JAN/FEB/MAR 2023 ISSUE NO. 177

infoHolstein

A Holstein Canada publication providing informative, challenging and topical news.

ALL-CANADIAN 2022

Check out Holstein All-Canadian results for 2022 (p. 30)

2022 4 COW OF THE YEAR FINALISTS

(p. 34)

DEMYSTIFYING DAIRY FARMS EMISSIONS & THE INDUSTRY'S NET ZERO GOAL PT. 1

(p. 24)

MB
MASTER BREEDERS
MAÎTRES-ÉLEVEURS
2022

CONGRATULATIONS

to the 2022 Master Breeders!

AQUAREL
QUÉBEC

ARCROIX
QUÉBEC

BELMORAL
ONTARIO

BREEZY
ONTARIO

CHRISTHILL
ONTARIO

ELM BEND
ONTARIO

HAVENVALLEY
ONTARIO

JEANLU
QUÉBEC

LAUZONNIERE
QUÉBEC

LOUIDGI
QUÉBEC

MAGAMI
QUÉBEC

MIRABEL
QUÉBEC

PARKHURST
QUÉBEC

PELLERAT
QUÉBEC

RJF
ONTARIO

RUBIS
QUÉBEC

SPRUCE LAWN
ONTARIO

VRIESDALE
ONTARIO

WENDON
ALBERTA

YORELLEA
ONTARIO

LEGENDARY EXPERIENCE LÉGENDAIRE

See you in Montreal on April 12-15 for a
LEGENDARY EXPERIENCE!

infoHolstein

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JAN/FEB/MAR 2023
ISSUE NO. 177

President's Message

BY BEN CUTHBERT, PRESIDENT OF HOLSTEIN CANADA

New Year New Opportunities...

It is hard to believe we are already well into 2023! A new year is often coupled with new resolutions, ways for people and communities to improve themselves year over year. All great initiatives, but as farmers, we know all too well that no matter the resolution, the success of each new year depends not only on opportunity and progress but also challenge.

We recently celebrated 20 impressive farm families as they were awarded the coveted Master Breeder Shield, adding them to the list of other farm families who have achieved this great honour over the last 93 years. From the Board of Directors and all of us at Holstein Canada, I would like to take this opportunity to again congratulate each and every one of them. Without doubt, the culmination of opportunity, progress and challenge as a recipe for success is something they can all attest too.

Here at Holstein Canada we also look forward to a new year of opportunity, progress and challenge! As a member owned and governed Association, we know it is important to all our members that Holstein Canada maintain its viability for years to come. Recent price changes at Holstein Canada were a necessary and responsible step in achieving that viability so we can continue to update and evolve all of our service offerings to better fit your on-farm needs. We look forward to the continued and strong relationship we have with all of our members.

The recruiting committee for the new Chief Executive Officer for Holstein Canada has concluded their first round of interviews. We are excited about the prospects that are in front of us and the alignment they have with our vision; we look forward to a bright year progressing in our existing 2023-2025 Strategic Plan. With new leadership brings new challenges, we are committed to finding an individual that merges a strong and cohesive relationship between Board, employees and members alike.

2023 is well under way and whether you've made new resolutions, plans for progress or are looking at new opportunities, let the challenge that comes with those endeavors be an ingredient for further success! From all of us at Holstein Canada, we wish you a safe and prosperous New Year!

CONNEXXION

CONNEXXION: A HOLSTEIN CANADA PODCAST

ConneXXion is here to break the misconceptions of the Canadian Dairy Industry, while offering our insights, exploring outside perspectives, and learning from diverse members of the community.

The Value of Genomic Testing - Part 2

Tune in with hosts Alex McKay and Natasha McKillop alongside guest Chris Bartels as they walk us through a genomic testing female strategy. Chris chats about the different stages in a genomic testing strategy, and how genomic testing can help any herd reach their short and long-term goals!

YOUR HOSTS

Alex McKay
CLASSIFIER

Natasha McKillop
FIELD SERVICE BUSINESS PARTNER, ATLANTIC

SPECIAL GUEST

Chris Bartels
DIRECTOR, INNOVATIONS AND SOLUTIONS

Spotify

Listen on Apple Podcasts

Holstein Milestones at the Royal - ERRATUM

SPRING FARM JULIETTE, 1949, 1950 & 1953, AND SPRING FARM CITATION ROSETTA, 1977

In the "Holstein Milestones at the Royal" story in our last Info Holstein, **the Fraser family of Spring Farms, then Streetsville, ON,** should also have been credited for having bred **two Royal Grand Champion Holstein females – Spring Farm Juliette, 1949, 1950 & 1953, and Spring Farm Citation Rosetta, 1977 –** since the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair was established in 1922. They join Glenvue, Jacobs and Idee in attaining this achievement.

Not on Milk Recording? Submit your herd inventory for a smooth and efficient classification day!

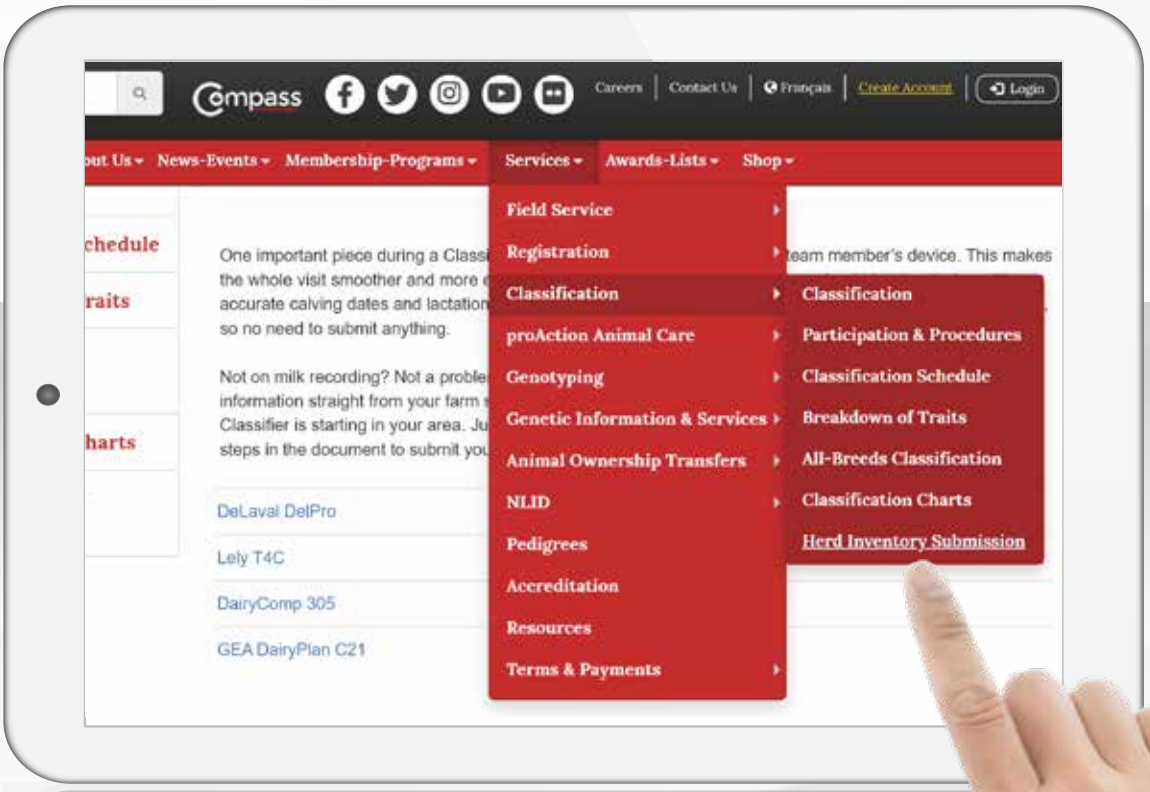
One important piece during a Classification visit is the inventory in the team member's device. The visit flows smoother and more efficiently as the animals in the herd get pre-loaded to the device with accurate calving dates and lactation numbers. If you are on milk recording, the inventory comes from Lactanet, so no need to submit anything.

Not on milk recording? Not a problem!

You can submit the inventory from your farm software – send your herd's information at least a week before the classification visit. You can find a step by step guide for DairyComp, Lely T4C, DeLaval DelPro and GEA DairyPlan C21 at holstein.ca, **under Services > Classification > Herd Inventory Submission.** Another option is sending a report from your herd to **classification@holstein.ca** letting us know your farm name/prefix.

The report must contain the following information:

- ✓ **Animal barn number (tag or collar number)**
- ✓ **Registration number**
- ✓ **Birth date**
- ✓ **Last calving date**
- ✓ **Lactation number**
- ✓ **Days in milk**



Step by step guide found at holstein.ca, under:

SERVICES > **CLASSIFICATION >** **HERD INVENTORY SUBMISSION**

Purebred, but not everywhere!

Did you know that criteria associated with a breed's level of purity can differ from one herdbook to another? As a result, an animal that is considered purebred in one country may not be so elsewhere in the world.

This can occur when bull semen is obtained from a foreign country. In such a case, once bred to one of your purebred Holsteins, a bull considered purebred in his country of origin could sire a heifer that is registered as 94% purebred by Holstein Canada.

This is due to the fact that some herdbooks manage breed purity by blood. When looking at a Holstein-Jersey cross, for instance, the resulting animals would be considered "50% Holsteins" in some countries, because their blood is indeed 50% Holstein. In Canada, however, the same animals would be considered F1 hybrids, i.e. the first generation product of a crossbreeding. You would then need to breed each F1 to a purebred Holstein animal to obtain an F2, and to repeat this two more times to obtain an F3 and finally, an animal that is listed as 50% Holstein in the Holstein Canada herdbook.

Some countries are particularly adept at crossbreeding, which explains why a different breed can sometimes be found only a few generations back in a pedigree. For example, if a bull whose semen is imported is listed in his original herdbook as 75% purebred because his dam's sire is Fleckvieh, his level of purity will be adjusted to F2 once he enters the Canadian system. Quite a shock for a breeder who expects a cross with this animal to produce an 87% purebred heifer!

The take-away message? Always ask your supplier if the foreign sire has been genetically validated in the Canadian herdbook before you purchase the semen. A simple call to Holstein Canada will save you a lot of headaches!

	Holstein Canada	Some Countries
Purebred Holstein x other breed	F1	50%
F1 x Purebred Holstein	F2	62%
F2 x Purebred Holstein	F3/base animal	75%
F3 x Purebred Holstein	50%	87%
50% x Purebred Holstein	62%	94% (if male) Purebred (if female)
62% x Purebred Holstein	75%	97% (considered purebred)
75% x Purebred Holstein	87%	Purebred
87% x Purebred Holstein	94% (if male) Purebred (if female)	Purebred
94% x Purebred Holstein	97% (considered Purebred)	Purebred
97% x Purebred Holstein	Purebred	Purebred

Holstein Canada National Convention

Montreal, from April 12 to 15, 2023

LEGENDARY EXPERIENCE LÉGENDAIRE
NATIONAL HOLSTEIN CONVENTION 2023 MONTRÉAL CONGRÈS NATIONAL

Be there with us to live a *Legendary Experience !*

Tuesday April 11 - ***Pre-convention activity***
The Convention Sale, at Ferme Intense,
Ste-Brigitte-des-Saults

Wednesday April 12
Attendees Welcoming Cocktail

Thursday April 13
Quebec Spring Show, Victoriaville
Montreal Canadien-Bruins hockey game "Go Habs Go"
Centre Bell, Montréal, presented by Vetoquinol

Friday April 14
Farm tour, presented by STgenetics
Chief Tour | Mystique – Blondin – Coti
Captain Tour | Lactomont – MCF – Vaudal
Lambda Tour | Rainholm – Lareleve – Blueair
(Rainholm : 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. only)
Alternate tour: Montreal Botanical Garden and Biodome
100% Montreal evening with Brink & Co band

Saturday April 15
Holstein Canada Annual General Meeting
Master Breeder Banquet, presented by Semex
Wine offered by John Deere

Platinum Partner

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Register Today!	
March 13	Deadline for Special rate hotel room reservations
March 29	Registration Deadline

Your host, **Holstein**Québec

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www.events.holstein.ca | Follow us on Congrès national Holstein 2023

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1201, boul. René-Lévesque Ouest
Montréal (Québec) H3B 2L7

APRIL 14 FARM TOURS

Sponsored by STgenetics Canada

CAPTAIN TOUR

LACTOMONT



VAUDAL



MCF



CHIEF TOUR

BLONDIN



COTI



MYSTIQUE



LAMBDA TOUR

RAINHOLM

9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m



BLUEAIR



LARELEVE



Conlee & Walnutlawn Farms

We sat down with Alanna Coneybeare from Conlee Farms, and Adam Zehr from Walnutlawn Farms. We asked them some questions about how they use Holstein Canada's services : Registration, Genomic Testing and Classification. We also asked them where they see the industry in 10 years! In this discussion we asked them about breeding achievements, when they decided to start Genomic testing, and how they are using that information today on their farms.

