

# FLECKVIEH WORLD

The magazine for Fleckvieh breeding

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The essence for  
an economical  
cow  
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**BAYERN  
GENETIK**

Perfect Match.



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In September Bayern-Genetik Italy held the first MYTYP day on the farm of the Scalet brothers. A lot of visitors were eager to get information about MYTYP and Bayern-Genetik.

Photo: Ermacora

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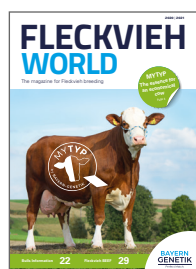
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## The Fleckvieh-World is real!

The cattle photos published in the Fleckvieh-World are not retouched. Cattle that are photographed are only allowed to be shared, washed and treated with oil, powder and gloss spray.



## Cover

Bayern-Genetik shows you why it makes sense to consider TYP. MYTYP is the solution for breeding economical cows and homogenous herds.



# Dear Fleckvieh breeders, Dear customers and friends of Bayern-Genetik



I am pleased to address you for the first time as the new CEO of Bayern-Genetik and successor to Dr. Thomas Grupp!

We live in very busy and challenging times these days. The Corona pandemic for sure is the dominant theme of the year 2020 and will be also for the next few years. In the slipstream of the Corona pandemic the critical questioning of agriculture and livestock farming continues unabated.

Bayern-Genetik is your reliable partner in these stormy weathers and in the future. We will continue our work and our philosophy after the era of Dr. Thomas Grupp. We will keep on fighting for the dual-purpose breeding of Fleckvieh with high reliabilities to safe the success of your breeding and the success of your farm. Our aim is to provide the genetics for breeding

powerful, vital, harmonious cows without extremes, with best quality in milk and meat to be used in all production systems practiced worldwide. To achieve this we take the type of the animals into account. An important role plays our TYP-value.

In this issue, our experts show the importance of breeding with TYP and report on interesting farms.

We hope you enjoy reading this magazine. Please visit us on Facebook „Bayern-Genetik Deutschland“ and „MYTYP“.

Yours sincerely,

**MARTIN ZIRNBAUER-HEYMANN**





# MYTYP

## The essence for an economical cow

*Bayern-Genetik is the only company in the world who investigates on the type of cattle breeds and the development of the type traits besides the classical breeding values for performance. In the modern times of genomic selection, breeding values on paper are flooding the market but the focus on the real cow on the farm was lost. Bayern-Genetik shows you, why it makes sense to consider the type in every mating and how you can use the bulls of Bayern-Genetik for the „Perfect Match“ to create „Your“ TYP!*

In April 2018 Bayern-Genetik has published the TYP-Value for every progeny tested bull for the first time after a long-term TYP-evaluation. Since then, the TYP-Value has had a big influence in our breeding program and our daily breeding advice. In total we distinguish between 3 TYP classes:

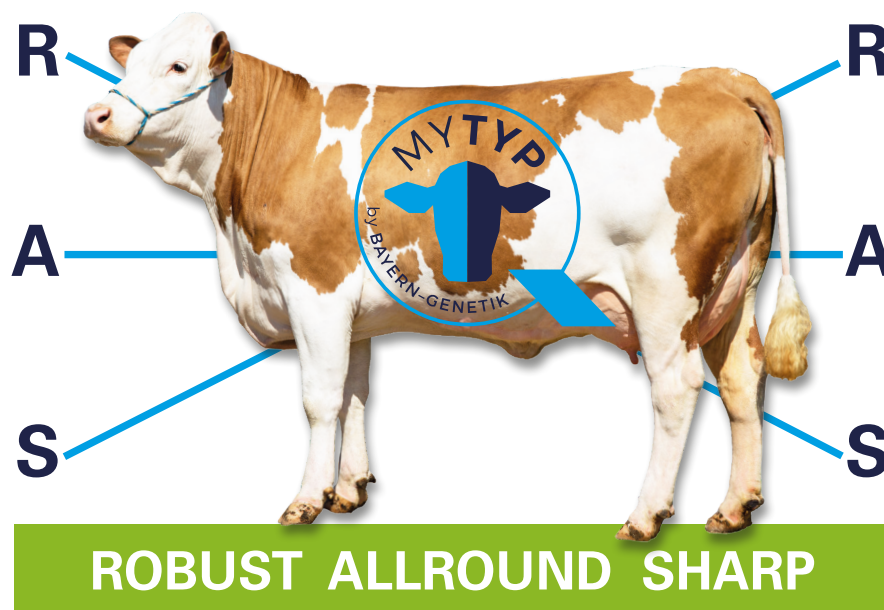
- R** – Robust
- A** – All-round
- S** – Sharp

which are further subdivided into **RA** – Robust-All-round and **AS** – All-round-Sharp. The mating can be done easily according to the TYP-Model or the **SELF-MATE**-App.

The latest research on the TYP-value on scientific base have shown the outstanding advantage of the TYP-classification.

Therefore, a database of 14.218 progeny tested bulls with information of more than 2.8 million cows with official data for performance and exterior was evaluated. The results are incredible.

The GZW or TMI is the breeding value which reflects the economic



advantage of an animal. The milk value (MW) combines the absolute milk performance (Mkg) in connection with solids (butterfat and protein performance).

Figure 1 shows exactly the advantage of animals in the *All-round* and the *Robust-All-round* TYP. These animals are 5 to 6 points superior to Sharp animals. The most impressive message from these figures is that All-round animals also show the highest milk performance!

This information is crucial and will change the idea of dairy breeding.

In Figure 2 we can see the average milk kg in the different TYP classes. This shows impressively that a „dairy“ or *Sharp*-TYP does not result in higher milk performance!

The statement of Chad Dechow, that „a dairy cow should look like an Olympic wrestler in the middleweight class“, is confirmed by these impressive results 14 years later.



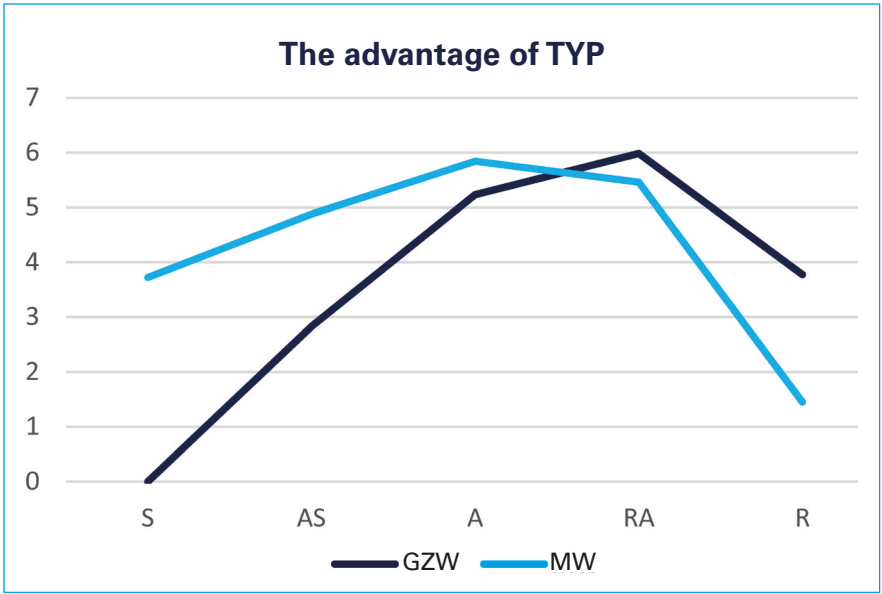


Figure 1: The advantage of TYP in GZW (TMI) and MW (milk value).

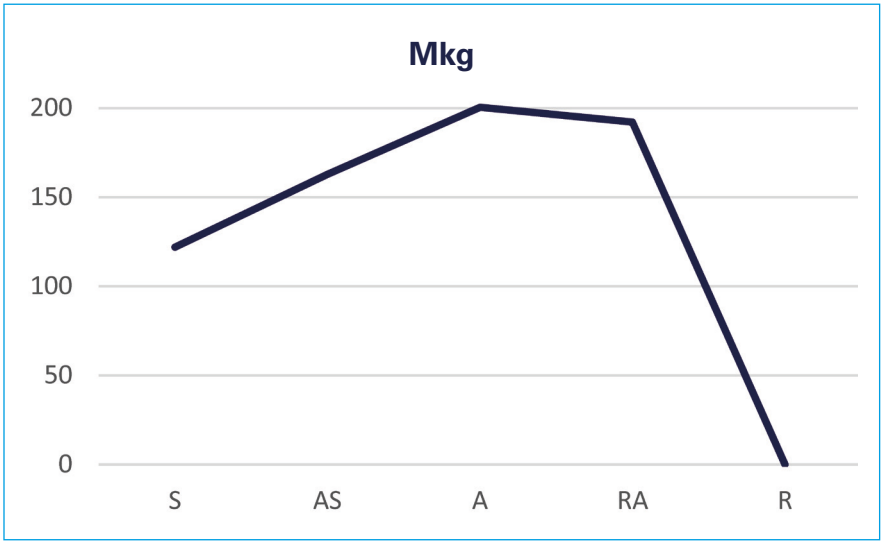


Figure 2: The advantage of TYP in milk performance.

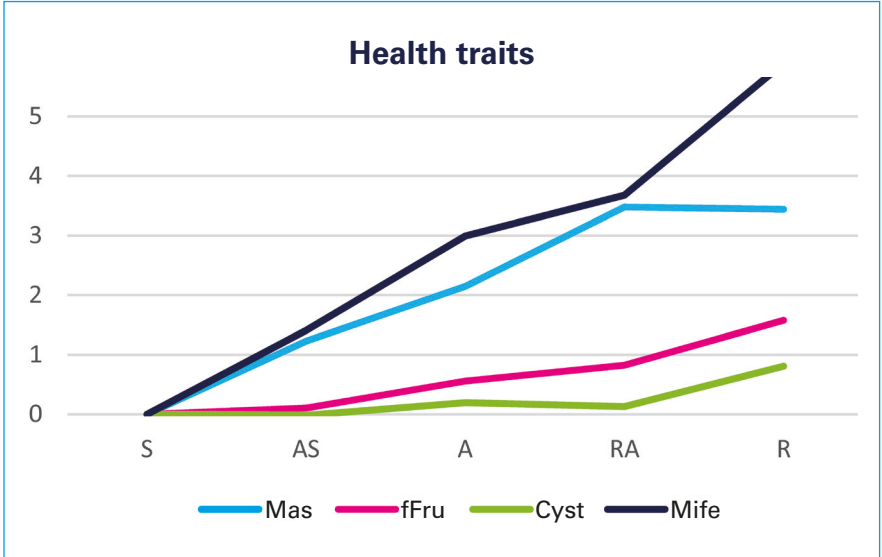


Figure 3: The advantage of TYP in health traits.

Moreover Figure 3 shows the effect of the TYP on health traits like mastitis, maternal fertility, cysts and milk fever. Especially issues like mastitis and milk fever, which are very expensive for the farmer and very dangerous for the animals, are highly correlated with the *Sharp-TYP*. We must consider that the constitution of the animal is the base for health and performance.

