

THE IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGY IN THE PROCESSING OF THE FUR INDUSTRY  
IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** The world's ecology is doing a lot of damage these days. The protection of the environment, ecological systems, natural complexes and individual objects, improvement of the ecological situation is one of the important issues of the day. In solving ecological problems, it is necessary to carry out state ecological control, protect the atmosphere in order to comply with the legislation on the protection and use of land, soil, water, forests, natural boundaries, plants and animals. Harmonization of ecology and environmental protection, ensuring intergovernmental cooperation in the formulation and implementation of a single environmental resource management policy is one of the most important issues, and the protection of animals and the wise use of them are important components of environmental protection measures. In Uzbekistan, the cattle industry is a major contributor to the development of the country's economy.

**Key words:** the fur industry; fur breeds; wool fur; ecological culture; defective skin.

In order to improve the ecology of Uzbekistan, to improve the economic situation in our country, to prevent ecological degradation, our people must not only cultivate the ecological culture that has been known for a long time, but also learn to improve the history and find opportunities to use it in the current conditions.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mizziuoyev ” Creating the necessary conditions for the conservation of wildlife and animals, protection of the moisture of wetlands, natural habitat and their habitats, reproduction and development [ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, December 30, 2021].

They have repeatedly emphasised that this is one of the most important issues of the day[Mirziyoyev, S.M., 2021:2].

It is clear that the history of cattle raising, natural, climatic, topographical and other conditions in the different territories of Uzbekistan are worked in different ways . In this regard, the southern provinces of Uzbekistan deserve special attention. The region is rich in livestock species and products, as livestock have traditionally been raised there.

Nature is a complex system, and man and society are its products. Man receives from nature both air, water, food, minerals, and oil, and both these things affect him in the course of his life activities. As a result, new natural habitats are created. Such anthropogenic landscapes, created by the work of human brains, can only have an impact on the environment.

Nowadays, the environmental situation around the world is equally disturbing to many people. Ecological destruction is taking a terrible shape before our eyes. Issues of environmental protection and effective use of available natural resources remain relevant. Therefore, nature - man - society is a system formed on the basis of specific internal conditions, and this system can be stable only in a state of balance [Sultanov P.S., ..., 2004:9].

Protection of animals and their rational use is one of the important components of measures aimed at environmental protection. The main goal of such measures is that animals are under various negative anthropogenic and natural influences is to prevent extinction and keep their number at the level of self-recovery [Sultanov P.S., ..., 2004:232].

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In Uzbekistan, cattle breeding is widely developed. Today, several species of Karakol serve as a great contribution to the economic development of our country. The following types of livestock can be found in some regions of our republic:

Surkhandarya fur. Copper color, platinum color, amber color, anthracite color and other colors are found in Surkhandarya fur.

Bukhara fur: Bukhara fur is almost no different from fur in terms of properties and product qualities.

Karakalpag fur: Karakalpag fur is divided into the following types: Shamchirak fur, Orik Gulli fur, Steel fur [46,49;].

Caucasian variety. The Caucasian (thick II) variety includes leather with hairless silky, shiny or lustrous, and with several wools[67, 127;].

Moscow variety: Jacket The Moscow variety includes leather without thick fur, but silky and shiny [Urunov T., 1964:19.].

Such varieties of farming are ecologically productive varieties, and their processing requires a lot of effort from an expert. Also, as soon as the blood of the slaughtered lamb stops, its leather is removed. Such work consists of three different processes, which are named as follows: preparation of leather for work, cutting of leather, polishing of leather. Farming in the process related to the skin: Farming is cut from the eyes or ear holes to the edges of the lips before starting to work on the head [Zokirov M.D.,...,1990:388]. Skinning is completed by separating the scalp, a process called shearing: It is recommended to start scalping by cutting from between the horns to the tip of the upper lip.

After these works are done, the leather preparation process continues. Each of these processes is naturally expressed by means of special terms. These are as follows:

"Cleaning" of the fur (the cooled skin is spread over a scoba or a piece of leather and is carefully cleaned of meat, sinew and fat remnants);

"Canning" fur (creating an unfavorable environment where bacteria cannot live and develop);

Fur can be "preserved" in different ways: by dry salting and drying without salt; drying (Violation of the required conditions of drying can lead to the appearance of defects that are difficult to remove during further processing of leather.

A number of work processes aimed at improving the quality of leather are carried out in the field of cattle breeding. Such processes are expressed by the following terms:

"Skinning" of leather. Without changing the structure of the dermis, it tightens it even more, strengthens its condition obtained from previous processes. The place where the tanning process is carried out is called "chan". The translation is given in "Devonu Lugotit Turk" in Erukado style [Koshgari, 1967:298].

