

# 乳牛精液選配國際規範研討會

ICAR Guidelines on Sexed Semen and Insemination Technologies in Dairy Cattle

## 乳牛七大性能基因評選國家與品種

Breeds and Nations of Genomic Evaluation on Seven Traits of Dairy Cattle



行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所  
吳明哲組長(Mr. Ming-che Wu)



## Portfolio of Interbull evaluations

國際種公牛後裔女兒牛性能評估年曆



## 國際畜政聯盟

### International information 乳牛性能分項

[Cross-reference list](#)  
Interbull Cross-reference lists of bulls with multiple registrations

[Production](#) 乳量乳質

Evaluation summaries for production traits

[Conformation](#) 體型

Evaluation summaries for conformation traits

[Udder health](#) 體細胞數

Evaluation summaries for udder health traits

[Direct longevity](#) 高繁

Evaluation summaries for direct longevity traits

[Calving Traits](#) 產犢順

Evaluation summaries for calving traits

[Female Fertility](#) 易懷孕

Evaluation summaries for female fertility traits

[Workability](#) 好擠乳

Evaluation summaries for milking speed and temperament

1995	Production							
1999	Production	Type						
2001	Production	Type	Cellcount					
2004	Production	Type	Cellcount	Longevity				
2005	Production	Type	Cellcount	Longevity	Calving			
2007	Production	Type	Cellcount	Longevity	Calving	Fertility		
2008	Production	Type	Cellcount	Longevity	Calving	Fertility	Workability	

乳量乳質—體型—體細胞數—高繁—產犢順—易懷孕—好擠乳

### NATIONAL GENOMIC EVALUATION FORMS PROVIDED BY COUNTRIES (22 Nations)

乳牛七大性能基因評選國家與品種

National GENO Forms are updated every time a country provides a new form.  
Click on the breed code to download the respective GENO form.

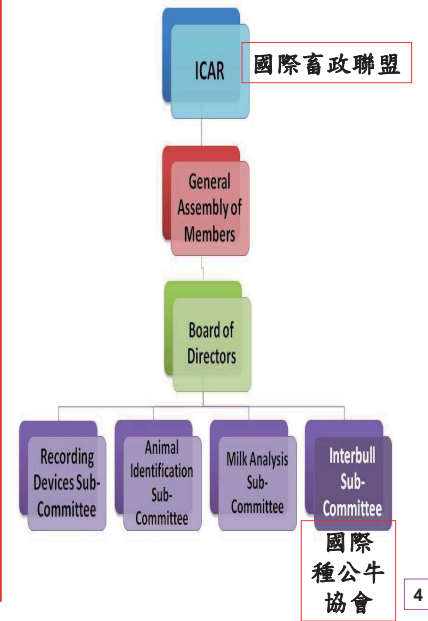
<b>Australia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Germany &amp; Austria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL, DEE, SMD)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Poland</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Great Britain (UK)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Slovenia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL, Interbull)</li> </ul>
<b>Canada</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Conformation (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Udder Health (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Longevity (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Calving (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Fertility (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Workability (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> </ul>	<b>Hungary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Spain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>
<b>Czech Republic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>Switzerland</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Calving (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL, I20)</li> <li>Workability (EEL, I20)</li> </ul>	<b>The Netherlands</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark &amp; Sweden &amp; Finland</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Conformation (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Udder Health (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Longevity (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Calving (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Fertility (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Workability (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> </ul>	<b>Italy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL, I20, Interbull, SMD)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Female Fertility (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>United States (USA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL, I20, EEL, EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL, I20, EEL, EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL, I20, EEL, EEL)</li> <li>Calving (EEL, I20, EEL, EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL, I20, EEL, EEL)</li> </ul>
<b>France</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Conformation (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Udder Health (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Longevity (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Calving (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Fertility (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> <li>Workability (ALL, BEE, I20)</li> </ul>	<b>Japan</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL)</li> <li>Conformation (EEL)</li> <li>Udder Health (EEL)</li> <li>Longevity (EEL)</li> <li>Fertility (EEL)</li> <li>Workability (EEL)</li> </ul>	<b>New Zealand</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production (EEL, EEL)</li> </ul>

