Reproductive and Productive Performance of Indigenous Dairy Cows under Smallholder Farmers Management System in North

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Abstract

Evaluations of the productive and reproductive performances of indigenous dairy cows were carried out in Alefa and Quara districts under smallholder farmers management system. To collect data from 376 households, a cross-sectional study were employed via structured questionnaires. To assess the reproductive performance of the dairy cows, age at first services (AFS), age at first calving (AFC), calving interval (CI), days open (DO) and number of service per conception (NSPC) were utilized as an indicator traits. In addition, milk yield per day (MY/D), lactation milk yield (LMY) and lactation length (LL) were considered as an indicator of the performance productive traits. To study the variation on the measured traits the collected data were analyzed using SPSS Version 20. As reported by the respondents, the overall mean of AFS, AFC, CI, DO and NSPC were (43.4 ± 0.47 and 32.8 ± 0.46 months), (52.4 ± 0.81 and 41.8 ± 0.50 months), (26.64 ± 0.60 and 18.72 ± 0.50 months), (17.64 ± 0.70 and 9.72 ± 0.40 months), (1.54 ± 0.55 and 1.82 ± 0.65 times), respectively in Alefa and Quara districts. All of the considered traits for reproductive performances were significantly (p<0.001) differ between the districts. The over mean of MY/D, LMY and LL were reported as (1.30 ± 0.05 and 1.50 ± 0.04 litres), (329.6 and 348.8 litres) and (8.45 ± 0.18 and 7.75 ± 0.15 months), respectively in Alefa and Quara districts. Thus, it could be concluded that the results reported for AFS, AFC, CI, LL and LMY in both districts were below optimum value of dairy cattle production. By and large, management differences (proper feeding, housing, selection of local breeds, adequate health care) are the major limitations for the declining of the reproductive and productive performance of indigenous dairy cattle under smallholder farmer’s management system in the sample areas.

Keywords: Alefa; District; Performance; Reproductive and productive parameter; Quara

Introduction

In Ethiopia dairy production mainly depends on indigenous livestock genetic resources; more specifically on cattle that covers the largest contribution (81 %) of the total national annual milk yield [1]. Cattle are very vital livestock species in the mixed crop livestock production systems of the country by supplying chiefly draught power, a small quantity of milk, meat usually when they retire and manure [2]. About 98.59 % of the total cattle in the country are local breeds, the remaining are hybrid and exotic breeds that accounted about 1.22 % and 0.19 %, respectively CSA [3].

The Ethiopian indigenous cattle are well adapted to the hot environment producing under stress of elevated temperature, high disease prevalence and low level of nutritional status. The average lactation milk yield of the indigenous cows ranges from 494 to 850 kg under optimum management practice and cows usually do not produce their first calves earlier than 35-53 months of age and calving interval is about two years [4,5].

The milk production and reproductive performance of dairy cows are the two major determinant factor of profitability. Age at first service (AFS), age at first calving (AFC), calving interval (CI), number of services per conception (NSPC) and days open till conception (DO) are common determinant traits for reproductive performance of breeding animal [4]. However, poor genetic capacity of the indigenous cattle, inadequate feeding, disease outbreak, poor level of management, absence of proper breeding management such as lack of precise heat detection and timely insemination contributed significantly to long days open, late age at first calving, long calving interval, short lactation length and low milk production pressurized the productive and reproductive performance of cattle [6].

To put in place appropriate remedial interventions that would lead to improve productivity of the indigenous dairy subsector, understanding the existing productive and reproductive performance of indigenous dairy cows is very vital. This necessitates the need for generating site specific database under specific production circumstances. In this regard, little research has been done so far to identity the overall productive and reproductive performances of indigenous dairy cows under smallholder farmers management system in Alefa and Quara districts. It is endeavoured to fill this existing information gap. Hence, the objective of this study was to investigate productive and reproductive performance of dairy cows under farmers management condition in the above districts.

Materials and Methods

This study was carried out in two sites namely Alefa and Quara districts in North Gondar Zone of Amhara region, Ethiopia. The two districts were selected among the many districts due to their high potential for indigenous dairy production.

Alefa district

It is located 80 km far from Bahir Dar and 144 Km from Gondar
By the formula given by Yamane [8], the total household (HH) heads included in this study were determined through 95% confidence level (Figure 1).

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \]

Where 
- \( n \) = Sample size
- \( N \) = Population size
- \( e \) = The desired level of precision

Accordingly, from a total of 6750 population size which have lactating dairy cows of six representative Kebeles, 376 households were selected.

