



# Jerseys More than a Pretty Face

Maike Oegema & Alison Gibb




# Who are we?

- Maïke Oegema
- Jersey farmer in Netherlands
- 125 Jerseys and 60 calves & heifers
- MSc in Animal Sciences (Wageningen University & Research)
- Ruminant nutritionist '18-'23, now fulltime farmer
- Member of "Koeien & Kansen" (cows & opportunities) → group of farms studying the (im)possibilities of potential national climate/fertilization/biodiversity legacy
- Netherlands Jersey Society & European Jersey Forum board member





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- A woman with short grey hair and glasses, wearing a green vest over a plaid shirt and brown trousers, stands smiling in a field. She is surrounded by a large herd of brown Jersey cows. The background shows a green field under a cloudy sky. An orange horizontal bar is visible in the top left corner of the slide.
- Alison Gibb
  - Farming 300 Jersey, 68 heifers, 76 calves
  - Director of Fyvie Meadows Ltd, New Zealand
  - Director Link Livestock
  - Ex President of JerseyNZ
  - Ex Treasurer WJCB
  - Vice President for Oceania - WJCB

# Jersey in science



- 5% - 20% more DM intake/kg live weight
- 8% - 19% less energy demand than HF to produce the same kg fat & protein
- 9 - 34% more solids/kg live weight
- 18 - 20% lower CFP (Carbon Foot Print)
- 26 - 31% more energy corrected Milk/Kg Lwt
- Higher NDF digestibility



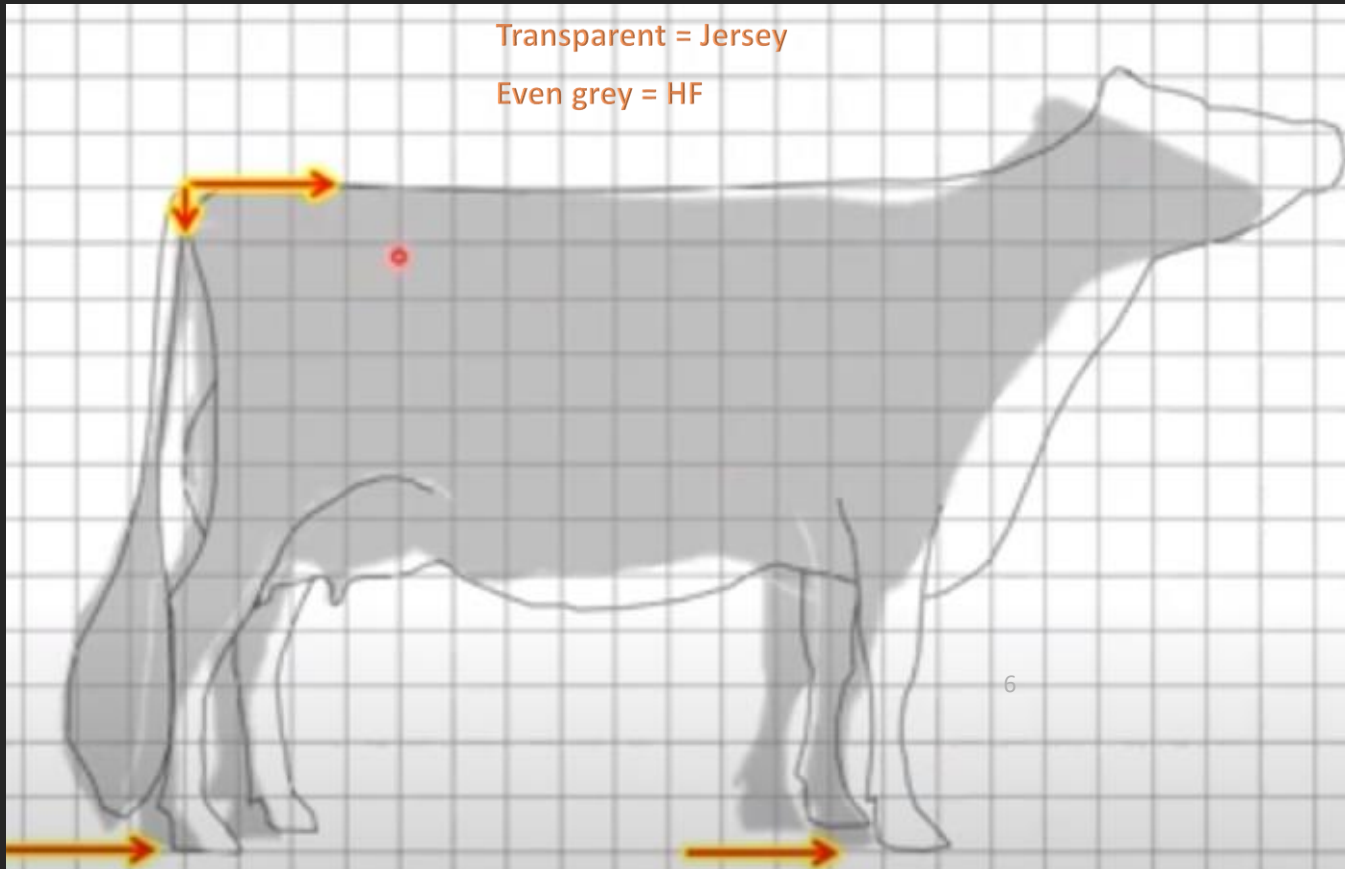
# Jersey in science



- Jerseys have a slightly different fat metabolism compared to HF
  - More SCFA and MCFA's (short and mid-chain fatty acids)
  - More de novo fat synthesis in early lactation
    - HF uses more fatty acids from the blood
- Jerseys spend the same time at the feed fence as HFs (but have a lower feed intake)
  - Length and number of feed intake moments are not different
  - Jerseys spend more time on consuming and rumination of one unit of feed
  - Jerseys naturally spread the feed intake moments more equally over the day

