



ČESKÝ SVAZ CHOVATELŮ  
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***Beef cattle in  
the heart of Europe***

## Why should you choose the quality beef cattle from the Czech Republic?

- The breeding of beef cattle in the Czech Republic (CR) had been entirely established on the basis of massive importation of superior genetics from the countries of origin of particular breeds.
- The system of beef performance recording certified by ICAR (International Committee for Animal Recording) provided by independent inspectors of the Czech Beef Breeders Association (ČSCHMS) ensures the maximum objectivity of data collection, following processing and evaluation.
- The conditions for administration of herd books of particular breeds and issue of pedigree certificates exceed the standards given by European regulations.
- The strong selection pressure at different levels is a prerequisite for the choice of the best animals for further breeding.
- The standardized and unified system of performance tests of young breeding bulls in the certified performance-test stations is a guarantee for choice of bulls with the highest quality.
- The routine estimation of breeding values for 22 traits and progressive development of the estimation for the other traits are integral parts of the selection work on farms and within population.
- The very good animal health status of the CR (brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis free), but also within individual farms (national IBR sanitation program) is a good precondition for fulfilment of the strongest health requirements.
- Great variation of natural and climatic conditions (50 % of the land in the LFA/ANC areas – Areas with Natural Constraints) make a very good development of all types of beef cattle breeds possible.



## Beef cattle – hardiness, modesty, adaptability

Beef cattle have been bred more in the CR since the 90<sup>th</sup> years of the last century. The change of political conditions after the revolution in 1989 has been largely reflected into the agrarian sector. The gradual restructuring of agricultural production, extensive land use on behalf of cultural landscape conservation and the demand for quality beef contributed to the rapid expansion of beef cattle breeding.

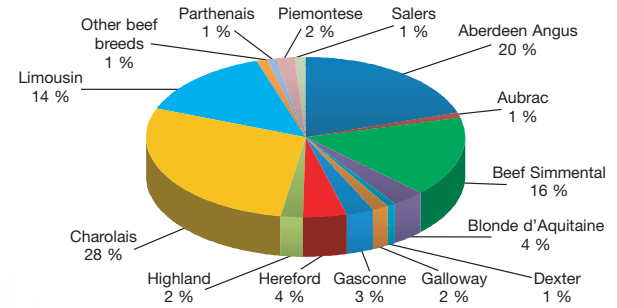
With regard to the fact that there is no breed of specialised beef cattle native in the CR the establishment of beef cattle breeding in the CR was based on massive imports from abroad supported by the government in the 90<sup>s</sup>.

The importation of such quality purebred genetics has given a very good starting position for the expansion of beef cattle breeding. Czech beef cattle breeding has been realized by both ways, either in pure-bred form or as cross-breeding. Type of the farm, its location and sales possibility are crucial factors for the selection of production trend and choice of particular breed. Variation of natural and climatic conditions led not only to breeding of intensive beef breeds, but also to grazing of strictly extensive breeds, whose main function can be seen in landscape maintenance.

The Czech Republic is an ideal place for beef cattle breeding:

- **There are 23 main beef breeds (the main ones are Charolais, Beef Simmental, Aberdeen Angus and Limousin)**
- **Over 230 thousand cows without market milk production (suckler cows) are kept**
- **25.000 females are registered in Herd Books**
- **22.000 cows are in the system of performance recording**

**Distribution of different beef breeds registered in Herd Books**



## Performance recording – basic condition for successful breeding

The Association has executed the performance recording of beef cattle per its employees since 1990. Thanks to this service the totally objective and unified system of data collection has been established. All further data processing runs over their own computer database, whose development allows flexible response for needs of farmers and global trends in beef cattle breeding. The system of performance recording is given by the methodology that respects and results from the recommendation of the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR). The following growth and reproductive traits are observed and evaluated within the performance recording on farms:

- **weight at 120, 210 and 365 days**
- **linear classification (under a separate methodology)**
- **date of calving**
- **date of insemination, the use of ET**
- **use of bull in natural service**
- **growth of horns (for listed breeds)**
- **colouration and colour type (for listed breeds)**
- **changes and movements in the central register**
- **animal labelling**
- **pedigree – sire and dam**
- **breed classification**
- **date of birth**
- **birth process and weight at birth**



CERTIFICATE  
OF QUALITY



The regular evaluation and analysis of the results at both farm and population level are essential prerequisites for successful breeding. Strict, but fair and objective criteria are the major factors of genetic progress that have been achieved in Czech beef cattle breeding within a short period.

## **System of bull testing – guarantee selection of the best one**

Only bulls which successfully passed their own beef performance test can be selected for insemination and natural service in the CR. This test is performed in specialized and authorized test centers – called performance-test stations (OPB). The mission of these stations is in rearing of young bulls under standardized and unified conditions due to examination of their own performance, and guarantee that only the best bulls from the population will be registered as AI- or stud bulls. This test shall discover their commercial traits, the feed consumption and eventually check of the semen quality.

