

## MILK YIELD OF OFFSPRING FROM COWS OF MONBELYARD BREED WITH DIFFERENT BODY STRUCTURE VARIETY

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### ANNOTATION

The article highlights the milk yield in I,II,III- lactation cycles of offspring derived from cows listed in the Monbelyard breed Frants having a different eksterer body structure of milk-meat and meat - milk.

**Key words:** *heredity, gene, external environment, fertility, lactation, milk fat output, milk protein output, nutritional value.*

In assessing the effectiveness of the use of cows in dairy herds and the value of their offspring, milk yield is considered to be the main indicator. We planted the milk yield of cows in the continuation of the I lactation of cows belonging to the milk-meat and meat-milk type of different exterer body structure. The animal Constitution is a general structure of the animal organism, formed on the basis of genes of the heredity of the parents of the organism, which determines the strength of the organism, its resistance to external conditions, its adaptability to the conditions in which it lives, the direction of productivity. In our herd of experimental farms, we have reaped in our own research the descendants of the monbelyard breed cows brought from the French state, their productivity characteristics are tied to the types of Constitution. Types of Constitution of cows P.N.Kuleshov, M.F.According to Ivanov's classification I.A.The Chick (1977) was studied according to the manual.

Table 1 data analysis shows that cows of the milk-meat Type I lactation averaged  $305 \pm 4401$  kg of milk during the lactation period of 41,1 days, with respect to the meat-milk type sigirlarga, the milk fat output increased by an average of 331 kg or 7,52% ( $R > 0,999$ ), with respect to 5,91 kg

or 3,46 % ( $R > 0,99$ ), milk protein output was 9,93 kg, or 6,22% ( $R > 0,999$ ), higher. Its results are presented in Table 1.

The high saturation value of cow's milk in all groups is confirmed by the indicators of fat and protein contained in their milk. In particular, the fat content in cow's milk of meat-milk type increased by 4,20% compared to cow's milk-meat type, by 1,36% ( $R > 0,95$ ) compared to the protein content in milk. Also, in cows of the dairy-meat type, the ratio of fat and protein contained in milk was 1,07 units, in cows of the meat-milk type 1,10 units. This is our data [122; 18-19-b.] in the preparation of cheese from cow's milk corresponds to the ratio indicators of the recommended nutrient content.

33,3% of cows belonging to the type of milk-meat in the experiment gave milk at the level of 15,2% cows gave milk at the level of mip when cows gave milk at the level of max higher than their peers, in cows belonging to the type of meat-milk at the level of 15% cows

It should also be noted that in our experimental groups of cows, regardless of the exterer body structure, their milk yield corresponded to the template requirements of cows of the monbelyard breed.

As can be seen from the analysis of Table 2 data, the average milk yield of cows belonging to the type of meat  $305 \pm 4551 \pm 38,50$  kg of milk during the II lactation period was 198 kg or 4,35% ( $R > 0,999$ ), milk fat output was 4,55 kg or 2,60% ( $R > 0,99$ ), milk protein output was 4,89 kg The fat content of milk was 1,79% Plus compared to its equivalentents in cows belonging to the meat-milk type.

1 table

Milk yield of cows in experimental groups I lactasia

	$X \pm Sx$	Max	Min	$X \pm Sx$	Max	Min
Amou nt of	4401 $\pm$ 41,1	4841	3960	4070 $\pm$ 38,5 0	4235	3905

milk, kg						
Average daily amount of milk, kg	14,43±0,4 8	15,87	12,98	13,34±0,5 2	13,88	12,8
Butter in milk,%	3,88±0,03	3,88±0,0 3	3,88±0,0 3	4,05±0,04	4,05±0,0 4	4,05±0,4
Protein in milk is average, %	3,63±0,02	3,63±0,0 2	3,63±0,0 2	3,68±0,03	3,68±0,0 3	3,68±0,0 3
Milk fat output, kg	170,75±6, 85	187,83	153,64	164,84±7, 1	171,51	159,97
Milk protein output, kg	159,7±4,8	175,72	143,75	149,77±5, 3	155,85	143,70
Protein output per 100 g Fat, g	93,53	93,55	93,56	90,85	90,86	89,83