Talk to us a little about the history of your farm. As a young farmer, what brought you to this point in your life and who inspired you along the way.

CONLEE: I'm the 5th generation on this farm. I farm with my parents on a combined dairy, poultry and cash crop farm. When I was younger I didn't really see my path leading back to the farm. I went to the University of Toronto and earned a degree in Political Science, Environmental studies and Human geography. I found myself talking a lot about food production and leaning on my background in agriculture and enjoyed that. Once I was done my degree I asked my parents if there was an opportunity for me to come home and they were delighted to welcome me into the fold. We try to be progressive in all aspects of our farm. We've recently enrolled into a RWA (raised without antibiotics) program with the broilers. While both operations have their own challenges it's always fun to be able to deal with the differences in both. With the cows we look much longer term. A breeding decision today, for example, won't show results for at least 3 years.

WALNUTLAWN: The farm started with my grandparents, then transitioned to my father, Burnell and his two brothers. Today, I farm with my wife Bethany and our 3 beautiful children. I always knew I wanted to farm, but it was in my early teens while in 4-H, that I developed a passion for breeding great cows and the show ring.

Is there a breeding achievement that stands out to you?

W: Certainly the 3 Walnutlawn bulls that have achieved top conformation proofs in Canada and the US. Walnutlawn Blake, Walnutlawn Sidekick and Walnutlawn Solomon have really been a pinnacle for us. Nothing makes me happier than seeing other farms having success with them in their barns and in the show ring.

What was the final decision-making point for you to start Genomic Testing?

C: We saw the potential of genomic testing right from the get go. We primarily test when there's any question at all on parentage. We have also done group testing to help with culling decisions, but that's intermittent.

W: Initially I was very skeptical about genomics and what could be gained from it. I consider myself a pretty open-minded person though, and as I did more and more research, I thought there could be some potential with the technology. Early on, we tested 6 Goldwyn sisters whose maternal Grand Sire was a Gibson - she was our best cow at the time. While the conformation data seemed fairly accurate when looking at them as heifers, it was once they were all in milk that the proof really became evident. Each of those 6 cows all looked and performed in line with what the genomics had predicted, and classification and milk recording validated that for me. That was a turning point for us in trusting the genomic data, and with our validation check points in place, it is consistently reinforced.

How are you using the genomic information today?

C: Our primary use is parentage. We end

up testing up to 10% of calves to maintain certainty in our pedigrees. With what that information represents and how valuable accuracy is, the small cost of testing is more than worth it. Sometimes when a high genetic potential calf gets sick, it's hard to make the decision to cull her, but in doing so we remove lower health traits from the herd despite the genetic production potential. We know what works here, and genomic testing helps us keep our herd managed the best we can.

W: We are mostly testing targeted animals for use in our flush and breeding programs. We are not focusing on the lower end genetic animals simply due to our need for embryo recipients, and as a result, we aren't culling heifers. Even some of our heifers with big pedigrees end up being used as recipients if their genetic numbers don't meet our expectations. We have that much faith in the test results.

You use all of Holstein Canada services, can you talk to us a little about how they all connect for you and your on-farm management system?

W: We have to be able to back up our results with phenotypic data. Classification is the best tool for that; to be able to verify what the genetic conformation data is telling us. Classification also gives us an opportunity to have another skilled individual on farm to help assess trends in our herd, and gives us the data to make better management and marketing plans. Also, being involved with marketing our genetics, it's important for me to give buyers everything I can to ensure the success of who ever decides to use our genetics. Having pedigrees for lineage and classification to back up the genetic information is the best way to pull it all together.

C: It all starts with registration and keeping accurate records for managing mating's and inbreeding. It's such an easy and efficient tool. We really see the accuracy of the genomic tests when cows achieve a production record and is classified. The data we receive from classifying really helps us identify any environmental issues or shortcomings on-farm. Classifiers are highly trained professionals and we value their external opinion.

What are the 5 key traits you look at when using all the information you have in front of you to make your breeding decisions?

C: Our first two priorities are milk and fat, both KGs and deviations. With robots, our next most important criteria are teat placement and udder floor. Then we look at health traits, but in a more wholistic view. We don't have any minimum thresholds but look for all positives. We are also keeping a close eye on rear legs with so many young cows having extremely straight legs.

W: The first category I look at is Conformation followed closely by LPI, and Fat deviation. In Conformation, I'll look closely at Thurl Placement, Rump Angle and Chest Width, which are all important to me. Recently though, I find I'm also

looking closer at SCC and Fertility, as we've consistently seen on farm, the cows we have with health issues are almost always the ones that are also low in these categories.

We've talked about low heritability traits when we interviewed you for the video, can you give our readers some advice on how to maximize genetic gain in those traits while not compromising your full breeding strategy?

C: While maintaining emphasis on those primary breeding goals, we do try to keep an eye on the lower heritability traits to keep them trending in the right direction, and avoid any future shortfalls. Generally, we're not looking to the extremes for correction on those traits, but instead lean on the fact that we tend to keep a higher heifer inventory to allow us to be more aggressive in culling our first lactation cows, to ensure the herd develops the way we want.

W: It's not something we're spending much time focusing on, but don't take that to mean it's something we don't care about. We try to keep a balance and avoid any significant negatives when we can. Sometimes, there's a bull that will tick all the boxes but one - we won't rule him out, we are just careful how we use him. Small negatives now could be extreme in future generations, so we try to improve where we can, but it's not our main selection criteria.

The genetic space has so much information, it can be overwhelming. How do you manage that information in a way that works for you?

W: I will often use the CDN website to do broad sorts of my animals. I will use those lists to decide which animals go to flush programs, to make mating's, and also help decide on who becomes a recipient.

Envisioning the industry in 10 years, what do you think it will look like?

C: First and foremost, the cost of production will not decrease, so the need for efficiency will only continue to grow. Capital investments will be expensive with higher borrowing rates, so farms will need to closely examine the returns from whatever expenditures they're considering. I can't imagine this industry without supply management. It's such a vibrant and productive sector right now that the damage done without it would be a real shame. It allows for constant, albeit small, incremental growth and also gives us the ability to put animal welfare at the top of the priority list. We will need to continue to improve consumer relations, and be better at telling our story. We're always open to consumer visits because we'd rather be the resource consumers come to when they have questions about agriculture, instead of going online and finding inaccurate information.

W: The biggest shift I see is more robotics. There's no doubt the current tech will continue to improve and new technologies will evolve and become more useful on farm. AI breeding programs will continue to advance, but I think there will still be a lot of bulls going to stud from private farms as well. Herd sizes will continue to grow, and of course everyone will need to work to improve efficiencies wherever they can be found. Part of that will come from genetics, be it wellness traits, production increases or animal care genetics, like polled becoming more mainstream.

Data can be a double-edged sword. You can get so bogged down for hours analyzing the minutia. Time management helps me make sure I'm not spending too much time on the wrong things. To me, the big question before spending money to collect data, is how will it be used within the management structure? I've spent the time to find what is important to us and what truly relates to getting us to our goals, and with that I know what I need to spend the most time on now. **- CONLEE**

Novel traits such as Methane Emissions and Feed Efficiency have made their way to the Canadian marketplace. How does genomics help in improving these areas in your herd?

We're not currently following that space, but like I said, I'm a pretty open-minded guy. It's not at a level where we currently take much stock in it, but I certainly won't rule it out. I don't know that I find it useful today but, I can only assume it will improve and be very useful in the future. **- WALNUTLAWN**

C: I see a lot of value to the potential in those traits, but it's not something we see enough reliability in today to put much emphasis on. I relate feed efficiency to high producing cows, a cow that produces more should consume more than a less productive one, there's so many variables that go into that production. Once there's a better genetically identified correlation I'm all ears, but from what I see, it's not there today. I do see there being some consumer demand for this as time goes on though, and that's something we will have to adapt to as an industry too.

You and your family have worked with Holstein Canada for decades. Can you provide our readers with some insight as to how all the HC services have played a role in your farm's success to date?

C: A well put together breeding program is so important and registration is a huge component to that. Parentage info gives a baseline to know what does and doesn't work on our farm. You can't improve what you can't track, and you can't track what you don't measure. All the Holstein Canada services are vital to how we measure, track and improve our herd.

Technology has made it so easy to have classification results sent right to our AI company to integrate with our mating program for instant utilization. We're able to track herd trends and create benchmarks with our classification data. It's a great tool that allows us to determine when we need to do a course correction or when to maintain the stronger aspects of our herd.

W: My father Burnell got the ball rolling with classification years ago. It's something I always looked forward to growing up as well. We like high scoring cows, those are consistently the cows that last. I think getting excited and learning about your cows from the classifier is so vital to the young people in our industry. I still remember back in 1992. I was in school and was called down to the principal's office. It was my dad calling to tell me that our first cow, Marathon Katina was just made Excellent. Times may have changed a bit but my oldest is in grade 9 and I text him at school with new genomic results when we have a good one!

I see this so often, people relate genomics directly with index. That is only one small part of the data and its potential usage. No matter what your goals, there's so much to be gained from genomic testing regardless of your goals or your on-farm genetic strategy. There's usable data for everyone who takes a bit of time to learn it and find ways to incorporate it into you own farm management system.

For more with Alanna and Adam, find the on-farm interviews on our YouTube page! Just search Holstein Canada, or scan these QR codes!

Walnutlawn:

Conlee:

FARM PROFILES

Quebec

By Ketsia Croteau, Advisor for Western Quebec

It pays to give animals a good quality of life!

In 1954, Jean and Élisa Verhaegen, Réal's parents, immigrated to Quebec from Belgium. They bought a small farm with approximately 20 cows in Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville, in the southwest of the Belle Province. In 1983, with 60 kilos of quota and 125 hectares of crops, Réal took over from his parents entirely. A few years later, his wife, Lucie Bonneau, became co-owner, and in 1997 they started Registering and Classifying their animals and participating in supervised milk recording.

In 2002, the Verhaegens were milking 110 cows in a tie-stall barn. Ambitious and looking to increase both comfort and production in their herd, they changed their facilities by building a brand new free-stall barn with sand-bedded and hollow straw-bedded stalls. Milking is now done 3 times per day in the double-12 milking parlour and averages 13,200 kg of milk per cow per year with fat levels of 4.15% and protein levels of 3.3%. This performance earned the Verhaegens a 3rd place for Best Herd BCA at the St-Jean Holstein Club in 2021.

In 2006, Jonathan, Réal and Lucie's son, became co-shareholders of the farm and took over the field crop operation. Then, in 2008, Danny, their other son, officially joined the business and took over the management of the herd.