**Data Collection**

To know the socioeconomic situation, major sources of income and type of livestock reared by the communities, questionnaires were designed, translated to local language, pre-tested and administered to collect primary data. Regarding the data on reproductive and productive traits age at first service, age at first calving, calving interval, number of services per conception, daily milk yield, lactation milk yield and lactation length were considered as an indicator trait and accordingly primary data were collected from the sampled respondents.

To strengthen the reliability of our evaluation focus group discussion with the recommended group size of 8-10 were conducted by gathering district experts, developmental agents (DA’s), model farmers, village leaders, elderly female and male members of the society who are known town. The area is located at 110 N latitude and 370E longitude at an altitude of 750-2250 meter above sea level with annual rain fall of 950-1500 mm. It has long rainy season from May to early November with diverse agro ecology. The annual average temperature ranges from 15°C to 38°C with an overall average of 26.5°C soil and climate are similar to those in many mid altitude areas in Ethiopia. Cattle, small ruminant, poultry and equines are the major livestock species kept in the district [7].

**Quara district**

It is located 360 km far from Bahir Dar and 284 km from Gondar town. The area is located at 120 N latitude and 360 E longitude at an altitude of 530-1900 meters above sea level with annual rain fall of 950-1500 mm. The annual average temperature ranges from 26°C to 42°C with an overall average of 32°C. Cattle, small ruminant, poultry and equines are the major livestock species kept in the district [7].

**Sampling Procedure**

Initially, discussion was carried out about the potential of dairy production of the study area with district officer’s mainly agricultural experts and development agents. Based on this information two potential districts (Quara and Alefa) were selected. Data was collected from both primary and secondary source. The primary sources were obtained through a semi-structured questionnaire; it was pre-tested before the actual data collection. Three kebeles from each district, a total of six kebeles were selected through purposive sampling procedure. Finally, farmers who had at least one lactating cow were selected for interview through systematic random sampling procedure.

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**Figure 1: Map of the study areas.**

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[Map of Ethiopia and Study area woredas map]

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[Study area sample kebeles location map]
to have better knowledge on the present and past social and economic status of the area (Table 1).

**Statistical Analysis**

The primary data which were collected from the field were analyzed by using descriptive statistics of SPSS version 20 [8]. Reproductive and productive traits such as AFS, AFC, CI, NSPC, DO as well as MY/D, LMY and LL were considered as dependent variables. In addition, productive performance of dairy cows was analyzed by using GLM model procedure.

**Results and Discussion**

**Age at first service**

It is the age at which the breeding heifers reach for sexual maturity and accepting mating for the initial period. The economy of the farm can be feasible by showing estrous as early as possible for female animal [2]. The overall mean of AFS of indigenous dairy cows for Alefa and Quara districts were reported by the respondents as 43.7 ± 0.47 and 32.8 ± 0.47 months, respectively. As indicated in Table 2, there was highly significant difference on age at first service between Alefa and Quara districts (p<0.001). Considerably, lower estimate of 26.16 ± 4.32 months for highland zebu cows in Metema district. The overall mean of AFS of indigenous dairy cows for Alefa and Quara districts were reported by the respondents as 43.4 ± 0.47 and 32.8 ± 0.46, respectively. As indicated in Table 2, there was highly significant difference on AFS between Alefa and Quara districts were reported by and Tegegne et al. [12] as 25.92 ± 0.36 and 21.36 months, respectively. The average Number of services per conception of dairy cows for midland (Alefa) and low land (Quara) districts were reported by the respondents as 26.64 ± 0.6 and 18.72 ± 0.5 months, respectively (Table 2). There was highly significant difference on CI between the two districts (p<0.001). CI of Alefa district was higher than 15.96 and 25.92 months for lowland areas of Mieso and rural high land area of Bure [12]. In contrast, longer estimates of CI for indigenous dairy cows than Quara district were reported by and Tegegne et al. [12] as 25.92 ± 0.36 and 21.36 months, respectively. The longer calving interval reported in this study almost certainly related to poor management practices and other environmental stress that could affect the cows return to oestrus, heat detection, servicing and conception in the two districts.

**Calving interval**

It is the time between two successive parturitions, and preferably should be in the range of 12 to 13 months. Calving interval has a great economic importance on the life time milk production and productive life of dairy animals, which ultimately affects the economics of the owners. It is known that the extended calving intervals detrimentally affect the longevity as a productive life, since the cow with longer calving interval has fewer lactation numbers throughout the same age of herd life compared with cows with shorter calving intervals. The overall mean of calving interval of indigenous dairy cows for Alefa and Quara districts were reported by the respondents as 26.64 ± 0.6 and 18.72 ± 0.5 months, respectively (Table 2). There was highly significant difference on CI between the two districts (p<0.001). CI of Alefa district was higher than 15.96 and 25.92 months for lowland areas of Mieso and rural high land area of Bure [12].

