

## BIOLOGICAL FEATURES KARABAIR BREED OF HORSE

Nurboev Eshniyoz Dusboevich

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Associate Professor of the Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

Norboev Mardon Berdievich

Senior Lecturer of the Tashkent Branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

Khalilov Jakhongir Zokhidovich

Master of the Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

Ergashev Otabek Ibrokhim ugli

Master of the Tashkent branch of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

**Annotation:** The article analyzes the versatile use both under saddle and pack, and in harness in agricultural and transport work, they have satisfactory meat and milk 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.

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, Khojand region of the Republic of Tajikistan and in a number of regions of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan adjacent to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 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 stud farm.

**Keywords:** horses, breed, stallion, measurement, breeding, pedigree, family, ganache, livestock, belly, size, equestrian, shoulder.

**Ключевые слова:** лошади, порода, Карабаир, промер, конный завод, племенный, семейство, ганаши, поголовья, живот, объемный, верхового, плеча.

### Аннотация:

В статье анализируется разностороннему использованию как под седлом и вьюком, так и в упряжи на сельскохозяйственных и транспортных работах, обладают удовлетворительной мясо-молочной продуктивностью и представляют ценность для народного хозяйства

республики. Лошади этой породы наиболее приспособлены к экологическим условиям Узбекистана. Карабайирских лошадей разводят во всех областях Узбекистана.

### MEASUREMENTS AND BODY INDICES FOR ADULT HORSES

Over the past 25-30 years, measurements have not been taken without exception from the horses of the Karabayir breed available in the republic. Therefore, the examples of Karabayir can only be judged by the number of livestock, there have been some changes in the measurements and body build indices of horses. The height at the withers increased by 3–3.3 cm in stallions, 2.6–3 cm in mares. 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.



**Karabayir horse breed**

### 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.



**Body Index Measurements**

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, it should be noted 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-sires of gray color, as well as an influx of blood of a thoroughbred riding breed.

## **INTERBREED 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 krkhovo-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 most number of horses of this type is available in the Kalkhoze them. Navoi, Jizzakh district, Jizzakh region and 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.

Maintenance and feeding of horses. Ecological conditions of most districts of Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan 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 Station for Horse Breeding, weaning sucklings in mid-November, 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 peers who were all year round in conditions of primitive herd content. The implementation of these recommendations contributed to the identification of economically useful qualities of Karabayir. The technology of keeping and feeding adult horses, as well as rearing young animals, is described in detail by Professor V. A. Scheki. In identifying the potential biological capabilities of the horses of the Karabayir breed, the work of the Tashkent stud farm left a positive mark. 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 characteristic of the main composition of the stud of that period. 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 the mare and stallions at the stud was 10-21 centners of grain, respectively, and 33-27 centners of hay, respectively: feeding with carrots, 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 the 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 load on pastures has sharply increased due to the increase in the number of 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. With somewhat high movements, the Karabayir looks like a very spectacular riding horse as a result of dressage.

#### USED LITERATURE

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