

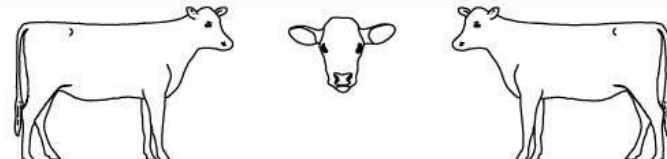
Theme 5: Fertility and Breeding

RECORDING

Level 2

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:		SIRE Name:		SIRE Reg.No:	
Card No:		DAM Name:		DAM Reg.No:	
DAM Name/No:		SIRE Name:		SIRE Reg.No:	
Card No:		DAM Name:		DAM Reg.No:	

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

*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



2. Introduction

- Well-kept data are the key to future success. A proper Recording system will help you do better in the future, because you can learn from what you did/recorded
- Administration of the daily milk production will help to adjust rations in time, very often the loss of milk is caused by nutritional issues.
- It is very important to train farm workers how to recognize certain cow signs and convince them about the importance of administration of cattle signs and abnormal observations.




3. Starting point

Where does it all start?




- Recording starts with recognition/identification of the animal
- Immediately after the calf is born, basic information can be documented. E.g.
 - Day of birth
 - Pedigree
 - Abnormalities
 - Gestation period
 - Proposed farm number/name.

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. Recognition/identification of the animal: Choosing a Recording System

How;	++++/-----
Ear tags	Can get lost. Only nearby. One colored animals.
Sketching	Will remain. Can get lost. Cheap Seen from Distance
Picturing	Reliable. Can get lost Cheap. Seen from Distance.
Naming	Unreliable.
Branding	Permanent Expensive. Hardly visible on light colored animals.

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
Remarks.		Twins Red & White.		Sire; Silveridge Album		22211159			
		Dam; 211 Prinses		87452113					
									

Combination of Ear tag (0545) and picturing + basics = Passport.

5. Sample of a Recording System

- This is a sample of a recording system



6. Naming alone is Unreliable

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

Where is Judith ??

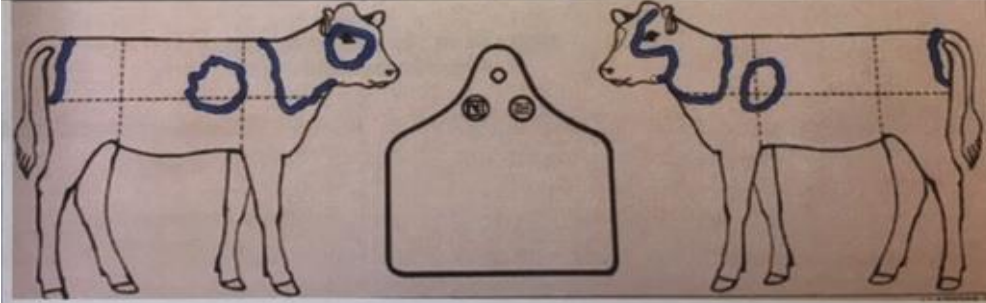


7. Locating Judith in the herd

- 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			




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	B&W	Registration	
		Sire;	Bull						
Remarks.		Dam;	Lady						



