



# INTERDEPENDENCE OF PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES OF HOLSTEIN BREED COWS ON BIOMASS AND USE OF MOBILE MILKING MACHINES

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 <b>Published:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> September 2022	Studies have established that the highest monthly milk yield in cows of all groups was noted in the third month of lactation. In this month of lactation in cows of the III group with a live weight of 481 kg and more, the monthly milk yield was, respectively, 44 and 24 kg higher than in the peers of the I and II groups. The highest monthly milk yield of cows of groups I, II and III was, respectively, 12.33%, 12.37% and 12.53% of milk yield per lactation. Studies have confirmed that the level of payment for feed with dairy products is closely related to the level of milk production of cows. The cost of feed units for milk production in high-yielding cows is noticeably lower than in less productive peers. It was also found that the use of mobile mobile milking machines contributes to the complete milking and the manifestation of the potential of milk productivity of Holstein cows.

**Keywords:** Monthly Milk Yield, Milk Production Of Cows

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In the context of increasing the production of livestock products, it is important to use the potential of the leading breeds of the world gene pool and identify opportunities for improving productivity, taking into account various factors [1-3]. Among the breeds of dairy cattle in the world, the Holstein breed is recognized as the leader [4]. The cattle of this breed are distinguished by extremely high milk productivity and suitability for use in modern high-performance milking installations, with good adaptability to various soil and climatic conditions and other valuable qualities [4, 5]. Due to these valuable properties, Holstein cattle are widely used in many countries of almost all continents of the world [6].

The level of milk production of cows depends both on the genotype and on numerous environmental factors or paratypical factors [7]. Body weight, in particular at first calving, also has a significant impact on the level of milk production of cows [7-9]. In this regard, the identification of the relationship of live weight at the first calving with further milk productivity is important for the further effective use of the potential of cows and is relevant [10].

## 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was carried out in the breeding herd of the K. Eldor farm in the Pastdargom district of the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan on Holstein cows of I, II lactation. For the experiment, according to the principle of analogs, three groups of first-calf heifers of the Holstein breed, 15 heads each, were selected. Group I included cows with an average live weight at the first calving up to 460 kg, in II - 461-480 kg, in III-481 kg and more. The cows were fed with the same type of feeding, taking into account the level of milk production, live weight and physiological state. The productive indicators of cows have been studied by methods generally accepted in animal husbandry.

The research used a mobile mobile milking machine manufactured by Asimilk brand YDH-002, which is designed for milking cows on small dairy farms. It is designed in accordance with the International Standard [11], allowing to milk 20-24 cows per hour.

The working vacuum is 0.04 MHz, the pulsation is 0.4 times per minute, the motor power is 0.55 kW, the voltage stabilizer is 220 V. The engine rotation speed is 1450 rpm, the number of milk collection tanks is 2, 25 liters each, number of teat cups - 4. The device provides complete milking of the cow. The use of this mobile milking machine provided a milk flow rate of 1.26 - 1.48 kg/min for first-calf cows.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Studies have shown that the level of milk production of cows depends on the live weight at the first calving (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Milk productivity of cows for I lactation

Indicator	Group
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	I		II		III	
	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$
Milk yield, kg	4283,6±72,0	6,29	4430,7±75,3	6,36	4565,6±107,1	8,78
Milk fat, %	3,94±0,035	3,29	3,93±0,026	2,44	3,91±0,03	2,67
Milk fat yield, kg %	168,7±2,03	4,52	174,1±2,17	4,68	178,5±3,11	6,52
4% milk, kg	4219,3±49,5	4,40	4353,2±54,5	4,69	4462,9±77,7	6,53
Biomass, kg	450,3±4,69	3,90	470,1±1,82	5,47	489,7±2,25	1,72

Studies have shown that the milk yield of first-calf cows of the III group exceeds, respectively, by 282.0 kg ( $P > 0.95$ ) and 134.9 kg ( $P > 0.999$ ), the yield of milk fat by 10.8 and 4.4 kg ( $P > 0.99$ ), milk yield of 4% milk by 243.6 ( $P > 0.99$ ) and 209.7 ( $P > 0.95$ ) kg indicators of contemporaries of groups I and II. Studied milk productivity of cows of these groups and for II lactation were demonstrated below (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Performance indicators of cows for II lactation

