



Udder and teat measurements influenced by milking, udder shape and texture in gaolao cows

R.A.CHACHARE AND T.R.WALKUNDE

ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to know the influence of milking process on udder and teat measurement and also judging of udder shape and texture in Gaolao cows. 60 Gaolao cow. (animals) were categorized in two way according to lactation number as upto 3 lactations (L_1) and above 3 lactation (L_2). According to stage of lactation, early stage lactating S_1 mid stage lacteally S_2 and late stage of lactation. Thus, there were six combinations for record of observations. The post milking udder length, width and depth was reduced by 12.94 per cent, 13.32 per cent and 7.06 per cent respectively over pre milking values. Majority of the cows were possessing bowl shaped udder (60 to 90 per cent), while majority of cows 30 to 40 per cent from early stage had medium hard texture.

KEY WORDS : Udder, Measurement, Shape, Texture, Gaolao.

Chachare, R.A. and Walkunde, T.R. (2011). Udder and teat measurements influenced by milking, udder shape and texture in gaolao cows, *Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci.*, 2 (1&2) : 40-42.

INTRODUCTION

Indian cattle breeds are described on the basis of colour, shape, body size, horn but very little information is available on udder characteristics. In india, systematic data on type and confirmation on teat and udder are not available for different breeds. Judging of dairy cattle is nearer to perfection. The knowledge of development of different body parts and their association with milk production is necessary. To study udder characteristics with milking process and stage of lactation, present study was done in Gaolao cow.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The lactation number and stage of lactation was considered while recording the observations on udder development. Lactation number of L_1 for 1 to 3 lactation, L_2 for above 3 lactation and stage of lactation as S_1 early lactating upto 90 days, S_2 mid lactating 91 to 180 days and

(S_3) late lactating above 181 days. Thus, there was six combinations for record of observation *i.e.* L_1S_1 , L_1S_2 , L_1S_3 , L_2S_1 , L_2S_2 and L_2S_3 . It was proposed to record ten observations (animal) in each group making total $10 \times 6 = 60$ animals. Data were analyzed by using FRBD.

Udder measurements were taken as per Saxena (1973a and b). Udder length was measured with a cloth tape from rear attachment of the udder to the front of udder along with its sole, where fore udder blends smoothly with the body. Udder width was measured with a cloth tape as a distance between two lateral lines of attachment of the udder to the abdominal wall beneath the flank. Udder depth was obtained by taking difference between barn floor to base of udder and distance from barn floor to the lowest point where teats are attached. Teat length was measured from it's basal attachment to opening of teat. Teat diameter was measured at mid point of teat length by vernier caliper. Teat distance between front rear and lateral was taken from base of one teat to base of other teat. Milk vein length was measured using cloth tape and milk vein diameter by using vernier caliper. All observations were taken pre and post milking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The changes in milking process were more pronounced on teat characters followed by udder characteristics (Table 1). The post milking udder length,

Correspondence to:

T.R. WALKUNDE, Department of Animal Science and Dairy Science, K.K. Wagh College of Agriculture Saraswatinagar, Amrutdham, NASHIK (M.S.) INDIA

E.mail : tanajiwalkunde@yahoo.co.in

Authors' affiliations:

R.A. CHACHARE, Department of Animal Science and Dairy Science, K.K. Wagh College of Agriculture Saraswatinagar, Amrutdham, NASHIK (M.S.) INDIA