## MILK PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN PRIMIPAROUS COWS SIRED BY ELITE SIRES OF BULLS, PROVEN AI BULLS AND YOUNG UNPROVEN AI BULLS

Kazimierz Konsowicz<sup>1</sup>, Janina Pogorzelska<sup>1</sup>, Jan Miciński<sup>1</sup>\*, Wiesław Sobotka<sup>2</sup>, Paulius Matusevicius<sup>4</sup>, Anna Jatkowska<sup>1</sup>, Nurgul Bermagambetowa<sup>3</sup>, Tulegen Kobzhassarov<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cattle Breeding and Milk Quality Evaluation, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn Oczapowskiego 5, 10-718 Olsztyn, Poland

<sup>2</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition and Fodder Science, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn

Oczapowskiego 5, 10-718 Olsztyn, Poland,

<sup>3</sup>A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University

110000 Kostanay, Baitursynova 47, Kazakhstan

<sup>4</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition, Veterinary Academy, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Tilžės 18, LT-47181, Kaunas, Lithuania

\*Corresponding author: Prof. dr. hab. Jan Miciński University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Faculty of Animal Bioengineering Oczapowskiego 5, 10-957 Olsztyn-Kortowo, Poland; e-mail: micinsk@uwm.edu.pl

Abstract. The objective of this study was to analyse the effect of paternal origin – 3 groups of AI bulls:  $B_E$ -fathers bulls (elite sires),  $B_P$ -proven and  $B_{UP}$ -unproven (tested) young bulls, to characteristics of the production and reproduction of their daughters in the first lactation. The breeding values of elite sires of bulls and proven bulls were estimated by comparing their merit indices, including production, fertility, conformation and somatic cell score sub-indices. Daughters of elite bulls were characterized by significantly ( $p \le 0.05$ ) higher average yields of milk, fat and protein during 305-day lactation, compared with daughters of proven bulls and unproven bulls. Cows sired by elite bulls produced 9 429 kg milk during 305-day lactation, 784 kg milk more than daughters of AI proven bulls, and 1 044 kg milk more than daughters of AI unproven bulls during their significantly shorter lactations. Age at first calving was similar in all groups (778–803 days). ICI was longest (470 days) in daughters of sires of bulls, due to low insemination efficiency and very high milk production in the first lactation. Very high milk production was accompanied by long ICI resulting from low conception rates.

Keywords: milk production, components of milk, elite sires, proven and unproven of AI bulls, breeding value