

**Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan Republic
RIE “Azerdamazlig” Association**

Stud Book of the Garabagh Horse Breed

Volume II

Baku 2006

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INTRODUCTION

Information on Volume I of the Garabagh horse breed State Stud Book

The first State Stud Book (SSB) of the Garabagh horse breed was developed in 1975-1980 by Professor Mr. R. Kh. Sattarzada and honored livestock specialist Mr. S.O. Hassanov on the basis of the Agdam stud original livestock documents and other records, and then published in 1981 in the Russian language by the Head Department for Publicity and Agricultural Science of the Ministry of Agriculture and “Azerdamazlig” Association.

The first book included the features of thoroughbred and improved Garabagh breed stallions and mares appraised on the basis of manuals valid at that time.

The first section of the book registered 4 pure-bred Garabagh and 49 partially Arabian cross-bred Garabagh stallions; the second - 81 local pure-bred Garabagh mares; the third - 182 farm bred mares, as well as youngsters of those mares born before 1979.

The first SSB reflected a brief description of the Garabagh horse types that existed in XIX century, and covered other issues such as breeding of this horse breed, its undergoing quantitative and qualitative changes and recovery. Registered horses livestock features, conformation, performance, mares' reproductive ability, families and lines formed at that time, as well as prospective breeding-selection measures were also investigated in the book.

Volume II of the Garabagh horse breed State Stud Book

Volume II of the Garabagh horse breed State Stud Book was prepared by us as a continuation of Volume I mainly covering the period starting from 1972 till 2001. Section I of this book presented the information on a short history of the Garabagh horse breed, the present status of the breed and its livestock features, the geographical range of the breed and its role in improving other types of the horse breeds, degradation hazards and consolidation issues, main line and breeding features.

Section II of the book provides the information on the mares off-springs after 1978 registered in the book.

Section II provides the features of 14 main stallions, and reflects the pedigree of 4 breeds used at that period.

Section III provides the detailed information on the mares bred during 1972-1999.

Section IV provides the detailed information on the male horses bred during 1974-2001.

Section V provides the information at a great grand-grand-grand and great grand-grand-grand-children level about the best formed families.

Section VI reflects tables on the stallions and their reproduced male and female horses by studying genealogic groups and lines formed.

The last sections provide a list of mares and male horses assessed in the third and fourth sections.

Pictures of the Garabagh horses bred in various periods were provided at the end of the book.

Owing to a deep analysis and development of a precise database, created notwithstanding the difficulties occurred in the course of preparation of the book, caused by a number of issues primarily such as capture of the Agdam stud and remaining of some of the documents there, the activity of multiple livestock experts over the period covered by the book, in many cases negligence towards the issue of naming the horses, in some cases the changing of the names, using of double names, and finally transfer to a new alphabet causing the change of order and other aspects, the book was generally prepared in a traditional method of writing state stud books. As per the existing legislation, the presented SSB is a formal record

of the breed related stud resources. The structure and scope of the book provide full grounds for this as well.

Each horse was registered in the book in the following order:

- registration row in the state stud book, horse nickname;
- farm description (horse owner);
- coloring, place and date of birth, breed and sex of the horse;
- horse origin (parents, their SSB numbers);
- year of appraisal (height at withers, oblique body length, chest girth, cannon bone girth);
- horse test data (hippodrome, number of appearances, points scored, speed at various distances etc.);
- with the provision of data on stallion and mares belonging to good families, their cropping ability, short features of the obtained youngsters, SSB number, parents nickname etc. was reflected.

The following word and expression abbreviations are used throughout the book:

PB - Pure-bred
TB - Thoroughbred
TG - Thoroughbred Garabagh
GT - Garabagh type
GB - Golden – bay
LB - Light bay
B - Bay
C - Chestnut
GC - Golden-chestnut
M - Male
Mar - mare
Fem - female
Cl - Class specific
El - Elite
BSH - Baku State Hippodrome
HBF - Horse Breeding Farm
GEHFC - Garabagh and Eurasia Horse Fans Society (Germany)
RAST - Russian Arab Stub Book

Short history of the Garabagh horses

Down the ages Azerbaijan has been one of the countries famous with horse breeding. The majority of historical sources state that the horse was first domesticated in the areas of Turkistan adjacent to Iran. It has been accepted that this took place between 8000-4000 years B.C.

However, numerous sources state that the very first human dwellings, which domesticated the horse, are the areas located in the south-east, south and south-west inshore areas of the Caspian Sea. Those proposing Indo-German theory suggest that the horse was first domesticated in early periods of the human history by nomadic culture Indo-Europeans, who spread to the west of China Kansu region throughout the whole Central Asia.

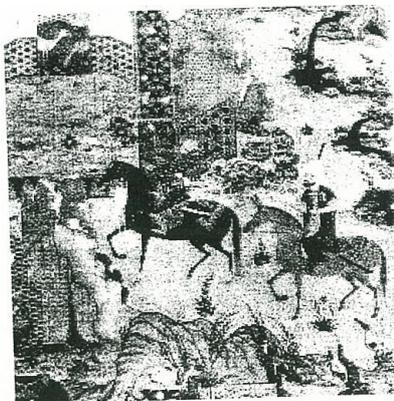
In any case the areas of the nowadays Azerbaijan Republic, as well as Southern Iran, coincide with the crossing points of the dwellings, considered by a number of investigators as horse domestication and pure breed horse development areas.

“Azerbaijan history” scientific work written under the supervision of Academician Ziya Bounyadov by stating that 7.5% of animal bones discovered in Alikomaktapa monument pertaining to the last stage of the Neolithic age (end of the V millennium, the first half of the IV millennium BC) and located at the territory of the present Jalilabad region, belong to horse bones and also specifies that the major part of the bones discovered in the monument belong to domesticated horses. Another interesting fact is that it was

established that only two horse types existed at the period. However, in the course of archeological excavations carried out in other ancient human dwellings, dating from those periods and 1000-2000 after, very few horse bones were discovered and it was proposed that these bones belonged to undomesticated small horses (similar to Przewalski's horse).

Professor V. V Bogachev notes with regards to the bone remainders, discovered during excavations carried out in Binagadi pertaining to the Pleistocene of the 4-th period of interglacial epoch, that the horses that lived in this region by being a large horse breed had medium size heads, small and tender hoofs.

Professor V. V Bogachev by describing the horse bones, pertaining to the 4-th period discovered near Balakhany and Khyrdalan, makes a conclusion that the discovered horse is similar to Przewalski's horse in terms of diastema width and length and head profile. In any case this horse by being an oriental horse breed type is distinguished by slightly narrower intermaxillary bones. All these were firstly thoroughly and detailed investigated in "The Garabagh Horse" (1974) work written by Professor R. Kh. Sattarzada and livestock specialist S.O. Hassanov. Investigations of Academician I. Aliyev suggest that 95% of the horse bones discovered in the course of Goytapa excavations nearby Southern Azerbaijan Urmiya city pertaining to the 5-th millennium B.C. belong to domesticated horses bones. Utilization of the horses in the primary agriculture in the Bronze Age promoted significant innovations in cattle-breeding.



Various horse types in ancient Azerbaijan miniature paintings

The sources pertaining to the periods of Manna state existence in the 1-st millennium B.C. state that the horses were also extensively used in those periods as trailers.

Horse breeding was also widely spread in the ancient Azerbaijani states, which existed after the collapse of Manna state, i.e. Midiya, Adarbaygan (Atropatena) and Albania. In Midia it was developed at a higher level. Herodotus, the historian, writes that in Nessey being an extensive area (named after Nessey plain located in the south-west of the Caspian Sea) located in Midia (IV century BC) larger, more powerful and beautiful horses were bred.

