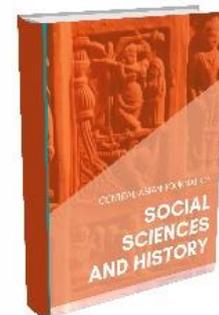




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Improvements of the Horses of the Karabayir Breed

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Annotation:

the breed composition is analyzed, the improvement of the accounting, the Karabayir breed and the positive impact on the formation of genealogical lines in the breed, groups, uterine family and nests and breeding robots with the breed. Concentrate at present the most valuable livestock of breeding horses of the Karabayir people.

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A survey of the breed composition of farm animals in Uzbekistan confirmed that the Karabayir remains the main breed of horses bred in the republic. As of January 1, 1974, there were 55,500 thoroughbred Karabayir horses and 23,000 of their crossbreeds in the collective farms, state farms and other state farms of the republic. Together they make up 93.4% of the total horse population. The

Karabayir breed is a universal breed of horses with valuable economic and useful qualities. Horses are suitable for versatile use both under saddle and pack, and in harness for agricultural and transport work, have satisfactory meat and dairy productivity and are valuable for the national economy of the republic. Horses of this breed are most adapted to the ecological conditions of Uzbekistan. Karabayir horses are bred in all regions of Uzbekistan, in Karakalpakstan, the Leninabad region of Tajik and in a number of regions of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan adjacent to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The publication of four volumes of the State Studbook of horses of the Karabayir breed had a positive impact on the formation of genealogical lines, groups, uterine families and nests in the breed and breeding work with the breed. Currently, the most valuable stock of breeding horses of the Karabayir breed is concentrated in the Jizzakh Kashkadarya stud farm.

Measurements and Body Indices of Adult Horses Over the past 25-30 years, measurements have not been taken without exception from horses of the Karabayir breed available in the republic. Therefore, examples of Karabayir can only be judged by the livestock listed in the State Stud Book (GPU). Stallions and mares, listed in the 4th volume of the GPC, have significantly better indicators of examples and physique indices compared to similar groups of horses, listed in the 3rd volume of the State Breeding Book. This difference is due to the fact that in the previous volume, horses were brought from farms located in different zones of the republic, in the mountainous regions of the Kashkadarya region and the Khojand region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Horses are much smaller in volume 4. Horses are listed mainly from stud farms and the best breeding horse farms of the republic. The most real data on changes in the examples and body build indices of Karabayir were obtained by comparing these indicators in different periods in horses of the same farm.

Exterior. Karabayir horses in the mass have a strong and dry constitution. In their exterior, the features of horses of oriental origin are noticeable. The exterior of the Karabayir is characterized by the following: a medium-sized head with a straight or hook-nosed profile, dry: the ears are rather long, the eyes are medium-sized, lively and expressive, the ganaches are well developed. The neck of most horses is of medium length and set high, there are horses with a shortened and massive neck. Withers are medium in height and length. The back is short, broad and not always straight. The loin is of medium length, broad and well muscled. The shoulder blade is medium, and not so obliquely set as in horses of riding breeds. Shoulder muscles are well developed. The forearm, compared to five, seems short. The chest is well developed in length and width, the rib is medium in size and steep, the false ribs are satisfactorily developed, the abdomen is voluminous. The croup in length and width is medium and normal inclination, but sometimes there are horses with a lowered croup. The front looks more developed than the back. The legs are dry, strong, with well-defined tendons. The bangs, mane and tail are not thick in mass. The brushes are mostly weakly expressed. The hooves are correct and strong. The setting of the legs is often correct, but there are horses with insufficiently pronounced carpal joint, proximity in the hock joints, and saber. These three disadvantages are a direct consequence of undernutrition at an early age. Kurba is very rare.

Karabayir horses have a good-natured character and an energetic temperament. But due to herd keeping, late arrival or taming, they show obstinacy, which disappears with a calm, patient and attentive attitude towards Karabayirs. Currently, the main colors are bay, red and gray. The buckskin (2.0%) and karakova (1.6%) are much less common, and occasionally the fawn, nightingale, and others (1.2%). When comparing the colors of horses listed in the previous volumes of the State Breeding Book, it should be noted that there is a constant increase in bay and red horses and a decrease

in the number of gray horses, these changes are due to a decrease in the number of Karabayir stallions producing gray colors, as well as an influx of blood of a thoroughbred riding breed.