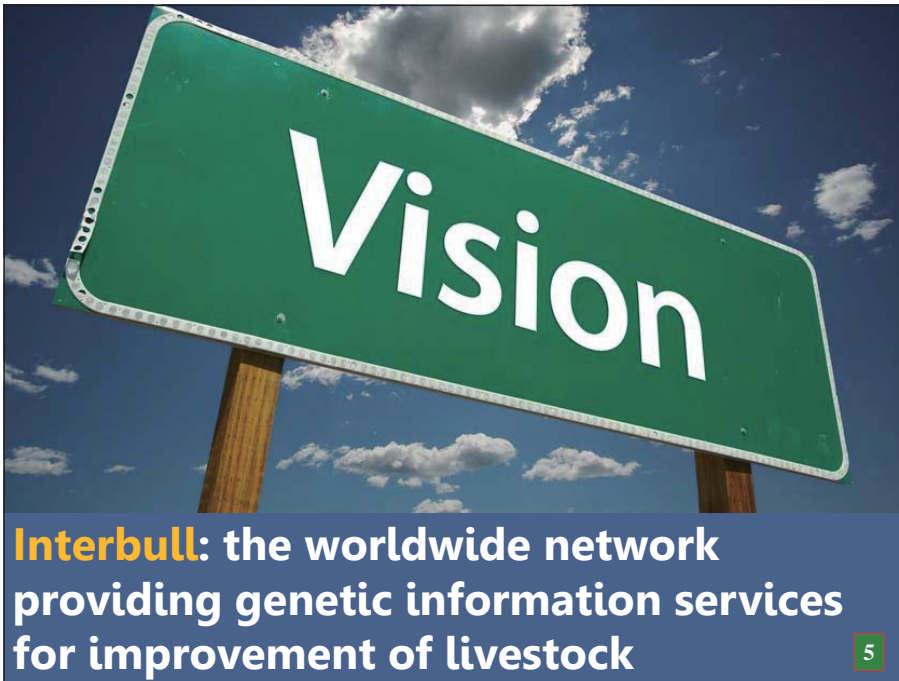
## 2010 乳牛精液選用研討會

### Semen Application of Dairy Cattle

2010年11月1日(星期三)  
香港立德會館三樓會議室(原 香港勞工教育學院)

主辦單位：行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所、國立屏東科技大學動物科學系畜產系  
協辦單位：中華國際種牛協會  
指導單位：行政院農業委員會





## Cattle Genetic Improvement

- **Genotype x Environment Interaction**
  - Climate, production system, etc
- **Trait Definition**
  - Lactations, days included, etc
- **Methods Used for Nat'l Evaluation**
  - Sire model vs animal model
  - Lactation yield vs. test-day records
- **Estimation versus True Correlation**
  - Connectedness
  - Pedigree and identification errors

Table 1. Improvement of performance in livestock species from the sixties to the present

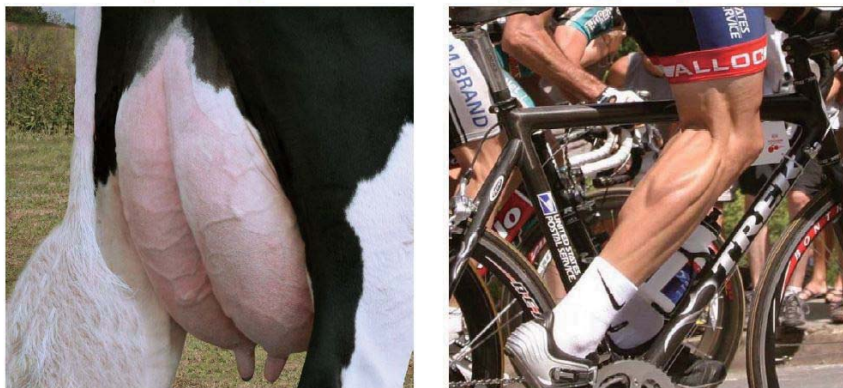
Species	Trait	Performance*		
		Sixties	Present	% Change
<b>Pigs</b>	Pigs weaned/sow/year	14	21	50
	Lean %	40	55	37
	Feed Conversion Ratio	3.0	2.2	27
	Kg lean meat per ton of feed	85	170	100
<b>Broilers</b>	Days to 2 kg	100	40	60
	Breast meat %	12	20	67
	FCR	3.0	1.7	43
<b>Layers</b>	Eggs per year	230	300	30
	Eggs per ton of feed	5000	9000	80
<b>Dairy</b>	Milk production/cow/lactation (kg)	6,000	10,000	67
<b>'Average'</b>				>50

