

Milk Production Coefficient Of Montbelyard Cows By Production Direction

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Abstract: In this article, selection works are carried out taking into account the types of body structure of Montbelyard cattle, characteristics of milk product production per 100 kg of live weight, as well as higher milk yield of Montbelyard cows with milk body structure compared to milk-meat and meat-milk cows. information is provided.

Keywords: Montbelyard breed, cow, milk, body structure, milk-meat, meat-milk, exterior, live weight, milk yield, milk fat, 4% milk.

1. Introduction.

To meet the needs of the population of our country for livestock products, increasing the volume of production of livestock products is one of the tasks facing the industry. In order to solve this task, it is important to create a solid feed base in livestock breeding, to improve selection-breeding work, and to improve the breeding, productivity, fertility and technological characteristics of agricultural animals.

In order to improve the breeding and productivity of livestock kept in farms and peasant farms, it is necessary to bring to the republic the breeding breeds typical of the global gene pool of foreign countries with developed livestock sector and to adapt them to our climatic conditions.

Among the breeds brought from abroad for breeding in dairy cattle in our republic, it is important to breed Montbelyard cattle, which are important breeds for the cheese production industry. It is advisable to raise cattle of this breed mainly in mountainous regions of our republic. Productivity of Montbelyard cattle is influenced by environmental and genetic factors.

Improving the breed, productivity, fertility and other characteristics of agricultural animals is one of the important tasks in increasing the volume of production of livestock products. It is important to organize breeding activities taking into account genetic factors as well as environmental factors in improving these characteristics of livestock and making full use of their genetic potential. In each herd, there are cows with different external characteristics, types of body structure, level of development and productivity indicators. This indicates that selection and mating of cows in herds taking into account these indicators is of great importance in increasing their productivity and improving breeds.

2. Materials and methods.

Taking this into account, we studied in the cattle farm of "Ergash ota" LLC breeding farm, located in Ukurochirchik district of Tashkent region, in the offspring of purebred Montbelyard cattle imported from France. Based on the requirements of similar signs, two groups of Montbelyard cows of lactation III and above were selected for research. Their feeding and care conditions were the same. Cows in the direction of milk-meat productivity were selected for group I, and cows for milk-meat productivity were selected for group II.

3. Results and discussion

In this case, cows of group I-milk-meat and cows of group II-meat-milk body composition were separated. During lactation, on average, 4306.6 and 4037.6 kg of feed units were used for each cow in group I and group II.

In the process of milk production in dairy herds, the study of milk yield coefficient, i.e. indicators of production of milk products per 100 kg of live weight, is of special practical importance, and the indicators are considered one of the important indicators for increasing the efficiency of the industry. We studied the milk yield per 100 kg live weight of the offspring of cows imported from France with different external body structure.

Our studies have shown that the productivity of cows depends on their body structure. (Table 1)

Table 1
Output of milk productivity indicators per 100 kg live weight of cows

Indicators	Groups			
	I		II	
	$\bar{X} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	$C_v, \%$	$\bar{X} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	$C_v, \%$
Weight, kg	557,7±12,6	2,88	607,5±11,0	2,37
Coefficient of milk production, kg	695,7±24,6	6,66	532,7±17,6	4,43
Produced per 100 kg of live weight:				
Amount of 4% milk, kg	4269,6±11,5	4,11	3960,9±7,3	3,50
milk fat yield, kg	169,4±3,8	4,62	158,4±7,7	3,40
Milk protein yield, kg	160,1±5,2	4,36	158,4±7,7	3,56

According to the data of the table, the milk product produced by cows per 100 kg of live weight indicates that their body structure depends on the size. For example, although the live weight of cows of the I group with the body structure of milk production is slightly lower than that of their peers in other groups, their milk production coefficient, that is, the amount of milk produced per 100 kg of live weight during lactation, is 163.0 kg more than that of the cows of the meat-milk type of the II group (12.4%) was found to be higher.

In our research, cows of group I produced 308.7 kg of 4% milk, 11 milk fat, 1.70 kg of milk protein per 100 kg of live weight compared to cows of group II.

These data are based on milk-meat type cows in lactation III and above compared to beef-milk type cows.

It shows that it has a high genetic potential in improving the indicators of milk production at the expense of 100 kg of live weight. At the same time, studies have shown that cows with the milk-meat exterior body type have significantly higher performance than cows of the equal meat-milk body type in all lactation periods, which means that the use of milk-meat type Montbelyard cows is a high-yielding milk for the industry. shows that it is an important factor in the creation of herds of high-protein cheeses.

4. Conclusions

Thus, in the process of mating in dairy herds, carrying out selection work taking into account body structure types of Montbelyard cattle indicates that there is a possibility of obtaining high-yielding offspring from them. In particular, cross-breeding of cattle in the direction of milk productivity by body structure showed a wide range of possibilities for obtaining high-yielding offspring compared to mating of other types of cattle. Compared to cows of milk-meat and meat-milk types, cows with a milky body structure produced a large amount of milk products per 100 kg of live weight. This indicates that their use in dairy herds is effective and that increasing the weight of such cows in herds is an important factor in increasing their efficiency.

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