Milk & Honey

- THE GENIMEX JOURNAL -

EDITION 9
FEBRUARY 2014

Denmark Tour
Peter Durham shares his observations of the 2013 tour

Viking Holsteins
A timely arrival for the Australian market

WJCB Kongres 2014
"Dis tyd vir Afrika"

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The result of a long and deep tradition

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One of the greatest show cows of current times

Ken jou agent
Ontmoet ons agente Hendrik Bezuidenhout en Willem van Lingen

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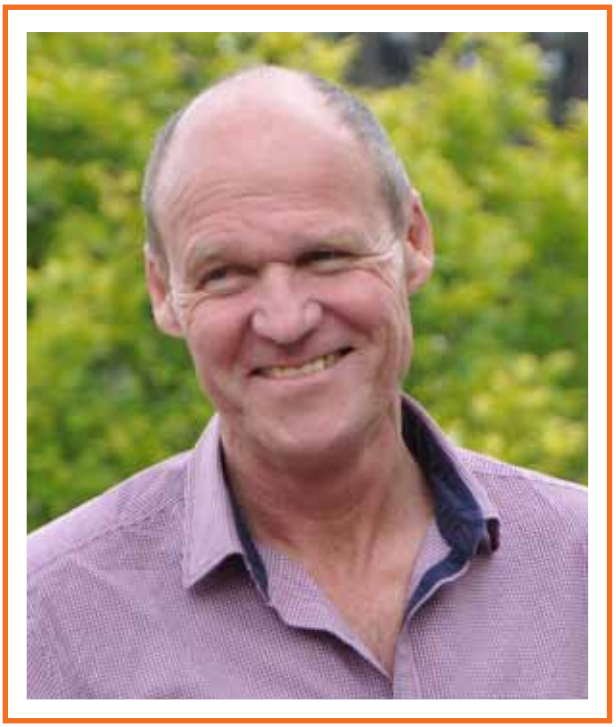
DENMARK 2013
all the highlights of our tour!

- Foreword -

By Chris Cloete

With 2013 done and dusted we now face the challenges of a new year and there is no other option for most of us but to make the most of it. We at Genimex wish you all, valued clients, breeders societies and all associated with the dairy industry a healthy and prosperous year.

Just stop for a few moments and think, be honest with yourself, where are you within the framework of the dairy industry and more importantly, in what direction do you want to go. I can just hear some crying out that the industry stinks and they just need to get out. Some will be saying, "if only I was getting an extra 2l of milk per cow per day" or, "if only I could mate 85% of the cows entering a breeding season instead of only 75%".



Now, again be honest with yourself. What genetics were you using five years ago? Was it the genetics you should have been using or was it that test bull that you got at R30.00 per unit, just to get your cows in calf. Was it just unproven bulls? Was it cheap semen sold to you by a slick salesperson? Was it expensive semen that "ran" in a manipulated computer mating program where the only person that would have benefited was the salesperson?

Did you or do you still have a clear and recorded breeding goal based on sound financial principles or did you allow yourself to go with the flow and use semen "specials" that assisted, not you, but the overzealous salesperson?

I would like to make a very bold statement and say, if you paid 20% more for semen and we all know what a small percentage semen makes up of your costs, you would have been a lot better off now in comparison to where you find yourself. Use the right semen now and when the progeny are in milk it WILL be to your benefit whether times are good or bad. By the right semen I mean financially right.

Here is the irony of the situation. During a discussion I recently had with a fairly large dairy farmer who was complaining about the industry. I asked him what genetics he was using. It turned out that he was on the R45.00 route and the bulls were, as expected negative for milk and average on type. I did not dare ask about the other financially important traits like fertility, longevity, SCC etc. I of course challenged him and he admitted that it was the wrong route and when I offered him a more suitable product his answer was, yes I need to change. BUT, it is now four months on and he still has not changed. What is it about not investing in breeding better cattle? What is it about choosing to write a small cheque now knowing that it is the wrong thing to do.

Genimex, has been in the business long enough to understand quality and price and we will NOT become part of the semen BAZAAR in order to just get the sale. We will, as I have said many times, supply quality genetics at market related prices.

Having been in the livestock breeding industry a number of years I am still, on regular occasions, dumb struck by the actions and activities of suppliers of breeding material. Things that are done just to get, or try, to get the sale.

Recently, one of the Genimex agents was shown a piece of paper where some "very clever" sales person tried to trash Q IMPULS. The bull is considered one on the greats in the Jersey breeding industry. In Denmark Impuls has 8316 classified daughters and 14348 in his production proof and in the USA he has 27933 daughters in 2644 herds in his proof. He dominated the lists in Denmark, the USA and South Africa.

There is not one of the acknowledged dairy cattle breeding organisations in the world that supplies Jersey semen that does not have an Impuls son in their line up and this person is trying to trash the bull. What this person forgot is that the client had used Q Impuls and used him heavily. Maybe the objective was to trash one of the world's greats in order to dump some cheap semi proven, half baked "genomic" bull into his tank. I strongly suspect that the person lost that round.

Having got that off my chest, I hope that you enjoy this, the ninth edition of Milk and Honey. In this edition we proudly introduce the Kiwi Cross and I would like to thank the Registrar for issuing Genimex a permit to import some semen in order to do the necessary biological impact study so that the breed can be registered in SA.

Genimex is proud to roll out the newly launched Genimex "SUMMMT". The aim is for breeders to have clear guidelines as what needs to be done at different times of the year in order to get as many cows in calf in the first 6 weeks of the mating season.

We were saddened to hear of the passing of Peter Durham's father Glyn Durham in November of last year at the ripe age of 85. Our condolences to Peter and his family. Glyn was a leader in the industry being the first to import Jersey semen from Denmark (See article in Milk and Honey 8).

I am introducing a few new articles to the newsletter that I plan to make regulars. Firstly I will focus on one or two of the Genimex agents. They are the guys and girls who should get the recognition for driving the miles, talking the talk and contributing to your businesses. Secondly there is a page named "What's up and around". On this page I will try and make clients aware of new developments and issues doing the rounds in the cattle breeding industry.

May 2014 be good to each and everyone of you.

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Cover page photo:
One of the many beautiful dairy farms in the Natal Midlands serves as a background to a photo of Perter Durham of Glynton Jerseys and a photo of the 2013 Danish tour group.

Johan Muller, Ferdi Myburgh and Chris Cloete of Genimex in discussion at the Roskilde show in Denmark. A visit to the show was part of the Viking Genetics/Genimex Jersey tour to Denmark in June 2013.

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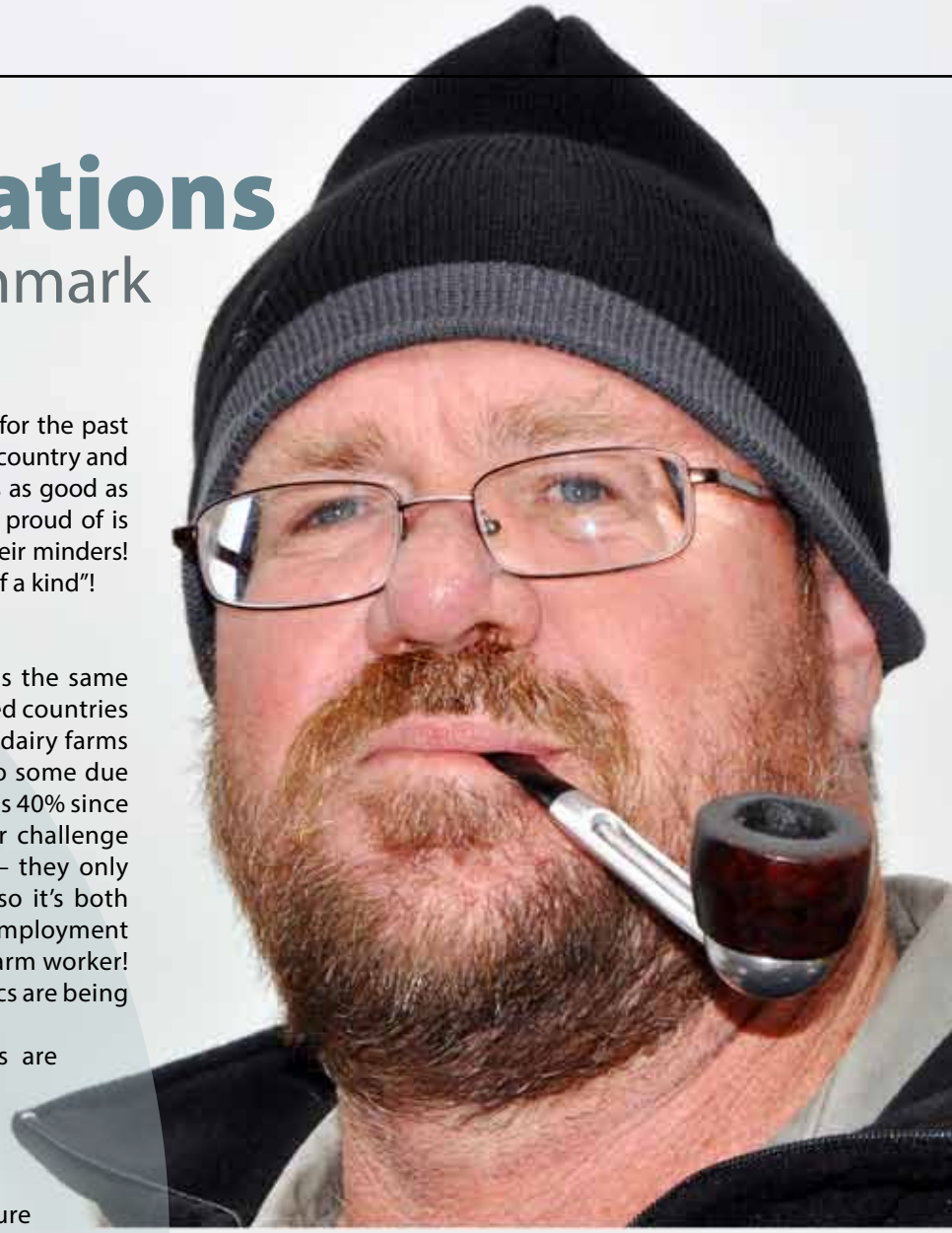
My Observations

from my trip to Denmark in June 2013



Having used Danish Genetics off and on for the past thirty years it was a privilege to visit the country and some of the herds. Their hospitality was as good as it gets and what we as Jersey Breeders can be proud of is the type of people the Jersey Cow selects as their minders! Around the globe the Jersey Breeders are "one of a kind"!

A Bit of Background

The industry totalling 580 000 dairy cows has the same attrition issues as we and many other developed countries are having in terms of a loss in the number of dairy farms and growing herd size. Debt is problematic to some due to the land prices having retraced by as much as 40% since the financial crisis of 2008. Labour is a major challenge (3% of population employed in agriculture) – they only have a population of about 5.3 million and so it's both in short supply (the country has a low unemployment rate) and expensive, R 80 000 pm for a good farm worker! Needless to say mechanisation through robotics are being introduced to some of the newer facilities.

Interesting though is the fact that dairies are sold to the next generation who have to take out bank and other loans varying from 4% to 12% interest rates depending on source. The country is of glacial origin not unlike the north eastern USA and 62% is under agriculture – the biggest challenge being drainage and shallow top soils in some coastal areas. The highest point is but 176 odd meters above sea level.

The country is fairly socialistic in nature with a flat tax and VAT rate of 50% and 25% respectively. But in return there is free education up to tertiary level along with free medical and pension benefits and is a model that seems to work for them. Farmers receive a subsidy of about R 4000 per ha and R 5800 per ha if Organic. One milk buyer buys approximately 90% of the milk produced and payment is based on solids although a strict quota system applies. In addition, environmental controls are onerous and tend to restrict expansion in many cases.