## Milk yield of cows in experimental groups II lactasia

Indicators	Groups					
	Milk-meat type			Meat-milk type		
	X±Sx	Max	Min	X±Sx	Max	Min
Amount of milk, kg	4551±38,50	4779	4323	4353±49,43	4570,6	4135,4
Average daily amount of milk, kg	14,92±0,51	15,67	14,17±0,47	14,27	14,98	13,56
Butter in milk, %	3,84±0,02	3,84±0,02	3,84±0,02	3,91±0,03	3,91±0,03	3,91±0,03
Protein in milk is average, %	3,61±0,02	3,61±0,02	3,61±0,02	3,66±0,03	3,66±0,03	3,66±0,03
Milk fat output, kg	174,75	183,51	166,0	170,2	178,71	161,7
Milk protein	164,3	172,52	156,06	159,32	167,3	151,36

output, kg						
Protein output per 100 g Fat, g	94,2	94,01	94,01	93,60	93,36	93,60

In the II lactation of cows belonging to the milk-meat type in the experiment, 36,5% cows gave milk at the level of Max higher than their peers, 14,2% cows gave milk at the level of mip, in cows belonging to the meat - milk type, 13,5% cows received milk at the level of mip from cows at the As evidence from the data obtained, in the II period of lactation, the percentage of milk yield of cows belonging to the milk-meat type increased to the max milk yield, whereas in the II lactation the percentage of milk yield in cows of the meat–milk type fell to the higher max milk yield, and in the opposite case, the percentage

As can be seen from the analysis of Table 3 data, the average milk-meat type cows were  $4447,5 \pm 59,3$  kg of milk during the period of 305 days of the III lactation ( $R > 0,999$ ), the milk fat output was 11,42 kg or 6,73% ( $R > 0,999$ ), the milk protein output was 11,81 kg or 7,37% ( $R > 0,999$ ), The fat content of milk was 1.84% Plus compared to the fat content in cows belonging to the meat-milk type.

Of the dairy-meat type cows in the experiment, an average of  $4447,5 \pm 59,3$  kg of milk was obtained, while in the III lactation of cows in the experiment 32,5% of cows gave milk at a higher level of max than their peers, 19,2 % of cows gave milk at a mip level, in cows belonging.

3 table

## Milk yield of cows in experimental groups III lactasia

	Groups
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Indicators	Milk-meat type			Meat-milk type		
	X±Sx	Max	Min	X±Sx	Max	Min
Amount of milk, kg	4447,5 ±59,3	4670	4225	4073± 61,4	4277	3869
Average daily amount of milk, kg	14,58± 0,53	15,31	13,85	13,35± 0,48	14,02	12,68
Butter in milk, %	3,81±0, 02	3,81± 0,02	3,81± 0,02	3,88±0, 03	3,88± 0,03	3,88± 0,03
Protein in milk is average, %	3,60±0, 03	3,60± 0,03	3,60± 0,03	3,64±0, 02	3,64± 0,02	3,64± 0,02
Milk fat output, kg	169,45	177,9 3	160,9 7	158,03	165,9 5	150,1 1
Milk protein	160,1	168,1 2	152,1	148,29	155,6 8	140,8 3

output, kg						
Protein output per 100 g Fat, g	94,48	94,5	94,5	93,85	93,81	93,82

From the data obtained, it is possible to conclude from the obtained data that in the III period of lactation there was an increase in the percentage of milk yield of cows belonging to the type of milk-meat compared to tenikurs at the max level, in cows of the type of milk-meat and meat-milk during lactation there was a decrease, after the III-th period of lactation, in our conditions, the long - term use of cows belonging to the monbelyard Breed leads to a decrease in productivity, therefore, the use of cows on average until the III and IV-th period of lactation brings economic benefits.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, our studies have shown that the offspring of cows of the monbelyard breed showed that their milk yield, which is the continuation of I, II, III lactations, is related to the type of body structure. Bunda milk cows in the direction of meat productivity showed significantly higher milk yield compared to other meat-milk-type equivalents. And this is evidenced by the fact that the selection work on the body structure of cows in cattle breeding herd of this breed gives the opportunity not only to create high-milk herds, but also to increase the pace of breeding improvement.

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