When Danny assumed management, there were 60 cows classified as "Good" on the farm. Ten years later, that score no longer existed and the herd consisted only of cows classified as "Good Plus" or better. Today, the Front View herd has 37 ME, 23 EX, 141 VG and 54 GP animals. The whole family

Quick Stats

OWNERS: Lucie Bonneau, Réal, Jonathan and Danny Verhaegen

PREFIX: Front View

 # OF COWS MILKED: 215 cows, 3 times a day

FACILITY TYPE: Double-12 free stall

 # OF ACRES FARMED: 3,000 acres, 1,000 of which are organic crops

HERD PRODUCTION AVERAGE (L/COW): 13,200 kg of milk, 4.15% F and 3.3% P

OTHER BREEDS IN THE HERD: None

HOLSTEIN CANADA SERVICES USED: Registration & Classification

is very proud of these results and has worked hard to achieve them. Part of the improvement in conformation comes from Danny's wise sire choices. His focus on balanced but slightly stronger type sires has not only made the cows more functional but also increased their longevity. According to him, what you need for good milk production is a quality cow that is well built, comfortable and well fed.

The year 2012 marked a turning point for the farm. This is when the Verhaegens built an extension to the existing barn by adding 60 sand-bedded stalls. They also changed the mats, which were a bit abrasive and hard on the limbs, and replaced them with semi-hollow straw-bedded stalls. Bedding keepers keep the straw in place and help collect it in the stalls. A floor mat prevents cows from being in direct contact with cement.

Despite the increased amount of straw used and the slightly more complex maintenance, these changes did not scare Danny, who felt strongly that increasing the comfort of their cows would pay off. And he was right! While very few of their heifers used to classify as "Very Good" at first calf, there are now many more at each Classification round. Production has also increased since cows now have healthier legs and are more comfortable moving around. These improvements in conformation and production earned the family the title of Master Breeder in 2018!

Comfortable new facilities have also had a significant impact on the animals' life span. The Front View herd is now in the top 10% in longevity and 58% of the animals are in at least their 3rd lactation. Today, very few cows leave the barn before producing at least 60,000 kg of milk in their lifetime. In the last 5 years, 27 cows on the farm have exceeded 100,000 kg of milk produced. If we include purchased cows, there are about 30 of them in the herd at this time.

To ensure that cows have a long and productive life, the Verhaegens must deal with problems promptly. Whether it's calling the vet the same day an animal gets sick or quickly trimming the hooves of a lame cow, all issues are addressed efficiently. Prevention also helps to avoid discomfort to the animals and thus, to increase the herd's quality of life. The farm relies heavily on prevention, but considers this a small price to pay for keeping their herd healthy, productive, and profitable!

Looking ahead, Verhaegen Farms Inc. has other projects that will continue to promote the comfort of their animals!

Featuring Canadian Genetics in

Switzerland

P'tit Coeur Holstein
Les Pommerats, Jura, Switzerland

P'tit Coeur Holstein

Owners: Roger and Audrey Frossard

# of cows milked: 65 milking cows

Facility type: Double-5 60-degree herringbone milking parlour

Herd production average: 10,226 kg 3.71% F 3.24% P

Other breeds in the herd: Holstein only

Comparable HC services used: Registering, Genotyping and Classification

The story of P'tit Coeur Holstein began in 1970,

when Jean-Claude (father of Roger Frossard, current co-owner of the operation) farmed six hectares of land in Les Pommerats, a small village located northwest of Bern, the capital of Switzerland. At first, the farm raised a few Simmental cows, then a few Montbéliarde. A decade later, wanting to modernize the herd, Jean-Claude started to crossbreed with red Holstein bulls, including Hanover Hill Triple Threat-Red, at that time, a promising young male. It was not until 1998 that the first black Holsteins entered the herd. These included embryos from the Comestar Laurie Sheik line and purebred German Holstein heifers. Six years later, the Frossards converted the barn to free stall and in 2007, Roger and his wife Audrey took over the operation.

Today, the herd is composed of 75% B&W Holstein and the remainder are R&W animals. In terms of crops, more than 65 hectares of forages are cultivated at P'tit Coeur, in addition to 30 hectares of extensive pastures. They even feed the herd green corn from August 1 to October 15. Only the hay is not produced on the farm and comes instead from neighbouring France. The herd's milk is sold to make a semi-hard-pressed cheese, the "Tête de moine AOP", made from whole raw milk and controlled by a Swiss PDO (Protected Designation of Origin). The herd's diet is monitored to ensure compliance with the cheese's specifications. Indeed, the cows' fodder must come entirely from the forage base belonging to the farm or from the neighbouring community pastures, where the animals must graze at least 120 days a year. During the winter, cows are fed a non-silage ration since the use of silage is prohibited, as is the addition of urea or products containing urea.

Good functional conformation is essential for the Frossards, who even make it their breeding philosophy, since they look for cows that can classify EX in their third lactation and maintain a milk production higher than 10,000 kg once they reach adulthood (this without fermented feed!). Classification is a tool used with each cow to follow her evolution during each lactation, and to guarantee that breeding values are upheld in Switzerland. As is the case

in many other countries in the world, one of the current challenges Swiss breeders face is to maintain an above average conformation, while keeping moderate statures without compromising milk production. In addition to planning crosses in a way that always improves mammary systems and production, P'tit Coeur Holstein owners are looking for families with deep pedigrees and a positive "Fitness Index". In Switzerland, this value represents female fertility (45%), somatic cell count (25%), lactation persistency (10%) and service life (20%). In all the best families of the Ptit Coeur prefix, you will find "milk" and "index" bulls! The business aspect is also very important to P'tit Coeur Holstein. Young animals are often consigned and genomic information enhances their value.

Many animals are Roger's pride and joy. Among them is Mr Savage Pastèque EX-96, who was named European Champion Libramont in 2019. She will soon reach the 100,000 kg lifetime milking mark, and two bulls from this family are available for AI.

Most recently, last December, Ptit Coeur Royalcrush Mauricette won the Supreme Champion title at the Junior Bulle Expo. She comes from a solid lineage, with a dam sired by Dorcy EX-92 3E, her 2nd dam being Ptit Coeur Goldwyn Milwyna EX-94 4E and her 3rd dam, Ptit Coeur Redstar Mirlene EX-92 2E, herself a National Reserve Champion at Bulle in 2005 and one of the herd's foundation cows.

The importation of Canadian genetics into Switzerland began in the 1980s. From then on, Roger points out that crossing Swiss and Canadian Holstein genetics successfully led to higher milk production while improving mammary systems. The important contribution of Canadian genetics is still evident today. When he was 19 years old, Roger visited Canada and was particularly impressed with the quality of Canadian B&W animals.

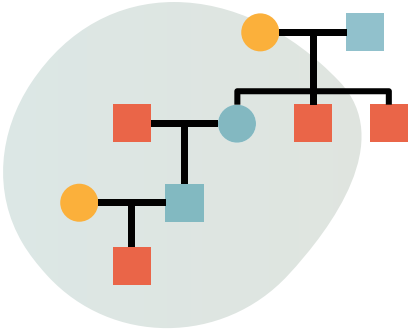
Community involvement also accounts for a large part of Roger Frossard's time. He was president of the Fromagerie de Saignelégier for about ten years and also sat on the MIBA Committee (MIBA is a supplier of industrial milk in Northwestern Switzerland). Today, he is actively involved in the Red Holstein/Holstein Breed Commission of the Swissherdbook Federation, and in the Commission for the Holstein Breed Selection Scheme, at Linear SA.

The Frossards are optimistic about the future. They are currently looking to stabilize the business over the next few years in order to have the capacity to invest. Roger and Audrey's son is currently in school and would like to eventually purchase the family farm, which will also be a great challenge!

Roger would like to let infoHolstein readers know that Switzerland is the most beautiful country in the world and that he is looking forward to having his dear Canadian friends visit his farm. All are welcome!

THE IN'S AND OUTS OF EXTENDING YOUR COWS' LACTATIONS

Whenever we talk about individual cow production, the 305-day lactation automatically comes to mind. A standard in the dairy industry that has been around since our cows were milking less than half they do today. Historically the ideal was that every cow would calve, become pregnant by 90 days in milk (DIM), continue to milk for another 215 days in that lactation, and then be dry for 60 days, calve again and restart a once-a-year cycle of milking and calving. This made good business sense, production was lower and many calves were necessary as replacements for older cows. Imagine your herd production average was about 1/3 of what it is today, and the heifers were calving at 28 to 35 months of age. You certainly would want to have each cow pregnant annually!



WHY DO WE STILL USE 305DIM AS A STANDARD?

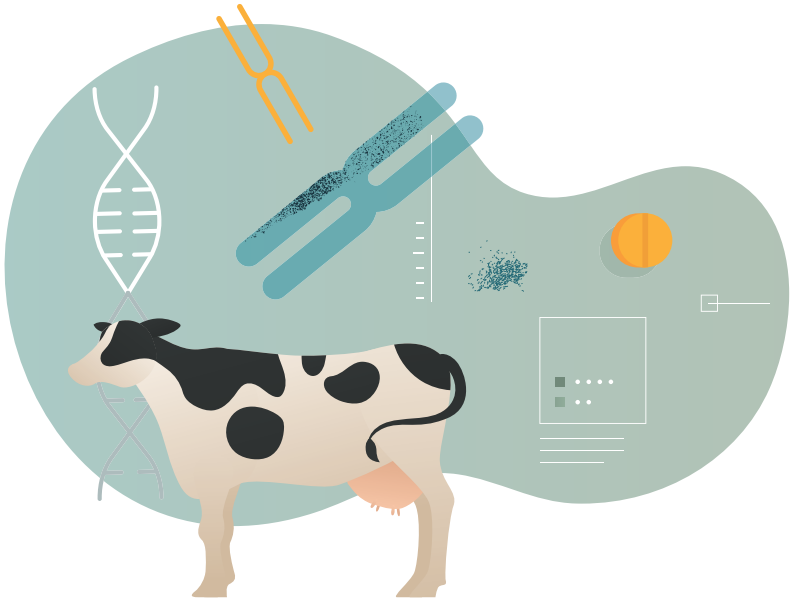
While production has been increasing over the last 50 years, the management systems around them have also evolved, as a result, the challenges the cows face have also increased. As a result, other environmental and genetic aspects began to become apparent for herds, for example; more metabolic and health issues as well as lower fertility. The decrease in health and fertility was subtle year after year, but inevitably required cows to be bred more often to compensate for the reduction in conception. Combine these elements with the fact we did not have sexed semen (or it didn't deliver as high fertility), herds had to have many calving's to generate enough replacement females. As a result, aiming for 1 calving a year continued to be a target.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF EXTENDED LACTATIONS

Extending the voluntary waiting period (VWP, the time into the lactation until you start to breed the cows) have different benefits in today's environment. Let's do a deep dive into the strategy:

- **Increased period which the cow is generating revenue,** compared to the period she is mostly generating costs - a cow that milks for 300 days and is dry for another 60 days spends 1 out of every 6 days of her "productive life" not producing income.
- **Reduced culling risk** - cows in lactation longer can avoid the risks associated with the transition period due to that fact they calve one (1) or more times less. Most cows that end up being involuntarily culled are a result of suffering from health issues during the first month of lactation.
- **Quicker breakeven point** – Cows with persistency in their lactation will pay for their raising costs earlier as they milk longer.
- **Higher return on investment for raising heifers** – the investment to raise a heifer will have lower impact as the return generated by that female is higher over her lifetime.
- **Replacements reduction** – by reducing the culling risk, you have to replace fewer lactating cows which in turn reduces the need for replacement heifers. An extra month of milk from 12 of your cows means one fewer replacement heifer a year to raise; this adds up and reduce your costs as well.
- **Lower stress and better welfare when drying off** – for high producing cows, it is considerably less stressful to have them dry off when producing a smaller amount of milk. Recently, it has been common

to hear producers' concerns about drying off cows that are producing high amounts of milk. By extending the lactation, the production will be slightly lower, making the process smoother and reducing the risk of mastitis.