Danish Jerseys

The Danish Jersey herd consists of 70 000 milk recorded cows which represent 13% of the population.
National Milk figures are 6620 Kg milk 5.94% 393 Kg Fat and 4.11% 272 Kg Protein totalling 665 Kg F+P
Some of the Herds Visited:
Mogens Pederson – Damgaard Jerseys
550 Cows –
Production 7535 Kg Milk - 5.69% 429 Kg Fat and 4.26% 321 Kg Prot. 750 Kg F+P
Ole Sorensen – Ravninggaard Jerseys
455 Cows –
Production 7487 Kg Milk – 5.98% 448 Kg Fat and 4.06% 304 Kg Prot. 752 Kg F+P
Peter Høj – Haugstedgaard
160 Cows –
Production 7835 Kg Milk – 5.96% 467 Fat and 4.1% 321 Kg Prot. 788 Kg F+P

The three Scandinavian countries Finland, Sweden and Denmark have amalgamated their semen industry into one organization called Viking Genetics and the Danish Jersey Breed Society for all intents and purposes forms an integral part of this organization that samples 55 bulls a year after extensive genomic screening of 500 bull calves per year.

Most mating's are done by means of a mating program although breeders may include their preferences. Roughly 30% of all mating's are made to young sires with a further 20% to the 15 Elite Genomic Sires.

Genetics from around the globe are used to a limited extent to both infuse outcross and alternative genes into the population.

A number of factors make the data unique and that is that all Viking Countries cows have to be registered by law and their pedigrees can be traced back to 1960. Furthermore, 85% are milk recorded and of these 85% contribute to the registration of treatments (all treatments have to be made by a vet). The data on the treatments gives them the unique opportunity to select for better health traits.

NTM

All selection criteria is based on the Nordic Net Merit (NTM) and 1 NTM = 10 Euro's or about R 150.

Production of 38% and Udder Health of 22% make up the majority of this followed by Functional Udder Traits of 7% and Daughter Fertility of 11%.

Cows and heifers with the highest NTM are considered as potential bull mothers and mating's are requested by Viking to the breeders.

The selection of outcross genetics and the active selection of bulls from these mating's are made as can be seen by the 16 sires used across the 55 current young sires.

As in most populations, certain bulls have had a large impact in the past (e.g. Lemvig) which has meant that too many high NTM cows have him in their pedigrees. What was interesting for me was the lack of Impuls sons that have made it to their active list (Izzy being the only one) – very different to what has happened in the USA. The Impuls daughters will undoubtedly play a larger role.

My Impressions

The Danes have a rather unique system and have used this close relationship to achieve their breeding goals in a relatively short time. Their type has improved tremendously (An example of this was that one large herd had to cull less than ten cows when they installed robotic milkers). The cows show functional type and are of medium frame. What impressed me the most was the capacity and spring of rib they showed. Part of their success here is their mating program along with their breeding advisors in maintaining the balance on type, health and production.

This close relationship of registrations, performance testing, milk recording and progeny testing along with dairy breed societies is certainly something we could learn from in South Africa. Combining resources and ideas to achieve a common goal could go a long way in saving our industry from the chaotic situation that we now find ourselves in. The SA Jerseys actually have enormous potential due to its international genetic make-up. Something that is unique to our population.

The rations that are pretty much all about 70% forage made up of two thirds maize silage and one third grass or small grain silage, means they need efficient cows with capacity to achieve adequate intakes. Most were fed minimal grain with the forage and further supplementation taking place via parlour and or station feeders.

Cow health is a key and a critical management tool due to the cost of managing it.

The early use of silage (1/3Grass and 2/3Maize) in the calves' diets – from two months old was interesting for me.

We saw the first second crop DJ Zuma daughters and he is for real! They are going to be great cows with magnificent udders. They were not as refined as his proof says and my interpretation of that was simply that it is relative to that population of Jerseys.

The new top NTM bull VJ Lure and DJ Hulk daughters were also impressive but would need to be mated more judiciously and to cows with stronger udders. They are not the close your eyes and use bulls that Zuma has the potential to be.

All in all I believe that the Danes have an interesting and successful model and from what I see are going to have a bigger role to play in the world arena of Jersey Genetics in the future. M&H

Peter Larson and Peter Durham discussing Jersey matters.

Chris Cloete

KIWICROSS

Introduction into South Africa

KIWICROSS™
DAIRY CATTLE WITH THE X-FACTOR

Most dairy farmers who use a pasture based production system are aware of the KiwiCross from New Zealand.
Some may have used the bull Northsea a number of years ago, however, while the progeny of Northsea did very well their data did not form part of an official study.

Due to the interest in KiwiCross from many dairy farmers Genimex has implemented an official study. Herewith are details of the study and the requirements as laid down by the Registrar of Animal Improvement. Breeders who are willing to participate in the study will be required to use a team of five bulls in equal volumes.

Due to being in high demand, the supply of semen of the bull CHECKPOINT can not be guaranteed. CHECKPOINT will not form part of the bull team to be used in the study and if available will be sold separately and at a considerably higher price.

A biological impact and production study has been undertaken by Simon Alderson-Smith, of Genimex, in conjunction with the University of Pretoria for an MSc(Agric) Animal Production degree under the supervision of Professor Este van Marle-Köster and the mentorship of Chris Cloete from Genimex, for the importation of KIWICROSS semen from LIC New Zealand.

The study is under mandate from the Registrar of Animal Improvement as stipulated in legislation for the import and sale of genetic material in South Africa. The current, proposed, time line for import of KIWICROSS semen is for two years/four seasons.

The distribution and use of KIWICROSS semen is under strict control, of the Registrar, in order to obtain the required data necessary to complete the study. The outcome of this study is threefold.

1. The first being the full evaluation of crossbreeding in South Africa and the benefits to the South African dairy industry as a whole.
2. The second outcome is to try and establish the KIWICROSS as a breed in South Africa.
3. The third outcome is that with progeny being in milk, further studies on the breed itself in South Africa will be possible to the benefit of the South African dairy industry.

As participating dairymen forming an integral part of this study you will be given updates and information throughout the study allowing you to follow the progress and results achieved by your contemporaries.

As this is an industry run study, semen will be supplied under specific conditions and at semen prices in accordance with industry norms. Please see the Terms and Conditions below for inclusion into the study.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF KIWICROSS SEMEN:

1. All animals must participate on the official milk recording scheme.
2. All animals must be recorded on the INTERGIS.
3. No press release without permission from the Registrar or Genimex.
4. No progeny may be disposed of in any way without prior consultation and approval of the Registrar or Genimex.
5. All bulls will be used equally as they will be sold in teams, true to the New Zealand mating procedure.
6. Dairymen will be required to use KIWICROSS, Jersey and Friesian semen in the same season to ensure a comparative study.
7. Dairymen will be required to supply past, current and future farm records to Genimex for use in the Biological Impact Study.
8. The ongoing supply of KIWICROSS semen for future seasons is dependent on the commitment by the breeder to the long term study.

In summary, we are thankful that the Registrar has issued Genimex a permit for the importation of KiwiCoss semen to be used in a joint project which holds great promise for the South African dairy industry.
We look forward to your participation. M&H

Johan Jooste

Bulseleksie & Liniêre inligting

Telers word toegegooi met inligting van bulle se teelpatrone uit verskillende lande. Die maklike oplossing is om net op die liniêr van die bouvorm eienskappe te konsentreer. Dit is nie wat 'n ingeligte teler behoort te doen nie. Deur jou brein effens uit te daag kan die teler self onderskei watter eienskappe om op te konsentreer en hoe om die inligting te gebruik.

Die liniêre klassifikasiestelsel is juis ontwikkel om 'n gemete waarde op 'n skaal te gee vir 'n bouvorm eienskap, maar nie om die ideaal van 'n eienskap aan te dui nie. Gebruik die individuele waardes reg. Om mee te begin word net die bouvormeienskappe onder die loep geneem. Elke eienskap word bespreek op grond van die korrelasie met produktiewe leeftyd/PL. Kuddeleeftyd is die beste aanduiding van hoe goed 'n koei in die kudde gaan presteer.

Al die bouvorm eienskappe met een standaard afwyking positief of negatief sal min verskil maak aan produktiewe lewe. Met ander woorde, die produktiewe leeftyd in 'n kudde word nie deur een negatiewe afwyking beïnvloed nie. Die rede is dat daar vir alle eienskappe 'n optimum is. Die intermediêre optimum. Hierdie intermediêre optimum verskil per eienskap en is 90% van die tyd nie ekstreem nie. Die ekstreme afwykings is wel nadelig.

Gemiddelde teelwaardes is ideaal vir liggaam, hoewe en bene. Dit sluit in skofhoogte, borsbreedte, liggaamsdiepte, suiwelvorm, kruisbreedte, kruishelling, agterbene van die kant/RLS, agterbene- van- agter, hoefdiepte en beenstruktuur. Die intermediêre optimum beginsel geld ook vir die uiereienskappe onder andere voor- en agterspeenplasing, uierspleet, agteruierwydte en uierbalans. Uierdiepte is die belangrikste en daar word voorkeur gegee aan vlakker uiers. Vooruier aanhegting het 'n sterk korrelasie met uierdiepte. Hoë produseerders se hoek van aansluiting is gewoonlik gemiddeld. Dit beteken egter nie 'n swakker aanhegting nie. Agterspeenplasing moet in die middel onder die kwart wees en nie te na aanmekaar nie. Dieselfde geld vir voorspeenplasing - in die middel onder die voorkwarte. Dis 'n 5 op die liniêre klassifikasie skaal vir voor- en agterspeenplasing. In praktyk word dus gesien dat hoe verder regs 'n eienskap se afwyking is, hoe minder dra dit by tot langer produktiewe leeftyd met ander woorde die dalende meer obrengs beginsel. Die voordeel plat af en word dan weer negatief.

Vir al die bouvorm eienskappe is die ekstreme ongewens. Weereens is die rede eenvoudig, die natuur verdra nie ekstreme eienskappe nie. 'n Melkkoei kan anatomies net so lank, breed of hoog wees anders raak sy uit verhouding. Die SA lys van hoogste produseerders van alle tye bestaan verseker nie net uit koeie wat eksellent geklassifiseer het nie. Inteendeel, visueel is hulle is glad nie perfek nie. Hulle vaars het ook verskillende bouvorm liniêre. Aanvaar dus dat variasie nodig is in teling.

Alle kuddes moet dus eerste vir die ekonomies belangrike eienskappe selekteer, want die melktjek bly die grootste inkomste elke maand. Moenie esteties mooi verwar met die funksionele doeltreffendheid nie. Die fokus is eerder op die eienskappe wat 'n hoë korrelasie het met produktiewe leeftyd van die melkkoei.

'n Bul se liniêre waar alle eienskappe neig na regs is nie die ideale keuse nie. Daar is baie uitstekende bulle wat nie so 'n profiel het nie. Nie een van die beste bulle in die bedryf het ooit sulke teelwaardes gehad nie. Neem wel kennis van die enkele werklik belangrike eienskappe volgens jou kudde se behoefte, byvoorbeeld vlakker uiers, ruim ribsprong en spene vierkantig onder die uier geplaas. Die gemiddelde waarde vir 'n eienskap verskil tussen lande en die manier waarop dit voorgestel word varieer ook. 'n Land soos Denemarke is baie konserwatief en die dogters van hulle bulle vertoon in lewende lywe baie beter as wat die liniêre oënskynlik aantoon.

Belangriker as bouvorm is die gesondheidseienskappe van die Deense koeie. Hulle selekteer al 40 jaar lank vir gesonde koeie. Die voordele van minder siektes, behandelings en vrektes asook goeie vrugbaarheid van die koeie en verse word nog steeds onderskat. Teel koeie wat gedwonge uitskotte beperk. Die ekonomie dwing telers om meer klem hier op te plaas as in die verlede.

