

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.708.387>

## Factors Affecting the Milk Composition of Kosali Cow

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Kosali cow, Fat, Solid not fat, Total solids, Protein, Lactose

#### Article Info

Accepted:  
20 July 2018  
Available Online:  
10 August 2018

The present study was conducted to determine the milk composition and to observe the effect of parity, stages of lactation, season and management on milk constituent traits of Kosali cow of Chhattisgarh. This study was conducted from January 2014 to July 2014 with 450 milk samples from 76 Kosali cows. The overall mean obtained for fat, solid not fat, total solids, protein and lactose percentage were  $4.385 \pm 0.095\%$ ,  $8.229 \pm 0.037\%$ ,  $12.614 \pm 0.107\%$ ,  $2.975 \pm 0.013\%$ , and  $4.469 \pm 0.021\%$ , respectively. In the present study it was found that effect of parity was significantly affected all the major milk constituents of Kosali cow, beside this different stages of lactation also significantly altered the milk protein percentage ( $p < 0.01$ ) and lactose percentage ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the present investigation, season had significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) affected all the major milk constituents of kosali cow except total solids. The effect of management was found significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) on milk fat and total solid percentage only.

### Introduction

In general Kosali cows are reared on grazing and offering paddy straw only. Whereas, in urban and semi urban areas this breed is rarely available and mostly reared in semi intensive farming system offering dry fodder with little concentrates. This breed is preferred in rural Chhattisgarh due to their capacity to tolerate heat. Therefore a comprehensive study is required to observe the status of milk production traits of Kosali so that further improvement in concerned breed can be recommended. Development of breeding programs for augmenting the milk production

and changing milk composition require knowledge of the relative influence of genetic and environmental factors affecting milk constituents. Hence, the present study was carried out to find out the effect of various factors like parity, stage of lactation, season and management on fat, solid not fat, total solid, protein, and lactose percentage of milk in Kosali cows.

### Materials and Methods

The data for present study were collected from the farmers of urban area of Bhilai and village Bohardeeh under Durg district. A total of 76

cows (54 from urban area and 22 from rural area) were selected and 20-25 ml of milk samples was collected for analysis of milk constituents. The samples of morning milking were drawn at weekly interval for a period of six months. In this way a total of 450 aliquots were collected for laboratory analysis of milk by using Milkotester, model LM2.

### **Classification of data**

The milk samples were collected from the cows with parties varied from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> order of lactation. According to the climate of Chhattisgarh state, January and February was considered as winter; April and May as summer and June and July as rainy season. Lactation period was classified as early stage (5 to 90 days), mid stage (91 to 180 days) and late stage (above 181 days).

On the basis of management practices the animals were grouped into rural area and urban area. In rural area most of the Kosali cows are reared in extensive system of farming where these cows are fed by grazing and dry paddy straw only. Whereas, in urban areas Kosali cows are maintained in semi intensive system of farming and along with dry fodder they also get some concentrates.

### **Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis of the data was conducted using least-square analysis of variance (Harvey 1966). Individual mean comparisons were made for the significant effect using the formula given by Snedecor and Cochran (1994).

### **Results and Discussion**

The overall least square means for fat, solid not fat, total solids, protein, lactose percentage and test day milk yield of Kosali cows were found to be  $4.385 \pm 0.095\%$ ,  $8.229 \pm 0.037\%$ ,

$12.614 \pm 0.107\%$ ,  $2.975 \pm 0.013\%$ ,  $4.469 \pm 0.021\%$ ,  $1.271 \pm 0.041$  kg, respectively.

### **Effect of parity**

Parity has significantly affected all the major milk constituents (Table 1). The effect of parity was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) on milk fat percentage. In the present study, the mean fat percentage among 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> parities differed significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) from each other whereas in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity it was intermediate between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> parity (Table 1). Highest fat percentage was found in the 1<sup>st</sup> parity which gradually decreased to 3<sup>rd</sup> parity afterwards it slightly increased in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity. This trend was similar to the findings reported by Kayastha *et al.*, (2008) for native cattle of Assam.

