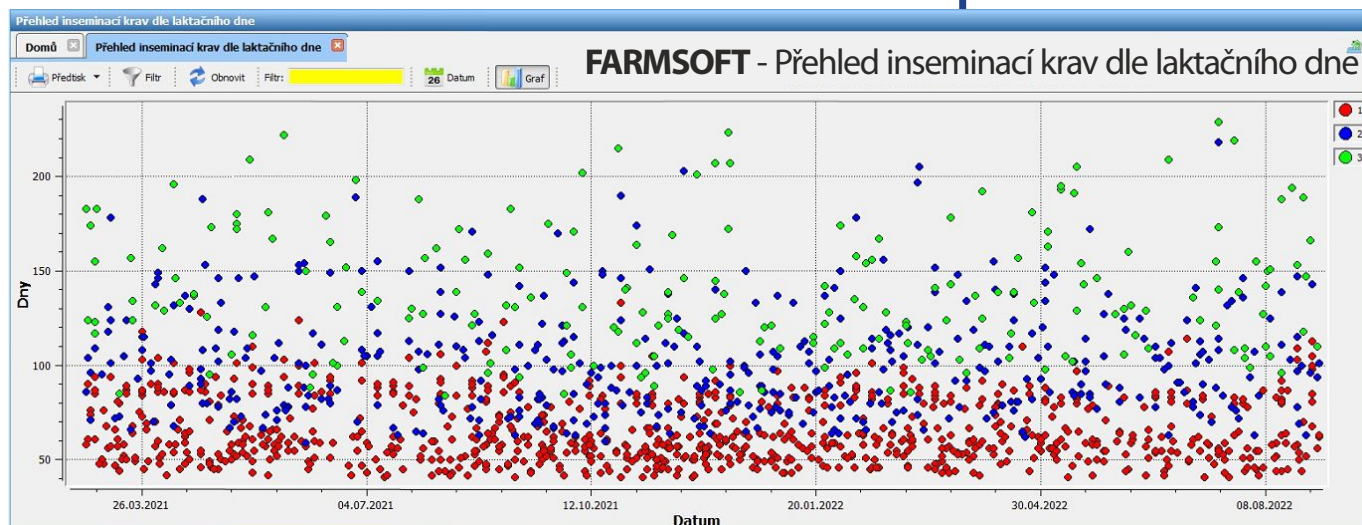


# Reprodukční ukazatele krav

## Klíčové ukazatele a cíle reprodukce



### UKAZATEL

#### % zabřezávání krav

Je nutné sledovat výkyvy v % zabřezávání.

#### Počet březích za měsíc

Kolik inseminací se provedlo za týden/měsíc?  
Kolik březostí se potvrdilo za měsíc?

#### Věk zabřeznutí jalovic

Výška 130 – 135 cm  
Hmotnost 380 – 400 kg (85 % dospělé dojnice)

#### 1. inseminace

Inseminovat co nejdříve po dobrovolné čekací době.

#### 2. a vyšší inseminace

Intenzivní vyhledávání říjí pomocí Vitalimetru nebo synchronizační protokoly (jalové po sonu).

#### Nastavení cílů

240 – 260 laktačních dní, kdy se jalové krávy vyřadí z reprodukce.

#### Zjištění jalových krav

FARMSOFT , Vitalimetr   
Sonografem 32 dní po inseminaci.