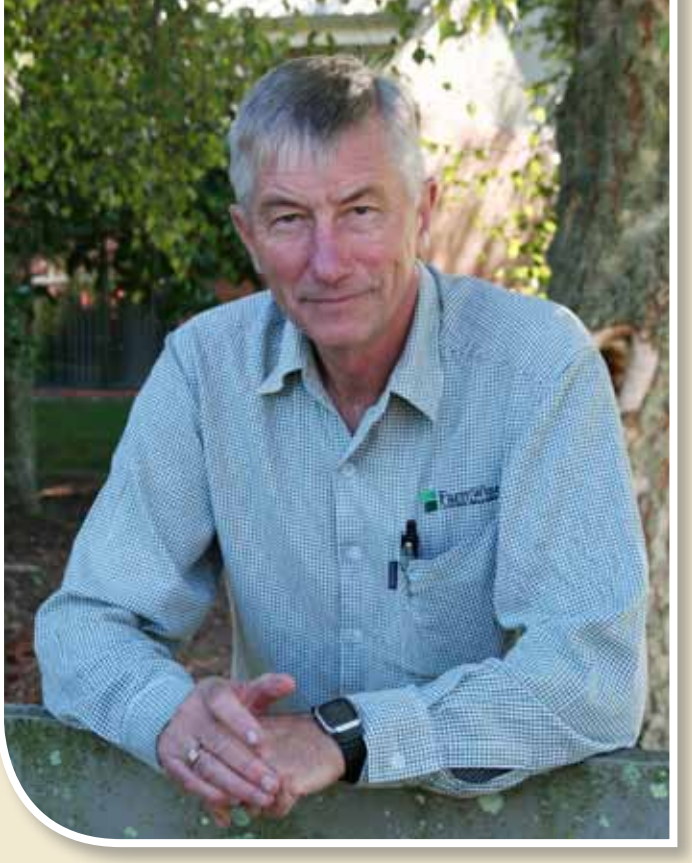
Die Dene maak dit maklik om bulle te selekteer. Begin met die NTM wat 'n ekonomiese indeks is. Die bulle wat hoog op die NTM rangorde is moet gebruik word. Hierdie bulle is gebalanseerd ten opsigte van produksie, bouvorm en veral die gesondheidseienskappe. Hulle data op die gesondheids en bestuureienskappe is die betroubaarste in die wêreld, as gevolg van die nasionale data basis waar alle inligting gestoor word, volgens wet. Die betroubaarheid van die gesondheids- en bestuurseienskappe sal altyd betroubaarder wees as die SA syfers as gevolg van die hoër getalle en data versamelingsisteem. Gebruik dus eerder die Deense ontleding vir die sekondêre eienskap seleksie. Die uitleg van die Deense linieêr is ideaal. Produksie, gesondheid en bouvormeienskappe word volledig uiteengesit vir 'n maklike oorsig vertolking. Seleksie vir produktiewe leeftyd sal altyd 'n winsgewende en maklik bestuurbare koei verseker.

Om saam te vat:

- Bouvorm liniêre wat almal regs neig van die gemiddeld is nie altyd die beste keuse nie.
- Let op na enkele belangrike eienskappe soos uierdiepte en sterk uieraanhegting.
- Produktiewe leeftyd word bereken op grond van produksie, mastitis weerstand, dogtervrugbaarheid en spesifieke uierbouvorm eienskappe waarvan uierdiepte die belangrikste is.
- Die Dene het reeds die belangrikste seleksie gedoen deur net 'n baie kort lys van aktiewe bulle beskikbaar te maak in vergelyking met die aantal bulle in hulle nageslagtoetsprogram.
- Deense nageslag syfers se betroubaarheid verseker dat telers geen onaangename verassings gaan kry nie. M&H

Ken Bartlett

Business Owners *and Managers*



In South Africa it is important to differentiate between the information the farm owner should hold and the information the farm manager needs. Information that the owner needs to hold is all the information that ensures the profitability of the farm Dairy business.

So the information that has to be held by the farm owner is:
1. Return on capital invested.
2. Keeping control of the herd mating programme i.e. Breed type (semen used) and calving date.
3. Percentage of young Stock kept.

Information that herd managers need to ensure that they help the profitability of the business:
1. Having targets to ensure that young stock reach the target weights at wearing and mating.
2. Knowing the target cost / liter of milk produced.
3. Using information such as irrigation probes and soil temperature properly so that fertiliser and water usage is used effectively.
4. Ensuring that as most grass as possible is harvested for milk production.

So the farm manager needs to recognise that the highest costs on the farm that he should have control on are:
- Feed cost.
- Fertiliser cost.
- Irrigation.
- Repairs & Maintenance.
- Fuel.

Farm owners have to recognise the manager's weaknesses and take control of those issues. Communication is very important between the two parties!

Mating Management

The most important factors farmers need to concentrate on are:

1. Cow Condition Score.
2. Heifer Target Weight.
3. Heat Detection.
4. AI system and semen handling.
5. Service bulls.

It is essential that mature cows calve in Condition Score (CS) of at least 2.8

Heifer Target Weight

Heifers have to meet the following target weight.

Breed	Mature Lwt (KG)	Age in Months 3-9			Mating 15 Months	Calving 22 Months
Jersey	350	70	105	140	210	315
Jersey	400	80	120	160	240	360
J X F	450	90	135	180	270	405
Friesian	500	100	150	200	300	450
Friesian	550	110	165	220	330	495

Target for Calving and Mating

Target for Calving and Mating Measure:

Measure	Target
% calved by week 3	60%
% calved by week 6	87%
% calved by week 9	98%
3 Week submission rate	90%
6 Week in calf rate	78%
Empty Rate (9 Weeks)	10%
Empty Rate (12 Weeks)	6%
Empty rate (15 Weeks)	5%
Length of total mating	< 12 weeks

Definitions

- Submission rate. Obtain your herd's 3 week submission rate for early calved mature cows on day 22 of mating.
- Early calved mature cows are cows that are 4 or more years of age at calving and that calved 8 or more weeks before the start of mating.
- Train team members on heat detection by a paddock visit. And discuss how each member detected cows on heat.
- Monitor heats before the planned start of mating by tail painting and check the tail paint to identify non cyclers 3 days before start of mating.

How do you treat non cyclers?

AI systems Semen handling see Genimex information (M&H 8).

Service bulls (Clean up bulls)

- If you use bulls for mating yearling heifers 1 Bull per 30 yearling heifers.
- Clean up bulls. At least one bull for every 30 cows to get in calf is required when the bulls are run with the herd after AI.
- If you are not sure how many cows are already in calf (Estimate a low percentage 40-50% in calf? (M&H)

Genimex Bi-annual Sales Meeting

Genimex held its biannual sales meeting in the Phillipolus district in the Free State. We were hosted at an amazing game reserve by the name of Otterskloof. The reserve borders on the Van Der Kloof Dam. As is usual at these sales meetings we discussed sales and how we can get our world class product into more herds.

It is quite a task to gather a sales team that is stationed all over the country but it was a lot easier with Phillipolis being in the centre of the country. All sales staff had a similar distance to cover. The Sales meeting focused on the important aspects of our business and the most important being Animal Improvement.

Front row: Britt Stanton, Simon Alderson-Smith, Hendrik Bezuidenhout.
Middle row: Poena van Niekerk, Willem van Lingen Chris Cloete, Ferdi Myburgh.
Back row: Shawn Buckley, Dave Swift and Johan Muller.

WJCB Kongres 2014

VIKING GENETICS INTERNATIONAL

Poena van Niekerk

"Dit is tyd vir Afrika"

In September 2014 gaan Suid-Afrika die voorreg hê om die Jersey wêreld te verwelkom vir die Wêreld Jersey kongres. Dit is 'n voorreg om VIKING GENETICS as hoofborg van hierdie geleentheid te hê.

Daar gaan dan ook geleentheid wees om nageslag van al die prominente Deense bulle op die toer te sien.

Die tema van die kongres is "It is time for Africa" m.a.w dit is Afrika se beurt om vir die Jersey wêreld te wys wat het ons het! Die kongres gaan plaasvind in die skilderagtige dorp van Arniston en Waenshuiskrans in die Overberg en sal saamval met die Mega-week en die Nasionale Jersey Kampioenskappe.

KUDDE BESOEKE

Een van die hoogtepunte van die toer sal die besoeke aan Jersey kuddes wees. Die kuddes wat besoek gaan word is Preekstoel Boerdery (hier sal Deense nageslag te sien wees), Tierkloof Jerseys, Dalewood Jerseys, Van Niekerk Boerdery, John Walker, Die Badenhorst familie van Napier, Katlou Boerdery, Suidplaas Jerseys, Jan Schoonwinkel en Elim Melkery. Tydens elke kuddebesoek sal daar dogtergroepe besigtig kan word. Uit elke kudde gaan 20 – 30 koeie uitgesoek word, wat dan aan die toergroep voorgehou gaan word.

SPREKERS

Buiten die opening, gaan daar twee hoof sprekers wees. Die onderwerp van hulle lesings is onderskeidelik "Die Bemarking van Jerseymelk" en "Die nuutste ontwikkeling t.o.v genoom ontledings". Daar gaan ook twee paneel besprekings wees met boere uit Afrika. Die eerste paneelbespreking gaan fokus op drie Suid-Afrikaans boere om die diversiteit in die Suid-Afrikaanse melkbedryf te illustreer. Die drie boere gaan onderskeidelik afkomstig wees van 'n kudde wat weidings gebaseer is en een wat volvoer gebaseer is en dan 'n kudde waarvan die melk op die plaas verwerk word en waarde toegevoeg word.

Die tweede paneelbespreking gaan fokus op drie Jerseyboere uit Afrika. Hulle gaan fokus op Jerseys in die warmer dele en hier kyk ons na boere in Mosambiek, Kenia, Ruanda, Tanzania en Zambia.

JETA WENNERS

Een van die hoogtepunte van die kongres is die aanbieding van die JETA wenners. Hierdie is jongmense uit die onderskeie kontinente uit wat Jerseys hul erns is. Hulle gaan tydens 'n gala dinee die geleentheid kry om die kongres in te lig rakende Jerseys in hulle onderskeie lande en van die belangrikheid van Jerseys in die wêreld.

KAAS KAMPIOENSKAPPE

Tydens die kongres gaan die Jerseykaas kampioenskappe aangebied word. Hier gaan kaasmakers van reg oor die wêreld die geleentheid kry om te kompeteer vir die gesogte titel van Wêreld Kampioen Jerseykaas. Hierdie is dan ook 'n uitstekende geleentheid vir die Suid-Arikaanse kaasmakers om hul staal te wys.

Graag nooi ek alle Suid-Afrikaanse Jerseyliefhebbers om seker te maak hulle mis nie hierdie wonderlike geleentheid om te kan skouers skuur met die wêreld se Jersey mense nie. Vir meer inligting kan julle my gerus kontak by 0828932783 of omikron@vodamail.co.za

KEN JOU AGENT...

HENDRIK *Bezuidenhout*

"Genimex betree 'n opwindende fase met sy verbintenis met die nuutste telingspraktyke"

Hendrik Bezuidenhout is gebore (1962) en getoë in die ou noorde, maar het soos 'n vis in die see hom gevestig in die Oos-kaap.

Hendrik matrikuleer in Nylstroom waarna hy sy BSc(Agric) en daarna sy honneursgraad in Veeteelt aan die Universiteit van Pretoria behaal. Sy eerste pos beklee hy as Assistent Navorser by die bekende Reproduksie Fisiologie Laboratorium by die Landbounavorsingsraad,Irene. Hier het hy onder Graham Kay en Prof Johan Greyling eerstehands ondervinding opgedoen in gevorderde tegnieke van gameet bewaring.

Hy maak kennis met die Oos-Kaap waar hy vir vier jaar by die Landbou-unie optree as Bestuurder Bedrywe, ondermeer van die MPO, RPO en ander. Hy keer terug om klas te gee by die Technikon Pretoria vir Diere-produksie diploma studente. Hierna sluit hy by Taurus aan en die volgende paar jaar bestuur hy die Vleisbeesafdeling.

In 2002 sluit hy by Genimex as konsultant aan. As vaardige insemineerder wat spesialiseer op verse bied hy op gereelde basis opleidings kursusse in Kunsmatige Inseminasie aan. Sien "Dairy HeiferSynchronization" in Genimex Bulgids.

Gedurende sy loopbaan as veekundige kwalifiseer hy as Kunsmatige Insemineerder en Semen Opvanger en slaag beoordelingskursusse van die volgende genootskappe: Angus, Bonsmara, Döhne Merino, Dorper, Holstein, Santa Gertrudis en Simmentaler. Hy kwalifiseer ook as Professionele Veekundige by SARNAP en SAVVV. Hy woon die LIC Sales Course in Hamilton NZ by en maak verskeie Genimex toere mee. Hendrik beskou hierdie toere as noodsaaklike ondervinding om op hoogte van die Suiwelbedryf te wees.

Hendrik en sy geliefde hond Droopy.

Hendrik bedien 'n streek waar melk hoofsaaklik vanaf weiding geproduseer word met kuddes met meer as 500 koeie. Ewe-eens het hy oplossings waar volvoer praktyke gevolg word. Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging Ondernemings in sy gebied maak hoofsaaklik gebruik van LIC en Genimex genetika.

