RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary 2021; 6(6):170-176
ISSN: 2455-3085 (Online)
https://doi.org/10.31305/rrijm.2021.v06.i06.027

Research Paper

Double Blind Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal
https://www.rrjournals.com/

Study of production characteristics of Qaraqul sheep and its comparison with Arab sheep in Samangan province

[1]Frahuddin larghani, [*2]Khyber Momand, [3]Mohammad Arif Noorzad & [4]Habiburahman jawhari

[1]*Lecturer of Animal Science Department, Agriculture Faculty, Faryab University, Faryab, Afghanistan*
[2]*Lecturer of Animal Science Department, Agriculture Faculty, Shaikh Zayed University, Khost, Afghanistan*
[3]*Lecturer of Animal Science Department, Agriculture Faculty, Faryab University, Faryab, Afghanistan*
[4]*Lecturer of Animal Science Department, Agriculture Faculty, Faryab University, Faryab, Afghanistan*

ABSTRACT

Sheep breeding is very common in Samangan province, the existence of forage pastures and the climate of Guara allows this job to have a high income, so many people are employed in it and make a living this way. The sheep breeds that are mostly bred in this province include Arab and Qaraqul. But in recent years, due to the sluggishness of the Qaraqol skin market, people have become less interested in raising Qaraqol sheep and, thinking that this sheep is not suitable for meat production and its other products are not very significant, they try to cultivate Qaraqol sheep with sheep. Cross the Arabs, which has endangered the survival of the Qaraqul sheep breed. This research makes it possible to identify and compare the production characteristics of the intended generations realistically and based on reliable findings, and to avoid unreliable and undocumented prejudices. It is clear that actions based on such prejudices lead to unfortunate and unpredictable consequences. The situation relied on and thus achieved the desired results the greatest importance of this research is to prevent the destruction of plasma mass of Qaraqol generation, which is compatible with our climatic and environmental conditions and has been cultivated since ancient times. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not activities to replace Qaraqul sheep with Arab and other breed sheep are justified. Because this work has been going on for some time and has created the danger of extinction of the Qaraqul breed, various economic, environmental aspects and its dangers are studied to protect the plasma mass of native breeds of sheep. To conduct this research, three methods of observation, questionnaire and interview have been used. In general, the physical properties of lambs, namely the birth weight of lambs, lambing rate, dualism rate, lamb weight at six months of age, age of first calving, milk production, wool weight, wool fiber length, meat quality, grazing strength, Percentage of lambs mortality up to one year, weight loss in winter and carcass composition in three generations were considered. Digital scales were used for weighing and meters were used to measure fiber length. In the interview section, 60 experienced people with sheep, including 4 sheep owners, 4 shepherds from each district, which makes up a total of 60 people, were interviewed to collect figures and information on the subject. Two types of questionnaires were prepared. One type is related to livestock and the other type is related to livestock specialists, officials and livestock directorate of Samangan province, which included (90) people.

Keywords: *Sheep, lambs, birth weight, calving age and hatching capacity.*

Article Publication

Published Online: 15-Jun-2021

***Author's Correspondence**

Khyber Momand

Lecturer of Animal Science Department, Agriculture Faculty, Shaikh Zayed University, Khost, Afghanistan

khybermomand2010[at]gmail.com

1. Introduction

In Samangan province, sheep breeding is very common, the existence of forage pastures and the climate of Guara allows this job to have a high income, so many people are employed in it and make a living this way. The sheep breeds that are mostly bred in this province include Arab and Qaraqul. But in recent years, due to the sluggishness of the Qaraqol skin market, people have become

less interested in raising Qaraqol sheep and, thinking that this sheep is not suitable for meat production and its other products are not very significant, they try to cultivate Qaraqol sheep with sheep. Cross the Arabs, which has endangered the survival of the Qaraqul sheep breed. Therefore, in this study, the production characteristics of Qaraqul sheep and Arab sheep were studied comparatively, that is, the sheep of these two generations were compared in terms of these characteristics. This was possible in order to determine the correctness of the peasants' idea about the insignificance of Qaraqol sheep from the point of view of producing other attributes except skin. Whenever this misconception was proven, farmers could be advised to refrain from crossing the Qaraqul sheep to other generations in order to turn this generation into other generations, and if this misconception is proven, it should still be. Conservation of this generation was thought of, as the protection of the plasma mass of indigenous generations is a vital necessity.