\* The figures vary greatly between regions and production systems. The table provides an indication of the change rather than accurate estimates.





Both are operating at 4x their resting energy requirements!



Milk

Production in Taiwan how to reach out ?

2019年3月底乳牛飼養場數及在養量

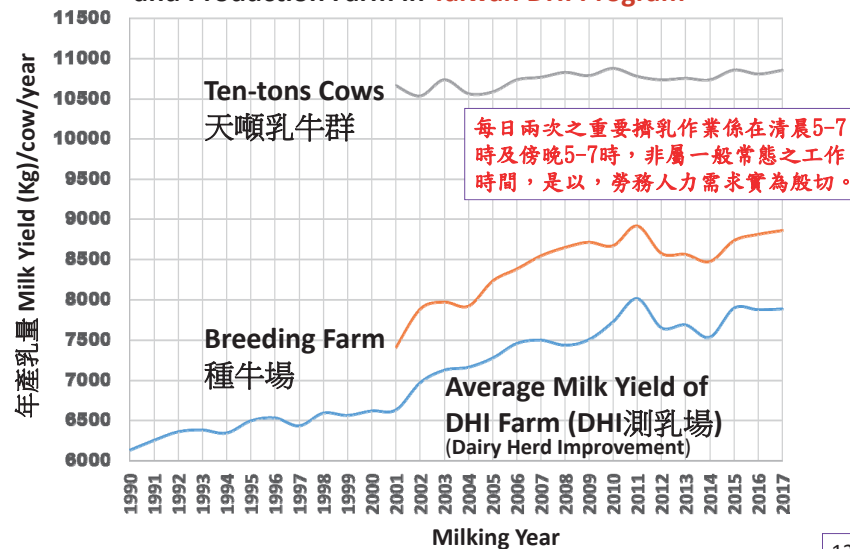
縣市別	飼養場數(場)		在養頭數(頭)				
	實數	%	總頭數		產乳牛	未產女牛	乳公牛(種用)
			實數	%			
新北市	5	0.90	1,101	0.95	646	400	55
臺北市	1	0.18	52	0.05	38	14	-
桃園市	32	5.75	4,482	3.89	2,688	1,771	23
臺中市	21	3.77	2,675	2.32	1,650	1,007	18
臺南市	102	18.31	22,410	19.43	11,821	10,435	154
高雄市	32	5.75	6,513	5.65	3,635	2,865	13
宜蘭縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
新竹縣	8	1.44	1,940	1.68	965	973	2
苗栗縣	17	3.05	2,184	1.89	1,293	882	9
彰化縣	105	18.85	26,869	23.29	14,744	12,009	116
南投縣	5	0.90	826	0.72	462	359	5
雲林縣	74	13.29	14,580	12.64	7,375	7,190	15
嘉義縣	35	6.28	7,112	6.17	4,217	2,861	34
屏東縣	102	18.31	20,518	17.79	10,756	9,709	53
臺東縣	8	1.44	1,201	1.04	649	545	7
花蓮縣	5	0.90	2,196	1.90	1,071	1,091	34
澎湖縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
基隆市	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
新竹市	3	0.54	453	0.39	238	210	5
嘉義市	1	0.18	61	0.05	37	24	-
金門縣	1	0.18	177	0.15	132	10	35
連江縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
總計	557	100.00	115,350	100.00	62,417	52,355	578

2019年台灣酪農戶參加DHI(牛群性能改良計畫)統計(截至2019/5/23)