On the basis of multiple investigations, historical records, various sources, as well as our investigations a conclusion can be made that the Garabagh horses originated from the horses that existed in Azerbaijan from ancient times, mainly Nesey horses. As a result of historical evolution two main lines grew and developed from Nesey horses, one of them is Akhaltaka horses, bred by Turkmen, and the other is the Garabagh horses bred by Azerbaijanis.

A number of Soviet investigators through their hollow reasoning attempted to withdraw the Garabagh horse from their origin. E.g. Professor I. I. Kalugin states that the Garabagh horse originated from the Arabian horse and was influenced by the Akhal-Teke and Iranian horses.

It is an obvious and undeniable fact that the role of other horse breeds in any horse breed formation is important. The Arabian, Persian and Mongolian interventions into Azerbaijan are known from the history, and these interventions, attacks were all committed using horse cavalry.

Both in ancient periods and in the Middle Ages, both in XIX and XX centuries the Arabian horses were specifically extensively used for the improvement of the Azerbaijani local Garabagh and Dilbaz horses. However, due to a higher quality of the Azerbaijan horses at that time, their influence on alien horses was stronger. Alien horses gradually assimilated due to the prevailing number and quality of the local horses and their better adaptation to the local conditions. Otherwise the existence of the local breeds in Azerbaijan would have been impossible.

Some Arabian sources state that in VIII century, already at the time of Islam establishment in Azerbaijan, golden Garabagh horses were widely spread here, and 60 thousand golden horses were captured and taken away to Arabia by the Arabian conquerors.

I. I. Kalugin emphasizes the influence of the Mongolian horses to the Garabagh horse breed. However the works of most investigators, Academicians Z. Bounyadov, I. Aliyev, Professor R. Sattarzade and others state that the Azerbaijan horses, including Garabagh breed being ancient horse breeds had an independent and peculiar historical development path.

The facts of existence of at least two horse types disclosed in the course of earlier excavations pertaining to the most ancient periods, the description of various horse types, including the Garabagh breed, in ancient artworks and miniatures, taking away of the thousands of horses from Azerbaijan to Arabian countries yet at the time of incomplete formation of the Arabian horse breed and their use as improvers in those countries as well as other facts prove that the Garabagh horse breed is a breed that has been existing in Azerbaijan since ancient times formed on the basis of local breeds and long-term development process and creative national selection.

“A view on the Garabagh Horse Breeding” article written by a great fan and expert of the Garabagh horses Colonel K. A. Dietrichs on the request of Russian State Horse Breeding Farms Association and published in 1866 in Konnozavodstvo magazine can be considered as the first scientific article written in the Middle Ages and XIX century about the status of the Garabagh breed.

K. A. Dietrichs by showing Garabagh as an area forming a part of West Asia and its acceptance in the science as a native land of the breed, emphasizes that the origination and formation of the Garabagh horses as a breed is closely related not only to financial and economic needs of the local population, but also to other aspects related to the lifestyle, culture and national traditions thereof.

K. A. Dietrichs by specifying “Khan sarilar kohlani” and “sarilar” named horses as the basis for forming the Garabagh horses states that these horses by primarily representing the last millennium off-springs of all Oriental horse types (a zoological group type currently considered a breed as per the classification of that time, and now a group considered a type was called a breed – Kh. R.) of this land and primarily the Shusha county have been widely spread without being exposed to any blood crossings.

He, by emphasizing a substantive role of the Garabagh khans farms in the improvement of the Garabagh horses as a breed and wide spreading through earning good reputation, notes the existence of more than a hundred horse breeding farms alone in the Shusha county at that time, and carrying out of horse breeding activities at a classic farm breeding level particularly in the farms and stalls owned by Panah Khan and his son, Ibrahim Khan, the last independent ruler of Garabagh, Sons of Ibrahim Khan – Mehdigulu Khan, Mahammad Hasan Agha, his son, Jafargulu – Javanshir Khan, Daughter of Khan Natavan (The Usmiyevs), Grandchild of Khan Mirza Ali bey, Asad bey, Farajulla bey, Ibrahim bey Gilani, Adigozal bey Gilani, Adigozal bey’s son Hussein bey, Madatov’s groom Abdulrakhman, Cavaliere Ali bey’s children, Mammad bey Garabaghli, Mammadgasim Agha and other representatives of dynasties included in the Khan group.

The attention is drawn to the fact of prominence and the significant role of the Garabagh horses bred at the farms of Mehdigulu Khan and Jafargulu Khan, the heirs of Panah Khan Dynasty, in their transfer to the following generation as a material and moral heritage. Nowadays the analysis of the activities carried out at the farms of Khans affords grounds for suggesting a conception that these activities were expedient and promoted the improvement of the breed and increase of the desired types. As an example it can be specified by stallions being pure bred at all times, breeding of the “sarilars” in purity, preference of more

pure bred horses of the group called the “sarilar breed” in relation to less pure bred horses of the group called the “galin sarilar”. The following typical features of the Garabagh horses that existed in XVIII-XIX centuries and mentioned in K. A. Dietrichs and other investigators works can be specified:

- primarily harmonic and compacted interrelation of all body parts which pertains to mountain origin horses, along with the head being proportional to the neck strong withers, strong hoofs, straight back and feeling of the saddle place, low body height, ability to rapidly maintain the COG when moving, and therefore ability to stop by immediate change of the body position even at a high speed race;
- thin and dry skin, delicate and dazzle color hair, sanguine-choleric temper, aptitude to colds and etc. which indicates south origin of the horse.
- pure blood and obeying devotion to the owner, meaningful glance, tenderness in the behavior etc.

Three types of the Garabagh horses were maintained at the Garabagh Khan farms: Maymun, Garniyirtig and Alyetmez. Horses of Maymun type were hardy to long journeys with a calm temper, and inclined to high jumping. Horses of Garniyirtig type were very pretty, tall poised, but falling behind Maymun type horses in terms of power and hardiness. Alyetmez type horses (gazelle) were able to overtake other types at short distance races, high jumping, reminding of a gazelle with a playful body structure.

In addition to this the farmers also preferred Toxmag type. These horses had a comparatively large body, yellow-golden color, the mane and legs had dark chestnut coloring.

The family heads of the mentioned types participated in the All-Russia horse show held in 1869 where Maymun received silver and Toxmag bronze medal, and Alyetmez horse of the Usmiyevs (Natavan – the Daughter of Khan) was honored with a certificate.

In the 70-th of XIX century Yelizavetpol horse breeding farm was founded in Garabagh. Good mares of the Garabagh breed were collected there which were partially cross-bred with the Arabian and in some cases even with the English-Arabian stallions.

Therefore from the Middle Ages until the end of XIX century for a long period of time the Garabagh horses passed a development path on the back of a number of processes, which could be considered as the golden age of these horses.

At the end of XIX millennium total collapse of the feudal socio-economic relationships in Azerbaijan, turning of the country into an integral part of the Russian Empire, selling of the horses in great numbers, in particular, of the mares to Russia, UK, Iran and other states caused a decline of the Garabagh horses, boosting of this process by a number of historical events taken place at the beginning of XX century prioritized a new approach to this breed in general and namely its rehabilitation.

To this end first of all resources of the Garabagh horses had to be established in the country. For this purpose in 1926 an expedition was conducted in the regions of the republic set-up under the supervision of professor I. I. Kalugin. As per the results of the field expedition a conclusion was made that apparently a real Garabagh horse was not revealed at that period. This instigated a number of soviet investigators to express the similar opinion and even assume a complete extinction of the Garabagh horses.

