



Tropentag, September 17-19, 2018, Ghent

“Global food security and food safety:
The role of universities”

The Assessment Effects of Nutrition on Performance and Longevity in Dairy Cattle at Isfahan's Province Dairy Farms

TAIMOUR TANHA¹, MOKHTAR FATHI²

¹*Payame Noor University, Dept. of Agriculture, Iran*

²*Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran, Agriculture,*

Abstract

In most developing countries, including Iran, cattle breeding is traditionally carried out according to different breeding methods. The main features of traditional systems are low input and low productive output. The lack of knowledge and knowledge, lack of vector recordings, small size of herds and multi-purpose animals are among the other characteristics of this method. In contrast, in industrial cultivation methods, many inputs are needed and production efficiency in these methods is high. Longevity is a composite attribute that affects production, health, fertility and shelf-life attributes. The most important factor in the health of a cow's produce is good food. There should be careful monitoring of the programme of feeding from birth to the end of the production of cattle. Most diseases are directly or indirectly related to inadequate nutrition of the livestock. Dysthymia, persistence, metritis and mastitis are directly or indirectly related to the quality of food. More than 90 % of the differences between the cows are different for the life span of the product as a result of the environment and management. The low heritability of this trait indicates the severe effect of environmental factors on this trait. A total number method was used for the design and the method of data collection was conducted by face to face interview. Collected information was classified after correction and analysed by SPSS software. The results showed that observing the health of the labour and feeding the colostrum on a timely basis would increase the milk production and longevity. Early delivery of starter to calves and increased feed intake for cows have led to an increase in milk production. The increase in milk production caused a decrease in longevity and an increase in lameness which has led to a significant increase in milk yield. The milking rate, the calorie intake and the type of climate region did not affect longevity, and there was no difference in the production of milk between traditional and industrial systems.

Keywords: Longevity, nutrition, traditional and industrial livestock, yield