8. Why recognition/identification is important

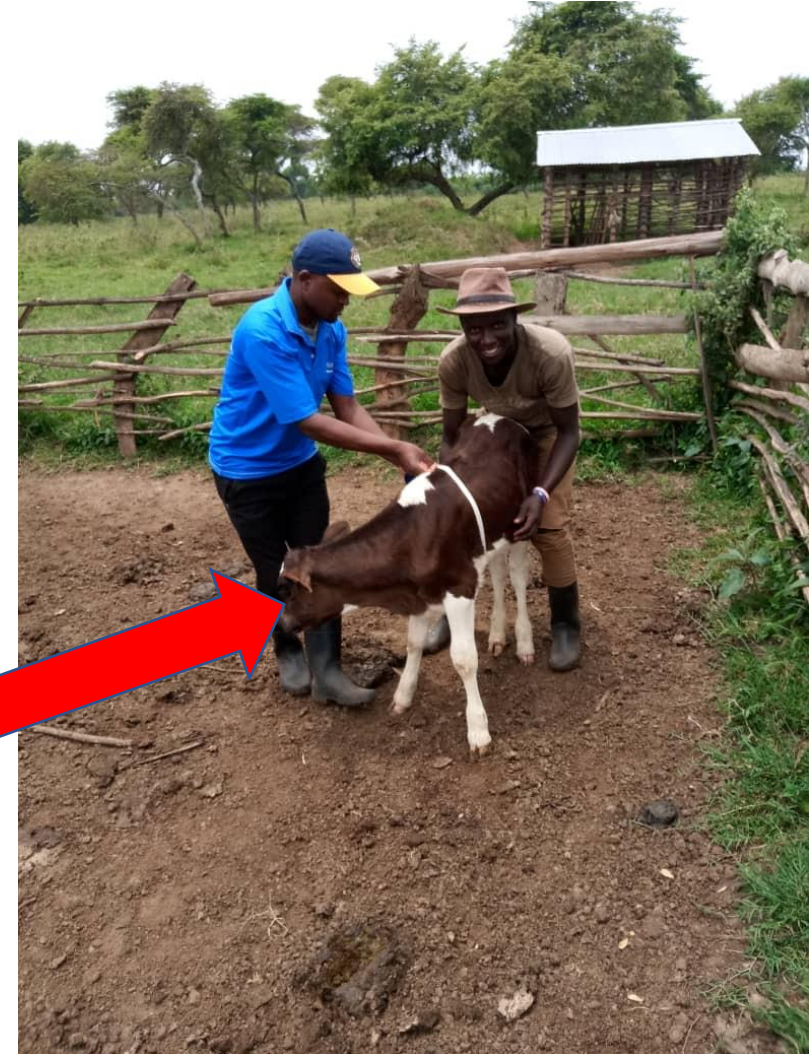
- Without recognition/identification, you can take measurements but not monitor the calf

Monitoring**NO**

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

Growth rate**NO**

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



8.1 Why recognition/identification is important Cont'd...

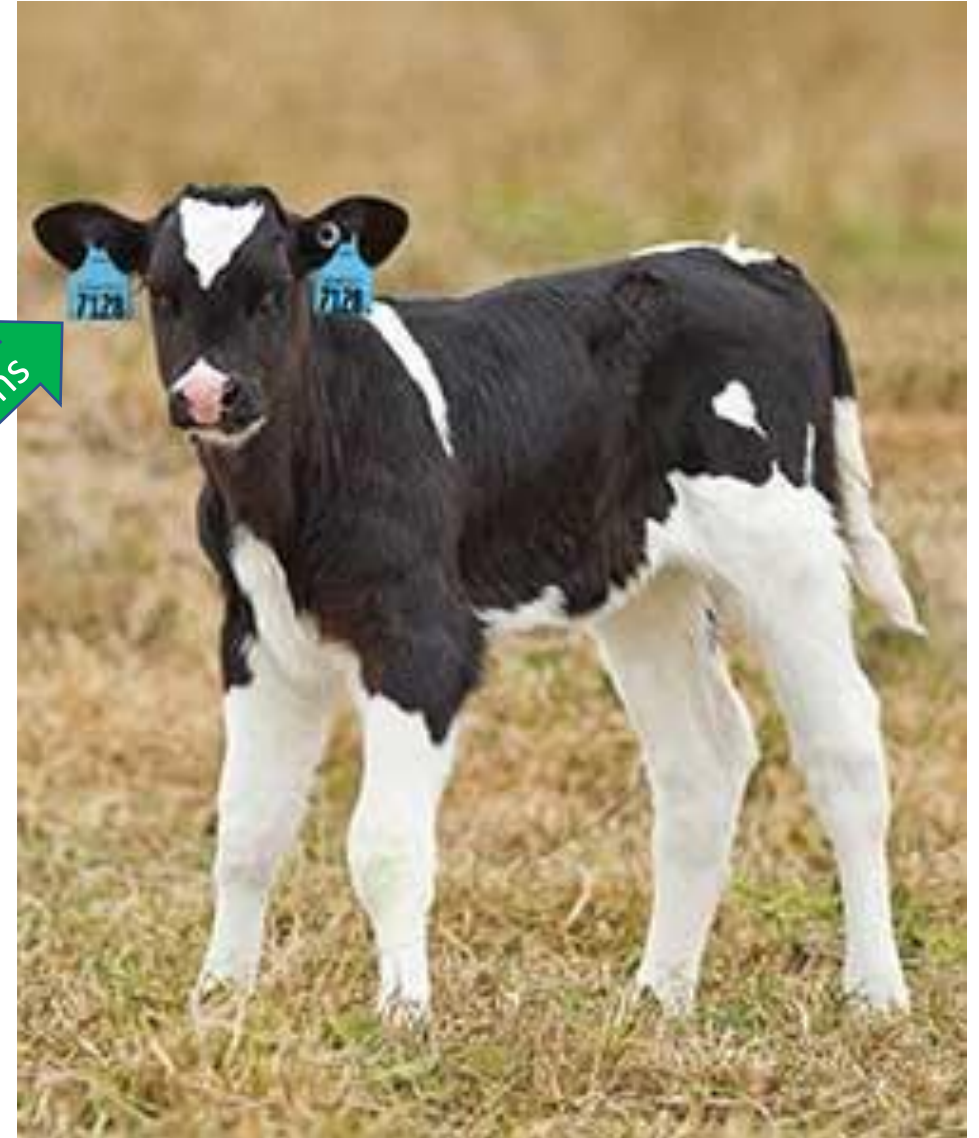
- With proper recognition/identification, you can take measurements and monitor the calf