**Number of services per conception**

It shows that how many services are required for a successful conception of breeding animals and it is calculated by dividing the number of conceptions with the number of inseminations [17]. Lack of knowledge, in appropriate time of insemination, unqualified technician, hygienic problem, and disease are the most common reasons for frequent breeding [18]. The average Number of services per conception of dairy cows for midland (Alefa) and low land (Quara) districts were reported by the respondents as 1.54 ± 0.55 and 1.82 ± 0.65, respectively (Table 2). There was significant different on NSPC between districts (p<0.01). The average NSPC of both districts were higher than 15.96 and 25.92 months for lowland areas of Mieso and rural high land area of Bure [12]. In contrast, longer estimates of CI for indigenous dairy cows than Quara district were reported by and Tegegne et al. [12] as 25.92 ± 0.36 and 21.36 months, respectively. The longer calving interval reported in this study almost certainly related to poor management practices and other environmental stress that could affect the cows return to oestrus, heat detection, servicing and conception in the two districts.

| Districts | Representative | Number of groups |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|
|           | Sample size    | Discussion held  |
| Quara     | Gelegu         | 69               |
|           | Banbaho        | 70               |
|           | Selleredi      | 69               |
| Alefa     | Kezensahurra   | 56               |
|           | Astdemedimari  | 56               |
|           | Dengeber       | 56               |
| Total     | 376            | 1                |

Table 1: Summary of sampling procedure.

| Reproductive parameters | Alefa   | Quara   | Overall |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Age at First Service    | Mean ± SE | Mean ± SE | Mean ± SE | P-value |
| (N=168)                 | 43.4 ± 0.47 | 32.8 ± 0.46 | 38.10 ± 0.47 | 0.000*** |
| Age at First Calving    | 52.4 ± 0.81 | 41.8 ± 0.50 | 47.90 ± 0.66 | 0.000*** |
| Calving Interval        | 26.64 ± 0.60 | 18.72 ± 0.50 | 22.67 ± 0.55 | 0.000*** |
| Days Open               | 17.64 ± 0.70 | 9.72 ± 0.40 | 23.68 ± 0.55 | 0.000*** |
| Service Per Conception  | 1.54 ± 0.55 | 1.82 ± 0.65 | 1.68 ± 0.60 | 0.004** |

N: Number of respondents; SE: Standard Error.
**Significant difference (p<0.01), ***Significant difference (p<0.001).

Table 2: The reproductive performance of dairy cows across districts.
Gayint District, but NSPC for dairy cows of Alefa district was almost similar with 1.54 ± 0.69 in North Gondar [20]. Gebrekidan et al. [21] illustrated that, number of services per conception is influenced by availability of feed and high environmental temperature.

**Days open**

It is the interval between date of calving and date of conception. It is one of the best indicator variables, which is most commonly used to measure fertility performance in dairy cattle [22]. Days open directly affect CI, which plays a vital role in the achievement of dairy farms. Days open is the part of the calving interval that can be shortened by improved herd management. Long days open and consequently, prolonged CI may affect the overall economic revenues of the dairy herd [23]. The average number of DO of indigenous dairy cows for Alefa and Quara districts were reported by the respondents as 17.64 ± 0.7 and 9.72 ± 0.4 months, respectively as reported by the respondents (Table 2). There was significant different on DO between districts (p<0.001). The current result were higher than Niraj [24] in and around Mekelle town and Tegegne et al. [12] in Jimma Town as 6.2 ± 1.70 and 5.19 ± 1.72 months of DO for local dairy cow breed, respectively.

**Productive performance of indigenous dairy cows**

a) **Lactation milk yield**: Performance of dairy cows could be judged from the milk it produces during a specified period of lactation. Variations observed in lactation milk yield from lactation to lactation in the same animal. The main cause of difference attributed to the physiology of lactation is the specified set of genes and their response with non-genetic factors. The lactation performance of dairy cattle is usually measured by determining total milk yield per lactation or per year, average daily milk yield, lactation length, persistency of milk production and milk composition. The overall mean of LMY of indigenous dairy cow were reported by respondents as 329.6 and 348.8 litters, respectively in Alefa and Quara districts (Table 3). There was highly significant variation across districts on lactation milk yield (p<0.001).

