

## **HOSSZÚ ÉS RÖVID ÉLETTARTAMÚ HAZAI TEJELŐ SZARVASMARHA ÁLLOMÁNYOK TERMELÉSI MUTATÓI**

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### **ABSTRACT – Productivity parameters of Hungarian dairy cattle populations with short and long lifetime**

In Hungary, an intensive dairy population has developed in the last few decades as the result of upgrading to Holstein Friesian. Intensive milk production, adjusted with housing and feeding, unfavorably affected functionally traits. The number of days between two calvings has increased remarkably and productive lifetime has decreased drastically. In the interest of profitable milk production, it is important that cows should be able to stay in the herd as long as possible, in order to have great lifetime productivity.

The aim of this paper was to compare the production of cows with eight or more lactations to cows which were culled after their first lactation.

It can be stated that cows with longer herd lives produced more milk in their first lactation than those which were culled after their first lactation and which were born at the same time like the cows with longer herd lives.

According to our analysis, there is no unambiguous connection between the production of first lactation and productive life.

Correlation between age of first calving and milk production quantity traits was found to be poor ( $r > -0,10$ ).

**Kulcsszavak:** élettartam, tejelő tehén, termelés, holstein-fríz, laktáció