Indicator	Group					
	I		II		III	
	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$	$\bar{X} \pm S_x$	$C_v, \%$
Milk yield, kg	4740,2±92,6	7,31	4949,0±104,6	7,91	5205,5±113,5	8,16
Milk fat, %	3,91±0,03	2,54	3,89±0,03	2,75	3,86±0,04	3,61
Milk fat yield, kg %	185,3±2,8	5,58	192,5±2,95	5,73	200,9±3,43	6,44
4% milk, kg	4633,5±65,6	5,30	4812,9±74,9	5,83	5022,8±86,5	6,50
Biomass, kg	497,1±5,48	4,13	523,3±6,74	4,82	552,4±6,70	4,54

As evidenced by the data in Table 2, the milk yield of cows of group III for lactation II exceeds the milk yield of peers of groups I and II, respectively by 465.3 kg ( $P > 0.99$ ) and 256.5 kg, milk fat yield by 15.6 kg ( $P > 0.999$ ) and 8.4 kg, milk yield of 4% milk per 389, 3 and 209.9 kg. In lactation II, the milk yield of cows of group I in comparison with lactation I increases by 456.6 kg ( $P > 0.999$ ), in group II by 518.3 kg ( $P > 0.999$ ) and in group III by 639.9 kg ( $P > 0.999$ ) milk, while other studied parameters of productivity increase noticeably. Studied the yield of dairy products of cows for I lactation were shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** The yield of dairy products for every 100 kg of live weight in cows for the 1st lactation

Indicator	Group		
	I	II	III
Biomass, kg	450,3	470,1	489,7
Milk production per 100 kg of biomass, kg	951,3	942,5	932,3
Produced for every 100 kg of biomass:			
4% milk, kg	937,0	926,0	911,3
milk fat, kg	37,46	37,03	37,45

As the data in Table 3 show, in cows of group I, milk production per 100 kg of live weight was respectively 8.8 and 1.9 kg higher, milk yield of 4% milk was 11.0 and 25.7 kg higher than that of contemporaries of groups II and III, with practically equal yield of milk fat.

The research studied the level of payment for feed with dairy products in first-calf heifers (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Payment for feed with dairy products

Indicator	Group		
	I	II	III
Fodder units consumed on average per 1 heifer, kg	4584,4	4652,2	4702,6
Milk yield, kg	4283,6	4430,7	4565,6
4% milk, kg	4219,3	4353,2	4462,9
Cost of feed units for the production of 1 kg of natural milk, kg	1,07	1,05	1,03
Cost of feed units for the production of 1 kg of 4% milk, kg	1,09	1,07	1,05
Produced for every 100 kg: natural milk, kg	93,44	93,57	97,09
4% milk, kg	92,04	93,57	94,90

Studies have confirmed that the level of payment for feed with milk is closely related to the level of milk production. In cows of the III group with a higher milk yield, the cost of feed units for the production of 1 kg of natural milk is respectively 3.8 and 2.0%, for the production of 1 kg of 4% milk by 3.7 and 1.9% less than for their peers Groups I and II, however, for every 100 feed units, the production of natural milk in the III group by 3.65 kg (3.91%) and 3.52 kg (3.76%), the production of 4% milk by 2.86 kg (3.11%) and 1.33 kg (1.42%) more than among the peers of the above groups.

Moreover, during this research, the nature of the course of lactation of cows in experimental groups for I lactation were studied (Table 5)

**Table 5.** Nature of the lactation course of cows in the experimental groups for the 1st lactation

Months of lactation	Group								
	I			II			III		
	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index
I	324	100,0	61,4	341,6	100,0	62,3	376	100,0	65,7
II	475,5	146,7	90,0	492	144,0	89,8	515	136,9	90,0
II	528	121,9	-	548	111,4	-	572	111,1	-
IV	506	95,8	95,8	536,5	97,9	97,9	550,4	96,2	96,2
V	493,4	97,5	93,4	511	95,2	93,2	525,8	95,5	91,9
VI	470,7	95,4	89,1	480	93,9	87,6	486,5	92,5	85,0
VII	440,6	93,6	83,4	452,4	94,2	82,5	462,6	95,1	80,9
VII	422,3	95,8	75,0	423,2	93,5	77,2	430	92,9	75,2
IX	392,5	-	74,3	396,0	-	72,3	382,3	-	66,8
X	230,6	-	43,7	250	-	45,6	265	-	46,3
<b>Avg</b>	4283,6	105,8	-	4430,7	103,8	-	4565,6	102,5	-