A comparative scenario between two cows can be seen on the table below. One is dried off at 340 days in milk over 3 lactations, while the other has extended lactations that last 400 days.

Comparative scenario between a female with shorter lactation to one with extended lactation, both producing similar amounts of milk at peak

Lactation Length	**340 days**	**400 days**
Lifetime days in milk	**1020 days**	**1200 days**
% of lifetime days not in milk	**43.9%**	**41.5%**
Lifetime milk	**36,000kg**	**41,400kg***
Lifespan	**61.3 months**	**66.3 months**
Lifetime income	**$32,400**	**$37,260**

*It was considered an average production of 30kg/day for the days between 340 and 400 DIM.

THE RISKS OF EXTENDING A LACTATION

Obviously, there are some concerns to watch out for before making the decision to extend a cow's lactation. As you can expect, the longer days in milk, the lower the production, resulting in lower income over feed cost. This factor must be balanced out with the cows' ability to not drop their production too quickly. Also, waiting longer means the "window" for them to conceive is shorter, requiring a quick interval between first breeding to conception. Not achieving that may result in considerably lower profitability, and possibly being forced to cull cows because their lack of production does not justify being kept.

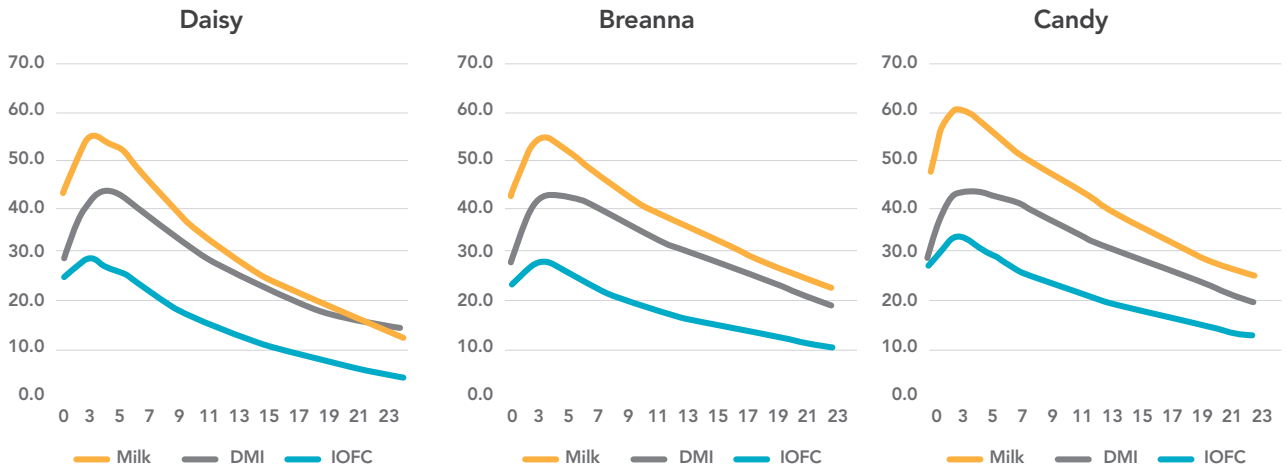
ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL!

This may not necessarily be the best approach for every cow in every herd. Various herds have been adopting a more individualized strategy to the time of first breeding, making decisions based on the cows' genetic potential and phenotypic records. For those with higher production and lactation persistency, along with good reproductive performance, it is very possible to wait a few weeks before starting to breed while not compromising profit margins as they reach later lactation.

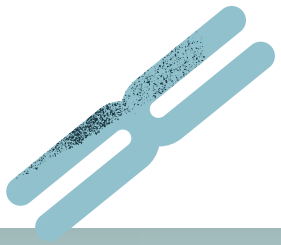
For example, extending the voluntary waiting period of the first lactation cows that reach above average peak, has been a more common strategy. If the average of the group of first calver's is high, it may be a strategy to adopt with all of them.

This is even possible with older cows, as long as they have high production and solid persistency – in the end, the drying off period will be smoother for those groups.

The graphs below show the lactation curve over 24 months for three different mock cows. **Daisy** is a mature cow producing close to 14,000kg of milk during 305 days, with average persistency. **Breanna reaches the same peak as Daisy**, but has **better persistency**, meaning her return over feed cost is higher especially towards the end of the lactation. Lastly, **Candy has similar persistency as Breanna**, but peaks about **10% higher**, keeping her above for the rest of the lactation. The dry matter intake (DMI) is adjusted to the production, and used to calculated the income over feed cost (IOFC).



It is evident that higher persistency guarantees a considerably higher profit return over the long run. Similarly, Candy generates the same IOFC at 400 DIM as Daisy does at 250 DIM. The breakdown of the 305d milk and 24-month milk production and income over feed cost follows



	Daisy	Breanna	Candy
305d Milk	13,942 kg	16,272 kg	16,272 kg
24-month Milk	22,891 kg	28,154 kg	30,969 kg
IOFC over 24 months*	$9,205	$11,695	$13,528

*The income over feed cost was calculated using $0.45/kg of DMI and $0.90/kg of milk

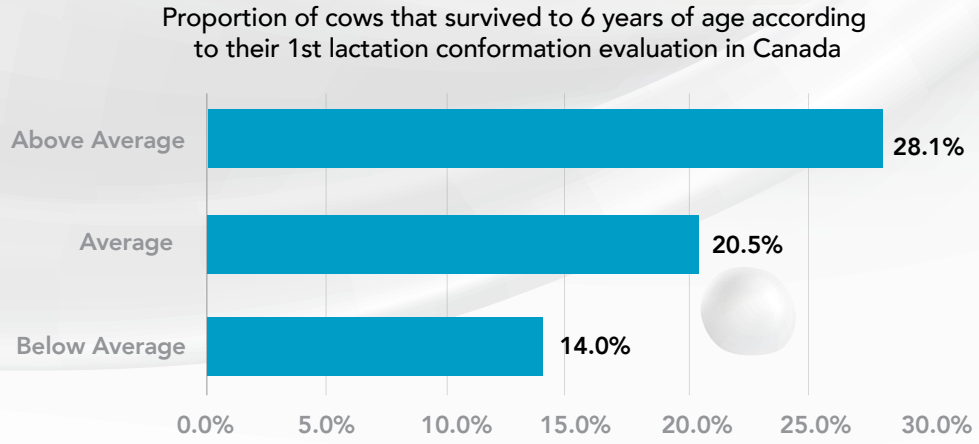
TAKE HOME MESSAGES

The decision to extend the lactation of your cows is not something trivial, so it should be carefully considered. It can provide some benefits, but it also has the potential to cause drawbacks to some animals. It requires a more detailed approach to the individual level, or groups of individuals. It is necessary to be cautious and tailor it to your reality and potentially - to some specific cows in your herd. It is possible this would benefit some of your best animals, but does not work for lower producing ones. In today's industry, one size does not fit all, so finding the best option makes the most sense for your herd and your reality is key.

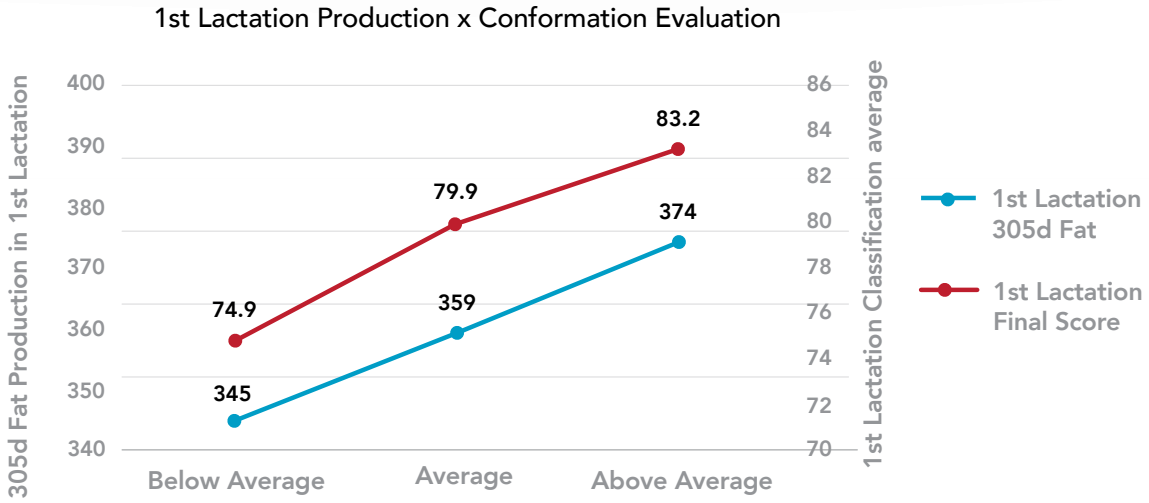
Functional Conformation means milk in the tank!

Recently, Holstein Canada has included information highlighting the relationship between conformation, production and longevity to the classification reports available in the web accounts. We now bring updated numbers, using the 2022 milk prices, along with more recent classification data. Over 300,000 Canadian Holstein females are included in these analyses.

Looking solely at how long the cows with above average conformation last, there is a clear difference: they reach 6 years of age more often than their herdmates with average or below average conformation. This partially explain their higher lifetime production.

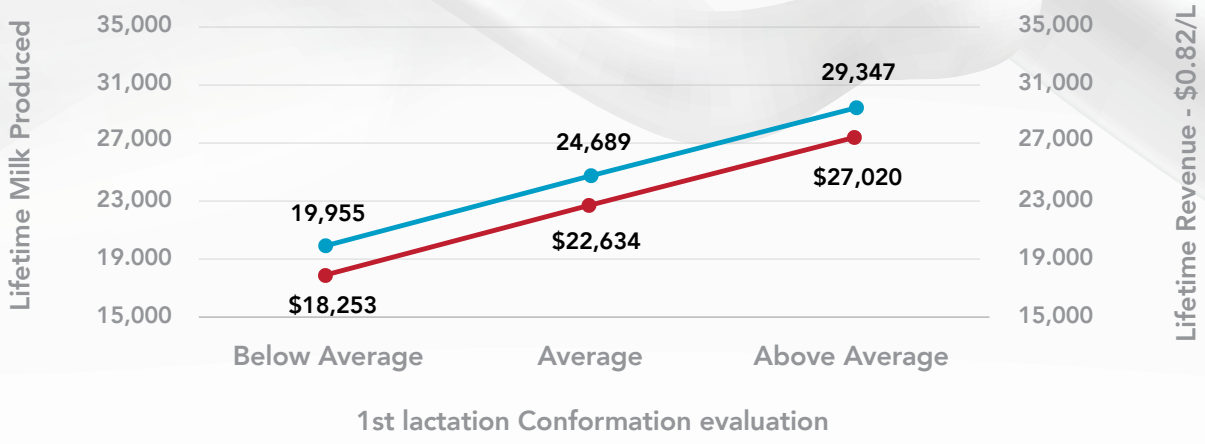


The graph below complements the story – a more functional cow milks more right from their first lactation. More milk, more longevity, and more profit!