However, these assumptions were not followed by any scientific logic being nothing but a requirement of the Soviet ideology, enviousness and abhorrence to the Khan and bey class farmers that existed before the October revolution, and in reality to the nation’s history and material and moral wealth created over the ages.

Simple logic allows providing grounds for stating that only 10-12 years before this expedition thousands of Garabagh horses were maintained in multiple farms and herds formed from the bred horses in various regions of Azerbaijan and primarily in Garabagh region. Such a great number of the Garabagh horses could not supposedly “evaporate” in such a short period of time in the country where horsemeat had never been eaten and horse was considered to be a symbol of honor and manliness.

The current analysis of the results of the conducted studies provides grounds for stating that expedition which conducted the studies simply had no desire to cognize the Garabagh horses. If this was not the case 20 years after the studies (in 1946) more than 60 typical Garabagh horses would not have been sourced just from a few regions for the purpose of creating the Garabagh horse farm.

By considering groundless the views of Professor R. Kh. Sattarzada and A.A. Aghabayli and I.I. Kalugin and of the scientists supporting their points, they believe that deterioration or transfer of the desired features into a latent form depending on the level and direction of the selection work carried out at any species does not mean a complete loss of the breed.

At the same time as a more concrete fact it can be mentioned that notwithstanding that the Khan farms that existed in XIX century were destroyed, at the beginning of XX century off-springs of the horses bred at those factories could be found in desired quantities. For example the existence in the 20-th at Shaki based Dashuz horse farm, being a remainder of the Khan factories, of Bala Maymun, Nadir and one of its heirs - Nadir II at this factory in 1935-1943, Shamchilik around Shusha and other stallions and numerous mares and scattered utilization thereof could not but promote the preservation of the breed genofond.

Nevertheless, in 1921 the central crossbreeding post was set-up consisting of 20 stallions. From this post called State Horse Stall (SHS) in spring time (interbreeding period) 2 stallions used to be distributed to each post located in Shaki, Shamakhi, Aghdash, Gazakh, Goychay, Shusha, and returned to the central post upon the completion of the campaign. Although the names of those stallions are not known, it can be witnessed from the archive materials that 12 units of them were of the Garabagh breed. These measures certainly played a significant role in improving breed features of the horses.

Afterwards, horse breeding farms were created in 1933 in Lachin region, in 1934 # 71 in Shaki (presently called Dashuz DDKTIM) and # 75 in Hil (Gusar region). The significant number of the Garabagh horses was accumulated in these farms and particularly in Lachin SHB.

However, a significant role of the creation of a specialized Garabagh horse farm (presently called the Agdam stud) in XX century should be noted as the most outstanding event taken place in the history of the Garabagh breed. The farm was officially founded in accordance with the USSR Cabinet of Ministers Decree # 1681 dated 08 October 1948 and Azerbaijan SSR Counsel of Ministers Decree # 583 dated 27 May, 1949.

By the way of carrying out advanced preparatory work for the outfitting of the farm already in 1946 a special committee of the National Land Commissariat (N. Efendiyev, S. Jafarov and S. Agoushevich) traveled through the areas where the Garabagh horses were earlier widely spread such as Agdam, Shusha, Khojavand, Barda, Yevlakh, Tovuz regions and selected 60 Garabagh horses, including 59 mares and 1 stallion, which maintained breed features.

These horses selected in the autumn of 1947 were once again reviewed by the specialists (U. Alibayov, S. Hassanov, N. Efendiyev and S. Agoushevich) of Azerbaijan SSR Ministries of Farms and Agriculture, and 27 mares out of them were identified as more typical Garabagh horses, and in the spring of 1948 these mares together with youngsters were taken to Khaldan poultry farm and by that establishing the farm. A special committee of the Farm Ministry (R. Sattarzada, S. Zulfugarov, A. Zakhoyev and S. Hassanov) through appraising these horses branded, named and described their conformation.

However, the area of Khaldan poultry farm was not sufficient for a newly established farm. The summer season was extremely hot and vegetation significantly differed from the Garabagh one. By considering all these in September of 1949 the farm was relocated to Goytapa area close to Agdam, one of the areas where Khan farm owned horses used to settle.

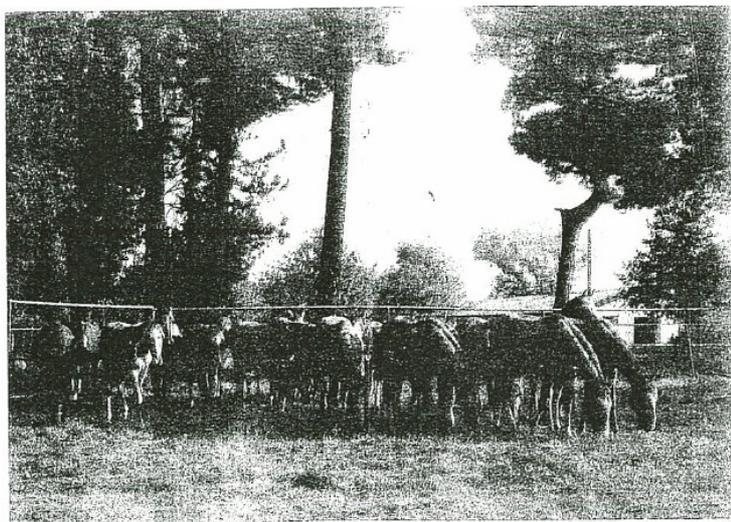
Since the date of creation the Garabagh horse farm has commenced its successful activity. In 1952 six each typical Garabagh horses were selected and sent to Moscow for participation in the All-Soviet Union Agricultural Show. Granting of the farm bred Zaman named stallion on behalf of the Soviet government to the Queen of Great Britain - Elisabeth II is considered a significant event in the history of the breed. That horse was taken to the Queen by a famous jockey Ali Taghiyev. (In the right of the picture).



In the 1960-70-th the overall development of the agriculture in the republic, strengthening of the financial and technical base of the Agdam stud, a growing interest to horse racing created favorable conditions for the Garabagh horse development. Upon creation of the farm, formation of stocks and families within the breed, the active participation of the Garabagh horses in a number of All-Soviet Union shows and competitions fall on these years.

Selling of a great number of the Garabagh horses in the 1980-th to a number of foreign states, including Germany, Holland, Sweden, Italy, France and other states at a Moscow auction can be noted as a result of these purposeful activities. Those years a great number of breeding horses were sold from the farm within the republic.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and gaining of the independence by Azerbaijan did not end up without losses and damages, and emerged into a still continuing Garabagh war. The war along with a mass genocide of civil population and creating an army of refugees and internally displaced persons had a harmful effect on the country's economy, including horse breeding. In august of 1993 the Agdam stud was captured by the Armenian occupants. One of the facilities which was in the spot light of the Armenian forces at the time of invasion of the region was horse breeding farm. However the Armenians did not succeed in achieving their goals, selfless horse breeders ensured removal of the Garabagh horses from the area of military operations.



Young horses at the yard of the Agdam stud (1990)

The Garabagh horses were moved from the area of military operations and for a certain period of time were stored in the area of Arran cattle breeding farm in Yevlakh. However since the natural conditions of these areas were not suitable for the Garabagh horses, they had to be relocated to Lanbaran winter keep located in the territory of Agjabadi region.

In fact, Lanbaran soil, water, vegetation, particularly in the summer time, can not substitute the home land of the Garabagh horses. However notwithstanding the above for the past 10 years a new generation of the Garabagh horses has been bred which adopted to live in all-year unfavorable low land conditions subject to maintaining its breed features. Despite all the difficulties two horse stalls were built in Lanbaran using domestic resources of the farm under the management of Maarif Husseinov, the Director of the farm and famous horse specialist, with 100 animal units each, and minimal conditions were created for the horses there. Despite all the difficulties the displaced Agdam horse breeding farm can be said to be maintaining the leading role in the republican farm breeding and core function in major selection of the Garabagh breed.