MonitoringYES

Heart Girth.....YES

Growth rateYES

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



9. Records make Management easy

- Records are useful and necessary to evaluate how several management decisions/objectives worked out

Female calves born in 2012															
Calf Nu;	Sire	Dam	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Weaning Date	Weaning Weight	Age in days	Growth/day	1st A.I.	Interval birth/1st A.I.	Calving Date	Interval birth/calving	Interval 1st A.I./Calving	BCS 1st calving	body weight 1st calving
801	Mike	558	4-1-2008	40	28-3-2008	90	84	595	5-3-2009	426	3-12-2009	699	273	2,5	565
803	Classic	239	7-1-2008	40	28-3-2008	78	81	469	3-3-2009	421	23-11-2009	686	265	2,8	576
804	Canvas	602	10-1-2008	38	28-3-2008	100	78	795	8-3-2009	423	29-12-2009	719	296	3,2	570
805	Olympic	552	15-1-2008	44	28-3-2008	100	73	767	5-2-2009	387	3-12-2009	688	301	3,5	643
806	Paramoun	519	24-1-2008	44	4-4-2008	100	71	789	14-5-2009	476	1-4-2010	798	322	3	554
807	Dominator	454	26-1-2008	43	4-4-2008	86	69	623	9-4-2009	439	20-1-2010	725	286	3,2	608
808	Dominator	458	26-1-2008	48	4-4-2008	94	69	667	18-5-2009	478	29-6-2010	885	407	4	632
809	Talent	50	4-2-2008	43	4-4-2008	90	60	783	21-5-2009	472	25-2-2010	752	280	3	586
810	Dominator	510	13-2-2008	42	18-4-2008	80	65	585	22-4-2009	434	21-10-2010	981	547	4,5	647
811	Talent	332	15-2-2008	43	18-4-2008	92	63	778	21-5-2009	461	22-4-2010	797	336	2,8	628
813	Lightning	420	24-2-2008	40	16-5-2008	110	82	854	16-5-2009	447	23-2-2010	730	283	3	578
814	Mike	612	28-2-2008	39	16-5-2008	94	78	705	6-5-2009	433	6-3-2010	737	304	2,8	568
815	Olympic	525	6-3-2008	44	16-5-2008	82	71	535	12-5-2009	432	11-2-2010	707	275	2,8	573
817	Mike	613	11-3-2008	40	16-5-2008	80	66	606	12-6-2009	458	17-3-2010	736	278	3,2	598

- Four(4) Management aspects are targeted:
 1. Weaning within 85 days
 2. Growth from birth till weaning > 650 gr/day
 3. 1st insemination within 430 days
 4. Body weight at first calving 575 kg

Note: For these four (4) management targets, the data above will tell us whether we did okay/on the right track