# Why are Jerseys special?

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Jersey on size HF:

- Bigger head/mouth
- Wider
- More space for rumen
- More space for heart & lungs



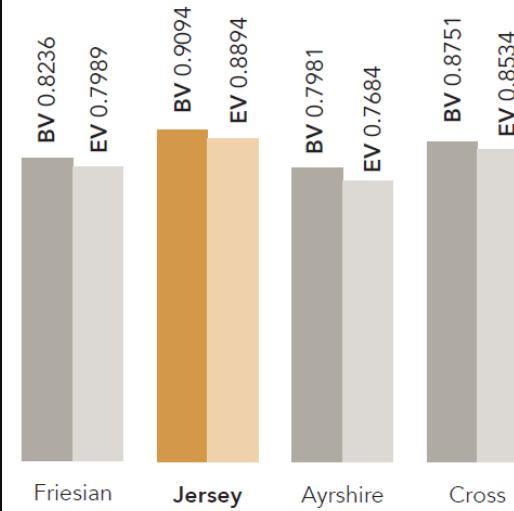
# How do Jerseys compare ?

- Outperforms all other breeds in terms of a higher kg milksolids/kg LWT
- Jerseys are 9% better than Friesian and 3.7% better than cross-breed on a per kg LWT basis using the genetic base cow data

## AVERAGE OF ANIMALS BY BREED

Graph 1: Comparison of kg MS/LWT – BV vs EV base assumptions (EV base)

Source: DairyNZ RAS list as at 15 August 2015

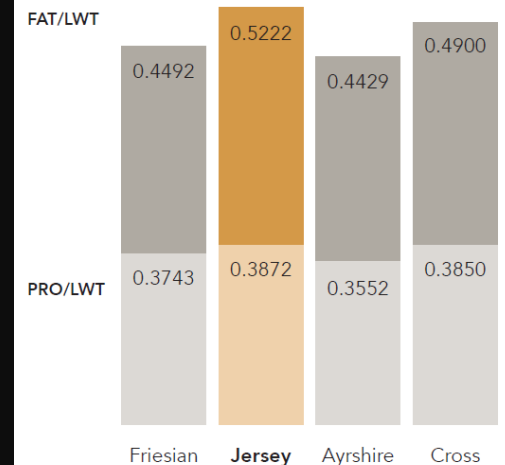


## AVERAGE OF ANIMALS BY BREED

Graph 2: Fat & Protein per liveweight

Source: DairyNZ RAS list as at 15 August 2015

BREED	N	FAT/LTW	PRO/LWT	KGMS/LWT
Friesian	50	0.4992	0.3743	0.8236
Jersey	30	0.5222	0.3872	0.9094
Ayrshire	10	0.4429	0.3552	0.7981



# Jerseys are more fertile




Fertility breeding values are based on 5 calving within 42 days of the start of calving.

On average, Jerseys have the highest breeding value


## Average Fertility BV (%)

(NZ Dairy Stats 2021-22, page 54) of all cows born in 2019

 Jersey	HF x J Cross	Holstein Friesian
1.3	0.3	-0.8

## National Herd Average – Fertility


(as at May 2023)

 Jersey	HF x J Cross	Holstein Friesian
0.73	-0.65	-1.42



# Jerseys are bred for variable milking systems

Characteristics of Jersey, Holstein Friesian and cross bred cows from Massey University Dairy 1 over three lactation seasons

	 Jersey	Holstein Friesian	HF x J Cross
Kg Milksolids / kg Liveweight	0.75	0.66	0.71
Fat %	5.8	4.4	5.0
Protein %	4.2	3.7	4.0
Milksolids %	10.0	8.1	9.0
BW	137	110	111
PW	157	120	149



# What would happen if your herd changed from black/black & white to golden brown?



## Cow Feed Requirements

Sourced from DairyNZ Facts and Figures, Cow Feed Requirements page 46

	LWt (kg)	Kg MS/ cow/ year	Kg DM eaten	Methane emitted
F10-F12 herd	525	400	5.2 ton	109 kg / c / y
J14-J16 herd	425	400	4.7 ton	98.7 kg / c / y
Difference	100 kg	0	0.5 ton	9.5%



## A2A2 – the Jersey Advantage

A2 milk contains the A2 type of casein protein rather than the more prevalent A1 protein

Health claims from countries supplying milk with naturally high levels of A2

- Fewer incidences of type-2 diabetes and heart diseases
- In NZ 66% of the the Jersey cow population already carry A2A2 gene
- 44% for Holstein Friesian
- 53% for crossbreeds



# Summary

More DM intake/Kg LWT

Less energy demand to produce same KG & Protein as a Friesian

More solids per Kg LWT

Green cow – lower carbon foot print

Higher NDF digestion

More Fertile

Adaptable to variable milking systems

A2A2 advantage

QED: Jerseys are more than a pretty face!

