ANALYSIS OF THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MILK PRODUCTION OF THE R1 SHEEP RESULTING FROM THE CROSSBREEDING OF LOCAL SHEEP FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREA OF ROMANIA WITH THE AWASSI BREED

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Abstract

The aim of the present work was to analyze the quantity and quality of milk production at R1 crossbreeds in the first lactation resulting from crossing local sheep from the north-eastern area of the country with Awassi rams. For the determination of total milk production, the control of milk production includes the suckling period of the lambs and the milking period of the ewes. The AT4 method was used during the milking period following the technical specifications recommended by ICAR. During the suckling period, the amount of milk in R1 crossbreds ewes was 57.33 kg and the production of milked milk was 71.54 kg. The average daily milk production of the 4 controls for R1 crossbred ewes was 649.38±37.03 g, with limits between 285 and 1197 g milk. In 180 days of total lactation the milk production obtained in the first lactation of crossbreds R1 sheep was 128.87 kg, being 2% lower than that obtained in Awassi breed sheep. Thus, a significant improvement in the milk production of local sheep can be observed by using this type of crossbreeding.

Key words*: Awassi breed, crossing, crossbreds, local sheep, milk production*