

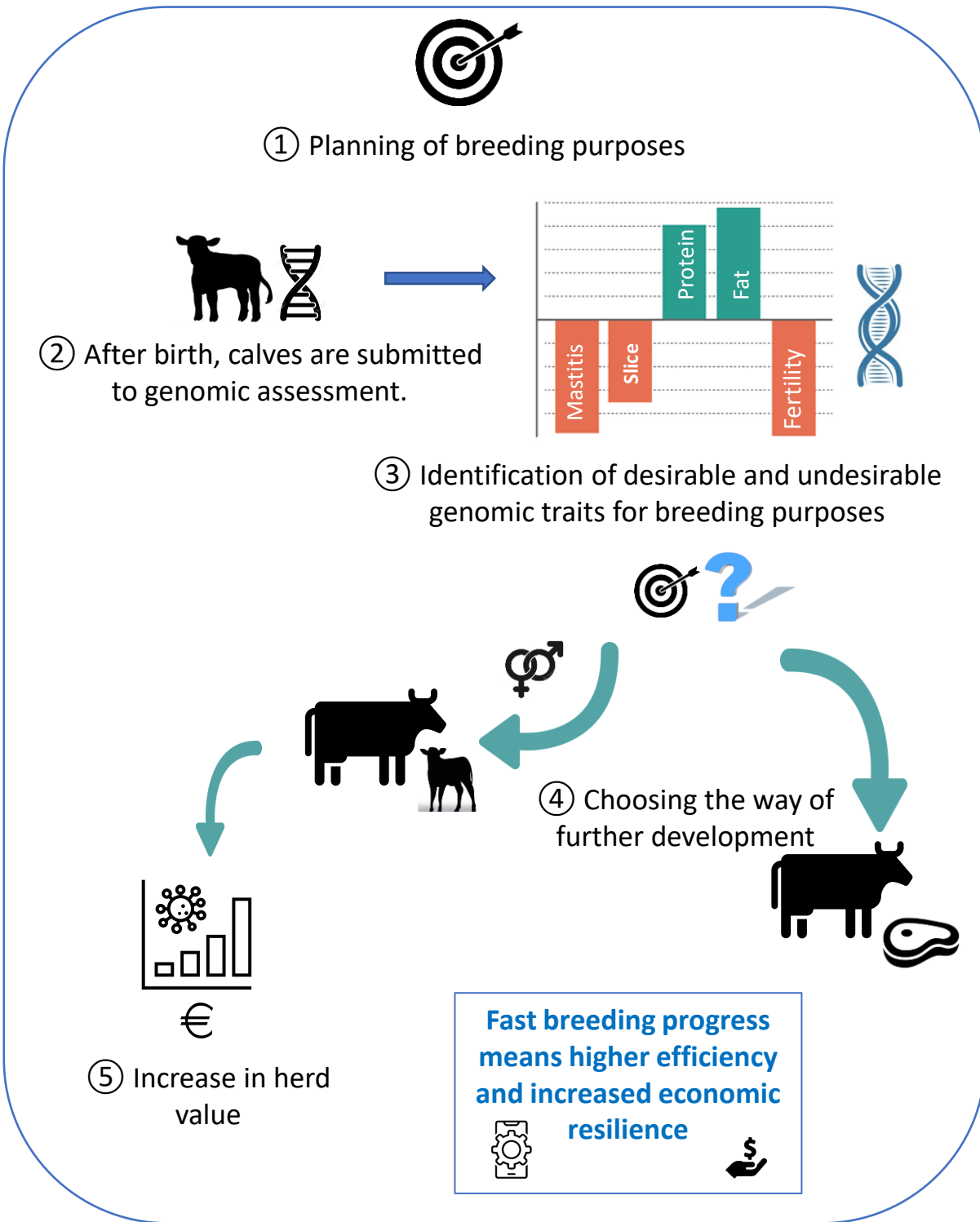


Topic	Topic
Technical efficiency 	Economic resilience 

**Background**

Genomic assessment of newborn calves is a process in which their DNA can provide valuable genetic information. Herd management based on genetic information helps improve breeding value, productivity, usability and conformation of the herd. It is more reliable and efficient. Each new generation represents a new, higher genetic potential.



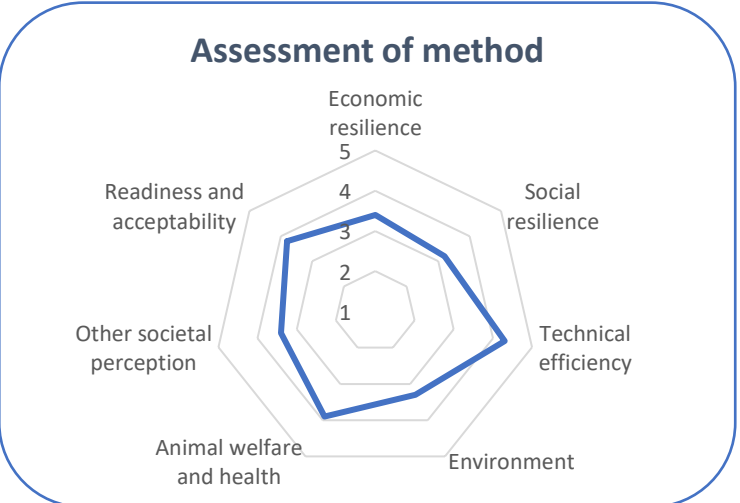
- Positive features**
- Improved herd management
  - Time and cost reduction
  - Improved genetic quality
  - Increased immunity and health
  - Improvement in desired milk composition
  - Greater conformation and improved herd health
  - Better choice of heifers for further breeding
  - Improvement in the utilization of genetically inferior calves

- Be careful, especially on these points**
- Genetics influence about 60% of the milk components and environmental and nutritional conditions about 40%.
  - The breeding of heifers that do not meet breeding requirements is the same as the top ones

**Specific advises**

Pay attention to the adequate selection of bulls "covering" the inferior genetic traits of heifers for further breeding

- Equipment involved? Investment?**
- The cost of the investment relates to contracting the collection of genetic material and genomic assessment.
  - The cost of semen of the highest assessed bulls for replication of genetic material of heifers for further breeding.



**Quote of the farmer:**  
 "...Genomic assessment gives you the opportunity to choose which young animals to keep for further breeding and which to cover with the best bull semen, to have additional profits from dairy ..."