The establishment of private horse breeding farms, including entities dealing with breeding of the Garabagh breed, in line with the requirements of the new economic conditions formed after gaining the independence by our republic, can be considered as a new stage in the development of the breed. Presently up to 100 improved Garabagh breeding horses are maintained in more than 15 private entities, which could along with the Agdam stud being its affiliates, play a role of a selection hub. Among them breeding in accordance with the requirements of the modern farm horse breeding of more than 30 units of the Garabagh horse in the farm owned by Alihussein Guluzada in Baku Kurdakhani village, 10 units at the farm owned by Rafiq Bounyadov in Ramana settlement, 15 Garabagh breed horses in Gunay horse club established by Mahmud Mammadov should be highlighted. By utilizing Senate named stallion at A. Guluzada's farm, Gochag named stallion at R. Bunyadov's farm, Karabin named stallion at Gunay horse club, all being the nurslings of the Agdam stud, as stud getters youngsters meeting the requirements of the breed are obtained.

Short characterization of the present-day Garabagh horses

The livestock characterization of the present-day Garabagh horses can be made as per the main features of the horses of this breed registered in the presented book as well as bred at the farms of the Agdam stud and newly established private entities.

In terms of conformation presently bred Garabagh horses maintain the features pertaining to typical mountain saddle horses just as the old types of the breed. By having proportional body structure, they have a lean and hardy body composition, live and playful temper, training oriented and very well-behaved upon being trained. The present Garabagh horses have a medium body height, which is slightly lower than the level accepted as medium.

The basic dimensions of the horses registered in the book were identified on an average and provided in the below table:

Table 1.

Parameters	Dimensions	
	Males	Females
Height at withers	145,3	144,7
Oblique body length	146,9	146,2
Chest girth	159,8	157,8
Cannon bone girth	18,4	18,1

As seen from the above the height and development of the young horses, although meeting the requirements for the improved half-breeds do not reach the planned indicators established for the breed development in the 70-th.

The head of the Garabagh horses is very pretty and lean, the eyes are large and meaningful, the ears are medium sized and nimble, the neck is set high and straight posed, the chest is deep and wide, the back is straight, sloping croup is wide with well defined muscle structure, the legs are lean, medium sized, the hoofs are delicate though strong.

90% of the horses registered in the book have golden-bay, 9% bay, 1% golden-chestnut and chestnut coloring. The preferred color of the Garabagh horses can be described as a mean view of an original golden-yellow, golden-bay and orange color tinges reminding of lemon, golden, pure mountain honey and old bronze colors blends. This color can hardly be obtained even by the most skilled artists.

As an example proving the attractiveness and singularity of the Garabagh horses color it can be mentioned that after the horse show held in 1867 in Paris the French women charmed with a Khan named Garabagh horse demonstrated at that show and honored with a bronze medal started painting their hair in a golden-bay color by imitating the color of that horse and from then onward this color was caught on.

It is seen from the investigations that both in XIX century and in the following periods the Garabagh horses possessing that preferable color constituted approximately 10-12% of the general subpopulation.

In many cases the forehead of the Garabagh horses have an oblongated and star-shaped spot (starred horse), and the legs have various size white pictures. The skin is thin although strong. The general view is very pretty and harmonic.

While characterizing the present Garabagh horses their good adaptation to the climatic and natural conditions should be emphasized. Many Soviet scientists claimed bad adaptation of these horses to other climatic conditions.

However K. A. Timiryazev's thought on a better adaptation to different natural conditions of the animal breeds formed in the mountain media just like the plants varieties, including the horses has been proved here and presently the Garabagh horses are capable of developing in the most climatic zones and least favorable natural conditions.

Performance of the Garabagh horses

For determination of the Garabagh horse breed performance they along with Dilbaz breed horses are race tested at various distances at Baku State Hippodrome as per the rules accepted from the date of establishment of the Agdam stud.

For the period of 50 years from the date of establishment of the Agdam stud and until 2000 more than 1600 units of the Garabagh horses were tested and from them the results on 480 units were covered by Volume I of SSB, and the rest mainly by Volume II.

The best record results obtained for the period from 1960 onwards on the basis of the analysis of the best speed performance of the horses tested as of the date of establishment of the stud are compared and provided in the below table:

Table 2

Distances (m)	Speed (minutes and seconds)	
	The best speed as per Volume I of SSB	Record speed for the period of 1960-2000
1000	1.15	1.09.2
1200	1.25	1.22.8
1400	1.41	1.40
1500	1.51,6	1.50.2
1600	1.54	1.52.4
1800	1.58	2.04.2
2000	2.23	2.21
2400	2.53	2.49.3
2800	3.25	3.20
3000	3.740	3.35
3200	3.59	3.49
4000	4.57	5.00

As seen from the table, in comparison with the previous period, the record speeds for 1960-2000 have slightly increased for all distances excluding 1800 and 4000 m. This can be substantiated with an intensive use of the Arabian breed in the breeding of the Garabagh horses in 1970-1980, as well as, increase of interest to hippodrome racing tests those years, better breeding of the horses, and improvement of the training process.

The geographic range and the role of the Garabagh horses in the improvement of other horse breeds.

Present days it is beyond the doubt that the initial area of the Garabagh horses origination, forming as a breed, development and spreading is Garabagh region of Azerbaijan. Better development of the breed through improvement by covering a long period starting from XVII century and lasting until XVIII-XIX centuries spread more widely in the present regions of Azerbaijan such as: Agdam, Barda, Agjabadi, Beylagan, Shusha, Khojali, Khojavand, Ter-Ter, Jabrayil, Fuzulee, Kalbajar.

Starting from the second part of XIX century the Garabagh horses have been successfully used for the improvement of the local horse breeds in the Western zone covering Goranboy, Yevlakh, Shamkir, Tovuz, Gedebe, Dashkesen, Khanlar regions (these horses are mainly called Lesser Caucasus Horses – Kh. R.), in the Northern zone particularly Guba trotters in Guba-Gousar region, Shirvan horses in Shirvan area particularly in Agsu, Goychay, Agdash, Ismayilli regions.

Beginning from XVII century along with the work carried out in the herds owned by the dynasts of a number of kiths of the Dilbazliler dynasty in Gazakh, which played a significant role in the formation of nowadays Dilbaz horses as a breed, Gulgun named portion of Jeyran type Garabagh horses contributed to the improvement of this breed.

This can be substantiated with the presence of golden-bay and bay tinges in some individuals during various development periods of Dilbaz breed, including the present days.

According to an investigator D. Dubensky notwithstanding a great variety of the names of horse breeds in the Caucasus, in essence all these breeds are the branches of the Garabagh horses with changed breed.

The Garabagh horses played a significant role in the formation of the Kabardin and Don horse breeds. It is a known fact from the documents that the majority of 919 horses brought to Don in 1839 were of the Garabagh breed. It is safe to suggest that Platov farm considered to be a leading farm of Don is comprised

of the Garabagh horses. Later on a part of these horses was moved to Kharkov province and Maykop horse farm.

K.B. Dietrichs noted that one could hardly find a Don or Kalmyk herd, from which the horses used to be bought for the cavalry, where the Garabagh stallions were not continuously used. He, at the same time believed that yet in XVIII-XIX centuries the Garabagh Khan farms contributed much not only to the Russian horse breeding, but also to the European state horse breeding.