With these results we can show you exactly the possibilities, advantages and our experience of more than 150 years of pure-breeding and more than 20 years of intensive crossbreeding on dairy breeds. They are summarized in the TYP. Only with the bulls of Bayern-Genetik and the unique TYP-Value you can realize easily your own breeding philosophy to design „Your“ TYP of cow.



**MYTYP –  
and the Bayern-Genetik All-round  
cow works for you!**

**LUCAS FRITZER**





In 2008 the Herrema family built a stable for 250 cows, at the beginning still Holstein cows, later they switched to Fleckvieh and now continue to breed with Fleckvieh. Photo: Beunk

## Holland

# „I do not want to see any more ribs!“

***The Holstein cows on the farm of the Herrema family have caused more and more work and costs. By March 2012, the barrel was full. Farm manager Jan Herrema said: „On a Fleckvieh farm we have seen a completely different type of cow. Robust cows with enough milk. We came home and agreed: Now the Holsteins must leave. We don't want to see any more ribs!“***

Jan and Eddy Herrema live in the north of the province of Friesland in the Netherlands. The business of the two brothers has gone through a stormy development. In 2008 an adjacent dairy farm was bought, a cubicle pen for 250 cows was built and 200 Holstein cows were purchased. At first everything looked good until they noticed the explosive increase in the replacement rate

and the resulting costs. „We were totally desperate with our animals, which were increasingly having problems with fertility and milk fever,” says Jan Herrema. The brothers set out to find an alternative and discovered the Fleckvieh offer from Bayern-Genetik. „These strong and problem-free cows fit perfectly to our philosophy: Spending as little time as possible for the individual

cow and achieving a high return on investment. From this day on we have only used Bayern-Genetik! Looking back, we should have relied on the Fleckvieh breed from the very beginning. Fortunately, we dared to take this step. We were able to recover financially and regain the fun in farming.”

At the end, the Herrema brothers said that they always had to work



for the cows before. However, they think that the cow should work for the farmer.

### RESULTS AFTER 8 YEARS OF CROSSBREEDING WITH BAYERN-GENETIK

The first results of cross-breeding with Fleckvieh on the farm are very positive, as Jan Herrema points out: „The cows make the difference. We hardly had to change our management for the success!

### FARM OVERVIEW:

- 140 ha, of which 120 ha are arable (including potatoes and wheat) and 20 ha grassland and alfalfa.
- Chicken fattening
- 200 dairy cows with own progeny
- Work force: 2 farm managers (Jan and Eddy Herrema) and one external worker
- Most of the feed is purchased, only the wheat is fed to cows and chickens



Dina 23 is a strong RIJEKA daughter, estimated at 8.500 kg milk in her 1<sup>st</sup> lactation.

Photo: Beunk

Stef Beunk in conversation with Jan Herrema:

#### What is the current milk yield?

„The milk yield develops positive. The average is now 10,161 kg milk with 4,05 % fat and 3.67% protein.“

#### What has changed in your cow population?

„Replacement costs have dropped significantly and the bull calves are bringing in good money again. The

entry into lactation for heifers is more moderate. We'll have to get used to that.“

#### How has the change affected fertility and the birth process?

„Fertility has improved greatly. The Fleckvieh cows show the heat better. We inseminate the cows earlier and go back to 365 days with the intercalving period. The calving process of Fleckvieh cows is remarkably good. We have little work with it.“



At the Dutch „Koei'n Kiek'n“ (translated: looking at cows) there was great interest. The robust cow is more and more in demand.

Photo: Beunk



A robust cow with easy handling is desired. That's why the Holstein cows are crossed with Fleckvieh cattle from Bayern-Genetik.  
Photo: Jouke Kloosterman

#### PERFORMANCE PER GROUP

**Group 1**  
(heifer, 25 animals)  
**Milk:** 32 kg/day  
**305-d-Lact.:** 8.825 kg

**Group 2**  
(2<sup>nd</sup> L. 47 animals)  
**Milk:** 34.8 kg/day  
**305-d-Lact.:** 9.892 kg

**Group 3**  
(more than 2 Lact.,  
103 animals)  
**Milk:** 33.7 kg/day  
**305-d-Lact.:** 10.450 kg

#### What bulls do you use?

„Round Up, Wallenstein and Waldbrand are now obsolete. Today we're focusing on Mahango Pp\*, Hutubi, Welfenprinz and Etoscha.“

#### How satisfied are you with animal health?

„Fleckvieh cows are stronger and more robust. We have fewer problems with udder diseases and the

veterinary costs have decreased significantly.“

#### How do you see the development for your farm in the future?

„Currently the herd consists of Fleckvieh crosses with 50-75 % of Fleckvieh genetics. Of course, the conversion is not yet complete, but we do clearly have a goal. At the moment we already milk 34 kg milk/

cow/day. But the aim is to make the animals even heavier - following the example of the Bavarian dual-purpose cows. With the right type, the cows give us a good milk yield and thus ensure better profitability. We have less work with these cows.“

**STEF BEUNK**

## Bayern-Genetik available in Ireland and UK

Thanks to the intensive work of David Hazelton, who was honored with the title „Fleckvieh Pioneer 2019“, Bayern-Genetik



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Ireland and the United Kingdom. Since August 2019 our trusted partner for Ireland is **Eurogene AI Services** and since July 2020 **COGENT** joint our site in the UK.

Together with our friend David Hazelton, who is still taking care of his customers in Northern Ireland, we are happy to provide Bayern-Genetik through professional channels and give you the opportunity for the „Perfect Match“!





Barn for cows in production on the farm Ulic

Photo: Varchola

## Slovakia

# LPM Ulic – even a state-owned enterprise can operate efficiently and progressively

***The northeastern tip of Slovakia is a unique area that is part of the Eastern Carpathians Biosphere Reserve and the world natural heritage of the Carpathian beech forests. Since 1993, this area is the only reservation in the world, which consists of the combined territories of three states – Slovakia, Poland and Ukraine.***

In the area, which is sparsely populated, we find the last preserved beech forest in Slovakia in the Poloniny National Park, where also live populations of bison, wolf, lynx and bear. Dam Starina is a reservoir of drinking water for a large part of the East Slovakian region.

In the village of Kolonica there is a place with the least light pollution in Slovakia, which is ideal for watching the night sky.

It is in these latitudes, where the LPM Ulic (Forestry-Agricultural Company), a state-owned enterprise, was established in 1988 on the

initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

LPM Ulic is managing 24.759 ha of forest land, of which 18.457 ha are owned by the state. In addition to forest management and maintenance activities, the company is also engaged in agricultural opera-





Cow No 812416603, a WALDHOER daughter, HL 2<sup>nd</sup> lact. with 11.536 kg milk, 475 kg Fat, 395 kg Protein.

Photo: Varchola



Cow No. 812084268, a HAERTSFELD daughter. 1<sup>st</sup> lact. with 7857 kg of milk, 2<sup>nd</sup> lact. with 10.154 kg of milk, 3<sup>rd</sup> lact. with 10.133 kg of milk.

Photo: Varchola

tions, which are directed by Agriculture Administration. The Agricultural Administration manages 1.753 ha of agricultural land and is focused mainly on cattle breeding. Since 2019, the tradition of bee-

keeping (30 families) has been renewed. The company also fulfills an important social function, as it employs a total of 192 workers. Today we will look at the cattle breeding based on the Fleckvieh

breed (in Slovakia called as Slovak spotted) which is directed by agriculture administration department of the company.

Fleckvieh breed is concentrated on 2 farms. In the village of Zboj, there is a farm with 150 cows. In this village, the cows are kept in the traditional way. There are two stables with milking into the milk pipes, with a circulating manure spreader and grazing in the summer. The farm gives work to 20 workers, reaching an average production of 6.300 kg of milk. Most of the milk is produced on the Ulic farm, where 184 cows are concentrated with a production of 7.684 kg of milk.

On the farm in Ulic 17 people are taking care of all cattle categories - from calves to dairy cows, also from the Zboj farm.

Approximately 1.753 ha of agricultural land, which include 1.010 ha meadows and pastures and 316 ha of arable land, are used to provide forage for the animals on both farms. The altitude of the managed land ranges from 230 to 600 m above sea level. The entire area is used exclusively for the feed production of the cattle.



Honey belt on the edge of a corn field for silage in July 2019.

Photo: Varchola





Cow No 812084237, Sire: HAERTSFELD, HL 3<sup>rd</sup> lact. with 9.277 kg milk, now 100 days 3.492 kg milk.

Photo: Varchola



Ing. Karnayova with representative of Association of Simmental breeders in Slovakia, Mr. Pavlik in the barn for dry cows.

Photo: Varchola

Most of the grassland is used for hay production. In the area of the village Zboj, 70 ha of land are used as pastures for the dairy cows. From the biodiversity point of view, the sowing of the so-called nectar strips on the edge of areas with maize for silage is very interesting. These are belts of 4-5 m wide sown with a mixture of up to 30 continuously flowering species, which are designed primarily to maintain the population of insects and bees.

LPM Ulič s.f. is producing 2.1 million kg of milk per year, in highest quality (Q quality). The cows on Ulic farm are milked twice a day in a 2x8 Agro Milk tandem milking parlor.

The cows are housed in boxes with bedding based on sawdust, of which LPM has enough thanks to wood processing. Manure is still transported to the surrounding pastures. The construction of a manure separator with a higher dry matter (42%) is in progress. In the upcoming months, the bedding will be composed of sawdust and the output of the manure separator.

Milk performance of the cows on the 1<sup>st</sup> lactation is 6.973 kg of milk,

cows on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> lactation are reaching production of 8.100 kg milk. Cows with a production exceeding 10.000 kg of milk are no exception.

The herd turnover is closed on the farm. Heifers are calving at the age of 25 months. At the time when I have visited the farm, the type evaluation of the heifers was provided by the representative of the Association of Slovak Simmental breeders, Ing Pavlik. I asked him to comment the quality of the exterior of heifers on the farm Ulic: „Heifer on this farm are of medium body frame, with average musculature, high udders, which have a well-developed udder cleft and correct position of the teats. Feet and legs are thin, optimally sickled, with less muscling“, we were told by Mr. Pavlik.

The farm achieves excellent reproductive performance with an intercalving period of 380 days. The average productive life of the cows is 4.78 years, which means on average they close 3.51 lactations.

4 years ago, management started with the reconstruction on the Ulic farm. In 2016, they renovated the original barn type K 208 to the barn

The structure of sowing

Corn for silage	96 ha
Alfalfa	60 ha
Spring mixes	56 ha
Clover/Grass	104 ha

Feeding ratio for the cows on early lactation and peak of the lactation

Grass haylage	19 kg
Brewers grain	2 kg
Corn silage	16 kg
Grass Hay	1.5 kg
Sugar beet pulp	1 kg
Concentrates	9.5 kg

for 160 cows in production and built a 2x8 milking parlor as well.

