

The role of BCS evolution across milking period on milk production traits in low-input dairy goats

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OBJECTIVE: To assess the role of body condition score (BCS) and its evolution patterns across the milking period on milk traits in low-input dairy goat farms

MATERIALS AND METHODS

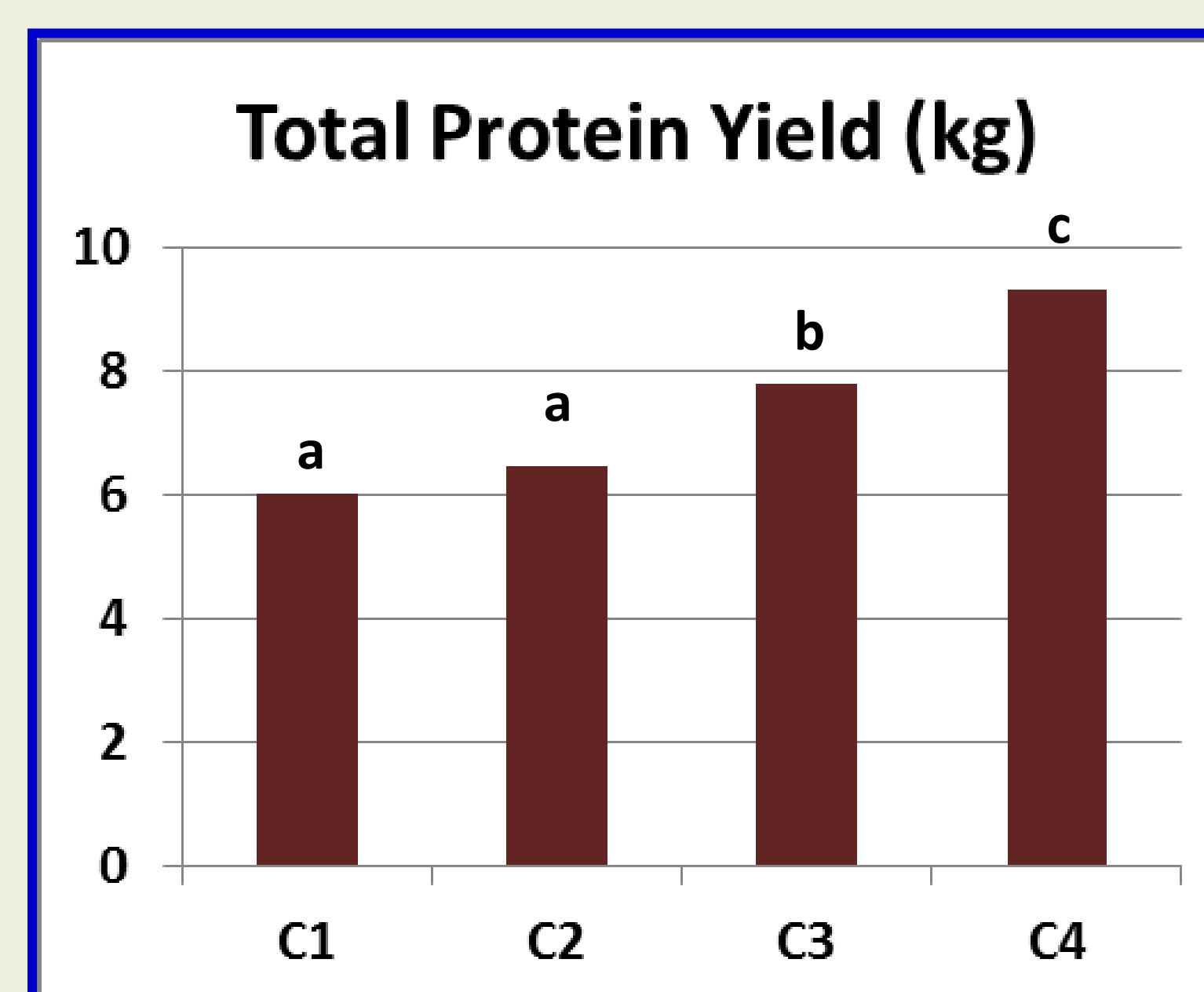
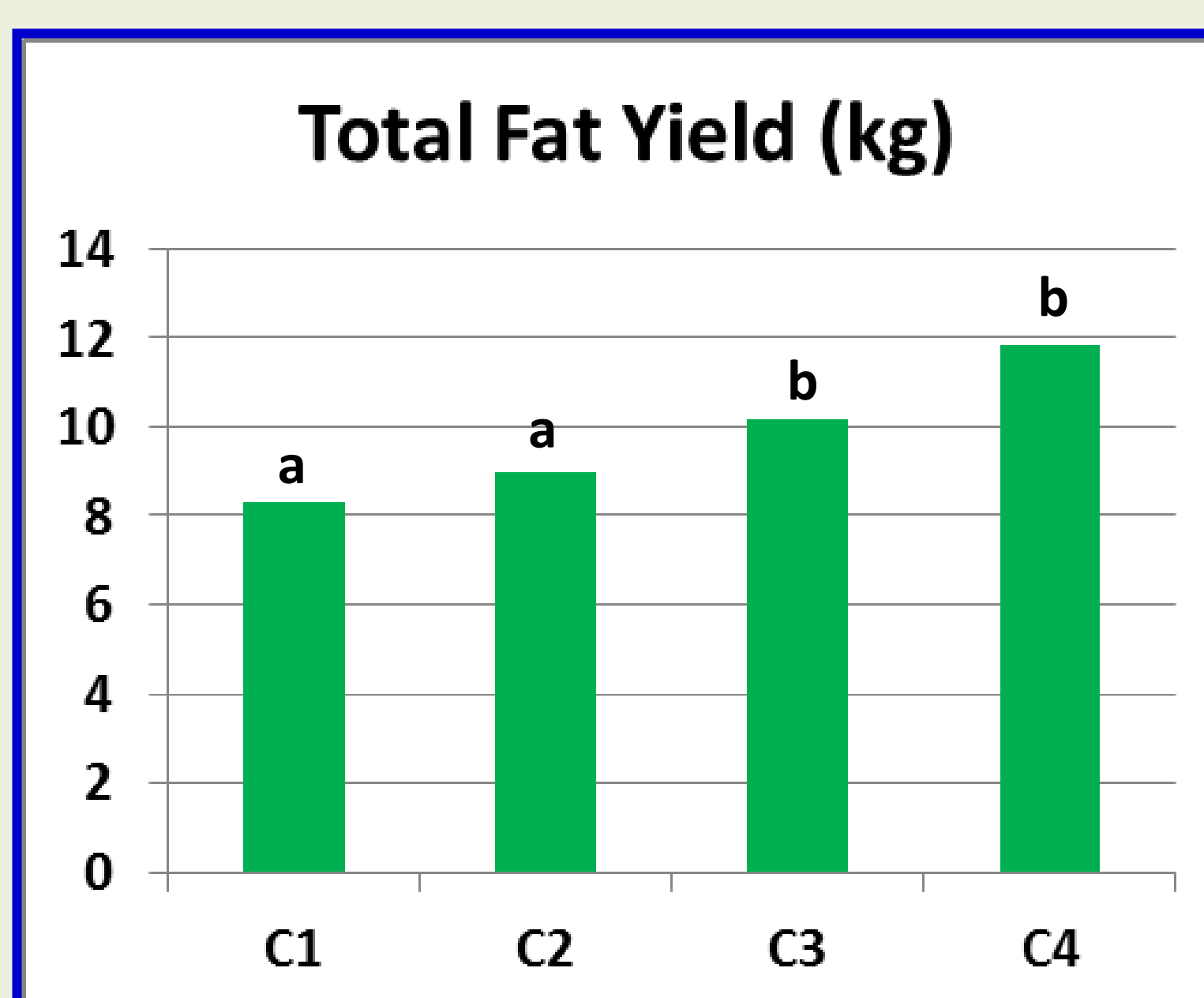
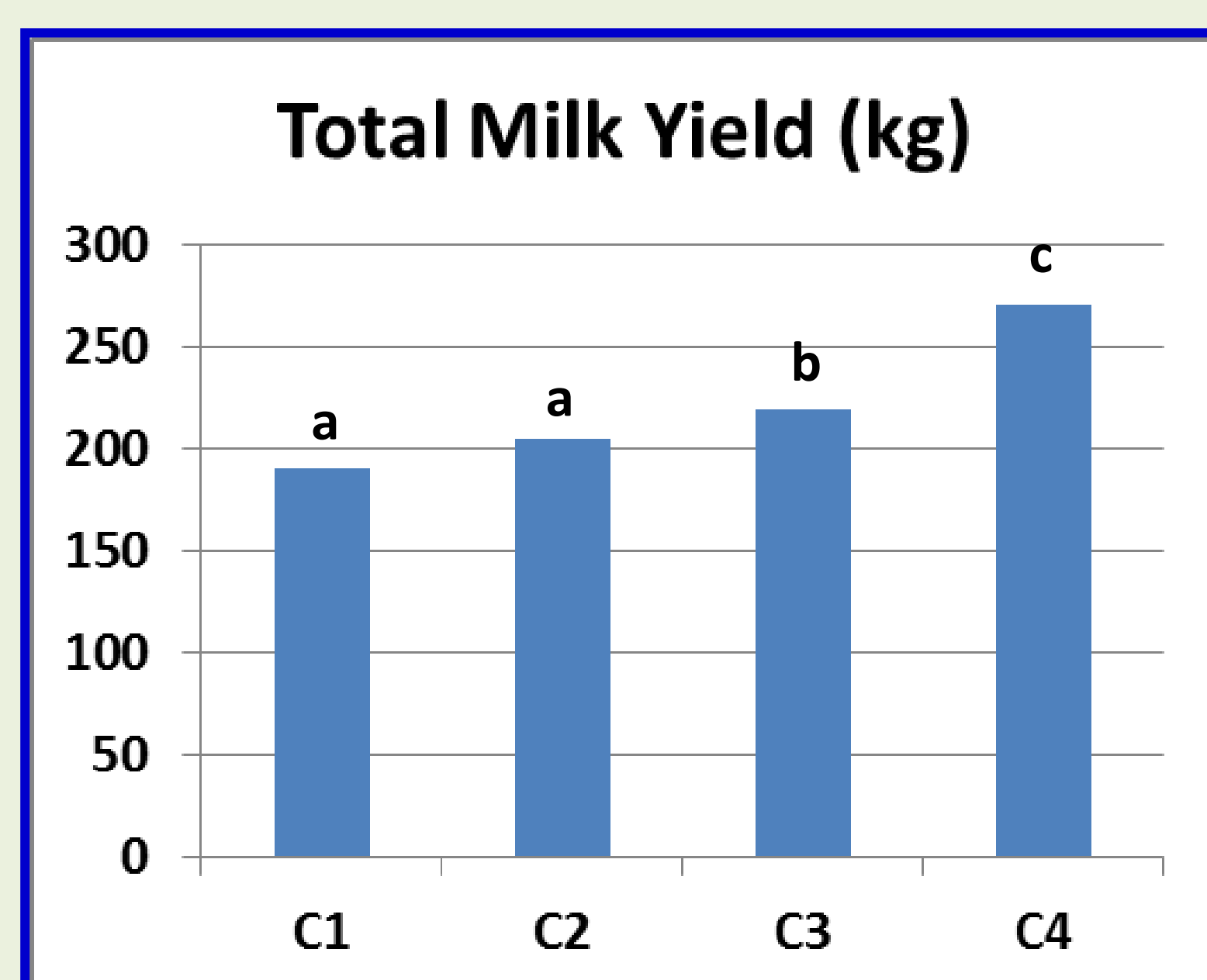
- 7 low-input farms & 3 different breeds (Skopelos, Eghoria Greek & Damascus)
- 4,890 records from 644 dairy goats (298 of them for 2 successive lactations)
