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## **Monitoring and registration of the Golpayegani cattle population**

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### **Abstract**

One of the basic steps in achieving self-sufficiency in any country is to identify domestic and indigenous production facilities and capacities. In this regard, the best and most eloquent statement that can be made is the 1993 FAO (F.A.O) slogan for World Food Day, "What do we have and don't use?" In this regard, identifying the country's native cows is one of the programs to preserve the breed and use domestic capacity. In this project, Golpayegani cow was recorded and monitored. Field studies showed that attention to the uncontrolled and unplanned development of mixing in Isfahan province and neighboring provinces over the past few decades, unfortunately, no trace of Golpayegani's native cow was observed. So that this native cow is extinct. However, studies of information from three Golpayegani cattle stations in Isfahan, Golpayegan and Delijan between 1989 and 1994, as well as information from rural livestock, showed that has a fawn to black body color and milk production in the whole lactation period was  $459.8 \pm 365.9$  kg, the number of lactation days was  $148 \pm 84.3$  days, the number of non-pregnant days is  $116 \pm 82.3$  days, the number of inoculations leading to pregnancy is  $1.5 \pm 0.9$ , the length of the gestation period is  $23.7 \pm 8.2$  days, the birth weight is  $17.2 \pm 1.2$  kg, the weight of milking is  $67.2 \pm 7.4$  kg, the interval between two consecutive births is  $384 \pm 57.4$  days, the age of the first calving was  $872.6 \pm 168.3$  days and the number of calving was  $4.2 \pm 3$ . Age of puberty in males and females, the stature was 114.5 and 115 cm, respectively, and the body length was 126 and 109 cm, and the chest size was 177 and 158 cm.