2. Research problem

In recent years, in Samangan province, due to the slump in the Qaraqul leather market, the replacement of this generation with other generations, its cross-breeding with other generations, especially the Arab successor, has increased. Livestock farmers who for years raised Qaraqul sheep only for the purpose of lamb skin, they think that these sheep are not very important and prominent from the point of view of other products, so they have resorted to replacing and crossing them, because this will destroy the plasma mass of an important generation of native sheep in the country. To this end, it was deemed necessary to study all the economic production characteristics of Qaraqul sheep with Arab sheep.

3. Importance of the research topic:

This research makes it possible to identify and compare the production characteristics of the intended generations realistically and based on reliable findings, and to avoid unreliable and undocumented prejudices. It is clear that actions based on such prejudices lead to unfortunate and unpredictable consequences. The situation relied on and thus achieved the desired results. The greatest importance of this research is to prevent the destruction of the plasma mass of Qaraqol generation, which is compatible with our climatic and environmental conditions and has been cultivated since ancient times.

4. Objectives

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the activities to replace Qaraqul sheep with Arab and other breed sheep are justified or not. Because this work has been going on for some time and has posed a risk of extinction of the Qaraqul breed, various economic, environmental aspects and risks are being studied to protect the plasma mass of native breeds of sheep.

5. Methodology

(Central Statistics Office, 2009) According to the estimated statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock of Samangan Province, there were about 220,000 sheep of different breeds, of which 47,000 were Qaraqul and 45885.2 were Arab breeds. It was used to produce meat, cranberries, wool, milk, etc.

In this research, the production characteristics of Qaraqul and Arab generations in Samangan province have been studied and implemented. Newborn lambs were randomly selected after birth by ear number and to determine the quality of carcasses of Qaraqul and Arabi sheep from the slaughterhouse of the center and four districts of Samangan province, three lambs of Qaraqul and three lambs of Arabi breed were randomly selected Live animals were each weighed and measured, and after slaughtering different parts of their bodies, the carcasses with oil, the tail and the weight of the carcass without oil were weighed separately.

To conduct this research, three methods of observation, questionnaire and interview have been used.

In general, the physical properties of lambs, namely the birth weight of lambs, lambing rate, dualing rate, lamb weight at six months of age, age of first calving, milk production, wool weight, wool fiber length, meat quality, grazing strength, Percentage of lambs mortality up to one year, weight loss in winter and carcass composition in three generations were considered. Digital scales were used for weighing and meters were used to measure fiber length.

In the interview, 60 people with experience and sheep owners, including 4 sheep owners, 4 shepherds from each district, which is a total of 60 people, were interviewed to collect figures and information on the relevant topic. One type is related to livestock and the other type is related to livestock specialists, officials and livestock directorate of Samangan province, which included (90) people. These questionnaires included the preparation of printed questionnaires and their distribution in the districts of Hazrat Sultan, Firooz Nakhchir, Khorram and Sarbagh, on two waters and the center, which were selected as the areas of the present study. In Roe do Ab district, a total of 20 sheep in three villages under study, in Hazrat Sultan district, a total of 20 sheep in three villages, in Firuz Nakhchir district, a total of 20 sheep in three villages, in Khorram and Sarbagh districts, a total of 20 sheep in 20 villages and in the

district The center consisted of a total of 20 sheep from three villages. Three villages from each district and 4 people in each village were selected completely randomly using a lottery. During data collection, in addition to completing questionnaires, interviews and visits, in order to further enrich the images of herds, winter feed, how to weigh lambs, how to weigh scissors, how to measure fiber length with a digital camera Was taken. Because 90% of the herdsmen were illiterate and could not read or write, or if they were literate, they could not understand the topics in the questionnaires. It took about two hours to complete each questionnaire due to the illiteracy of the herdsmen and the lack of understanding of the topics in the questionnaires. Because the questions in the questionnaire were presented in detail and computerized in 3 sheets. In the above questionnaire, the topics related to the production characteristics of the generations under study were included. The questionnaires were included. After printing and duplication, they were used in such a way. They were not able to read and write, and on the other hand, they were not able to provide information in writing, lest these questionnaires be included in the sheep income tax section and their sheep be counted, on the other hand, they were afraid that the complete and accurate information about their herding would reveal their deprivation and how they were treated as sheep, so they definitely avoided giving information and were apprehensive about trembling. Many ranchers did not even want to talk to the researcher about their sheep. In order to get the data, he asked for the help and cooperation of the district agriculture directorate, the local livestock directorate, influential local and tribal elders, and people from different parts of the region. Information was collected. Appropriate statistics are analyzed.