Intrabreed types. In the Karabayir breed, three desirable types are still found - the main, riding and dense, which have developed under the influence of conditions of keeping, feeding, selection and selection, the direction of breeding work in accordance with the economic use of horses. To characterize the measurements and physique indices of intrabreed horses, the average measurements of stallions, the most characteristic representatives of these types, are given.

The presence in the breed of intrabreed types, which have significant differences among themselves, makes it possible to more fully satisfy the demand of the national economy for horses for various purposes and makes it possible to carry out wider selection work with the breed.

The basic type is the most widespread in the breed. It includes horses of the vkrkhovo-draft direction, which combine well the quality of universal animals, equally suitable for work under saddle and in harness. These are large horses with a fairly massive elongated body, with good leverage and well-developed muscles. Horses of this type are the most characteristic of the breed, representing the main part of it, hence the name of the type.

Riding type. According to its build and constitution, a horse of this type is characterized by great dryness, pedigree, square or shortened format, with a good topline and properly set dry and strong limbs. By their constitution, horses gravitate towards the type of oriental horses. A significant part of the horses of this type shows high agility.

Some influence on the formation of the riding type was exerted by the influx of blood of a thoroughbred riding breed, Anglo-Karabayir, Anglo-Arab-Karabayir, Anglo-Ahal-Teke, Anglo-Arab and Kustanai stallions. By its constitution, this riding type approaches a half-breed horse. Horses are characterized by high gait, high breed, dryness, lack of massiveness of the body, tenderness, some of them have overdevelopment, increased demands on the conditions of detention. The largest number of horses of this type are in the Jizzakh region and the Tashkent stud farm.

The best representatives of the riding type are used to increase the growth of Karabayir horses, improve gait and conformation in the breed. The riding type is less common in the breed and makes up 17% of the total number of horses.

Thick type. Horses of this type are distinguished by their massive build and well-developed bones, they are of medium and long lines. In general, this is a type of strong and bony carabayir with traits of rudeness, with good ranged abilities. The temperament of the horses is calm, balanced, they retain fatness well with year-round herd maintenance. For the mass improvement of the number of horses and the development of meat and dairy horse breeding, horses of this type are of the greatest interest. The most valuable livestock of horses of this type is concentrated in the farms of the Urgut district of the Samarkand region. Each intrabreed type is valuable in its own way and is of great interest. Horses of the main type have a strong constitution and high versatile performance in the mass of the correct exterior, they are well adapted to herd keeping. Representatives of the riding type are more pedigree; they have dry, strong limbs with well-beaten tendons of a lively, energetic temperament. The dense type is valuable for the strength of the constitution and massiveness. These three types complement each other and work with them allows you to successfully lead the further improvement of the breed.



Herds of Karabair horses

Maintenance and feeding of horses. Ecological conditions of most districts of Kashkadarya and Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent regions have always contributed to the breeding of Karabayir with year-round herd keeping. But with a low level of feeding and primitive herd keeping of the horse population, it is impossible to obtain outstanding animals, and even more so, to reveal the biological qualities of Karabayir.

The rearing of young animals recommended by the Tashkent Zonal Experimental Horse Breeding Station is weaning sucklings in mid-November. In addition, keeping indoors and under a canopy during the winter, feeding with alfalfa hay 6-7 kg and concentrates 2-3 kg per head ensured the production of young animals 4-17 cm taller than their peers, who were all year round in conditions of primitive herd keeping. The implementation of these recommendations contributed to the identification of economically useful qualities of Karabayir.



Specialized complex for breeding Karabayir breed of horses

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The main measurements: height at the withers, chest circumference, metacarpal circumference, as well as indexes of broad-bodied and bony stallions and mares of the Jzakh stud farm, from which the offspring of the Tashkent stud farm was obtained and raised, Measurement indicators and two body indexes of both stallions and mares born and grown in the conditions of the Jizzakh stud farm are typical for the main composition of the plant of that period of work. The measurements of Korabair horses are 3-3.5 years, while the measurements of their parents were taken at an older age. The difference in size, bone structure, working capacity and the manifestation of other economically useful qualities in the offspring obtained in the Tashkent stud farm is primarily due to the proper level of feeding and keeping conditions.

