



Studies on production performance of milk of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes in Ramabai Nagar district of U.P.

R.B. SINGH, VED PRAKASH, H.B. DWIVEDI, M.P.S. YADAV AND S.P. SINGH

● ABSTRACT ●

A survey was carried out on 1020 animals out them 495 indigenous cows and 525 were graded buffaloes all reared by the 350 villager's families in Ramabai district. The study revealed that the milk yield of indigenous cows per family was 1366.29 ± 196.18 litres, whereas the milk yield of graded buffaloes was 2337.93 ± 274.28 litres. The average milk yield of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes were found to be 966.06 ± 106.70 litres and 1558.26 ± 150.29 litres per lactation. The average length of lactation period was noted 280.01 ± 8.14 and 285.92 ± 8.47 days in indigenous cows and graded buffaloes, respectively. The dry period of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes were recorded 146.34 ± 5.30 and 132.46 ± 2.89 days, respectively. The intercalving period of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes were found to be 426.36 ± 3.68 and 418.38 ± 2.58 days, respectively.

KEY WORDS : Indigenous cows, Graded buffaloes and milk yield

Singh, R.B., Prakash, Ved, Dwivedi, H.B., Yadav, M.P.S. and Singh, S.P. (2010). Studies on production performance of milk of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes in Ramabai Nagar district of U.P., *Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci.*, 1 (2) : 64-65.

● INTRODUCTION ●

India possesses the largest population of cattle in the world after Brazil. Total milk production of India is 100.9 million tons sharing 10.2% of world production. This is surprising very low as against the exclusively large population. The National economy of some Scandinavian countries and landless labourers in poor countries like India depends upon milk production of their livestock. India ranks first among the milk producing countries of the world with an output of 81 million tons in the year 2001 (Kadirvel, 2002). Our milch stock is not proving very much benefits to us because of indifferent and indiscriminate breeding, failure of livestock owners to respond promptly due to ignorance towards disease control measures and feeding of unbalanced ration to the animals. In the present investigation, an attempt has been made to study on production performance of indigenous cows and graded buffalo's milk and effect of milk yield.

Correspondence to:

R.B. SINGH, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, KANPUR (U.P.) INDIA

Authors' affiliations:

VED PRAKASH, H.B. DWIVEDI, M.P.S. YADAV AND S.P. SINGH, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, KANPUR (U.P.) INDIA

● MATERIALS AND METHODS ●

The present study was carried out on 1020 animals out of them 495 indigenous cows and 525 graded buffaloes from 350 families of various villages of Ramabai district of U.P. during 2005-2006. the distribution of families was done according to their size holding and number of indigenous cows and buffaloes reared in different categories. A detailed description of cross breed cows and *murrah* buffaloes, lactation number, lactation length, lactation yield and calving interval were collected through prepared schedules and questionnaires by personal contact with the families. Both functional as well as tabular analysis were employed for the analysis and interpretation of data. Randomized Block design and analysis of variance of various data were carried out according to the methods described by Snedecor and Cochran (1968).

● RESULTS AND DISCUSSION ●

The result obtained on the production level of milk of indigenous cows and graded buffaloes per family are given in Table 1. it is evident that the average milk yield of indigenous cows per family in the present investigation was 1366.29 ± 196.18 litres whereas the milk yield of graded buffalo was 2337.93 ± 274.28 litres. The overall average milk yield of indigenous cow and graded buffaloes was found to be 1852.11 ± 106.64 litres per family.