All young bulls must fulfil certain minimum requirements before their entrance into the rearing station:

- *bull and his parents come from a farm involved in performance recording*
- *breeding values of parents or of the bull are above a certain minimum level*
- *fulfil at least the minimum requirements for the growth parameters (weight at 120 and 210 days)*
- *his pedigree is documented and certified*

Those specific requirements depend on the breed. The entrance of these bulls into the performance test stations comes after their weaning and their rearing, runs in four batches per year. Their nutrition is based on the feeding of roughage and concentrates with regard to their need of nutrients in dependence on the particular breed. The consumption of feed and nutrients is measured and recorded during the test.

Bulls are weighed several times within the test:

- *after their entrance into the rearing station*
- *at the beginning of the preparative period*
- *at the beginning of the own performance test (+/- 3 days)*
- *at the regular monthly intervals*
- *at the end of their own performance test (+/- 3 days)*



Body measurements (height at hips) are gathered by measuring:

- *at the day of the beginning of the test*
- *at the age of 365 days (+/- 15 days)*
- *at the date of termination of the test – scrotum girth*

Basic selection takes place after the successful performance test. Bulls are classified and selected according to the selection criteria by a committee of the Association staff and farmers. They evaluate these traits:

- *fulfilment of the breeding standard*
- *relative breeding value for growth in test*
- *weight at the age of 365 days*
- *height at hips at the end of the test*
- *linear classification at basic selection*
- *average daily gain from the birth to the end of their own performance test*
- *special attention is paid to the conformation of feet and legs*



The sale of those approved bulls is done in auction, which follows the basic selection immediately.

The conditions for the entrance of a bull into the performance test station, the number of bulls in test, schedule of basic selections and auctions, and other details relating to bull testing are always available on the website of the Association ([www.cschms.cz](http://www.cschms.cz)).



## Breeding values – modern breeding tool

The selection of the best individuals from the population is the principle of every breeding process. Czech farmers and breeders can rely on breeding values estimation of 22 traits since 2000. The BLUP Animal Model is used for this breeding value estimation, where is used not only data of the animal itself, but also data of its relatives. This leads to a complex (for random effects adjusted) view of the animal as an individual. The estimated breeding values are presented for three basic groups of traits:

- **reproductive** (*calving ease and maternal calving process*)
- **growth traits** (*direct and indirect effects*)
- **type traits.**

These particular traits are then used for calculation of total selection index, where breeding and economic weight of each trait is included. Breeding values and selection indexes are regularly updated 4 times per year and they are available for all pure-bred animals on the website of the Association ([www.cschms.cz](http://www.cschms.cz)). Since 2015, the calculation of breeding values was extended by estimations of breeding values for muscling traits – carcass weight, conformation and fat content. Breeding value is based on SEUROP data from the Czech slaughter-houses. At the same time breeding values were accompanied by coefficients of reliability.



## Exterior classification

The objective type classification of beef cattle is the important tool to express beef performance of an individual animal. The system of the description and type classification is unified for all beef cattle breeds in the Czech Republic. Of course formulation of the point scale for individual traits is special according to the particular breed. The classification is done by trained classifiers, who are appointed by the appropriate certified breeding association. The description of particular type traits, the body measurements, defects and total score are used for further processing within the performance recording and progeny testing of beef cattle breeds.

The description represents the expression of the classified trait with the range of points from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum) within the biological extremes of classified breed. The classifiers who evaluate the described traits result from the average of the population of the classified breed. At the same time, they respect the maximum possible utilization of the whole point scale during the classification of this population and particular age categories.





Classified traits are divided into four main groups:

**1. Body Frame:**

- **Body height at hips** (real measurement)
- **Body length** (visual check)
- **Body weight** (real measurement)

**2. Body Capacity:**

- **Front chest width**
- **Chest depth**
- **Pelvis length**

**3. Muscularity:**

- **Shoulder**
- **Top line**
- **Rump**

**4. Breeding Type** – it includes the classification of total sublimity of animal, the balance of body conformation and the sex expression.

The total score is expressed as the sum of all gained points for body frame, body capacity, muscularity and productive type (the maximum possible score is 100). The type defects, and other relevant traits, which are determined by the breeding programme of classified breed, are recorded simultaneously with the description of animals at the classification form. These programmes also determine which of those defects are crucial for the selection of animals.



# Aberdeen Angus

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	92	3735	2142	1593
2004	86	4144	2539	1605
2005	81	4141	2658	1483
2006	81	4245	2855	1390
2007	107	4012	2947	1065
2008	121	4700	3382	1318
2009	106	4486	3555	931
2010	99	4632	3819	813
2011	98	3869	3481	388
2012	105	3640	3475	165
2013	106	3726	3605	121
2014	109	3866	3760	106
2015	110	3736	3639	97
2016	127	4022	3914	108
2017	133	4277	4188	89

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	256,9	487,8	236,6	338,3
2004	267,2	501,9	238,3	337,8
2005	271,1	505,5	247,5	337,6
2006	275,9	526,9	253,4	353,4
2007	278,4	497,3	244,0	352,7
2008	282,4	490,1	256,1	357,5
2009	288,6	522,2	261,5	366,4
2010	295,7	518,4	267,6	374,3
2011	292,2	519,5	268,4	360,1
2012	290,7	526,7	269,3	398,8
2013	286,5	520,3	264,6	375,2
2014	294,9	533,6	270,2	375,7
2015	293,9	530,0	268,7	379,8
2016	300,1	529,6	271,7	374,5
2017	303,1	544,6	274,5	398,0

