - 2004. - No. 2, S. 20-30.
4. Turganbaev R, Eshmuratova S. Wool productivity of queen camels under different conditions. // Agro ilm, Uzbekiston kishlok khzhaligi. - Tashkent, 2008. - No. 3 [7]. - b 28-29.
5. Turganbaev R, Tleumuratov A. Wool productivity and quality of wool of dromedary camels in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan Novateur publications JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 – 4230 Volume 6, ISSUE 6, June -2020 706 -709 bet