6. Literature review

In our country, sheep breeding is considered as one of the important livestock sectors. About 90 percent of the livestock sector's foreign exchange earnings came from sheep before the civil war and drought, and the share of livestock in the country's total exports was 40 percent. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Afghanistan had 22 million sheep, 3.5 million goats and 3.8 million cows in 1977. Reports that it conforms to official government statistics in this regard. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization in 1977, sheep accounted for 45 percent of meat production and 26 percent of milk production in Afghanistan. Another author claims that sheep account for 41.5 percent of milk production.

A large number of sheep products in Afghanistan are made of Qaraqul skin, which used to reach an annual production of 2 million volumes and 70% of which were exported, but in recent years its marketing has been severely hampered and its production has decreased (Rashiq ،1385).

One of the major parts of sheep breeding in Afghanistan is the existence of a purebred sheep breed, the Qaraqul sheep breed, which of course has an international reputation. The above generation has been bred in the northern parts of the country and the high quality and wavy skins of its lambs are considered as one of the important export items of the country after carpets and it has become a great honor to the country. Undoubtedly, it plays a significant role in strengthening the national economy. In addition to wool, meat, milk and other by-products are used in the country and even exported abroad, so the training and maintenance of Qaraqol sheep in the country is important. . (Moradi, 2015)

Qaraqul sheep are raised in the north of the country from Badakhshan to Herat. In terms of wool and meat, it is in the second and third ranks, but its main purpose is high quality leather, which is highly valued in international markets and 2.5-2 million volumes of leather are sold annually in London and New York markets (Sistani According to the same author, over the past 25 years, Afghanistan has lost 40 percent of its animals, or 23 million heads, as a result of the civil war.

According to another report, approximately 50-60 percent of the country's exports were agricultural and livestock products, including 2 percent qaraqul, 2.7 percent wool, 7.2 percent carpets and rugs, 5.6 percent leather and leather. Bob and 0.4 percent were intestines. In other words, before the wars, the share of animal products in the country's total exports was close to 17.9 percent (Zia, 2013).

Qaraqol sheep is one of the purebred local breeds of sheep in our country that produces the best ornamental skins for trade. The flowers on the skin of the Afghan cranberry are like the waves of the sea, from this point of view it has attracted the attention of the world. In terms of quality, continuity of elegance and beauty of its flowers, it is suitable for preparing expensive and fashionable clothes, and if it takes 25-30 volumes of one-piece Qaraqol leather for a women's top, it is worth thousands of US dollars abroad. The country is for sale.

For this reason, most countries have tried to cultivate it in their own country, but have not achieved any favorable results, and with the exception of South Africa, which began to cultivate it in 1907 and has significantly improved its cultivation, But the sex and longevity of South African skins cannot be compared with the sex and longevity of Afghan and Central Asian countries. In addition to our country, these countries are the major exporters of Qaraqul skin in the world, followed by South Africa. But the skin of South Africa has attracted increasing attention of the world due to its light weight, variety of flowers and special radiance (Sorkhabi, 2009).

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, sheep produce 9 percent of the meat and 2 percent of the milk consumed by humans. In addition, they produce 2.6 billion kilograms of wool. Per capita consumption of meat, lamb, milk and wool in the world is estimated at 2.1, 2.2, 0.83 kg, respectively (Rashiq, 2006).

The passage of time and environmental factors over the centuries has led to the production of separate breeds and their breeding and growth in nature. Over the years, as a result of natural selection created by harsh environmental conditions, sheep resistant to certain conditions grew and reproduced, and weak and low-producing sheep (especially in terms of reproduction) became extinct. Human selection was one of the factors that had a profound effect on increasing the quantity and quality of animal production. The primitive tribes, which mostly used milk and mutton, were more likely to raise animals in this direction (Enzeminger and Parker, 1986).

