ZOOTECNIA BRASIL
Centro de Convenções da PUC-GO | Goiânia-GO
27 a 30 de agosto de 2018

55ª REUNIÃO ANUAL DA SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE ZOOTECNIA

ZOOTEC 28º CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE ZOOTECNIA

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

LACTATION PERFORMANCE OF HOLSTEIN COWS CREATED IN THE AGRESTE REGION OF PERNAMBUCO

Bueno da Silva ABREU*[1], José Edmário da SILVA[1], Elizabete Cristina da SILVA[1], Kleber Régis SANTORO[2], Rafael Leonardo VARGAS Martínez[3], Luciana Martins VALENÇA[1], Raquel Bezerra JATOBÁ[1], Severino Benone Paes BARBOSA[1]

*corresponding author: abreu607@hotmail.com
[1]Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
[2]Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, Garanhuns, Pernambuco, Brazil
[3]Association of the Creators of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil

The study of the curve and persistence of lactation in dairy herds is an important tool to promote the genetic improvement of herds, as well as to identify nutritional and management problems that may cause reduction in milk yield across lactation. The aim of this study was to evaluate the lactation performance of Holstein dairy cows created in the state of Pernambuco from the curve and the persistence of lactation. A total of 5,523 individual dairy records from 380 purebred Holstein cows, black and white variety, in the period from 2004 to 2017, were analyzed. The animals were created in intensive system, in the agreste region of Pernambuco, whose climatic characteristics are: dry and warm climate, average annual temperature of 25°C (minimum 20°C and maximum 35°C) and annual precipitation less than 600 mm. The data are part of the official dairy control of the Holstein breed provided by the Brazilian Association of Holstein Breeders. The milk production in the control day of cows primiparous (n = 2,381) and multiparous (n = 3,142) were grouped in 10 monthly classes, being the first class composed of lactations measured between 5 and 30 days of lactation start, and thus, successively, until the tenth class composed of lactation measures between 271 and 305 days of lactation. The analysis of variance was carried out by the General Linear Models procedure of the SAS. The lactation peak, total production estimated at 305 days and persistence of lactation, for two categories of cows (primiparous and multiparous), were determined. There were significant differences ($P<0.05$) for lactation peak and for total production. The primiparous cows had an average production at the peak of 33.4 kg (91 to 120 days), with total production of 9,241.7 kg and average persistence of 96.8%. For multiparous, the peak production was 39.2 kg (61 to 90 days), with a total production of 10,399.5 kg and an average persistence of 95.6%. The results found in this work corroborated the results of several studies that reported that multiparous cows present higher dairy production at peak and total production than primiparous. The main justification for this is that the primiparous would still be in the phase of body growth and development of the mammary gland and they would have less productive capacity. Therefore, the multiparous Holstein cows presented better lactation performance in relation to primiparous, under the conditions of this work.

Keywords: dairy cattle, lactation order, milk production