S.M. Budeny by describing the Oriental Garabagh semi-type of the Oriental type being a part of the Don breed specifies that the breed is distinguished from other types of the breed with a golden-bay coloring, straight and pretty stature, relatively short legs, and harmonic body structure. Agava named mare and Barda (most likely Barda Kh.R.) named stallion being the breed head of this semi-type significantly influenced the Don and Budenny breeds via its youngsters.

There are concrete facts proving the utilization of the types of the Garabagh and Dilbaz horses that existed at that time for the formation of the Orlov saddle horses. Considering the direct and virtually decisive role of the Garabagh horses in the formation of the Don horse breed, and the use of the Don horses for Budeny breed forming, certain role in the formation of the Kabardin and Orlov horse breeds and other facts, a conclusion can be made that this breed has played a significant role in the development of the Russian horse farm breeding.

It is known from the history that in ancient times the Russian Tsars and Chieftains by displaying high interest to the Garabagh horses made a good use of them at their farms and stalls for the breeding purposes. Yet in the 60-th of XVII century the Shamakhi Khan presented 5 stallions to Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, three of which were of the Garabagh breed.

It is also known that some of private horses of Tsar Nikolai II were of the Garabagh breed. It is said that one of them was a present on behalf of the Garabagh Khan, and the second on behalf of Allahyar bey Zulfugarov, Tsar's friend from Gazakh County and a member of The State Duma.

There are facts proving the influence of the Garabagh horses on the Central Asian horse breeds. According to I. Kolosovsky after the capture of Azerbaijan by Chingiz Khan and Teymurleng dozens of horses were taken from here to Central Asia.

A Kazakh investigator D. Karimbayov noted about a certain influence of the Garabagh horses on the improvement of the horses bred in the Western part of Kazakhstan.

Taking of the horses from Azerbaijan to Iran in great numbers, particularly the Garabagh horse breed, both in ancient periods, and recent history is a well-known fact. It is also known from the history that the area of today's Azerbaijan was not limited with the present boundaries. Yet from the periods of existence of ancient Azerbaijan states (Manna, Midiya, Albania, Atropatena etc.) and until the beginning of XIX century (1828) a great part of the present Iran Islamic Republic pertained to Azerbaijan. The Garabagh breed horses bred in those areas related to the Northern part of Iran mainly populated by the Azeri Turks being another material and moral heritage, were mainly presented as Iranian-Persian horses.

The investigators accept the unquestioned fact of the role of the Oriental horses in the formation of the world most outstanding horse breeds, including the English saddle horses. Simple analysis shows that the Azerbaijani horses presented as Iranian and Turkish horses are in many cases pertain to the Garabagh breed.

Along with the above in the 1970-1980-th during various periods, dozens of the Garabagh horses were sold via Moscow auctions to foreign countries particularly to the European states.

Presently there are up to 100 Garabagh and Garabagh half-breed horses administrated by the Garabagh and Eurasian horses Fan Society acting in Germany and in the European countries. According to Verena Sholia, the head of the society, it is known that their major part is in Germany, and the remaining part is in Switzerland, Holland, Italy and other countries.

Therefore, nowadays the presence of the Garabagh horse population in all the regions of Azerbaijan, as well as utilization thereof at various periods as improvers as per a number of dominant features with good adaptation to the local conditions in neighboring and far off countries, including South and North Caucasus republics, western countries of Central Asia, north and north-west part of Iran (Southern Azerbaijan), the southern regions of Russia, a number of European countries provide grounds for stating that the Garabagh horse breed by emerging from a local breed category is joining the range of the world breeds.

Degradation hazard and consolidation issues of the Garabagh horses

As noted above, beginning from the Middle Ages, since the periods of formation and self-proofing of the Garabagh horse as a complete breed until now a number of positive and negative factors have influenced its development. In fact the Middle Ages, the second part of XVII century, the period from the beginning until the end of XVIII and finally the first part of XIX century can be considered as the best periods of the Garabagh breed development.

Since the middle of XIX century a number of socio-economic aspects caused the decline of Azerbaijan horse breeding, including the Garabagh horses. Commencement of technological enhancement, growth of population and limitation of pasture areas, political disputes are the objective reasons of this.

Along with this as a result of poor feeding and veterinary service, irregular and scientifically unsound pairing up activities, other non-systematic pairing up activities with other breeds caused the assimilation of breed pertaining genetic features and other subjective aspects had a negative effect on the development of the breed.

According to the Russian investigator A. Rudanovsky upon the invasion of the Garabagh Khanate by the Russians (1822) the Garabagh horse breed became deteriorating and population started decreasing.

R. Kh. Sattarzada and S.O. Hassanov point out that in 1883-1891 at the time of listing of the horses it was defined that the ratio of the number of the wounded horses to the total number of horses in 1883 was 27%, in 1891 - 1.9%, the height of 82% of the horses was below 142 cm.

Based on the investigation carried out by us, such a conclusion can be made that this trend continued in XX century and even at some periods the negative factors affecting the development of the breed were higher, which caused a hazard of breed extinction.

Military and political events in the beginning of XX century, collectivism policy in the 30-th, the years of 1941-1945 war, taxation policy of Khrushchev in the 50-th and eventually the capture of Garabagh by the Armenian invaders, including the Agdam stud, caused irreparable harm to the Garabagh horses.

Nevertheless, if in XIX century cross breeding of the breed with pure-bred English saddle horses occurred intensively due to a growing demand for taller horses for the army needs, which influenced the weakening of the breed pertaining features, in XX century, particularly in the second part, due to raising interest to hippodrome racing and certain prioritization of a speed feature, crossbreeding with the Arabian and in some cases pure-bred English stallions promoted certain self deviation of the breed.

Due to the lack of the breed record kept on a country level for the past 15 years and performance of this measure only in 1990 in a social sector, presently it is hard to advise any concrete number of the Garabagh horses. However long-term observations and random investigations carried out by us in the regions provide grounds for proposing that out of total horse population of the country on average 20-22% can be regarded as the Garabagh and the Garabagh half-breeds. The percentage of the Garabagh horses among the horse breeds brought to the republican horse show held in 2000 and 2005 in Gazakh town was determined by the expert committee at an approximately similar level.

Considering that the formal statistics says that there are more than 67 thousand horse units in the country as of 01.01.2004, it can be proposed that the number of the Garabagh horses in the country is up to 15 thousand units. Also a conclusion can be made that quantity wise the required number of the Garabagh horses could be sourced in the republic, which would prove the existence of the breed, but quality wise

the breed has undergone more serious degradation, which mainly exerts in a decrease of the breed pertaining golden-bay coloring and increase of the bay coloring, insufficient height level of the horses and increase of conformation defects.

When reviewing the development path of the Garabagh horses one of the main broad trends observed lies in the overuse of the Arabian breed stallions in the selection process which along with improving the conformation features, height and development and short distance speed, causes the weakening of the breed pertaining features. This showed up explicitly as a result of using Contingent, Parole, Kadmee, Sophist II and other pure-bred Arabian horses in the Agdam stud in the middle of the past century.

Whereas it was noticed that the Garabagh horses bred by the population are non-appraised, and have a number of defects commonly occurring in the breed aboriginal progenitors on the back of irregular crossing with doubtful breed stallions, including relatively large and rough head, significant increase of the ears size and movability, short edges, although more durable to unfavorable conditions and this trend is observed presently too.

Beginning from the 1960-th the status of intensive utilization of the Garabagh-Arabian half-breed horses such as Gavand, Seyvar bred in the Agdam stud, particularly, Sultakin named pure-bred Garabagh stallion representing the generation of the horses once bred at the Khan studs has significantly changed in the right direction. By drawing a conclusion from the processes going on at that period a long term breeding-selection plan was prepared for the breed consisting of the following steps:

For the purpose of completing the lacking features of the breed (increasing the height and speed), it was decided to, first of all, crossbreed pure-bred Garabagh mares based on their major features pertaining to the breed (with the priority in golden-bay coloring) with pure-bred Arabian stallions, and at the second stage to crossbreed the obtained half-breed horses with pure-bred Garabagh horses upon their independent breeding.