7. Statistical Analysis

The findings of this study, which were conducted in relation to the characteristics of Qaraqul, Arab and cross-breed generations in Samangan province, are as follows:

7.1 Age of first delivery:

The age of first delivery was found to be 18-18 months in the two generations of sheep under study. From this perspective, there were no differences between generations, but differences were observed between the areas under study. In Hazrat Sultan and Firooznakhchir districts, the age of the first delivery was slightly higher, probably due to the lack of winter feed for sheep in these two districts.

7.2 Lamb birth weight:

Another production characteristic of this study was the weight of lambs at birth. Qaraqul sheep lambs weighed 4.0 kg at calving and Arab sheep lambs weighed 4.5 kg at calving. There were differences in this perspective between old and young sheep. Newly hatched lambs were eaten and were seen larger than sheep in their second and third trimesters.

7.3 Lamb weight at six months of age:

One of the other characteristics of this study was the weight of lambs at the age of six months. The age of six months is related to the Qaraqul generation and the lowest is related to their Arab generation.

7.4 The power of grazing and the use of pasture and the power of marching:

The interviewees exemplified the grip strength and walking power of the Qaraqul sheep more than the Arab sheep. Having more grazing power and walking power makes it easier for them to use better quality food and drinking water. According to some herders, the reason for the high lactation power of these sheep is also related to their grazing power and walking power.

The shearing power and walking power of the Arab sheep is less than that of the Qaraqul sheep, due to the higher weight of their bodies and also due to the inactivity of this generation. These sheep do not have the strength to graze and the strength to walk in uneven places, low and high.

8. Discussion

Age of first delivery:

Saadat Nouri and Siah Mansour (2011) say that sexual maturity in the male lamb depends on several factors, including weight, age, climate, calving season and food. The weight of the animal seems to be more effective in this regard than other factors. Nutrition may help. Experience has shown that autumn lambs reach maturity later than spring lambs. Also, large breeds reach puberty later than small breeds. Of course, this trait depends on racial characteristics. It should be noted that in a breed, lambs that grow faster and reach higher weights, mature earlier. Climatic conditions in terms of temperature and humidity are effective in maturing lambs. In general, lambs are able to mate between 6 to 12 months of age in Iran, but in terms of exploitation and reproduction, they are usually used from 18 months onwards. Therefore, the findings of the present study on the age of the first generation correspond to the report of Saadat Nouri and Siah Mansour (2011). Rashiq (2006) says that the breeding age of ewes is mostly bred in the second breeding season after their birth, when they are eighteen months old, and give birth to their first lamb at the age of two. Lambs are not usually used for breeding. Expanded breeders never allow this. In breeding cattle, lambs are rarely bred, in which case they are born for the first time in one year. As a result, the findings of the present study are completely consistent with the report of Rashiq (2006) in terms

of the age of the first generation. Moradi (2015) writes that some ranchers believed that if they had access to abundant forage and the presence of an experienced shepherd, one third of the lambs would reach sexual maturity at the age of six months and become pregnant, otherwise at the age of 12 months they reach sexual maturity. From a one-year-old ewe, both poor lamb and poor quality skin are obtained. Sheep produce strong lambs when they are four years old. Shishk sheep are born with a weak lamb because they ride more on top of the ewes at this age. Next to the ewes are born bivalve lambs. As a result, the findings of the present study also confirm this report.

Lamb birth weight:

BUZU (2006) reported the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives at birth as 5.2 kg, which differs from the findings of this study by 1.2 kg, ie the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives is higher than the birth weight of Qaraqul Ulswali lambs. Of Samangan province, the reason for which can be stated in several points. First, there is a genetic difference between the Maldives and the Afghans. Second, his feeding conditions for Maldivian sheep are better than in Qaraqul districts of Samangan province. Third, other environmental factors, such as disease and pest control, are better for domestic Qaraqul sheep than for domestic Qaraqul sheep. This has made the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives heavier than that of domestic Qaraqul lambs. The birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in the districts of Samangan province is completely different from the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives and this is a very big shortcoming. This has made the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives heavier than that of domestic Qaraqul lambs. The birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in the districts of Samangan province is completely different from the birth weight of Qaraqul lambs in Maldives and this is a very big shortcoming. Findings of this study on the birth weight of Qaraqol lambs are also different from the report of Johari (1397), ie the findings of the present study are 0.26 kg lighter than the report of Johari, which can be due to the difference in pasture conditions of one province with another. Faryab has been better than Samangan in terms of weather conditions, which has been researched. It is clear that this factor has a great impact on the birth weight of lambs, because the sheep of Andkhoy districts depend on pasture during the year and under any climatic conditions. The results of this study are clear about the birth weight of three-generation lambs. According to the mentioned data, the birth weight of Arab lambs is 0.53 kg less than that of Qaraqul breed and 0.48 kg less than that of hybrids. But in general, no significant difference was observed. Almost all of them are similar in this respect. The findings of the present study on the birth weight of Arabian hybrids and Qaraqal lambs are in line with Farid (1997) report on the effect of cross-breeding and the positive effect of calving weight and food intake. The results of the present study showed that the performance of Qaraqul and Arabi hybrids in terms of birth weight is the average of purebred Qaraqol and Arabi generation. The present study also shows that the hybrids of the Arab and Qaraqul generations are in the desired range in terms of birth weight compared to the pure Qaraqul generation. That is, the average birth weight of hybrids is 0.48 kg heavy, the birth weight of purebred lambs is 0.05 kg, and they are 0.05 kg lighter compared to the purebred Arab breed. The hybrid is superior to the Arab generation in terms of survival strength and resistance to harsh environmental conditions, and is inferior to the Qaraqul generation in this respect. In the same way, hybridization is one of the good methods of generational correction. In Samangan, most of the Qaraqul and Arab dynasties are used for hybridization. The findings of the present study on the birth weight of Qaraqol lambs are similar to the report of Johari. This makes it clear. Johari (1397) The birth rate is 4.59 kg and the average birth weight of hybrid lambs at birth is 4.68 kg. The average weight of Arabian lambs at birth is 4.53 kg and the average weight of hybrid lambs at birth is 4.48 kg. 0.26 -0.03 and 0.2 kg show the difference. Nasr (2011) The average birth weight of Arab lambs in Khuzestan province of Iran is 3.23 kg, which is 1.3 kg less than the average birth weight of lambs in Samangan districts. This may be due to genetic differences between generations of different regions and breeding conditions. The findings of the present study on the birth weight of Qaraqol lambs are similar to the report of Sorkhabi. Qaraqul is 4 kg and does not show any difference. Zanouz (2003) reported that the weight of a Qaraqul lamb at birth is 3 kg. This figure shows a difference of one kilogram compared to the findings of the present study, which weighs 4 kg at birth. Nasr (2011) reports that the weight of lambs in Zandi sheep in Tehran province at birth is 5.3-4.8 kg. (800) grams shows the difference. The reason may have been the environment. Suri (2006) reports that the weight of an Arab sheep in Khuzestan province at birth is 3.19 kg, which again compared to the findings of the present study, which received a weight of 4.53 kg of Arab sheep (1.34) The kilogram shows the difference. This may have been due to race and generation differences. Souri (2008) also reports that the weight of a lamb at birth in Iranian sheep breeds is 3 kg. This figure is still compared to the findings of the present study in sheep, which is 4.53 kg (1.53) kg. Shows the difference that can be caused by differences in climate and environment.

Lamb weight at six months of age:

The study and findings of the present study regarding the weight of lambs at the age of six months are similar to the report of Moradi (2015). Moradi (2015) reports that the weight of Qaraqol lambs during weaning is 25.2 kg, but according to the present study, the weight of Qaraqol lambs is 2.8 kg less than that due to the difference in weaning time of lambs in different provinces of the

