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## Importance of Breeding Records and Their Standardization

Subhrajit Das\*, Asit Jain, Rupal Pathak, Anupam Soni, Ankit Kashyap, Suryakant Sori and Anjula Gahirwar

College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Anjora, Durg, Chhattisgarh (491 001), India

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### Corresponding Author

Subhrajit Das

e-mail: [subhrajit9601@gmail.com](mailto:subhrajit9601@gmail.com)

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E-mail: [bioticapublications@gmail.com](mailto:bioticapublications@gmail.com)

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### Abstract

The breeding records are one of the most important tools in livestock business management. There various types of records are maintained in any types of livestock farming. These records help in known the business is running in lose or profit/ financial status of business. These records are helpful in identification of animals and selection of superior animals (pedigree). It is helpful in vaccination and deworming schedule in animals.

### Introduction

Record keeping is a prerequisite for good livestock business management. In addition to written records, farmers must rely on their memory when making decisions about their farm practices. However, the memories are not reliable after a few days, months or years. Therefore, recording of animal performance can be done easily if the animals have a specific identification/ calculation. Therefore, animal recording and identification are always required. There are a few useful records such as the production and commercial transactions in the dairy business. If we know what is happening on the dairy farm we need to keep some useful farm records. Farm records are similar to the progress report cards he received at school. If farmers have farm records, they can say how well they manage their farm compared to other farmers. They can also see the strengths and weaknesses in their work on the farm. It is also important to have accurate facts and figures when borrowing money, seeking government loans and tax returns.

### Types of Records to be Maintained at a Dairy Farm

- **Livestock Register:** This register records the number of animals on the farm and the ID number, date of birth, alarm number, dam number, calf and sex, birth date, purchase date, day of sale/ auction/ death.
- **Calf Breeding Register:** This register keeps calf breeding records on the farm. It keeps the dam with the calf number, calf number, sex and its date of birth and any other notes such as the type of birth (normal/ abnormal).
- **Daily Milk Production Register:** This register records the daily performance of dairy cows.
- **Calf Register:** Keeps records of the calf on the farm, calf number, calf sex, bull number, dam number, birth weight etc.
- **Small Stock Growth Record:** This record maintains the weight of small shares at various times.
- **Daily Diet Register:** This register records the amount

of concentrate, dried fodder, raw fodder and other feeds provided to animals on a daily basis.

- **Livestock Health Register:** This register keeps a record of sick animals and the history, symptoms, diagnoses, treatment given and the name of the veterinarian who treats them.
- **Cattle Breeding Register:** This register keeps records of breeding methods on the farm such as cow number, date of birth, date of heat and services and cow number, effective service date, pregnancy access records, expected birth date, actual date of birth, calf number etc.
- **Animal History Sheet:** This keeps the animal number, breed, date of birth, dam number and number, lactation yield records, date of drying, date of disposal/ death, cause of disposal etc.

### Advantages

- Helps to review past records and design better breeding strategies to test breeding, select high-quality parents and assists in better transition and completion methods.
- Helps to analyze feed costs and benefits from animal product results. It therefore helps to formulate economic strategies for the production of suitable products.
- Helps to diagnose abnormal conditions or herd disease which results in weight loss, loss of milk production etc.
- Helps to diagnose common diseases in the herd and thus develop precautionary measures such as vaccinations, deworming etc.
- Helps to adjust the fair value of animals for purchase and sale.
- Assists in better overall management and management of the herd.
- Helps to generate income and expenses (economic) for the dairy farm.
- Helps to estimate the cost of milk production.
- Know the financial status of the farm.
- Know the health status of the daily animal management records.
- To avoid duplication in the distribution of numbers to young animals.
- It helps to compare the efficiency of the herd with the herd and other farms.
- Comparison made by herd in different years to determine the amount of profit/ loss each year and to set future goals/ indicators for the farm.
- Helps to better manage and manage the herd.
- It is useful to ensure the effectiveness of the work done on the farm.
- It is useful to calculate approximate production costs.
- Used to benefit from the various strategies used on the farm.

## Breeding Records

The importance of breeding records is to measure the efficiency of the herd and to make experiments and selections performed on breeding and genetic improvement. A good farmer would like a cow that gives a calf every year. Therefore, a breeding record for each menstrual cow is required as well as a breeding record for the complete herd. An indication of that is the amount of implantation required to get a cow from the calf is the amount of mating or implantation required to conceive an animal. If it is necessary to mate or insert more sperm, it may indicate that there is a problem with the female or male, or it may indicate that watching the heat is not working properly, or semen, the abortion process is inadequate, or feeding is not balanced. Male distribution or use data is also required to remind them when a female should be prepared before giving birth, e.g. as in the case of an ox, to be dried on time. In addition, the details of the breeding record provide information on when certain cows should dry and when certain cows should give birth and others need sperm transplants to properly manage the herd. If a cow is taken to a cow, it can be a cow or a bull with a problem. In addition, the details of the breeding record provide information on when certain cows should dry and when certain cows should give birth and others need sperm transplants to properly manage the herd. Important details on breeding records include:

- Pedigree;
- Births and birth dates;
- Growth and Reproduction;
- Pregnancy and drying tests, hot days, birthdays, and births.

