

**REPRODUCTIVE QUALITIES of PROLIFIC EWES of  
the INTENSIVE TYPES ASCANIAN MEAT-WOOL BREED  
with CROSSBRED WOOL**

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*It is presented the results of long-term researches for 12 generations (1979 and 2014) on the formation of the small closed populations of prolific ewes of intensive types which have had three and four lambs in the unstable conditions of feeding. As a result of the synthetic deep selection of six generations under conditions sufficient (100% of normal) and satisfactory (80% of normal) level of feeding have been received 155 prolific ewes or 72.4% of common quantity of sheep, whereas during the next six generations the quantity of the prolific ewes decreased in 2-10,7 times and totaled only 59 heads, or 27.6% in the conditions of low (52 -68% of normal) and extreme level of feeding. The average live weight of a lamb, which was born under favorable conditions of feeding, was 4.3 kg to compared the lamb under the extreme conditions which had only 2.9 kg, that was of 1.4 kg, or 48.3% higher. Given the low level of feeding (63% of normal) the 9-year ewes of exhausted fatness with body weight 45.0 kg total live weight of lambs, wick were born of such prolific ewe, was only 7.8 kg, and one lamb had - 1.95 kg.*

*In 2014 under the conditions of satisfactory level of feeding, 10 ewes (every of them had live weight 77.3 kg) were received 30 lambs with an average body weight of 4.9 kg. The maximum live weight of triplets lambs was 18.4 kg (6.2 kg of ram lamb and two ewe lambs by 6.0 and 6.2 kg) it is 21.9% of the live weight of their mother (84.0 kg) - seven-aged Black-Head Ascanian ewe. Maximum total daily average gain of the live weight of triplets ram lambs in the suckling period, which were born by of 10-year-old Ascanian crossbred ewes under the favorable conditions of feeding, was 909 g, it increased from birth - 4,3 kg to weaning - 22.7 kg, or 5.3 times. The 100% preservation of lamb triplets offspring justifies the expediency combination of the breeding and processing methods in sheep breeding. The unique research results indicate unlimited genetic and technological capabilities to significantly improve the quality of reproductive ewes. Using a special selection of sires and ewes, born among the three, enhances the reproductive ability of breeding nucleus.*

**Keywords:** intensive types of sheep, age of ewes, prolificacy, sex of lambs, feeding level, average daily gain, lambs retention method.