Hendrik is getroud met Karien, hulle het drie kinders. Henrico, die oudste, hou skool in Bangkok, Kara is in haar derde jaar in Wellington besig met haar onderwysstudies, en Cherize hul jongste is in gr 10 op skool.

Hendrik kweek bonsai, hengel graag op die oop see en herleef sy bosveld dae met 'n jag uitstappie nou en dan.

WILLEM *van Lingen*

Willem van Lingen

Willem is op 27 Maart 1959 gebore in Kimberley tewyl sy Pa as mediese dokter op Hopetown gepraktiseer het. 'n Maand na sy geboorte verhuis hulle na Robertson in die Suidkaap. Hy vertel met smaak hoe sy Ma altyd vertel het oor die chaos wat ontstaan het toe sy die eerste keer met varswater klere gewas het na Hopetown se brakwater. Die skuim het glo by die voordeur uitgeloop.

Sy liefde vir alle diere, voëls, buitelewe en gepaartgaande fotografie het hy van sy Pa geërf. Vandat hy kon onthou was daar lewendige goed in en om die huis. Alles wat wees en beseer was is aangedra huistoe. Net slange het sy Ma botweg gewyer !

Hy matrikuleer in 1977 op Robertson waarna die weermag roep. Nie baie manne sê dat hulle die weermag geniet het nie, maar alhoewel dit swaar was het Willem dit tog geniet. Tot so mate dat hy as offisier vir 'n jaar op die grens in Owamboland (Namibia) diens gaan doen het. Grotendeels as gevolg van sy liefde vir die buitelewe.

Na weermag wou hy graag natuurbewaring gaan studeer maar almal het hom afgeraai. Daardie dae was daar glad nie die geleenthede soos vandag in die wildbedryf nie! In 1982 voltooi hy sy landboudiploma op Elsenburg lanboukolledge met veekunde as hoofvak.

Hy kom 'n lang pad in die suiwelbedryf. In 1983 begin hy werk by Bonnievale kaasfabriek (destyds Bonnita) as suiwelraadgewer. Daardie dae is daar nog melk in kanne opgetel en jy was sommer 'n groot melkboer as jy ses melkanne gehad het. Om die boere daardie dae te oortuig om krag aan te lê stal toe sodat 'n 400 lt. melktenk geinstaleer kon word wat elke tweede dag leeggemaak sou word was 'n reuse taak. Party het botweg gewyer en op die plek van hul 10 of 20 koeie ontslae geraak. Tog was dit baie interessante tye want die suiwelbedryf het met rasse skrede gegroei en ontwikkel. Stalle is gebou, koeie is met melkmasjiene gemelk, meerjarige grasklawerweidings is onder permante besproeing gevestig. Finaal is die dae van 'n lappie lusern weiding met 'n blikkie gemaalde mieliemeel in die stal verby. Ewe skielik kom teling en genetika ook onder die vergrootglas. Onmiddellik fasineer dit hom so dat dit baie van sy tyd in beslag neem. Tot so mate dat hy na 15 jaar bedank by Bonnita wat toe pas Parmalat geword het en op 1 Januarie 1998 by Genimex (toe nog Genetic Actions International CC) aangesluit het.

Sy bedienigsgebied is die Suidkaap en Overberg van Worcester tot Albertinia, met 'n paar Jereykliente by Porterville, Malmesbury en Stellenbosch. Volgens hom is seker 90% van sy kliente Jerseyboere. Grotendeels omdat die meeste melk in sy area na kaassfabrieke toe gaan.

Dit is 'n ongelooflikke vooreg om somige kliente reeds 30 jaar te ken. Hulle is nie net kliente nie maar raak jou vriende. Jy sien hoe hul kuddes en gesinne groei en ontwikkel. Die aanbevelings en voorstelle maak jy asof dit jou eie kudde is. Om te sien hoe een van jou kliente (Etienne Zeeman van Leeurivier – Swellendam) in 2012 die toekenning kry vir beste genetiese vordering is 'n pluimpie vir Genimex, en sê dat jy op die regte pad is, met 'n produk wat resultate lewer. Willem gaan gereeld na Denemarke en Frankryk om saam met sy kliente te gaan kyk na die nageslag van die beproefde bulle, asook die dogters van die nuwe jong bulle. Dis 'n geleentheid wat hy vir elke klient aanbeveel. Die Dene is seker die enigste land wat dit nog kon regkry om hul Jersey's se produksie sowel as vastestofpersentasie te verhoog. Hul statestiek vir 2012 lyk soos volg. 67000 Jerseys op melkaantekening met produksie van 6605 kg melk, 5.92 % bottervet en 4.12 % protein. Verseker is dit koeie wat die rekeninge betaal !!

Vir ontspanning geniet Willem in die somer sy padfiets en het reeds 11 Argus fietstoere suksesvol voltooi. Verder teel hy eksotiese papegaaie wat hom redelik besig hou. As die geleentheid hom voordoen is hy en sy gesin Junie maande in een of ander wildtuin waar hy sy fotografie en die natuur geniet.

M&H: WAT IS JOU RAAD AAN DIE SUIWELBOERE IN SA?

Die probleme wat ons in Suid Afrika ervaar is nie uniek nie maar word wêreldwyd ervaar. Oorproduksie en wisselvallige melkpryse is aan die orde van die dag wêreldwyd. Ek het ongelooflikke respek vir die suiwelprodusente in SA. Die insette en tyd wat hulle insit is ongelooflik. Hou ingedagte dat jou suiwelvertakking op drie bene staan nl. voeding, teling en bestuur. Hy kan net so goed wees as wat die swakkste een is !!

Aan die Jerseytelers is my raad: Hou balans. Kry 'n teeldoelwit en hou daarby totdat jy dit bereik voor jy veranderings aanbring. Pasop om van die Jersey 'n geel Holstein te maak as jy ekstensief boer. Meer melk gaan met meer kos gepaard.

Die Holsteins van vandag is geweldig groot met 'n fantastiese uier en geweldigge produksie. Sorg dat jou voervloei reg is en gee baie aandag aan die sekondêre eienskappe. Op die langtermyn sal jy die vrugte pluk !

Ek is baie trots en bevooreg om deel te wees van die suiwelbedryf en Genimex en hoop om nog 'n hele paar jaar die hoogte- en laagtepunte saam te ervaar.

Which conformation traits are **MOST IMPORTANT** for functionality?

Many conformation traits have an effect on cow health and longevity. The most important udder traits in relation to udder health and longevity are fore udder attachment and udder depth. For body traits smaller and shallower cows live longer than taller and deeper cows.

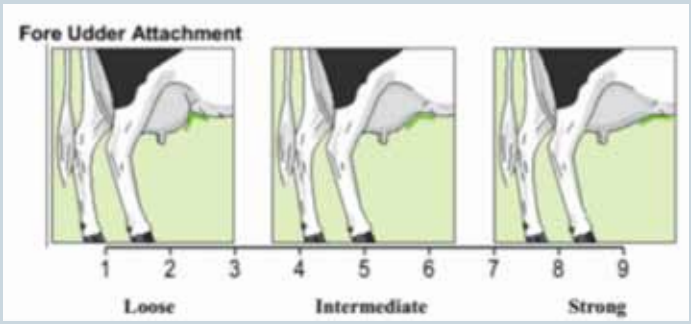
You often hear: "Udder cleft is the most important udder trait in relation to udder health and longevity" or "Cows have to be tall, deep and wide to be able to eat enough roughage and become old in the herd". There are many views among farmers concerning what conformation traits are important for the cow to become a healthy and long-living cow.

Buckarby (NTM +32, longevity 120) has stature index 98, body depth 91 and fore udder attachment 121. This smaller and not that deep cow with fine fore udder attachment has better longevity. This daughter is from Eva and Roger Arvidsson, Sweden.

Rakuuna breeds nearly medium sized cows with relatively small body depth and strong fore udder attachment - conformation contributing to Rakuuna good longevity of 123. Here a daughter from I/S Højager, Denmark.

Effect of linear traits on udder health and longevity - an example

Breeding values for linear conformation traits are calculated on the basis of classification on a linear scale from 1 to 9. For instance fore udder attachment goes from loose (1) to strong (9):



The breeding values for proven sires for fore udder attachment can be plotted against the bulls' breeding values. For fore udder attachment high breeding values for udder health and longevity correspond to strongly attached fore udders. For udder health and longevity high breeding values correspond to very good genetic ability for mastitis resistance and survival.

For some traits there is a strong relation between the linear conformation trait and udder health or longevity. Such strong relationships between traits are marked with "Strong" in table 1a, 1b, 2 and 3. This is the case for fore udder attachment. Sires with high breeding values for fore udder attachment (which pass on strongly attached fore udders to their daughters) have considerably higher breeding values for udder health than bulls which pass on loose fore udders. Thus, this conformation trait has a strong positive effect on udder health.

For other conformation traits the relation to udder health or longevity is more moderate and these relations are marked with "Moderate" in the tables. An example is the effect of strong fore udder attachment on longevity in red breeds (RDC) and Jersey, where strongly attached udders have only some positive effect.

Other conformation traits have no effect, or only a very weak effect on longevity or udder health. This "lack of effect" is not marked (indicated with an empty space) in the tables. For example fore udder attachment longevity in Holsteins. In other words stronger or looser fore udder attachment has no effect on longevity for Holstein.

Table 1a. Relation (strong or moderate) between linear udder traits and udder health*

Udder traits		What gives **good udder health?**			
		Moderate	Moderate	Strong	
Fore udder attachement	Loose			RDC, HOL, JER	Strong
Rear udder height	Low		JER		High
Rear udder width	Narrow				Wide
Udder cleft	Week		JER		Strong
Udder depth	Deep			RDC, HOL, JER	High
Teat length	Long[1]		JER		Short
Teat thickness	Thick[1]		RDC, HOL, JER		Thin
Teat placement, Front	Wide		RDC, JER		Close
Teat placement, Back	Wide		JER		Close
Udder balance	Rear		RDC, HOL		Front

[1] Scale is reversed compared to classified scale
** See explanation in fact box. Always remember to notice the scale when looking at the results*

Table 1b. Relation (strong or moderate) between linear udder traits and udder longevity*

Udder traits		What gives **good udder health?**			
		Moderate	Moderate	Strong	
Fore udder attachement	Loose		RDC, JER		Strong
Rear udder height	Low				High
Rear udder width	Narrow				Wide
Udder cleft	Week				Strong
Udder depth	Deep		HOL	RDC, JER	High
Teat length	Long[1]		RDC, JER		Short
Teat thickness	Thick[1]		RDC, JER		Thin
Teat placement, Front	Wide	HOL			Close
Teat placement, Back	Wide	HOL			Close
Udder balance	Rear				Front

[1] Scale is reversed compared to classified scale
** See explanation in fact box. Always remember to notice the scale when looking at the results*

Table 2. Relation between linear feet and leg traits and longevity*

Feet & Leg traits		What gives **good udder health?**			
		Moderate	Moderate	Strong	
Legs side	Sickled[1]		HOL		Straight
Legs rear	Toes out				Bow-legged
Hock quality	Filled		RDC		Dry
Bone quality	Coarse				Fine
Foot angle	Low				Steep

[1] Scale is reversed compared to classified scale
** See explanation in fact box. Always remember to notice the scale when looking at the results*

Table 3. Relation between linear body traits and longevity*

Body traits		What gives **good udder health?**			
		Moderate	Moderate	Strong	
Stature	Higher[1]		RDC, HOL	JER	Smaller
Body depth	Deep[1]		HOL, JER	RDC	Shallow
Chest width	Wide[1]		RDC		Narrow
Dairy form	Angular[1]		HOL, JER		Coarse
Top line	Weak				Upwards
Rump width	Wide pins[1]	JER	RDC		Narrow pins
Rump angle	High pins	JER			Low pins

[1] Scale is reversed compared to classified scale
** See explanation in fact box. Always remember to notice the scale when looking at the results*

In this paper we look at the actual effect of all the conformation traits on udder health and longevity.
The linear conformation traits are registered by independent classifiers. The registrations are used for calculation of indices for body, feet & legs and udder, which in turn are weighed into NTM (Nordic Total Merit).

