

Original Research Article
**Effect of genetic and non-genetic factors on
productive and reproductive performances of
dairy cattle at TALIRI–Tanga, Tanzania**

ABSTRACT

In Tanzania, milk production demands the use of crossbreeding systems that include breeds adapted to harsh conditions with moderate productivity compared to pure exotic dairy breeds. In the present study, the data from 1013 cross-bred cows raised at TALIRI – Tanga, Tanzania grouped in three genotypes, pure Boran (BB), Boran x Friesian (BF), and Boran x Jersey (BJ) were used to determine the effect of genotype, season of calving and parity on age at first calving (AFC), calving interval (CI), 305 days milk yield (MY) and lactation length (LL). The General Linear Models (GLM) procedure of SAS software 2020 was used to estimate the least square means of the traits while the MANOVA procedure in SAS 2020 was used to establish partial correlation coefficients between traits. The VARCOMP of RStudio-2023 was used to estimate variance components to calculate the heritability of the traits. The results revealed that BJ heifers had significantly shorter AFC, BF had higher MY, and BB with longer CI compared to other genotypes. The dry season calving resulted in significantly shorter LL while the fourth parity had higher MY compared to the early lactations. Cows in the fourth parity had significantly shorter CI for about 41 fewer days than those in the first parity. Heritability estimated for AFC, LL, and CI were 0.19,0.28,0.32 respectively. While phenotypic correlations (R_p) between AFC and MY were negative and weak and that between LL versus MY was moderately positive. From these findings, it is concluded that crossing of Boran cattle with Jersey or Friesian cattle can significantly improve AFC and milk yield. However, the low to moderate heritability, for reproductive and productive traits under this study, improvement of crossbred cows in hot and humid areas like Tanga should be accompanied by the improvement of the animal husbandry practices to achieve the desired output.

Keywords: *age at first calving, calving interval, heritability, lactation length, milk yield*

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main economic pillar of most African countries. Being an integral part of many African traditions [66,67], livestock rearing plays a vital role in sub-Saharan Africa's agricultural practice. The region has a large cattle population of about 191 million heads [68], but dairy productivity remains below potential, partly because the traditional techniques that dominated the sector for decades are still widespread. Tanzania has an annual human population growth of 1.3% [1] and requires more than 8 billion litres of milk annually compared to the current average milk yield of 3.6 billion litres per year [2]. Per-capital consumption of milk in the country is below the WHO recommendation of 200 litres per person per year [3]. This is partly because about 70 percent of the total milk produced in the country is from indigenous cattle breeds [4] and the remaining 30% comes from improved crossbreds who contribute less than four percent of the country's cattle population [1]. However, the indigenous cattle breeds predominantly comprised of strains of the Tanzania short horn zebu have low genetic potential for milk yield which is not enough to meet the demand in the country. Some efforts have been made to address the challenge including the introduction of exotic dairy breeds, such as Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, and Ayrshire to be crossed with indigenous cattle. Such efforts have led to the establishment of government farms such as the livestock multiplication units (LMUs), and Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) farms in different parts of the country. These farms are strategically located in different agro-ecological zones with specific breeding goals according to such environments. In those centres, F1 crossbred heifers of

exotic dairy/beef bulls and indigenous female cattle are produced and distributed to smallholder farmers and private commercial farms.

TALIRI Tanga is one of the farms in Tanzania where crossbreeding programs have been carried out to produce crossbred dairy animals that are adapted and suitable for milk yield in coastal areas associated with hot and humid atmospheres. Evaluation of the performance of these cross-bred animals in terms of milk yield and reproductive performance traits is very important to understand the achievements due to these interventions.

In dairy cattle production AFC, CI, and LL are the main indicators of productive and reproductive efficiency, herd fertility, and breeding heifer replacement rates on the farm. AFC reflects the time in which a particular cow calves for the first time, while CI refers to the period between two consecutive calvings the LL is a period during which a cow lactates in a single lactation. Early AFC can result in two additional calves compared to late AFC in the lifespan of the cows [5] and [6]. A shorter LL supports regular CI, while a longer LL minimizes the costs of maintaining cows on non-milking periods with optimal reproductive performance [7]. Despite the low to moderate heritability of these traits, effective animal husbandry management practices, including genotype, season of calving, and parity are essential for improving them [8] and [9]. It is also known that the total milk production adjusted in a 305-day serves as a valuable metric for assessing the performance of dairy cows as it aids farmers and breeders in achieving dairy breeding goals through selection due to its moderate to high heritability [10].

The objective of the current study is to assess the impact of both genetic factors (specifically breed/genotype) and non-genetic factors (such as season of calving and parity) on AFC, CI, LL, and milk production. Additionally, the study aims to estimate the heritability and phenotypic correlations of these parameters providing valuable insights for effective dairy cattle breeding practices.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Study area

The study was carried out at the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)- Tanga centre which has the responsibility of producing dairy cattle adaptable in hot and humid coastal climates. The centre is in Tanga city, located between 40° 21' – 60° 24' S, 360° 11' -382° 26' E with average ambient temperature ranging from 15 °C to 35 °C and is characterized by a hot - humid climate receiving an average annual rainfall between 500mm to 1500mm/year [11]. This zone has two distinct rain seasons which are a high rain season from March to May and a low rain season spreads from November to December [12].

