

## Comparison of some performance traits of high-producing cows Polish and imported from France

### S u m m a r y

The length of productive life and reasons for culling were analyzed in 116 cows Holstein-Friesian imported from France and in 121 local Polish Holstein-Friesian of Black-and-White variety cows at the same age, with a high percentage of Holstein-Friesian genes (69% on average), over a period from the first lactation to culling. The cows were raised on a farm located in north-eastern Poland. The average yield and composition of milk during a 305-day lactation as well as the lifetime yields of milk, fat, protein, lactose, dry matter and the content of these components in milk were determined. The number of culled cows, their longevity and productive life as well as milk yield per day of life and productive life were also calculated. The reasons for culling were determined basing on breeding records. It was found that the average yields of milk, fat, protein, lactose and dry matter in a 305-day lactation were higher in imported cows. The most cows (42) were culled during the fifth lactation, of which the majority were imported cows (26). In the population of local cows most animals (21) were culled during the third lactation. Primary reasons for culling, in both groups, were: infertility, accidents, udder health problems and low productivity. Higher lifetime yields of milk, fat, protein, lactose and dry matter as well as a higher content of fat, protein and dry matter in milk were recorded in the group of imported cows. Imported cows lived longer and were characterized by a higher milk yield per day of life and productive life. The results obtained in the study confirm that the importation of in-calf heifers from France as well as increasing the proportion of HF genes in local cattle populations may contribute to improving herd productivity.