Udder conformation traits

The different udder traits have varying effect on udder health and longevity. In table 1a and 1b, the relation (moderate or strong) is shown. For instance for udder depth, high udders have a strong positive effect on udder health and longevity for all breeds except for longevity for Holstein where it only has some positive effect.

In general, the most important udder traits in relation to long-lasting cows and cows with good udder health are primarily strong fore udder attachment and highly attached udder. This is the case for all breeds. There is also moderate positive effect for some other combinations of breeds and traits, for example thinner teats have some positive effect on udder health for all breeds, whereas other conformation traits have no effect on health and longevity.

For most traits the relation between the linear conformation traits and udder health or longevity is similar for all breeds. However for teat placement, Holstein cows tend to live longer with wider distance between teats, while Jersey and RDC cows with closer teats are healthier.

Feet and leg conformation traits

Only a few feet and leg conformation traits have an effect on longevity for Holstein and RDC, and the effect is moderate – see table 2.

Further for some of these traits, cows with the best longevity are classified in the middle of the scale. This means that it is none of the extremes on the classification scale that gives the best longevity. This is the case for legs side and legs rear in Jersey, i.e. it is not the Jersey cows with the most sickled or straight legs that have the best longevity. The same is true for legs side and foot angle for RDC.

Body conformation traits

For body traits, stature and body depth have the strongest effect on longevity, although the strength of the relation differ between breeds. Thus smaller and shallower cows live longer for all breeds. Some other body traits have some positive effect on longevity, for example dairy form, where more coarse cows tend to live longer for Holstein and Jersey. M&H

Denmark Tour

Special thanks to Willem van Lingen of Genimex for the care taken in taking of the photographs and the effort that went into the sorting and labelling of vast number of photos he took.

The Danish Steam frigate Jylland is the world's last screw-propelled steam frigate. She is now in dry dock in Ebeltoft and is the centre point of a very interesting museum. Construction started in June 1857 and she was launched in November 1860.

Arno Schoolwinkel and Rudi Leicher, two of the breeders on tour enjoying one of many picturesque Danish villages.

Peter Larson with Anders and Lis Levering during our visit to the well known Hagenbjerg Jersey Herd.

The home of Peter

Johan Muller in conversation with Reynier Meyer from Humansdorp and Lars Olesen, part owner of the impressive Alstrup Herd.

Johan Muller at the entrance to the Hagenberg herd of Anders and Lis Levering.

Ole Sorensen owner of the Ravninggaard Jersey herd with his herd manager Mark Bruun. Ole and Mark went to great effort to prepare cows for us. Here they are with ZUMA, MAY and LIRSK daughters.

Peter Durham hands over a small gift to Lis and Anders Levering for hosting us.

and Tina Høj where we were treated to a ride on a vintage tractor and trailer.

Very large ice creams enjoyed at the sea side.

The group on tour. Front row: Abri Jordaan, Kleintjie Liebenberg, Mariana Pistorius, Madele Burger, Kobus Burger and Johan Muller. Second Row: Chris Cloete, Rudi Leicher, Reynier Meyer, Ferdi Myburgh, Peter Durham, Jaco Janse van Rensburg, Arno Schoonwinkel and Willem van Lingen.

Summer houses on the river near Hobro.

Chris Cloete

The Genimex "SUMMMT"

In any dairy herd getting cows in calf is a challenge and is of vital importance for the financial sustainability of the herd.

Genimex is very proud to introduce the Genimex "SUMMMT" which stands for SETTING, UNDERSTANDING, MANAGING AND MEETING MATING TARGETS.

The program is developed for the seasonal herds. It breaks the year into four periods and the herd owners work with their staff concentrating on important matters that need to be attended to in each of the four periods. After each period the herd owner with his staff can assess their performance in order to improve in the future. Where the herd has a split season and mating twice a year then there would be eight clearly identified periods.

Targets are set and plans can be made to reach these targets if it is noted that things are not going as planned.

This is not a direct consulting service. It is designed to challenge owners and staff to work together to get their cows in calf.

Each herd has different mating periods and thus the SUMMMT will be adapted for each client. This program together with Mating Planner we use as kindly supplied by LIC we can add incredible value to the seasonal herds.

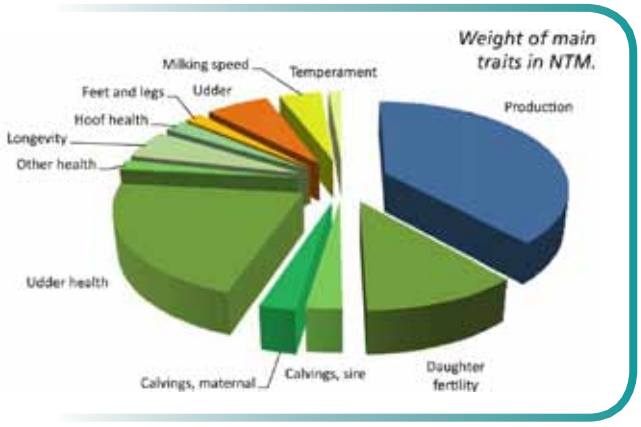
Please feel free to contact me in this regard and we can with the Genimex agent in your area be proactive in helping you get cows in calf. M&H

NORDIC TOTAL MERIT NTM

The Nordic countries have over the years always done things, in the cattle breeding industry a bit differently. They have over the years developed an incredibly accurate data base which now includes information as supplied by the hoof trimmers and they have been able to develop a hoof health index.

On the Pie chart on right you will note the weightings given by the industry for the various traits that make up the Index. These weightings are for Jersey bulls the one for Holsteins is slightly different but still very similar. When carefully considering these weighting it is quite easy to see that they make sense and are applicable to the South African market. Some may say that there is too little weight on the udder but please remember that the weighting for udder health is high and that contains many udder traits.

The most important fact is that the NTM is actually an economic index.



10 NTM units for a sire indicates that his daughters are worth 100 EURO's more than the average heifer. Thus the daughters of a bull with an NTM of 20 are worth 200 EURO's more than the average.

All the composite indexes can be equated to an understandable usable figure. Take for example 10 index points for Longevity indicates that the daughters of the bull will have 35 days more productive life than the average.

For more information please see our Viking catalogue. M&H

Peter Larson

DJ Zuma

suddenly passed away

DJ Zuma suddenly died on 6 November 2013 after a brief period of sickness at the VikingGenetics bull station in Denmark. DJ Zuma was nine years old.

Laurids and Mille Lund with a statue of DJ Zuma

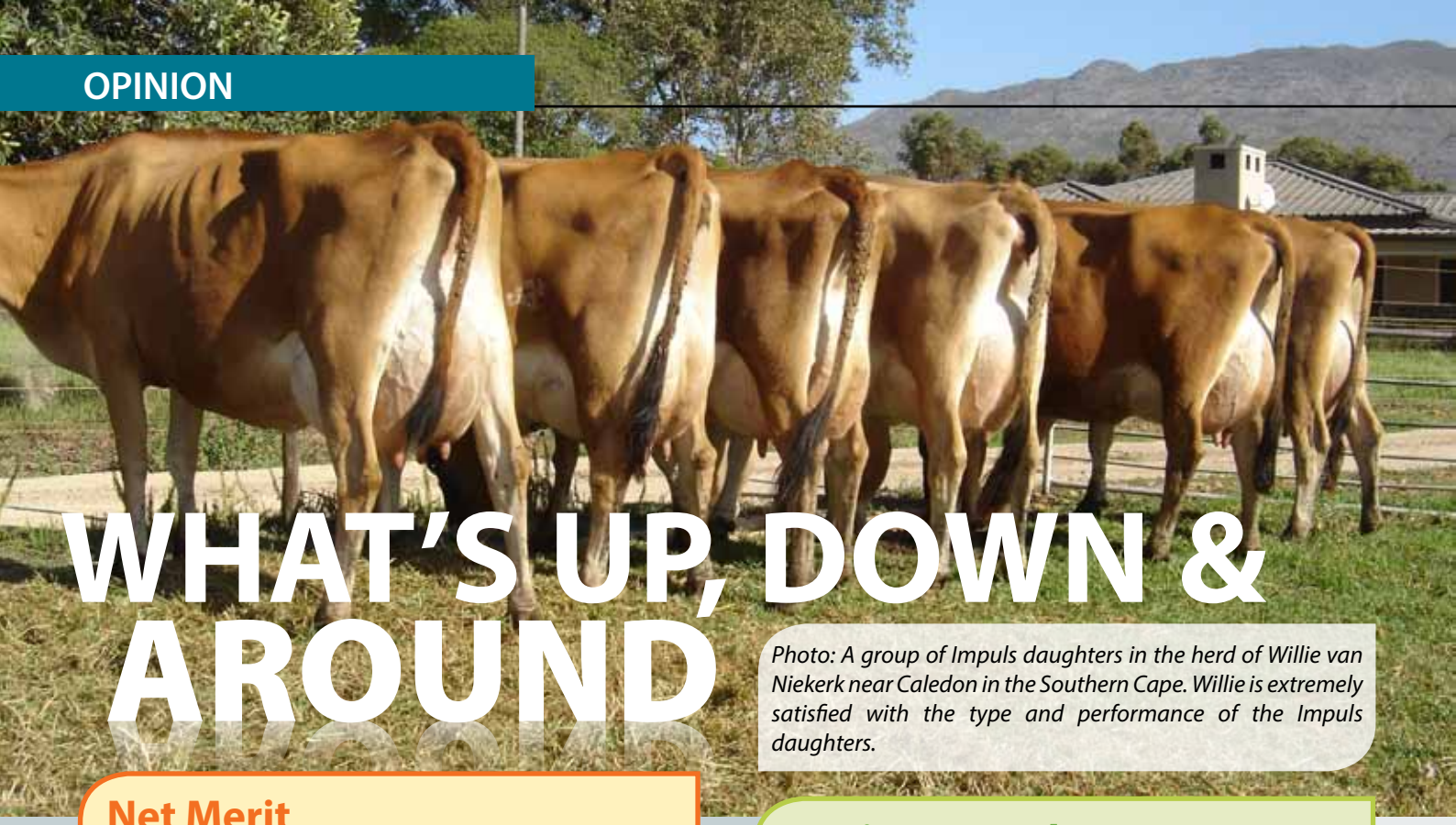
DJ Zuma was bred by Laurids Lund in Denmark and named after the South African football player Sibusiso Zuma, who played for the Danish football club FCK in 2005 and scored fantastic goals for his team.

DJ Zuma has particular good sires in pedigree – Q Zik x FYN Lemvig x SKÆ Ide, which was the basis for the high breeding values of the sire. Zuma still has high NTM index – not least due to very high breeding values for fertility, health, longevity, feet & legs, udders and temperament.

DJ Zuma produced more than 400,000 doses of semen out of which 150,000 doses were exported to 35 countries. The Zuma semen is very well suited for semen sexing and Viking has sold 18,000 doses X-Vik for export only. The cause of his death was encephalitis and at the time of his death there were 4,500 lactating daughters in Denmark, almost 6,000 heifers and still many pregnancies on the way.

DJ Zuma ranked highly worldwide and he seemed to be the Jersey sire that could break Q Impuls' production record. Unfortunately this will not be the case. "We have a relatively high stock of semen from Zuma, but we expect this to be sold out when the news of Zuma's death spreads to Jersey breeders worldwide.

In the export markets DJ Zuma will be replaced by other proven Viking Jersey sires– and of course by his own sons, e.g. VJ Ziegler by a sister to the top sire VJ Lure. M&H



WHAT'S UP, DOWN & AROUND

Photo: A group of Impuls daughters in the herd of Willie van Niekerk near Caledon in the Southern Cape. Willie is extremely satisfied with the type and performance of the Impuls daughters.

Net Merit

International comparisons are always interesting and sometimes downright misleading. Comparing litres of Milk, Kgs Fat and Protein, type, udders etc has actually become quite boring. In the Holstein and Jersey breeding industry, which breeding population dominates the Net Merit $ table? Net Merit is an economic figure and means money in your pocket doing no more than using bulls from the right population.
Check out the following web site for the latest information: https://www.cdcb.us/eval/summary/frgmns.cfm

SAINET

Zuma now number one on the SAINET lists with a SAINET figure of 118. He is number one on the Cheese Yield Index list and number two on the Fluid Milk Index list. Q Zik is number 4, Lirsk number 8 and May number 13 on the SAINET list.

