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**POPULATION GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE REPRODUCTIVE AND BREEDING HEAD USED IN PRACTICE**

Abstract. Replenishment of the livestock of a group of animals, that is, their reproduction depends on the specifics and conditions of feeding and fattening them. Some seeds are large and less adaptive. For example, as you know, new breeders are separated from sheep, which there are 2-3 or more sheep. On the contrary, the flora of Karakul and Kazakh tailed bristles is low, and in sheep the twin herd is about 8-10%, respectively. In this respect, the growth of one and the other breed of seed is different. Due to its distinctive feature, while maintaining the number of groups, the main goal is to increase the number of sheep on the one hand, so that the sheep of the other keep their tails with maximum care. Similarly, raising the number of young sheep to raise high-yielding young adults, seeking to improve the health of the young, and survival survival. The most important thing is that in the successful solution of such problems, the productivity of different directions comes from the breeding work of sheep.

Keyword: milk, fat fiber, protein, fat, milk density, koi, sheep twins.

Actuality of work. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev, in his Address to the People of February 28, 2016, is one of the most strategic goals become one of the 50 most developed countries of the world in the near future. The ways to improve the phenotype selective methods in the topographical parts of the world are a major challenge ahead of the entry into the global trade organization, where competitive domestic production of agricultural products.

Meat is delivered from abroad in the country about 15%. Therefore, the only method is to increase the production of sheep in sheep fattening, low-loss technology, increase sheep production based on selective route, increase the capacity of sheep, increase breastfeeding, elderly sheep and frequent breeding of livestock organization. Thus, the products produced in the sheep breeding need to be accelerated, for this reason, the rapid improvement of the sheep on the basis of the replenishment of the herd of shady livestock and the growth of reproductive health, all of which is the relevance of the topic.

Basically, by presenting the index, it is possible to define the value and biological characteristics of agriculture, so they are interconnected (table 1).

Table 1 – Body formation index of ram and maternal ram

Index	Ram (n = 10)	Maternal ram (n = 10)
Intensity	56,7	56,1
Pasture	105,9	95,9
Sorrowiness	75,3	73,8
Fatigue	121,7	126,1
Rigidness	128,9	134,5
Increase	103,7	102,4
Bone healing	11,0	10,9

Due to this indifference index, because the product is known to belong to those animals or other animals, their ability to move over long distances, to livestock in the pastures, and to be in the flock. As we have seen, the rheum breastfeeding index is practically uniform. Compared to breastfeeding index, it was found that they were more likely to bleed than rams.

In addition, rams are bigger than males and their face is much longer. The rising animal and breastfeeding index, as well as the experimental identities, proves that the growth and reproduction of the livestock is in vain.

Absolute and full indicator indicates the development of the breast size of rabbits and mammals. Bone skeleton is important in controlling and combining the type of exterior productivity of animals. Evaluating the appearance of a product - the shape, size, and weight of the productivity, as well as in zoo science, which is known to be evaluated by the measurement of the bone marrow and kernel index.

According to our data, the high livestock and nourishment rates are high, their constitution is strong and shows that the livestock breeding patterns are well developed.

The most important of all is the introduction of advanced methods, breeding of sheep in different directions, as well as reproductive methods of increasing yields and reproduction of sheep, as well as increased breeding and productivity of sheep.

According to science and best practice, the effect of sheep on the breed and on a separate basis depends, in turn, on the condition of feeding, storage and maintenance.

For a long time, we conducted research in the "Yesilselhozprodukt" Limited Liability Partnership with the help of various sheep breeding rams and sheep breeding sheep breeds, and how many sheep were born (table 2).

Table 2 – Maternal ram productivity of hybridization by different guidelines, %

Ram how many lambs born	Caving maternal ram of the number of born lamb		
	Twin (n=30)	Individually (n=30)	Average
Twin	129,6	118,4	124,0
Individually	129,8	116,4	123,0

This year, the research was conducted in Otyrar district. In 2016, the number of Kazakhstani tailed sheep wool sheep was brought to this region from 100 Turkic-speaking countries.