2.2 Animal management

Animals under this study are those kept at the TALIRI – Tanga centre raised under a semi-intensive system, allowed to graze from 7:30 am to 1:00 pm. They are supplemented by 1.5kg concentrates during milking and thereafter continue to graze from 16:00 to 18:00 hrs. Breeding is done throughout the year using artificial insemination in which Boran cows/heifers are inseminated using Boran, Friesian, or Jersey semen to get F1 generation of three genotypes BB, BF and BJ which are studied under the present study. Routine disease control including vaccinations against foot and mouth disease (FMD), east coast fever (ECF), and other disease control measures are taken as happens.

2.3 Data collection and analysis

Records on age at first calving (AFC), 305-milk yields (MY), Lactation length (LL), and Calving interval (CI) were collected from 1,013 F1 and purebred Boran dams were used. The animals were categorized into three genotypes BB, BF, and BJ, and the season of calving was categorized into wet (December to June) and dry season (July to November). The records on MY, LL, and CI were taken in four consecutive parities one to four. The effect of genotype, calving season, and parity on AFC, MY, LL, and CI were analyzed using the General Linear Model (GLM) of the Statistical Analysis System (SAS, 2020, version 9.3) [13] using the model below.

2.4 Model

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + G_i + S_j + P_k + GS_{ij} + GP_{ik} + E_{ijk}$$

Where: -

Y_{ijk}	=	Observations of the dependent variable/studied traits,
μ	=	Overall mean,
G_i	=	Effect i^{th} genotype,

S_j	=	Effect of j^{th} calving season,
Y_k	=	Effect of the k^{th} parity,
GS_{ij}	=	Effect due to interaction of genotype by calving season;
GP_{ik}	=	Effect due to interaction of genotype by parity;
E_{ijk}	=	Random error term.

2.5 Partial phenotypic correlation coefficients

The General Linear Models (GLM) procedure of SAS software (SAS 2020) with MANOVA option was used to analyze and establish partial correlation coefficients among the traits studied. Significance was declared at $P \leq 0.05$.

2.6 Heritability estimates

Narrow sense heritability was estimated based on the sire variance component using data on offspring, where by VARCOMP procedure of R-Studio-2023 was used to obtain estimates of variance components. The model used is similar to the one described above with the inclusion of the effect of the breed as random effects. Then, a narrow sense heritability estimate based on variance components was then calculated as $\frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_p^2}$ where σ_s^2 is the variance component and σ_p^2 is phenotypic variance.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Effect of Genetic and non-genetic Factors on reproductive and Productive Performance

Table 1 shows the effect of genotype and non-genetic factors (season and parity) on AFC, CI, MY, and LL. It was revealed that BJ attained AFC significantly earlier compared to BB and BF. The influence of genotype on CI was significant as the BB genotype had longer CI than the BF and BJ genotypes. However, the genotype did not affect the LL of the cows. On the other hand, the genotype significantly influenced MY whereby the BF genotype exhibits higher MY than both BB and BJ genotypes.

The season of calving significantly influenced LL, whereby cows calved in the wet season had significantly shorter LL compared to those calved during the dry season. Likewise, the parity of the cows significantly affected MY and CI but not AFC and LL (Table 1). Cows in their fourth lactation had 18% more MY than those in their first lactation and also exhibited significantly shorter CI of about 41 days less than those in the first parity.

Table 1. The effect of genetic and non-genetic factors on productive and reproductive traits

Source of variation		AFC (months)	CI (days)	MY (liters)	LL (days)
Genotype	Boran x Boran	36.20±0.52 ^a	379.40±9.79 ^a	552.82±28.47 ^b	266.54±6.08
	Boran x Friesian	37.44±0.36 ^a	327.45±6.38 ^b	734.97±30.01 ^a	263.38±6.37
	Boran x Jersey	32.89±0.55 ^b	339.53±10.28 ^b	588.91±32.15 ^b	248.58±6.87
Season of calving	Dry		340.97±7.99	620.53±26.66	249.48±5.69 ^b
	Wet		356.61±6.68	630.60±21.44	269.52±4.55 ^a
Parity	First	35.96±0.53	364.51±9.78 ^a	575.50±26.82 ^b	272.66±5.69
	Second	35.11±0.56	354.82±10.42 ^a	589.62±30.70 ^b	256.43±6.53
	Third	35.99±0.57	352.21±10.98 ^a	636.94±35.76 ^{ab}	250.78±7.64
	Fourth	35.03±0.54	323.63±9.67 ^a	700.20±39.19 ^a	258.12±8.37

Note: AFC = age at first calving; MY = milk yield, LL = Lactation length, CI = Calving interval. Means with different superscripts in the same column within the factor are significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$).

