

# RECORDING

## Level 1

Topic	Training & information Content
5.1	Dairy Cattle Breeds and Breeding
5.2	Breeding program for a dairy farm (medium & large)
5.3	Conformation, Type classification and judging
5.4	Cow handling
5.5	Milk production recording
5.6	Heat Detection
5.7	Artificial Insemination
5.8	Pregnancy Diagnosis
5.9	Fertility Management
5.10	Cows with abnormal discharge
5.11	Fertility disease recording
5.12	Calving recording
5.13	Use of Key Performance Indicators

IDENTIFICATION - PEDIGREE - ORIGIN - REMOVAL			CARD NO:
Name/No:	Date of Birth:	Registration No:	
Date of Purchase: _____		Purchased from: _____	Price: _____
Date Left Herd: _____		Sold to: _____	Price: _____
Reason: _____			

SIRE Name/No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Card No: \_\_\_\_\_

SIRE Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reg.No: \_\_\_\_\_

DAM Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reg.No: \_\_\_\_\_

DAM Name/No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Card No: \_\_\_\_\_

SIRE Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reg.No: \_\_\_\_\_

DAM Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reg.No: \_\_\_\_\_

BREEDING AND CALVING RECORD													
Calving #	Calf		Heat		Heat and Service				DFH	DFS	DO	#SC	CI
	Date	Sex	Name/No	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>					
0			Heifer Breeding →	Date									
1				Date									
2				Date									
3				Date									
4				Date									
5				Date									
6				Date									

\*DFH = days to first heat, DFS = days to first service, DO = days open, SC = services per conception, CI = calving intervals

## 1. You will learn about (learning objectives):

- ❑ How to keep records in a dairy farm from calving
  - ❑ How to choose a suitable recognition/identification system for your animals
- *To make farmers aware that recording and identification of the animals is very important.*

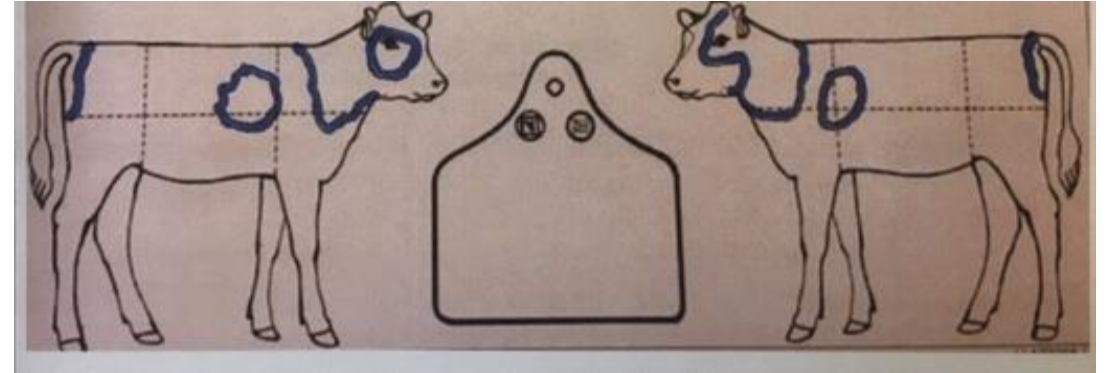
### Challenge for farmers:

- ❑ To find a way that fits in your farm “management” to get your animals identified immediately after they are born.



## 2. Recognition/identification of the animal: Ear tags and/or Picturing

- Recording starts with recognition/identification of the animal, which is made possible by choosing a Recording system
- A farmer can adopt use of Name tags with sketching or picturing the calves/cow



AND/OR



## 2.1 Recognition/identification of the animal: Recording System Cont'd...




- With reliable identification, it is easy to locate cows in a herd and monitor them closely



### 3. Why Recording is important

- Helps in;
  - Monitoring the animal including Growth rate
  - Making 'management' decisions e.g.
    - treatment
    - nutrition
    - insemination



Registration Chart					
Owner;	D . Farmer	Date of Birth. 15-08-2018	Gestation 278 days	Seks. Female	Reg number 642805458
Adress;	Cattleroad 73s3	Name;			
City.	Bulltown.	Farm Number. 545	Breed 100% HF	Colour B&W	Registration Yes
		Sire; Silveridge Album		22211159	
Remarks.	Twins Red & White.	Dam; 211 Prinses		87452113	
					