- Naturally polled
- World famous beef breed
- An early maturing breed
- No calving difficulties and excellent fertility of cows
- Good carcass value



# Belgian Blue



- Superior conformation
- Double muscled
- Short gestation length – the shortest length of all continental breeds
- Docile temperament
- Excellent beef qualities

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	11	10	1	9
2004	8	19	7	12
2005	15	80	9	71
2006	15	33	11	22
2007	8	28	12	16
2008	12	18	11	7
2009	8	11	5	6
2010	8	15	9	6
2011	9	17	15	2
2012	11	27	19	8
2013	11	30	20	10
2014	10	28	18	10
2015	10	30	20	10
2016	10	43	33	10
2017	10	43	33	10

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	298,1	501,0	231,3	311,0
2004	217,0	452,0	219,3	410,0
2005	245,1	480,0	216,5	347,2
2006	287,4	439,9	244,8	358,3
2007	260,0	452,5	241,0	324,3
2008	270,8	461,3	240,9	392,7
2009	277,6	496,8	241,5	358,6
2010	271,3	464,5	266,5	428,0
2011	289,6	425,8	262,4	353,2
2012	258,6	449,7	239,6	331,3
2013	302,8	485,3	255,5	377,0
2014	268,6	452,7	286,5	432,7
2015	264,7	445,2	251,1	373,2
2016	273,6	474,5	278,0	428,0
2017	265,1	484,0	239,3	339,8

# Blonde d'Aquitaine



- High feed conversion efficiency
- Good carcass value with high meat yield
- Lean carcass and unmatched yield of rib eye
- Longevity
- Easy calvings

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	25	958	468	490
2004	24	565	319	246
2005	22	523	297	226
2006	22	563	371	192
2007	43	615	427	188
2008	48	683	451	232
2009	33	781	502	279
2010	41	854	557	297
2011	33	848	620	228
2012	33	813	646	167
2013	30	645	487	158
2014	37	686	552	134
2015	36	720	588	132
2016	40	775	641	134
2017	34	694	610	84

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	287,3	502,9	234,3	325,7
2004	265,1	512,6	248,8	349,1
2005	292,6	506,8	247,6	370,6
2006	296,4	529,9	270,6	401,4
2007	291,2	535,2	253,4	415,6
2008	295,9	529,1	268,8	400,7
2009	282,2	479,8	263,2	378,2
2010	286,4	480,5	269,0	375,2
2011	288,0	457,6	263,5	375,9
2012	287,3	481,0	255,5	372,0
2013	286,3	472,7	262,0	373,8
2014	299,8	511,7	277,6	426,4
2015	295,0	498,3	276,2	381,6
2016	297,0	499,3	272,6	378,7
2017	298,6	477,0	274,0	378,5

# Galloway



- Exceptional maternal qualities ensure vital and strong calves
- Very hardy, even off poor grazing and difficult climate
- Attractive breed with many variety of colors
- Very easy calvings
- Naturally polled

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100 %	50-87%
2003	21	420	237	183
2004	18	372	204	168
2005	23	312	203	109
2006	17	411	299	112
2007	22	388	304	84
2008	28	519	384	135
2009	29	480	352	128
2010	27	432	360	72
2011	26	397	339	65
2012	24	390	337	53
2013	29	398	346	52
2014	32	378	331	47
2015	30	377	333	44
2016	34	397	357	40
2017	31	407	375	32

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	212,5	304,0	191,1	227,6
2004	221,4	289,8	215,5	253,6
2005	237,9	308,0	214,7	267,0
2006	217,2	331,7	205,6	275,4
2007	219,3	322,3	173,3	263,1
2008	229,9	313,9	206,8	259,5
2009	239,0	337,2	222,9	265,8
2010	232,9	314,0	208,9	270,4
2011	234,2	346,3	216,7	286,9
2012	232,3	329,4	219,6	284,5
2013	224,9	307,7	207,3	273,4
2014	222,0	328,0	221,8	281,1
2015	224,7	305,3	202,5	243,9
2016	227,6	313,8	206,5	239,3
2017	237,1	348,8	219,8	284,0

# Gasconne



- Maternal qualities – good nurturing, excellent suckler cows
- Growth rate – very good daily gains on low-cost roughage
- Easy calvings
- Excellent temperament
- Easy finishing and good conformation

**Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording**

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	11	315	99	216
2004	11	332	59	273
2005	10	264	123	141
2006	9	303	100	203
2007	13	304	145	159
2008	16	464	256	208
2009	13	373	336	37
2010	16	526	505	21
2011	16	484	480	4
2012	16	530	528	2
2013	17	600	600	0
2014	18	601	600	1
2015	16	607	601	6
2016	19	650	638	12
2017	15	585	576	9

**Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)**

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	288,5	503,1	255,6	328,7
2004	286,3	460,3	240,6	331,6
2005	285,2	438,1	273,1	316,6
2006	286,5	474,8	245,6	332,0
2007	279,8	460,7	237,8	308,0
2008	249,5	432,8	235,4	307,6
2009	271,4	443,6	237,6	332,7
2010	242,6	418,5	223,1	323,3
2011	268,6	392,9	229,8	303,7
2012	255,2	447,3	227,7	366,8
2013	255,7	481,4	230,6	346,3
2014	287,8	472,4	249,9	315,5
2015	295,1	502,9	247,9	316,6
2016	280,5	496,9	241,3	336,4
2017	267,0	482,0	235,5	368,4

