BIRTH WEIGHT, GROWTH AND FEED EFFICIENCY IN CROSSES OF EUROPEAN BREEDS WITH *BALADI* CATTLE

A. MOSTAGEER and F. PIRCHNER

University of Cairo

* *Munich University of Technology, Weihenstephan*

In 1977, 273 native *Baladi* cows were inseminated with semen of *Baladi*, *Angler*, *Braunvieh*, F_1 *Braunvieh* × *Brown Swiss* (BV-BS), *Tyrolean Grey* and *Friesian* bulls. Mean values of birth weights of the ensuing calves ranged from 22.4 kg for Baladis to 26.5 for Braunvieh crossbreds, while birthweight in percent of dam's weight varied betgween 7.85 per cent for *Baladis* to 9.4 per cent for crossbred offspring of *Braunvieh* and BV × BS sires. Breed of sire differences were highly significant when analysed with a model which included, in addition, sex of calf, parity and season of birth and dam's size.

Bull progeny ($n = 90$) was fattened, starting at 26 weeks of age. The 42-week weights ranged from 206 kg for Baladis to 255 kg for progeny of BV × BS sires. Feed conversion (kg estim. net energy /kg gain) varied between 4.07 for Baladis and 3.70 for the BV × BS group. Breed differences were highly significant.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CANADIAN, BRITISH AND USA *FRIESIAN* BULLS IN THE NORVEGIAN *RED* POPULATION

H. SKJERVOLD, A.K. ØDEGARD

Dept of Animal Genetics and Breeding Agricultural University of Norway, 1432 As-L.N.H.

In Norway a comparison has been carried out between bull sires of US *Holstein Friesian*, *Canadian Holstein Friesian*, *British Friesian* and *Norwegian Red* Cattle (N.R.F.).

The first batch of progeny tested bulls, with 5 582 daughters of halfbred bulls and 11 161 daughters of *NRF*-bulls shows that the daughters of the halfbred US *Holstein Friesian* have a milk yield which is 1.2 per cent above the N.R.F. The daughters of the *British Friesian* halfbred bulls had a milk yield 3.5 per cent below the N.R.F.

The overseas cross-bred sires had a higher growth rate on their sons than the NRF and a significantly lower dressing out-percent . The daughters of the crossbred bulls showed a higher non-return rate.

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF MILK PRODUCTION AND FERTILITY AS BREEDING DECISION IN *BLACK AND WHITE* CATTLE

M. MILOJIC

Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade, Nemanjina 6, Zemun YU

Average milk production increased from I to V lactation. Real lactation duration is longer for 7-14 per cent when compared to the 305 day lactation. Service periods and calving interval are rather long in the examined population which indicates the effect of numerous factors. Phenotypic correlations between the milk production level and service period, calving interval and regression are positive.

In our conditions individual cow breeding is carried out taking in consideration, beside other properties, the duration of service period and calving interval. However, by evaluation of breeding value of bulls, on realization of progeny testing, apart from other criteria, the fertility of daughters must be considered too. Since the differences between correlation and regression of the examined properties are small, breeding decision can be brought after the first calving, *i.e.* successful insemination after the first calving.