On the MACE lists the Viking bulls dominate with 5 out of the top ten being Viking sires and 10 out of the top 20 being Viking sires. The list is topped by Izzy followed by Lure at number two and Jante at 4, Holmer at 5 and Lix at 6.

Mating programs

The most common sales pitch that is used to encourage breeders to use a mating program is, tell the breeder that it counters inbreeding. A recent report from the agent that ran a breeding program indicated that the inbreeding of a certain combination was less than 3% however when Jersey SA sent the breeder his E report the inbreeding coefficient of same mating was in excess of 12%. Who do you believe?

Genimex catalogues a new approach

Sire catalogues have traditionally been gloss publications printed on thick paper and liberally distributed. Most of which went into file 13. Genimex has made an attempt to change this and decided to print its new catalogues in house, on normal bond paper and on demand. This would result in less wastages and updates could be done more regularly. Furthermore we have included in the catalogue, articles, tips and information that the breeder can use to improve the profitability of his/her operation. We have thus far produced two such catalogues the first was for the LIC NZ sires and the second for the Viking Sires. Please speak to your agent or call the office and we will gladly send you a copy.

Genomic bulls from Viking

Genimex has resisted the temptation to import Genomically proven Jersey sires because our line-up of daughter proven sires has been very strong. We, with the co-operation of our supplier in Denmark, Viking Genetics and requests from breeders, have decided to start the importation of Genomics sires. We are however going to do it differently. We will be importing a team of five sires and they will be sold as a team in equal volumes. By doing this, we limit the risk to the breeders, build strong genetic links between the South African Jersey and the Danish Jersey and ensure genetic diversity. The first team of 5 sires has arrived in the country and the interest has been overwhelming. Contact your sales person for details of the bulls as the first team is in the country.

Linear Scale

So how familiar have we got to seeing linear's where all the bars are to the right and very long, and that is perceived as good. Bulls that do not display that way are perceived as not having type.

Recently I came across a catalogue printed by our opposition and the linear scale went from 0 to +1 and -1. The linear scale in the Genimex catalogue went for 0 to +2 and -2. At a quick glance the opposition's bulls looked unbelievably good but when one looked carefully and took into account the scale used one realized that it was total misrepresentation. They were not as good as they were made out to be. Please, I urge you as a discerning customer, look carefully.

Further to the bars on the linears. Please bear in mind that for some of the traits 0 is optimum and not the extremes. Please see the article as written by Dr Johan Jooste on page 7.

Cow size/mass

Much is said in the industry about cow size and especially in the pasture production herds where dairymen strive for smaller more efficient cows. I pose the question, can cow size be reduced using USA type Holsteins. In an attempt to answer the question for myself I came across an article by Les Hansen. I quote:

"On the -3 to +3 scale used for type traits, a body size composite of +3 would indicate larger body size, with a -3 indicating a smaller body size. If you consider 1,500 pounds as average (or zero on the scale) for a Holstein cow, then each point on the scale represents about 24 pounds of mature body weight"

"While most producers do not select directly on size, Les Hansen, dairy geneticist at the University of Minnesota, says the industry has indirectly selected for the trait in the past when selecting for udder depth. In other words, bulls that transmit to their daughters udders held higher above the hocks than the average cow also tend to transmit taller stature to their daughters". - See more at: http://www.dairyherd.com/dairy-herd/features/expect-genetic-changes-113989694.html#sthash.ucXZxLAr.dpuf

KiwiCross biological impact study

Please be aware that there is another company that has managed to somehow obtain a permit to import KiwiCross semen from New Zealand. The bull they are selling is a Genomic bull and does not form part of the study as per the article on page 6. Data of the progeny of this bull will not be recorded as part of the study and is thus of very little value to the industry. The sole purpose of these actions is to generate sales and upset the trial that Genimex has undertaken.

South African Large Herds conference 2013

Genimex and Livestock Improvement New Zealand once again sponsored the SALHC held in June this year. As usual the conference was a huge success. Genimex and LIC have been sponsors of each SAHLC held since its inception.

Ken Bartlett (Farm Wise consultant from LIC), Britt Stanton (Genimex) and Chris Cloete (Genimex) at the LIC/Genimex booth. Photo: Dairy Mail.

James Kean a well known dairy farmer from Mooi River share a lighter moment with Ken Bartlett.

Scratch E

Recently added to the Genimex product line up are so called scratch cards. Imported for Beacon Marketing we offer Scratch E in packs of 50. Also available are Scratch E Slims in pack of 45 and 90 (basically saving those that cut the scratch cards in half the trouble of having to do so) It still remains the best to use the full cards as that is how they were designed.

Bulling Beacons

Applying Bulling Beacons is easy and simple and they work. See video on youtube.
www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9HnAWjcICo

Lameness
– old problem for modern farms

Lameness – how much it costs

Lameness causes substantial costs for dairy production both in terms of extra labour and veterinary treatment and in addition also output loss as decreased milk yield, weight loss, impaired fertility and involuntary culling. Furthermore, lameness is a sign of discomfort related to the cow's sensation of pain and therefore is an important welfare issue. Lame cows cannot cope with their environment comparing to their non-lame herd mates and lameness dramatically changes social ranking, feed intake, sexual activity, productive traits and longevity. In spite of increased knowledge about causes and prevention measures, the problem with lameness has increased significantly during the last decades. Recent scientific reports revealed that 37% of cows in UK are lame (range among farms of 0-71%) where the figure in Austria and Germany is 34% (range 0-81%). The worsening of the situation can be explained by the fact that dairy industry moves towards big herds with higher requirements on the cow functionality, because of tougher environment and less time used per animal. Thus, for more efficient farming, dairy producers must pay more attention to lameness control and prevention measures.

Farmers usually underestimate the number of lame cows in their herds, as well as amount of economic losses due to lameness. The costs associated with treatment of lame animals is just a relatively small portion of the total economic loss caused by lameness, where decrease of milk production, infertility, higher risk for culling and death are responsible for more than 80% of costs. A Swedish dairy cow with a sole ulcer (which is the most painful lesion usually causing lameness) would cost farmer around € 500 per year. It is also difficult to estimate the real decrease in milk production. The high producing cows are more prone to lameness and therefore, even decreased production of the lame cows could be at the same level or even higher than that of their herd mates, though we probably will never know how much milk they would produce if they wouldn't be lame.

Causes of lameness

Lameness is a term that generally describes a functional alteration of the locomotion system. The lameness may originate from different causes: congenital defect, infectious or metabolic diseases and or trauma. However, even very painful injuries such as sole ulcer may not necessarily result in lameness. The failure to observe lameness partly could be due to the stoic nature of cows as their innate behaviour is to hide painful conditions, as a way of protecting

themselves from predators. Such phenomenon, however, will result in difficulties to detect lame animals and will lead to underestimation of the herd lameness problem.

European domestic cattle descended from the aurochs, which lived in transitional areas of woodland interspersed with open spaces. Thus, cattle digits evolved under conditions of moderately soft ground found in these environments.

However, the industrialization of agriculture decreased the possibility for cattle to move around in their natural habitat. Therefore, the functionality of the cattle locomotor apparatus (designed to be used under conditions of grassland) may no longer be adequate in the unnatural environment of the industrial farm. Moreover, the tremendous genetic progress in milk yield achieved during the last 50-60 years has caused harsh challenges to the cow's metabolism, and the function of the locomotor apparatus has thus been dramatically compromised.

Locomotor disorders in cattle are usually separated into two groups: disorders of the upper limb (proximal limb or leg disorders), and disorders of the distal part of the limb (foot disorders).

Leg disorders usually refer to problems with joints, tendons, bones, etc and have been reported to account for only 12% of clinical lameness caused by leg problems in dairy cows. However, the diagnostics of leg disorders usually requires using complicated and expensive techniques such as ultrasonography, radiology and infra-red thermography which are expensive and difficult to use on farms. Thus the real contribution of leg disorders to clinical lameness is difficult to appreciate.

Disorders of the distal part of the limb are usually represented by claw lesions. Claw lesions are considered to be the major reason for lameness in dairy cows. Claw lesions can basically be divided in two groups: those caused by micro organisms affecting the skin surrounding the claw capsule and bulb horn (often referred to as hygiene related diseases) and those affecting the claw capsule, which are usually associated with laminitis or trauma. In spite of many people regarding laminitis to be associated with nutrition, there are in fact two categories of risk factors: metabolic and mechanical. Metabolic factors are triggered by such events as rumen acidosis, calving difficulty, retained placenta, mastitis and other inflammation processes in the organism. Mechanical factors relate to the conformation, particularly claw conformation and growth, as well as physical environment (floor quality). Therefore for effective prevention of claw diseases complex measures are needed including nutrition and feeding management, management of events around calving, housing and environment (providing good animal comfort) and carrying out regular functional claw trimming.

In a recent study in the UK the most common lesions were sole ulcer (27%), white line disease (20%) and digital dermatitis (16%). In a Swedish study, 60% of 5000 cows examined had sole haemorrhages (the initial stage of sole ulcer and white line disease) and 10% had sole ulcers.

Genetic improvement of hoof health

Genetic improvement of hoof health has been much discussed over the last decades but not much progress was done. The only breeding parameter relating to hoof health was subjectively scored feet and leg conformation. However, the feet and leg conformation is only the small component among the plenty of different physiological factors playing a role in the animal's resistance to claw diseases. Resistance to claw diseases depends on a number of several structural and physiological factors including immune response, resistance to metabolic load, claw horn quality, claw biomechanical features, behaviour etc. Genetic correlations between feet and leg conformation and hoof health are generally low and therefore direct selection on hoof health is more promising. Several studies showed that hoof health is heritable (with heritabilities ranged from 0.01 to 0.12) and therefore there is a possibility for the genetic improvement of the trait.

The registrations of hoof health for estimation of breeding values started in Sweden, where in 2003 first breeding values on hoof health were published. Finland proceeded with registrations a short time after that Denmark joined the group in 2010, when they developed the automatic registration of hoof health with table PC. In August 2011 the breeding values for hoof health obtained in Denmark, Sweden and Finland were introduced in the Nordic Total Merit index. It was the first time in history when hoof health was introduced as a breeding goal for dairy cattle. The hoof health index was shown to have a better correlation with longevity than feet and legs conformation does and therefore it is a more valuable parameter for the robustness improvement of the modern dairy cow.