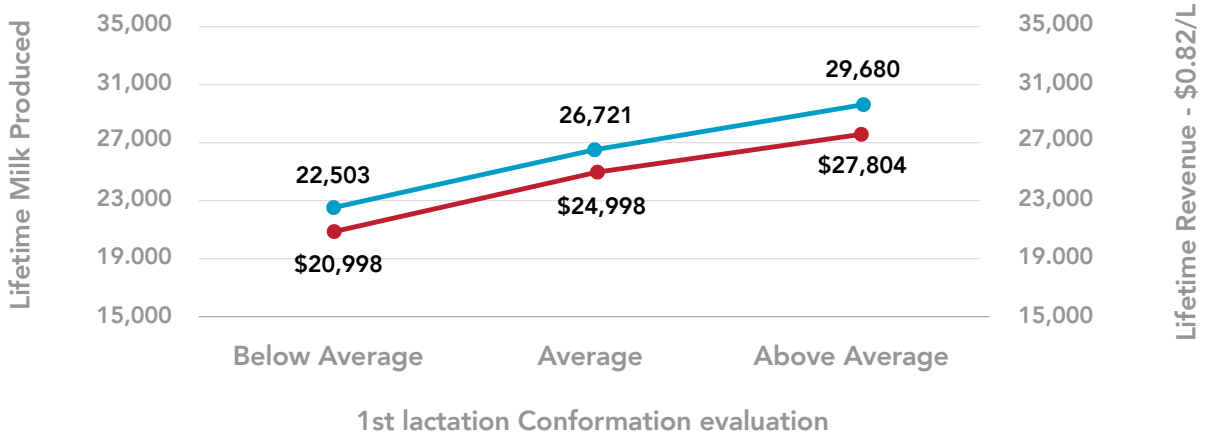


These two graphs show how animals with better conformation right in their first lactation end up performing better over their lifetime.

Lifetime production and revenue from Milk sales x 1st lactation conformation evaluation in Canada - Free-stalls



Lifetime production and revenue from Milk sales x 1st lactation conformation evaluation in Canada - Tie-stalls



Demystifying Dairy Farms Emissions and the Industry's Net Zero Goal PT. 1

It is not news that the Dairy Farmers of Canada have announced their ***goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.*** This was a very strong statement, raising a lot of questions from producers. The initial feeling was that no one was ready, or even understood how to start working towards that goal. For the majority of producers, even understanding what this meant was difficult. The good news, however, is that there is sound research that has been done and a lot of work is being dedicated to help farmers identify the challenges and opportunities around reducing GHG emissions.

What does this mean?

In very simple terms, reaching net zero means that the dairy industry must drastically reduce the amount of GHG that is being emitted in the production system, while adhering to initiatives that help in the removal of carbon and other gases from the atmosphere. Once the amount of emissions is completely offset by the amount of carbon removed, the net zero status is reached.

Understanding how the industry plays a role in emissions

A large proportion of these emissions come from Methane (CH4), with smaller portions coming from Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and Nitrous Oxide (N2O).

SOME FACTS ABOUT METHANE AND OTHER GHG EMISSIONS WITHIN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY:

Dairy farms are responsible for 1% of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions

Methane (CH4) lasts 10 years in the atmosphere, and Carbon Dioxide (CO2) lasts 3,000 years, but CH4 is 28 times more powerful

Which is its main contributing factor to the increase in Global Warming

Because of the large impact methane has, any reduction means a significant reduction in the carbon footprint

A glass of milk produced in Canada today has a 25% smaller carbon footprint than it did 20 years ago

And is over 60% smaller than it did 70 years ago

Another aspect that raises a lot of questions, is how are these greenhouse gases produced in a dairy farm.

IN SUMMARY, THERE ARE 3 MAIN SOURCES OF EMISSION:

1. **Enteric fermentation:** produced from fermentation in the rumen, which generates methane. This is a natural, biological process that cannot be extinguished.
2. **Manure management:** when not removed quickly, and stored in lagoons or pits, manure can produce methane and nitrous oxide while it decomposes, as well as when applied to the fields as a fertilizer without proper treatment.
3. **Use of fossil fuels:** for power generation (hydro), and gas/diesel propelled tools, vehicles and equipment. They produce CO2 when burning off the fuels. In a dairy farm, a large portion of emissions comes from the machines for feed production, and power generation.

On the other hand, there are many strategies to reduce the carbon footprint:

- **Improve feed efficiency and other feeding strategies:** By feeding cows a diet that is optimized for their needs, using certain ingredients, and reducing feed waste, you can reduce methane emissions from rumen fermentation. In addition, several additives have been shown to, or are being studied as potential, to reduce methane production. Although some are still in the early phase, the results are promising.
- **Genetic selection:** Canadian farmers are able to select more feed efficient animals, while a brand-new methane emission index is coming in 2023. This will make it possible to directly select animals that produce less methane. Also, simply by increasing production and longevity, a farmer has the potential to drastically reduce emissions in relation to the amount of milk produced, specifically because fewer animals are needed for a similar amount of production.

A cow having her emission measured at the Elora Dairy Research Station from the UoGuelph

- **Adopt renewable energy sources:** Replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, can reduce CO2 emissions with the potential to decrease expenses in the long-run.

Biodigesters are a great way to avoid a large amount of emissions and bring extra benefits as well

- **Implement manure management practices:** Different practices, such as anaerobic digestion (biodigester) or composting, can reduce methane emissions from manure. These practices have further potential to decrease fertilizer inputs and also use the gases captured to generate power or replace fossil fuels for heating.
- **Carbon sequestration:** the use of cover crops on fields can help to sequester carbon in the soil and reduce emissions from synthetic fertilizers, while they can be used for feeding. Furthermore, trees and other plants store carbon over a long period of time; some species of Maple, Pine, and Oak are known for being good carbon sequesters.
- **Use precision agriculture techniques:** Using precision agriculture techniques, such as precision irrigation and nutrient management, can help to reduce water and fertilizer use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Take-home messages

All in all, every approach to increase farm efficiency has the potential to reduce the amount of emissions in relation to the amount of milk produced. The good news is that the dairy industry has already made some large improvements in reducing its emissions over the last decade. That means we can continue to achieve rapid improvement. With more effort, knowledge, innovation and technology implemented towards reducing the carbon footprint, the goal seems to be reasonable. Still, the whole industry must keep working together and find ways to reduce emissions to reach our sustainability goals. Keep an eye for the second part of this article in the next InfoHolstein, when we are going to talk about the opportunities the industry has and how it can take advantage of those opportunties.

Modernized Standards for Publishable Lactations

BY BRIAN VAN DOORMAAL, CHIEF SERVICES OFFICER

Starting January 2023, important changes will be introduced to requirements for lactation records to be considered publishable. In addition, producers enrolled on Lactanet's management milk recording services will also be able to authorize the sharing of resulting lactation records with the appropriate breed association.

Why Change?

The current lactation publication standards have been in place for over 20 years. While they have served Canadian producers and the industry very well, many changes have also taken place on dairy farms during that time. One of the most significant trends has been the adoption of robotic and other automated milking systems. Today, ≈20% of milk-recorded cows are in a herd with robotic milking. In addition, some herds also have on-farm sensors that provide an estimate of fat and protein percentages and/or somatic cell count. The adoption of these technologies by Canadian producers means that the industry has to modernize the longstanding lactation publication standards to the reality of today.

What is Changing?

The changes for publishable lactations that will be applied starting 2023 can be summarized as follows:

1. Inclusion of Sensor Data for Fat and Protein

In 2020, Lactanet introduced its novel eDHI service that allows for the collection of test day data via remote access to the on-farm robotic or automated milking system and downloading of production data for inclusion in lactation records and genetic evaluations. With the new lactation publication standards effective in 2023, the lactation yields for fat and protein, and their associated BCA values, will be included as part of the publicly available lactation record. This additional data will be added to the lactation record displayed on the Lactanet website and shared with breed associations once it has surpassed 305 days in milk or has been terminated, whichever comes first. Appropriate labels will be added to lactations to indicate the source of any component data included. For the calculation of genetic evaluations for production traits, the milk yield data collected on test day from herds enrolled on eDHI will continue to be included as is currently the case. Analysis of the impact of including fat and protein data from sensors in genetic evaluations has shown that more advanced methods are needed to properly include such data, if at all possible in the future.

2. Lactanet Staff "Supervision" is Optional

In general, Lactanet offers two categories of milk recording services, namely "Publishable" and "Management" (also known as ownersampler). Currently, herds enrolled on the Publishable option, which represents 57% of all herds across Canada, are required to have Lactanet staff supervision for at least every second test day. Other standards are also required, which include a minimum number of test days on a rolling 12-month basis, a maximum interval between test days, the use of milk meters approved by ICAR (International Committee for Animal Recording), an annual check of milk meter accuracy, access to bulk tank results and the possibility of receiving a retest following any designated test day. Under the new publishable lactation standards starting in 2023, the requirement for Lactanet staff to be present on any test day is optional but the other listed requirements will remain.

That said, the current staff labour service will remain an option to herd owners for value added services, convenience and quality assurance. While the count of test days with Lactanet staff supervision will be tracked for each lactation, for display on the Lactanet website and sharing with breed associations, it will not be used as a criteria for lactations to be publicly available.

3. Minimum Level of Herdbook Registration Not Required

For decades now, herd owners have been required to maintain a level of at least 80% of their first lactation cows being registered in the breed association herdbook to allow for the official publication of any lactation record from the herd. Over the course of the past 20 years, the dairy industry has evolved and

THE GLOBAL STANDARD FOR LIVESTOCK DATA

ICAR is the International Committee for Animal Recording, which is a global organization dedicated to international standards and guidelines for animal production systems. For more details go to www.icar.org

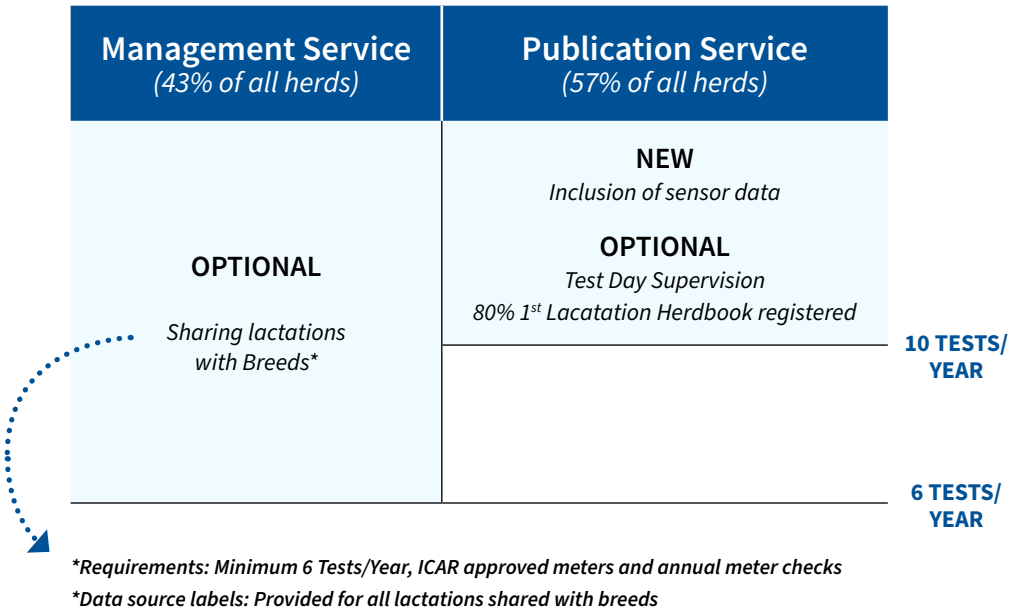
implemented national standards for animal identification and tagging as well as the reporting of
traceability events. The new publishable lactation standards effective 2023 will no longer necessitate this minimum herd requirement and will focus on the herdbook status of each individual cow. Only those cows registered in the national breed association herdbook will qualify to have their lactation records publishable and/or shared with breed associations.

4. Option to Share Qualifying Management Lactations with Breed Associations

Currently, 43% of Lactanet's milk recording customers have opted to enroll on our "Management" level of service, which is also known largely, as our owner-sampler program. Lactation records for cows in these
herds have been considered as non-publishable and have only been provided by Lactanet directly to the herd owner, for herd management decisions. Starting in January 2023, herd owners enrolled on Lactanet's Management service level will have the option to authorize that qualifying lactations from their herd be shared with the appropriate breed association. This permission-controlled option will be herd based but only affect qualifying lactations that are completed or reach 305 days in milk after Lactanet has
received the required authorization from the herd owner. Any authorized sharing with breed associations will not include lactations that are still in progress prior to 305 days in milk and lactation records that are shared will also be displayed on the Lactanet website.