### **Solid not fat (SNF)**

The SNF percentage was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) influenced by the effect of parity. Similarly, Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) reported significant effect of parity on milk SNF percentage. In the present study, the mean differences between 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> parities were non-significant however, it was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) highest in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity.

### **Total solids (TS)**

The effect of parity was found highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) on total solids percentage. This was closely related to the report of Venkatchelapathy (1998) in Vechur cows. In contrast Sarkar *et al.*, (2006) and Kayastha *et al.*, (2008) observed non-significant effect of parity in total solids percentage. Highest mean for TS percentage was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> parity followed by 2<sup>nd</sup> and lowest in the 3<sup>rd</sup> parity and afterwards again increased in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity. However, the differences between the mean total solids percentage in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> parities were non-significant. Since, the fat

percentage is a major component of total solids, therefore the parity trend for total solids was similar to the trend of fat.

### **Protein**

Parity had significant ( $P<0.05$ ) effect on milk protein percentage (Table 1). The differences between 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> parities were non-significant, however it was significantly higher in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity.

Although significant effect of parity on milk protein percentage has also been elucidated by Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013). Whereas, Gurmessia *et al.*, (2012) and Krovvidi *et al.*, (2013) reported non-significant effect of parity in milk protein percentage.

### **Lactose**

The effect of parity was found significant ( $P<0.05$ ) on milk lactose percentage of Kosali cow (Table 1). In contrast, non-significant effect of parity on lactose was reported by Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) and Krovvidi *et al.*, (2013).

In the present study the mean lactose percentage decreased from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> parity but the differences were non-significant, afterwards increased significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity.

### **Effect of seasons**

All the major milk constituent traits were significantly ( $p<0.01$ ) affected by seasons except total solids (Table 3). Season had significantly ( $p<0.01$ ) affected the milk fat percentage of Kosali cow.

This is in close agreement with the reports of Bahaswan (2014). Contrary to this, Sarkar *et al.*, (2006) observed non-significant effect of season on milk fat percentage.

### **Solid not fat (SNF)**

The effect of season on milk SNF percentage of Kosali cows was highly significant ( $P<0.01$ ). Suman *et al.*, (2009) also reported significant effect of season on milk SNF percentage in crossbred cows. In the present study the mean SNF percentage was significantly ( $P<0.01$ ) higher in winter season followed by summer and lowest in the rainy season.

It could be attributed due to availability of adequate quality and quantity of green fodder in the winter season. However, the mean differences of SNF percentage between the summer and rainy season were non-significant. Similar trend was also reported by Sharma *et al.*, (2002) as they observed highest SNF percentage in winter and lowest in rainy season among crossbred cows.

### **Protein**

All the seasons significantly ( $P<0.01$ ) influenced the milk protein percentage of Kosali cows (Table 3). Similarly Sarkar *et al.*, (2006) reported significant effect of season on milk protein percentage in Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Karan Fries cows. The least square mean for protein percentage was significantly ( $p<0.01$ ) highest in the winter season followed by summer and lowest in the rainy season. However, the mean differences between summer and rainy season were non-significant. In the present study, significantly higher level of protein percentage in winter season could be attributed to better availability of quality green fodder during winter season as compared to that of summer season.

### **Lactose**

The influence of season was highly significant ( $P<0.01$ ) on milk lactose percentage in Kosali cows.

**Table.1** Effect of parity on major milk constituents and test day milk yield

	No. of observation	Fat %	SNF %	TS%	Protein %	Lactose %	TDMY kg
First parity	151	4.984 ±0.129 <sup>c</sup>	8.175±0.050 <sup>a</sup>	13.158±0.145 <sup>c</sup>	2.971±0.017 <sup>a</sup>	4.461±0.028 <sup>a</sup>	1.352±0.056 <sup>a</sup>
Second parity	102	4.424±0.137 <sup>b</sup>	8.183±0.053 <sup>a</sup>	12.607±0.154 <sup>b</sup>	2.961±0.018 <sup>a</sup>	4.448±0.030 <sup>a</sup>	1.277±0.059 <sup>a</sup>
Third parity	105	3.919±0.146 <sup>a</sup>	8.158±0.057 <sup>a</sup>	12.077±0.164 <sup>a</sup>	2.939±0.020 <sup>a</sup>	4.413±0.032 <sup>a</sup>	1.097±0.063 <sup>a</sup>
Fourth parity	92	4.211 ±0.194 <sup>ab</sup>	8.402±0.076 <sup>b</sup>	12.614±0.218 <sup>b</sup>	3.030±0.026 <sup>b</sup>	4.554±0.043 <sup>b</sup>	1.356±0.084 <sup>b</sup>