In September 2019, the reconstruction of the former barn for heifer started into a stable for dry cows with calving pens. It was put into operation in January 2020. The old K 100 barn is currently being reconstructed into a barn for cows on early lactation phase.

The most interesting from the point of view of costs and speed of construction was the realization of a hall - a shelter for raising calves on milk nutrition.





The shelter for the calves on milk nutrition with MilkBar system.



Photo: Varchola

They managed the construction in a record time of 2 months. In this interesting shelter, the calves are fed with Milktaxi mobile feeder in combination with MilkBar system, which significantly reduces the incidence of diarrhea diseases and improves daily gains.

The LPM Ulic project is one of the most unique within the Ministry of Agriculture and Agroforestry. The development of the company and

the changes implemented in recent years has proved, that even a state-owned company can operate efficiently and progressively, if professional managers are employed on management positions. In addition, a manure separator and a large-capacity manure tank will soon be put into operation on the farm in Ulic. The final product from this system will be used as bedding.

We wish the farm workers a lot of strength in the future and we believe, that this unique farm will be an example for other state-owned facilities.

**ING. JANA KARNAYOVA**

Director of the Agricultural Administration LPM Ulic

**VLADIMIR VARCHOLA**

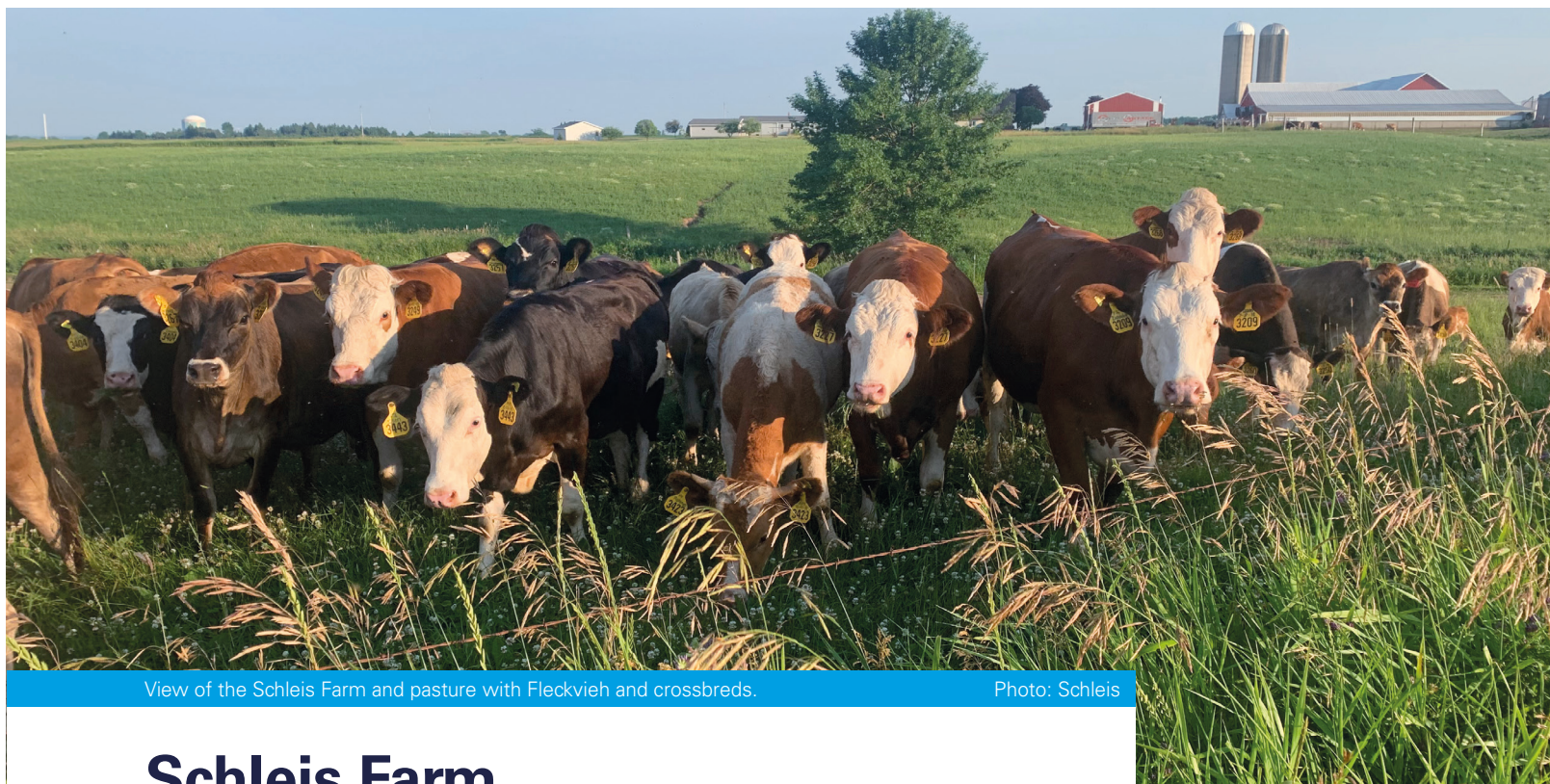
Bayern-Genetik GmbH



Large-capacity manure tank with manure separator under construction.

Photo: Varchola





View of the Schleis Farm and pasture with Fleckvieh and crossbreds.

Photo: Schleis

## Schleis Farm Fleckvieh in Wisconsin

*Time flies, when you are breeding Fleckvieh. It seems only a couple years ago, when I visited Schleis Dairy Farm in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, for the first time. Of course, the dairy had done a lot of background research before meeting with us. We spent several hours talking and looking over the cows to develop a breeding program and sire match up and started with some reliable proven sires.*

At that time, some of the front-runners for crossbreeding were HIPPO, ENRICO, MANAGER, RUAP and SAMURAI. Indeed, that is quite a while back now. At this farm there are now F5 (fifth generation) Fleckvieh crosses coming into lactation. The farm is managed by third and fourth generation. Steve and Denise Schleis, Marvin and Julie Schleis, Ryan Schleis and his wife Tasha and their children. Like every farm in the dairy business they have gotten their bumps and bruises. Endless years of poor milk prices, too much rain, not enough rain, water quality problems, good feed and poor feed and

the loss of a newly built calf barn to a fire. What does not kill you makes you stronger. Steve always calls me out on the Canadian cold winters only to make me realize that it is warmer where they are.

**Albeit**, even we Canadians can get green grass, I so often remind Steve. And even our winters haven't killed us, yet.

Family is what matters and due to the resilience of family and the dedication of what they do with their farm they overcome roadblocks.

Research articles suggest that if a calf, starting at birth, has had a good upbringing, good bedding, ample colostrum, minimal sick-

ness, good air quality and nutrition, it will grow to produce more milk as a cow. Up to 2000 pounds more in first lactation. Many dairy farmers that do very well continue to stress this point. Don't make your young stock be your long lost and forgotten. Don't just give them left over feed. Look after them and they will look after you.

A trial was done with calves in collaboration with a company based in Wisconsin. At the time, Schleis farms struggled tremendously with calf health problems as a result of Salmonella Dublin and were looking for solutions from their current 'control' management.



Representatives with Crystal Creek, a nutrition company based in Spooner, Wisconsin suggested that they may see increased milk on daughters and better survival with improved nutrition and management protocol.

Schleis farm increased cleaning and sanitation and bedded heavier and changed the grain in the treatment group. Calves were fed 3 times a day and housed individually for the first 4 weeks before grouping. This was all done in the calf barn before the fire took it on January 19'2019. „Because of these findings we started on the Crystal Creek calf program” says Tasha.

When doing the calf barn rebuild the most important change was the installation of Flap Duct ventilation tubes for better air.

In the new barn they now have individual pens and they group calves together at 4 weeks of age. On average they move calves from hutches at around nine weeks. Calves are weighed in and out and average daily gain is 2.0 pounds/day. Albeit the data may indicate that age at first calf is a factor in more milk production, Schleis Farm feels it is more so due to better calf nutrition, health management and air quality.

**Tab. 1:**

**Production comparison of Fleckvieh x Holstein to Holstein in established years**

	Holstein	F1 (50 % Fleckvieh)
Lifetime Milk (lbs)	40580	53062
Avg. age months	45	52
Avg. lactations	2.3	2.8
Percent pregnant	43-60	59-67
Avg. insemination/pregnancy	1.9	1.6
Avg. Days in Milk	185	202
Avg. Days Carrying Calf	161	175

Schleis farm has allowed me to provide a lot of my expertise and what I have seen and learned in breeding to be implemented on their herd. When I see sire stacks working on other herds and cows, they will use that as much as possible. Over the years, the combination of RUREX with WALDHOER, MARMARA with HOLZMICHL, RAFFZAHN with WALDHOER were examples of breeding systems to produce exceptional cows. Rather than second guess that experience, Schleis farm has tried to maximize on those breed combinations and this has produced a consistent and uniform group of cows with some standouts that are truly all round TYP cows. Strong, healthy, good muscularity and most important – cows that

show that they can live and produce for a long time. By creating a balance on all the important points of breeding.

They have been breeding Fleckvieh since 2009 within a Holstein herd and they now have reliable information on comparing lifetime production of Crossbreds vs. Holsteins.

The age of cows and lactations completed shows that improved fertility along with improved strength from crossing can help improve productive life. The cost of rearing a healthy calf to become a productive cow is substantial and in being able to capture more lactations to repay this cost is a benefit. A further result is also an increased number of heifer calves available for selection as breeding stock.



1517, age 10, 8<sup>th</sup> lactation, 11 calves, 221,550 pounds lifetime production, 1<sup>st</sup> cross from RUAP. She is from our first year of trying Fleckvieh.

Photo: Schleis



2875 age 3.5, 2nd lactation, 1/8 Norwegian red, F2, 4.3 % fat, 3.4 % protein average.

Photo: Schleis





2331 age 6.5, 4<sup>th</sup> lactation, F2 ETTAL out of MANITOBA.

Photo: Schleis



2569 age 4.5, 3<sup>rd</sup> lactation, F3 WALDHOER, MANITOBA, DON JUAN.

Photo: Schleis

This farm has been gracious to share all the DHI information on animal groups. There are variations in milk production. Daily production is a snapshot at a single time point. The often-asked question we attempt to answer is: Can you continue to breed with Fleckvieh? Knowing some of the heterosis effect does dissipate, will the cows remain productive? I believe the answer stands in where a farm wants to be. Gains can be made in productive life, animal health and a diversification of income (higher cull values and bull calves). Does this offset changes in milk production? Each farm is different, and the data shows relative differences in cow groups. We also need to keep in mind, that the calculation for ME is done based on a lactation of a Holstein cow. The flatter and more persistent lactation of Fleckvieh crosses will behave somewhat differently and typically yields more milk in the latter portion of the lactation.

The reason why the Schleis farm decided to try Fleckvieh goes back to the time when Tasha went to Germany to study the economic value of Fleckvieh in Bavaria. From her research she wrote a paper

for college. Her husband studied Tasha's information and wanted to learn more. When Ryan and Tasha returned to the farm after graduation, we came to visit the dairy and explained further about Fleckvieh. Steve said let's try it!

