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# Abstract

 A study was carried out on the productivity and adaptability performance of crossbred dairy cattle in a selected dairy farm in Faridpur District, Bangladesh. A total of 40 cattle were randomly selected and data on blood percentage, milk production, service per conception and disease outbreak were recorded in a pre-structured questionnaire. The mean blood percentage, milk production, age, weight, parity and service per conception were 60 ± 11.39, 8.65 ± 1.81, 9.55 ± 1.65, 353.38 ± 32.96, 3.08 ± 0.92 and 2.01 ± 0.31, respectively. The highest milk production was 11.5 liters in Sahiwal 25% × Friesian 75% and lowest milk production was 7.74 liters in Local 50% × Friesian 50%. Higher blood percentage exotic crossbred produce high amount of milk and lower blood percentage cows produced low amount milk. The maximum level of dystocia was 54.55% in Local 37.5% × Friesian 62.5%. And higher blood percentage cows were significantly more risk at Dystocia and lower blood percentage cows were significantly risk at disease outbreak. The exotic crossbred cattle were suitable in that environment in terms pre-set assessment criteria. Most of the peoples are wanted to rearing crossbred cows due to more milk production. On the outcome of this study is higher blood percentage cows provides more milk productions and having a little bit risk of Dystocia then lower blood percentage cows.

 **Key words:** Productivity, Adaptability, Crossbred, Outbreak