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Ekonomsko korištenje muške teladi na mliječnim farmama

Dio teladi na mliječnim farmama ili je neprikladan ili nije potreban za zamjenu muznog stada i kao višak se prodajom izlučuje iz uzgoja. U cilju utvrđivanja modela korištenja muške mliječne i križane teladi u mliječnim farmama u sustavu kontrole mliječnosti u Republici Hrvatskoj, anketirano je 1717 upravitelja mliječnih farmi. Najvećim se dijelom muška telad prodaje kao sisajuća ili mlada telad, a samo je 26,6 % farmi telad zadržalo u tovu do kategorije utovljene junadi. Prosječna dob pri prodaji je iznosila 47 dana, a do dobi od 30 dana mušku telad prodalo je 56,8 % farmi. Očekivano, holštajn muška telad prodaje se ranije u odnosu na mušku telad drugih pasmina u proizvodnji mlijeka. Pasma u znatnoj mjeri utječe na prodajnu dob i cijenu muške teladi. Simentalska telad prodavana je po najvećoj cijeni i u najstarijoj dobi. Velike farme ranije prodaju mušku telad, a između veličine muznog stada i dobi pri prodaji utvrđena je negativna korelacija ($P < 0,01$). Muška telad prodavana je po prosječnoj cijeni od 2502,51 kuna, a prodajna cijena bila je usko povezana s pasminom i duljinom uzgoja teladi u farmi. Prodajna cijena i duljina zadržavanja muške teladi na farmi razlikovala se između regija u kojoj se farme nalaze. Razlike u prosječnoj prodajnoj cijeni prema županijama rezultat su različitih pasminskih struktura i veličina muznih stada u mliječnim farmama. Utvrđeno je da na modele ekonomskog korištenja muške teladi značajno utječu pasmina, veličina farme i regija u kojoj se farme nalaze.

Ključne riječi: mliječne farme, ekonomsko korištenje, muška telad, križana telad

Economic use of male calves at dairy farms

A part of the calves at dairy farms is either unsuitable or not needed to replace the dairy herd and as a surplus is culled from breeding. In order to determine the model of using male dairy and crossbred calves at dairy farms participating in milk recording in the Republic of Croatia, 1717 dairy farm managers were surveyed. Male calves are mostly sold as suckling or young calves, and only 26.6 % of farms kept calves fattening up to the category of fattened beef. The average age at sale was 47 days. Male calves were sold from 56.8 % of farms up to the age of 30 days. As hypothesised, Holstein male calves are sold earlier than male calves of other breeds in milk production. The breed has an effect on the sales age and price of male calves, and Simmental calves were sold at the highest price and at the oldest age. Large farms sell male calves earlier, and a negative correlation was found between the size of the dairy herd and the calf age at the time of sale ($P < 0.01$). Male calves were sold at an average price of HRK 2,502.51, and the selling price was closely related to the breed and length of rearing calves on the farm. The selling price and length of rearing of male calves on the farm varied between the regions in which the farms are located. Differences in the average selling price by counties are the result of different breed structure and size of dairy herds. The models of economic use of male calves were significantly influenced by breed, farm size and the region in which the farms are located.

Key words: dairy farms, economic use, male calves, crossbred calves