# Hereford



- High performance on a forage diet
- Adaptability – thrive in a wide variety of environmental conditions
- Easy calvings
- Good fertility and maternal qualities
- Longevity

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	47	3317	1888	1429
2004	40	2719	1584	1135
2005	37	4101	2151	1950
2006	27	3016	1783	1233
2007	51	2472	1501	971
2008	45	1926	1301	625
2009	46	1715	1261	454
2010	37	1298	999	299
2011	37	1197	959	238
2012	34	900	791	109
2013	36	963	863	100
2014	33	1024	920	104
2015	33	1014	932	82
2016	37	1026	958	68
2017	35	893	872	21

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	216,3	370,2	197,3	269,2
2004	220,4	387,8	209,1	291,6
2005	233,3	380,0	211,8	296,9
2006	247,4	502,6	227,3	353,8
2007	245,3	457,3	226,5	325,1
2008	255,0	488,5	230,8	328,9
2009	269,4	485,6	245,4	374,9
2010	265,6	507,0	250,5	343,7
2011	284,8	486,0	260,5	325,2
2012	267,4	519,7	244,7	370,5
2013	268,4	495,7	247,7	312,7
2014	271,7	471,4	255,3	365,2
2015	266,3	444,0	243,0	339,8
2016	271,2	512,0	245,8	337,1
2017	265,7	409,1	253,1	341,4

# Highland



- Attractive breed with long horns
- Minimal labour requirements
- Quality carcass
- Very hardy even in poor conditions
- Fertility – easy calvings

**Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording**

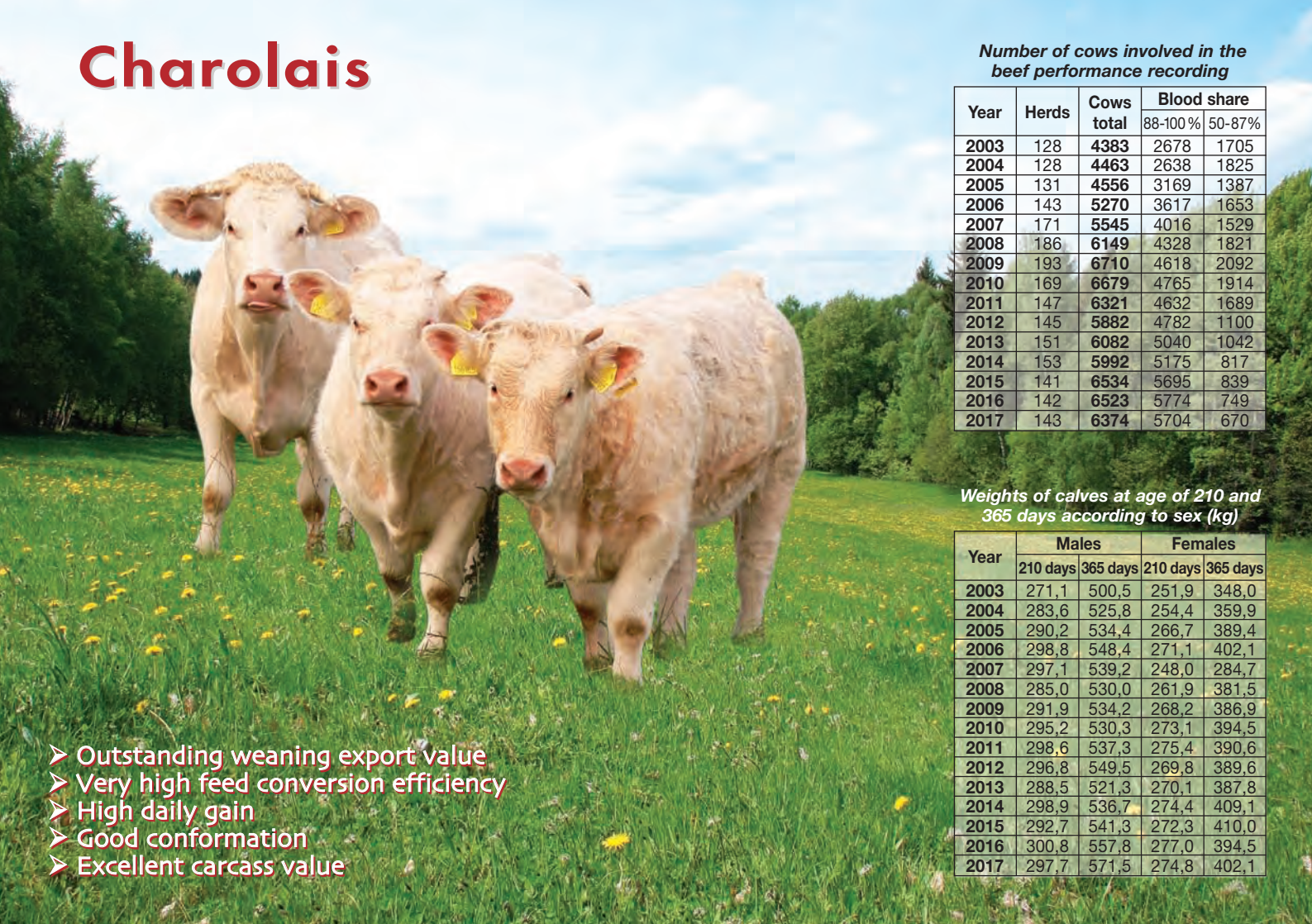
Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	21	232	158	74
2004	19	268	195	73
2005	19	240	163	77
2006	19	283	225	58
2007	23	271	247	24
2008	32	334	304	30
2009	26	335	311	24
2010	28	388	376	12
2011	30	395	382	13
2012	32	436	422	14
2013	36	454	442	12
2014	35	453	441	12
2015	40	497	488	9
2016	42	417	407	10
2017	0	439	431	8

**Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)**

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	178,3	265,8	152,7	231,8
2004	195,3	246,5	182,3	227,5
2005	194,1	257,1	169,9	246,2
2006	194,9	239,5	164,1	208,8
2007	202,5	283,6	192,3	256,8
2008	196,6	277,5	178,2	244,6
2009	194,6	264,5	176,5	232,0
2010	180,5	265,1	173,6	273,1
2011	188,7	274,1	174,1	235,7
2012	200,5	298,8	183,5	255,0
2013	194,1	309,5	156,1	209,6
2014	180,8	233,1	175,2	299,5
2015	165,1	234,7	166,3	202,0
2016	181,9	245,1	177,2	216,6
2017	176,0	273,1	165,4	239,9



# Charolais



- Outstanding weaning export value
- Very high feed conversion efficiency
- High daily gain
- Good conformation
- Excellent carcass value

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	128	4383	2678	1705
2004	128	4463	2638	1825
2005	131	4556	3169	1387
2006	143	5270	3617	1653
2007	171	5545	4016	1529
2008	186	6149	4328	1821
2009	193	6710	4618	2092
2010	169	6679	4765	1914
2011	147	6321	4632	1689
2012	145	5882	4782	1100
2013	151	6082	5040	1042
2014	153	5992	5175	817
2015	141	6534	5695	839
2016	142	6523	5774	749
2017	143	6374	5704	670

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	271,1	500,5	251,9	348,0
2004	283,6	525,8	254,4	359,9
2005	290,2	534,4	266,7	389,4
2006	298,8	548,4	271,1	402,1
2007	297,1	539,2	248,0	284,7
2008	285,0	530,0	261,9	381,5
2009	291,9	534,2	268,2	386,9
2010	295,2	530,3	273,1	394,5
2011	298,6	537,3	275,4	390,6
2012	296,8	549,5	269,8	389,6
2013	288,5	521,3	270,1	387,8
2014	298,9	536,7	274,4	409,1
2015	292,7	541,3	272,3	410,0
2016	300,8	557,8	277,0	394,5
2017	297,7	571,5	274,8	402,1

# Limousin

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	34	1624	585	1039
2004	39	1701	703	998
2005	35	1693	732	961
2006	36	1982	829	1153
2007	73	1790	820	970
2008	76	1384	839	545
2009	73	1556	985	571
2010	81	1645	1286	359
2011	65	1498	1261	237
2012	69	1578	1443	135
2013	73	1800	1704	96
2014	79	1978	1880	98
2015	89	2151	2091	60
2016	94	2507	2439	68
2017	101	2845	2763	82

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	276,0	492,3	242,5	350,1
2004	291,4	499,7	255,9	373,3
2005	296,9	505,7	259,8	369,7
2006	295,8	512,9	261,0	374,1
2007	294,3	509,4	225,4	372,1
2008	290,4	495,2	263,8	360,1
2009	292,6	494,0	261,3	365,2
2010	292,3	497,0	266,4	378,4
2011	296,9	497,9	270,0	386,6
2012	298,6	517,2	268,3	404,4
2013	292,4	506,8	263,5	381,3
2014	299,9	506,0	267,8	379,7
2015	298,5	519,4	266,1	368,8
2016	289,5	510,1	261,3	371,8
2017	293,4	520,9	264,6	372,3

- High beef performance
- Market flexibility of males and females
- Really well-balanced breed
- Easy calvings
- High carcass value



# Beef Simmental



- High growth rate with excellent daily gain
- Excellent suckler cows
- Good temperament – not nervous or excitable
- Fertility – quickly back in calf
- Very good muscularity considerably improved with modern breeding

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	80	2494	1166	1328
2004	83	2745	915	1830
2005	79	2234	1182	1052
2006	72	3575	1367	2208
2007	91	3415	1444	1971
2008	109	3632	1708	1924
2009	122	4165	1893	2272
2010	101	3932	2024	1908
2011	109	3568	2049	1519
2012	100	3475	2168	1307
2013	106	3343	2340	1003
2014	108	3276	2428	848
2015	108	3222	2729	493
2016	124	3387	2973	414
2017	127	3596	3223	373

