



II

1.

1-

|    |     |            |           |         |          | , (%)     |
|----|-----|------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
|    |     | , (%)      | , (%)     |         |          |           |
| I  | 326 | 155 (47,5) | 38 (11,7) | -       | -        | 12 (3,7)  |
| II | 42  | 5 (11,9)   | 1 (2,4)   | 2 (4,8) | 5 (11,9) | 20 (47,6) |
|    | 368 | 162 (44)   | 39 (10,7) | 2 (0,5) | 5 (1,4)  | 32 (8,7)  |

(n=368), 240 (65,5%)

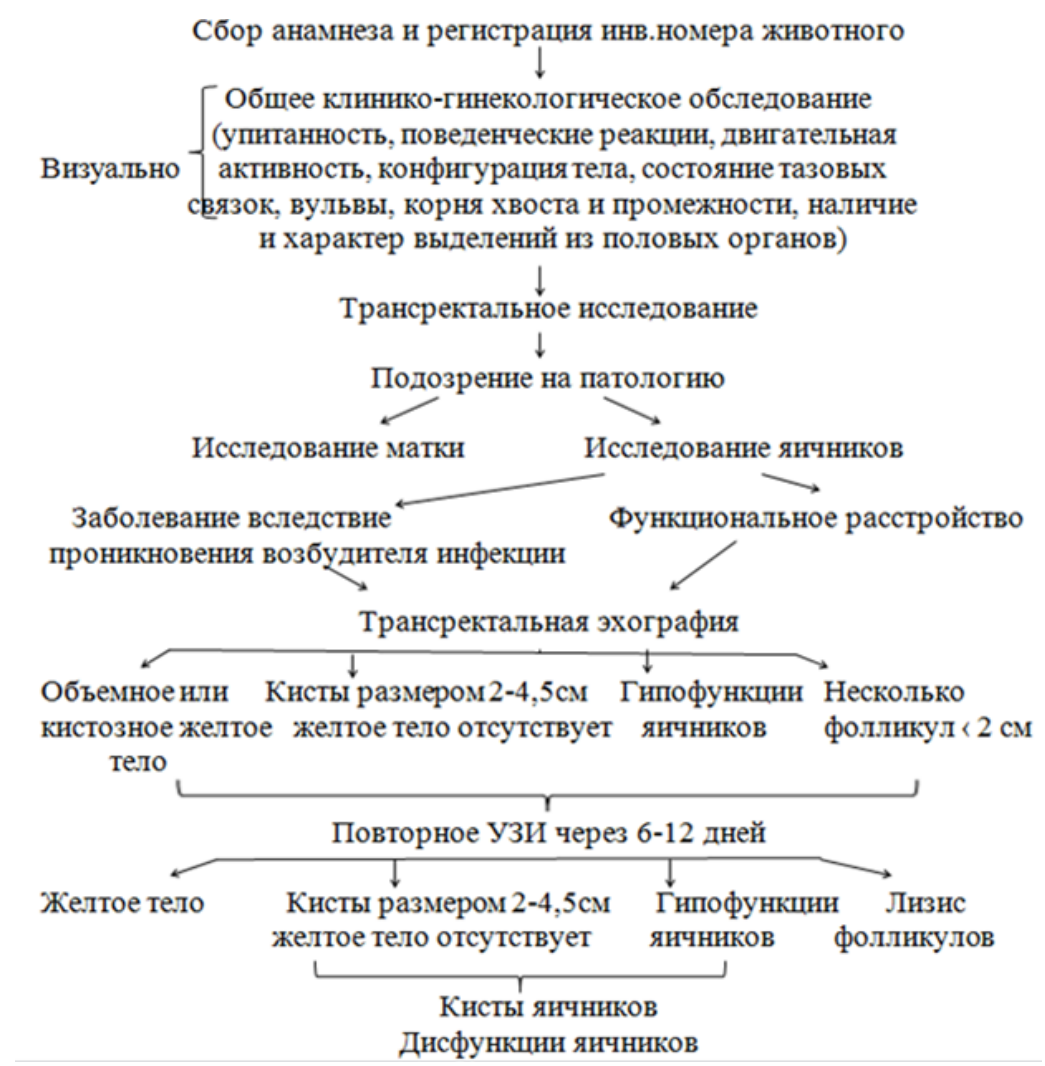
15,4%  
67,5%,  
13,3%.  
8 (7%).

2,1%.  
16,3%,  
- 31,1%,  
0,8%,

50 26 , 23 18  
5 12 . : 31 45 ,  
22 30 , 16 27 . (

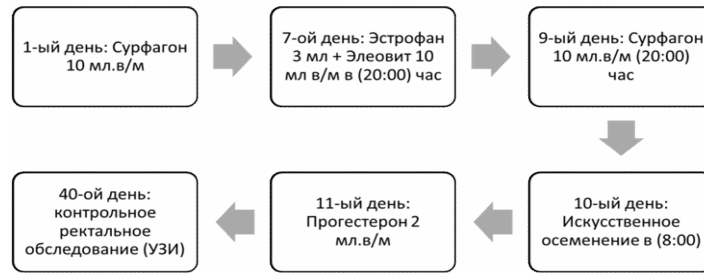
25 31 . : 30 45 , 19 28 ,  
 , 39 ,  
 ; 26 39 , 18 27 ,  
 11 26 .

( .1).



1-

( .2):



2 -

237

(72,7%).

56,5%,

– 44%

(10,7%).

6-12

, , ,

72,7%.

1.

. . . . .

//

"

". –

, 2007. – .60-67.

2. Groenendaal H., Galligan DT, and H.A. Mulder. 2004. An economic spreadsheet model to determine optimal breeding and replacement decisions for dairy cattle. J Dairy Sci 2004; 87:21:2146-2157

3. Vries de A. Economic value of Pregnancy in Dairy Cattle. J Dairy Sci. 2006a;89:3876-3885

4. Vries, de A., Crane MB., Bartolome JA., Melendez P., Risco CA., Archbald. Economic Comparison of Timed Artificial Insemination and Exogenous Progesterone as Treatments for Ovarian Cysts. J Dairy Sci 2006b;89:3028-3037