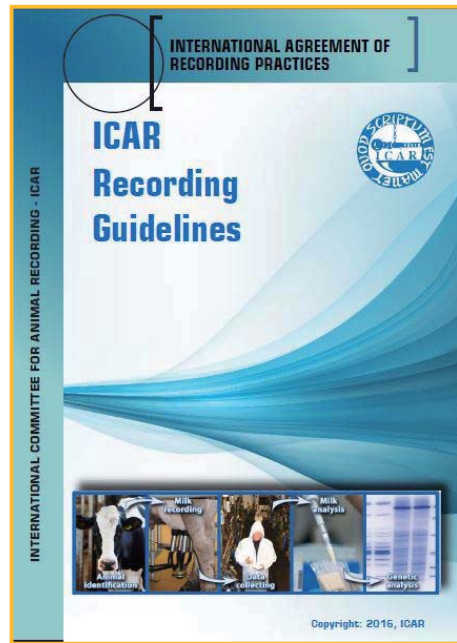
縣市	測乳戶數	測乳頭數	每戶測乳頭數	測乳月次	最近測乳日	輔導員配置		2019年第一季在養調查					參加DHI率(%)		
						人數	戶數	頭數	戶數	總頭數	產乳牛	未產女牛	種用公牛	戶數比	產乳牛頭數比
臺南市	38	5337	140.4	4.7	2019/5/22	4	9.5	107.4	102	22410	11821	10435	154	37.3	45.1
屏東縣	36	4578	127.2	4.9	2019/5/23	3	12.0	98.0	102	20518	10756	9709	53	35.3	42.6
彰化縣	23	4665	202.8	4.8	2019/5/22	3	7.7	165.0	105	26869	14744	12009	116	21.9	31.6
嘉義縣	15	1693	112.9	4.6	2019/5/21	3	5.0	88.5	35	7112	4217	2861	34	42.9	40.1
雲林縣	14	1523	108.8	4.1	2019/5/22	1	14.0	93.1	74	14580	7375	7190	15	18.9	20.7
桃園市	8	1225	153.1	4.1	2019/5/19	2	4.0	144.9	32	4482	2688	1771	23	25.0	45.6
高雄市	7	900	128.6	4.0	2019/5/14	2	3.5	98.4	32	6513	3635	2865	13	21.9	24.8
苗栗縣	7	590	84.3	4.3	2019/5/17	2	3.5	71.1	17	2184	1293	882	9	41.2	45.6
花蓮縣	4	979	244.8	5.0	2019/5/21	1	4.0	188.9	5	2196	1071	1091	34	80.0	91.4
臺中市	3	123	41.0	5.0	2019/5/22	2	1.5	32.0	21	2675	1650	1007	18	14.3	7.5
新竹縣	1	219	219.0	3.0	2019/5/20	1	1.0	171.7	8	1940	965	973	2	12.5	22.7
南投縣	1	212	212.0	5.0	2019/5/5	1	1.0	165.4	5	826	462	359	5	20.0	45.9
金門縣	1	67	67.0	4.0	2019/4/26	1	1.0	48.3	1	177	132	10	35	100.0	50.8
嘉義市	1	31	31.0	5.0	2019/5/18	1	1.0	26.2	1	61	37	24	-	100.0	83.8
臺北市	1	24	24.0	4.0	2019/4/21	1	1.0	21.3	1	52	38	14	-	100.0	63.2
台東縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1201	649	545	7	0.0	0.0
新北市	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1101	646	400	55	0.0	0.0
新竹市	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	453	238	210	5	0.0	0.0
宜蘭縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
基隆市	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
連江縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
澎湖縣	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
全部	161	22029	136.8	4.4	-	14	11.5	109.8	557	115350	62417	52355	578	28.9	35.3

<http://pigbase.angrin.tlri.gov.tw/pigbase/DairyFarmDHI.asp>

Average Milk Yield of Ten-tons Cows, Breeding Farm and Production Farm in Taiwan DHI Program



2017/07/16 by Mingche WU



## Dairy Cow

- Age at First Calving
- Calving Ease



HOARDS DAIRYMAN

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### 3.1.3.3.2 Calculated ages at various reproductive events

Many ways of calculating ages and intervals as measures of reproductive performances are reported. In order therefore to provide a comprehensive picture of the trait, the details of the animals involved and of the elements included in the calculation are required.