The current results were higher than 277.2 litters for indigenous dairy cows at national level [23]. On the contrary, it was lower than 457.89 ± 86.4 litters reported for local cows in North Shoa Zone [24], 464.34 ± 41.75 litters in local cows in and around Mekelle [24].

b) **Daily milk yield**: Daily milk yield is a very important production efficiency trait, which is a combination of milk yield and lactation length. Cows with high milk yield per day of lactation length (MY/DLL) are cost-effective producers and have extra lactation milk yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the lactation yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the lactation yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the lactation yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the lactation yield. In the estimates of MY/DLL, milk yield on average basis of lactation length were calculated without taking into account the lactation yield.

| Fixed factors | Alefa | Quara | Over all | p-value |
|---------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| Season        |       |       |          |         |
| JUN-AUG       | 1.53 ± 0.07 | 2.39 ± 0.06 | 2.00 ± 0.05 | 0.000*** |
| SEP-NOV       | 1.45 ± 0.05 | 1.99 ± 0.06 | 1.75 ± 0.04 | 0.000*** |
| JAN-FEB       | 0.92 ± 0.05 | 0.58 ± 0.04 | 0.73 ± 0.03 | 0.000*** |
| MAR-MAY       | 0.46 ± 0.03 | 0.15 ± 0.03 | 0.28 ± 0.03 | 0.000*** |
| Lactation stage |       |       |          |         |
| Early         | 1.58 ± 0.06 | 2.21 ± 0.05 | 1.93 ± 0.04 | 0.000*** |
| Middle        | 1.10 ± 0.05 | 1.76 ± 0.06 | 1.46 ± 0.04 | 0.000*** |
| Last          | 0.47 ± 0.02 | 0.30 ± 0.03 | 0.36 ± 0.01 | 0.000*** |
| Age           |       |       |          |         |
| 3-5 years     | 1.52 ± 0.05 | 1.78 ± 0.04 | 1.66 ± 0.04 | 0.000*** |
| 6-9 years     | 1.95 ± 0.05 | 2.27 ± 0.04 | 2.13 ± 0.03 | 0.000*** |
| >10 years     | 1.97 ± 0.05 | 1.96 ± 0.03 | 1.96 ± 0.03 | 0.818NS |
| Average DMY   | 1.30 ± 0.05 | 1.50 ± 0.04 | 1.40 ± 0.05 | 0.000*** |
| Average LMY   | 329.6 | 348.8 | 339.2 | 0.000*** |
| Age           |       |       |          |         |
| 3-5 years     | 8.17 ± 0.20 | 7.40 ± 0.17 | 7.73 ± 0.13 | 0.004** |
| 6-9 years     | 8.30 ± 0.16 | 7.30 ± 0.13 | 7.76 ± 0.10 | 0.000*** |
| >10 years     | 8.90 ± 0.19 | 8.57 ± 0.17 | 8.76 ± 0.13 | 0.119NS |
| Average LL    | 8.45 ± 0.18 | 7.75 ± 0.15 | 8.08 ± 0.12 | 0.000*** |

SE: Standard Error; LL: Lactation Length; N: Number of respondents; NS: Non-significant.

**Table 3**: Effect of season, lactation stage, and age on milk yield and lactation length.

The current study lactation length is strongly affected by age of the dam (Table 3). The present time of lactation length for both districts was longer than 6.45 ± 0.63 months for local dairy cows [21] and 6.7 ± 0.28 months for highland zebu [14]. However, it was shorter than the optimum value of 305 days (10 months) required to maintain the desired calving interval of 12-13 months [26-34].

**Conclusion**

The smallholder dairy productions are vital, where they help to maintain the large variation between milk and milk product demand and supply in Ethiopia. From the result of this study, it can be generalized that inferior reproductive and productive performances were reported by the sampled respondents namely, AFS, AFC, CI, DO, LL and LMY were below the standard when compare to the various earlier research findings. Management differences (proper feeding, housing, absence of selection of better local breed for breeding, adequate health care) are the major bottleneck to decline the reproductive and productive performance of indigenous dairy cattle in the study areas. The significant effects of season of calving on the performance of traits suggested that improvement in feed and management is the key factor for further improvement of these local breeds. The presence of variation within the local cows in the two districts indicates the presence of higher scope for improvement through selection of local breed. In order to improve the relatively the poor milk yield, the extended AFC and CI, as well as the short LL, improving the feeding system, providing better health management, genetic improvement of local bred through...
crossbreeding are necessary so as to further exploit the optimum level of reproductive and productive performance of indigenous.

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