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	287,6	526,1	250,2	348,4
2004	305,9	563,8	269,8	383,0
2005	304,2	535,8	269,2	382,5
2006	312,3	557,2	276,7	396,9
2007	314,8	555,0	234,3	378,8
2008	297,9	554,7	264,7	373,0
2009	315,6	554,8	282,4	399,2
2010	319,9	543,0	285,7	418,9
2011	321,0	556,0	289,6	417,9
2012	316,1	569,8	287,0	434,8
2013	318,5	569,2	288,3	419,1
2014	316,1	553,0	284,5	425,4
2015	318,2	571,4	282,7	414,9
2016	324,4	574,5	294,6	415,9
2017	326,5	588,6	289,2	416,6

# Piemontese



- Superior conformation
- Light-boned, leading to high carcass value
- Low cholesterol and naturally tender meat
- Good feed conversion efficiency
- Easy calvings – double muscle appears after calving

**Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording**

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	32	597	369	228
2004	27	661	347	314
2005	24	446	339	107
2006	32	629	377	252
2007	40	636	372	264
2008	39	710	387	323
2009	33	779	428	351
2010	37	733	394	339
2011	30	641	377	264
2012	29	563	354	209
2013	26	596	374	222
2014	25	420	398	22
2015	25	488	472	16
2016	23	520	508	12
2017	21	661	503	158

**Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)**

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	250,1	429,9	220,3	293,2
2004	272,7	477,7	219,6	300,2
2005	265,3	461,0	227,9	344,7
2006	269,1	473,2	230,5	305,5
2007	268,8	460,8	231,2	365,9
2008	255,8	435,3	244,0	345,9
2009	253,7	492,3	225,6	306,3
2010	270,7	463,7	232,1	351,8
2011	266,9	443,9	232,8	284,4
2012	265,8	481,0	231,3	305,6
2013	262,4	453,1	227,6	349,2
2014	250,5	481,6	248,1	361,0
2015	264,1	464,6	245,1	355,6
2016	268,5	466,9	244,2	349,2
2017	263,0	453,0	240,4	354,9

# Salers



- No calving difficulties neither for cross-breeds with heavy muscled bulls
- Docile and easy managed
- Lower capital investments than other breed
- Very good fertility
- Exceptional maternal qualities

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2003	7	63	57	6
2004	8	63	63	0
2005	8	76	76	0
2006	6	88	81	7
2007	10	108	101	7
2008	11	115	115	0
2009	9	128	127	1
2010	8	66	65	1
2011	11	77	76	1
2012	12	90	90	0
2013	14	113	111	2
2014	13	126	124	2
2015	19	168	167	1
2016	20	201	201	0
2017	19	224	224	0

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2003	291,4	519,0	270,9	345,9
2004	308,4	483,8	268,5	376,0
2005	299,4	503,3	263,3	386,3
2006	303,3	557,6	248,9	355,2
2007	294,3	509,2	254,0	322,3
2008	286,9	475,9	251,4	409,0
2009	288,9	475,9	269,6	409,0
2010	280,5	474,8	253,4	353,4
2011	298,9	503,1	253,4	354,1
2012	301,2	524,6	257,5	385,5
2013	296,8	502,1	269,6	391,0
2014	302,5	499,1	272,8	382,9
2015	301,6	475,8	269,6	344,0
2016	282,5	467,6	246,2	351,1
2017	276,6	470,7	250,1	333,6

# Aubrac

## Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2010	1	9	9	0
2011	1	31	31	0
2012	1	33	33	0
2013	1	35	35	0
2014	5	43	43	0
2015	10	110	110	0
2016	10	137	136	1
2017	9	202	201	1

## Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2011	270,7	474,3	236,8	372,0
2012	308,1	470,4	252,3	318,0
2013	294,5	503,0	232,0	343,6
2014	301,0	484,9	271,0	379,3
2015	259,9	510,8	241,7	344,7
2016	291,1	520,4	256,4	365,3
2017	305,6	488,6	263,0	375,4

- Maternal ability – good nurturing and excellent supply of milk
- Growth rate – very good daily gains on low-cost roughage
- Excellent temperament
- Ease of finishing and good conformation in factory

# Parthenaise



- High yields of quality meat – excellent kill-out rates and good conformation
- Maternal traits – good mothers with good volumes of milk
- Fertility – easy calving and cows go back in-calf easily

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2010	1	4	4	0
2011	1	4	4	0
2012	2	16	16	0
2013	2	22	22	0
2014	4	29	29	0
2015	8	54	54	0
2016	10	74	74	0
2017	15	133	133	0

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2011	295,5	494,0	245,5	339,2
2012	285,9	482,6	234,8	334,5
2013	294,6	465,0	287,6	348,4
2014	288,8	489,8	266,4	379,2
2015	285,1	472,9	244,9	337,8
2016	277,5	451,7	256,1	396,1
2017	276,5	426,6	259,6	352,9

# Bazadaise

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2010	1	5	5	0
2011	1	5	5	0
2012	1	5	5	0
2013	1	10	10	0
2014	3	12	12	0
2015	3	18	18	1
2016	4	26	26	1
2017	7	32	32	5



- Marbled meat of exceptional quality and flavour
- Hardiness and adaptability
- Improving conformation and carcass evaluation
- Killing out at 63–67 %
- Excellent mothers with easy calving

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2011	296,6	487,0	219,3	315,0
2012	327,0	430,0	226,0	320,0
2013	241,4	444,5	231,5	324,8
2014	280,0	433,8	238,7	336,7
2015	240,5	404,5	250,1	291,2
2016	278,7	522,0	222,8	324,3
2017	285,3	505,5	225,0	310,6