There was a significant interaction effect between the season of calving and genotype on reproductive and productive parameters shown in Table 2. Interaction between the season of calving and genotype was only observed for Calving interval but not on Milk production and Lactation length. On the other hand, an interaction between genotype and parity was observed for MY but no significant on both LL and CI as shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Interaction effect of season of calving by genotype on a calving interval, milk yield, and lactation length

Season	Genotype	Parameter		
		CI (days)	MY (liters)	LL (days)
Dry	BB	358.64±14.24 ^b	578.54±41.22 ^a	261.79±8.81 ^{ab}
	BF	344.17±9.61 ^b	722.15±38.99 ^b	252.41±8.33 ^{ab}
	BJ	320.11±16.67 ^{bc}	560.92±56.57 ^a	234.23±12.09 ^a
Wet	BB	400.17±13.46 ^a	527.09±36.74 ^a	271.29±7.85 ^b
	BF	310.72±8.51 ^c	747.80±43.43 ^b	274.34±9.13 ^b
	BJ	358.94±12.10 ^b	616.89±29.51 ^a	262.93±6.29 ^b
p-value		0.0007	0.388	0.5304

Note: CI = Calving interval, MY = milk yield, LL = Lactation length, BB = Boran pure, BF = Boran + Friesian crosses, and BJ = Boran + Jersey. Means with different superscripts in the same column within the factor are significantly different (P<0.05).

Table 3. Interaction effect of genotype by parity on calving interval, milk yield, and lactation length

Genotype	Parity	Parameters		
		CI (days)	MY (liters)	LL (days)
BB	First	396.18±19.41 ^{cb}	366.67±48.65 ^c	273.54±10.40 ^a
	Second	388.36±19.64 ^{cb}	603.29±53.43 ^b	265.52±11.42 ^a
	Third	361.50±21.51 ^b	510.85±74.32 ^{cb}	237.31±15.88 ^a
	Fourth	371.58±17.79 ^b	730.46±46.06 ^a	289.76±9.84 ^b
BF	First	354.62±11.66 ^b	754.74±38.91 ^a	276.50±8.29 ^b
	Second	336.02±13.72 ^b	633.83±54.35 ^a	252.51±11.25 ^a
	Third	317.22±12.83 ^a	785.78±58.89 ^a	272.74±12.58 ^b
	Fourth	301.92±12.67 ^a	765.54±82.44 ^{ab}	251.76±17.62 ^a
BJ	First	342.72±18.66 ^{ac}	605.11±50.93 ^{ab}	267.94±10.70 ^a
	Second	340.07±20.13 ^{ac}	531.73±51.95 ^b	251.26±11.26 ^a
	Third	377.92±21.31 ^b	614.19±50.12 ^{ab}	242.28±10.71 ^a
	Fourth	297.39±19.08 ^{ac}	604.59±70.18 ^{ab}	232.85±14.99 ^a
P-value		0.2688	0.001	0.0754

Note: CI = Calving interval, MY = milk yield, LL = Lactation length BB = Boran pure, BF = Boran + Friesian crosses, and BJ = Boran + Jersey. Mean with different superscripts in the same column within the factor are significantly different (P<0.05).

3.2 Phenotypic correlation of reproductive and productive traits

Table 4. Shows that phenotypic correlation was significant only between MY and LL despite being weak. There was a significant moderate positive phenotypic correlation of 0.25 between MY and LL. On the other hand, there is a weak negative phenotypic correlation between AFC and MY of -0.2.

Table 4. Correlation coefficients of reproductive and productive parameters

Parameter	AFC	CI	MY	LL
AFC	-	0.02	-0.2**	-0.02
CI		-	0.01	0.06
MY			-	0.25***
LL				-

AFC = age at first calving, MY = milk yield, LL = lactation length, CI = calving interval, significantly level P≤0.05*** and P≤0.01**.

3.3 Heritability of reproductive and productive traits

Table 5 shows the heritability estimates for age at first calving (AFC), milk yield (MY), lactation length (LL), and calving interval (CI). Narrow sense heritability estimates for AFC, MY, LL, and CI based on the sire variance component were 0.19, 5.15×10^{-9} , 0.28, and 0.032 respectively.

Table 5. Estimated variance components and heritability

Studied trait	Heritability h^2
Age at first calving (AFC)	0.19
Calving interval (CI)	0.32
Milk yield (MY)	5.15×10^{-9}
Lactation length (LL)	0.28

Where by: -

h^s	=	heritability,
σ^2_s	=	sire breed genetic variance,
σ^2_p	=	phenotypic variance Σ of all variance components,
AFC	=	age at first calving, MY = milk yield,
LL	=	lactation length and CI = calving interval.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Effect of genotype on reproductive and productive performance

In the present study, the F1 BJ heifers attained AFC almost 4 months before the BF and BB heifers similar to what was found in the following studies [14], [15], [16] [17], [18] [19] and [20]. The AFC exhibits significant variation among individual animals within a population due to factors such as nutrition, health, and management practices, the discrepancies in AFC observed in this study are primarily influenced by genetic differences, particularly between the Jersey and Friesian breeds. This is also because both genotypes in this study shared Boran blood and were subjected to uniform management practices. Similarly, the difference attributed to the Jersey cattle purposefully selected for early maturity [21], in contrast to other dairy breeds such as Friesian and Ayrshire. Hence, the crosses of Boran and Jersey (BJ) in this study demonstrate a shorter age at first calving (AFC). On the other hand, Jersey cattle are known to adapt in hot-humid tropical climates as illustrated in the study by [22] due to their excellent feed conversion efficiency which makes them adaptable to various climates and management systems. This situation enables jersey cattle to thrive in a wide range of environments contributing to their ability to mature early in such environments. Selection for early calving age aims to have an animal with a long productive period with many lactations in a lifetime [6]. Although there are disadvantages of early AFC related to increased risk of calving difficult, reproductive challenges and may impair the longevity and milk yield mainly in the first lactation it is a desired parameter in the breeding aspect.