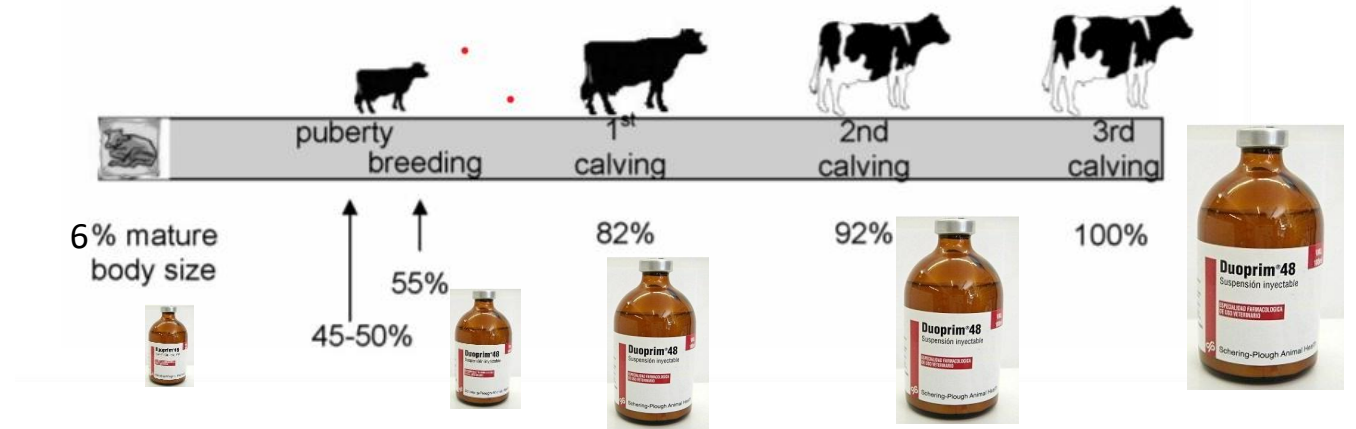
## 4. Records: Treatment

- Records are also useful during treatments

- Example:

**Small calves** require **low dosage**

- The Dosage increases by size ,weight & age.



## 5. Naming alone is Unreliable

- It is not easy to locate Judith in this grazing herd/group of many cows

**Where is Judith ??**

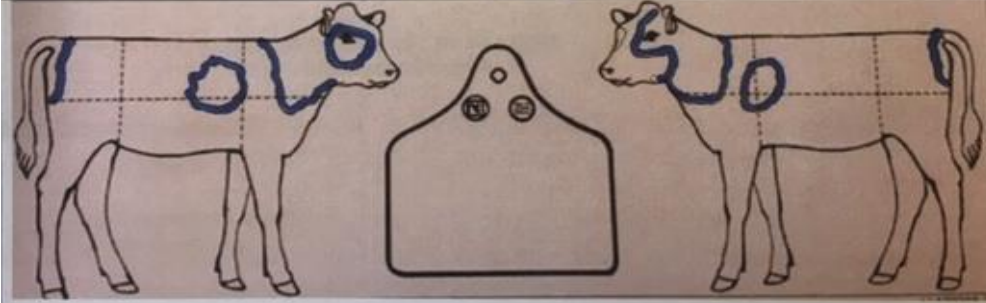


## 7. Locating Judith in the herd

- Combination of Ear tag and picturing/sketching + basics

Where is Judith ??

Registration Chart				
Owner; Mrs Farmer	Date of Birth	Gestation	Seks. F	Reg number
Adress; calf hutch 76	6-5-14	281		
City. Heifer city	Name; Judith.			
	Farm Number	Breed	Colour	Registration
	113	HOL	B&W	
	Sire; Bull			
Remarks.	Dam; Lady			



The registration chart includes two line drawings of a cow and a bull. The cow is shown in profile, facing right, with a blue circle and the number '10' drawn on its side. The bull is shown in profile, facing left, with a blue circle and the number '50' drawn on its side. In the center, there is a drawing of a cow's head and neck, showing two ear tags with the numbers '10' and '50' on them.






## 7.1 Locating Judith in the herd Cont'd...

- With the sketch (made on 6-5-2014) it is still possible for everyone to find the cow in a group of many other cows.