„The most important reason that we continue to use Fleckvieh is because of the herd health. We have about 450 cows and on average one DA a year. Our herd average for conception is 61% with 1.5 average straws per conception. We run a 12.7-month calving interval.

Other great positives that we have found is we get a premium for animals through the butcher shop. This has been especially seen during COVID. Even after the loss of 130 animals from our barn fire January 2019 we have 400 heifers and can make decisions on whether to breed certain animals or raise them out and finish them.



2666, age 4, 2<sup>nd</sup> lactation, due in September, 305 ME, 56,000 pounds lifetime production with 4.6 % fat and 3.6 % protein, F3 HOLZ out of RUREX out of HARVESTER, 60 Ave SCC.

Photos: Schleis

Tab. 2:

**Milking Herd Break down**

	Breed	Number	Av 305 ME	Av SCC	AV FCM	AV PCTF	Av PCTP
1 <sup>st</sup> Lactation	Holstein	18	25001	218	70	3.9	3.1
	F1	36	23687	41	66	4.2	3.3
	F2	35	24265	56	74	4.1	3.1
	F3	27	23116	54	63	3.9	3.1
	F4	2	25590	20	78	3.3	2.9
	3/4 H 1/4 FL	6	25652	46	83	4.0	3.1
	Jersey	8	19557	87	55	4.5	3.5
	Brown Swiss	1	24800	6	85	4.7	3.2
2 <sup>nd</sup> Lactation	Holstein	30	24794	96	89	3.9	3
	F1	32	23982	128	82	4.1	3.1
	F2	44	22742	96	77	4.1	3.1
	F3	23	22375	183	80	4.4	3.2
	F4	4	23998	178	85	3.6	3
	3/4 H 1/4 FL	8	23603	102	82	3.9	3.1
	Jersey	10	20033	440	63	4.8	3.8
	Brown Swiss	1	24800	6	85	4.7	3.2
3 <sup>rd</sup> Lactation	Holstein	16	24433	125	101	4.1	3.1
	F1	27	23005	173	81	4.3	3.1
	F2	28	23985	151	88	4	3
	F3	3	21593	56	88	3.8	3
	3/4 H 1/4 F	6	23777	75	104	4	2.9
	Jersey	2	17950	144	54	4.7	3.4
4 <sup>th</sup> Lactation	Holstein	5	26482	42	99	3.5	2.9
	F1	19	21507	216	79	4.1	3.1
	F2	16	23702	185	90	4.1	3.1
	3/4 H 1/4 FI	2	25485	242	127	5	3
	Jersey	4	22642	236	101	4.8	3.1
5 <sup>th</sup> Lactation	Holstein	2	23060	53	64	1.7	2.3
	F1	4	24938	34	104	5.4	3.1
	F2	2	23360	126	96	4.4	3
	3/4 H 1/4 FI	1	21230	196	84	4.3	3.3
6 <sup>th</sup> Lactation	Holstein	1	17780	93	59	3.9	3.1
	F1	10	24058	137	99	4.2	3
	F2	4	22413	120	67	4.2	3.2
7 <sup>th</sup> Lactation	F1	2	22440	59	94	4.05	3.2
	3/4 H 1/4 FL	1	24250	33	119	5.1	3.8
	Jersey	1	22850	429	59	3.6	3.3
8 <sup>th</sup> Lactation	F1	2	25260	236	89	4.7	3.1

(305 ME – mature equivalent pounds milk (1 lb = 0.454 kg); SCC '000 somatic cell count; FCM – fat corrected milk; Av PCTF – average % total butterfat; Av PCTP – average % total protein)





3007, age almost 3, 1<sup>st</sup> lactation, F1 ROTWILD, 25,020 305ME, 4.8 % fat 3.7 % protein consistent, 80 Ave SCC. Photo: Schleis



3071 age 2.5, 1<sup>st</sup> lactation, Tasha's first trial calf, 24,400 pounds with 3.8 % fat and 3.3 % protein, 305 ME, 62 Ave SCC. Photo: Schleis

The flexibility to choose the best animals to make it into our herd is important to us. We've sold 145 bull calves this year (January to July 2020).



Some of these were as feeders and most of these animals are all sold privately," the Schleis family adds. I want to thank the family for sharing the information about their farm. So much of what is done in farming sometimes is to look good. The reality on our own farm here in Canada is that things go wrong. Calves die and we must constantly find ways to evolve. Just like this farm and any

other farm. Sharing real information is what we can all learn from and I am thankful to this family for doing so. We are grateful for their trust in proven genetics from Bayern-Genetik and allowing us to work with them on their breeding decisions. Thank you Schleis farm! You have some amazing cows on your farm!

**JOHN POPP**



2799 age 3.5, 2<sup>nd</sup> lactation, cross WALDHOER/ Jersey, 305 ME 47700 pounds lifetime production with 4.2% fat and 3.5% protein. Photo: Schleis



2964, age almost 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> lactation, F1, started second lactation 2 months ago, production in 1<sup>st</sup> lactation: 305 ME 26,200 pounds. Photo: Schleis







Richard Humphris with one of his Fleckvieh cows, Luize, a Veteran daughter. The robustness and longevity of the Fleckvieh cross cow suits the 2.000 mm climate.

## Ticking the boxes in a rain-fed dairy system

***Significant bonuses from Fleckvieh calves and cull cows have been important cash flow tools in a rain-fed Victorian dairy herd this year. This has come on top of the Fleckvieh attributes of longevity, fertility, robustness and temperament for Richard Humphris, of Beech Forest.***

Richard left consulting work as a veterinarian 20 years ago to go full-time dairying. He milks 200 cows off 110 ha set in a 2000 mm rainfall zone comprising clay loam soils. Richard has 69 ha of lower rainfall country for growing out the rising one-year-old and two-year-old heifers.

„Originally we had a fair proportion of stud Holstein-Friesians in the herd but when we moved (from South Australia) to this high rainfall climate, it was a fair challenge for standard Jersey and Friesian cows,” Dr. Humphris said. „We ran into problems with fertility and mastitis

so we moved to a Jersey/Friesian cross using New Zealand sires.” With the low milk prices, I thought I needed to do something different and saw an advertisement for dual purpose Fleckvieh about eight years ago. „It was ideal – a dual purpose cow producing milk with the value added beef component.” Dr. Humphris initially used Fleckvieh semen over selected cows and has graded up to the point where matings are 100 per cent Fleckvieh. Most of the milking herd is now three-quarter bred Fleckvieh. Richard was visited on-farm in 2015 by Dr. Thomas Grupp, Bayern-Ge-

netik, Germany, and South African researcher Dr. Carel Muller. Dr Muller encouraged him to do simple comparative trials of the Fleckvieh crosses against other crossbreeds through herd testing on longevity and lifetime production. „We get much greater longevity from the Fleckviehs due to better fertility, less mastitis and a better recovery if mastitis does occur,” Dr. Humphris said. The Saputo suppliers have transitioned to once-a-day milking to reduce stress on the family and herd, and leave extra time for essential farm maintenance and pasture production. The move also meant



they could use the existing 20-a-side swing-over dairy, avoiding extra capital costs. In the first year of once-a-day milking, the herd produced 75,000 kg of milk solids and had jumped to 99,000 kg by the third season. The herd averages 3.932 litres, 4.9 % butterfat, 3.8 % protein and 348 kg of milk solids across 287 days. Last herd test, the highest daily lactation was Flekmaid at (once-a-day milking, second lactation) 31.8 litres, 4.5 % butterfat, 3.2 % protein and 2.45 kg of milk solids. Rurex daughter, Joygirl, showed what Fleckvieh crossbreds are capable of under Australian conditions by producing 6.209 litres, 5 % butterfat, 3.8 % protein, and 569 kg of milk solids across the 305 day lactation (once a day). Components over the spring months in the herd are 4 per cent protein and 4.7 % butterfat, increasing to 4.2 % protein and 5 % butterfat over the summer.

„The most important thing is their temperament, they are beautiful cattle to work with and they have the other option of beef income,” Dr. Humphris said. „Due to the once a day milking and the environment, we find we do need excellent udders with a particular emphasis on udder depth and suspensory ligament. If a Fleckvieh has to leave

the herd it will mainly be due to a low slung udder. We are getting some really good uddered cows coming through now and that has helped our udder health. If they do get mastitis, I have observed Fleckviehs have a better ability to recover – they are sturdy, robust cows in this harsh Victorian climate where it can snow in the winter.” Where another cow may produce more on an individual daily basis, these cows have the ability to go on for a lot longer than our traditional Australian genetics in terms of fertility, lack of mastitis and survivability. We have very few problems with lameness compared with our earlier years with other breeds but once a day milking does contribute to this reduced lameness.” Dr. Humphris said the Fleckvieh added frame to the smaller crossbred females. Fleckvieh fertility and once-a-day milking results in high conception rates with 80 per cent on the first service in the August-calving herd. The couple joins 100 per cent of the herd to Fleckvieh sires, and they have daughters of Round Up, Rijeka, Waldhoer, Reumut, Mahango Pp\*, Waldbrand and Walfried.

„We mop up with Fleckvieh beef bulls – the calves have been one of the most exciting compliment to the whole exercise,” Dr. Humphris said. „This year I did not sell one calf for slaughter at five days of age – they all went for pasture finishing to adult animals in the local area. I either sold them at one week of age or at eight weeks of age as a reared calf. This gives a significant cash flow at the beginning of lactation through the sale of those calves for continuing beef production. This results in the equivalent of 50 kg of milk solids start on any other cow in

terms of profitability.” Dr. Humphris said the value of cull cows was a bonus on top. „I recently sold Jersey/Friesian cross cows for \$850 compared to \$1200 for the Fleckvieh crosses,” he said.

During his career as a vet, Dr. Humphris has experienced a range of calving difficulties in cattle. „At the beginning I was rather cautious about what I would have to face up to with the Fleckviehs calving,” he said. „But they don’t require assistance unless there is a malpresentation. We don’t select sires on calving ease but rather for production, udders and milk quality. Our heifers are calved at two years of age – we are not convinced this is the best but it suits our system.”

The milkers are rotationally grazed across perennial ryegrass pastures and fed a mixed grain ration of 2.5 kg in the bail. Richard and his wife Christine have travelled to Bavaria, in Germany, to experience the Fleckvieh breed in its native environment and inspect sires. „We aim to select the highest TMI bulls with a big focus on udder, shape and function,” he said. „It was enlightening going over there, talking to the breeders and seeing 100 % Fleckvieh herds.” Offering dual purpose flexibility, they are a breed well worth while considering as we face these different economic and climatic challenges. „We love our Fleckvieh. They have strength, vitality and production of milk and meat, and live for the moment.” The Fleckvieh have a wonderful temperament – they live life to the full – full of grass, full of milk and full of meat. They cycle full on and conceive full on.”