country. The climatic condition of the pasture and the difference in climate can be from one year to another. Khaldari (2003) also says that rapid growth causes the animals to reach a lower weight suitable for slaughter and less time required for breeding. Weaning age varies according to environmental conditions, breeding method, Qaraqul ewe milk production rate, lamb growth rate and digestive tract for forage consumption. Lambs should not be weaned earlier than 5-6 weeks of age or when they weigh less than three times their birth weight. Usually the age of 90-120 days is considered and calculated as a basis for comparing different animals. According to Khaledari (2003), the findings of the present study on the weight of lambs at the age of six months are the same. The weight of Qaraqol lambs at the age of six months is slightly different from the findings of the current study. Another source reported the weight of Qaraqul lambs at the age of six months as 23.7 kg (2006, buzu). Which differs from the weight of a lamb at the age of six months according to the present study. Qaraqul lambs at the age of six months in Samangan districts is 4.3 kg more than the report of Buzu (2006) due to the difference in the weight of lambs at the age of six months in two studies and the difference in regional conditions. The hereditary nature of the two regions is also influential in this regard. The findings of the present study on the weight of Arab lambs at the age of six months are slightly different from the report of Nasr (2011) which stated that the weight of the end of weaning was 25.1 kg in Arab males and 23.9 kg in females. According to the results of the present study, the average weight of Arab lambs at the age of six months in the districts of Samangan province is 0.4 kg lighter than the weight of suckling Arab lambs in Khuzestan province of Iran, which can be due to different breeding conditions in different regions. According to the results of the present study, comparing the weaning weight of the Arab breed and the Qaraqol breed shows a significant difference, ie the weight of the Arab breed lamb at the age of six months is 4.1 kg less than the Qaraqul breed, this indicates the lower genetic talent of lambs Arabic and their more inefficient use of the region's poor pastures. The findings also showed that the Arab generation has a faster growth rate from the age of one month of birth and their growth rate slows down from the age of one month. The reason for the difference in growth rate at different ages is probably due to differences in the production of breast milk, differences in climate and differences in grazing conditions. The Arab generation is not different from the hybrid generation in terms of lamb weight at the age of six months and they are similar. Another thing about the daily weight gain of lambs is the effect of heterosis or hybridization. The results of a study showed that cross-breeding of nian and kind generations has the highest effect of heterosis on daily weight growth during birth to weaning. The crosses of the Nyani and Qaraqul generations were also found to be the most positive heterosis in calving weight and food intake (Farid 1977). The report of this study in terms of lamb weight at the age of six months is in contradiction with the results of the present study, ie Qaraqol cross with Arabic did not cause any positive heterosis in lamb weight at the age of six months, which requires separate studies and research. The results show that in terms of lamb weight at the age of six months, all 30 hybrid lambs were completely characteristic of purebred Arab breed, but no significant difference was observed in them, but compared to Qaraqol breed, a significant difference was observed in terms of this trait. That is, the weight of a hybrid lamb at the age of six months is 4.1 kg less than the Qaraqul breed and similar to Arabic. The findings of the present study on the relationship between lamb weight at six months of age are similar to the substantive report (2016). According to this researcher, the average weight of Qaraqul, Arabi and hybrid lambs during weaning is 27.4, 23.9 and 23.9 kg, respectively. However, according to the findings of this researcher, the average weight of Qaraqul, Arabi and hybrid lambs, respectively, may be due to the difference in lactation time of lambs in different provinces of the country, the climatic conditions of pastures and the difference in climate from one year to another. Findings of the present study on the weight of lambs at the age of six months in Arabic with the report of Nasr (2011) which stated the weight of the end age of weaning in the male of the Arab breed 25.1 kg and in the female 23.9 kg It is a little different. According to the results of the present study, the average weight of Arab lambs in the districts of Samangan province at the age of six months is 1.2 kg lighter than the weight of Arab lambs in Khuzestan province of Iran, which may be due to different breeding conditions in different regions. Sorkhabi (2009) reports that the weight of Qaraqol lamb at the age of six months is 25 kg, but the weight of Qaraqol lamb according to the present study is (3) kg higher than that, which may be due to the difference between environment and climate. Suri (2005) reports that the weight of lambs at the age of six months in Arab sheep in Khuzestan province is 32 kg, this report differs from the weight of the Arab lamb according to the present study (8.5) kg, which may be due to different breeding conditions in the regions.