# Shorthorn



- Docile and easy to manage
- Early maturing while enjoying longevity
- Quality carcass and meat producers
- Very hardy, even off poor grazing and difficult climates
- Fertile and prolific, one calf per annum

*Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording*

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2011	1	9	9	0
2012	2	12	12	0
2013	3	16	14	2
2014	3	21	17	4
2015	4	40	22	18
2016	4	47	25	22
2017	5	63	42	20

*Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)*

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2011	311,0	432,6	258,0	366,0
2012	299,0	451,0	238,6	309,0
2013	296,3	460,4	239,5	407,0
2014	299,9	483,2	289,3	348,4
2015	292,8	456,6	221,8	350,2
2016	314,7	498,9	249,0	332,1
2017	284,5	527,3	272,2	356,3

# Dexter

## Number of cows involved in the beef performance recording

Year	Herds	Cows total	Blood share	
			88-100%	50-87%
2013	1	6	6	0
2014	8	25	25	0
2015	12	57	57	0
2016	20	105	105	0
2017	21	128	128	0



- The smallest of the European cattle breeds
- Extremely maternal – good mothers, easy calving and excellent supply of milk
- Early maturing
- Excellent quality and flavour of beef with good marbling

## Weights of calves at age of 210 and 365 days according to sex (kg)

Year	Males		Females	
	210 days	365 days	210 days	365 days
2013	156,3	218,0	142,6	198,0
2014	179,8	239,6	148,2	205,0
2015	161,2	214,8	144,9	194,4
2016	162,1	226,6	145,5	190,5
2017	146,0	211,8	137,3	210,1

# Texas Longhorn

- Hardy and self sufficient – genetically resistant to certain diseases and parasites
- Long and profitable life
- Good mothers – productive and protective
- Strong and sturdy bulls
- Naturally lean beef

# Rouge des Prés



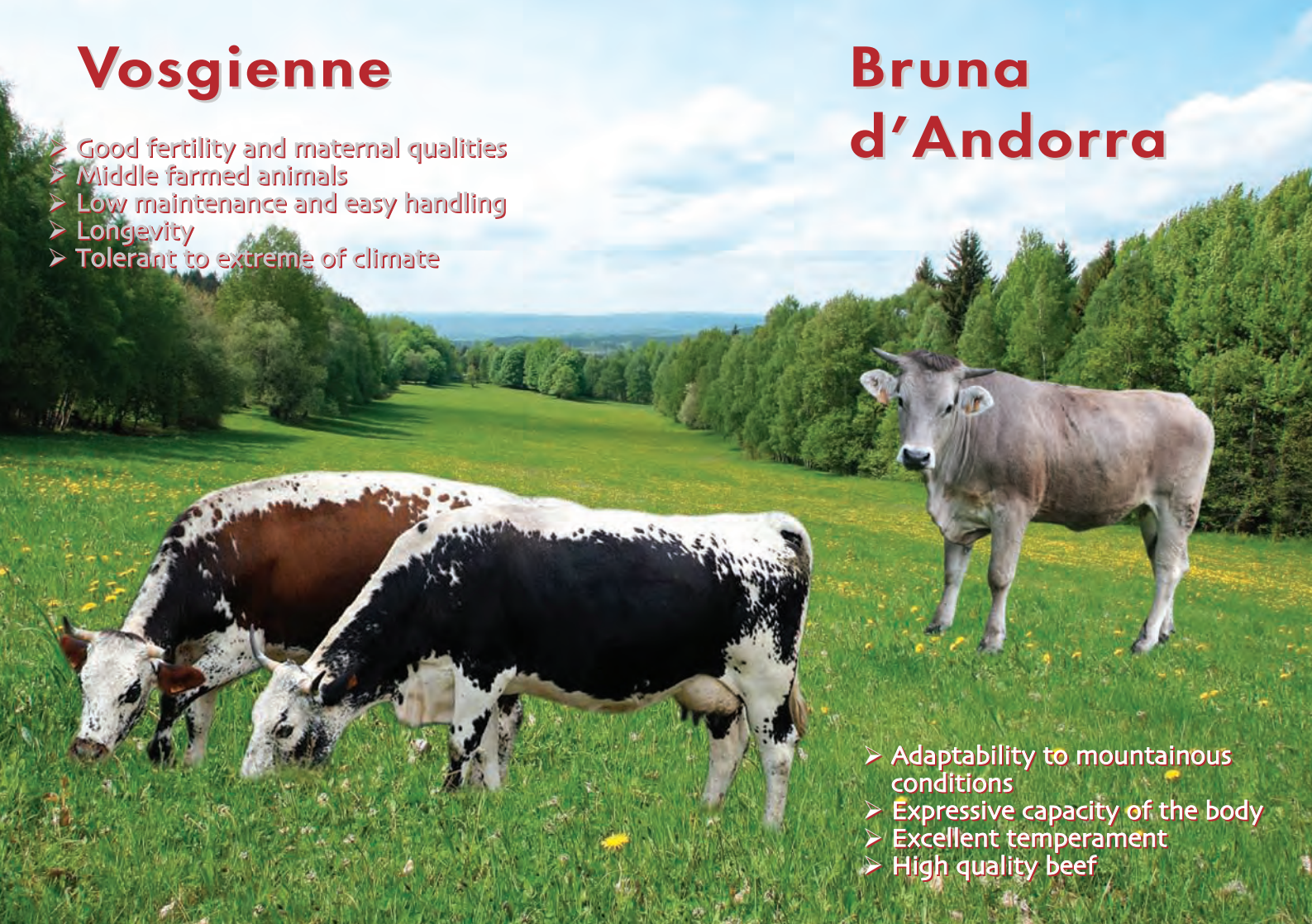
- Large size and well-muscled animals
- Easy fattening abilities
- High cutability and marbling qualities
- Feed efficient breed
- Good temperament