The longer CI of BJ and BF compared to BB declared under the present study is mainly caused by the lower reproductive and fertility performance of BB compared to the very specialized dairy breeds Jersey and Friesian cattle [19]. In addition, Boran cattle with an adaptive advantage to harsh climates and grazing conditions make them prioritize body resources for resilience and survival in such harsh environments while compromising their reproductive performance, leading to some reproductive failures like poor conception rate that result in longer calving intervals as shown here. On the other hand, Friesian and Jersey breeds are demonstrated to have optimal genes specific for improving fertility and reproductive performance as shown in the studies by [23] and [24] the traits also acquired in their crosses lead to good reproductive performances like shorter calving intervals compared to their purebred Boran as shown in the present study. The insignificant difference in CI between Jersey and Friesian cross is because, both sire breeds are dairy with closely related metabolic rates as concluded in some studies like [25], [26] and [19].

An observed interaction effect between calving interval and genotype in this study by which BB cattle exhibit a longer calving interval (CI) than their crosses during the wet season could be due to the adaptive advantage of BB genotype during the dry season [16]. Boran cattle are better adapted to the challenges posed in the dry season, such as scarcity of forage and water in such a way that does not affect their reproductive performances [19]. Nevertheless, during the dry period, environmental stress may uniformly affect all genotypes under the present study, resulting in similar calving intervals.

Conversely, during the wet season, environmental conditions favor crosses of Boran with Jersey or Friesian, that is due to the increased availability of feeds, in terms of quantity and quality. In such a situation, crossbreed animals are efficiently utilizing the best feed resources and hence perform better in terms of reproduction compared to Pure Boran cattle. Furthermore, the reported interaction effect in this study can be attributed to genetic heterosis as crosses of Boran with Jersey or Friesian may exhibit heterosis or hybrid vigour, resulting in improved reproductive traits which are more pronounced during periods of resource abundance.

The BB genotype in the fourth lactation exhibited significantly higher milk yield (MY) than other genotypes in different lactations. The situation is attributed to the more developed and efficient functioning of mammary glands in cows at the fourth parity, in contrast to the early lactations when they are still growing [25] and [26]. In the study reported by [10], an increase in milk production with advancing parity was observed, accompanied by an increase in body condition loss in candid with the present findings. In contrast, during the fourth lactation, cows become more familiar with pre-milking procedures, facilitating milk letdown compared to cows in early lactations unfamiliar with such procedures, as detailed in [27]. This suggests that other parameters, such as lactation length (LL) and calving interval (CI), evaluated in the present study, are not influenced by genotype-parity interaction.

The findings of our study align with those reported by [28] and [29], justifying an increase in milk yield with increased parity due to a combined effect of higher body weight and full development of secretory tissues [30]. Higher breeding efficiency of up to 76% of the cows in the fourth parity, compared to those in the first parity, leading to a reduction in a calving interval of Holstein Friesianx Arsi and Holstein Friesianx Boran Crossbred Cattle in Iran reported by [30].

4.2 Effect of non-genetic factors on reproductive and productive traits

The cows calving in a wet season exhibited relatively long lactation lengths (LL), as substantiated in the present study and other studies such as [31], [32], and [28]. This phenomenon is because during wet seasons pasture growth is relatively higher hence, they have low fiber content, later increased voluntary feed intake by animals consequently improved milk production [33]. Biologically, during the wet season, there is a periodic accelerated development of milk-secreting tissues in the mammary glands leading to persistent milk secretion throughout the entire lactation period to extend lactation lengths [34], [35], [33], and [36]. Conversely, during the wet season, the carotene content in pasture is higher which is associated with climatic conditions influencing the growth and maturity stages of pastures, causing higher blood carotene concentration in milking cattle contributing to prolonged milk synthesis in their mammary gland, as explained in the study by [37].

Cows in the fourth lactation showed significantly higher MY than in the early lactations as illustrated in the present study in the fourth parity the mammary gland secretion tissues are fully matured [38] and more efficient in the synthesis, storage [39], and secretion of milk [40] which both favours milk productivity. The findings of the present study conquer with those by [41] who suggest that the cows in their fourth lactations have optimal body condition scores contributing to higher milk yields than those in their first and second lactations. Also, the study by [42] concluded that cows in their fourth calving have a higher daily milk yield and it is in agreement with the findings by [43], [44], and [45] who reported decreased milk yield after the fourth lactation due to a continuously decline in body condition score.

