

THE IMPACT of INDUSTRIAL CROSSING on the DYNAMICS of the LIVE WEIGHT of SHEEP

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Raising sheep meat productivity and production of high-quality lamb is a prerequisite for the effective development of sheep.

Science and practice found that the most effective way to increase meat production is cross breeding of different breeds of sheep. This method, if it is the successful combination of parental species, promotes good development of the crossbred animals, due to heterosis effect. The crossbred animals, which have been received in the most options of crossing, have higher energy of growth compared to the purebred sheep.

In this regard, the studies on sheep Ascanian Karakul breed (AKB) and their crossbred animals with Ascanian Meat-Wool breed (AMWB) have been carried out. It was taken into account the live weight of crossbred and purebred lambs at birth, and of 4, 5, 6, 7 months of age. The results of the control accounting live weight indicate that these indexes of lambs at birth is hardly different. And already beginning since 4 month old of lambs marked advantage of crossbred young sheep, but significant difference was found only in 6 and 7 months of age ($R \geq 0,95$).

The development of experimental lambs was studied based on measurements of certain articles of the body at birth and at 4 and 7 months of age. Significant differences of body measurements at birth between them were not found. However, since the moment of weaning is marked significant difference between crossbred and purebred lambs on such indicators as the height at the withers and loins, oblique body length, width and girth metacarpus.

Thus, the crossing of ewes Ascanian Karakul breed with rams of Ascanian Meat-Wool breed has contributed to increase the number productive indicators of offspring and generations, in particular, live weight.

Keywords: lambs, live weight, average daily gain, measurements and indices of body structure.