The values with different superscripts in the same columns differ significantly from each other. SNF=Solid Not Fat, TS=Total Solids, TDMY = Test Day Milk Yield.

**Table.2** Effect of stages of lactation on major milk constituents and test day milk yield

Stages of lactation	No. of observation	Fat %	SNF %	TS %	Protein %	Lactose %	TDMY kg
Early stage	143	4.262 ±0.166	8.282±0.064	12.544±0.187	2.989±0.022 <sup>b</sup>	4.513±0.036 <sup>b</sup>	1.313±0.072 <sup>b</sup>
Mid stage	179	4.495±0.122	8.141±0.047	12.635±0.137	2.933±0.016 <sup>a</sup>	4.416±0.027 <sup>a</sup>	1.458±0.053 <sup>c</sup>
Late stage	128	4.397 ±0.183	8.265±0.071	12.662±0.205	3.004±0.025 <sup>c</sup>	4.478±0.040 <sup>a</sup>	1.042±0.079 <sup>a</sup>

**Table.3** Effect of seasons on major milk constituents and test day milk yield

Season	No. of observation	Fat %	SNF %	TS %	Protein %	Lactose %	TDMY kg
Winter	148	4.009 ±0.164 <sup>a</sup>	8.656±0.063 <sup>b</sup>	12.665±0.184	3.129±0.022 <sup>b</sup>	4.693±0.036 <sup>c</sup>	1.470±0.071 <sup>c</sup>
Summer	171	4.103 ±0.113 <sup>a</sup>	8.262±0.044 <sup>a</sup>	12.364±0.127	2.980±0.015 <sup>a</sup>	4.491±0.025 <sup>b</sup>	1.359±0.049 <sup>b</sup>
Rainy	131	5.042 ±0.218 <sup>b</sup>	7.771±0.085 <sup>a</sup>	12.813±0.245	2.818±0.029 <sup>a</sup>	4.223±0.048 <sup>a</sup>	0.983±0.094 <sup>a</sup>

**Table.4** Effect of management on major milk constituents and test day milk yield

Management	No. of observation	Fat %	SNF %	TS %	Protein %	Lactose %	TDMY kg
Urban area	152	4.097 ±0.146 <sup>a</sup>	8.199 ±0.056	12.296±0.164 <sup>a</sup>	2.975±0.020	4.462±0.032	1.756±0.063 <sup>b</sup>
Rural area	298	4.673 ±0.107 <sup>b</sup>	8.260 ±0.041	12.932±0.120 <sup>b</sup>	2.976±0.014	4.476±0.023	0.785±0.046 <sup>a</sup>

Similar findings was also observed by Painkra (2007) who found significant effect of season on lactose percentage of milk in Sahiwal cows. Whereas, Bahashwan (2014) reported non-significant effect of season on milk lactose percentage of Dhofari cows.

In the present study the mean lactose percentage was found significantly higher in the winter season than summer season and lowest in the rainy season. This is in close agreement with the findings of Painkra (2007) who reported highest lactose percentage in spring season followed by pre monsoon season and lowest in the summer season. In the present investigation higher value of milk lactose percentage during winter season could be attributed due to better availability of green fodder and adequate grazing area during winter season as compared to summer and rainy season.

### **Total solid (TS)**

The effect of season was non-significant on milk total solid percentage of Kosali cows (Table 3). The least square means of TS was lowest in the summer season afterwards slightly increased in winter season and came to highest level in the rainy season. The highest value of TS percentage in the rainy season was also observed by Sarkar *et al.*, (2006). However, Sharma *et al.*, (2002) found that the TS percentage of crossbred cows were higher in the winter followed by summer and lowest in the rainy season.

