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## **ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBER OF COWS, MILK YIELD AND COMPOSITION OF MILK FROM ONE OF THE FARMS IN THE REGION OF MAZOVIA**

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It was analyzing the number of cows, milk yield and composition of milk in years 2006-2009. In this period of time was produced 571 385 kg of milk and sold for Milking Factory 522 569 kg of milk in Extra clas, it was 91,45% of it. An annual average of judget cows productivity of milk increased by 604,15 kg. In 2006 y. it was 7 177 kg and in 2009 y. – 7 782 kg. Proportionally to productivity of milk it was created a fat productivity, proteins, lactose, and dry substance. With the increasing milk's productivity it was decreasing a fat content. The increasing pf milk productivity caused a slight extending of calving intervals from 382 days in the year 2006 to 396 days in 2009 y. An urea content in milk from judget cows was hesitated from 219 mg/l in year 2006 to 276 mg/l in 2009 y. This parameters are in they are in the desired average from 150 to 300 mg/l which testified to right cattle's feed. The number of somatic cells in milk didn,t exceed 400 thousands per ml. In the 2006-2009 y. they assigned to slaughter 11 cows. The average age of them was 5,08 y. Main causes of it were barrenness and udder's illness. They leaded in this time 11 primiparous cows in slaughtered cow's place.

## **MILK YIELD AND PRODUCTIVE LONGEVITY COWS BULLS BORN AFTER DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED**

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The objective of this study was to determine relationships between sire effect, milk production in young cows, their performance in subsequent lactations, fertility, conformation and productive longevity. A total of 1724 cows that first calved between 2003 and 2005 were analyzed during 4475 lactations. The cows were kept in 10 barns located in the Provinces of Pomerania and West Pomerania, Poland. The analysis covered 1085 daughters of 145 local Polish Holstein-Friesian (PHF) sires and 639 daughters of 128 imported Holstein-Friesian (HF) sires, including 437 cows culled after the first lactation, 445 cows culled after the second lactation and 140 long-lived cows. More than 55% of daughters of HF sires and 48.75% of daughters of PHF sires were culled after the first and second lactation. Daughters of HF sires received highly significantly higher scores for overall appearance, body conformation (type), udder quality and frame size. The yields of milk and major milk components in the first lactation were significantly higher in daughters of HF sires, compared with daughters of PHF sires. High milk production levels, exceeding 8 000 kg milk in the first and second lactation, had an adverse effect on the productive life of cows. Cows that continued to be productive for five or more lactations produced less milk and milk components in the first lactation, in comparison with cows that were culled earlier. This suggests that there is a correlation between milk production in young cows and their productive longevity. The average productive life of daughters of HF and PHF sires was 2.77 and 2.43 years, respectively.

## **CATTLE MORBIDITY ON BOVINE ENZOOTIC LEUKEMIA IN THE KOLNO DISTRICT BETWEEN 2007 - 2012**

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The aim of this study was to carry out the characteristics of enzootic bovine leukemia (EBB), and demonstrate the incidence, frequency and effectiveness of the fight against the disease in the Kolno district in 2007-2012. The research material were the cows, that were used in the Kolno district in the analyzed period of time. The data for the analysis are located in the veterinary inspectorate in Kolno and the Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture, which concerned the incidence of leukemia of cows in the region and the total number of registered units in the county and individual communities.