### CÍL

45 % po první inseminaci  
40 % po dalších inseminacích

10 % stáda  
5 – 6 % krav  
3 – 4 % jalovic

13. – 14. měsíc zabřeznutí  
22. – 24. měsíc otelení

Všechny krávy nainseminované do 90 DIM

Jednotná strategie pro opakované inseminace

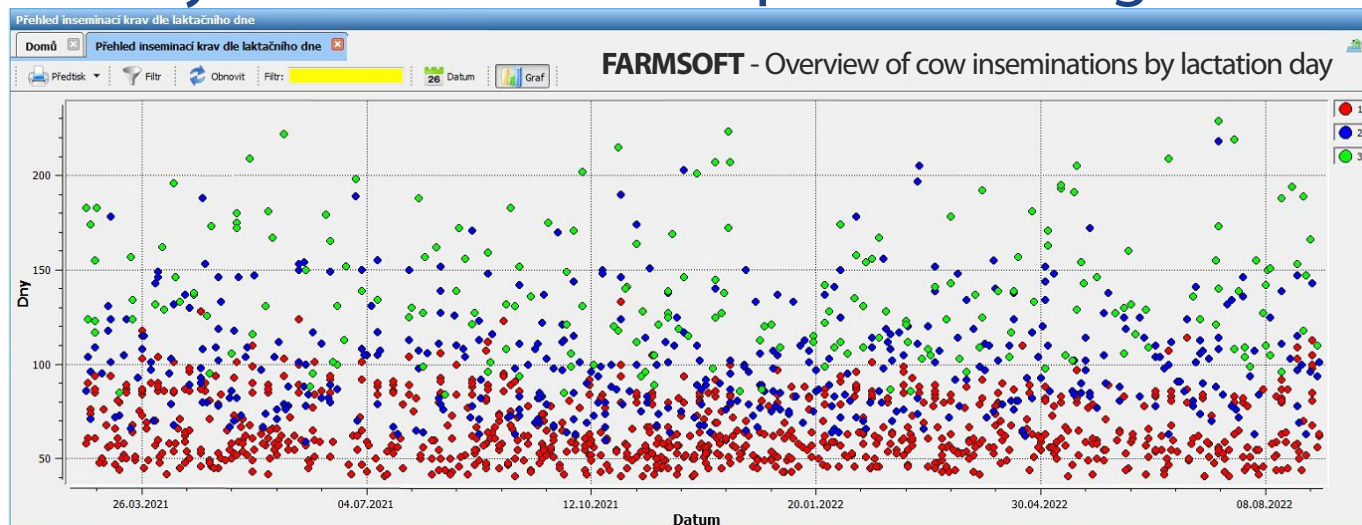
50 % krav březích do 100 DIM  
70 – 75 % krav březích do 150 DIM

Každý týden/14 dní  
Včasné vyhledávání jalových!



# Reproductive Indicators of Cows

## Key indicators and reproductive goals



### INDICATOR

#### Conception rate in cows

Monitoring fluctuations in the conception rate of cows is necessary

### GOAL

45 % on first insemination  
40 % for subsequent inseminations

#### Number of pregnant cows per month

How many inseminations were performed per a month? How many pregnant cows were showed in a month?

10 % of the herd  
5 – 6 % of the cows  
3 – 4 % of the heifers

#### The age of heifers at conception

Withers height: 130 – 135 cm  
Weight: 380 – 400 kg  
(approximately 85% of the size of a mature cow)

Conception at 13. – 14. month with calving following at 22. – 24. month

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Insemination

Inseminate as soon as possible after the voluntary waiting period

All cows inseminated by 90 DIM

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> and subsequent inseminations

Intensive estrus monitoring using a neck transponder (VITALIMETR), or by establishing synchronization protocols or TAI

Adherence to a uniform reproductive strategy

#### Defining lactation length goals

The threshold of 240 - 260 days of lactation for culling non-pregnant cows

50 % of cows pregnant by 100 DIM  
70 – 75 % of cows pregnant by 150 DIM

#### Early detection of non-pregnant cows

Monitoring cows using VITALIMETR transponders and FARMISOFT application. Regular performance of ultrasonographic (USG) 32 days post-insemination.

Early return of non-pregnant animals back into reproduction

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# Explanation

## INDICATOR

### Conception rate in cows

This indicates the percentage of cows that become pregnant after insemination. Generally, it's related to the level of preparation of the animals for reproduction, detecting oestrus, and the appropriate timing of insemination, or the use of synchronization protocols.

### Number of pregnant cows per month

This metric indicates regular calving and is influenced by detecting oestrus and the success rate of inseminations. A lower number of births reduces the average daily milk yield due to an increase in the average Days in Milk (DIM). An increase in births is associated with issues like housing capacity, the workload of caretakers, and hence a higher error rate.

### The age of heifers at conception

This indicator reflects the level of rearing in the category of calves and heifers. The best results are obtained by animals that meet the specified parameters at the time of inclusion in reproduction.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Insemination

This indicator very well expresses the level of management of the peripartum period (energy balance) and the management of cow reproduction. Inseminating cows after 90 DIM means extending the descending phase of the lactation curve.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> and subsequent inseminations

This indicator monitors the management level of repeated inseminations. The goal is to set a uniform strategy for detecting and inseminating cows in heat. In case of a change in strategy, it is recommended to thoroughly analyze and evaluate.

### Defining lactation length goals

An important indicator that recommends setting fixed boundaries for culling non-pregnant breeding cows from the herd. The goal is to ensure 50% are pregnant by 100DIM and 75% by 150 DIM. If pregnancy is not achieved even by 200DIM, it is recommended to consider whether to continue breeding or to keep her as a non-pregnant cow and milk in extended lactation, as long as she achieves economically advantageous daily milk yield.

### Early detection of non-pregnant cows

Practical recommendations for a strategy of regular (weekly) monitoring and evaluation of non-pregnant cows using efficient systems like the neck transponder Vitalimeter, Farmsoft app. Generally, it's recommended to perform ultrasonographic pregnancy examinations (USG) around 32 days post-insemination, which when combined with a system for detecting oestrus ensures timely return of non-pregnant cows back into reproduction.