5. Additional Labelling of Lactation Records

With the new standards for lactation records to become more publicly available on industry websites, breed association pedigrees, etc., some new information will be part of the lactation record. In addition to the calving date, days in milk (DIM), production yields and percentages as well as BCA values and deviations, the lactation record has also included codes for indicating the number of times milked (i.e.: 2X, 3X, R) as well as the letter "P" to indicate projected records. Starting in 2023, two new codes will be added to each lactation record. The first will be to identify those lactations from herds that are enrolled on a "Publishable" versus "Management" milk recording service level. The second new label will identify those lactations for which the fat and protein components come from **L** = **L**aboratory analysis, **US** = **U**ncertified **S**ensors, or **CS** = **C**ertified **S**ensors. Since no sensors are currently certified by ICAR, all lactations including component data from sensors will start by being identified as **US**.



When lactation records will be displayed on the Lactanet website, some additional data will also be included for open transparency. The four key counts to be included, based on test days up to 305 days in milk, will be:

a) Total number of test days included in the lactation record,

b) Number of the included test days that involved Lactanet staff presence/ supervision,

c) Total number of test days for which fat and protein component results are included in the lactation record, and

d) Number of component results that were derived from each of laboratory analysis, uncertified sensors or certified sensors.

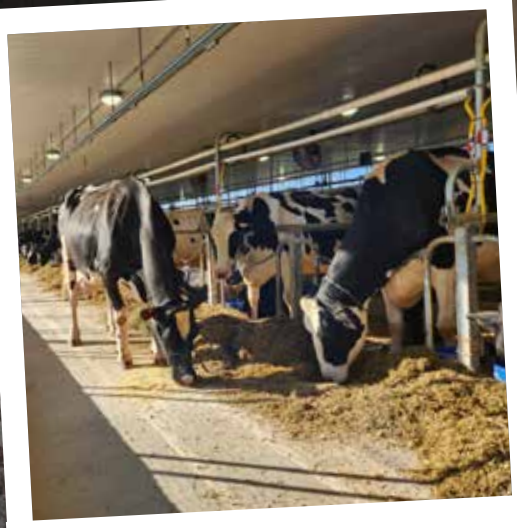
What Lactations Are Affected?

Implementation of the changes to publishable lactations is currently underway internally at Lactanet. Breed associations will also need to implement some changes to internal processing of lactation records to allow for the added labels and data fields. Industry partners have agreed that such changes will take effect in January 2023. More specifically, any lactation that has not yet reached 305 days in milk by December 31, 2022 will be processed using the new lactation publication standards. For herds enrolled on the "Publishable" service option, the new standards will be applied at the time of the first test day in 2023. For herds enrolled on the "Management" option, the sharing of qualifying lactation records with the national breed association will only take place once the herd owner has contacted the Lactanet customer services and provided the required authorization.

Summary

Through discussions involving Lactanet and breed associations, the Canadian dairy industry is modernizing its longstanding standards related to the publication of lactation records effective 2023. The key changes involve the inclusion of fat and protein data from in-line sensors as well as the relaxation of test day supervision and the 80% herdbook registration requirement to make them optional. These enhancements are expected to increase the number of lactations that meet "Publishable" standards for the betterment of the industry. In addition, herd owners opting for Lactanet's "Management" level of service will be able to authorize the sharing of qualifying lactation records with breed associations for inclusion on official pedigrees and display on Lactanet and industry websites.

New Canadian Champions



Bergitte Goldwyn Hobby at Ferme Bergitte, Saint-Georges, QC.

5-year old - Protein and Total Performance

JMJ BREWMASTER FLEUR | **GP-82-2YR-CAN**

	Age		Milk	Fat	Protein	Total
Production	5-05	305	24393 kg	1161 kg 4.8%	1045 kg 4.3%	
BCA (Deviation)			455 (+156)	589 (+246)	626 (+285)	1670 (+687)

11-year old - Fat and Total Performance

BERGITTE GOLDWYN HOBBY | VG-87-8YR-CAN

	Age		Milk	Fat	Protein	Total
Production	11-09	305	18038 kg	1509 kg 8.4%	634 kg 3.5%	
BCA (Deviation)			387(+85)	898 (+511)	431 (+127)	1716 (+723)

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ALL-CANADIAN 2022

Summer Heifer

BLONDIN LEGEND LINDA

Bred and Exhibited by FERME BLONDIN, JEAN-PHILIPPE PROULX, JM VALLEY HOLSTEIN, HULLCREST HOLSTEINS AND STEPHANE GENDREAU, SAINT-PLACIDE, QC

Spring Heifer

LOA-DE-MEDE LAMBDA DIXIE

Bred and Exhibited by LOA-DE-MEDE FARMS LTD, OSHAWA, ON

Winter Heifer

KARNVIEW HANIKO JULIET

Bred by KARNVIEW FARMS INC., WOODSTOCK, ON
Exhibited by JIM BUTLER, CARY, IL

Fall Heifer

REPA DRH ASHBY JENNIDREAM

Bred by RÉJEAN PARENTEAU, ISABELLE HOULE & FRANCIS BILODEAU and MÉLANIE PARENTEAU, VICTORIAVILLE, QC
Exhibited by VELTHUIS FARMS LTD., OSGOODE, ON

Summer Yearling

COBEQUID TATTOO RIDDLES

Bred by COBEQUID HOLSTEINS, LOWER DEBERT, NS
Exhibited by R & F LIVESTOCK INC., CUDWORTH, SK

Spring Yearling

BELMORAL KAMASUTRA MASTER

Bred by BELMORAL FARMS LTD., TEESWATER, ON. Exhibited by QUALITY HOLSTEINS, BECKRIDGE HOLSTEINS, AGRIBER SOCIETA AGRICOLA SRL. And MARCELLO LADINA, VAUGHAN, ON

Winter Yearling

KINGSWAY ALLIGATOR A TWIX

Bred by KINGSWAY FARMS, HASTINGS, ON
Exhibited by VELTHUIS FARMS LTD., OSGOOD, ON

Winter Yearling In Milk

DAPPLEDALE DATELINE FLINT

Bred by DAPPLEDALE HOLSTEINS, GREENBANK, ON
Exhibited by R & F LIVESTOCK INC., CUDWORTH, SK

Fall Yearling In Milk

MABEL HANDSOME ALLELUIA

Bred by FERME MYNAVIA and FERME MAGUY NORMANDIN INC., NORMANDIN, QC
Exhibited by JIM BUTLER, CARY, IL

Summer 2-Year-Old

KAMPS-RX APPLEB AVERY-ET

Bred by KAMPS RX GENETICS, DARLINGTON, WI
Exhibited by ELMVUE FARM

Spring 2-Year-Old

RED OAK SWIFT JACKIE

Bred by RED OAK FARMS, OYSTER BED, PE
Exhibited by HODGLYNN HOLSTEINS, BRIAN CARSCADEN, FERME BLONDIN, TRENTWARD FARMS and MATTHEW FORESTELL, KINCARDINE, ON

Winter 2-Year-Old

C V F KING DOC SUNSET

Bred by CLEARVIEW FARM, CLARENCE CREEK, ON
Exhibited by DALTON J. FARIS, EAST GWILLIMBURY, ON

Fall 2-Year-Old

ROSEMARY UNIX GOLDIE

Bred by FERME VINBERT INC. and FERME SILVERCREST INC., SAINT-VALÉRIEN, QC

Exhibited by JIM BUTLER, CARY, IL

Junior 3-Year-Old

MOSNANG UNIX LIPSTICK

Bred by MOSNANG HOLSTEINS LTD, RIMBEY, AB

Exhibited by WESTCOAST HOLSTEINS, CHILLIWACK, BC

Senior 3-Year-Old *AND* R&W Senior 3-Year-Old + 4-Year-Old

BLONDIN RD UNSTOPABULL MAPLE

Bred by FERME BLONDIN, RIVERDOWN HOLSTEINS and FERME VILLYVON, SAINT-PLACIDE, QC

Exhibited by KEVIN J DOEBERINER, WILLIAM H SCHILLING and LINDSAY BOWEN, WEST SALEM, OH

4-Year-Old

OAK-RIDGE-K GCHIP TURBO

Bred by OAK-RIDGE-K , SPRING VALLEY, MN

Exhibited by RANSOM-RAIL FARMS INC. and MILK SOURCE LLC., KAUKAUNA, WI

5-Year-Old

JACOBS HIGH OCTANE BABE

Bred and Exhibited by FERME JACOBS INC., CAP-SANTÉ, QC

Mature Cow

ERROLEA AVALANCHE BRAZIL

Bred by ERROLEA HOLSTEINS, CAMLACHIE, ON

Exhibited by HODGLYNN HOLSTEINS and ERROLEA HOLSTEINS, CAMLACHIE, ON

Longtime Production

VINBERT KINGBOY BIRDY

Bred by FERME VINBERT INC., ACTON VALE, QC

Exhibited by FERME VINBERT INC., FERME BELGARDE INC. and FERME SILVERCREST INC., ACTON VALE, QC

Junior Breeder's Herd

KINGSWAY FARMS, HASTINGS, ON

KINGSWAY DENVER GEORGE

KINGSWAY CRUSHABULL LOLA

KINGSWAY ALLIGATOR A TWIX

Breeder's Herd

FERME JACOBS INC., CAP-SANTÉ, QC

JACOBS AVALANCHE BRADLY

JACOBS UNIX BRANDINA

JACOBS HIGH OCTANE BABE

ALL-CANADIAN RED & WHITE

R&W Summer Heifer

KIRKLEA JORDY PISTACHIO

Bred by ROBERT D. MACDONALD, DALKEITH, ON

Exhibited by KIRKLEA HOLSTEINS, DALKEITH, ON

R&W Spring Heifer

SMYGWATYS AFTER PARTY WARRIOR

Bred by RIVERDOWN HOLSTEINS and RAYMOND J. SMYGWATY, RUSSELL, ON

Exhibited by HAMMING HOLSTEINS LTD., VERNON, BC

R&W Winter Heifer

OURWAY STARS N STRIPES-RED

Bred by DUANE GIBBS and OURWAY HOLSTEINS INC., CANAAN, CT

Exhibited by DUANE GIBBS, R&S ALLYN and OURWAY HOLSTEINS INC., CANAAN, CT

R&W Fall Heifer

KARNVIEW RED ROCKET P

Bred by KARNVIEW FARMS INC., WOODSTOCK, ON

Exhibited by UP-RIDGE HOLSTEINS, EMBRO, ON

R&W Summer Yearling

LUCKY LUXOR RED-ROSE

Bred by LUCKY HILL DAIRY LTD. and HAMMING HOLSTEINS LTD., LACOMBE, AB

Exhibited by R & F LIVESTOCK INC. and PIERRE BOULET, CUDWORTH, SK

R&W Spring Yearling

HOLZER WARRIOR PRINCESS

Bred by BUSHY VIEW, LAKESIDE, ON

Exhibited by WESTCOAST HOLSTEINS, CHILLIWACK, BC

R&W Winter Yearling

WAYBRU ANALYST'S ALLURE-RED

Bred by WAYBRU HOLSTEINS, ELMIRA, ON

Exhibited by WILLIAM SCHILLING, DECATUR, MI

R&W Milking Yearling

KOZAK WARRIOR BOMBSHELL RED

Bred by KOZAK HOLSTEINS LTD., NEW SAREPTA, AB

Exhibited by WILLIAM SCHILLING and R & F LIVESTOCK INC., CUDWORTH, SK

R&W Summer & Spring 2-Year-Old

HILROSE MOOVIN ADELINA-RED

Bred by JOSEPH A BRANTMEIER, SHERWOOD, WI

Exhibited by JIM & JOEL PHOENIX and MCCALLUM FARMS, UXBRIDGE, ON

R&W Fall & Winter 2-Year-Old +Junior 3-Year-Old

LOOKOUT BURNING IT UP RED

Bred by FRANK & DIANE BORBA, GERALD HALBACH and LOOKOUT HOLSTEINS, CANTON-DE-HATLEY,QC

Exhibited by ELITEHAVEN GENETICS and LOOKOUT HOLSTEINS, CANTON-DE-HATLEY,QC

R&W 5-Year-Old + Mature Cow + Longtime Production

ANTIA ABSOLUTE JOLINE

Bred by FERME GILLES LAPOINTE & FILS SENC., UPTON, QC

Exhibited by MILK SOURCE LLC., KAUKAUNA, WI

ALL-CANADIAN FULL RESULTS:

All results are available on Holstein Canada's website.