4.3 Phenotypic correlation of reproductive and productive traits

A moderate positive correlation between MY and LL suggests that selecting for a longer LL may result in a moderate increase in MY, hence improvement in managerial practices contributes significantly to higher milk yield. The findings of the current study align with those by [32], despite some studies like [46] and [47] reporting a higher positive correlation coefficient between LL and MY, there are negative correlation between LL and MY reported in the studies by [48], [49] and [50]. The negative correlation between MY and LL reported in the latter studies, may be attributed to delayed breeding which increases annual MY. Although optimal LL is crucial for the health and welfare of a cow, a longer LL is recommended as concluded in the studies by [51] and [52], as it ensures sufficient time to replenish the nutrients lost during lactation, supports reproductive recovery and reduces metabolic stress due to lactation.

In the current study, a low negative phenotypic correlation between AFC and MY explains the antagonistic relationship that exists between the two parameters. This means when selecting for late AFC, you are confident and assured that the genetic potential of such an animal in terms of milk production would be improved [52]. There is sufficient evidence to explain the effect of early breeding on milk yield due to physical immaturity as they are still growing, also they have negative nutritional status because are not reached their full body size and weight, and may not have fully developed their mammary glands to support optimal milk yield [53]. The findings of the current study, are candid with those reported for Girolando cattle in Brazil by [53].

4.4 Heritability of reproductive and productive traits

The current study's heritability estimates of 0.19 for AFC suggest that genetic differences between individuals account for about 19% of the observed variation within a population and the remaining 81% is caused by environmental factors and random effects. It also implies that non-genetic factors like feeding had a significant effect on AFC. Although the current findings are higher than the 0.1 reported by [54], it is all most equivalent to that reported by [55] and [56], but lower than that reported by [57], [58], and 59 this is due to differences in computation formulas and population sizes.

In this study, the estimated heritability of 0.28 for CL is larger than the value of 0.1 reported by [60] and [56] which is ideal in most tropical areas. The larger estimation in the present study might be due to the small population and the model used in estimating heritability. With heritability less than 0.3, selection alone cannot help in achieving an appropriate calving interval nevertheless, other factors had considerable importance [61].

An estimated heritability of 0.32 for LL in the present study implies that genetic factors contribute moderately to the variations among the population, hence environmental factors had also moderate influence. This means the response to selection for LL results in significant improvement of the intended LL. The findings of the current study are similar to those reported by [61], [62], and [63], but lower than those reported by [56] and [64] due to the model and size of the population.

Estimation of AFC, CI, and LL in tropical areas tends to be lower than in temperate areas due to the impact of the environment as concluded in the study by [65]. This means that improvement of these traits in tropical areas should be accompanied by enhancement of managerial practices in terms of feeding and breeding.

5. CONCLUSION

This study illustrates that crossbreeding Boran cattle with exotic dairy breeds enhances performance in terms of age at first calving (AFC), calving interval (CI), milk yield (MY), and lactation length (LL). The observed phenotypic correlations between those traits are weak to moderate, and the lower to moderate heritability of these traits is evident that selection and environment improvement should be taken together. In conclusion, to attain optimal performance in terms of AFC, CI, MY, and LL in the herd it is recommended that, the selection process for these traits should be coupled with improvements in animal husbandry practices.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

This work has received the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute's Livestock Research Ethical Clearance, offered with reference number TLRI/RCC.21/004 and dated November 1st, 2021.

REFERENCES

- [1] NBS National Bureau of Statistics (2021/2022) Livestock Sector - National Report. NBS, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. http://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/Agr2021-22/Livestock_Sector_National_Report.zip.
- [2] URT (United Republic of Tanzania (2023). The Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Hon. Abdallah Hamis Ulega (MP) Speech on the Expenditure financial year 2023/23 of the Minister of Livestock and Fisheries. Dodoma, Tanzania.297pp.
- [3] Willett, W., Rockström, J., Loken, B., Springmann, M., Lang, T., Vermeulen, S., & Murray, C. (2019). Our food in the Anthropocene: the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. *Lancet*, 393(10170), 447-492.