## KIM WOODS

(1<sup>st</sup> published from Fleckvieh Society of Australia, 2020)



Rustico daughter, Jada, has produced 5.531 litres at 5.5 % butterfat, 3.8 % protein and 348 kg milk solids across 287 days. The milking herd of around 200 cows are rotationally grazed on perennial pastures.

# Breeders Commentary: CHD IMPULS

## What are we breeding for?

***The first breeding value was introduced long ago. Breeding values and later selection indexes were developed to help farmers with the selection. Nevertheless, the selection has been always there, irrespective of the breeding values. Selection is done for centuries by nature with no breeding values. Only the strongest ones can survive and reproduce. People started to select animals by production and let the animals reproduce with no regard to the nature.***

The last innovation in selection is called genomics. Some people even say genomics is a revolution in breeding and selection. As a matter of fact, it is not really the genome-based selection. Only a few characters can be so far selected directly by genome, for example beta casein. Genomic breeding values are estimated based on the conventional breeding values. The conventional breeding values are estimated based on phenotype deviations. This is why every breeding value has to start with recording phenotype.

As I know, most farmers want to improve the phenotype. So every breeding value should lead to a desired phenotype, otherwise there would be no reason to use the breeding values. The genomic breeding value is obviously of lower reliability than the conventional breeding value. To increase the reliability of genomic breeding values, geneticists and breeding organisations force farmers to perform more genomic tests, to use genomic bulls and to pay for it all. Once it will become more reliable, genomic business will skyrocket.

Can you imagine that Audi or Skoda would force people to buy a prototype to help them to improve vehicle safety and once the people bought it, no matter how many hundreds of them would kill themselves in that prototype the main thing being a good business for the company with this new model? I cannot. But this is exactly what is going on with the genomic breeding values and farmers. What is really revolutionary on genomics is that it creates a completely new business - paid by farmers though.



**BERTA**  
Ilion x Ruap

PROAGRO Radešinská Svratka, a.s.

### Milk production

Lac.	Lac. days	Milk kg	Herd Index	F %	P %	Intercalv.
1	246	6417	99	4,19	3,63	0
2	261	7577	101	4,20	3,79	344
3	294	9037	103	4,98	3,67	344
4	299	10264	119	4,69	3,61	372
5	277	11364	128	4,48	3,72	357
6	303	9501	111	4,32	3,88	349
7	294	11118	124	4,34	3,73	344
8	279	9974	112	4,34	3,73	342
9	305	9582	110	4,30	3,72	337

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Genomic breeding value





I have seen too many excellent cows of such a low genomic breeding value, that I cannot accept genomics as a standard selection tool. According to geneticists, these cows should be discarded from the herds and sold or even slaughtered. Genomics is definitely a future, but not right now. Not yet.

The breeding philosophy of Impuls is far away from that of a majority of Czech companies; we have decided therefore to register a trademark (milkSIM) of our own for our genetics. Similarly as Bayern-Ge-

netik, we believe that dual purpose has a great potential and future. We do not want to end up in the same dead-end street as Holstein. Some Czech Fleckvieh is already as far from the dual purpose as Skoda is from Porsche. The only remaining common character is colour. But even if you paint Skoda with the same colour as Porsche, you will never catch up.

Just a few days ago I told one geneticist I could not see a very high correlation between phenotype differences and breeding values.

His reaction was: we are predicting genotype, not phenotype.

Well, alright, it may be true for the geneticist, but for me as a breeder, the breeding value is just a way how to predict phenotype. If a phenotype does not fit a genotype, there was probably a mistake in genotype estimation, not in phenotype recording.

I would like to promise to all farmers that as long as a farmer would get paid for milk and beef, Impuls will breed for milk and beef.

**MICHAL BASOVNIK**

## Sweden New Distributor

***This past year we had to say goodbye to our long-time representative of Bayern-Genetik GmbH. Mr. Georg Brunner, better known as „Schorsch“, has worked many years for us in the Fleckvieh mission and goes now into his well-deserved retirement. Therefore, he handed over his beloved business to Anders Carlsson.***

Anders and his family run an organic dairy farm. 25 years ago, they started with 230 Holstein cows. 3 years later, they began to cross some of their Holsteins with different breeds and quickly figured out,



Georg Brunner at the station in Grub 20 years ago.

that Fleckvieh was superior to all other breeds in their system. Anders himself explains: „Today we milk 70 Fleckvieh cows, and being raised in a Holstein tradition I say, like my previous herdsman, they don't look like dairy cows, but they milk like them and never cause us problems. Now we learned how a cow should look like!“

Anders is looking forward to meeting farmers and help them to find a future in breeding Fleckvieh with Bayern-Genetik GmbH. With his outstanding experience he will continue the great work George Brunner established in his tradition. We wish Anders all the best for his work and want to say a big THANK YOU to Georg Brunner for his pioneer work in Sweden.



Anders Carlsson with his 3 elements in life: his wife Anna, cows and green grass.

Photo: Carlsson

acsa

**Anders Carlsson**

Skogsgård, 30577 Getinge

mobile: ++46 (0) 7 09 70 12 86

eMail: anders@acsa.se

## DRESDEN 852192

DE 09 49144132 | \*16.03.2014

Breeder: Lechner, Sauerlach

BC: A1A2 | KC: AA



Photo: Gruber

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
107 87%	111 94%	96 95%	94 84%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Dior

## DRYLAND

DIDIMUS

DIONIS

DE 09 45553211

Irma

MALIBU

## Bea

ROUND UP

RAUBLING

DE 09 44127148

5/4,9 10.750 3,99 3,59 N 454

VANSTEIN

HL: 2016 11.059 3,96 3,56 1/305 7.071 4,21 3,81

Bea

## TYP:



●GOOD MILKING SPEED ●GOOD FEET AND LEGS

MILK							111 94%
	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
100 days	106	7.846	+646 2.637	-0,16 4,15	+13 109	-0,06 3,19	+18 84

BEEF				101 94%
Daily gain	100 96%	Dressing perc.	106 91%	Carcass grade
				96 95%

FITNESS					94 84%
Productive life	103 78%	Persistence	103 94%	Fertility	94 70%
Udder health	91 89%	Cell count	90 90%	Milkability	125 92%
Calving ease pat.	102 95%	Prod. increase	100 94%	Vitality	92 81%
Calving ease mat.	91 83%	Insemination	-1%	BIO	107 90%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 68										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	95															
Muscularity	90															
Feet & Legs	115															
Udder	107															
Cross Height	95	small														large
Body Length	92	short														long
Hip Width	97	narrow														wide
Body Depth	99	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	108	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	87	straight														sickled
Hock Development	105	swollen														dry
Pastern	106	weak														strong
Hoof Height	103	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	101	short														long
Rear Udder Length	99	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	106	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	114	weak														strong
Udder Height	102	deep														high
Teat Length	105	short														long
Teat Thickness	88	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	111	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	106	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	93	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	103	add. teats														clean udder

## ISKARA 186965

DE 09 50218967 | \*20.07.2015

Breeder: Aigner, Pleiskirchen

BC: A2A2 | KC: AA



Photo: Gruber

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
107 74%	111 79%	96 92%	106 74%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Redad

## Ilja

Ilion

Regio

DE 09 42492282

Eleisa

Rogen

## Irmgard

Zasport

Zaster

DE 09 46084467

6/6,4 9.250 4,21 3,54 Ines

Bossi

HL: 2017 10.831 4,21 3,53 6/6,7 9.804 4,21 3,48

Jngried

●INTERESTING MOTHERLINE ●UDDER HEALTH ●PRODUCTIVE CAREER

MILK							111 79%
	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
100 days	5	7.781	+237 2.503	+0,15 4,31	+22 108	+0,01 3,26	+9 82

BEEF				86 85%
Daily gain	78 94%	Dressing perc.	90 73%	Carcass grade
				96 92%

FITNESS					106 74%
Productive life	113 72%	Persistence	102 79%	Fertility	88 52%
Udder health	120 78%	Cell count	122 76%	Milkability	102 81%
Calving ease pat.	110 93%	Prod. increase	109 79%	Vitality	97 76%
Calving ease mat.	94 71%	Insemination	-3%	BIO	108 82%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 25										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	92															
Muscularity	102															
Feet & Legs	101															
Udder	114															
Cross Height	92	small														large
Body Length	97	short														long
Hip Width	95	narrow														wide
Body Depth	93	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	102	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	101	straight														sickled
Hock Development	119	swollen														dry
Pastern	89	weak														strong
Hoof Height	92	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	110	short														long
Rear Udder Length	94	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	115	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	89	weak														strong
Udder Height	110	deep														high
Teat Length	103	short														long
Teat Thickness	86	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	108	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	91	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	102	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	93	add. teats														clean udder



# MAIDAN 177427

DE 09 47662537 | \*19.11.2012

Breeder: Hackl, Zwiesel

aAa-Code 543612 | BC: **A2A2** | KC: AA

Photo: Müller

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
124 88%	107 94%	104 94%	123 86%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Metz

<b>MANIGO</b>	MANDELA	MALEFIZ
DE 09 43304203	Nitti	GEGER

<b>Koko</b>	HUPSOL	HUMID
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DE 09 43912710

6/5,2 9.859 4,13 3,29 Konny **EILIG**

HL: 2016 10.847 4,26 3,16 7/7,1 8.578 4,30 3,70 Kuni

**TYP:** ← **S** **A** **R** →

● SUITABLE FOR HEIFERS ● CELLS ● SUPER FITNESS

MILK	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
1. L	86	7.723	+501 6.841	-0,20 4,04	+4 276	-0,03 3,45	+15 236

BEEF	Daily gain	Dressing perc.	Carcass grade
	<b>98</b> 96%	<b>104</b> 76%	<b>104</b> 94%

FITNESS	Productive life	Persistence	Fertility
	<b>120</b> 81%	<b>107</b> 94%	<b>113</b> 74%
	Udder health <b>117</b> 90%	Cell count <b>118</b> 91%	Milkability <b>95</b> 91%
	Calving ease pat. <b>107</b> 99%	Prod. increase <b>115</b> 94%	Vitality <b>116</b> 97%
	Calving ease mat. <b>105</b> 88%	Insemination <b>+1%</b>	BIO <b>127</b> 91%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 56 (88%)	64	76	88	100	112	124	136
<b>Body</b>	91						
<b>Muscularity</b>	108						
<b>Feet &amp; Legs</b>	112						
<b>Udder</b>	107						
Cross Height	92	small					large
Body Length	89	short					long
Hip Width	84	narrow					wide
Body Depth	96	shallow					deep
Pelvic Angle	111	ascending					slope
Hock Angularity	101	straight					sickled
Hock Development	118	swollen					dry
Pastern	95	weak					strong
Hoof Height	97	low angles					steep angles
Fore Udder Length	102	short					long
Rear Udder Length	107	short					long
Att.of Fore Udder	108	loose					tight
Suspensory Ligament	95	weak					strong
Udder Height	103	deep					high
Teat Length	102	short					long
Teat Thickness	80	thin					thick
Teat placement (front)	97	wide					close
Teat placement (rear)	96	outwards					inwards
Teat direction (rear)	103	outwards					inwards
Udder Purity	90	add. teats					clean udder