### Where is Judith ??

 Judith is here

Registration Chart									
Owner;	MRS FARMER	Date of Birth	6-5-14	Gestation	281	Seks.	F	Reg number	
Adress;	caifhutch 76	Name;	Judith.						
City.	Heijercity	Farm Number	113	Breed	HOL	Colour	Baw	Registration	
		Sire;	Bull						
Remarks.		Dam;	Lady						



## 6. Sample of a Recording System

- This is a sample of a recording system



## 7. Why recognition/identification is important

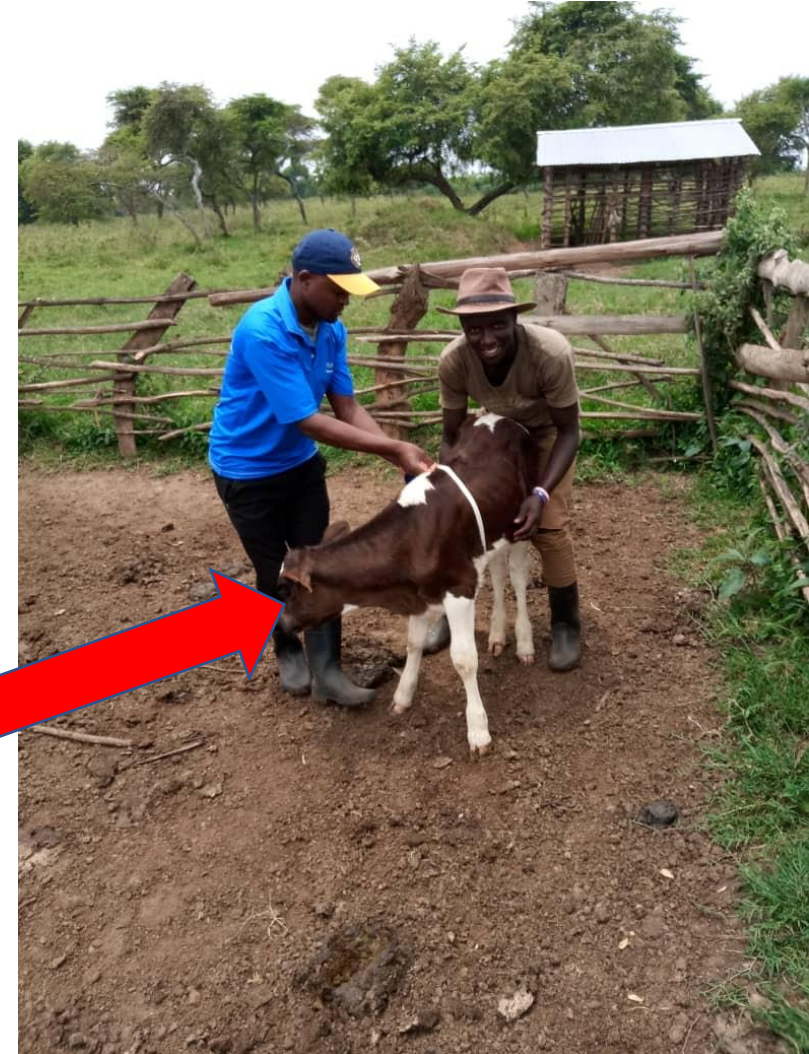
- Without recognition/identification, you can take measurements but not monitor the calf