- [4] Mwambene, P. L., Chawala, A., Illatsia, E., Das, S. M., Tungu, B., & Loina, R. (2014). Selecting indigenous cattle populations for improving dairy production in the Southern Highlands and Eastern Tanzania. *Livest. Res. Rural Dev*, 26(3).
- [5] Wathes, D. C., Brickell, J. S., Bourne, N. E., Swali, A., & Cheng, Z. (2008). Factors influencing heifer survival and fertility on commercial dairy farms. *Animal*, 2(8), 1135-1143.
- [6] Wathes, D. C., Pollott, G. E., Johnson, K. F., Richardson, H., & Cooke, J. S. (2014). Heifer fertility and carry-over consequences for lifetime production in dairy and beef cattle. *Animal*, 8(s1), 91-104.
- [7] C. Inchaisri; R. Jorritsma; P.L.A.M. Vos; G.C. van der Weijden; H. Hogeveen (2010). Economic consequences of reproductive performance in dairy cattle. , 74(5), 0–846. doi: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2010.04.008.
- [8] Bitew, A., Taye, M., Kebede, A., Mekuriaw, G., Tassew, A., Mulugeta, T., & Goshu, G. (2010). Milk yield and calf growth performance of cattle under partial suckling system at Andassa Livestock Research Centre, North West Ethiopia. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*, 22(8), 2010.
- [9] Chawala, A. R., Banos, G., Komwihangilo, D. M., Peters, A., & Chagunda, M. G. G. (2017). Phenotypic and genetic parameters for selected production and reproduction traits of Mpwapwa cattle in low-input production systems. *South African Journal of Animal Science*, 47(3), 307-319.
- [10] Do, C., Wasana, N., Cho, K., Choi, Y., Choi, T., Park, B., & Lee, D. (2013). The effect of age at first calving and calving interval on productive life and lifetime profit in Korean Holsteins. *Asian-Australasian journal of animal sciences*, 26(11), 1511.
- [11] Gamoyo M, Reason C, Obura D. Rainfall variability over the East African coast. *Theoretical and Applied Climatology*. 2014;120(1-2):311–322. Available: <https://doi:10.1007/s00704-014-1171-6>.
- [12] Swai E, Schoonman L. Microbial quality and associated health risks of raw milk marketed in the Tanga region of Tanzania. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. 2011;1(3): 217–222. Available: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2221-1691\(11\)60030-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2221-1691(11)60030-0).
- [13] Inc SI, 2020. Base SAS® 9.3 Procedures Guide [computer program]. Cary: SAS Institute Inc.
- [14] Asimwe L and Kifaro G C 2007 Effect of breed, season, year and parity on reproductive performance of dairy cattle under smallholder production system in Bukoba district, Tanzania. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*. Volume 19, Article #152. Retrieved December 3, 2008, from <http://www.lrrd.org/lrrd19/10/asim19152.htm>.
- [15] Mgeni, B. L. (2010). *A study of dairy cattle productivity in Kilolo district, Tanzania* (Doctoral dissertation, Sokoine University of Agriculture).
- [16] Getahun, K., Hunde, D., Tadesse, M., & Tadesse, Y. (2019). Reproductive performances of crossbred dairy cattle at Holetta Agricultural Research Center. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*, 31(9), 138.
- [17] Dadi, H., & Mirkena, T. (2003). Influence of dam genotype, age of dam and parity on age at first calving, calving interval and birth weight in indigenous and crossbred cattle at Adami Tulu. *ESAP Proceedings*, 227.
- [18] Gebreyohannes, G., & Kebede, M. (2006). Herd life and lifetime calf crop production about age at first calving in indigenous and crossbred cows at Bako, Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Animal Production*, 6(1), 56-59.
- [19] Demeke S, Nesor F W C, and Schoeman S J 2004 Estimates of genetic parameters for Boran, Friesian, and crosses of Friesian and Jersey with the Boran cattle in the tropical highlands of Ethiopia: reproduction traits. *Journal of Animal Breeding and Genetics*, 121(1), 57–65. doi:10.1046/j.0931-2668.2003.00438.
- [20] Belay, B., Chakravarty, A.K. Genetic analyses of early-expressed reproduction traits of Boran and their crosses with Holstein Friesian and Jersey in Central Highlands of Ethiopia. *Trop Anim Health Prod* 46, 113–119 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11250-013-0460-x>
- [21] E. Hare; H.D. Norman; J.R. Wright (2006). Trends in Calving Ages and Calving Intervals for Dairy Cattle Breeds in the United States., 89(1), 0–370. doi:10.3168/jds.s0022-0302(06)72102-6
- [22] Porter, V., Alderson, L., Hall, S. J. G., and Sponenberg, D. P. (2016). *Mason's world encyclopedia of livestock breeds and breeding*, 2. Wallingford, United Kingdom: Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International, 157–189. (Accessed July 20, 2022).

