

## The Caucasian nut-brown cow



One of the most significant achievements of zoo-technical sciences in 20<sup>th</sup> century may be considered the establishment of Caucasian nut brown sort on the base of the joint activity of Caucasian scientists. Southern districts of Georgia are considered to be the main places for the establishment of this sort. Here are wide grounds, which are necessary for stable food base. The characteristics of Swiss and local sorts are joined successfully in this sort: from Swiss brown sort-large live weight and productivity and from local sort - high milk fatness and high adaptation towards the local conditions. Corresponding to the feed and care-keeping intensification level, being achieved in Georgia, it was impossible to create the sort having more high productivity.

During the period of collective farming in Georgia, Caucasian nut-brown sort composed 90% of the total amount, which was economically justified. For example, there were 1.1 million heads of cattle of the Caucasian nut-brown sort in 1990, of which 330 thousand heads of dairy cows. By now, the number of cattle close to the Caucasian nut-brown is more than 95% (of the total amount of cattle). In the average feeding conditions, volume of the annual dairy product was 2400-2800kg. with 3.8-4% fatness. In the conditions of better feeding and maintenance, the dairy rate reached 3500-4500kg. The record dairy rate was 8789 kg, demonstrating the high genetic potential of this sort. This is the only sort in the country, the product of which is used for making the Swiss cheese on the Alpine pastures.

The Caucasian nut- brown sort of cow is produced on the base of Georgian cattle, Swiss and other nut-brown sorts by the Georgian scientists. The best peculiarities of this sort are the good ability of adaptation to the stern natural climatic conditions and also ability of using the alpine and crushed-stone pastures, firm hoofs, the high consistence of albumen and fat in milk.

The Caucasian nut-brown sort is the most broadly extended in the country. In South Georgia all crushed-stone and descended pasture regions cow-breeding are represented totally by this sort.

Caucasian nut-brown sort has the milk and meet direction. The grown up cows' weight is nearly 450-470 kg, dairy is 2800-3400 kg with the fatness of 3, 85-3, 9%.

The Swiss cheese is made only from the milk of Caucasian nut- brown. This sort has good meat productivity and tasty peculiarities. During the fattening the grown up gives daily 900-950 g weight addition, at the age of 18-20 months the steers weight is 460-480 kg.

In future the main growing of nut-brown sort improvement will be their pure breeding.

Characteristics	Cow	Producing-bull
Live weight, kg.	450-520	850-900
Average yield, kg	2400-2800 (max 8789)	-
Consistence of milk (%):		
Fat	3.7-4.0	-
Protein	3.2-3.3	-
Live weight of calf at born, kg	27-29	30-33
The steers weight (18-20 months), kg	-	460-480
Average daily increase, g	-	900-950
Outcome of slaughter (%)	-	56-58