Monitoring .....**NO**

Heart Girth.....**YES**

Growth rate .....**NO**

**No Eartag----No Data..... No conclusions**



## 7.1 Why recognition/identification is important Cont'd...

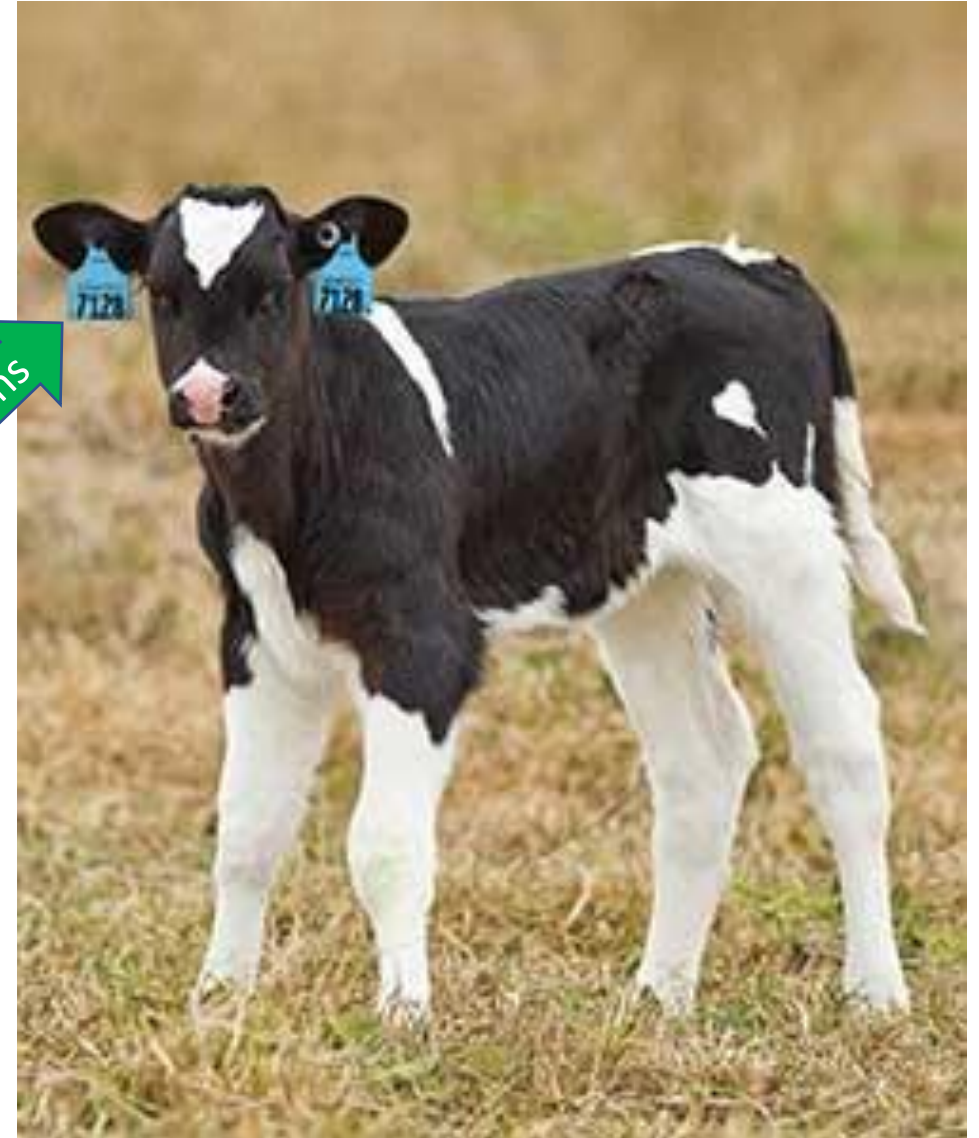
- With proper recognition/identification, you can take measurements and monitor the calf

Monitoring .....YES

Heart Girth.....YES

Growth rate .....YES

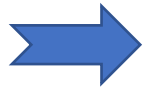
With Eartag.....Reliable Data.....Conclusions & Decisions



## 8. Records are also important in Cattle Breeding



01-10-2019



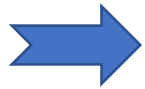
300 days



CI = 365 days 😊



01-10-2019



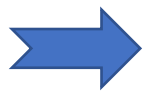
360 days



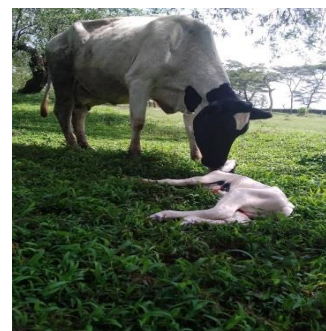
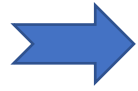
CI = 425 days 😊



01-10-2019



400 days



CI = 465 days 😊



Shortening the calving interval will increase the profit/day.

- More calves.
- More milk/day.

## 9. Take Home Messages

1. Records are necessary to manage/improve your farm results

**Remember:** It's all about **efficiency!**

Watch this Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QzhH1DRirig>



YouTube<sup>KE</sup> Search

**DIFFERENT TYPES OF RECORDS**

1. Breeding Record
2. Health Record  
- Cow cards
3. Calf Record

Benefits of Record Keeping in your Dairy Farm

2,465 views • 14 Jun 2016

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- END -