

Factors affecting milk production in Sulaymaniah province

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Abstract

The study was conducted on 757 cows of different breeds, presented in fifty farms in thirty nine villages related to Sulaymaniah province. All information have been taken from the farmers directly or via the phones. Which including; breed of the animals, feeder system, quantity of milk production daily, the use of A.I. and Health managements of the farm. The result showed that 15.2% of the cows are local breed (120/ 757), where as 57.8% (438/757) are cross breed. The foreign imported breeds (Semintal, Brown, swiss and Holstein) constitutes 26.5% (199/ 757). The average daily milk production in local breed cows were 6.78 ± 0.28 , 13 ± 0.29 kg. in cross breed cows while in the Foreign imported breed was 29 ± 0.39 kg. the was a significant difference in daily milk production ($p < 0.05$) between different breeds. The result also showed that 92% (46/50) of the farmers milking the animals twice daily, while 6% (3/50) milking three times daily only one farmer 2% (1/50) milking the cows once daily. It has been observed that 36% of the farmer fed clover, 22% fed sometimes clover and 42% of the farmers did not fed cows clover on 18% of the farmers gives the required ration 60% of the farmers visited the special vet. clinic. It was concluded from this study that milk production in Al- Sulaymaniah province. Affected by several factors such as breed, food, numbers of milking and Health management. Although further study was needed in Kurdistan region to renal the necessity for food safety and food security in this region.

العوامل المؤثرة على إنتاج الحليب في أبقار الحليب في محافظة السليمانية

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الخلاصة

أجريت الدراسة على 757 بقرة من مختلف السلالات، تواجدت في 50 حقل في 39 قرية تابعة للسليمانية وبمعدل 15.2 بقرة لكل مربي. تم أخذ المعلومات الخاصة بالحيوانات من المربين عن طريق الاتصال المباشر أو المكالمات الهاتفية لمعرفة سلالة القطيع، نوع التربية، نظام التغذية، إنتاج الحليب، استخدام التلقيح الاصطناعي ومدى الرعاية الصحية البيطرية المقدمة. أظهرت النتائج أن 15.19% (120/ 757) من الأبقار كانت ذات سلالة محلية و 57.86% (438/ 757) من السلالات المضربة و 26.5% من السلالات الأجنبية المستوردة (199/ 757). بينت النتائج أن 86% من المربين يفضل التلقيح الاصطناعي و 2% يفضلون التلقيح الطبيعي أما الآخرون فغير مقتنعين بالتلقيح الصناعي. لوحظ أن 36% من المربين يغذي الأبقار البرسيم، 22% منهم لا يعطي البرسيم. أما 42% من المربين لا يعطي العلف الأخضر أو البرسيم. كما لوحظ أن 18% من المربين يعطي العليقة الخاصة للأبقار. لوحظ أن إنتاج الحليب اليومي في الأبقار المحلية كان 6.78 ± 0.28 كغم وفي الأبقار المضربة 13.21 ± 0.29 كغم أما في الأبقار المستوردة فكان 29 ± 0.39 كغم. لوحظ وجود فرق معنوي ($p < 0.05$) بين السلالات المختلفة. وقد استنتج من الدراسة أن إنتاج الحليب اليومي يتأثر بعوامل عدة منها السلالة وطبيعة التغذية وعدد مرات الحليب واستخدام التلقيح الاصطناعي.

Introduction

Milk production plays an important role in the economy of certain countries. There are several factors affecting the rate of milk production including: Heat stress, management, feeding, method of milking, breed and diseases. Low milk production and short lactation period are the major problems for dairy practices in the tropical countries in both crossbreed or pure exotic dairy cattle (1). There is a little information about milk production in dairy cows in Al- Sulaymaniah province. So the aim of the study to through some light on factors affecting milk production in Al- Sulaymaniah province.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted on 757 cows of different breeds, presented in fifty farm in thirty nine villages related to Sulaymaniah province. All information have been taken form farmers which including; breed of animals type of management, feeder system, quantity of milk produced daily and application of natural and artificial insemination.

Results and Discussion

Table- 1 showed the percentages of each breed used in this study. 15.2% of the cows are local breed (120/ 757), where as 57.8% (438/ 757) are cross breed. The Foreign breeds (Semintal, Brown swiss and Holstein) constitutes 26.5% (199/ 757). The high percentages of cross breed indicates that it is the results of the Artificial Insemination. Most of the farmers prefer (86%) A.I. The average daily milk production indifferent breeds were shown in table- 2. The average of local breed cow milk production was 6.78 ± 0.28 with a range of 2-16 Kg. the average of cross breed cow milk production was 13.21 ± 0.29 with a range of 4-30 Kg. while the Foreign breeds which includes Semintal, Brown swiss and Holstein showed an average daily milk production was 29 ± 0.39 with arrange of 18- 46 Kg. These was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in daily milk production between different breeds. These results a greed with other reports that claimed that genetic improvement of dairy cattle is an important factor for milk production and sustainability of dairy farmers (2, 3, 4). It has been found that oriented to dairy cattle breeding in Iraq has been determined that the acquired milk yield has not reached the yield level in other countries although the animal ratio which have high genotypic features increase in recent years. The important factors that leads to low milk production can be stated as follows; low level of nutrition, high ambient temperature, high feed costs, not having a sufficient knowledge about animal health, not secreting sufficient hygienic conditions (3, 5, 6). The results showed that 92% of the farmers (46/50) milking the cows twice daily, while 6% (3/50) milking three times daily. Only one farmer 2% (1/50) milking the cows once daily. It has been shown by several authors that increasing the numbers of milking increase milk production to about 10- 20% concerning feeding, 36% of the farmers fed clover, 22% of them fed sometimes clover and 42% of farmers did not fed cows clover. The green food plays a role in milk production and have an effects on reproduction of the cows. 8% of the farmers fed corn, 88% not give corn to the cows and only 4% sometimes fed corn. Only 18% of the farmers gives the required ratio. There is a relationships between concentrates levels and the amount milk production. These result was in agreements with the reports of (7) and (3) who stated that increase of the milk yield is the amount of concentrated and forage feeds. 60% of the farmers prefers the special Veterinary clinic due to the presence of drug and the attention as compared with government Veterinary Hospitals. It was concluded from this study that milk production affected by many factors such as breed, food, No. of milking and health Veterinary managements. Although further study was needed in Kurdistan regain to reveal the necessity for food safety and food security in this region.

Table (1) Showed different breeds used in study

Breed	Numbers	Percentage%
Local	120	15.19%
Cross	438	57.8%
Foriegn	199	26.5%

Table (2) Showed average milk yield daily (Kg)

Breed	Numbers	Percentage%
Local	120	15.19%
Cross	438	57.8%
Foriegn	199	26.5%

There was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between different breeds.

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