

Enzootic bovine leukemia is an infectious disease of cattle on the chronic course, caused by a virus (bovine leukemia virus - BLV) from the subfamily *Oncornaviridae*, family *Retroviridae*. The essence of the disease is reproduction of B lymphocytes of their formation spot or other organs. The main route of infection is primarily the sick animals contact with the healthy ones. The study found that the most of herds (1147) and animals (13 934 units) has been examined in 2010. A smaller part of the herds has been examined in 2011 (only 607) and animals (10 523 units). In all examined herd positive result have received 20 (in 2007), 14 (in 2008), 5 (in 2009), 4 (2011), 1 (in 2012). The year 2007 was a period, which the disease affected on many head of cattle in the county, including: the municipality of Kolno: 45 sick animals from 6 herds, in the municipality of Grabowo: 7 units in 3 herds, in the municipality of Mały Płock: 11 units in 3 herds, in the municipality of Stawiski: 1 unit in one herd and in the community of Turośl: 13 sick animals in 7 herds. The compensation covered 105 units, including: community Kolno (59 units), the municipality of Turośl (18 units), community (Grabowo 13 units), the municipality of Mały Płock (11 units) and the municipality of Stawiski (4 units). Based on these data, it is concluded that the problem of the incidence of bovine enzootic leukemia in the kolneński district is minimized, but the disease has not been fully eliminated.

THE CONDITIONING OF THE HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK AND ITS PRODUCTION ECONOMICS IN A CHOSEN DAIRY FARM IN THE MAZOVIA REGION IN 2011

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The hygienic quality of milk along with the composition and productivity are the basic factors deciding about the production economics. The hygienic quality of milk depends on factors such as: preserving the cleanliness of the udder the milk containers and the milker's hands; a correctly conducted automatic milking process including pre- and post-milking activities; hygiene of the stick facilities.

Achieving high productivity and proper milk composition (i.e. protein, fat) is of great importance. The productivity and milk composition is influenced by many factors: genetic and non-genetic. The latter include: nutrition, season of calving, fertility, pregnancy, heat, drying, the cows' age,

weight and growth performance, milking frequency diseases and the maintenance system. Nutrition is the one that has the most influence.

For the production of milk to be cost-effective, the milk produced has to be of highest possible quality. The current classification allows to quality the milk to the Extra classes and well as Ex-class. To quality the milk as Extra class certain requirements have to be fulfilled, e.g. the somatic cell count (SCC) cannot exceed 400 000/ml and the total bacteria count (TBC) cannot exceed 100 000/ml. The analysed farm has a high production of milk while preserving proper milk composition and high hygienic quality of milk. This allows to achieve good purchase results.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF COWS IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF LACTATION FED IN TMR SYSTEM

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The aim of this study was to assess productivity and the basic parameters of milk and feed efficiency in cows at different stages of lactation, fed in TMR system. The study included 227 cows of HF race. Having regard to the days of milking animals divided into 4 groups: up to 30 days after calving (TMR-1), from 31-100, and from 101- 200 day of lactation (TMR-2) and a cow more than 200 day of milking (TMR-3). Characterized by a complete dose varied participation components and nutritional quality. The relation of concentrate dry matter to the bulky feed dry matter was succinct 51:49,58:42 and 75:25 respectively in the TMR-1, 2 and 3.

The study showed that the efficiency and content of basic parameters of milk was in line with the course of a typical lactation curve. Efficiency of cows between 31 and 100 the day was the highest and amounted to 29.71kg ECM milk, also protein and fat content of milk in this phase was the lowest. Since the cows from 31-100 and 101-200 of lactation were fed one dose of a complete (TMR-2) and the efficiency and protein content and milk fat between these phases differ materially as it seems indicate a need for setting up two different TMR in term s of nutritional value. Demonstrated that the highest efficiency characterized by the use of dry matter cows to 31 and 31-100 of lactation, which produced respectively 1.25 and 1.30 kg of milk ECM/1kg D.M. dose.