- Age at puberty.
- Age at first breeding (in days or months).
- Age at first successful breeding (in days or months).
- Age at first calving (in days or months).

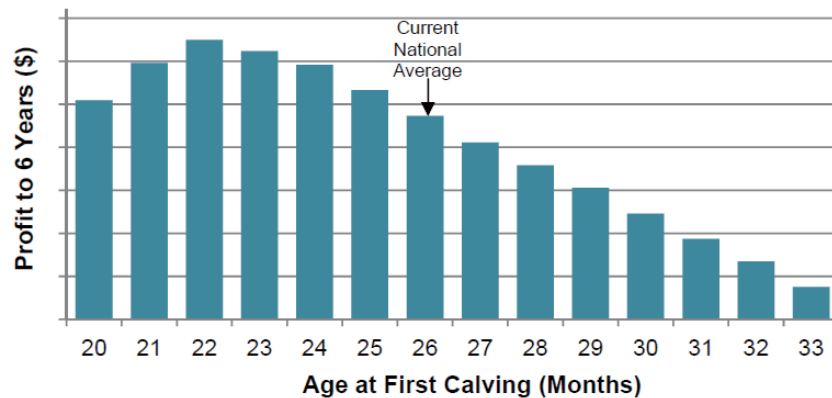
The first calving of the animal should be checked against normal biological criteria and with reported calving number.

- Age at nth calving (in days or months).

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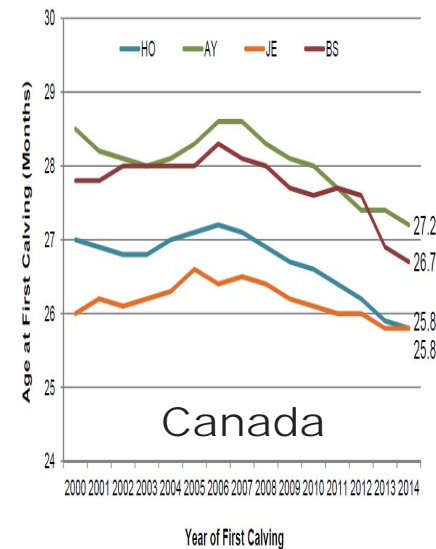
## Canada

Figure 2: Average Profit to 6 Years by Age at First Calving in Holsteins



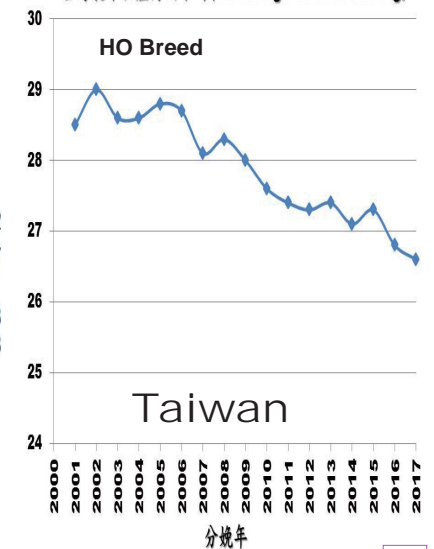
15

Figure 1: Trend in Average Age at First Calving by Breed



### Tropical Dairy Cattle

台灣乳牛初產月齡平均 (Month age at first calving)



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State	Recording requirements <sup>1)</sup>	
Calf	Conception	Outcome of a breeding, success or failure Date of the relevant breeding
	Birth	Date, identification, sex, weight <sup>2)</sup>
	Pre-weaning period	Date of weight, measurements <sup>3)</sup>
	Weaning	Date, weight, measurements
	Post Weaning period	Date of weight, measurements
	Death/Disposal	Date, reason
Breeding female	Puberty	Date
	First and Subsequent Breeding(s)	Type (AI, natural service, multiple sires) Rank of AI Sire identification Date (AI, mating, mating period) Measurements, Weight <sup>1)</sup>
	Calving	Date, parity Calving ease Measurements <sup>2)</sup> , Weight
	Death/Disposal	Date, Reason
	Puberty	Date
Breeding male	Mating/Semen collection	Date, Measurements, Weight, Semen characteristics
	Death/Disposal	Date, Reason

