



INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS

Izatulla Yanguboyevich Eshmatov

Head Of The Department Of “Sheep And Goat Breeding” Of The Research Institute Of
Livestock And Poultry, Candidate Of Agricultural Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - The article explains the requirements for selling and buying goats on the market, how much attention should be paid to the market, especially when buying dairy goats, asking the owner what information they have about them, knowing the breed's origin, whether they have documents confirming the billy-origin, goat's and how much it is necessary to give.

KEYWORDS: Selection, dairy breeds, selection, sorting, growth, development, number of births, milk productivity.

INTRODUCTION

The research's goals and objectives. Keeping the gene pool of Angor breed goats alive through breeding high-yielding lineages.

Selection of Angor breed billy-goats, native goats, juvenile herds, and measurement of plant and wool productivity were among the materials and methods used in the study.

Relevance of the study: according to data, the total number of sheep and goats in all categories reached 23069,3 thousand head,

with 3286,9 thousand head or 14,24 percent in farmer farms, peasant farms 18 420,9 thousand head or 79,8% in landowners, and 1 362,1 thousand head or 5,9% sheep. In agricultural operations, 570669 head or 12.97 percent of farmer farms, 3 591 520 head or 81.67 percent of farmer farms, and 235 011 head or 5.36 percent of goats are cared for.

Some household owners buy goats from the markets for the purpose of preserving, breeding dairy goats. It is now critical that the

“INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS”

buyer understands the breed's yield direction when buying or selling goats from the markets, as well as the effective use of the purchased goat and receiving the necessary product for its intended purpose.

Studying location. The study focused on the relationship between sellers and purchasers in the purchase of goats in the Kibray District of the Tashkent region's products market.

Today's market relations will focus on the questions and answers regarding entrepreneurship that are meant to take advantage of the vast options provided to entrepreneurs, such as buying cattle, sheep, and goats from marketplaces, feeding animals in home settings by buying, and so on.

In order to benefit from a cheap animal, it is critical that the entrepreneur first considers his own conditions.

Today, the number of people involved in dairy goat breeding is steadily expanding, as is demand for milk and wool breeding goats.

The same condition is enforced in the breeding regulations on the breed qualities of breed goats that are locally prepared and sold or purchased, or imported from other countries. As a result, in the sale and purchase of breeding goats during the period of today's market economy, the owners of the breeding product (material) relied on the certificate provided by the state control bodies-gave to carry out their task.

A legal document that confirms the origin and productivity of breed goats sold or purchased is a certificate granted to goats and their breeding products (materials) with distinct productivity trends.

Certification of domestic goat breeds and their breeding products (material) in various productivity directions is carried out by the Department for Breeding Affairs of the State

Agency for the Development of Livestock and Veterinary Livestock and its regional departments in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on breeding."

Documents certifying the provenance of the breed product(material), generated by organizations that prepare or produce milk, breed goats in the direction of wool, Taka, Capricorn, their frozen seeds and embryos, are required in both domestic and international markets.

It should be noted that documents confirming the fertility and fertility of IV-generation ancestors at least in the third syllable and billy-goat in the origin of the breeding product should be included in the certification of breeding goats and their seeds and embryos in the direction of milk and wool (material).

The appropriate supervisory authority will assess applications for certification of milk, wool-breeding goats, and their breeding products (materials) in the order and within the timeframe stipulated by the relevant supervisory authority.

A representative of the in this Supervisory Authority will conduct an expert examination of the breed goats of the breeding subject or documents confirming the origin and quality of their offspring or embryos with the participation of a zoo technical, zootechnical-selector.

It is critical to understand domestic market prices for household preservation and care by purchasing goats from the market in local conditions and profiting from the goat purchased, as well as the GOAT's yield direction. Choosing a goat from the market is also the most difficult part of the process. Furthermore, purchasing mature goats from another location and acclimating them to a new owner is a time-consuming operation.

“INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS”

The most appropriate method of purchasing a goat is to purchase the mother goat and her offspring at the same time. Because the mother-child goat is adaptable to new environments.

Goats do not like loneliness by nature, so it is desirable that the buyer bought two head females and a male or a mother –child goat when buying a goat from the market.

When buying a goat, the buyer is interested in his breed, age and direction of productivity. An experienced entrepreneur will also be clear depending on the age of the goats. For this, it is based on the data collected from the experience.

At the age of 1 year-milk teeth fall out and constantly change to large teeth.

At the age of 1,5 years-the first permanent pair of teeth grow;

2 years old –the second permanent pair of teeth will come out,

3 years old –the third permanent pair of teeth will come out;

At the age of 4-all permanent teeth will come out;

At the age of 6 years - cracks appear in the middle of permanent teeth;

At the age of 7-8-some of the main permanent teeth are eaten falls out.