Fur leather finishing. In this case, the thickness of the skin tissue, skin weight, surface size changes, the width, height and length of the curls are improved.

Fur leather dyeing. The skins are usually dyed in a certain color and shade uniformly without spots.

Warming of the skin of the leather. Tanning means fermenting the hides or working them in chemical solutions.

Shaving the leather. Fur is the process of writing the woolen covering of the leather that is intertwined with each other.

Combing the leather. After the leather are scraped and fermented, fermentation begins.

Conditioning of leather. In this case, the leather are treated with chrome and, in some cases, leather cupora.

Lubricating the skin of the calf. Lubrication is done in order to increase the hydrophobicity of skin tissue.

As a result of the correct implementation of ecology, the surface width, weight, and marketability of blackbuck skins are achieved. The concept of surface width is size, width, smallness, largeness, large-smallness, and these are: the large-smallness of leather depends on the type, breed, gender of the animals, their feeding and preservation method. Fur skin weight depends on the size of the surface, the thickness of the leather tissue (meat), its moisture, the thickness and length of the wool fiber cover, and moisture

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[Rahimov A.A. 1960: 42]. Also, the weight and lightness of the lamb leather depends on the condition of the sheep's nutrition, knowing and breeding the other sheep.

When expressing the properties of leather, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- for mutual comparison of leather, the absolute strength is taken in relation to the cross-sectional unit of the area. The lighter the leather, the more valuable they are. Furs made of fur leather are valued for their heat retention properties. The moisture content of leather is determined by the ratio of its percentage to the absolute dry leather mass. As a result of environmental damage, smallpox in sheep occurs on animal skins. They are hedged and ungrown. Smallpox usually presents as dimples and white spots in the middle of the skin. Blight is caused by drying in hot sunlight or near fire.

- about the properties of leather curls. When determining the properties of black leather curls, their shape, type, width, length, maturity, location (pattern) of flowers, the open side of curls, different types and large and small forms of curls on the skin are taken into account. The coarseness of the curl refers to the width, height and length of the leather curls. Expressiveness of curls means its specific shape or type evaluated on the lamb or skin, and floweriness refers to the pictures formed by curls on the product surface of the lamb's leather.

Curls come in seven different shapes and are different from each other. Kalamigul, veviagul, olgul, halkagul, buramagul, pea//donagul, chiganokgul, etc. [Urunov T., 1964:19.].

- properties of wool fibers. When evaluating the properties of wool fibers, their length, thinness, silkiness, luster, thickness, pigmentation are taken into account [Ikromov T. 1996:248]. The following texts indicate that the terms denoting woolen fibers were in practice:

- wool fiber is distinguished by different degrees of silkiness. They are: strong, normal, low, coarse and dry wool. Wool fiber luster: strong, normal, low, glassy and dull; The length of the wool fiber is closely related to the shape and types of the curls [Ikromov T. 1996:248]. As the fibers lengthen, the vividness, luster, and silky softness of the patterns diminish. The thinness of the fiber of Karakol curls is understood as its size measured by the cross-section diameter. The semi-circular pencil flower curly fibers found in leathers of various varieties are characterized by the following parameters regarding the width and thickness of the cross-section: The flattening of the wool fibers, especially the bean-likeness, is related to the degree of twisting of the curly fibers. Fibers that do not have the properties of elasticity and luster do not have the desired silkiness. The thinness and length of the fibers are relatively average ... when their stringiness and gloss are in a normal state, the wool layer is silky to the normal level... [Valiev R.G., ...,1993:18].

- curls (flowers) of brown skins. In the textbook "Commodity of animal raw materials" the curls (flowers) of leather are described and the types are noted as follows: "The quality of leather and its market value are determined depending on the various properties of curls, wool fibers and skins [Zokirov M.D.,..., 1973:296]. Karakol curls are extremely diverse in appearance and structure [Zokirov M.D.,...,1999:307]. Terms for curls: sprout flower// flower, semicircular sprout flower, ribbed sprout flower, flat sprout flower, twisted (snake trail) sprout flower, narrow-edged flower, crown flower, saddle flower, serpentine flower, road flower, ring sprout flower, bean, ring, semi-ring, corkscrew (twist drill), pea, shell, moose pressed" curls, "lossy" curls, "felt" curls, "burnt curls/burning" curls [Zokirov M.D.,...,1999:38-48]. When talking about the curls of black sheep skins, it should be noted that the hairs (wool fibers) of black sheep are different from each other. Consequently, they are:

The shaft is the part of the wool fiber located on the leather.