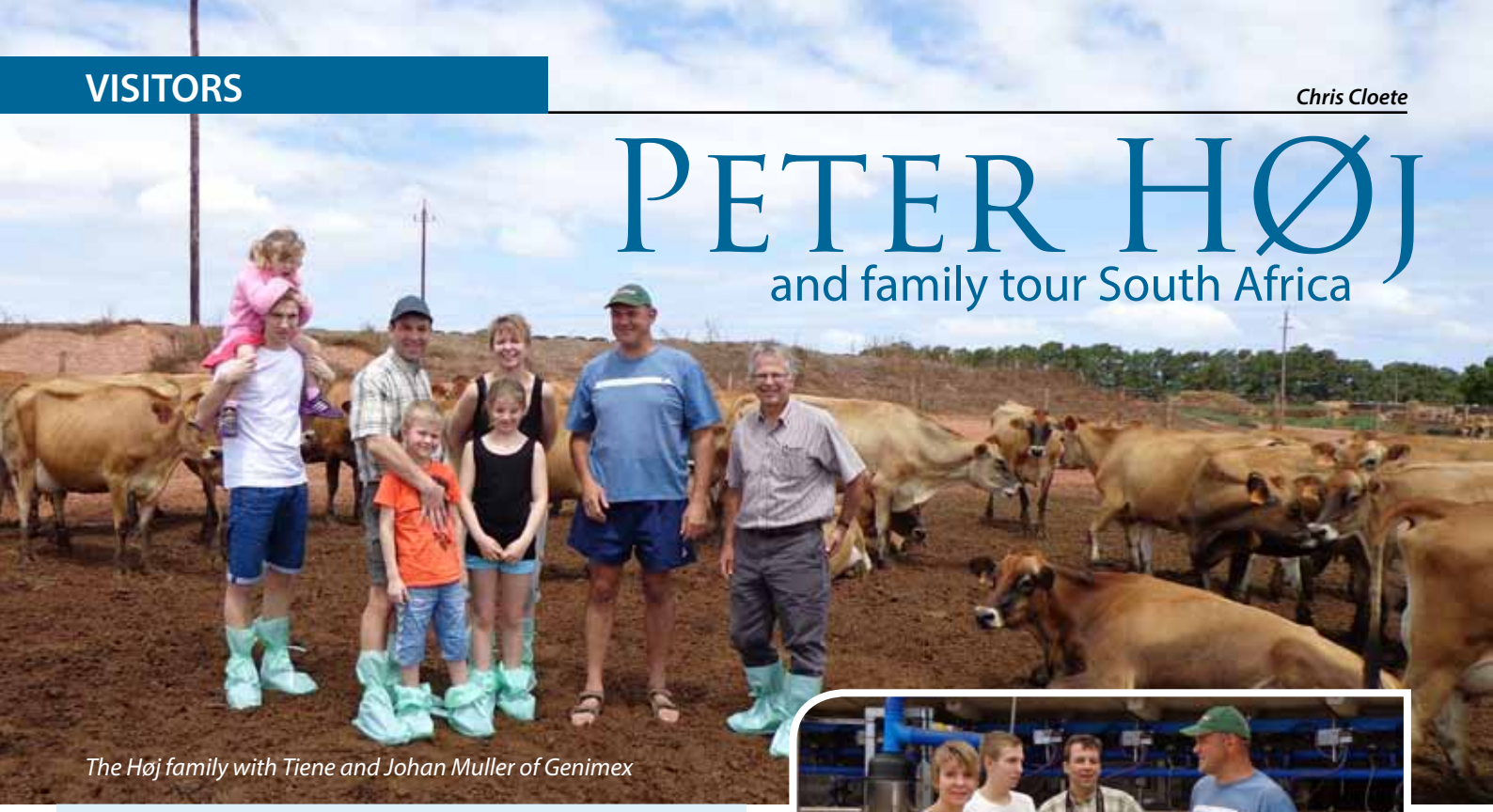
To collect the data professional hoof trimmers in Scandinavia are organized to provide the hoof health records according to a unified form, using an electronic recording device (table PC), providing the data directly to the central database.

The hoof health index includes seven most common groups of lesions that in their turn can be divided into the following groups: infectious or hygiene-related lesions (such as heel horn erosion, dermatitis and interdigital hyperplasia - limax), laminitis related lesions (such as sole haemorrhages, sole ulcer and white line disease) and abnormal claw shape (such as corkscrew claw). Sole ulcer has the greatest relative weight in the hoof health index as the most painful and costly damage. It is also known that hoof trimmers are most consistent in registration of sole ulcers and therefore it is providing higher reliability for the index.

Most of the cows in Scandinavia are trimmed twice a year providing better reliability for the breeding values and the total number of records exceed 500 000 per year. That means that Scandinavian countries now own the world's largest database on hoof health records. That allows not only the usage for estimation of the breeding values, but it is also a valuable recourse for scientific work to carry out the determination of e.g. risk factors. Today more than 500 bulls have their breeding values for hoof health (including more than 300 Holstein bulls) with reliability above 85%. Hoof health is a new promising trait which aims to reduce problems with lameness and improve the profit of the dairy farmers. M&H

Chris Cloete

PETER HØJ
and family tour South Africa



The Høj family with Tiene and Johan Muller of Genimex

Earlier in 2013 we were privileged to host the Høy family in South Africa.

We are so used to visiting their farm in Denmark to view their outstanding Jersey herd, you may recall the outstanding group of cows on the centre spread in Milk & Honey # 8.

The Preekstoel herd of Tienie Durr near Malmesbury was the first herd visited.

One of the other herds visited was the mixed herd of Daan and Elan Landman in the Tsitsikama. Daan has not only used large volumes of Danish Jersey semen but also Holstein semen from Viking genetics.

The success of the Haugstedgaard herd is beyond question and not only is it a high production herd but the "type" in the herd is phenomenal. At the recent show in Odense, Peter won the herd group competition in which there were 15 herds entered.

Tienie is a very loyal supporter of Danish Jersey Genetics. Peter was suitably impressed with the high production levels and outstanding type of the herd.

During the visit to Daan, Peter could not help commenting on the level of cow comfort enjoyed by the cows in the more natural environment of a pasture based production system as opposed to the much harsher conditions under which the cows are housed in Denmark.

Tina, Rasmus, Peter and Tinie in his newly finshed milking parlour.

Peter and Daan Landman on the pastures in the Tsitsikama.

The winning group out of 15 groups at the Odense Show held in June 2013. From left to right:

May - A second lactation cow that produced 7193 Kgs Milk at 5.92% Fat and 4.01% Fat in her first lactation.

Lirsk - A third lactation cow that has produced 7861Kgs Milk at 6.21% Fat and 4.27% Protein in her second lactation.

Lirsk - A fourth lactation cow that has produced 8543Kg Milk at 5.91% Fat and 4.10% Protein in her third lactation.

Semenzoo italy

Italian Holstein:

THE RESULT OF A LONG AND DEEP TRADITION

In the history of the Italian Holstein breeding, tradition and exceptional records do not belong to a recent yesterday, but rather to a very far past, that left a strong mark on the modern Holstein population.

Indeed, to fully understand the strength and the solidity of the Italian Holstein breed one must know its history, which is different from that of the Holsteins in other European countries. In fact, Italy was the first European nation to select for this breed.

After World-War II, the demand for black and white cattle grew enormously, certainly thanks to the establishment of frozen semen and artificial insemination, but also thanks to the impulse given by some of the early Holstein "pioneers", breeders who had been travelling to North America and had come back enthusiastic about what they had seen, thus favouring the increase of imports from US and Canada. The first, massive imports of semen and of young and bred heifers started in the 70's, and those bulls and cows established the foundation of the many and excellent Italian Holstein herds of today.

The national selection program based on progeny testing was introduced at the beginning of the 80's. This program resulted in the exceptional present data of: 1,130,042 cows registered in the Herd Book, distributed in 12,576 herds, with a rolling herd average of 9,313 kg milk, 3.73% fat and 3.38% protein (data AIA 2012).

The ANAFI (National Association of Italian Holstein breeders), whose headquarters are in Cremona (the city that hosted the All European Show 2010 and where the National Holstein is held every October), is responsible for: type evaluations, shows, progeny tests, artificial breeding, embryo transfer, genetic evaluations and Herd Book. There is also an office where experienced geneticists and other experts are in charge of research and development. Another important selection tool for the Italian Holstein is the Genetic Center (also managed by Anafi personnel), where all young bulls destined to AI spend some time before they are allowed to be progeny tested. At this center the young bulls undertake a whole series of tests to prove that they have a high genetic value, a very positive sanitary status, are not positive for undesirable genes, have a good growth efficiency and exact parentage. Only those that overcome these tests will be sent to an AI Stud to be proved.

The present Italian selection index is PFT (production, functionality and type) whose goal is quantity and quality of milk (+ fat and protein, - cell count) and added strength and longevity (therefore, less production costs).

Genetic indexes are calculated three times a year for:
- kg milk, fat and protein
- linear type traits
- longevity
- somatic cell count
- fertility

Certainly, type evaluation is one of the most relevant aspects of selection, and also in this area Italy is in a privileged position compared to the other European countries. In fact, the peculiarity in Italy is that all the cows on test are also registered into the Herd Book, and every six months the registered herds are visited by the breed inspectors. During those visits, all first calf heifers in the herd are – compulsory - classified. Besides type classification, the breed inspectors are also in charge of the processing of the Anafi mating plans and of assisting the dairy farmers before and after the shows.

According to the most recent data, the 25 breed inspectors carry out over 278,000 classifications a year (266,000 of which on 2 year olds), which means an average of 76 animals a day for each inspector. It has been recorded that a constant increase in the number of 2 year olds classified Good+ and over (today, 58% of the total) and in 2012 there have been 669 cows that were re-classified, among which various Excellent (both new and reconfirmed).

Of course, the data of type classifications are precious for the various AI studs in Italy. Presently, in Italy there are 6 AI Centers, 5 of which are part of Semenzoo. The SEMENZOO group have tested over 400 bulls in the past, but nowadays, after the advent of genomics, this number is around 200 bulls a year. This means that progeny testing is still considered very important by the breeding organizations in Italy.

The Italian Holstein is a modern Holstein, combining power and longevity in a country that stretches from the northern (and cold) alpine regions to the sunny southern regions, where the climate is very similar to that of Africa.
But, thanks to its versatility, the Italian Holstein has become a precious and profitable "money maker machine" both in the North and in the South. Due to a very favorable lay of the land, in the North there are thousands of modern dairies that for decades have been milking over 300-400 cows housed in modern and functional free stalls barns. On the other end, in the South, where the soil and the climate are less favorable, one can still find small, family run dairy farms with cows on pasture, but also some huge dairy farms, with thousands of cows!

So, the modern Italian Holstein has a very ancient tradition. Every change and every innovation is anchored into a very deep culture. Only by knowing its history can one understand how this extraordinary population could have reached such striking results in both male and female lines. Because, it would be wrong to look at the future without referring to the past. And the Italian Holstein should really be proud of its past and its present. M&H

Genimex™

A timely arrival for the Australian Market

By far the biggest issue facing Australian Holstein breeders today is cow fertility. There are many things that contribute to this issue, genetics, nutrition, high production and climatic conditions just to name a few.

Genetic contribution to this issue is what I want to talk about in this article as there are so many farmers that feel they have all the management areas surrounding the cow at a high level and yet the number one problem is getting the cows back in calf!

ENTER THE VIKING SYSTEM OF CATTLE BREEDING! Viking is unique in that 50% of a sires total merit index comprises of how much health and wellbeing he passes onto his daughters. If a sire is highly rated in the health area he breeds "strong cows", it is that simple!

I relate many cow issues back to us as individuals and what is a well versed saying? "If you don't have your health, then what do you really have?" So simply, healthy cows are strong cows, it's not a taller cow that "walks up hill" (rises over the shoulder and has a big chest and great big body) that is just a big cow! Now don't get me wrong, adequate chest and body are essential, but should we be relentlessly pushing for these traits generation after generation? All ink to the right of the linear scale? What is the result of this kind of breeding? Well its big tall cows that give a lot of milk with nice udders but ever increasing problems with fertility, mastitis, calving issues, feet problems and other metabolic disorders. But, "she is really good to look at"! The Viking system is unique in that so much information is gathered on all of these problems, and after a sires first proof (around 140 daughters) sufficient information has been gathered so that you get a high reliability on the health traits (along with production and type). So that you know whether a sire is going to give you healthier cows or not! You don't have to be guessing with lowering pins widening chests or deepening bodies, theorising if this will make the animal healthier. In Australia we have bred from the "outside in" as we have not been able (and still don't) to have a great pool of data like Scandinavia, who is fortunate to be able to breed from "the inside out" with scientific, accurate data, no guess work there.

If a sire is strongly positive for daughter fertility, then that is what you will get, you don't have to worry if she is rated a little to the left for conformation of the body (below 100 on the linear) many records have proven that he lifts daughter fertility, so go with it, as that is a problem costing farmers thousands of dollars. I would assume that getting cows back in calf to generate more income is the number one priority, but so often it still seems like its more about breeding that less profitable "beautiful cow"!

I see many, many sires described as leaving cows that have big, strong, powerful conformation that "sets that world on fire", I then look them up under the Scandinavian Viking System (which I regard as the health police) and find that they are very poor for daughter fertility, mastitis resistance, calving ease or feet problems. I then ask "how is that strength?" Such sires are made to look like the heavy weight boxing champion of the world but really should get knocked out in the first round of sire selection. Instead they end up as expensive semen sires because they have the ability to breed the "elite show cow", even though the majority of progeny are going backwards in health traits! Farmer profit margins are ever declining.

If a sire is highly rated in the health area he breeds "strong cows", it is that simple!

SO WHY VIKING HOLSTEINS?