During the period from 2017 to 2019, the number of sheep has increased by 209.

The reason for the increase in the number of sheep was 17.8 per cent, the malnourished twins, and hence, by shrinking sheep breeding in the farm.

At the same time, 41 males were fed twice a year for the year, and 15 malnutrition three times in two years. Therefore, the annual growth rate of 117% was 98.3%.

There was no significant difference between the mean horse breeding and the horse and the surviving malnutrition with those rams. As the twins differ from the healthy, the rump and the twins, it is still unclear how much the mother's body has affected it. This means that in the sheep farms, selective breeding can be achieved with sufficient effect, but their individual payout can be effectively implemented, and this is not sufficient for the rams and should be checked for their ability to replenish the sheep group. Our control was more than just a healthy first sheep and subsequent movement. In sum, it was found out that the breeding breeders and breastfeeding would be the best way to hybrid the breastfeeding, and at the same time, allow the sheep to fill the gap. In 2016, sheep breeders received 157 sheep from 126 females, ie 124.6% or more than 7%, 22.2% (n = 28), respectively, 4.4 per cent compared to the same period of 2014-2015 high.

According to the data, those health are excited twice in 1.5 years, we have seen it in practice, which means it can double. At the same time, it was discovered that there was an opportunity to earn three times more net income, with an increase in the cost of one-on-one. When dealing with mitigation of parenting, it is important to focus on a number of issues, whereas it cannot provide a high level of livestock feeding or spawning is less than 180 days, with a decrease in herbivores and less loose livestock (table 3). Therefore, the work was carried out to select sheep and goats that could be used to replenish the sheep breed and, if

possible, breeding, multiplication of rabbit breeds, as well as the introduction of twofold two-year excitation and twins in 1.5 years. As a result of the work, 900 sheep were selected for further use in the three households.

Table 3 – The duration of the period of breastfeeding

Type of young cattle born	Male of young cattle	Pregnancy periodicals	Pregnancy deviation level
Twin	Male	147,3±0,29	143,153
	Female	146,9±0,30	143,152
Individually	Male	145,7±0,32	142-150
	Female	145,2±0,44	140-148

The lifetime of the male sheep was 147.3 ± 0.29 days, the fluctuating fluctuation was between 143 and 153 days, and the development of the twin sheep was 145.7 ± 0.32 days, the fluctuating deviation from 142 to 150 days; single sheep are 146.9 ± 0.30 days, bovine fluctuation levels range from 143 to 152 days, and twin sheep up to 145.4 ± 0.44 days, bovine deviations from 140 to 148 days.

According to the analysis data, the yield of prolonged sheep is 0.3-0.9 years, while the average sheep is 1.9-2.3 days, but the yield of the sheep is more than 0.4 days. When compared to the data presented in table 5 above, it was observed that the reproductive health of each single mother was 100.0 percent, and the average survival rate was twofold and 200.0 percent.

Table 4 – Maternal ram born and supplementing of group of sheep

Indicator	Unit of measure	The total of cattle	In addition	
			individually	twin
The number of maternal ram born	head	126	98	28
Total number of lambs taken	head	154	98	56
Born	%	122,2	100	200,0
Lambs per each maternal ram	head	1,22	1,0	2,0
Preservation of young cattles	%	98,5	99,0	98,0

Table 5 – Monthly changing of daily milk production in average dairy season of maternal ram

Milk moth	Type of maternal ram and real weight, kg			
	63,0	58,0	53,0	Average
	M±m	M±m	M±m	M±m
Individually (n=10)				
I	1,426±1,42	1,240±0,94	1,154±0,65	1,273±1,07
II	1,450±1,47	1,342±1,28	1,251±1,25	1,348±1,07
III	1,030±1,47	0,853±1,49	0,722±0,95	0,868±1,06
IV	0,692±1,45	0,602±0,91	0,550±1,03	0,615±0,60
Average after 120 days	1,149±1,67	1,008±1,88	0,919±1,80	1,026±2,21
Twins (n=10)				
I	1,592±1,67	1,438±1,50	1,320±1,09	1,450±1,34
II	1,550±10,6	1,482±0,47	1,330±0,89	1,454±0,87
III	1,170±1,51	1,293±0,96	0,852±1,02	0,994±1,24
IV	0,834±1,39	0,706±1,11	0,638±1,27	0,726±0,64
Average after 120 days	1,286±0,4	1,146±0,97	1,035±0,93	1,156±1,86

This means that each single mother has two sheep on the nursing mother's liver, and every single nursing mother has two herds of milk. In the case of vegetation, twin sheep are higher by 96.9% than in the sheep.

Milkiness of milk is directly related to their live weight. The average milk borne mother's milk yields 120 days after birth - 138.0 kg, in the middle - 120.0 kg and 110 kg in beds. Maternal and maternal ram compliance is 154,0; 137.04; 121.0 kg. Milk yields for large and maternal breastfeeding increased by 27.6 kg over 120 days, or 20.1 percent, and 30.2 kg or 19.5 percent respectively.

In the second half of breastfeeding, in the third and fourth months, mammals with lactic lactose, with mixed lactic mothers, were more likely to be breastfed - 3.77 and 3.34 kg or 12.7 and 15.4 percent respectively.

It is possible to see that changes in the average daily milk from brush sheep are mainly due to their genetic and interreligious influences.

Studying the chemical composition of sheep wool sheep's milk has shown that high quality, biological (sugary) and good value are valuable.

When testing the average milk content, 19.1 percent, dry organic matter, including: protein - 6.12; oil - 7,46; sugar - 5.50% and ash - 0.89%.

The average milk weight of 1 kg was 1256 kcal (According to the figure 1,2).

Preserving the dry matter in milk is a decline in the third milk day from the second month, due to a reduction in protein - from 6,92 to 5,68 percent, and fat - from 8,48 to 6,15 percent, and in the second half increased fatigue in the milk of the whole group was observed in the whole group, corresponding to -6.97 and -8.94 percent.

Poultry meat is equivalent to 7.46% in breast milk, fluctuations - 6,15-8,94%, protein - 5,55-5,57%, sugar in milk - 5,14-5,77%, ash - 0,82-0,96, milk density - 1.029-1.030 g/cm and acidity - 19.0-19.4⁰T.

However, while our nutritional expectations were normally fed, our findings show that the milk content in milk was different in the milk phase, however, our findings were consistent with other authors' findings.

At the same time it was found out that the milk productivity of the Kazakh tailed woolen wool fur coats satisfies the sheep completely. We conducted research on the level of breastfeeding and nutritional dependency on the number of sheep and their livelihoods (table 5).

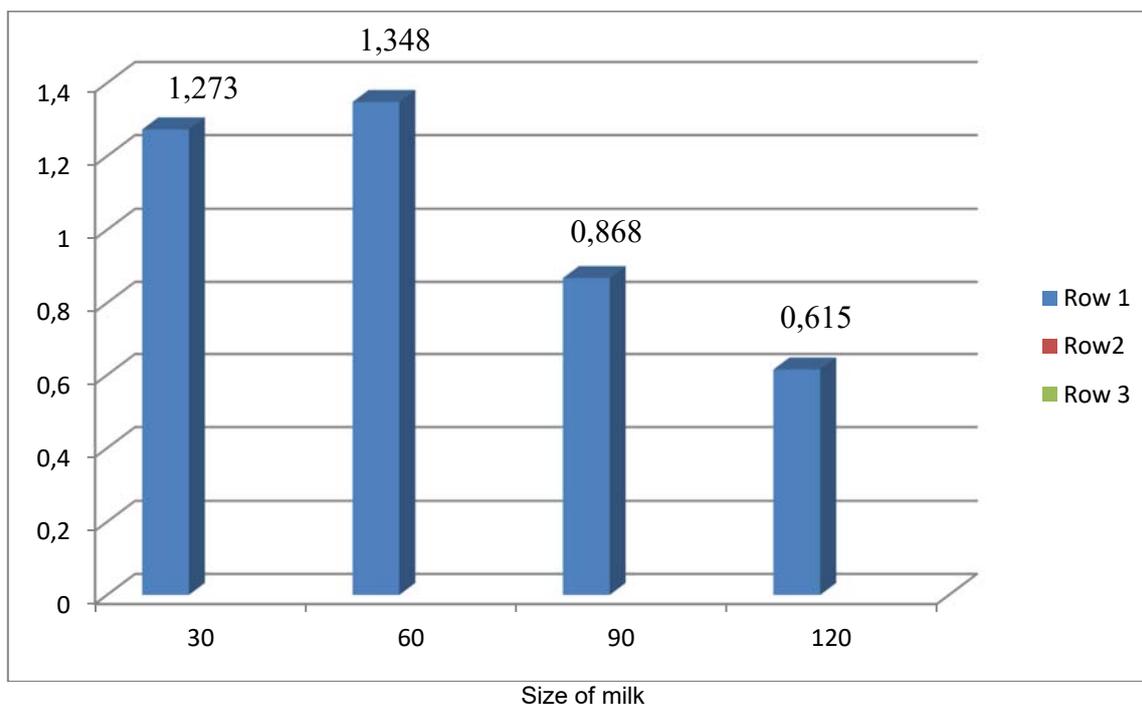


Figure1 – The milk size of the individually lambs in the milk month time

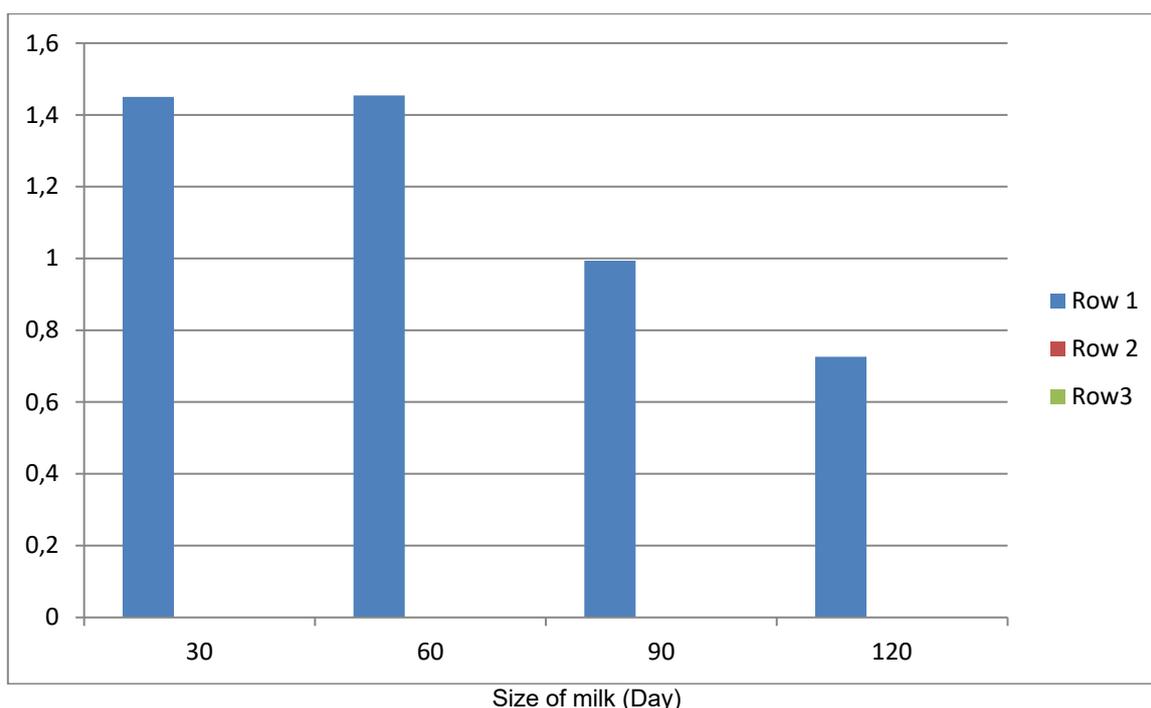


Figure 2 – The milk size of the twin lambs in the milk month time

The number of ram and maternal ram survivors was 1,026 kg, or milk after 120 days, with milk yield 123.1 kg, and the number of males and females was twelve and equaled to 1,156 and 138.7 kg respectively.

In our study, the largest amount of milk was observed in the second month of milking, and according to the literature, the highest milk content was in the first month of milking - 40.4-43.6 kg, the beginning of milk reduction, in single-parent maternity - 35.7%, in the case of twin-born, - 31.7%.

It was found out that breeding sheep breeding sheep "Zhansaya" of Otiryrskiy area has a good, strong, strong, fleshy shape. Therefore, the live weight of the breed sheep was 95-100 kg, and the health of 65-75 kilograms, and the tails of the rams were of medium size, and the average beans were attractive.

In the territory of Turkestan rams 2,0-2,8 kg of ruminants, 1,5-2,0 kg of mammals and the amount of wool sprinkled in accordance with it corresponds to 66,8 and 68,1 percent respectively. Morphological composition of lateral wool of sheep rams is composed of 56,0-59,0 percent of Powder, 30-32% of passage fibers, 5-10,5% of brush fibers and 20% of minor hair, and in nutrition these indicators are respectively 58-59 ; 33-34 and 9.0 percent respectively.

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**ПРАКТИКАДА ПАЙДАЛАНЫЛАТЫН РЕПРОДУКТИВТІК ЖӘНЕ
АСЫЛ ТҰҚЫМДЫ БАСТЫҢ ПОПУЛЯЦИЯЛЫҚ-ГЕНЕТИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ
БИОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ СИПАТТАМАСЫ**

Аннотация. Жануарлар тобының мал басын бұғылау, яғни олардың көбеюі оларды азықтандыру және бордақылау ерекшеліктері мен жағдайларына байланысты. Кейбір тұқымдар үлкен және аз бейімделген. Мысалы, жаңа зауыттар 2-3 және одан да көп қой бар қойдан бөлінеді. Керісінше, Қаракөл және қазақ құйрықты қылшығының флорасы төмен, ал қойдың егіз табыны тиісінше 8-10%-ды құрайды. Бұл ретте ұрықтың бір және басқа тұқымының өсуі әртүрлі. Өзінің ерекшелік ерекшелігіне байланысты, топ басы сақталған кезде, негізгі мақсаты қой басын бір жағынан көбейту болып табылады, ал екінші жағынан қойлар

құйрықты барынша сақтықпен ұстау. Сондай-ақ, жас қойдың санын арттыру, жоғары өнімді жас ересектер өсіру, жас денсаулығын жақсартуға және өмір сүруге ұмтылады. Ең бастысы, мұндай міндеттерді табысты шешуде түрлі бағыттағы өнімділік қойдың асыл тұқымды жұмысынан туындайды.

Түйін сөздер: сүт, жолаушы талшығы, ақуыз, май, сүт тығыздығы, қой, егіздер.

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ПОПУЛЯЦИОННО-ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ И БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОЙ И ПЛЕМЕННОЙ ГОЛОВКИ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ НА ПРАКТИКЕ

Аннотация. Пополнение поголовья группы животных, то есть их размножение зависит от специфики и условий кормления и откорма их. Некоторые семена крупные и менее адаптивные. Например, как известно, новые заводчики отделяются от овец, которых насчитывается 2-3 и более овец. Напротив, у каракулевых и казахских хвостатых шетинок флора низка, а у овец близнецовый стадоз составляет около 8-10% соответственно. В этом отношении рост одной и другой породы семени различен. В силу своей отличительной особенности, при сохранении поголовья групп, основной целью является увеличение поголовья овец с одной стороны, чтобы овцы другой держали хвосты с максимальной осторожностью. Точно так же, повышая количество молодых овец, чтобы вырастить высокоурожайных молодых взрослых, стремясь улучшить здоровье молодых, и выживание выживания. Самое главное, что в успешном решении таких задач продуктивность разных направлений исходит от племенной работы овец.

Ключевые слова: молоко, пассажный волокон, белок, жир, плотность молока, қой, овцы близнецы.

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