The annual feed supply for kobils and stallions at the stud was 10–21 q of grain, respectively, and 33–27 q of hay, respectively: feeding markov, bone meal and salt made it possible to maintain good fatness of horses, their health, high pregnancy rate, normal embryonic development of the fetus, milkiness of queens and the safety of livestock 4.5 q of grain and 5.5 q of mainly alfalfa hay per head, as well as mineral supplements, satisfied the needs of suckling foals and weaners in the first year of their life. Yearlings and young animals in training were fed, respectively, grains 13-18 centners. hay 15-25 centners and gave mineral top dressing. The specified level of feeding contributed to good growth and development of young animals, the manifestation of high efficiency.

If in the future the possibility of such keeping of a horse stock had been preserved, then, of course, the Karabayir horse would have shown all those potential biological features that the breed has. However, at present, the situation with feeding horses is also complicated by the fact that a significant area of pastures is irrigated and plowed up, and this has led to a deterioration in the conditions of herd keeping of horses. Thus, in the Jizzakh stud farm, over the past 17 years, the pasture area has been reduced by almost four times. The pressure on pastures has sharply increased due to the increase

Productive animals while maintaining the same number of breeding horses. The feeding of horses with grain practiced on the farm does not give the expected effect. The lack of an adequate level of feeding negatively affects the quality of the grown products. In many collective farms and state farms, foals are not weaned in a timely manner. And only in those farms of the republic, where they pay attention to the feeding of horses and especially young animals, they get completely satisfactorily developed animals.

Karabayir is a universal horse with high working qualities, it is successfully used in harness and under saddle overcomes obstacles well. Possessing somewhat high movements, the Karabayir looks like a very effective riding horse as a result of dressage.

Horses of the Karabayir breed have proven themselves in carrying heavy loads and many kilometers of daily runs. They are able to work for a long time without rest under saddle and in harness. However, in the mass, the horses are not fast enough and it is necessary to work with the breed to improve the gait and quality of horse movements. For about fifty years, Karabayir horses have been tested at a young age of 2 and 3 years in smooth races at hippodromes. The most promising representatives of the breed continue to be tested at 4 years of age and older. Horses of the Karabayir breed in Uzbekistan are tested in smooth races at the republican hippodrome.



Stallion of Karabayir breed

At the Tashkent hippodrome, along with karabayir, half-blooded, high-blooded and thoroughbred riding horses of the Tashkent stud farm are tested.

To test pedigree and sports horses in the republic, it is planned to build hippodromes in all regions and the republic of Karakalpakstan.

Crossbred mares obtained from stallions of the indicated improving breeds were overlapped by purebred Karabayir sires, and half-blooded stallions were not used in mating, but mainly with mares of the Karabayir breed.

It can be concluded that mares with a high proportion of blood from improving breeds do not quite satisfactorily tolerate the conditions of herd keeping. On the analysis of some results of crossing mares of the Karabayir breed with stallions of the Akhal-Teke, thoroughbred riding, Arabian breeds and their crossbreeds, the obvious effect of the use to improve the breed, which made it possible to obtain larger, more elegant, with higher working capacity horses and retained the chain biological properties inherent in the Karabayir breed .

Some results of crossing horses in the Karabayir breed. Karabayir horses are most adapted to the ecological conditions of Uzbekistan. They have a valuable feature - they combine the qualities of a working and riding horse. However, the horses of the Karabayir breed did not stand out for their high growth, agility and flawless exterior among horse breeds bred in Central Asia. Employees of the Tashkent State Agrarian University Madrahimov Shodlik Nazarovich Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Doctor science, Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology Nurboev Zshniyoz Dusboevich Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Associate Professor, Samarkand branch of the Tashkent State Agrarian University Shavkat Amirov Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Associate Professor, Director of the complex for breeding the Karabayir breed of horses Sadiqov Jahongir Ravshankhonovich developed a project to improve the breed composition, analyze some of the results of crossing the Karabayir kabyl breed with targeted selection and selection, create the necessary level of feeding and appropriate conditions of detention,

training and performance tests, These qualities can be improved with a purebred method of breeding horses, in the conditions of the Kashkadarya region, creation of new breeding groups of horses using effective methods of selection of the Karabayir Parody.