Available in US only

# MAINSTREAM Pp\* 173334

DE 09 50964480 | \*22.12.2015

Breeder: Zierer, Pfeffenhausen

aAa-Code 432516 | BC: **A2A2** | KC: AB | ET

Photo: Gruber

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
114 74%	108 76%	96 93%	118 76%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Metz

<b>MANIGO</b>	MANDELA	MALEFIZ
DE 09 43304203	Nitti	GEGER

<b>Sulfur</b>	IROLA PS	ROTAX
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DE 09 48869578

5/3,7 8.698 4,53 3,96 Sula **WOLKENTANZ PS**

HL: 2019 9.142 4,74 3,96 5/5,2 8.282 4,46 3,57 Su

● SUITABLE FOR HEIFERS ● GOOD FEET AND LEGS ● NATURALLY POLLED

MILK	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
100 days	1	8.195	+77 2.800	+0,09 3,97	+10 111	+0,11 3,26	+11 91

BEEF	Daily gain	Dressing perc.	Carcass grade
	<b>89</b> 95%	<b>90</b> 90%	<b>96</b> 93%

FITNESS	Productive life	Persistence	Fertility
	<b>114</b> 74%	<b>107</b> 77%	<b>113</b> 57%
	Udder health <b>113</b> 77%	Cell count <b>111</b> 74%	Milkability <b>100</b> 74%
	Calving ease pat. <b>125</b> 99%	Prod. increase <b>111</b> 76%	Vitality <b>113</b> 97%
	Calving ease mat. <b>107</b> 83%	Insemination <b>+0%</b>	BIO <b>122</b> 83%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 7 (69%)	64	76	88	100	112	124	136
<b>Body</b>	106						
<b>Muscularity</b>	96						
<b>Feet &amp; Legs</b>	119						
<b>Udder</b>	117						
Cross Height	108	small					large
Body Length	106	short					long
Hip Width	99	narrow					wide
Body Depth	105	shallow					deep
Pelvic Angle	117	ascending					slope
Hock Angularity	84	straight					sickled
Hock Development	109	swollen					dry
Pastern	113	weak					strong
Hoof Height	106	low angles					steep angles
Fore Udder Length	115	short					long
Rear Udder Length	114	short					long
Att.of Fore Udder	98	loose					tight
Suspensory Ligament	99	weak					strong
Udder Height	107	deep					high
Teat Length	87	short					long
Teat Thickness	93	thin					thick
Teat placement (front)	103	wide					close
Teat placement (rear)	109	outwards					inwards
Teat direction (rear)	116	outwards					inwards
Udder Purity	104	add. teats					clean udder

## MAWENZI P\*S 180960

DE 09 52411096 | \*22.11.2016  
Breeder: Unger, Buch a. Wald  
aAa-Code 513462 | BC: **A2A2** | KC: AA



Foto: Müller

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
121 69%	111 74%	108 68%	114 73%

**PEDIGREE** **LINE:** Metz

**MAHANGO Pp\*** MUNGO Pp MANITOBA  
DE 09 48097266 Falter ROUND UP  
Falter

**Sonne** **VANSTEIN** RANDY

DE 09 42909195

8/7,9 8.837 4,49 3,69 Sofie **HONER**

HL: 2013 10.396 4,19 3,75 10/10,6 8.260 3,80 3,60 Otilie

● HIGH FERTILITY ● PERSISTENCE ● FEET AND LEGS

MILK							111 74%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
		+439	+0,01	+18	-0,04	+12	

BEEF				110 66%
Daily gain	105 70%	Dressing perc.	110 63%	Carcass grade
				108 68%

FITNESS					114 73%
Productive life	118 72%	Persistence	115 74%	Fertility	105 54%
Udder health	105 75%	Cell count	106 71%	Milkability	95 72%
Calving ease pat.	107 97%	Prod. increase	100 73%	Vitality	102 81%
Calving ease mat.	105 65%	Insemination	+5%	BIO	121 78%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS:		64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	106							
Muscularity	107							
Feet & Legs	119							
Udder	104							
Cross Height	108	small						large
Body Length	106	short						long
Hip Width	100	narrow						wide
Body Depth	105	shallow						deep
Pelvic Angle	121	ascending						slope
Hock Angularity	98	straight						sickled
Hock Development	114	swollen						dry
Pastern	104	weak						strong
Hoof Height	113	low angles						steep angles
Fore Udder Length	103	short						long
Rear Udder Length	103	short						long
Att.of Fore Udder	108	loose						tight
Suspensory Ligament	108	weak						strong
Udder Height	103	deep						high
Teat Length	110	short						long
Teat Thickness	107	thin						thick
Teat placement (front)	93	wide						close
Teat placement (rear)	91	outwards						inwards
Teat direction (rear)	94	outwards						inwards
Udder Purity	105	add. teats						clean udder

## MOREMI PP\* 175933

DE 09 50785125 | \*05.08.2016  
Breeder: Knon, Untergriesbach  
BC: **A2A2** | KC: AA



Foto: Pfaller

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
121 72%	114 73%	110 89%	113 74%

**PEDIGREE** **LINE:** Metz

**MAHANGO Pp\*** MUNGO Pp MANITOBA  
DE 09 48097266 Falter ROUND UP  
Falter

**Tamaris** **MARMOR PS** MALHAXL

DE 09 48483520

5/4 8.353 3,63 3,44 Tamara **RUM**

HL: 2017 9.385 3,53 3,48 7/6,4 9.175 3,48 3,51 Tabea

● NATURALLY POLLED ● PERFECT DUAL PURPOSE

MILK							114 73%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
		+687	-0,05	+23	-0,10	+15	

BEEF				112 89%
Daily gain	100 92%	Dressing perc.	113 88%	Carcass grade
				110 89%

FITNESS					113 74%
Productive life	115 72%	Persistence	110 73%	Fertility	117 54%
Udder health	98 75%	Cell count	98 71%	Milkability	103 71%
Calving ease pat.	117 99%	Prod. increase	99 72%	Vitality	95 99%
Calving ease mat.	105 88%	Insemination	+1%	BIO	119 82%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: (62%)		64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	97							
Muscularity	112							
Feet & Legs	112							
Udder	101							
Cross Height	95	small						large
Body Length	102	short						long
Hip Width	97	narrow						wide
Body Depth	101	shallow						deep
Pelvic Angle	116	ascending						slope
Hock Angularity	92	straight						sickled
Hock Development	106	swollen						dry
Pastern	106	weak						strong
Hoof Height	112	low angles						steep angles
Fore Udder Length	103	short						long
Rear Udder Length	103	short						long
Att.of Fore Udder	109	loose						tight
Suspensory Ligament	98	weak						strong
Udder Height	98	deep						high
Teat Length	120	short						long
Teat Thickness	108	thin						thick
Teat placement (front)	90	wide						close
Teat placement (rear)	93	outwards						inwards
Teat direction (rear)	97	outwards						inwards
Udder Purity	101	add. teats						clean udder



# PASSAU 177438

DE 09 48484238 | \*25.04.2013  
Breeder: Wanninger, Kollnburg  
Hered. def. F4C | BC: **A2A2** | KC: BB



Photo: Gruber

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
109 88%	104 95%	106 93%	103 86%

## PEDIGREE LINE: Planet II

PASSION	PLANNER	PLAN
DE 09 41387798	Banane	SAFIR
		Bavaria

Tatjana	RONN	ROMEN
DE 09 36195671		

15/14,6	7.628 4,03 3,64	Tocki	<b>RAD</b>
HL: 2011	8.997 3,80 3,67	5/4,3	7.452 4,12 3,57
		Trixi	

## TYP: S A R

● TOP EXTERIOR ● DURABLE COW FAMILY ● PERSISTENCE

MILK	104 95%						
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
100 days	135	7.541	+57	-0,01	+1	+0,10	+9
			3,96	95	3,22		77

BEEF	105 88%		
Daily gain	110 95%	Dressing perc.	98 79%
		Carcass grade	106 93%

FITNESS					103 86%
Productive life	107 81%	Persistence	102 95%	Fertility	94 73%
Udder health	104 90%	Cell count	104 92%	Milkability	98 93%
Calving ease pat.	86 98%	Prod. increase	101 95%	Vitality	103 86%
Calving ease mat.	104 85%	Insemination	+2%	BIO	109 91%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 75		64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	113							
Muscularity	114							
Feet & Legs	110							
Udder	108							
Cross Height	110	small						large
Body Length	112	short						long
Hip Width	116	narrow						wide
Body Depth	112	shallow						deep
Pelvic Angle	94	ascending						slope
Hock Angularity	84	straight						sickled
Hock Development	90	swollen						dry
Pastern	117	weak						strong
Hoof Height	122	low angles						steep angles
Fore Udder Length	99	short						long
Rear Udder Length	93	short						long
Att.of Fore Udder	105	loose						tight
Suspensory Ligament	112	weak						strong
Udder Height	103	deep						high
Teat Length	106	short						long
Teat Thickness	100	thin						thick
Teat placement (front)	99	wide						close
Teat placement (rear)	108	outwards						inwards
Teat direction (rear)	101	outwards						inwards
Udder Purity	106	add. teats						clean udder

# PETERSBERG 194000

DE 09 52155726 | \*04.03.2017  
Breeder: Breu, Brannenburg  
aAa-Code 543162 | BC: A1A2 | KC: AA



Photo: Müller

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
110 69%	115 74%	96 68%	97 73%

## PEDIGREE LINE: Planet II

PASSION	PLANNER	PLAN
DE 09 41387798	Banane	SAFIR
		Bavaria

Lolly	REUMUT	RAUFBOLD
DE 09 50489874		

3/295	7.281 4,46 3,81	Lulu	<b>WINSLER</b>
HL: 2.	8.988 4,43 3,67	5/4,5	8.740 4,31 3,98
		Lara	

● TOP EXTERIOR ● COMPONENTS ● PERFECT DUAL PURPOSE

MILK	115 74%						
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
		+336	+0,17	+27	+0,04	+15	

BEEF	96 67%		
Daily gain	99 71%	Dressing perc.	96 64%
		Carcass grade	96 68%

FITNESS					97 73%
Productive life	103 72%	Persistence	95 74%	Fertility	88 55%
Udder health	108 75%	Cell count	106 72%	Milkability	115 73%
Calving ease pat.	104 93%	Prod. increase	92 74%	Vitality	96 74%
Calving ease mat.	99 62%	Insemination	+0%	BIO	105 78%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: (68%)		64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	111							
Muscularity	112							
Feet & Legs	108							
Udder	115							
Cross Height	106	small						large
Body Length	108	short						long
Hip Width	111	narrow						wide
Body Depth	114	shallow						deep
Pelvic Angle	99	ascending						slope
Hock Angularity	100	straight						sickled
Hock Development	98	swollen						dry
Pastern	107	weak						strong
Hoof Height	109	low angles						steep angles
Fore Udder Length	100	short						long
Rear Udder Length	98	short						long
Att.of Fore Udder	119	loose						tight
Suspensory Ligament	116	weak						strong
Udder Height	109	deep						high
Teat Length	121	short						long
Teat Thickness	107	thin						thick
Teat placement (front)	121	wide						close
Teat placement (rear)	108	outwards						inwards
Teat direction (rear)	100	outwards						inwards
Udder Purity	103	add. teats						clean udder