The power of grazing and the use of pasture and the power of marching:

Findings of the present study show that the interviewees show the strength of grazing and walking power of Qaraqul sheep compared to Arab sheep, in their opinion, this is due to the fact that Qaraqul sheep are lighter than Arab sheep and so it can travel longer without getting tired. Having more grazing power and more walking power makes it easier for them to use better food and drinking water. According to some herders, the reason for the high lactation power of these sheep is also related to their grazing power and walking power. The shearing power and walking power of Arab sheep is less than that of Qaraqul sheep, and the reason is the heavy weight of the body and the infertility of this generation. These sheep do not have the strength to graze and the strength to walk in uneven places, low and high.

9. Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from the present research on the production characteristics of Qaraqul, Arabi and their hybrid sheep:

Qaraqol sheep, although it is a skin offspring and is known and known for the skin of its newborn animal, but it also has other important economic characteristics, which should be considered. Among these, wool sheep have better quality, produce more milk, adapt to harsh cold conditions and low feeds, and have the ability to walk long distances to go to summer pastures.

Whenever this sheep is to be mated with other domestic or foreign breeds, it is necessary to do so on the basis of a regular breeding program and to achieve the defined goals so that the new generation that emerges has the desired economic characteristics. And it has the characteristics of adaptation to the environmental conditions of Afghanistan, but great care should be taken against the extinction of this generation. Preservation of plasma mass of indigenous generations is an inescapable issue.

Protecting the plasma mass of the Qaraqol sheep breed is an inescapable principle, but breeding specialists can use this breed by mixing it with other domestic or foreign breeds to produce new breeds.

10. Suggestions

Avoid crossing the Qaraqul generation with the Arab generation indiscriminately, as this poses a risk of extinction for this generation, while also causing a significant improvement in production characteristics.

Livestock service and guidance agencies should, through promotion programs explain the dangers of excessive cross-breeding of Qaraqul sheep with other generations to farmers and other partners in the livestock sector so that misconceptions and unreliable ideas do not cause it to spread among farmers.

Instead of crossing, we can pay attention to the reform of the Qaraqul generation from the point of view of other attributes due to its multi-purpose, To this end, use the method of selecting quality animals in which the desired characteristics are prominent.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the students of university for participating in the research and responding to the questions with integrity. All authors agree to publish their paper.

References

1. Speedy, and. (1382). Research advances in Weber sheep, translation. Dr. Najafali Dabiri and Dr. Mansour Sayari. Ahwaz. Release. Shahid Chamdan University. page267 .
2. Central Statistics Office (1393). Yearbook of Kabul Central Statistics Office - Afghanistan. P.93
3. Central Statistics Office (2016). Yearbook of Kabul Central Statistics Office - Afghanistan. . P.71
4. Imam Juma, N. (1372). Study of fattening characteristics and carcasses of lambs of two breeds of sheep, shawls and their mixed breeds. Afghan Journal of Agricultural Sciences. Volume 24. Number 2. P. 47-63
5. Qaraqol Export Development Institute (2012). History of Qaraqul skin and its role in the national economy. Printing Press. Balkh, Afghanistan. P. 6-71
6. Qaraqol Export Development Institute (1393). The principles of the Afghan Qaraqul letter. Balkh, Afghanistan. P. 1-18
7. Jafari Khorshidi, G. (1375). The effect of different levels of energy and dietary protein on the feeding capacity and carcass characteristics and wool of Kurdish male lambs in the west of the country, Master Thesis in Animal Sciences. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tehran. P.110
8. Khaledari, Majid (1384). Principles of breeding Webs sheep. second edition. Tehran: Publications. Tehran University Jihad. P.2, 80, 366-367, 373, 375,384
9. Ralph L., Physips. Bruce Lane. Armonds, Levine (1380). Raising sheep in small sheep farms. Translation. Khosrokamgar et al. Tehran: Publications. Comprehensive culture. P.7
10. Rashiq, Mohammad Hassan. (1385). Raising sheep and goats. Publications: Nomani Joint Stock Company. Kabul. Afghanistan. P. 15,16,18,47,50
11. Zenoz, Jalali (1382). New Principles of Sheep Breeding, Publisher. Tehran. P.47
12. Sajed, Gul Mohammad (1392).Types of sheep breeds in Afghanistan. Publication: Natural Management. Kabul. Afghanistan. p.4
13. Sorkhabi, Davood (1388). Educate the importance of Qaraqul in Afghanistan. Faculty of Agriculture, Balkh University, Afghanistan. Pp. 35.94