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### Section 3 - Rules, standards and guidelines for meat production recording

#### 3.1.3.3.10 Calving ease or difficulty, calving mode

Difficult calvings lead to increased calf and cow mortality and could impair the health of the calf, the health of the dam, her subsequent fertility and her production performances.

Dystocia can be of maternal or foetal origin. Maternal factors are:

1. anatomical or pathological defects in the pelvic canal (variation in pelvic opening area, pelvis immaturity, and fibrosis of the reproductive tract);
2. insufficient preparation for parturition or expulsive contractions.

Foetal factors are:

1. oversize (relative, absolute or pathological);
2. faulty position;
3. dead calf;
4. twinning.

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## 台灣DHI乳牛群母牛分娩難易度

### 代碼 定義

- 1 易產犢，完全無需協助，自然分娩，順產。
- 2 產犢順，需部分協助(一人)，需輕微協助後順產，屬輕度難產。
- 3 產犢不易，需兩人或以上費力協助後順產(含器械順產)，中至重度協助後才順產，屬中至重度難產。
- 4 剖腹產。
- 5 死產，毀胎術，碎胎術。



<https://www.independent.ie/business/farming/quick-fix-of-inducing-cows-should-not-be-a-substitute-for-good-management-26711641.html>

Dr Dan Ryan  
March 8 2011 5:00 AM

19

## 台灣DHI乳牛群母牛分娩難易度

### 代碼 定義

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- 4 剖腹產。
- 5 死產，毀胎術，碎胎術。



Mingche WU 2018/12/27

種牛畜牧場 Breeding Farm

畜牧場 Production Farm

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## 2017

### Top Milk Producing Countries In The World

1. **USA** (91.3 billion kilograms)
2. **India** (60.6 billion kilograms) ...
3. **China** (35.7 billion kilograms) ...
4. **Brazil** (34.3 billion kilograms) ...
5. **Germany** (31.1 billion kilograms) ...
6. **Russia** (30.3 billion kilograms) ...
7. **France** (23.7 billion kilograms) ...
8. **New Zealand** (18.9 billion kilograms) ...



Top Milk Producing Countries In The World - WorldAtlas.com

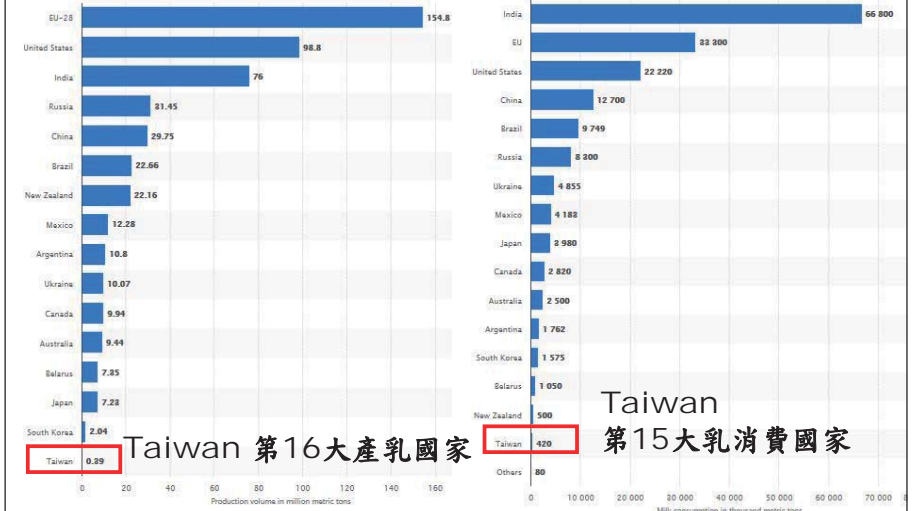
<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/top-cows-milk-producing-countries-in-the-world.html>