10. Records: Treatment

- Records are also useful during treatments

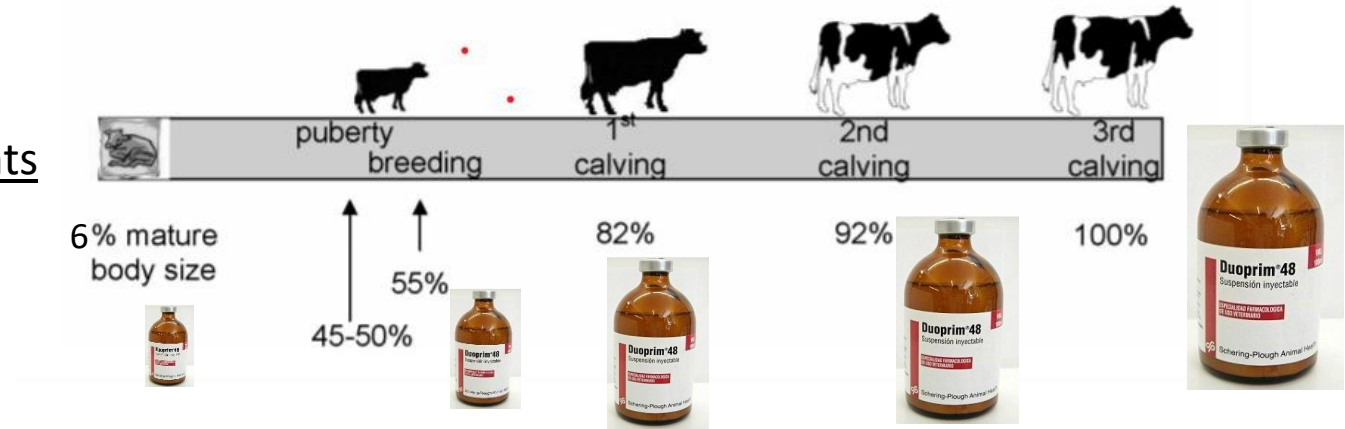
- Example:

Small calves require **low dosage**

- The Dosage increases by size ,weight & age.


Where there's **No data?**

- There are possibilities of;
 - overtreatments ...(*leading to*).....-/- effect
 - undertreatments...(*leading to*).....resistance



12. “Barn” Recording

- Entails records taken in the barn and close to the cows.
- This recording is often adequate and immediate
- It is therefore Very efficient.

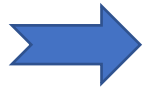
Production/Reproduction /Health Chart .		Cow number /name; 113 --Judith Calving date;25-07-2020. Remarks;	
			
Date;	Milk Production	Reproduction	Health issues
01-08-2020	Mo; 9,8 litres	Pink discharge	Tempr 38,3°C
	Eve; 8.1 litres		
02-08-2020	Mo;9,5 litres	Discharge a bit whitish	Tempr 38.9°C
	Ey; 7.4 litres		
03-08-2020	Mo; 9,3 litres	Discharge more white	Low appetite . poor rumen filling < 2.
	Ey ;7,2 litres		Tempr; 39.4°C
			Endometritis !!!
			Antibiotics 5ml rypzh

Example chart; “ Direct administration” of the “ Observation” close to the cows.

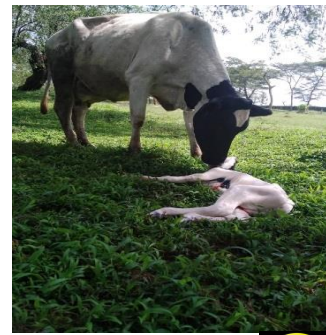
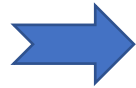
13. Records are important in Cattle Breeding



01-10-2019



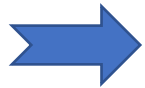
300 days



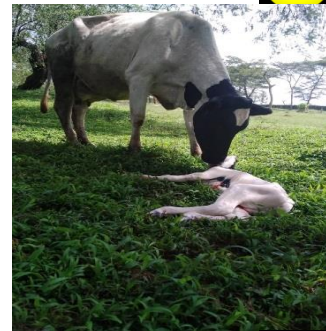
CI = 365 days 😊



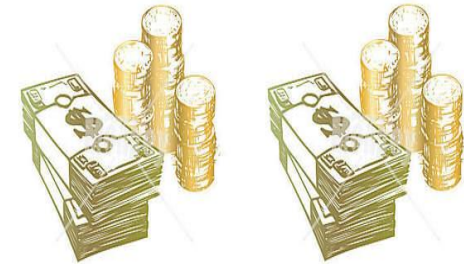
01-10-2019



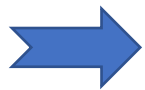
360 days



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.

15. Take Home Messages

1. Reliable recording depends a reliable identification system
2. Records are necessary to manage/improve your farm results
3. Every farm must try to select a registration system that fits into the management system. This depends on the people working in the farm
4. It's the farmers task to make the workers aware of the importance of all the agreed recording aspects

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