 - Monthly measurements of BCS, milk yields & gross chemical milk composition during a 5-month milking period
 - Total milk yield (MY), fat yield (FY) & protein yield (PY) calculated according to ICAR recommendations
- Two-step cluster analysis → establish BCS patterns
 - Resulting clusters grouped in major clusters based on BCS at weaning & its changes thereafter
- General linear models → relationship of BCS clustering with the studied milk traits adjusted for breed effect
- Kruskal-Wallis test → comparisons of milk traits among clusters



RESULTS

- 4 major clusters were identified
- BCS clustering was associated ($P < 0.05$) with In-transformed MY ($R^2 = 0.108$), FY ($R^2 = 0.094$) & PY ($R^2 = 0.137$)

Cluster	n	BCS evolution pattern
C1	117	low BCS (ca. 2.0) across milking period
C2	351	increasing from a low BCS (ca. 2.0)
C3	198	medium BCS (ca. 2.5) across milking period
C4	276	increasing from a medium BCS (ca. 2.5)



^{a-c} Bars with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$)

CONCLUSION

- Goats with BCS of 2.5 at weaning and in positive or even neutral energy balance thereafter, significantly outperformed those with BCS of 2.0 at weaning regarding total MY, FY & PY
- Management should focus on limiting BCS loss pre-weaning