- I don't know of any other company that has so many genuine health sires.
- Viking's Holstein sires are the elite of the world for being able to pass on to progeny the strongest gains in DAUGHTER FERTILITY – Viking Hol Slattarod index of 128 reduces days open by 22 days.
- Calving Ease (both sire and daughter calving ease) a complete index involving calf vitality, calf size and number of difficulties.
- Udder Health (not just scc, but actual mastitis resistance and udder conformation traits like udder depth which all contribute to the udder health index) Viking sire D Odder reduces actual treatments by 40%.
- Other Diseases – Early and late fertility disorders, feet and leg problems, metabolic disorders. Problems in these areas lead to poorer longevity.
- Longevity – Real figures that can give great gains like Viking Holstein D Onside with an index of 124 gives 87 days longer herd life above average!
- Hoof Health: Real information from Veterinarians records and hoof trimmers, this tells you what is happening on the farm, a very important index for those who take the time to understand it. A genuine index for improving cow hoof health.
- Opportunity for greater profit if these indexes are fully

utilized by dairymen. Gains of AUD$400+ per head per lactation are gained by using the highest NTM sires, which is a combination of health, production and sound conformation. On an average herd size of 300 cows that is an extra AUD$120,000.00 per year, with less work (because of less problems) with high producing, healthier, longer lasting cows.

YOU GET WHAT YOU SELECT FOR –

The Viking system has 50% weighting on the health traits, that is why their sires are so strong, and sadly very few systems internationally can recognise the worth of Viking sires as most are still very type focused and the health traits are lost in international systems. Although the USA NM$ system has recently recognised the Viking group of Holsteins as No.1 for NM$ with elite longevity, it will only be a matter of time and Viking making the world aware of this black and white gem in Scandinavia before Viking Holsteins have a real impact on the population internationally. The strong focus on the health traits coupled with high production and sound conformation I believe has Viking Holsteins standing on their own in the world population, it's just a matter of getting the message out!

Poor Holstein health traits lead by declining cow fertility is the biggest problem and breeding the cows to be more and more beautiful will not remedy the situation it's all about balance and the Viking NTM system has the balance sitting just beautifully! M&H

Decruasaz Iron O'Kalibra...

one of the greatest show cows of current times

Britt Stanton

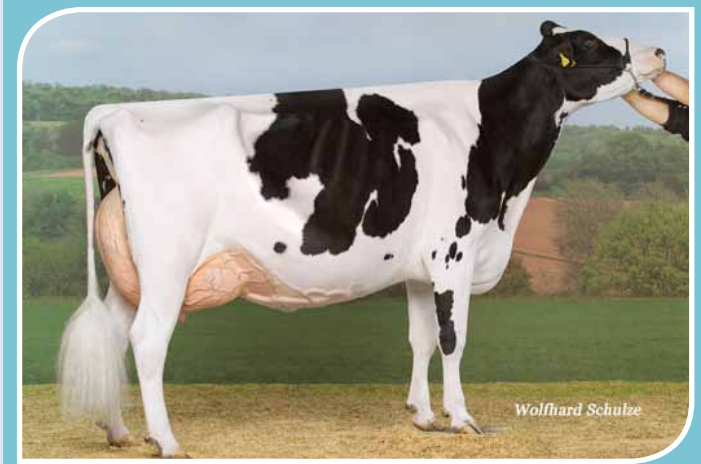
Born September 2006 from the famous type bull Boss Iron, O'Kalibra has taken the European show season by storm.

Her winnings are numerous and like other Iron daughters Dirona and Pasta, she epitomises the power, style and quality udders bred by Iron. She comes from a deep cow family with proven bulls like Duduc, Mr Burns and Granduc in the family trees. Her dam Decruasaz Integrity O'Kitty *RF EX90 is out of a Milestone Red followed by a Renown Factor.

O'Kalibra has the added bonus of being a *RF carrier and there are some exciting red off spring in the pipeline. During a current poll held on the Bullvine Facebook page people were asked who they thought was the better show cow... The current WDE and Royal Winter Fair winner RF Goldwyn Hailey or O'Kalibra? The vote was heavily in favour of O'Kalibra. With the following list of winnings it is easy to see why she is considered to be the top show cow of current times.

2011 Res. Grand at the Expo Bull
2011 Hon. Mention at the Swiss Expo
2012 Grand Champion Swiss Expo
2013 Grand Champion Swiss Expo
2013 European Holstein Grand Champion

The Swiss show string of GS Alliance has been graced by a true example of Italian Style … Iron O'Kalibra. M&H



Johan Muller

Wêreldklas produksies by **Alstrup Jerseys** *in Denemarke*

Zuma 5517 een van die mooi Zuma dogters in die Alstrup kudde.

Om 'n kudde te sien van 300 Jerseys met 'n produksie van 7238 kg melk 6.05% BV en 4.1% proteïen, is 'n besonderse voorreg. Tydens ons toer in Junie na Denemarke was hierdie kudde beslis een van die hoogtepunte.

Bent en Lars Olesen bestuur die plaas voltyds sedert 2007. Hulle is die 4de generasie en bestuur die 250 hektaar plaas met die hulp van twee werknemers. Mielies en gars word hoofsaaklik vir kuilvoer op twee derdes van die plaas verbou en op die res is dit raaigrasweidings. Die volledige rantsoen bestaan uit : 15 kg mieliekuilvoer, 16 kg graskuilvoer, 5 kg gars of koring, 1,5 kg melasse, 4,5 kg soya en 1 kg kragvoer.

Die kudde het ons veral beindruk met hul uiters hoë standaard van funksionele tipe. Met produksies van gemiddeld soms oor die 26 kg per dag, kan dit ook nie anders nie. Die Deense teeldoelwitte is juis gefokus op koeie met die vermoë om die produksies te kan handhaaf en terselfdertyd lanklewend te kan wees. Deurgaans het ons opgemerk hoeveel aandag gegee word aan uiers wat doelgerig geteel word om melk met lae somatiese seltellings te produseer en kan volhou vir ten minste 4 laktasies. Die klem is beslis op hoë uiers met die korrekte speenplasings en aanhegtings. Die Olesens se kudde word gehuisves in 'n onderdak behuisingsstelsel en daarom is die druk op goeie bene en hoewe uiters hoog. Die Dene het juis onlangs die betroubaarheid van been en hoef - indekse verder aangepas en verbeter. Alle koeie met hoefprobleme wat behandel moet word, word aangeteken en word in berekening gebring om die indeks te bepaal.

Verskeie dogters van Zuma, May, Himp, en Izzy is aan ons gewys. Die Zumas het veral beindruk met uitstekende uiers en besonderse hoewe en bene. Ons het in meeste van die kuddes Zuma dogters gesien en was hulle deurgaans indrukwekkend . Sy produksie, met veral proteïen is egter die groot pluspunt. Izzy is ook swaar gebruik en die baie goeie vooruieraanhegtings was opmerklik. Himp is 'n interessante nuwe seun van Hovborg met 'n ongelooflike goeie produksie ontleding. Hy is dan ook een van die top bulle met 'n NTM van 26.

Die Olesens kan trots wees op hul prestasies en is dit duidelik dat hul doelwitte jaar na jaar aangepas word om sodoende hul onderneming lewensvatbaar te hou. Voorwaar 'n nederige en hardwerkende familie. Bent en Lars wil baie graag volgende jaar die Wêreld Jersey Kongres in Suid Afrika bywoon. Namens ons Genimex groep wil ek hulle hartlik bedank vir die vriendelike en goed georganiseerde ontvangs, ons waardeer dit opreg en sien uit daarna om hulle in Suid Afrika te ontvang. M&H

Peter Larson van VikingGenetics en Bent Olesen.

Two new Ayrshire bulls available from Genimex

76AY0750 Family-Af-Ayr DOUBLWHAMMY-ET

Reg# 100516902 aAa: 312546

Sire: Margot Calimero
Dam: Family-Af-Ayr DK Desiree, EX-95 3E
6-11 365d 22680m 3.8% 851f 3.0% 677p
MGS: Daltondale's Kellogg, EX-91
2nd Dam: New-Dawn-Ayr J.P. Dana
7-01 305d 20350m 3.7% 744f 3.4% 688p

+483 PTI
+.06% Fat
+1.5 Type

USDA-G 8/13 PTA's 12 DAUS / 6 HERDS
AVE: 20369M 3.8% 777F 3.2% 643P
DYD: +185M +.09% +24F +.02% +9P

MILK:	**+137F**	**62% Rel.**
FAT:	**+17F**	**+.06%**
PROTEIN:	**+9P**	**+.02%**

P.L.: +13 44% R SCS 3.01 51% R

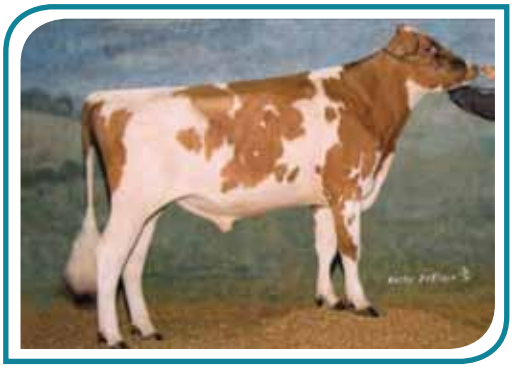
NET MERIT $: +140 55% REL.
F M $: +126 C M $: +159

ABA-G 8/13 8 DAUS/ 6 HERDS 60% REL

PTAT: +1.5 PTI: +483
DPR: +.5

8/13 ACA-G LINEAR STA			-2 -1 0 +1 +2
Final Score	1.5H	Low	High
Stature	4.8T	Short	Tall
Strength	1.7S	Frail	Strong
Body Depth	2.0D	Shallow	Deep
Dairy Form	1.2O	Tight	Open
Rump Angle	.8H	High	Low
Thurl Width	2.5W	Narrow	Wide
Rear Legs-Side View	.1S	Posty	Sickle
Foot Angle	.8S	Low	Steep
Fore Udder	1.2S	Loose	Strong
Rear Udder Height	1.0H	Low	High
Rear Udder Width	.6W	Narrow	Wide
Udder Cleft	1.8S	Weak	Strong
Udder Depth	2.0S	Deep	Shallow
Teat Placement	1.2C	Wide	Close
Teat Length	1.1L	Short	Long

76AY0751 Du Petit Lac HAMMER-ET



Reg# 100545162 aAa: 234165

Sire: Margot Calimero
Dam: Du Petit Lac Sylvester Hamende, EX-95 2E
5-08 218d 22251m 3.4% 752f 3.2% 708p
MGS: Embryo-Star Sylvester-ET
2nd Dam: Du Petit Lac Hamanda-ET, VG-88
6-03 305d 27154m 3.8* 1045f 3.1% 833p

+430 Milk
+.7 Type
+.6 DPR

MACE-G 8/13 PTA's 62DAUS / 43 HERDS
AVE: 20466M 3.6% 736F 3.1% 631P
DYD: -696M -.07% -39F +.01% -20P

MILK:	**+430M**	**76% Rel.**
FAT:	**+7F**	**-.05%**
PROTEIN:	**+9P**	**-.02%**

P.L.: +0.2 45% R SCS 2.97 61% R

NET MERIT $: +91 65% REL.
F M $: +102 C M $: +80

ABA-G 8/13 9 DAUS/ 7 HERDS 55% REL

PTAT: +.7 PTI: +448
DPR: +.6

8/13 ACA-G LINEAR STA			-2 -1 0 +1 +2
Final Score	.7H	Low	High
Stature	1.9T	Short	Tall
Strength	.5S	Frail	Strong
Body Depth	.8D	Shallow	Deep
Dairy Form	.5O	Tight	Open
Rump Angle	.0L	High	Low
Thurl Width	.6W	Narrow	Wide
Rear Legs-Side View	.2S	Posty	Sickle
Foot Angle	.1S	Low	Steep
Fore Udder	1.1S	Loose	Strong
Rear Udder Height	.9H	Low	High
Rear Udder Width	1.0W	Narrow	Wide
Udder Cleft	.8S	Weak	Strong
Udder Depth	.8S	Deep	Shallow
Teat Placement	1.4C	Wide	Close
Teat Length	.2S	Short	Long

DJ ZUMA

1 October 2004 - 6 November 2013

DJ Zuma sadly died on 6 November after a brief period of sickness, but the legacy of this "Jersey Great" will live on for a long time.

"Now number one in South Africa on the SAINET list"

DJ Zuma

Zuma currently has in excess of 5600 daughters in his proof in Denmark and there are large numbers calving down in South Africa.

Semen still available.

© Elly Geverink

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