- [23] Ayalew, W., Aliy, M., & Negussie, E. (2017). Estimation of genetic parameters of the productive and reproductive traits in Ethiopian Holstein using multi-trait models. *Asian-Australasian journal of animal sciences*, 30(11), 1550.
- [24] Abeygunawardena, H., & Dematawewa, C. M. B. (2004). Pre-pubertal and postpartum anestrus in tropical Zebu cattle. *Animal Reproduction Science*, 82, 373-387.
- [25] J.L. Capper; R.A. Cady (2012). A comparison of the environmental impact of Jersey compared with Holstein milk for cheese production. , 95(1), 165–176. doi:10.3168/jds.2011-4360
- [26] Epaphras, A., Karimuribo, E. D., & Msellem, S. N. (2004). Effect of season and parity on lactation of crossbred Ayrshire cows reared under coastal tropical climate in Tanzania. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*, 16(6), 42-46.
- [27] Sandrucci, A., Tamburini, A., Bava, L., & Zucali, M. (2007). Factors affecting milk flow traits in dairy cows: results of a field study. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 90(3), 1159-1167.
- [28] Chenyambuga, S. W., & Mseleko, K. F. (2009). Reproductive and lactation performances of Ayrshire and Boran crossbred cattle kept in smallholder farms in Mufindi district, Tanzania. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*, 21(7), 100.
- [29] Ilatsia, E. D., Migose, S. A., Muhuyi, W. B., & Kahi, A. K. (2011). Sahiwal cattle in semi-arid Kenya: Genetic aspects of growth and survival traits and their relationship to milk production and fertility. *Tropical Animal Health and Production*, 43, 1575-1582.
- [30] Wassie, T., Mekuriaw, G., & Mekuriaw, Z. (2015). Reproductive Performance for Holstein Friesianx Arsi and Holstein Friesianx Boran Crossbred Cattle. *Iranian Journal of Applied Animal Science*, 5(1), 35-40.
- [31] Mummed, Y.Y., 2012. Milk yield estimation of Ogaden cattle breed based on methods of weigh–suckle–weigh and calves’ growth. *Tropical animal health and production*, 44, pp.785-790.
- [32] Bajwa, I. R., Khan, M. S., Khan, M. A., & Gondal, K. Z. (2004). Environmental factors affecting milk yield and lactation length in Sahiwal cattle. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal*, 24(1), 23-27.
- [33] Bayou, E., Haile, A., Gizaw, S., & Mekasha, Y. (2015). Evaluation of non-genetic factors affecting calf growth, reproductive performance and milk yield of traditionally managed Sheko cattle in southwest Ethiopia. *SpringerPlus*, 4(1), 1-17.
- [34] Mulindwa, H. E., Ssewanyana, E., & Kifaró, G. C. (2006). Extracted milk yield and reproductive performance of Teso cattle and their crosses with Sahiwal and Boran at Serere, Uganda. *Ugandan Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 12, 36-54.
- [35] Van Eetvelde, M., Kamal, M. M., Vandaele, L., & Opsomer, G. (2017). Season of birth is associated with first-lactation milk yield in Holstein Friesian cattle. *Animal*, 11(12), 2252-2259.
- [36] Tegegne, A., Dembarga, Y., Kassa, T., & Franceschini, R. (1994). Effect of plane of nutrition and season on body and testicular growth and on semen characteristics in Boran and Boranx Friesian bulls in Ethiopia. *Animal Reproduction Science*, 36(3-4), 197-209.
- [37] McDowall, F.H.; McGillivray, W.A. Studies on the properties of New Zealand butterfat: VII. Effect of the stage of maturity of ryegrass fed to cows on the characteristics of butterfat and its carotene and vitamin A contents. *J. Dairy Res.* 1963, 30, 59–66. [CrossRef].
- [38] Shin-ichi KUME; Kazuhisa NONAKA; Tomoko OSHITA (2003). *Relationship between parity and mineral status in dairy cows during the periparturient period.* , 74(3), 211–215. doi:10.1046/j.1344-3941.2003.00107.
- [39] Gorelik, O. V., Brjanzev, A. Y., Safronov, S. L., Gritsenko, S. A., & Bobkova, E. (2021, March). Influence of the age of cows on the dynamics of dairy efficiency depending on a breeding line. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 677, No. 4, p. 042015). IOP Publishing
- [40] Maria Consuelo Mura, Cinzia Daga, Sara Bodano, Marta Paludo... (2013). Development of an RNA extraction method from milk for gene expression study in the mammary gland of sheep. , 40(3), 2169–2173. doi:10.1007/s11033-012-2276-6
- [41] Roche, J. R., Friggens, N. C., Kay, J. K., Fisher, M. W., Stafford, K. J., & Berry, D. P. (2009). Invited review: Body condition score and its association with dairy cow productivity, health, and welfare. *Journal of dairy science*, 92(12), 5769-5801.
- [42] Dürr, J. W., Cue, R. I., Monardes, H. G., Moro-Méndez, J., & Wade, K. M. (2008). *Milk losses associated with somatic cell counts per breed, parity and stage of*

