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## The effect of some factors on yield and milk quality of cows from family farms

### S u m m a r y

The study was carried out on 4804 lactation of cow and 24 317 milking control data from 68 family farms, keeping at least 15 dairy cows. The analyses included the influence of cows age, lactation period, level of herd production and maintenance system on daily milk yield, milk composition and somatic cells count. The highest daily milk yield (on average 20.92 kg) was found in the III<sup>rd</sup> lactation. However the highest milk content of dry matter, fat and protein was achieved in the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> lactation (13.50%, 4.39% and 3.48% respectively). Milk content of basic components (except lactose) increased with advancing lactation. The highest content of lactose (4.86%) was found in milk produced during the first three months after calving. The cows maintained in the loose cow-shed with cattle yard achieved a significantly higher milk yield (6809.4 kg FCM) than cows kept in the confinement all year round (6579.2 kg FCM) and cows maintained indoor with grazing natural pasture in summer (6128.3 kg FCM).