The third significant stage in the breed consolidation has been set as to carryout selection-coupling work based on the preferred features upon the independent breeding of the $\frac{1}{4}$ bred Garabagh horses.

Although the established strategy has been followed for the past 50 years, to one extent or another the consolidation process has been going differently from the desired results. This was observed particularly with the presence in the breed genotype of the Arabian blood yet in the 60-70-th of the past century. Beginning from the middle of the 1980-th the use of the Arabian stallions in the Agdam stud was minimized, as of 1993 (after Apelsin, Veksil named stallions) pure bred Arabian stallions were not used in the stud at all which promoted breeding of the breed in purity and flowing of consolidation process in the desired direction subject to purposeful continuation of the families and lines.

Selection and breeding work as per the above mentioned arrangement should be carried out for the Garabagh horses and local half-breed horses partially bearing its blood maintained in the horse studs forming in the new economic conditions as well as by the population. To increase the scope of this work the genetic resources of the national horses, including the Garabagh horses shall be identified and its population and new types should be studied.

Breeding within the good lines and families formed during the past period should be carried on, interline crosses shall be purposefully applied.

When required to achieve consolidation of the main features desired for the breed within relatively short period of time, inbreeding can be performed with caution. Although in this case the generation should be studied more extensively and accurately, interbreeding of the horses possessing conformation defects or any other unwanted features regarded as insignificant items should be avoided. Subject to breeding of the typical maternal individuals under special control and striving to achieve the increase of their reproductive ability, restriction should be applied to their selling out for the sake of small profit.

Local specialized farm enterprises should be established using local horses, meeting the breed requirements. Breeding horses bred at the Agdam stud and private studs bearing breeder status should be

effectively used, and for the purpose of improving general allotment in the republic, it is expedient to use at the municipal and specialized settlement centers the male horses not intended to be used as stallions at these enterprises, although meeting the requirements of the breed.

Namely based on this standpoint, such a wide range of male horses were registered in the presented SSB.

Characterization of main lines and families formed

Offsprings of main lines and well-known stallions

I. Genealogic group of Asuan named stud getter (stallion)

(Asuan stallion Arabian, 1960, Nazir-Yousriya).

This group includes Asuan's youngster from Kiprida – Cadiz (1973), from Prekrasnaya – Apelsin (1981), grand-youngsters Leysan (1991, Apelsin – Luna), and Breegant (1986, Plakat-Spiral).

1. **Cadiz offsprings** –19 horse units, including 8 male, 11 female youngsters were registered from Cadiz. The offsprings were of a good conformation, high performance, pretty and hardy. The negative feature was an excess of dark coloring in youngsters (40% bay). The male youngsters were not used as stallions in the farm. From female offsprings – Shamama family continuers – Shagirda, Shayka, Shashga, Darchin family continuers – Sekretnaya, Deyishik family continuers – Skenjevi, Babka family continuers – Suva were distinguished by a good reproductive ability. Saxophone, one of its offsprings, covered the distance of 1,200 m within 1 minute and 22 seconds being a record indicator.
2. **Apelsine line** –38 horse units, including 19 male and 19 female youngsters were registered from Apelsine. The offsprings are distinguished by a good height, hardiness, good performance. 85% of them had golden-bay coloring; the remaining units had bay coloring. Out of its male youngsters Leysan was used and good results were obtained. Out of the youngsters Sargat, Serinli, Leysan, Locator, Sefir by showing good performance received multiple traditional prizes. Out of the female youngsters Astra II is a continuer of Narinj-khanlig family, Kukla and Kira of Tachka family, Dacha and Lenta of Deyishik family, Asma II of Aypara family, Serinli and Soya are the continuers of Babka family. Arenda, Kukla, Lada are the mares with a good reproductive ability.
3. **Leysan offsprings** – 9 youngsters, including 6 male and 3 female horses were registered from this stallion. They are distinguished by a graceful body structure and good performance. Out of its male youngsters Atabey showed good test results; female youngsters continue their reproductive activity.

II. Nadir named stallion genealogic group

(Nadir – Garabagh, 1919 golden-chestnut)

This genealogic group including Nokhta, Sultan, Sovbet, Sultekin named stallions lines were covered by Volume I of SSB and studied in details. The lines of Sal-sal (1970, Sihnai-Sevgul), Septiz (1971, Signal-Satin), Serktuk (1982, Septiz-Snosnaya) and Carabine (1985), Sal-sal-Gapakhli named stallions used at the period covered by Volume 2 continued this genealogic group.

It is known that Nadir's genealogic group particularly its continuers Nokhta (1936, Garabagh, Nadir-mother unknown), Sultan (1947, Nokhta-Maral), Sultekin (1953, Sultan-Tachka) are the stallions playing a significant role in pure breeding of the breed, maintaining and transferring of the breed pertaining features to the following generations.

1. **Sal-sal line.** – This stallion is the leader of the group in terms of the quantity of the offsprings. 76 horse units, including 35 mares and 41 males being his offsprings were registered. Its offsprings are distinguished by a stature, complete superiority (93%) of golden-bay coloring meeting the requirements of the breed, high performance. Its female youngsters are Narinj-khanlig family continuers - Aynali, Aypara, Lastochka; Continuers of Deyishik family – Aypara, Continuers of Tachka family – Gasirga II, Continuers of Babka family – Sirga distinguished by high reproductive ability. Male youngsters – Zis, Susanin, Galtan, Gartat, Zilakhar by displaying good performance received traditional prizes. Gartat was partially used as a stud getter.
2. **Septiz offsprings.** 39 horse units, including 24 mare units and 14 male units were registered from Septiz. The offsprings have a medium height and performance; coloring is 80% golden-bay. Out of male youngsters Surtuk was used as a stud getter. Piston is used as a stud getter in Italy. Out of female youngsters Kassa, Susma had a good cropping ability, Tarla had high performance. Out of male youngsters Sarpan by beating a record at a 3200 m distance covered the distance within 3 minutes 49 seconds (1988).
3. **Surtuk offsprings.** Two mares have been registered from it at the Agdam stud. Simshek named mare being a continuer of Shamama family had a good reproductive ability and such mares as Shanli, Shekil II, Shele, and Shafran meeting the requirements of the breed were its offsprings.
4. **Karabin offsprings.** A low number of youngsters were obtained from Karabin. Three male units were registered in the book obtained from it. Presently it is used as a stud getter in Gunay horse club and youngsters meeting the requirements of the breed are obtained from it.

III. Lovelace – Piol genealogic group

This genealogic group is the leader in terms of lines branches and the number of stallions. This group includes Shahbulag (1966, Leopard-Shamama II); Satile (1967, Leopard-Sevgul); Gusur (1974, Satil-Gapali); Paris (1977, Satil-Pasli); Vexile (1983, Peleng-Corona); Sport (1984, Paris-Sinashma); Sham (1988, Paris-Shagirda); Kepez (1990, Vexile-Capusta); Intourist (1985, Paris-Skenjevi); Senate (1991, Paris-Sapilja Savashma)).