# Vosgienne

- Good fertility and maternal qualities
- Middle farmed animals
- Low maintenance and easy handling
- Longevity
- Tolerant to extreme of climate

# Bruna d'Andorra

- Adaptability to mountainous conditions
- Expressive capacity of the body
- Excellent temperament
- High quality beef



# Wagyu

- Early maturing, easy calving, good fertility
- Calm temperament
- Adaptation to climate conditions
- Beef – higher percentage of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids, intense marbling
- Japanese Wagyu meat known as “Kobe” – style beef



# Pinzgauer

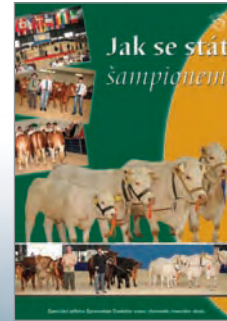
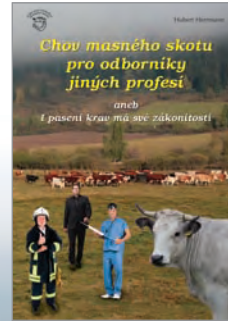
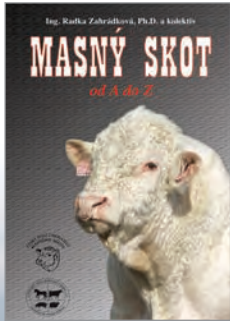
- Medium to large body frame
- Firm constitution, milkiness, fertility and longevity
- Adaptability and grazing ability
- Distinctive chestnut-brown colouring with typical white pattern (stripe)



## Numbers of females (cows and heifers) and numbers of breeders registered in Herd-Books

Breed	Numbers of cows and heifers registered in Herd-Books									Numbers of breeders registered in Herd-Books								
	1995	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1995	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>Aberdeen Angus</i>	290	5150	5409	5450	5563	5860	6052	6497	6686	10	87	91	102	109	121	149	152	173
<i>Blonde d'Aquitaine</i>	45	1020	1149	1140	988	1013	1084	1110	1147	3	30	30	30	35	38	41	43	48
<i>Bazadaise</i>	0	0	0	16	29	39	45	56	69	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	5
<i>Belgian Blue</i>	0	30	41	49	53	70	80	97	93	0	10	11	12	11	13	13	14	15
<i>Bruna d'Andorra</i>	0	0	0	8	10	10	10	16	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Dexter</i>	0	0	0	0	19	47	115	153	205	0	0	0	0	2	9	21	22	27
<i>Galloway</i>	11	590	585	540	648	591	621	561	617	1	28	31	30	34	36	41	44	48
<i>Gasconne</i>	0	660	760	800	1000	1053	1114	1222	1019	0	17	17	17	18	18	22	23	28
<i>Hereford</i>	844	1100	1344	1121	1238	1153	1186	1301	1445	20	32	36	37	43	42	49	49	49
<i>Highland</i>	13	560	693	670	792	852	874	731	786	1	29	33	39	41	42	52	53	57
<i>Charolais</i>	389	7900	7831	7950	8173	8901	9295	9658	9902	24	138	143	152	164	164	186	191	199
<i>Limousin</i>	120	2010	2211	2600	2790	3336	3654	4269	4791	5	65	71	82	86	91	118	126	138
<i>Rouge des Prés</i>	0	0	0	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Beef Simmental</i>	141	3000	3452	3500	3700	4296	4666	5029	5691	4	84	91	92	100	113	141	146	158
<i>Pinzgauer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>Piemontese</i>	39	560	618	550	628	643	616	619	592	1	28	26	30	29	29	33	33	35
<i>Parthenaise</i>	0	8	13	41	74	104	115	127	209	0	1	2	2	3	9	14	16	19
<i>Salers</i>	0	110	147	180	207	259	316	392	429	0	10	13	15	15	20	24	24	24
<i>Shorthorn</i>	0	5	18	25	28	43	51	65	78	0	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	7
<i>Texas Longhorn</i>	0	0	2	3	11	12	18	28	40	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	4	4
<i>Aubrac</i>	0	33	47	59	76	174	265	291	295	0	1	1	1	3	10	12	12	15
<i>Vosgienne</i>	0	0	0	9	9	13	16	20	21	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Wagyu</i>	0	0	0	7	12	12	14	19	22	0	0	0	3	6	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>22 736</b>	<b>24 320</b>	<b>24 723</b>	<b>26 053</b>	<b>28 484</b>	<b>30 226</b>	<b>32 278</b>	<b>34 191</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1065</b>

## Publications for breeders





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