SUSTAINABILITY OF GOLSHTIN COWS ON THE FARM

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ABSTRACT: *In the current period of accelerated milk production, the high milk yield of cows, along with their technological characteristics, the duration of use on the farm is also important. Extensive use of long-term farm cows will increase their lifespan, as well as increase the chances of obtaining a high-genetic potential for many crops and replenishing the main herd, as well as breeding stock. Selection work on this important trait of cows will increase the chances of long-term use of productive cows in the main herds, the transmission of this important trait to many generations, the genetic improvement of herds.*

According to A.P. Markushin (1988), cows cover the costs of raising and caring for them during the first three lactations, and from the fourth lactation to the eighth lactation they begin to benefit from them, and by this time lactation these benefits have multiplied. The author considers it economically feasible to use milk from cows on average 7-8, and the most productive during lactation 9-10.

Due to the economic importance of the use of cows in the milk production process, these characteristics are important in many developed countries.

There are 255 such cows registered in the world and 80% of them are bred in the Netherlands.

In Germany, too, this important feature of cows is emphasized. The country's longest-running high-yielding cows stand side by side with their daughters, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren to take part in exhibitions. Such cows are usually characterized by high milk yield, flawless exterior, good fertility and high milk content.

Given the importance of this important indicator of cows, we studied the duration of their use on the farm in two leading breeding herds.

Our study examined the milk yield of a total of 6,203 lactations of 1981 cows of various genotypes, including 6,208 lactations of 386 imported Holstein cows. The feeding and care conditions for cows of different genotypes were the same. The study looked at the milk yield of cows that were completely weaned using a herd. Table 1 shows the performance of purebred cows in the Dostlik breeding herd.

Table 1 Milk yield of purebred cows of the "Dostlik" breeding herd on lactations used.

Lactation	Head count	Amount of milk, kg	Contains milk yog ',%	Consumption of milk fat, kg
I	234	3630±43	3,79±0,01	137,6
II	158	4130±64	3,80±0.02	156,9±
III	98	4305±75	3,84±0,02	165,3
IV	55	4255±95	3,80±0,04	161,7
V	34	4500±118	3,80±0,03	171,0
VI	27	4340±133	3,81±0,04	165,3
VII	19	4015±91	3,82±0,03	153,4
VIII	13	4215±84	3,85±0,03	162,3
Life during milk quantity, kg		33390	—	—
On average during lactation milk quantity, kg		4174	3,81	159,0

As can be seen from Table 1, the milk yield of purebred cows. V grew until lactation, and then it remained close to each other until lactation VIII, when it emerged from the herd. The milk yield of cows was 13.8 in lactations II, III, IV and V, respectively, compared to lactation I; 18.6; 17.2 and 24.0%, milk fat tolerance 14.0; 20.1; Increased by 17.5 and 24.3%, respectively.

The study of the rate of withdrawal of cows from the herd showed that after I lactation 32.5%, II, III, IV, V, VI and 57 duration

VII after lactation, respectively 58.2; 76.5; 85.5; 88.5; 91.9% and 94.5% of cows left the main iodine.

We also studied the effect of the use of Holstein bulls in crossbreeding on the continuity of farm use of their offspring of different genotypes (Table 27).

Percentage of Holstein in the herd of the breeding plant "Friendship" and the use of cows of the genotype on the farm.

lactation	Genotype of the Holstein breed					
	1/4			1/2		
	Head count	Milk amount, kg	Milk fat,%	Head count	Milk amount, kg	Yacht in milk,%
I	8	3635±80	3,85±0,03	237±3145	51±3,77	0,01±
II	4	3635±110	3,82±0,02	137	4160±67	3,80±0,02
III	4	4000475	3,85±0,03	79	4325±77	3,86±0,03
IV	3	3420±67	3,75±0,02	42	4285±111	3,80±0,03
V	I	3000	4,06	26	4235±113	3,79±0,04 •
VI	1	3625	3,97	17	3926±72	3,79±0,03
VII	1	3545	3,86	11	4250±110	3,76±0,02
VIII	-	~	-	7	3607±91	3,89+0,03
Milk for life amount, kg		24860	~	-	31933	-
Milk in an average lactation, kg		3551	3,88		3992	3,81

In our study, 10.3% of cows imported after I lactation, 38.2 after I, III, IV lactation; 64.5% and 81.7% of the main herd survived, which is 22.2% of the total number of purebred cows; 20; 12 and 3.8%, respectively, of cows of the Ug genotype, 31.9; 28.47; 17.8 and 7.4% less, respectively. This shows that such goods are well adapted to our specific conditions.

The milk yield of these cows increased up to III lactation, and in I and II lactations the milk yield was 90.3 and 97.4% of that in III lactation, and then it was noted that it gradually decreased in subsequent lactations. The milk yield of these cows in lactations VII and VIII was 85.9-96.3% of the lactation rate, which led to the highest milk yield. These data suggest

that imported cows retain good milk yield in adulthood and have a longer lifespan on the farm. The fat content of the milk of these cows was 0.05% higher than that of pure black cows, which indicates the good nutritional value of their milk.

References

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