ALL-CANADIAN JUNIOR 2022

SPRING HEIFER

All-Canadian	Reserve	Honourable Mention
		
KNONAUDALE SASSY JAZZY Junior: Myla Bretzler	DUHIBOU HANIKO FÉLICITA Junior: Maude Labbé	SMYGWATYS AFTER PARTY WARRIOR Junior: Emily Smygwaty

Nominations:

Fraeland Barolo Rosetta
Junior: Jaelynn Phoenix
Ballam Lambda Lulu
Junior: Reid Eikelenboom
New Galma Sidekick Edair 1878
Junior: Bren Zeldenrijk

WINTER HEIFER

All-Canadian	Reserve	Honourable Mention
		
PRETTYRIVER REVERE PATINA Junior: Megan Ford	KARNVIEW DOORMAN AMAZON Junior: Megan Atkinson	FARROW DENVER J LO Junior: Ty Finley

Nominations:

Quality Sidekick Lilypad
Junior: Emi Lange
Hanalee King Doc Cardamon
Junior: Eden Vis
Canhope Unstopabull Affection
Junior: Sarah Deam

FALL HEIFER

All-Canadian	Reserve	Honourable Mention
		
MS-AOL REALIST-RED-ET Junior: Nolan Allardyce	CANHOPE MASTER BRIANNA Junior: Tyler Canning	KARNVIEW RED ROCKET P Junior: Nathan Wilker

Nominations:

Duhibou Alligator Flyra
Junior: Alexandra Labbé
Harvestacre Hillrise Space Jam
Junior: Hannah McOuat
Hughes Hill Unspotabull Hope
Junior: Sage Yuill

SUMMER YEARLING

All-Canadian	Reserve	Honourable Mention
		
BOSDALE LAMBDA LUSTERIA Junior: Rhett Terpstra	WILSONBURG ASHBY CROCKER Junior: Linden Masters	WENDON LAMBDA DION Junior: Elsie Jacobs

Nominations:

Phoenixholm Brave Stephanie
Junior: Carson Phoenix
T-Triple-T Prodigy-ET
Junior: Keeton Jones

SPRING YEARLING

All-Canadian	Reserve	Honourable Mention
		
KENTVILLE CHIEF BODACIOUS Junior: Keaton Phoenix	VERENAHOLME ALL GAS NO BRAKES Junior: Kiel Coleman	MICHERET NOELA LEGEND Junior: Raphaël Lemire

Nominations:

Riverdown Chief Banana Daquiri
Junior: Jocelyn Taylor
Duhibou Lambda Felicity
Junior: Xavier Labbé
Harvestacre Crowd Pleaser
Junior: Joshua McOuat

2022 FINALISTS

BELFAST GOLDWYN *Lasenza*

EX-95-3E-CAN 17* | 31* IN THE FAMILY

BORN: 03 JUN 2011
BREEDER: BELFAST HOLSTEIN & MARY INN HOLSTEINS
OWNER: BELFAST HOLSTEIN
LIFETIME: 5 Lact. 109,666 kg, 4.2%F, 3.5%P, 279-285-285 *So far!*
BEST LACTATION: 7yr 4th lact. 305d 16,802 Kg 3.9%F 3.3%P
1 SUPERIOR LACTATION (7YRS)
29 DAUS 100% GP+/ 8EX 17VG 6GP
33 DAUS ME AVG: 13,497 Kg 4.0% 3.4% 255-280-274

Synonymous of great conformation and production, Lasenza is more than just a cow at Belfast Holstein. Almost 12 years old with nearly 110,000 kg of milk and more than 4,500 kg of fat produced in her career, this finalist proves that conformation and production go hand in hand with longevity. With her 95 points, she completes five (5) generations VG or EX from Thiersant Lili Starbuck-ET EX-94-5E 6*.

An international star, Lasenza made her mark in the Show Ring in the early 2010s by being 1st Junior 2-yr-old at The Royal and World Dairy Expo (amongst other things) thus earning the All-Canadian and All- American titles that same year. She was also a finalist for the Vache Coup de Cœur Holstein Québec in 2020 as well as a finalist for the Cow of the Year in 2021.

This Goldwyn daughter also has numerous high-quality offspring. With her 29 daughters currently in milk, all classified 82 points or better with impressive milk productions, her owners do not shy away from the fact that Lasenza has greatly contributed to their 3rd Master Breeder Shield. A major producer of embryos, she produced another 37 in 2022 for a grand total of more than 200 embryos produced in her career. Thanks to this impressive number, her progeny is now in England, Germany, Switzerland, France and the Netherlands. Some of her daughters have also distinguished themselves in the Show Ring - notably Belfast Doorman Lovestruck VG-88 4* who was All-Canadian Intermediate Heifer in 2014 and Reserve All-Canadian in 2015.

In addition to checking all the boxes that make her a prime candidate for Cow of the Year, Lasenza is a pleasant cow to work with on a daily basis, having never seen the vet other than for reproduction!

Lasenza will mark the Belfast herd and the Holstein breed for many years to come!

GARONDALE GOLDWYN *Conny*

EX-94-4E-CAN 21* | 87* IN THE FAMILY

BORN: 6 NOV 2008
BREEDER: FERME GARONDALE
LIFETIME: 6 Lact. 101,432 Kg 4.3%F 3.4%P 252-281-254
BEST LACTATION: 6yr 4th lact. 305d 16,296 Kg 4.2%F 3.2%P
1 SUPERIOR LACTATIONS (6 YRS)
39 DAUS 100% GP+/ 10EX 15VG 14GP
37 DAUS ME AVG: 12,809 kg, 4.1% 3.3% 242-272-256

Exceptional is the word the Garons use to describe their finalist. Conny is exceptional in every way; she is a great dairy cow, an outstanding dam, and is an example of fantastic conformation. The perfect combo that every breeder is looking for!

14 years old and still in very good shape, Conny is living proof that functional conformation goes hand in hand with longevity. Coming from solid family lineage, Conny completes 11 generations of VG or EX and originates from one of the Boulet herds. With her 10 EX and 15 VG daughters, she has already proven herself to be a solid brood cow. Her 37 daughters in milk have a mature equivalent average of 12,809 kg of milk at 4.1% fat and 3.3% protein. Her daughter Garondale Bookel Celebre is, with her two (2) Superior Lactations and her EX-93 3Es, an excellent combination of type and production that Conny managed to pass on to her progeny. She even has 21 stars, with more to come, that proves her excellent aptitude that will be passed on to the next generation.

Conny has spent some time on the Show grounds, too. Amongst other things, she was Grand Champion at the Kamouraska County Show in 2017, and finished 5th that same year in the Longtime Production Class at The Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Several of her daughters are following in her footsteps by achieving good results at County Shows year after year.

This Goldwyn daughter is the kind of cow that any dairy farmer would like in their barn; high producer, dominant when it's time to eat, never had mastitis, very fertile, excellent conformation, and has progeny that excel as much as she does. Conny definitely embodies the ideal cow and is a high-quality contender to be the 2022 Cow of the Year.

Voting for the Cow of the year is open to all Holstein Canada members via their web account or by mail using the voting card found in this magazine. Only one vote per prefix will be accepted.

DEADLINE TO VOTE: MARCH 13, 2023

COMESTAR Lamadona DOORMAN

EX-94-2E-CAN 21* | 178* IN THE FAMILY

BORN: 4 JUN 2013
BREEDER/OWNER: COMESTAR HOLSTEIN
LIFETIME: 4 Lact. 83,839 Kg 4.7%F 3.8%P 380-478-440
BEST LACTATION: 5yr 4th lact. 305d 22,383Kg 4.8%F 3.6%P
4 SUPERIOR LACTATIONS (2-3-4-5-YRS) • 1 SUPER 4
35 DAUS 100% GP+/ 3EX 24VG 8GP
38 DAUS ME AVG: 14,873 kg 4.0% 3.4% 281-301-304

Expectations were high for Lamadona right from birth. The cross between her sire - a promising young genomic bull named Doorman at the time, and her dam - Comestar Lautamai Man O Man VG-87 18*, an interesting young cow who had just been sold in the Sale of Stars the previous Fall, made her a breeders' dream. Just like most animals with the Comestar prefix, the famous Laurie Sheik VG-88 23*, Cow of the Year in 1995, can be found a few generations further down Lamadona's pedigree.

It didn't take this finalist very long to prove herself! She won her first Show Class as a Summer Yearling at the Expo-Printemps du Québec in the Spring of 2014. With her many nominations over the course of her career; Reserve or All-Canadian, All-American, All-Québec and All-Ontario, she clearly demonstrates her predisposition for Shows.

Not only an icon of beauty, Lamadona also exceeded all expectations when she calved for the first time. At just 2 years old, she produced 14,455 kg of milk at 4.8% fat and 3.8% protein, earning her 1st Superior Lactation – a recognition she earned for each of her lactations. In terms of conformation, she had nothing to be jealous of; classifying VG-89 at 2 years old with only 74 days in milk, to then become EX-94 at her 3rd calving.

It remained to be seen as to whether or not she passed this on to her offspring. Again, Lamadona checked the box! Her many daughters, all classified GP or better, have proven to be beautiful and productive! Lamadona produced more than 200 embryos during her life, many of which were exported to Europe and Japan. Today, her grandsons and great-grandsons; Comestar Lemagic VG-87, Comestar Lamorrey, Comestar Loyall, Comestar Latoya and Comestar Barlot, to name a few, are all found in AI, and are about to mark the breed.

Lamadona is an exceptional cow who wonderfully represents Comestar's philosophy of "Logical and balanced breeding".

WILLSWIKK DUPLEX Dion

EX-95-5E-CAN 3* | 65* IN THE FAMILY

BORN: 7 JUN 2011
BREEDER: J. WILLIAM WIKKERINK FARMS LTD
OWNER: WIKKSHAVEN HOLSTEINS
LIFETIME: 7 lact., 103,728 kg, 4.6%F, 3.7%P, 245-292-275 So far!
BEST LACTATION: 8yr 6th lact., 305d, 14,616 kg, 4.6%F, 3.6%P
1 SUPERIOR LACTATION (8 YRS.)
14 DAUS 100% GP+/ 7EX 4VG 3GP
14 DAUS ME AVG: 11,803 kg 4.7% 3.4% 223-287-244

Willswikk Duplex Dion is undeniably one of the founding pillars of the herd at Wikkshaven Holsteins. Completing six (6) generations of Excellent at EX-95, Dion is an outstanding cow that has proven she can excel both in conformation and in production. She has also solidified herself as an exceptional brood cow by proving her own incredible transmission power.