The root is the part of the wool fiber located inside the leather layer.

Sugun is a pear-shaped lower part of wool fiber with a woolen thread.

The grain layer is flat, thin, tough plates that cover the surface of the wool fiber.

Cortex layer - a layer consisting of long-shaped, branched cells located at the bottom of the granular layer.

The core layer is a porous tissue consisting of small holes occupying the central part of the wool fiber.

At the same time, fiber types are also distinguished in cattle breeding, which are expressed by the following terms:

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Wool is the longest and thickest fiber. The most valuable forms and types of curls are made from wool.

Middle wool - core layer is less developed, ring fiber. It is mainly found in low-value curly flowers. Tivit is the largest and softest fiber.

It is found in skins whose curls are useless and defective [Voynarevich O.A.,..., 1980:172].

If the legislation in the field of protection and use of land, underground resources, water, forests, protected natural areas, flora and fauna is followed, and if the state carries out environmental control over them, the defects of leather will be eliminated in Karakol culture. Otherwise, the following defects will reduce the market value of leather, and such a situation will cause certain economic damage to the state, farms or individuals (for example, farmers). In cattle breeding, cattle are distinguished by the presence of two types of skin defects: a) congenital defects; b) technical defects.

The occurrence of birth defects is related to the heredity of fur and the poor conditions of feeding and keeping the strait leather. Such defects occur as a result of one or another biological damage to the skin of the sheep fetus.

Technical defects - caused by slaughtering lambs, improper skinning and processing, canning.

It has been determined that 25 types of defects can occur during the preparation of leather in fur industry, including the following:

Crooked neck is a defect caused by a deep incision of the leather of the neck on both sides at the place of slaughter of lambs. This defect leads to a reduction in the surface of the skin.

Improper slicing is a crooked or uneven slicing of the lamb's leather.

Scarring is the cutting or breaking off of the edges of the marketable parts of the leather.

Incision of the flesh - thinning of some areas of the skin tissue of the foreskin as a result of the knife licking the deep layers of the dermis.

A fold fracture is a leather defect that appears in the abdomen or groin area when the foreskin is pulled from the body or punched between the skin and the body.

Holes, gouges and thick areas are defects caused by the inability to use a sharp knife.

Incisors are longitudinal perforations of the skin tissue during skin removal or fat removal.

Giblets are the remnants of meat, fat, and sinew that remain in the meat as a result of not being able to skim the skin off skillfully. These defects cause the skin to rot.

Cuts are elongated holes that damage the surface of the skin.

Kertik - on the dermal (inside) side of the leather, a third of the leather tissue is cut longitudinally.

A fracture is a defect caused by the friction of the surface layers of the skin tissue due to stretching or tight folding of the skin.

Bleeding - bleeding spots on meat and wool fibers; causing the finished skin to sag.

Under-salting and uneven salting - a defect that leads to partial or complete darkening of the skin core.

Rotting is a defect caused by the growth of putrefactive bacteria, the breakdown of proteins and the deterioration of wool sacks.

Desalination is a defect caused by microflora from skin tissues after processing and dyeing.

Seborrheic dermatitis is a defect caused by the action of putrefactive microflora in parts of the skin that have not been properly cleansed of oil.

Soot is a condition that causes loss of skin elasticity when wet skins are spread on a cobblestone platform and dried at a temperature of +40 +45°.

Pimples are dry skin that is not properly smoothed, accumulated and thickened. In "Devon" this term is given as "bypish" [Koshgari, 1960:I,348].

Archima is a defect in which the wool layer does not remain in some parts of the skin due to mechanical damage.

Rust spots are dark-brown spots caused by the fleshy part of the skin being in contact with metal for a long time.

Beetle bites - damage to the leather by skin-eating beetles or their larvae.

Moth bites - damage to the wool cover of the leather by moth worms or larvae.

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Mildew is the destruction of skin proteins as a result of the appearance of mold fungus on dehydrated or poorly dried skins.

Rot from the bottom - as a result of the dampness of the skins in the lower part of the skins, as a result of the inside of the building being too wet, putrefactive microflora develops.

The situation is radically changing due to the development of human civilization and its deeper penetration into the bosom of nature. Today, it is necessary to preserve primitive pure nature, not to damage the natural balance of nature. If the natural, anthropogenic or purely anthropogenic phenomena observed around the world are considered as universal problems [Los V.A., 1989], if we all work together and eliminate environmental problems, our life will be prosperous and our economy will flourish.

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