Therefore, in order to improve the quality of movements and exterior, increase the height and increase the agility of the horses of the Karabayir breed, introductory and backcrossings were used. The influx of blood allows you to improve individual qualities without a radical change in the type and valuable biological properties of the breed. Starting from the first breeding season (1932) after the organization of the Jizzakh stud farm, interbreeding of Karabayers was used on the farm. It was most widely used in the first 10-15 years. As improvers of the Karabayir breed, stallions were used: - Akhal-Teke breed. A significant role in the improvement of the horses of the Karabayir breed was played by the crossbred Akhal-Teke-Karabayir stallions, the latter became the ancestor of the line. A significant mark in the improvement of the Karabayir breed was left by the Karabayir breeders, his son.

Improving the test system The Karabayir horse is not distinguished by high agility in smooth races at the hippodrome and it is difficult for it to compete at short distances not only with specialized riding breeds, but also with their crossbreeds. This is especially pronounced in the current vicious system of testing riding horses at the Tashkent hippodrome, when groups of horses for participation in races are completed on half-blooded and high-blooded horses with a falsified origin, called Karabayir - improved, basic or riding types and simply Karabayir. In such races, purebred Karabayirs cover distances 17-26 seconds quieter than <<improved>> and other horses. As a result of such a system of recruiting groups, it is unprofitable for farms breeding horses of the Karabayir breed to keep breeding young animals at the hippodrome. Therefore, the bulk of purebred Karabayir stallions used in breeding work often did not test their performance. Even the Jizzakh stud farm and the leading breeding farms involved in improving the breeding core of the Karabayir breed use sires that are valuable in terms of genotype and phenotype, but have not passed the test for performance, in breeding work. Practiced tests of horses of the Karabayir breed only in smooth races over short distances with light weight and at a young age, of course, have a certain positive value. They contribute to better feeding of young animals, reveal some of the valuable qualities of the breed, and develop competition among horse breeding farms. But they contribute to the one-sided development of agility, unnecessarily irritate the horses and do not contribute to the creation of the desired type of carabanners for versatile working capacity, they do not have a decisive about the progress of the breed. On the contrary, along with agility, other, no less valuable and necessary qualities are required from the horse, such as endurance in long runs, high carrying capacity, unpretentiousness and undemanding to feed. Trials of breeding horses are designed to further improve the breed. Therefore, the current testing system for horses of the Karabayir breed needs to be modernized and developed not only for riding, but also for sports and draft qualities of horses. For the development of these qualities, Karabayir horses have all the data: obedient, good-natured, they easily obey the requirements of the rider when dressage in the riding arena: boldly, calmly and willingly overcome obstacles, tolerate both frisky and long-distance runs in any terrain. The strength of the back, and especially of the limbs, makes the Karabayers superior to racehorses. They are especially mobile in the mountains with difficult ascents and descents; their strong hooves do not suffer from rocky ground. They are used with great efficiency in the harness for the maintenance of livestock farms, brigades and various on-farm work. In order to develop and improve the versatile performance of horses of the Karabayir breed, it is necessary, along with maintaining smooth races, to test harnesses: for two-year-olds, I trot with a pulling force of 5-6% of live weight, at a distance of 2-3 km in 14-22 minutes; for three-year-olds - with a tractive effort at a distance of 6-7% at a distance of 16-25 km for a time, respectively, from 1 hour 50 minutes to 2 hours.

Harness runs should also be carried out over a distance of 50 km at an average speed of 10 km per hour on a good road and with a load of up to 750 kg along with diarrhea. It is advisable, along with smooth jumps and the work of the harness, to carry out runs at a distance of 50-100 km in a certain time, as well as the maximum speed. It is necessary to make wider use of Karabayir in equestrian sport.

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