The data in Table 4 indicate that the highest monthly milk yield in all groups was noted in the third month of lactation, at which the monthly milk yield in cows of the III group exceeds the indicators of the peers of I and II groups, respectively, by 44 and 24 kg. At the same time, the monthly milk yield of cows in group I was 12.33%, in group II - 12.37%, in group III - 12.53% of the milk yield for I lactation.

The study of the coefficient of constancy of lactation shows that the monthly milk yield of cows is kept at a sufficiently high level until the sixth month of lactation, then a gradual decrease is noted. The uniform flow of lactation of cows is also evidenced by the index of milk yield decrease, which in the experimental groups from the third to the tenth month in groups I, II and III was 43.7, respectively; 45.6 and 46.3. The nature of the course of lactation and cows II lactation were also studied (Table 6)

Table 6. Indicators of the nature of the course of lactation cows II lactation

Months of lactation	Group								
	I			II			III		
	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index	Monthly milk yield, kg	Lactation constancy coefficient	Milk yield reduction index
I	364	100,0	50,8	482	100,0	65,4	453	100,0	58,8
II	688	189	96,0	736,6	152,8	-	606	133,8	78,7
II	716,4	104,1	-	660,7	89,7	89,7	770	127,1	-
IV	641,6	89,5	89,5	549	83,1	74,5	681,6	88,5	88,5
V	608,7	94,9	85,0	530,4	96,6	72,0	626,8	92,0	81,4
VI	470,7	69,8	67,0	480,3	90,5	65,3	500,4	79,8	65,0
VII	417,5	86,0	58,3	442	83,3	60,0	491,2	98,2	63,8
VII	340	-	47,4	410	92,8	55,7	404,3	82,3	52,5
IX	270	-	37,7	388	-	52,7	392	-	50,9
X	204	-	28,4	270	-	36,6	280,2	-	36,4
<b>Avg</b>	4740,2	105,8	-	4949,0	99,8	-	5205,5	100,2	-

In the II lactation of cows of I and III groups, the highest monthly milk yield was reached in the third month of lactation, the II group in the third month. The highest monthly milk yields of cows in groups I, II and III were 15.1, respectively; 14.9 and 14.8% of milk yield per lactation. Studies have shown that cows of all groups have a high level of monthly milk yield up to the sixth month of lactation, as evidenced by the coefficient of constancy of lactation.

The uniform course of lactation of cows is also shown by the index of decrease in milk yield of cows, which from the highest monthly milk yield is marked by its gradual decrease towards the end of lactation. These results indicate that, regardless of the live weight at the first calving, lactation in cows proceeds evenly.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Milk productivity of Holstein cows depends on the live weight at the first calving. In cows of the III group, the milk yield for lactation I exceeds the milk yield of the peers of the I and II groups, respectively, by 282.0 and 134.9 kg, the yield of milk fat by 10.8 and 4.4 kg, for II lactation these indicators are higher by 465, 3 and 256.5 kg, the yield of milk fat by 15.6 and 8.4 kg than in cows of the studied experimental groups, in II lactation compared with I lactation significantly increase, respectively, by 456.6; 518.3 and 639.9 kg of milk, by 16.6; 18.4 and 22.4 kg of milk fat.

Regardless of the live weight at the first calving and the level of milk yield, in cows of all groups, lactation proceeds evenly, keeping at a sufficiently high level until the sixth month, and then gradually decreasing.

The level of payment for feed with dairy products in cows of group III with higher dairy production was comparatively low than among peers of groups I and II, which indicates a better payment for feed with milk in highly productive cows.

The mobile milking machine YDH - 002 provides complete milking of cows, increases the rate of their milk flow, works smoothly and cows get used to it quickly and their use in dairy herds of farms is effective.

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