

## Characteristics of milk production of pure-bred Skopelos goats in Greece

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4<sup>24</sup> goats were monitored over two consecutive lactations. Milk samples were collected and milk yield was measured. Milk content and somatic cell counting were recorded. Separate analyses were performed for primiparous and multiparous animals. Daily milk yield throughout lactation period was 426 mL for primiparous and 491 mL for multiparous animals ( $P<0.05$ ). Milk yield was highest ( $P<0.05$ ) during 2<sup>nd</sup> month of lactation (532 mL for primiparous and 577 mL for multiparous animals). Milk fat content was 5.00% for primiparous and 5.14% for multiparous animals and was highest during 5<sup>th</sup> month of lactation (5.39% and 5.37%, respectively) ( $P>0.05$ ). Milk protein content was 3.45% for primiparous and 3.49% for multiparous animals, with mild fluctuations throughout lactation ( $P>0.05$ ). Milk somatic cell counts throughout lactation were  $0.96\times 10^6$  cells  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  for primiparous and  $1.60\times 10^6$  cells  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  for multiparous animals ( $P<0.05$ ); values increased during second half of lactation ( $P<0.05$ ). Monthly mean somatic cell counts throughout lactation ranged from  $0.69\times 10^6$  to  $1.74\times 10^6$  cells  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  for primiparous animals and from  $1.09\times 10^6$  to  $1.82\times 10^6$  cells  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  for multiparous animals. Results indicate a high milk production of Skopelos breed goats, which may thus be used in future genetic improvement programs. Moreover, results can be referred to as baseline data in such programs. Work in this presentation has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement 245140 ('3SR'). This publication reflects only the author's views. The European Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

### Biography

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