Older goats at an older age swallow food without chewing it completely, as a result of which an overload of the digestive system of the GOAT is reduced in the digestion of food, and the digestion of food is tormented and productivity decreases.

In experiments, it was observed that the teeth of some goats were preserved for a long time. Such goats are used in farm conditions for more than 13-15 years.

When a customer buys a goat, it is critical to pay attention to the same.

The goat's anatomy and constitution play an essential role. The GOAT is seen to be healthy because the trigger is standing, sluggish (loose) standing, the growth of its wool is tangible, silky, and lean, and the wool does not hang in the body. Also, the purchased goat is led, and special attention is paid to its whiteness (it is assumed that it is not whitish), the presence of tumors in the joints, the absence of mastitis muscle infection in the udder, and the degree of obesity, or fatness, of the goat.

Depending on the productivity of the GOAT he is purchasing, the buyer must question the vendor about the productivity of his mother and sister. It is vital to inquire as to when the first taka in the farm fled, the milk yield of the dairy goat in the first lactation, the fat content of the milk, and the milk output in the last lactation.

If the vendor answers yes to these questions, it signifies that the man is not the GOAT's owner by chance and that the fertilization is done properly.

The Milky goat's udder is located between the hind legs, in the form of a round or pear, sticking to the body of the udder.

It is important that the goats are not covered with coarse wool.

The size of the udder should be visible, round or pear-shaped, the udder should be evenly stretched in the middle band with the body.

The location of the veins on the udder of the GOAT is not visible.

If the goats are hanging on the udder, the udder will be eaten lat and their long-term use in production will decrease.

“INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS”

It is important that the goat's udder is soft and elastic, and the udder is fleshy, the skin of the udder is not wrinkled.

Eye examination of the udder branches is required, and there should be no symptoms of mastitis in the udder. If the GOAT's middle body portion is feeble, the udder is large, the udders are positioned far apart, the udders are looked out, and the udders may quickly take a jar, the udder is looked out.

If the customer believes the young goat's udder is still developing, he or she should inquire of the vendor and his close relatives, as well as a neighbor, to learn what breeds are available following the chosen goat.

The main disadvantages that can be encountered in goats in the dairy direction:

- hanging Elin;
- he frown his hand while walking the goat;
- the main drawback is that the pieces of udder be divided into two.

In the period of weaning after the end of lactation of dairy goats, the size of the udder becomes smaller.

In dairy goats, attention is paid to the shape and location of suckers. Suckers are desirable in the middle twenties, when the suckers are facing forward for a while.

It is not necessary to buy as much as possible a goat with a sucking hips and an excessively long suck. Such goats cause difficulties and problems in the milking period. The udder of the goat should not be cracked.

Productive goats in the dairy direction are determined by external signs.

Furthermore, when determining the breed of dairy goats, the owner is consulted first. If the goat species is known, the backs of such goats will not be slightly dangling, both in angular form and fleshy texture. The placement and

appearance of the cases of the spinal cord and shoulder girdle are the most important factors in this.

A milkshake's shoulder girdle should be shaped like a peak, the obesity should not be too lean, the shoulder girdle should be straight along the back line, but the shape of the shoulder girdle should not be in appearance.

The head of dairy goats is thin, the neck is of average length, drier, the back is wide, the chest is deep, the ribs are wide, flat and wide in the range. The legs are sufficiently developed, because the goats are fed on long-distance slopes. The back is wide, straight, the body is long, slightly oblique.

Goats are a lively animal with a strong personality. Market goats are also three; such goats do not need to be purchased. A unique trait of one of the goats is also handed down to the children.

Dairy goats are given a lot of food. As a result, the length of the neck and tail, the depth of the chest of the body, the depth of the pelvis, the foundation of the beginning of the spine and the lower part of the abdomen, the corner of the ribs, and the development of the larynx are all taken into consideration. The real milkshake goats have a conical appearance, the front side is slightly oblique in width, and the chin part is deep, the front side is slightly oblique in width, and the back is slightly oblique in width.

The legs are well-groomed, the legs are firm, the joints become creamy. On the front collars there should not be any defects in the signs, such as the approach of the wrist joint, the fracture of the hooves, the contours of the shoulders.

The close laying of the joints of the hind legs leads to inflammation of the udder in movement, squeezing the udder.

“INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS”

Attention is paid to the location of the Milky goat's waist along a straight line.

The mother does not suffer from the fact that the goat elevates the fetus during the period of strabismus if the waist in a straight line is well-groomed, sturdy, and the level of contact of the buttocks and waist with the udder is high.

The dairy goat with a slim waist is more immune to environmental influences. The connective tissue of the pelvic region is strongly connected and developed with the udder when the dorsal bone of the back is placed in a straight line.

If the body part of the goats is short, the chest is not deep, the digestive system is undeveloped.