## VIEHSCHIED P\*S 606275

AT 673.688.529 | \*29.04.2016

Breeder: Tretter, Oberschlierbach

aAa-Code 651423 | BC: A2A2 | KC: AA



Photo: Holzer

TMI  
119 74%MI  
114 77%CG  
112 93%FIT  
102 75%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Redad

VOLLGAS P\*S

VALERO PS

VANSTEIN

DE 09 45624775

755

ERMUT

Prisma

GS RAU

RUMBA

AT 947.195.617

8/3,9

8.628 4,22 3,49

Primel

HARVESTER

5/299

7.647 4,05 3,21

Prinzi

● CALVING EASE ● MILK PRODUCTION ● COMPONENTS

MILK							114 77%
	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
100 days	1	6.749	+416 2.319	+0,08 4,46	+23 104	+0,02 3,34	+16 77

BEEF				114 91%
Daily gain	111 95%	Dressing perc.	109 88%	Carcass grade
				112 93%

FITNESS					102 75%
Productive life	101 72%	Persistence	91 77%	Fertility	99 56%
Udder health	106 76%	Cell count	103 74%	Milkability	111 75%
Calving ease pat.	112 99%	Prod. increase	101 77%	Vitality	105 93%
Calving ease mat.	114 74%	Insemination	+2%	BIO	118 82%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 4										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	89															
Muscularity	97															
Feet & Legs	110															
Udder	113															
Cross Height	91	small														large
Body Length	97	short														long
Hip Width	89	narrow														wide
Body Depth	91	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	95	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	101	straight														sickled
Hock Development	107	swollen														dry
Pastern	103	weak														strong
Hoof Height	98	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	106	short														long
Rear Udder Length	110	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	105	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	99	weak														strong
Udder Height	104	deep														high
Teat Length	91	short														long
Teat Thickness	99	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	119	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	107	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	106	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	101	add. teats														clean udder

Available in US only

## VOGTLAND P\*S 871141

DE 09 53846762 | \*28.03.2018

Breeder: Helminger, Teisendorf

aAa-Code 456321 | BC: A2A2 | KC: AA

TMI  
127 66%MI  
118 71%CG  
97 67%FIT  
119 69%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Redad

VOTARY P\*S

RUHMREICH

RUSTICO

DE 09 46894585

Granada

RUMGO

Esta

WENDLINGER

WILLE

DE 09 51208549

2/305

7.443 4,13 3,32

517

SAMLAND

HL: 2.

9.925 3,83 3,47

2/284

4.450 3,43 3,49

Erika

● MILK PRODUCTION ● HIGH FERTILITY ● PRODUCTIVE CAREER

MILK							118 71%
	Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg
			+960	-0,09	+32	-0,16	+20

BEEF				92 66%
Daily gain	106 70%	Dressing perc.	85 62%	Carcass grade
				97 67%

FITNESS					119 69%
Productive life	120 70%	Persistence	113 72%	Fertility	108 51%
Udder health	110 72%	Cell count	112 69%	Milkability	117 70%
Calving ease pat.	111 86%	Prod. increase	113 71%	Vitality	110 58%
Calving ease mat.	112 57%	Insemination	+3%	BIO	131 75%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS:										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	96															
Muscularity	102															
Feet & Legs	113															
Udder	113															
Cross Height	95	small														large
Body Length	95	short														long
Hip Width	98	narrow														wide
Body Depth	105	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	93	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	100	straight														sickled
Hock Development	103	swollen														dry
Pastern	112	weak														strong
Hoof Height	105	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	111	short														long
Rear Udder Length	108	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	112	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	93	weak														strong
Udder Height	104	deep														high
Teat Length	99	short														long
Teat Thickness	102	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	111	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	102	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	108	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	99	add. teats														clean udder



# WENDLINGER 172997

DE 09 47682611 | \*05.08.2012  
Breeder: Gassner, Holzheim a.Forst  
aAa-Code 456312 | BC: A1A2 | KC: AA



Photo: Müller

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
120 97%	115 99%	92 99%	109 97%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Horex

**WILLE** WINNIPEG WESPE  
DE 08 13516428 Liesel HUMLANG  
Lemone

**Chiara** GEBALOT GEBAL

DE 09 40605632

7/6,2 9.585 4,65 3,83 Cormeli **POLDI**

HL: 2014 11.180 4,41 3,46 4/3,9 10.201 3,93 3,55 Conny

**Typ:** S A R

● TOP MILK PRODUCTION ● PERSISTENCE ● GOOD FEET AND LEGS

MILK							115 99%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
1. L	1.084	8.288	+914 -0,19 4,05	+21 307	-0,12 3,38	+21 256	

BEEF				95 99%
Daily gain	88 99%	Dressing perc.	105 98%	Carcass grade
				92 99%

FITNESS					109 97%
Productive life	114 96%	Persistence	117 99%	Fertility	100 93%
Udder health	103 97%	Cell count	104 99%	Milkability	115 99%
Calving ease pat.	104 99%	Prod. increase	98 99%	Vitality	104 99%
Calving ease mat.	114 99%	Insemination	+1%	BIO	119 98%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 262 (95%)										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	100															
Muscularity	69															
Feet & Legs	119															
Udder	104															
Cross Height	106	small														large
Body Length	98	short														long
Hip Width	85	narrow														wide
Body Depth	91	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	119	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	103	straight														sickled
Hock Development	117	swollen														dry
Pastern	112	weak														strong
Hoof Height	100	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	106	short														long
Rear Udder Length	108	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	101	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	110	weak														strong
Udder Height	99	deep														high
Teat Length	99	short														long
Teat Thickness	110	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	96	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	91	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	89	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	106	add. teats														clean udder

# WILDPARK 193919

DE 09 51354567 | \*15.04.2016  
Breeder: Probst, Grabenstädt  
BC: A2A2 | KC: AB



Photo: Pfalter

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
116 68%	110 73%	106 72%	107 70%

## PEDIGREE

**WILDBOY** WILDWEST WINNIPEG  
DE 09 47003463 Jupiter MANDELA  
Juwel

**Margit** RUMGO RUMBA

DE 09 43244600

7/7,2 10.414 4,35 3,43 Marika **HOMMEL**

HL: 2016 11.114 4,56 3,37 7/6,6 7.481 3,65 3,43 Margit

MILK							110 73%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
		+287	+0,03	+14	+0,05	+14	

BEEF				110 71%
Daily gain	122 81%	Dressing perc.	101 64%	Carcass grade
				106 72%

FITNESS					107 70%
Productive life	109 70%	Persistence	102 73%	Fertility	104 50%
Udder health	116 73%	Cell count	116 70%	Milkability	103 71%
Calving ease pat.	104 95%	Prod. increase	103 73%	Vitality	87 79%
Calving ease mat.	106 62%	Insemination	+2%	BIO	117 77%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS:										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	121															
Muscularity	107															
Feet & Legs	118															
Udder	115															
Cross Height	122	small														large
Body Length	115	short														long
Hip Width	119	narrow														wide
Body Depth	115	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	111	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	98	straight														sickled
Hock Development	106	swollen														dry
Pastern	113	weak														strong
Hoof Height	118	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	111	short														long
Rear Udder Length	101	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	108	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	103	weak														strong
Udder Height	106	deep														high
Teat Length	87	short														long
Teat Thickness	92	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	113	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	112	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	109	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	106	add. teats														clean udder

## WOLFSEGG 606334

AT 550.853.538 | \*24.01.2017

Breeder: Lachner, Weissenkirchen im Atterga

aAa-Code 516342 | BC: **A2A2** | KC: AB

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
120 71%	110 76%	107 72%	113 75%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Horex

WALFRIED

WAL

GS WAXIN

AT 520.368.918

Flora

MALEFIZ

5.Gina

WIPEG

WINNIPEG

AT 75.668.422

3/2,6

6.878 3,67 3,38

20.Gugi

MANDELA

4/305

7.513 4,01 3,21

8.Gisella

● PERFECT DUAL PURPOSE ● GREAT FIRST CROSS TO HOLSTEIN

## ZIEHSONN 175820

DE 09 48417976 | \*01.11.2013

Breeder: Steiner, Koesslarn

BC: **A2A2** | KC: AA

TMI	MI	CG	FIT
109 87%	107 94%	106 92%	98 85%

## PEDIGREE

LINE: Zander

ZAHNBERG

ZAHNER

ZAHN

DE 09 41935928

Liebche

WATERBERG

Segel

VANSTEIN

RANDY

DE 09 42345061

6/7

9.092 4,63 3,74

Sementa

WEINOLD

HL: 2014

11.622 4,60 3,72

1/182

4.967 3,59 3,73

SELMA

TYP:

S

A

R

● TOP UDDER QUALITY ● TOP FEET AND LEGS ● HIGH FERTILITY RATE

MILK							110 76%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
		+488	-0,08	+14	-0,04	+14	

BEEF				105 71%
Daily gain	105 73%	Dressing perc.	99 69%	Carcass grade
				107 72%

FITNESS					113 75%
Productive life	114 74%	Persistence	106 76%	Fertility	105 57%
Udder health	105 77%	Cell count	107 74%	Milkability	111 74%
Calving ease pat.	107 94%	Prod. increase	109 75%	Vitality	107 77%
Calving ease mat.	116 64%	Insemination	-2%	BIO	124 79%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS:										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	109															
Muscularity	110															
Feet & Legs	111															
Udder	108															
Cross Height	109	small														large
Body Length	106	short														long
Hip Width	108	narrow														wide
Body Depth	110	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	108	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	86	straight														sickled
Hock Development	94	swollen														dry
Pastern	106	weak														strong
Hoof Height	102	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	100	short														long
Rear Udder Length	110	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	109	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	100	weak														strong
Udder Height	100	deep														high
Teat Length	94	short														long
Teat Thickness	91	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	96	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	94	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	97	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	97	add. teats														clean udder

MILK							107 94%
Dtrs.	HD kg	Milk kg	Butterfat %	Butterfat kg	Protein %	Protein kg	
100 days	103	7.520	+116 2.473	+0,18 4,19	+19 104	+0,00 3,11	+4 77

BEEF				109 87%
Daily gain	106 94%	Dressing perc.	108 78%	Carcass grade
				106 92%

FITNESS					98 85%
Productive life	95 82%	Persistence	102 94%	Fertility	102 71%
Udder health	97 90%	Cell count	94 91%	Milkability	111 91%
Calving ease pat.	91 94%	Prod. increase	102 94%	Vitality	97 78%
Calving ease mat.	109 83%	Insemination	+5%	BIO	108 90%

TYPE TRAITS DAUGHTERS: 60										64	76	88	100	112	124	136
Body	94															
Muscularity	98															
Feet & Legs	104															
Udder	105															
Cross Height	94	small														large
Body Length	96	short														long
Hip Width	102	narrow														wide
Body Depth	88	shallow														deep
Pelvic Angle	97	ascending														slope
Hock Angularity	104	straight														sickled
Hock Development	106	swollen														dry
Pastern	103	weak														strong
Hoof Height	93	low angles														steep angles
Fore Udder Length	97	short														long
Rear Udder Length	104	short														long
Att.of Fore Udder	92	loose														tight
Suspensory Ligament	105	weak														strong
Udder Height	107	deep														high
Teat Length	87	short														long
Teat Thickness	97	thin														thick
Teat placement (front)	100	wide														close
Teat placement (rear)	110	outwards														inwards
Teat direction (rear)	119	outwards														inwards
Udder Purity	106	add. teats														clean udder

Foto: Gruber



2020 | 2021

# FLECKVIEH

## FOR BEEF-PRODUCTION



**BAYERN  
GENETIK**

Perfect Match.