Dion has backed up the claim that she is a great milker with one (1) Superior Lactation Award and for reaching over 103,700 kg over her seven (7) lactations. But, it doesn't stop there! She boasts a score of 96 for Mammary System a- trait that she has passed on to her covetable daughters. This admirable conformation has no doubt helped her in the Show Ring too being 1st Junior-2-Yr-Old at the Vancouver Island Show in 2014 and 2nd 5-year-old at the BC Spring Show in 2016.

Great type, high production, and longevity are traits that have easily been passed on from one generation to the next in Dion's family. Dion is no exception to the rule and has made a name for herself by continuing this legacy with her own progeny. She has 14 classified daughters in Canada who all scored Good Plus or better, including seven (7) EX and four (4) VG daughters. Her milking daughters average 11,803 kg with 4.7% fat, 3.4% protein and an average BCA of 223-287-244.

Following in the footsteps of her grand-dam, Willswikk Outside Della EX-95 5E 17 - a finalist in 2019 - Dion is already the pride of her owners, having been named BC Cow of the Year in 2020. Dion also traces back to Willswikk's first Excellent Home Bred Cow, Willswikk Enhancer Daphne EX 2*.

Dion is a cow whose legacy and story have only just begun. At 11 years old, she has a lot left to write. Her impact will continue to shine throughout the breed for many years to come through her progeny and their many descendants!

Publication of Lactation Data by Lactanet and Holstein Canada Awards

In July 2021, Holstein Canada and Lactanet began working on the evolution of lactation data on your farms. The fact that lactations are public does not necessarily make them "publishable" in the conventional sense.

It will now be possible to exchange management data with other Herdbooks (with client approval), allowing us to offer the same range of services to all of our members and to all breeds. The data will complement herd trends for Holstein Canada and will be beneficial with the Compass software. Nowadays, many of our members do not have this information easily available for them to evaluate the performance in relation to their genetic potential. This type of management data reaches 43% of our members.

When your Lactanet Technician discusses it with you, please consider taking advantage of these services and reports offered by your Association, as they will help you make management decisions and optimize the genetic improvement of your animals.

Holstein Canada will have this available in August, so herds can sign off with Lactanet on their consent to share data with the Association.

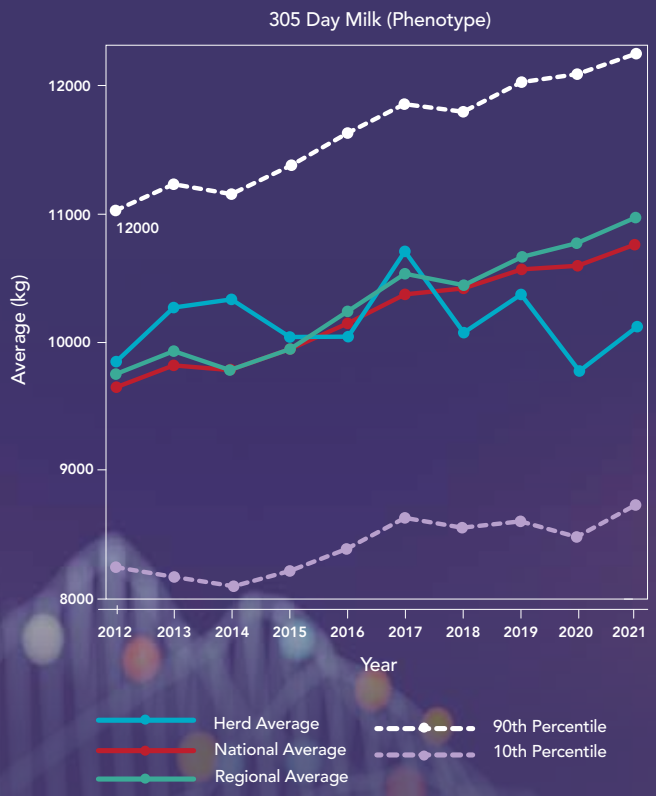
Holstein Canada Awards

Lactations that are eligible for awards continue to be those that are validated by Lactanet. This means that the data that will be considered for recognition must still come from supervised milk recordings.

As of January 2023, the number of supervised tests is available to all who have access to the data for all lactations exceeding 305 days. Our Awards Committee is working on this to determine whether we can reduce the amount of data collected from supervised milkings on a lactation basis while maintaining the same level of accuracy.

For parlours and robots, having valid data means that seven days of data was exchanged to create an average for the test day. For robots with non-ICAR approved sensors and where there is no laboratory-tested sample for fat and protein, only kilograms of milk are considered for recognition.

The Awards Committee is already in the process of reworking our awards and has an interesting proposal to present. 2023 will allow us to establish a comparison between the new approach and our current awards. We will carefully analyze this information to ensure that this approach meets the Committee's goals.



If you are interested in participating in a Focus Group on Zoom, in either English or French, please register by contacting Pascal Lemire at plemire@holstein.ca.

Top Sires According to Average Final Score of 1st Lactation Daughters

Based on 1st Lactation Classifications September, October and November 2022

Top 10 Sires with 100+ Daughters Classified in Three-Month Period

Sire	Daughters Classified	Avg Daus Score	Avg Dam Score
UNIX	417	82.27	82.61
SIDEKICK	335	82.07	82.28
ALLIGATOR	573	81.85	81.95
DURAN	129	81.31	81.19
SEABISCUIT	198	81.01	81.32
PORTER	186	80.95	81.20
THOREAU	100	80.86	80.61
FUEL	162	80.85	81.17
SWINGMAN-RED	274	80.82	81.23
MIAMI	234	80.56	80.72

Top 10 Sires with 30-100 Daughters Classified in Three-Month Period

Sire	Daughters Classified	Avg Daus Score	Avg Dam Score
TATOO	49	82.69	82.29
DIAMONDBACK	60	82.53	82.92
DELTA-LAMBDA	99	82.11	81.82
VICTOR	41	81.90	81.90
ASHBY	96	81.83	82.07
BRIDGESTONE	54	81.74	81.98
FIRECRACKER	76	81.74	81.09
MACNUT PP	56	81.73	81.96
ANGLER	52	81.62	81.23
RUBELS RED	71	81.56	81.39

NOTE: Daughters are included in this statistics only if both the daughter and her dam calved for the first time before 30 months and were both first classified within the first six months of lactation. Sires listed must have >=50% of daughters that improve in score over the dam.

Top 10 Sires for Health and Fertility with 100+ Daughters Classified in Three-Month Period (Sep. 2022 - Nov. 2022)

Sire Name	Daughters Classified	Sire Health & Fertility	Avg. Daughter Score
PORTER	248	617	80.7
ALTADATELINE	124	597	80.0
DENIM	149	561	80.1
HEMINGWAY	108	560	78.8
MARTINI	125	551	79.5
DELTA	337	543	81.3
LANDSLIDE	100	542	80.6
RAMBO MEDAL	112	542	80.6
SALUKI	254	541	79.1
DELTA-LAMBDA	150	533	82.2
CONTROL	103	533	81.0
DRYDEN	298	533	80.1

Top 10 Sires for 305d Fat Production with 50+ Daughters Classified in Three-Month Period (Sep. 2021 - Nov. 2022)

Common Name	Classified Daughters (50+)	Avg. Daughter Score	Average 305-Day Fat	Sire Proof for Fat
HELIX	50	80.6	446.2	126
ALCOVE	394	80.1	442.4	144
POSITIVE	316	80.8	439.3	117
PROGENESIS MAESTRO	78	81.1	436.9	92
ALTARUBAN	122	80.4	434.1	106
ALTAZAREK	84	80.2	434.0	102
SANDY-VALLEY EXCALIBUR	58	81.0	431.6	101
MILKTIME	57	79.5	428.7	70
ALTAMORRIS	81	78.7	428.2	91
LEANINGHOUSE DURAN	102	81.3	425.7	73

NOTE: Daughters are included in the statistics if they had their last milk test/lactation termination date beyond Sep. 1st, 2022.

Classification Schedule

Mid-round MR

FEBRUARY

EARLY

ON MR Northumberland, Waterloo
ON Leeds, Pontiac
QC MR
QC Drummond, Yamaska, Bagot, Richelieu

MID

ON Grenville, Bruce, Huron
QC MR Frontenac, Beauce, Levis, Dorchester
QC St-Hyacinthe, Chambly, Verchere, Rouville

LATE

ON Perth, Simcoe, Dufferin
QC Argenteuil, Papineau, Gatineau

MARCH

EARLY

ON Halton, York, Peel, Ontario
QC Abitibi, Temiscamingue, Labelle, Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes, L'Assomption, Montcalm

MID

ON MR Middlesex, Elgin
ON Peterborough, Victoria, Durham, Northumberland
QC MR Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet
QC Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St-Maurice, Champlain

LATE

ON MR Lambton, Essex, Kent, Waterloo
ON Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox & Addington, Frontenac
QC Laviolette, Portneuf, Lac St-Jean

APRIL

EARLY

ON MR Oxford
ON Wellington
QC Roberval, Lapointe, Dubuc, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi

MID

ON Nipissing & Algoma, Thunder Bay, Timiskaming & Cochrane
QC MR Kamouraska
QC Vaudreuil. Soulanges, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Laprairie, St-Jean

LATE

QC Iberville, Brome

This schedule is subject to change within a 1-2 week period.

Top 15 Sires with the first 10 daughters Classified in a Six-Month Period

Sire Name	# Daughters (10+)	Avg. Daughter Score	Bull Proof for Conformation*
COCKPIT	14	83.86	6
KICK THE LUX	17	82.59	12
HANDSOME	39	82.54	8
ACME	10	82.40	10
TOLLWAY	10	82.20	6
ALONGSIDE	27	82.11	14
BRIDGESTONE	85	82.01	7
ALTATORRENT	11	81.73	0
HALIFAX	10	81.40	3
RIDGELINE	24	81.38	5
ALTAMANIC	13	81.15	8
ALTAIKON	12	81.08	0
ATOMIC-RED	16	81.06	6
FLEURY	17	81.00	7

Note: Includes only bulls that had the first daughters (at least 10) classified between June and November 2022. Some may have a small numbers of daughters classified in a small number of herds.
*Bulls may have a genomic or proven status for Conformation

Top Sires According to Trait Section Average Score of 1st Lactation Daughters

Based on 1st Lactation Classifications Sep., Oct., and Nov. 2022

Top 10 Sires for Mammary System with 100+ Daughters Classified in Three-Month Period

Sire Name	Daughters Classified	Avg. Daughter Mammary System Score	Sire Proof for Mammary System
DELTA-LAMBDA	138	82.80	11
UNSTOPABULL	123	82.76	10
SIDEKICK	462	82.68	13
DOORMAN	267	82.66	7
UNIX	608	82.62	9
DOC	204	82.43	7
FIRECRACKER	109	82.42	11
DEMPSEY	123	82.27	5
CHIEF	197	82.24	8
ALLIGATOR	695	82.22	11

Ready to Make an

IMPACT

VOGUE **IMPACT**-P ***RC**
724HO02028 CANM14256171 **A2A2 / BB**
LAMBDA x KINGBOY x LADD P x SNOWMAN

Dam: Calbrett Kingboy Miranda-P (EX-93 5*)
Global Cow of Year 2021
Polled Impact Cow of Year 2022

#1 Type Polled (P or PP) Red or RC Bull +12 Conformation

IMPACT is the only Polled and/or Red Carrier Lambda Son in A.I.

Every great bull has a story and this bull is no exception! Bill & Alicia Killing (pictured) of Impact Farms - Stratford, ON purchased sexed Lambda embryos from a cow they really liked – Miranda P. They were surprised when a bull was born. Genomics came back from Holstein Canada a few weeks later, and the bull had received all the right genes: Polled, Red Carrier, A2A2, BB along with nice proof numbers and especially great Type – they had just won the lottery! We really appreciate that Alicia & Bill gave us the opportunity to purchase the bull – and we thought the name they gave him was perfect - IMPACT. Isn't it great that natural selection is one genetic trait that is yet to be controlled?

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