It does not matter whether the neck of the goats has bald earrings or not, and also the shape of the ears in relation to the body is long and short, or other signs are not related to the milk yield.

The presence of milk goat wool of different lengths or qualities does not affect the milk yield. In order for goats to have long wool, they need good care. If the goats have a lot of plants, then in the winter period the cold temperature does not pass well.

When buying a dairy goat, the following cases are considered:

- if the goat stings, he will get sick;
- if the waist is hanging, it will be old or sick with rickets;
- if the legs are dressed in the form of X or crocheted, then this is not well fed or rickets in the youth of goats;
- if the GOAT is given a dried hard bread crumb, the goat quickly eats it, it means that the tooth hurts or the tooth disappears;

- even if the chin is long or thick, the goats will suffer from overeating;
- udder suckers suffer from the absorption of patches if they are close to each other, onion, excessively large or small, sticking to the udder of different sizes;

When the taka is chosen for breeding, the head should not be large, the horn is strongly developed heavy and hornbeam, the body length is bald, the beard is short, the neck is short, the back is muscular, wide and the chest is deep, the back is slightly oblique, the legs should not be long;

In healthy billy-goat, the wool cover is put on and will look sturdy.

If it is felt that the smell of the billy-goat is clearly blowing, it is better not to buy such billy-goat, the smell in them will be lost by long ways of selection.

When choosing a billy-goat, he looks at his sexual organ and should not be a double-sex mistress.

In Capricorn, sexual maturity takes 5 to 8 months, and physiologic maturity takes 8 to 12 months. At the age of 12 to 18 months, the billy-goat is used in full avoidance mode. If wedges are forced to flee from an early age, their children will be little, sickly, low-powered, and small. It's also worth noting that it's impossible to fully assess the signals of selection in terms of their look when evaluating the billy-goat in the dairy direction, so special attention will be made to their documentation of the billy-origin.

And in the case of a fur coat and a goat with a feather, on the contrary, attention is paid to the degree of covering of the wool, its living weight and fluffy;

In the purchase of goats, it is asked for the amount of wool that is cut from it and the weight of the obtained during the transfer of

“INFORMATION THAT THE BUYER SHOULD KNOW WHEN BUYING AND SELLING GOATS”

the comb. In the direction of Taka's obsession, the productivity of her parents, through the level of nutrition, the state of her standing is determined.

When choosing a goat, it is worth paying attention to the height of the collar and tail, the waist is located on a straight line, the structure of the tooth and the udder.

In the purchase of goats, the growth of wool in one Tex is taken into account. It is desirable that the goats had sniffers on the forehead, and the sniff hang down. It should not be spread on all sides.

Wool oats will consist of long combing cocoons, the wool should be shiny, the length of the 12-month-old young Capricorn cocoon is 20 cm, along the trunk there should be separate oats on the skin.

It is desirable not to have stains on the wool, it is necessary to pay attention to the size of the body as much as possible. If the area of the Mane in the body of large goats is large, then the area of the Mane in the body of small goats will be small

When determining the density of ores, the following:

- short-length ores are slightly more qualitative and dense than long-wool goat ores;
- forty wool oats from goats with excessive wool fat will be denser;
- the solid wool ores will be thin, and the fine wool will be dense compared to soft ores.

CONCLUSIONS

When buying goats, it is important to pay attention to the directions of productivity.

The ecster and constitution of dairy goats pay close attention to the uniqueness and freshness of milk yield; the head of the taka

chosen for breeding is large, the horn is overgrown, the length of the body is bald, the sheep is shaved, the neck is shorter, the back is muscular, wide and the chest is deep, the back is slightly oblique, and the legs are short. It is critical to pay close attention to the billy-origin goat's documents. The degree of wool coverage, the living weight and plumage of the fur coat, the amount of wool that has been taken from it, and the amount of fur that has been combed during combing should all be considered.

REFERENCES

1. Булатов А. С. Конституциональные, продуктивные и некоторые биологические особенности зааненских коз разных лактаций. Автореф. диссер. канд. с/х наук. Ставрополь. 2003г, С.23.
2. Исмаилов М. и др. – Сутдор эчкичиликда наслчилик ишлари Т. Ж. “Зооветеринария” № 6. 2016, С.27-29.
3. Колосов Ю.А и др. Основы козоводство изд. Феникс 2001.С.128.
4. Косимов М. А. – Козоводство. Душанбе 2005, С.69.
5. Новопашина С. Организация зоотехнической работы в молочном козоводстве. Материал семинара Агро Farm 2015, Йошкар-ола. С.35.
6. Эшматов И.Я. –Эчкичиликда зотларни такомиллаштириш Т. Ж. “Зооветеринария” № 4 2017, 29-30 б.
7. Юсупов С. – Овцы и козы Узбекистана. Ташкент 2002, С.43.