

Facts and figures

Recorded cows: 49,258

Herd book cows: 44,591

Herds: 4,116

Share of breed in Austria: 6.5 %

Share of breed among herd book cows in Austria: 11.1 %

Milk performance 2015 (of all the cows):

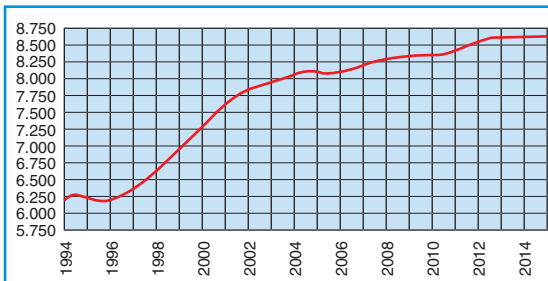
8,686 – 4.07 % Fat – 3.28 % protein (305 days)

Breeding animal sales 2015:

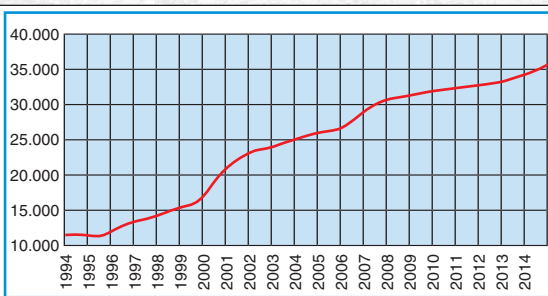
Export: 1,169 heads

Cattle auctions domestic market: 1,800 heads

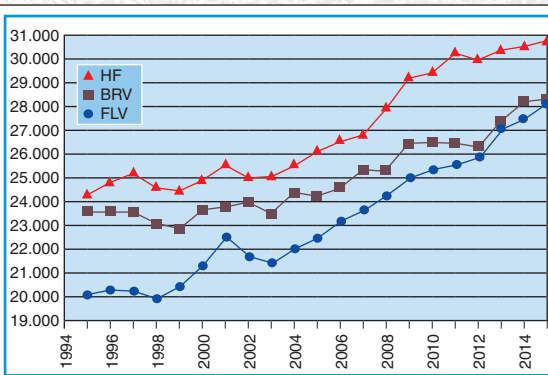
DEVELOPMENT OF MILK PERFORMANCE



DEVELOPMENT OF RECORDED COWS (per days)



DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE PERFORMANCE



Austrian Holsteins

Milk – Conformation – Functional

- High-capacity economical cows of the predominantly milk type
- High and safe milk performance
- Good fertility and stable health
- Large basic feed and dry solid absorption capacity
- Good adaptability
- Genetic performance potential:
10,000 kg of milk with 4% fat and 3.5% protein
- Life performance of over 35,000 kg of milk
- Height of the rump: 145 to 156 cm
- Weight: 650 to 750 kg
- Correct and functional feet and legs
- Healthy and easy-to-milk udders which allows for high daily performance rates of quality and with a good reliability performance for many lactations also satisfying the demands of modern milking systems.



The Holstein cattle are spread throughout the whole of Austria in areas specialising in milk production. Thus Holstein cattle can be found both in the intensive areas in the East as well as in the valleys of the Alps and the prealpine lands.

On average they produce approx. 9,000 kg of milk with a correspondingly high share of fat and protein.



Holstein Friesians and Red Holstein are high-performance cows in the predominantly milk type, which can be used for numerous lactations and satisfy the respective conditions of animal husbandry.

The pre-requisites for this are the good adaptability, large basic feed and dry substance absorption capacity, stable health, good fertility and the good feet and legs. Apart from the high milking performance, a good fertility with a good rate of conception and ease of calving are the trademarks of the Holstein cattle.

Breeding in as natural a state as possible and a good physical development allow a cow to give birth to calves for the first time between 25 and 28 months which has a very positive impact on the later development, milk performance and long life of the cows.

The total merit index RZG is a basis for selection for the breeding programme. This aims at guaranteeing balanced breeding in accordance with economically important features such as the milk performance, functional period of use, the exterior, fertility, udder health and calving characteristics.

As a result of the wealth of information available, each breeder can implement and determine his own breeding goals at his farm, regardless of the ranking according to the total merit index, by selecting the corresponding bulls.

Composition of total merit index RZG

| | | |
|------------|---|------|
| RZM | Milk performance (fat kg, protein kg, protein %) | 45 % |
| RZN | functional useful life | 20 % |
| RZE | Feet and legs and udders (linear description, evaluation) | 15 % |
| RZR | female fertility (period of rest, Non-Return-Rate, period of delay) | 10 % |
| RZS | udder health (somatic cell content) | 7 % |
| KV | (calving performance) rate of still births | 3 % |