GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 12, Issue 3, March (2024)

WOOL PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF SINGLE-HUMPED CAMELS

Tleumuratov A. K.
Sitirzayev S. T.
Normaxmatov O. Z.
Nukus Branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

ABSTRACT

In this article, the productivity of wool and the morphology of wool of single-humped camels, depending on their age, gender, yield of pure wool, the tone of down fibers, were studied and a conditional calculation of the cost of shorn wool and the selling price of produced camel wool was made.

Keywords. Camel, gender, wool, meat, morphology of wool, fineness of wool, age dynamics, profitability.

INTRODUCTION

In our independent Republic of Uzbekistan, camel breeding is mainly carried out in the northern Kyzyl-Kum steppes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Currently, the total number of camels in all categories of farms in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 4859 heads. It is important to increase the productivity of camels and develop effective methods to replenish their hereditary capabilities, create productive lines, and increase their productivity.

Increasing productivity using the biological potential of camels, as well as organizational and technological factors, is important for the rapid development of the network in a market economy.

Currently, there is not enough breeding and breeding work in the field of camel breeding in the republic. There are no lines of highly productive breeding camels in camel breeding. But the demand for expensive camel wool products is growing in our domestic bazaars.

Therefore, the cultivation of valuable wool products in harsh and optimal conditions for camels of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is an urgent issue that cannot be postponed today.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

In the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, wool productivity and economic efficiency are being studied on single-humped camels.

THE MAIN PART

The demand for camel wool in the textile industry is very high and highly appreciated. In world markets, the wool of other animals is considered several times more valuable than natural wool. Camel hair has the property of keeping warm and not tolerating high humidity. Camel hair is used to make clothes for divers, pilots and naval personnel, expedition personnel, as well as for people traveling. Camel hair fiber The texture of a coarse wool coat is no different from the fibers of dry, dead wool and fineness.

The wool cover of camels is low in sweat, and the output of pure wool is around 68-70%. The thinness of tivite fibers is 15-20 μm, that of solid fibers is 65 μm, intermediate fibers are found in the pathway of camels, no dead fiber is found. At the age of one year of Bactrians, the thinness of tivite fibers is equal to 15 μm, while at 11-18 years of age it is roughened to 19 μm, while in dromedaries it is roughened to 15 μm to 20 μm.The durability of camel wool fibers is 10,1 in 9,2 dromedaries in Bactrians.

The down in camel hair performs the function of protecting the body from the cold. The quality of the wool depends on the size of the wool obtained from the camel as a whole. Tivit- the finest wool is often found in large numbers in camels with two ducks. Tivita liquid is observed in a year-old porridge. With the age of the camel, the micdore and the quality of the composition of the tivite change. Wool cut from camels is the most common trivite. From 75,8 percent to about 86,7 percent.

Table 1. Indicators of wool shearing in the age section of camels.

The age of camels	Quantity	Wool productivity			
		cut it,kg		from that	
		кг		Fleece	tear
		X± Cx	%	X± Cx	
5-10 years	11	3,9±0,14	100,0	0,84±0,05	3,06±0,15
11-15 years	14	4,4±0,21	112,8	0,89±0,05	3,51±0,21
16-20 years	9	4,9±0,23	125,6	0,91±0,05	3,91±0,23

Analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that wool productivity manifests itself in dromedaries at the age of 16-20 years. If the wool productivity of 5-10 year old camels is taken as 100%, then it can be seen that the wool productivity of 11-15 year old camels increased by 12,8%, and the wool productivity of 16-20 year old camels increased by 12.8%. the number of two-year-old camels increased by 25,6%.

The result of experimental work, organized on the basis of any research research research carried out in the field of livestock, is summarized in its economic efficiency and is an important factor determining the effectiveness of the research carried out by this indicator, a conditional calculation of the cost of spending in our experimental work and the sale price of manufactured camel wool products was carried out.

The results of the calculation, statistical accumulation of economic indicators obtained during the studies are presented in Table 2

Table 2 The economic efficiency of the production of woolen products of one-duck camels

к/с	Economic indicators	Unit of measurement	Age of camels				
			5- years	7- years	9- years	11- years	16- years
1	Total wool produced	kg	3,9	4,1	4,3	4,4	4,9
2	Value of 1 kg of wool (at market price)	sum	33000	33000	33000	33000	33000
3	Profit from the sale of wool	sum (thousand)	128,7	135,3	141,9	145,2	161,7
4	Cost to produce wool	sum (thousand)	97,2	97,2	97,2	97,2	97,2
5	Net profit	sum (thousand)	31,5	39,2	44,7	48,0	64,5
6	**Profitability level**	**%**	**32,4**	**40,3**	**45,9**	**49,38**	**66,35**

The analysis of the data in Table 2 shows that when we study the economic efficiency of the production of wool products in one-humped camels. In terms of wool productivity, the profitability of 5-year-old camels was -32.4%, 7-year-old camels -40.3%, 9-year-old camels -45.9%, 11-year-old camels -49.3%, and 16-year-old camels -49.3%. in year-old camels, this indicator was equal to 66.35%. Such indicators are characterized by an increase in the amount of wool productivity with the age of camels.

SUMMARY

In terms of wool productivity of camels, as the age of camels increases, the quality indicators of their wool change, while the quantity of tivit is much higher in young animals, it is observed that this indicator decreases in the dynamics of age. At the same time, the physical properties of wool change accordingly.

The highest rate of economic efficiency was recorded in 16-year-old camels (66,35%).

REFERENCES

1. Abdirov B. A., Saparbayev J., Esemuratov P. Camel breeding «Karakalpakstan» Nukus-2014. pp. 10-64.

2. Dzhumagulov I.K. Wool productivity. // - M., 1975. 141-154

3. Musakaraev T., Saparov K. Prospects for increasing the production of camel products. // - Ashgabat, 1985. – 17-18 p.

4. Tastanov A and others. Wool productivity of hybrid camels. // The current state and prospects for the development of zootechnical science and animal husbandry practice. – Shymkent, 2007. – 220-223 p.

5. Тлеумуратов А. The importance of camel hair XVIII International scientific and practical Internet conference «Humanitarian reach of science: advances and prospects» Pereyaslav-Khmelnitsky - 2018 Ukraine issue-18 pp. 128-131.

6.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..

7. Turganbaev R. Esmuratova S. Wool productivity of camel-cloth in various styles of containment. // Agro science, Uzbekistan agriculture. - Tashkent, 2008. - № 3 [7]. - B 28-29.