

US JERSEY

“THE MOST SUSTAINABLE BREED OF ALL”



Jerseys at the feed fence

Jersey is a very sustainable breed that stands for bottom-line profitability, longer herd life, and higher efficiency of feed conversion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BREED

Jerseys are the fastest growing breed in the United States. In nearly one of five dairy companies the Jersey can be found. Jerseys are making up a little over 9% of the total dairy cows in the US, that is an estimated number of 854,000 Jerseys. It is a very sustainable breed, they use 11% less land, 32% less water, and their carbon footprint is 20% less than other breeds. Jerseys have the longest product life of any breed. US Jerseys produce an average of 16,431lbs of milk, 766lbs of fat, 591lbs of fat and 591lbs of fat per lactation.

BREEDING GOAL OF CRV

- Bottom-line profitability
- Higher efficiency of feed conversion
- Longest Product Life
- Longer herd life
- Reproductive advantages
- Greatest potential for equity growth



Tollenaars Royalty

A PROFITABLE COW

The Jersey breed has been developed in order to have less cow to feed and more cow to milk. On average, Jerseys produce each lactation more than 17 times their body weight in milk. The breed is able to capture the energy that they get out of feed over and above their body weight, and put it into milk. Jerseys eat only about 80% of the Holstein intake. This means that the energy-corrected milk (EMC) per pound of dry matter is higher than Holstein would give.



Forest Glen Premium Gold

JERSEY FIGURES COMPARED TO OTHER BREEDS

	Jersey	Holstein	Brown Swiss
Protein % *	3.64	3.08	3.41
Butterfat % *	4.77	3.65	4.11
Age at first calf (months) **	25.8	26.8	28.1
Lactations completed at 5 yrs of age **	2.3	2.1	2.0
Cows alive at 5 yrs of age % **	45	38	42

Sources: * NDHIA Annual Report, 2013

** Garcia Peniche, Cassell & Mictal, Journal of Dairy Science, 2006

JERSEY BREEDING CHARACTERISTICS

Jerseys are unique, the calves have a small birth weight, on average about 60 pounds. In general Jerseys have easy births, the difficult birth rate is less than 1%, this means that the calves have a good start. Jerseys are not simply a small frame breed, they have a higher maintenance energy requirement per unit of metabolic weight. It is possible to breed Jerseys at a younger age and to get them into the milking herd sooner, because the heifers reach sexual maturity earlier in life. Jerseys have an average mature size of approximately 1,000 pounds.

- Most profitable cow
- Produces at a lower cost
- Little or no calving problems
- Greater fertility
- Shorter calving interval
- Earlier maturity
- Greater nutritional value
- Jersey milk commands a premium price

Cal-Mart Chart Paden 4218



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