1. **Shahbulag line.** 39 horse units, including 15 males and 24 females were registered from Shahbulag. Out of its male offsprings Peshvaz is used as a stud getter in Switzerland. Out of female youngsters Narinj-Khanlig family continuer - Ashgarasi, Ashigli; Nazanan-10 family continuer – Secha, Deyishik family continuer – Sorushma, as well as Kassa, Garshila, Saygakh are the mares with a good cropping ability. Its offsprings are distinguished by a good conformation, high performance. Shahbulag by covering the distance of 1,600 m in 1 minute 52.4 seconds, its daughters Kashtanka by covering the distance of 1,500 m in 1 minute 50.2 seconds, Noshba by covering the distance of 3,000 m in 3 minutes 65 seconds beat the record and received multiple traditional prizes. Out of its offsprings 20% constitute bay coloring, 80% golden-bay coloring.
2. **Satile line.** 36 horse units, including 22 male units and 14 female units were recorded from Satile. Out of its male offsprings Paris by being the most famous continuer of the line was the champion of the breed. Out of its female youngsters Narinj-Khanlig family continuer - Astra, Darchin family continuer – Garpana, Babka family continuer – Sirsira were mares with high reproductive performance. Its Luna named daughter by covering the distance of 1,400 m in 1 minute 40 seconds, 2,000 m distance in 2 minutes and 21 seconds, 2,400 m distance in 2 minutes and 49.3 seconds beat record on three distances. Sirsira received Boyuk Baki (Derbi) prize, the above mentioned and other offsprings received a number of traditional prizes. Out of Satil's offsprings bay color by prevailing over other lines constituted 48%, one unit was chestnut, and the others had golden-bay coloring.

3. **Gusur offsprings.** –A low number of youngsters were obtained from this stallion. Its 8 youngsters (4 males and 4 females) were registered in the book. The offsprings had a medium performance and conformation features. One of its offsprings had bay and the others golden-bay coloring. Out of its daughters Smouglaya had a good performance and cropping ability.
4. **Paris line** – 33 horse units, including 14 males and 19 mares were registered from Paris. This line can be considered the strongest and the most prospective in terms of hardiness and breeding feature of the offsprings. Accordingly, by using as stallions, its male youngsters Sport, Intourist, Sham, Senate and Samolet youngsters meeting the requirements of the breed were obtained. Its female youngsters - Ashma, Aypara, Alcha II were productive continuers of Narinj-khanlig family, and Aypara II of Aypara family. Out of its offsprings Cobra II, Lupa, Shema, Sayka named mares are also distinguished by good cropping ability. Out of its male youngsters Sarvan by covering the distance of 1,600 m in 1 minute 52 seconds beat a record; Sham and Lupa including the other mentioned horses by showing a high performance, received multiple traditional prizes, 91% of its offsprings had golden-bay coloring, 9% bay coloring.
5. **Vexile line** – 44 offsprings (26 male units and 18 female units) were registered from Vexile. Its offsprings were of a medium height, pretty body structure and medium performance. Out of its male youngsters Kapaz was a continuer of the line subject to showing good performance. The low reproductive ability is observed in its female youngsters. 62% of its offsprings had golden-bay, 38% bay coloring.
6. **Sport offsprings** – 8 offsprings, including 4 males and 4 females were registered from this stallion. Its offsprings were of a medium height and relatively low performance. Its male youngsters were not used as getters. Out of its female youngsters Alma, Savashgan, Susma II had a good cropping ability.
7. **Intourist offsprings.** 2 male offsprings (Gorka, Gourman) born in Germany were registered from this stallion. By meeting the breed requirements they have golden-bay coloring and a good conformation.
8. **Sham line.** 84 horses, including 24 males and 30 mares were registered as Sham offsprings. In terms of the number of offsprings it holds a second place after Sal-sal. They are very pretty and possess a proper conformation and are distinguished by hardiness and total prevailing of the golden-bay coloring. Out of its male youngsters Saturin (the Agdan stud) and Gocha (Amirjan horse club) are used as stallions. Its female youngsters Kolgeli and Dinmaz had a better cropping ability. Kozeren named mare is a continuer of Tachka family subject to showing good performance.
9. **Kepez line** – 24 horse units, including 13 males and 11 females were registered from this stallion. Its offsprings can be featured by a medium height, proper conformation, hardiness and medium performance. Out of its male youngsters Gar-gar is intended to be used as a stud getter in the Agdam stud. Out of its female youngsters Shanli and Shanli are the continuers of Shekil family, Asta, Aynali and Aba of Narinj-Khanlig family, Sashka II of Shamama family. Out of its male youngsters Alazan, Ada, Gar-gar by achieving good test results received a number of traditional prizes.
10. **Senate offsprings-** Senate is a stallion producing the best offsprings and used as a stud getter in the private sector (enterprise of A. Guluzada). So far a low number of youngsters were obtained from it. Its offsprings are featured by the conformation meeting the requirements of the breed. Senate can be considered the most prospective stallion governed by the principle of transferring to the following generation of the breed preferred coloring (golden-yellow reminding of a lemon) and very pretty body structure.

Other stallions and their offsprings

In addition to the above studied lines and stallions, around which lines are being formed, a number of other stallions have been used which also played a significant role in the breed improvement and continuous development. Of such stallions: Nakat's, Monometer's (1988, Arabian, Moment-Mechta), Nasim offsprings continuer) 14 units, Emir's (1988, Arabian) 5 units, Rombovidny's 4 units, Privet's 6 units, Gafan's 2 units, and Leopard's, Naliv's and Gartal's 1 unit each were registered.

Nevertheless, it should be considered that during the period of more than 50 years activity of the Agdam Horse Stud and particularly the 30-year period covered by this book a great number of high-grade male horses were sold to various economic entities, including the foreign countries. The wide use of these males as getters is of no doubt. All the above mentioned provide grounds for suggesting that occurrence of numerous offsprings and even forming of lines is possible. Therefore one of the main tasks now is to ensure investigation of the processes going on outside the Agdam stud.

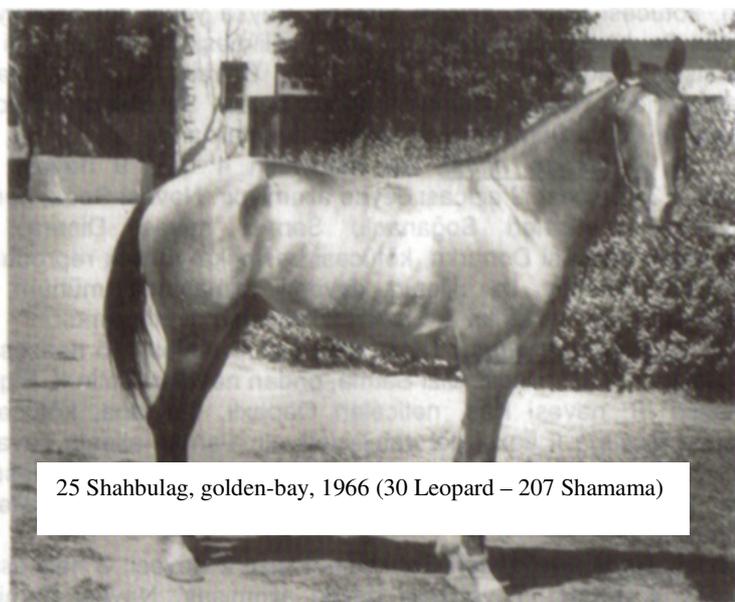


45 Septiz, golden-bay, 1971 (9 Singnal) – 160 Setin II (Setin II)

5 Satil, golden-chestnut, 1967 (30 Leopard – 165 Sevgul)



5 Satil. q kəh . 1967 (30 Leopard – 165 Sevgul)



25 Shahbulag, golden-bay, 1966 (30 Leopard – 207 Shamama)

42 Sal-sal, q.kür, 1970 (9 Signal – 165 Sevgül)

The best families and their continuation

1. Suret's family. Bu using this mare as of the establishment of the stud for the period covered by I and II book its 5 daughters, 11 granddaughters (hereinafter only female offsprings are considered – Kh. R.), 11 great-granddaughters, 12 great-great-granddaughters, 9 great-great-great-granddaughters, 3 great-great-great-great-granddaughters were registered. By being considered one of the best nests, Zengin, Zengi, Spoka II, Sinashma, Sayga, Khinali are distinguished by a high productivity. Soda and Sehne named mares are the continuers of 42 Sal-sal, golden-bay, 1970 (9 Signal – 165 Sevgul) The family is continued by

2. Narinj-khanlig family. This mare has also been used since the establishment of the stud and had a great influence on the herd. Its 1 daughter, 3 grandchildren, 3 great-grandchildren, 7 great-great grandchildren, 7 great-great-great-children and 10 great-great-great-great-grand children were registered. It's great-great-great-grandchildren Ashma, Arenda, Alma by having higher reproductive ability have played a significant role in the continuation of the family present days. The family has got 10 units of continuers at a great-great-great-great-grand children level.

