## INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS INFLUENCING QUIT FROM PRODUCTION IN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY FARMS

## Violetta Tóth<sup>1</sup>, Myrtill Gráff<sup>2</sup>, Ágnes Süli<sup>2</sup>, Edit Mikó<sup>2</sup>, László Gulyás<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> István Széchenyi University, Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences Department of Animal Science, Address: 9200 Mosonmagyaróvár Vár square 2., Hungary *toth.violetta@mgk.u-szeged.hu* 

<sup>2</sup> University of Szeged Faculty of Agriculture: Institute of Animal Sciences and Wildlife Management, Address: 6800 Hódmezővásárhely, Andrássy street 15., Hungary

Nowadays Holstein Friesian cows achieve extreme milk yield thanks to high quality breeding activity. However, at the same time useful lifespan has been decreased. Approximately 30 % of cows quit production already in the first lactation period. 2-2.3 was the average lactation in four investigated dairy farms in 2020. Drawback of this was that cows could not reach genetically maximum milk yield, as peak milk production is in the third lactation. Thus, economic efficiency decreased. This research has focused on culling reasons of four investigated dairy farms between 2015 and 2020. Main culling reasons were: low milk production 26%, reproduction disorders 23%, problem with udder health 21%. 34.5% of cows in first lactation quitted from milk production considering summed data of investigated farms. Cows in first lactation got ill in first fifty days of lactation. Nearly 50% of the first lactating cows in the investigated farms came out of the herd due to reproductive problems.