### **Effect of stages of lactation**

Milk fat, solid not fat (SNF), and Total solids (TS) percentage were not affected significantly by stages of lactation in the present study. However, milk protein and lactose percentage were significantly influenced by stages of lactation in Kosali cows (Table 2).

### **Fat**

In the present study the effect of stages of lactation were found to be non-significant. Similar findings were also reported by Sarkar *et al.*, (2006). Contrary to this, Kayastha *et al.*, (2008) and Gurmessa *et al.*, (2012) reported significant effect of stages of lactation on milk fat percentage. In the present study highest fat percentage was recorded in the mid stage of lactation and lowest in the early stage of lactation but the differences were non-significant.

### **Solid not fat (SNF)**

The effect of stages of lactation was non-significant on milk SNF percentage of Kosali cows. The present findings were in agreement with the reports of Sarkar *et al.*, (2006), Gurmessa *et al.*, (2012), Krovvidi *et al.*, (2013), Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) and Pratap *et al.*, (2014).

In the present study the SNF percentage in the early and late stage were higher as compared to mid stage of lactation. This trend was similar to the reports of Kayastha *et al.*, (2008), Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) and Talukdar *et al.*, (2013).

### **Total solids (TS)**

In the present study the TS percentage was not affected significantly by stages of lactation.

In contrast, significant effect of stages of lactation on TS percent was reported by Sarkar *et al.*, (2006), Kayastha *et al.*, (2008) and Talukdar *et al.*, (2013). Lowest value for mean TS percentage was found in the early stage of lactation followed by mid stage and highest in the late stage of lactation but the differences were non-significant in the milk of Kosali cows.

## Protein

The stages of lactation had significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) affected the milk protein percentage of Kosali cows. Similar findings were also reported by Sarkar *et al.*, (2006). However, Kayastha *et al.*, (2008), Gurmessa *et al.*, (2012), Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) and Krovvidi *et al.*, (2013) found that mean protein percentage was not affected significantly by stages of lactation.

## Lactose

The effect of stages of lactation was found to be significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) on milk lactose percentage of Kosali cows. Similar findings were reported by Sarkar *et al.*, (2006). However, Gurmessa *et al.*, (2012), Sudhakar *et al.*, (2013) and Krovvidi *et al.*, (2013) observed non-significant effect of stages of lactation for milk lactose percentage. In the present study the lactose percentage was significantly highest ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the early stage of lactation and lowest in the mid stage of lactation. However, the differences between mid and late stages of lactation were non-significant.

## Effect of management

The effect of management was found to be significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) on milk fat percentage, total solids percentage and test day milk yield. In the present study the milk fat percentage and total solids percentage were significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) higher in the rural area than in the urban area. Whereas, the test day milk yield was significantly higher ( $p < 0.01$ ) in the urban area than in the rural area. This might be due to feeding of concentrates along with paddy straw to the cows reared in semi intensive system of farming in the urban area (Table 4).

All the factors under study i.e., effect of parity, stages of lactation, season and

management on test day milk yield was highly significant suggesting that test day milk yield is very much influenced by non-genetic factors. The effect of parity on milk fat, SNF, protein, lactose, total solids was significant and had similar trend of decline from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> parity then rises in the 4<sup>th</sup> parity. The effect of season was highly significant on milk fat, solid not fat, protein, lactose and test day milk yield. Highest milk production was obtained during winter which could be due to better availability of fodder in winter. Effect of management on milk fat, total solids, and test day milk yield is highly significant therefore it can be concluded that quantity of milk from Kosali cows can be improved by adopting better feeding and management practices.

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**How to cite this article:**

Jyoti Sahu, D. Bhonsle, Sharad Mishra, V.N. Khune and Chaturvedani, A.K. 2018. Factors Affecting the Milk Composition of Kosali Cow. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 7(08): 3795-3801. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.708.387>