3. Shamama family . Shamama's 2 daughters, 4 grandchildren, 2 great-grandchildren, 6 great-great-grandchildren, 4 great-great-great-grandchildren, 5 great-great-great-great-grandchildren were registered. It's great-granddaughter Shana, great-great-grandchild Shashka, great-great-great-grandchild Shimshek, Sayka by having a good cropping ability, have played a significant role in the continuation of the family. Its great-great-great-grand children Shanli, Shekil, Shele, Shafran, Shashka II are the continuers of the family. Its grandchild's Shamama II's youngster - Shahbulag, great-great-granddaughter's Shagird's youngster Sham are one of the best stallions.

4. Devishik family. 4 daughters, 9 grandchildren, 11 great-grandchildren, 13 great-great-grandchildren, 2 great-great-great-grandchildren were registered from this mare. Its grandchild Soda, great-grandchildren from this mare – Soghanagli, Sarnij, grandchild – Dinara, great-grandchild from this mare –Donarka, great-great-grandchild Lastochka by having a high reproductive ability played a significant role in the family continuation. Lachin and Lirka named great-great-great-great-grand children are the continuers of the family.

5. Tachka family. 2 daughters, 8 grandchildren, 15 great-grandchildren, 3 great-great-grandchildren have been registered from Tachka. Its daughter Satma, its grandchildren Setine II, Cigar II, Cassa III,

grandchild Cash, great-grandchildren Gapakhli, Gaytana, great-great-grandchildren Capsula, Gasirga II by having a good cropping ability have contributed to family's continuation and existence till the present days. Its great-great-great-grandchildren Capsula, Koukla, Kolgeli, Kozeren and Kira great-great-great-great-grandchildren are the continuers of the family.

6. Babka family. 1 daughter, 2 grandchildren, 3 great-grandchildren, 5 great-great grandchildren, 4 great-great-great-children and 7 great-great-great-great-grand children were registered from Babka. Its grandchild Samida, great-great grandchild Sarigul, great-great-great-children Sir-sira, Sirga by having a good cropping ability have contributed to family's continuation and existence till the present days. The family has 7 continuers at a great-great-great-great-grand child level.

7. Nazanan 10-th family. 4 daughters, 8 grandchildren, 3 great-grandchildren, 3 great-great grandchildren were registered from Nazanan 10. Out of its daughters Penza, Sevgul, grandchildren Sapla, its daughter Secha distinguished by a good cropping ability. Its daughter Sevgul and grandchild Secha received Boyuk Baki (Derbi) prize. Sana, Supurge and Sulida named mares are the continuers of the family.

8. Darchin family. – 5 daughters, 9 grandchildren, 11 great-grandchildren, 1 great-great-grandchild, 1 great-great-great-grandchild were registered from Darchin. Its daughters Suriya, Sigorta II, Kobra, grandchildren Susluchka, Skoba, Garpana, great grandchild Sekretnaya distinguished by a good cropping ability and contributed to family's continuation. Its great-great-great-granddaughter Soba II is a continuer of the family.

9. Aypara family – 1 daughter, 11 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren, 4 great-great-grandchildren, 3 great-great-great-grandchildren were registered from Aypara. Its grandchild Albukhara, its great grandchild Ansamble, Ansamble's great-great-grandchild Aypara, its grandchild Kartochka distinguished with high cropping ability.

Kh. Rajabli

Short characterization of the present-day Garabagh horses

The livestock characterization of the present-day Garabagh horses can be made as per the main features of the horses of this breed registered in the presented book as well as bred at the farms of the Agdam stud and newly established private entities.

In terms of conformation presently bred Garabagh horses maintain the features pertaining to the typical mountain saddle horses just as the old types of the breed. By having a proportional body structure, they have a lean and hardy body composition, live and playful temper, training oriented and very well-behaved upon being trained. The present Garabagh horses have a medium body height, which is slightly lower than the level accepted as medium.

The basic dimensions of the horses registered in the book were identified on an average and provided in the below table:

Table 1.

Parameters	Dimensions	
	Males	Females
Height at withers	145,3	144,7
Oblique body length	146,9	146,2
Chest girth	159,8	157,8
Cannon bone girth	18,4	18,1

As seen from the above the height and development of the young horses although meeting the requirements for the improved half-breeds do not reach the planned indicators established for the breed development in the 70-th.

The head of the Garabagh horses is very pretty and lean, eyes are large and meaningful, ears are medium sized and nimble, the neck is set high and straight posed, the chest is deep and wide, the back is straight, sloping croup is wide with well defined muscle structure, the legs are lean, medium sized, the hoofs are delicate though strong.

90% of the horses registered in the book have golden-bay, 9% bay, 1% golden-chestnut and chestnut coloring. The preferred color of the Garabagh horses can be described as a middle view of an original golden-yellow, golden-bay and orange color tinges reminding of lemon, golden, pure mountain honey and old bronze colors blends. This color can hardly be obtained even by the most skilled artists.

As an example proving the attractiveness and singularity of the Garabagh horses color it can be mentioned that after the horse show held in 1867 in Paris the French women charmed with a Khan named Garabagh horse demonstrated at that show and honored with a bronze medal started painting their hair in a golden-bay color by imitating the color of that horse and from then onward this color was caught on.

It is seen from the investigations that both in XIX century and in the following periods the Garabagh horses possessing that preferable color, constituted approximately to 10-12% of the general subpopulation.

In many cases the forehead of the Garabagh horses has an oblongated and star-shaped spot (starred horse), and the legs have various size white pictures. The skin is thin although strong. The general view is very pretty and harmonic.

While characterizing the present Garabagh horses, their good adaptation to the climatic and natural conditions should be emphasized. Many Soviet scientists claimed the bad adaptation of these horses to other climatic conditions.

However K. A. Timiryazev's thought on a better adaptation to different natural conditions of the animal breeds formed in the mountain media just like the plants varieties, including the horses has been proved here and presently the Garabagh horses are capable of developing in the most climatic zones and least favorable natural conditions.

Performance of the Garabagh horses

For determination of the Garabagh horse breed performance they along with Dilbaz breed horses are race tested at various distances at Baku State Hippodrome as per the rules accepted from the date of establishment of the Agdam stud.

For the period of 50 years from the date of establishment of the Agdam stud and until 2,000 more than 1,600 units of the Garabagh horses were tested and from them the results on 480 units were covered by Volume I of SSB, and the rest mainly by Volume II.

The best record results, obtained for the period from 1960 onwards on the basis of the analysis of the best speed performance of the horses, tested from the date of establishment of the stud, are compared and provided in Table 2: