THE PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES AT S.C. NORALY AGROSERV S.R.L FARM FROM CLUJ COUNTY

PERFORMANCE DE PRODUCŢIE DIN FERMA SC. NORALY AGROSERV SRL DIN JUDEŢUL CLUJ

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The researches conducted for the present paper are integrated into the PhD activity with the title: “Researches regarding the morpho-productive characters of cattle in the context of some constructive solutions from Transylvanian farms”, that follows the dairy cow’s morpho-productive performance in S.C Noraly Agroserv S.R.L farm from Viisoara village. At S.C Noraly Agroserv S.R.L farm with 76 Romanian Spotted dairy cow breed infused with Red Holstein and the young stock, we followed: the biological material component, keeping the breeding technologies, material and forage basis and the production obtained. As a result of the analyses that were made we came to the conclusion that reaching the productive performances of E.U. norms imposes: mechanical waste disposal inside the existing shelter, ventilation problem to be resolved, all these followed by the economical efficiency increase.

Key words: production, farm, cattle

Materials and Methods

The researches were carried out in S.C Noraly Agroserv S.R.L. farm, in Viisoara village at 20 km South of Cluj-Napoca city. The unit is specialized in dairy cow breeding for milk production.

The farm disposes of a total livestock of 217 animals (Table 1) from which 76 cows and 18 pregnant heifers, all Romanian Spotted breed infused with Red Holstein breed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Age in months</th>
<th>Nr. of animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant heifers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young females</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young females</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young females</td>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Livestock structure
Results and Discussions

The existing livestock presents the following zoo-economical indicators: age of the first successful mating (A.F.M) is realized at 22 months and first calving age (F.C.A.) at 31.4 months.

Replacement of the initial livestock is assured by the young reproduction females existing in the farm, the difference being bought.

One of the most important problems in the farm is represented by reproduction that influences: the cattle reproduction rhythm, reproductions level, the genetic structure of the populations, the state of health and not at last the economical efficiency.

The system of programming the matings and calvings used into the farm is the lagging because a uniform and constant production assurance is wished during the whole year. Taking into consideration the present exigencies, the farmer’s goal is to obtain increased productions during the cold season.

The cows are inseminated at the second and respectively third heat cycle after calving. The reproductive material is maintained continuously and permanent into a „reproduction condition”.

The animals present a vivid temper and a perfect healthy state, characteristics that are influenced by a good feeding technique and accommodation and by the exercise system assured. The artificial insemination was adopted because of the advantages realized by applying „male pressure” and the low costs level.

Cattle housing is realized inside closed shelters with compartments structured according to animals age. During the cold season the young females housing is realized in tied system on short stands with wooden floor over which straw is bedded. During the summer, the young females are kept into the pasture in summer camps. The summer camp contains a shed and an enclosure with wire fence. The manger that assures the forage feeding and a drinking trough filled from a natural source (spring) are placed on one side of the camp.

The dairy cows’ shelter assures housing for 76 cows in free accommodation system, with resting zone in individual stalls placed on two rows head to head. Feeding is realized with technological wagon along a feeding alley.

Animal housing is on individual stalls with rubber floor. The individual stalls allow free entering and exit of the animals in/from the resting zone but, stall dividers restrain to occupy the neighboring place and turning. The water delivery is realized on request with collective dead/level watering. The waste disposal is mechanic with rake blade mounted on the tractor.

Milking is mechanic on milking parlor. The milking parlor contains the following component rooms:
- milking room;
- waiting room (space);
- milk collecting, storing room;
- machine room.
Besides the shelters, the farm has the following constructions:

- Surface silo
- Feed kitchen (cereal mill)
- Locker; farmer’s house
- Milk processing center
- Barn for concentrates storage
- Mechanical sector
- Manure platform.

The farm is endowed with tractors, trailers, combine for corn silage, cutting machine etc.

**Forage basis**

The agricultural surface of the exploitation is represented by the 258 ha of land with: 38 ha pasture and grass land, 220 ha arable land from which 120 ha with corn for silage, 30 ha barley, 40 ha wheat and 30 ha with alfalfa. The silage corn has a special importance in the assurance of forage basis because of the high production per hectare; about 40 t/ha in S.C Noraly Agroserv S.R.L farm, and also because it is very well consumed by the dairy cows. The production cost is low due to the high production level and low volume of labor.

**Milk production**

The owner started the animal breeding activity in 1995 with 13 heifers, growing to 76 dairy cows.

The total milk production vary between 4697-5220 liters with an average production of 4958 liters during the analyzed lactation period, and 3.88% fat content and 201 kg pure fat.

The exploitation technology from SC Noraly Agroserv SRL farm is characterized by an intensive breeding system through an efficient practical application of the feed resources in the existing conditions, together with the assurance of an optimum selection program, animal health care and appropriate technical rigging.

**Conclusions**

As a result of the studies we came to the conclusion that for the best functioning of the farm it can be intervened as follows:

**Biological material and breeding technology:**
- increasing the milk production by increasing the livestock and their productive potential;
- adequate organization of the reproduction activities;
- total respect for the imposed technological rules.

**Material basis**
- is necessary to solve the ventilation problem inside the dairy cow shelter, in order to maintain the micro-climate conditions between the limits imposed by the norms;
- separate artificial insemination point and treatment, chemistry room arrangement, from dairy cow house, where the comfort conditions, diseases and poison gas prevention.

All these aspects lead to the increase of economical efficiency by improving the average ratio between the labor costs and production volume, also obtained by increasing the total, the merchandised and the individual productions

**Bibliography**


**PERFORMANȚELE DE PRODUCȚIE DIN FERMA SC. NORALY AGROSERV SRL DIN JUDEȚUL CLUJ BOCA S.**

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Cercetările cuprinse în lucrarea de față fac parte din teza de doctorat cu titlul “Cercetări privind caracterele morfo-productive la bovine în contextul unor soluții constructive în unele ferme din Transilvania” și urmăresc performanțele morfo-productive a vacilor de lapte în ferma Noraly Agroserv din satul Viișoara. În ferma Noraly Agroserv, care are un efectiv de 76 capete vaci cu lapte și tineretul aferent, am urmărit: compoziția materialului biologic, respectarea tehnologiilor de creștere, baza materială, baza furajeră și producția obținută. Ca și un rezultat la analizele care s-au făcut prezentăm câteva concluzii care au ca scop creșterea performanțelor productive și conformarea la normele impuse de U.E: evacuarea mecanică a dejectiilor, rezolvarea problemei ventilatiei, toate acestea având ca urmare creșterea eficienței economice

**Cuvinte cheie:** producție, fermă, taurine.