- lactation in Canadian dairy cattle. Livestock Science, 117(2-3), 225–232.*doi:10.1016/j.livsci.2007.12.00.
- [43] Lee, J. Y., & Kim, I. H. (2006). Advancing parity is associated with high milk production at the cost of body condition and increased periparturient disorders in dairy herds. *Journal of Veterinary Science, 7(2)*, 161-166.
- [44] Bangar, Y. C., & Verma, M. R. (2017). Non-linear modeling to describe lactation curve in Gir crossbred cows. *Journal of Animal Science and Technology, 59(1)*, 1-7.
- [45] Ramadan, S. I. (2018). Effect of some genetic and non-genetic factors on productive and reproductive traits of Egyptian buffaloes. *Journal of Advanced Veterinary and Animal Research, 5(4)*, 374.
- [46] Afzal, M., Anwar, M., & Mirza, M. A. (2007). Some factors affecting milk yield and lactation length in Nili Ravi buffaloes. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal, 27(3)*, 113.
- [47] K. A. Darfour-Oduro; E. T. Sottie; B. A. Hagan; S. A. Okantah (2010). *Milk yield and lactation length of Ghana Sanga and its crosses with the Friesian Raised under agropastoral system. , 42(3), 349–356.* doi:10.1007/s11250-009-9425-5
- [48] Auldust, M. J., O'brien, G., Cole, D., Macmillan, K. L., & Grainger, C. (2007). Effects of varying lactation length on milk production capacity of cows in pasture-based dairying systems. *Journal of Dairy Science, 90(7)*, 3234-3241.
- [49] Haile, A., Joshi, B. K., Ayalew, W., Tegegne, A., & Singh, A. (2009). Genetic evaluation of Ethiopian Boran cattle and their crosses with Holstein Friesian in central Ethiopia: reproductive traits. *The Journal of Agricultural Science, 147(1)*, 81-89.
- [50] Manzi, M., Rydhmer, L., Ntawubizi, M., D'Andre Hirwa, C., Karege, C., & Strandberg, E. (2020). Milk production and lactation length in Ankole cattle and Ankole crossbreds in Rwanda. *Tropical animal health and production, 52*, 2937-2943.
- [51] Knight, C. H. (2005). Extended lactation: turning theory into reality. *Advances in Dairy Technology, 17*, 113-123.
- [52] Sorensen, A., Muir, D. D., & Knight, C. H. (2008). Extended lactation in dairy cows: effects of milking frequency, calving season and nutrition on lactation persistency and milk quality. *Journal of dairy research, 75(1)*, 90-97.
- [53] Canaza-Cayo, A. W., Cobuci, J. A., Lopes, P. S., de Almeida Torres, R., Martins, M. F., dos Santos Daltro, D., & da Silva, M. V. G. B. (2016). Genetic trend estimates for milk yield production and fertility traits of the Girolando cattle in Brazil. *Livestock Science, 190*, 113-122.
- [54] Do, C., Wasana, N., Cho, K., Choi, Y., Choi, T., Park, B., & Lee, D. (2013). The effect of age at first calving and calving interval on productive life and lifetime profit in Korean Holsteins. *Asian-Australasian journal of animal sciences, 26(11)*, 1511.
- [55] Boligon, A. A., Albuquerque, L. G. D., Mercadante, M. E. Z., & Lôbo, R. B. (2010). Study of relations among age at first calving, average weight gains, and weights from weaning to maturity in Nellore cattle. *Revista Brasileira de Zootecnia, 39*, 746-751.
- [56] Ali, I., Muhammad Suhail, S., & Shafiq, M. (2019). Heritability estimates and genetic correlations of various production and reproductive traits of different grades of dairy cattle reared under subtropical conditions. *Reproduction in Domestic Animals, 54(7)*, 1026-1033.
- [57] Ruiz-Sánchez, R., Blake, R. W., Castro-Gámez, H. M. A., Sánchez, F., Montaldo, H. H., & Castillo-Juárez, H. (2007). Changes in the association between milk yield and age at first calving in Holstein cows with herd environment level for milk yield. *Journal of Dairy Science, 90(10)*, 4830-4834.
- [58] Minick Bormann, J., & Wilson, D. E. (2010). Calving day and age at first calving in Angus heifers. *Journal of Animal Science, 88(6)*, 1947-1956.
- [59] Goyache, F., & Gutiérrez, J. P. (2001). Heritability of reproductive traits in Asturiana de los Valles beef cattle breed. *Archives Animal Breeding, 44(5)*, 489-496.
- [60] Javed, K., Mohiuddin, G., & Akhtar, P. (2001). Heritability estimates of some productive traits in Sahiwal cattle. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal, 21(3)*, 114-117.
- [61] Bourdon, R. M.; Brinks, J. S. (1982). Genetic, Environmental and Phenotypic Relationships among Gestation Length, Birth Weight, Growth Traits and Age at First Calving in Beef Cattle. *Journal of Animal Science, 55(3)*, 543–doi:10.2527/jas1982.553543x.
- [62] Goshu, G., Singh, H., Petersson, K. J., & Lundeheim, N. (2014). Heritability and correlation among first lactation traits in Holstein Friesian cows at Holeta Bull Dam Station, Ethiopia. *International Journal of Livestock Production, 5(3)*, 47-53.
- [63] Hossein-Zadeh, N. G. (2012). Genetic parameters and trends for lactation length in the first three lactations of Holstein cows. *Archives Animal Breeding, 55(6)*, 533-539.

- [64] Sahin, A., Ulutas, Z., Adkinson, A. Y., & Adkinson, R. W. (2014). Genetic parameters of first lactation milk yield and fertility traits in Brown Swiss cattle.
- [65] Carvalheira, J. G. V., Blake, R. W., Pollak, E. J., Quaas, R. L., & Duran-Castro, C. V. (1998). Application of an autoregressive process to estimate genetic parameters and breeding values for daily milk yield in a tropical herd of Lucerna cattle and in United States Holstein herds. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 81(10), 2738-2751.
- [66] Ndah HT, Schuler J, Nkwain VN, Nzogela B, Mangesho W, Mollel R, Loina R, Zander P, Paul BK. Determinants for smallholder farmers' adoption of improved forages in dairy production systems: The case of Tanga region, Tanzania. *Agronomy*. 2022 Jan 25;12(2):305.
- [67] Ndambi OA, Hemme T, Latacz-Lohmann U. Dairying in Africa-Status and recent developments. *LRRD*. 2007;19:25.
- [68] Otte MJ, Chilonda P. Cattle and small ruminant production systems in sub-Saharan Africa. A systematic review. *Livestock Information Sector Analysis and Policy Branch, FAO Agriculture Department. Agriculture Department, Rome*. 2002.

UNDER PEER REVIEW