Breeding records can be certified animal records. This will include the genealogy itself - a chart that lists parents, grandparents, grandparents etc. and is all verified by a recognized registration body. Breeding records will include the registered offspring of an animal. It is very important for any domesticated animal.

### Advantages

- Evaluation of livestock for selection.
- Livestock breeding management and assist in breeding planning.
- Assistance in selecting animals with suitable breeding characteristics to improve herd or herd.
- Good management of the herd.
- It is important for family planning.
- Determining the efficiency of the herd.
- Breeding technology is good as it allows animals that were not able to reproduce normally to transfer genes. This is especially good if the animal has good genetics for showing

or producing meat/ milk. It is beneficial for farmers if they are able to produce a more productive animal.

- Helps to prepare pedigree and animal history.
- Provide details on building better breeding programs.
- Helps to test the fertility of bulls.
- Records provide the basis for animal testing on previous records.
- Information can be recorded to keep a record of which animals have coexisted in the past and the relationships between different animals. This should reduce the chances of breeding.

## Effect of Data Standardization

### Standardization of Data

In data management, record keeping is the process by which files are first given the appropriate data record and then translated into the same format. Data storage or data is often inconsistent because there are so many ways to say the same things. Standardization of records ensures that when a question is asked about a particular field, accurate results will be returned. We need data suspension for a number of reasons - Data suspension is an important part of ensuring data quality. Lack of suspension results in bad data, with many negative consequences, from sending bad emails, sending emails to the wrong address, losing customers completely. Unfortunately, data suspension is often left out of the discussion when you are planning input with your company organization or research data.

### Data Suspension Products:

- There are many vendor products available to assist with the recording setup.
- They work by comparing data in a particular field in a library that looks and can be adjusted to suggest changes to a record or to make changes automatically as data is transferred.
- Many record-breaking products allow customers to customize the library of customizations.

### Steps for Standardization of Data

#### Step 1: (Understand and Clean Up Your Data)

- There are many different ways to approach the configuration, but it comes down to working hard on data entering a computer system.
- You want to ensure that the data is accurate, clean, complete, formatted and validated before committing to your computer system, and before you act on that data.
- Doing so ensures the accuracy and integrity of the information; and will prevent that dirty data from entering your database.
- It helps to ensure that your efficiency is at the highest level

by cleaning up that data before migration and campaigning or, at that first point of entry into your computer system.

#### Step 2: (Know the Data Input Point)

- When you download data from a web form, for example you want to know what data you collect and how you collect it.
- The form can have open text fields, multiple options, and drag the answer to a spreadsheet or computer program.
- Understanding where and how this data is collected helps determine whether normal performance is required.

#### Step 3: (Set Your Data Levels)

- Data categories that describe the consumer's personal business process or business impact are an excellent part of generalization. Translating insane data into a limited list gives you the ability to do something that may or may not be possible to do well.

- For example, data such as job titles, industry, country, country, or technology influences the scoring and magnification of messages, so accuracy and consistency are important.

- Other common options are job titles, location and address.

#### Step 4: (Define Standard Matrix)

- The standard matrix puts dirty data on your data levels for new levels.

- Start with an important one in your organization, such as a degree. Identify job levels by number of different job qualifications, and improve subject interpretation to level.

- Once your standard matrix is built, use it against your data once you have found the matrix, you need a data setup system in the automated marketing system. In fact, it is the brain that compares the details of entry with the final result.

- As mentioned earlier, data management platforms can back up all your data effortlessly and minutely to reduce the manual burden.

- By using modified data, the size of the various parameters can be significantly increased compared to the use of raw data. There will be an increase in the size of the compound, which will lead to higher heritability values, which is desirable.

## Conclusion

Keeping farm records is one of the most neglected activities in the farm management. Farmers consider record keeping as time-consuming therefore they often ignore this practice. However, keep track of what is happening in farm is one of the most important aspects in order to improve both animal welfare and farm management. Breeding records are the most important record that helps to control total breeding programme of animal. In addition, keep records of all the activities carried out within the farm may allow to avoid financial losses and to make more informed decision.

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