

DEPENDENCE OF DAIRY COWS MILKABILITY TRAITS ON GENOTYPE

Vida Juozaitienė^{1*}, Lina Anskienė¹, Renata Japertienė¹, Arūnas Juozaitis¹, Rolandas Stankevičius¹, Janina Černauskienė¹, Judita Žymantienė², Vytuolis Žilaitis³

¹*Department of Animal Breeding and Nutrition, Faculty of Animal Husbandry Technology
Lithuanian University of Health Sciences*

²*Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences*

³*Department of Non-Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences
Tilžės 18, LT-47181, Lithuania; e-mail: vida.juozaitiene@lsmuni.lt, lina.anskiene@lsmuni.lt,
renata.japertiene@lsmuni.lt, arunas.juozaitis@lsmuni.lt, rolandas.stankevicius@lsmuni.lt,
janina.cernauskiene@lsmuni.lt, judita.zymantiene@lsmuni.lt, vytuolis.zilaitis@lsmuni.lt.*

Corresponding author: Vida Juozaitienė, Tilžės 18, LT-47181, Kaunas; vida.juozaitiene@lsmuni.lt*

Abstract. The aim of this work was to evaluate milk flow traits of Lithuanian Black and White dairy cows and to estimate their dependence on genotype according to the Holstein breed degree and relation to the productivity of milk. The study was performed on a total of 314 Lithuanian Black and White cows during their 2–4 months of lactation. Sixteen milk flow traits were evaluated with LactoCorder[®]. The average milk yield of cows was 13.346±0.222 kg, milk flow 2.174±0.036 kg/min⁻¹, and the highest milk flow rate 3.319±0.052 kg/min⁻¹. The average duration of the incline phase was 0.788±0.022 min, the duration of the plateau phase was 2.220±0.075 min, and the duration of the decline phase was 3.251±0.123 min. The increase of the Holstein breed degree showed a positive relation with milking speed and milk yield (P<0.01) and a negative relation with bimodality (P<0.0001).

Keywords: milkability, milk flow curves, LactoCorder[®], Holstein breed degree, bimodality