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Influence of selected factors on energetic value of cow milk

S u m m a r y

The aim of the study was to evaluate the influence of successive lactation and its stage, feeding season, daily milk yield, urea content and somatic cell count on energetic value of milk. The investigations were conducted in 7 herds with average milk yield of over 6000 kg of milk. In total 5680 milk samples was analyzed. It was found that in the early months of lactation the energetic value of milk was lowest and from the 2 month increased systematically. Milk from winter feeding season was characterized by significantly higher energetic value than in summer feeding season. An increase of daily milk yield and reduced urea level involved the decreasing energetic value of milk. In relation to successive lactation and somatic cell count in milk less regular influence was observed.