

INFLUENCE OF AGE OVER FIRST INSEMINATION OF DIFFERENT BREED COWS AND THEIR PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES

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The effectiveness of reproduction of bovine animals largely depends on the age of the first insemination of heifers and the first calving of the first cows. The objectives of the research were to study the effect of the age of the first insemination on the milk productivity of the first-born cows of the red steppe and Ukrainian black-and-white milk breeds under the conditions of the farm.

Most redfish steppe breed heifers (50.0%) were first fed on average for 481-540 days with an average live weight of 368.6 kg, while in the first calving their live weight was 448.1 kg. The rest of the experimental stock had the following age at the first incubation: 10.0% of the heifers were oshenilibus at the age of 480 days, 25.0% at the age of 541-600 days and 15.0% at the age of 601-660 days.

The age of heifers of Ukrainian black-and-white milk breeding at the first incubation was 541-600 days (53.0% of animals). At the same time, their live weight was at 398.5 kg, and at the first hotel - 494.7 kg. The remaining heifers of the Ukrainian black-and-white milk breed were age-old: 27.5% - 601-660 days, 7.5% - less than 480 days, and 12.5% - at the age of 481-540 days.

With the increase in the age of the first insemination, the level of lactic productivity of the firstlings increased. However, the highest hopes were observed among the primates of the red steppe breed, which for the first time were stained at the age of 481-540 days. The milk productivity of such animals was 3325.4 kg.

The highest level of milk production among the first-breeders of Ukrainian black-and-white milk was observed in animals that were first weaned at the age of 541-600 days. Their hopes amounted to 4416.2 kg. Comparing the obtained results, it should be noted that the first-breed Ukrainian black-and-white milk breed, no matter the age of the first insemination, had a higher level of milk productivity. Thus, the advantage of the level of milk production of the first-born cows of the Ukrainian black-and-white breed over the equals of the red steppe species, depending on the age of the

first insemination, was: among those who had been calving in the age of less than 480 days - 29.7%, at the age of 481-540 days - 29.1%, at the age of 541-600 days - 34.1%, at the age of 601-660 days - 33.7% in favor of the firstborn of Ukrainian black-and-white breed.

One of the main indicators of milk productivity and morphological and functional properties of the mammary gland of cows is the rate of intensity of milk yield. Experimental animals of the red steppe breed had a milk yield intensity of 1.65-1.72 kg / min. First-mothers, mating in the 481-540 days and 541-600 days, prevailed in their peers, which for the first time were calving at 604-660 days and less than 480 days by 0.6 and 4.2% respectively.

The fat content in the milk of the primiparas of the red steppe breed, which was first introduced in the age of 541-600 and 601-660 days, was between 3.50% and 3.58%, and the milk fat content was 115.2 and 117.3 kg, respectively. The smallest amount of fat in milk was observed in the primates of the red steppe breed, which for the first time was calving at the age of less than 480 days. They had a fat content of 3.39% milk and a milk fat content of 107.9 kg. Among the first-breeders of the Ukrainian black-and-white milk breed, the highest fat content and the amount of milk fat in milk were animals that were first introduced at the age of 541-600 and 601-660 days. They had a fat content in milk of 3.61-3.70%, and the amount of milk fat was - 159.4-162.1 kg. The breed of this breed, which was calving at the age of 481-540 days and earlier 480 days, had an appropriate level of 3.52-3.54% and 145.3-152.0 kg.

The first-born, who was first calving at the age of 481-540 and 541-600 days and older, had an elevated protein content in milk. Thus, in the milk of the primates of the red steppe breed, which was first introduced for the first time at the age of 481-540 days and 541-600 days, the protein content of milk was 3.23 and 3.35%, and the milk protein content was 107.4 and 110, respectively, 3 kg. It should be noted that in milk of peers of the Ukrainian black-and-white milk breed the protein content in milk was 3.32 and 3.45%, and the milk protein content in milk was 142.5 and 152.4 kg. The same trend was observed for primates calving at an earlier and later age.

The average increase to the main products of the primiparas of the red steppe species, which was raised at the age of 481-540 and 541-600 days, is 4.5 and 3.4%, respectively, compared to their peers, who have been calving for less than 480 days. The firstborn of Ukrainian black-and-white milk breed, which was registered at the age of 481-540 and 541-600 days, was 4.0 and 7.0% respectively.

The cost of additional obtained products from the primiparas of the red steppe and Ukrainian black-and-white breed, which was calving at the age of 481-540 and 541-600 days, per head is + 126.1 and 97.1 and 147.2 and 255.3 UAH in accordance.

Thus, the results of the research data are considered to be reasonable and appropriate both from the biological and the economic point of view for private and farm enterprises, as well. But at the same time heifers need optimal conditions of cultivation that would provide them with good growth and development with appropriate for insemination of live weight and high milk productivity after calving.

Keyword: COWS AFTER FIRST CALVING, AGE OF INSEMINATION, DAIRY PRODUCTS, RATE OF MILKING.