

RESUME

The article presents the results of studying the growth and development of sheep-producers of the South Ural, Altaic, Stavropol and North Caucasian meat-flesh.

A 14 months Bunnies at high qualified and significantly exceeded on the minimum requirements of productivity of breeding sheep of high qualified the class elite.

At the barants of Altai and North Caucasian meat-wool breeds, the value of the indicator studied was practically at the same level 71,7-72.1 kg, the youngsters of the South Urals breed yielded 2,7-3,1 kg (3,9- 4,5%, $P < 0,05$), and the peers of the Stavropol region - by 13,6-14 kg (23,4-24,1%, $P < 0,01$). A similar pattern was observed at the age of 2 years 2 months.

Live weight of sheep of different breeds from the age of 3 significantly exceeded the requirements of the elite class in this indicator. By the age of 5, the sheep of fine-wooled breeds had practically reached the maximum level of live weight. In later age periods, they increased mainly due to fat extraction processes. Analogs polutonkorunnoy North Caucasian meat-wool breed from 5 to 7 years, the living weight increased more significantly.

In terms of productivity and exteriors and constitutional features, the sheep of the North Caucasian breed were characterized by a well-pronounced type of animal meat-wool direction of productivity. They were distinguished by a massive and well-developed skeleton, a long body, a strong constitution, a broad and deep chest with an outstandingly submerged bosom. Well expressed meat: broad withers, back, waist and sacrum, muscular neck and thighs.

636,033: 636,082,35: 636.084.12

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 8 , 551-650 - 450-550
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 . 0,57 ± 0,03 0,56 ± 0,03 ; III
 0,65 ± 0,03.
 . . [6] , 550-600 50%
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 . . . I, II 205 III
 . 3 , (+0,69 +0,86
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 7-8 [8]
 (8) (- 500 ... 550 ,
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 7- +0,09 + 0,71,
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	3		4		5	
	(n=15)	(n=15)	(n=15)	(n=15)	(n=30)	(n=30)
$\bar{X} \pm \bar{Sx}$	164,5±3,8	173,8±3,34	165,6±3,46	176,6±3,8	164,1±2,3	175,4±2,6
	14,7	12,9	13,3	14,9	12,6	14,6
Cv	8,96	7,4	8,08	8,4	7,6	8,3

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(P<0,95) , 3

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	n	600					
		351-400 (n;)	401-450 (n;)	451-500 (n;)	501-550 (n;)	551-600 (n;)	(n;)
3	30	(11) 381,3	(14) 428,5	(4) 481,2	(1) 545	-	-
4	30	(2) 387,5	(8) 440	(14) 479,2	(4) 527,5	(2) 590	-
5	60	-	(4) 440	(17) 485	(14) 534,2	(23) 584,56	(2) 615

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401-450

: 428,5; 4

451-500
551-600

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	n	3	6	8
		r±mr	r±mr	r±mr
3	30	0,50±0,18	-0,030±0,18	0,062±0,188
	tr	0,33	0,16	0,032
4	30	0,61±0,187	-0,40±0,173	-0,29±0,180
	tr	0,60	2,31	1,61
5	60	0,78±0,121	-0,405±0,120	-0,411±0,119
	tr	3,21	3,37	3,45

3

0,50±0,18

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3			4			5		
$\bar{X} \pm Sx$		Cv	$\bar{X} \pm Sx$		Cv	$\bar{X} \pm Sx$		Cv
40,5±1,02	5,62	13,8	36,39±1,05	5,76	15,8	34,165±0,85	4,68	13,7

40,5±1,02

-±5,62

34,88 (40,5- 5,62)

46,12 (40,5+5,62)

36,39 ±1,05

-±5,76

			30,63 (36,39-
5,76)			
			42,15 (36,39+5,76)
5		34,165±0,85	
		-±4,68	
			29,48 (34,165-4,68)
			29,48
(34,165+4,68)			

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RESUME

In breeding work with meat breeds of livestock, the size of the milk of cows takes an important place in selection, since it determines to a certain extent the degree of growth and development of young animals. The age variability of the milk yield of cows did not reveal any significant differences, but the milk yield of cows in gobies and stallions exceeded the requirements of the Hereford standard.

Reduction of the milk ratio with age of cows indicates a lower dependence of the milkiness of cows on their age, which should be taken into account when adjusting the elements of the technology of feeding cows.