FELICITAS Pp - born 31/10/18, S: BP FORMBY, DS's: BG HEARTBREAKER PS, BG STEINADLER PP, BG ELDORADO, BG ZIMBO Pp. Consistency in breeding with top performance. 200 d: 1.576 g, 365 d: 1.340 g. Expected Calving: 09/11/20 from BP HAWK EYE PS. Photo: Clemens Grünewald

## Without Milk – No future in extensive Beef-Production

***For almost 30 years there has been intensive contact between Bayern-Genetik and a farm in the Federal State of Brandenburg, which after the political change in 1989 became a pioneer of the Fleckvieh breed and a visionary in the field of „extensive beef production with changing climatic conditions“.***

The Fleckviehhof Hansel has become an integral part of the German beef cattle breeding industry, since sires from this farm have caused a furor, not only in Germany but also internationally.

### **HOW IT ALL BEGAN!**

In 1993 Dr. Ulrich Hansel, at that time deputy official veterinarian

and hobby cattle breeder, today an active pensioner, started to build up a Fleckvieh herd from Bavarian studs „step by step“ as a sideline. In these difficult times of change, he could not afford any breeding mistakes if he wanted to be and remain competitive with the large farms as a so-called re-introducer stud. Many visits to Bavaria, com-

bined with the meticulous search for suitable breeding stock, careful, but at that time already consequent mating of polled bulls to the purchased „dual purpose types“ were the start of his own agricultural future, which started as a pure pasture based stud farm and was constantly extended in the 27 years of its existence by crop farming, forestry



and direct marketing of farm products. In 2003, his son Christoph Hansel took over the business as a full-time job and he expanded it continuously. Christoph, the passionate agricultural engineer and Fleckvieh breeder, today manages the 342 ha organic farm property according to the guidelines of the eco association Naturlandverband (DE-ÖKO-006).

Sandy soils and summer drought dominate the agriculture in Alt-Madlitz, the farm location in Brandenburg - only hardy and well adapted genetics can survive under these harsh conditions and the lack of concentrates. Due to natural limitations, selection is focused on type, maternal traits (milk yield, maternity), longevity, udder quality and adaptability (body and eye pigmentation, hair quality).

BREEDING RESULTS

From the beginning, in addition to the selection of classic dual purpose cows, the emphasis was placed on the superiority of artificial insemination for selective matings. With a cow from BG HUSALDO (Prefect x Bayer) the basis was

laid, semen from BG EISENHERZ PP produced the first polled genetics in the herd, BG ELDORADO, a 5 times trait-leader in southern Africa, Honer, Humid, Solo, BG MR. BEAN and BG WINNIPEG were milestones for the fixation of beef and milk traits in the growing Fleckvieh herd.

Already in the year 2000, the BG EISENHERZ PP son Echo became Champion bull in Karow. This title was also won by the bulls BG HERALDIK PP (2002) and BG BOMBALA PP (2019) respectively. At the

BraLa, the most important Show in Brandenburg 2015 Master PS was declared Interbreed Champion. There was also a lot of success on the female side - Rosemarie Pp (2012), a BG BRANDBERG PS x BG ZIMBO Pp daughter, was elected the Superchampion heifer and Fortuna as Breed Champion (2014), a Marlon PP x BG WINNIPEG daughter. In 2016 the international press reported in great detail about the impressive bull BG HALLAS PP, who represented the Fleckvieh breed at the „Green Week“ in Ber-

Tab. 1:  
Beef Bulls purchased from Fleckviehhof Hansel in the years (2001-2020)

Name	Year of birth	Sire	Dam's Sire	Beef Value
BG HERALDIK PP	2000	Heiner Pp	BG EISENHERZ PP	125
BG EASTLAND PS	2004	BG ELDORADO	BG EISENHERZ PP	116
BG HALLAS PP	2011	BG HERAIDIK PP	ROCKY PP	112
BG HEARTBREAKER PS	2012	BP HAFKE	BG BENEDIKT PP	118
BG HARLEY PP	2015	BG HEARTBREAKER PS	POLDAU PP	122
BG MOONLIGHT PP	2015	MASTER PS	BG HERALDIK PP	120
BG EDELSTAHL PP	2016	ENZIAN PP	BG STEINADLER PP	115
BG BOMBALA PP	2017	BG BOORoola PP	BG STEINMARDER PP	114*
BG HIKING PP	2019	BP HAWK EYE PS	BG EXCALIBUR PP	106*

Beef Value\*: these bulls have not finished any test, the beef values represent EPD's. BP HAWK EYE PS has almost no links to the European Fleckvieh population.



FREDERIKE PP, born 12/10/15, S: BG HEARTBREAKER PS, DS's: BG STEINADLER PP, BG ELDORADO, BG ZIMBO Pp. FCA: 24 months, ICP: 344 days. Performance: 200 d: 1,842 g, 365 d: 1,351 g, Dam of Felicitas Pp. Photo: Clemens Grünewald



MASTER PS, Interbreed Champion BraLa 2015,  
S: Marlon PP, DS: BG HAXENT. Photo: Manfred Gassan/RBB



BG HIKING PP, S: BP HAWK EYE PS, DS: BG EXCALIBUR Pp.  
New bull at Bayern-Genetik.  
Performance: BW: 44 kg, 200 d: 1,744 g, 365 d: 1,582 g. Photo: Müller

lin. Several trade Ag journals had already reported about the Hansel stud in the previous years.

Excellent breeding work is also reflected in the appreciation by AI companies - so far 18 breeding bulls have been sold to semen collection centers, 9 of them to Bayern-Genetik GmbH.

### „MAN MUST MEASURE“

Performance can be seen, but even better it should be „measured“. Prof. Jan Bonsma, the legendary animal breeding scientist from South Africa, used this motto and book title to illustrate the basis of all economic animal production. And

this message has been understood at the Hansel farm. Minimal use of concentrates, extended suckling periods, extensive pastures with increasingly frequent periods of drought, require genetics that already reflect the requirements of the future. At Fleckviehhof Hansel, animal welfare is successfully combined with the complex and increasingly difficult conditions of beef production in Germany and the strict guidelines of the organic farming association Naturland.

### FROM GRASS TO MILK

The reason for producing meat in the flat country of Branden-

burg with 60 Fleckvieh cows in the „sandpit“, and for Bavarian conditions in the flat country of Brandenburg, is the dual purpose benefit of the breed, which is why so much emphasis was placed on origin and performance when creating the herd. From the grassland belt of Upper Bavaria, Fleckvieh cattle adapted to grazing, came to Alt-Madlitz via the Miesbach Breeding Association and they were also able to get acclimatised perfectly. Since the animals are out on pastures from May to November, flat lactation curves are a must - because the following still applies: „Milk

Tab. 2:

### Performance Testing – First Calving Age (FCA), Intercalving Period (ICP), 200 and 365 d weights, Daily Gains in bull & heifer calves 2009 - 2018

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018
FCA	27	24	24	24	24	25	26	25	26	30
ICP	376	361	360	363	370	374	379	374	368	376
200 day weight kg**	<b>295</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>311</b>
Daily gains bulls g	1.431	1.396	1.506	1.475	1.576	1.441	1.718	1.684	1.641	1.550
Daily gains heifers g	1.255	1.255	1.261	1.368	1.367	1.310	1.535	1.498	1.460	1.462
365 day weight kg**	<b>510</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>529</b>
Daily gains bulls g	1.522	1.671	1.637	1.618	1.590	1.525	1.605	1.598	1.578	1.531
Daily gains heifers g	1.161	1.275	1.199	1.297	1.266	1.183	1.256	1.197	1.191	1.179

2014\*: Transformation to ecological farming

200 Day/365 Day weights: bulls/heifers together





BG BOMBALA PP, S: BG BOORoola Pp, DS: BG STEINMARDER PP.  
Breed Champion 2019 in Großkreutz.  
Performance: 200 d: 1,885 g, 365 d: 1,775 g. Photo: Saskia Meier/RBB



SILKE, S: BG STEINMARDER PP, Dam of BG BOMBALA PP.  
Born 31/10/2010. Performance: 7 calvings/8 calves.  
ICP: BW 40 kg, 200 d: 1,433 g, 365 d: 1,472 g. Photo: Hansel

is the cheapest and most natural concentrated feed respectively” and suckling periods of up to 10 months make so-called „natural weaning” possible, i.e. separating the calves from their mothers, as is it also done in nature. Due to the weather situation in Brandenburg, winter feeding with maize is more of a phase-out model; the farm manager sees the basic feed quality as the decisive impulse for the performance development of the cattle. Fluctuations in grass silage quality are directly visible in the daily gains of the calves, which is why the greatest care is taken in silage and hay production.

THE FUTURE

When Christoph Hansel looks to the future, he can clearly foresee the challenges and they are also weighing on his shoulders. The size of the organic farm requires efficient use of manpower and costly extras for the suckler cows are not included. The animals have to adapt to the soil and climate and not the other way round. The periods of heat and drought in recent years have given food for thought and ultimately forced them to take action. Proven Fleckvieh genetics from South Africa, Namibia and Australia have found their way to the Hansel stud - heat-resistant bulls such

as BP HAFKE, BP FORMBY, BP HAWK EYE PS or BP GRAF from the 3 continents breeding program (Germany - South Africa - Australia) bring pigment, good hair quality, type and hardness to the herd and should leave a new brand on the herd in 1 to 2 years of breeding. In addition, these are bloodlines that are no longer available in Europe and therefore represent an interesting gene pool for breeders and AI stations in Europe.

Website:  
[www.Fleckvieh-Hof-Hansel.de](http://www.Fleckvieh-Hof-Hansel.de)

DR. THOMAS GRUPP



Pustertaler cattle - more as a hobby but this Alpine breed is doing well on poor pastures in Brandenburg. Photo: Clemens Grünewald



The Hansel family – 3 generations working together.  
f.l.t.r.: Dr. Ulrich, Valerie, Alois, Dipl.-Ing. Christoph & Theresa Hansel. Photo: Hansel

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