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2018

Annual consumption of fluid cow milk worldwide  
(in 1,000 metric tons)

Major producers of cow milk worldwide in 2018,  
(in million metric tons)



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/268191/cow-milk-production-worldwide-top-producers/>

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/272003/global-annual-consumption-of-milk-by-region/>

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# MILK

APRIL 10, 2018

## Where Will The Dairy Industry Be in 50 Years?

NEWS | BY: JIM DICKRELL

By **2067**, the United Nations predicts world population will grow by 3 billion to **10.5 billion** people. Most of these folks will be added in Asia and Africa. Not only will population increase, but dairy consumption will increase even more as incomes rise and the demand for diets higher in protein grows. All totaled, **milk** production will have to grow **13.2 trillion pounds**. For that to happen, the average dairy cow in the world will have to double its annual milk production.



**Dairy farmers** in 2067 will meet the world's needs for essential nutrients by adopting technologies and practices that provide improved cow health and longevity, profitable dairy farms, and sustainable agriculture.

**Integrated sensors, robotics, and automation** will replace much of the manual labor on farms.

May 2018 Volume 101, Issue 5, Pages 3722-3741

Invited review: Learning from the future—A vision for dairy farms and cows in 2067

Journal of Dairy Science®

Official Journal of the American Dairy Science Association®

J.H. Britton, R.A. Cushman, C.D. Dechow, H. Dobson, P. Humblot, M.F. Hutjens, G.A. Jones, P.S. Ruegg, I.M. Sheldon, J.S. Stevenson

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J. Dairy Sci. 100:8645-8657  
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2017-12651>

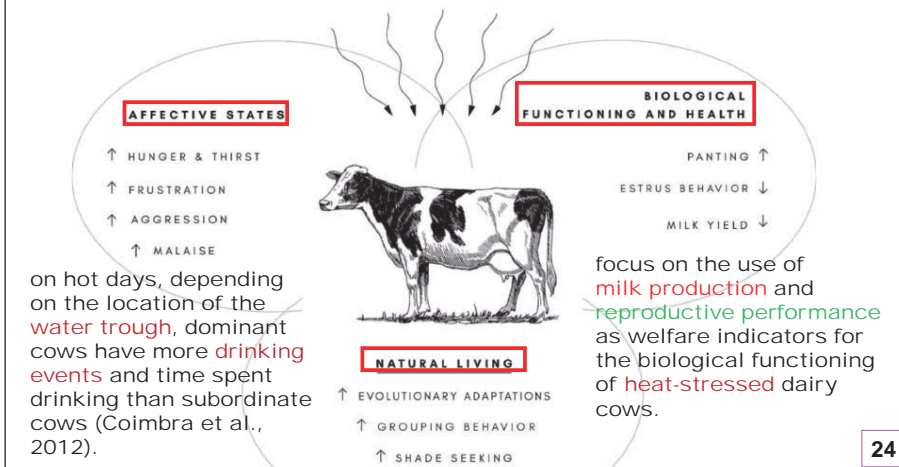
© 2017, THE AUTHORS. Published by FASS and Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the American Dairy Science Association®. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

## Invited review: Effects of heat stress on dairy cattle welfare

Liam Polsky and Marina A. G. von Keyserlingk<sup>1</sup>

Animal Welfare Program, 2357 Main Mall, Faculty of Land and Food Systems, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4 Canada

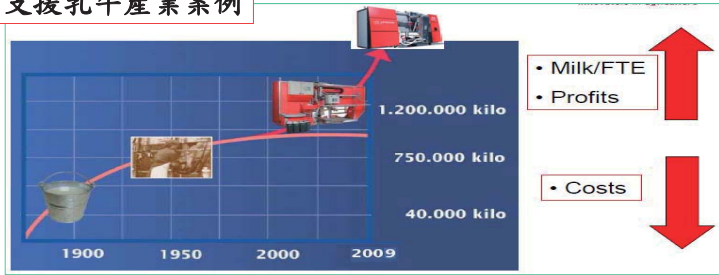
### ELEVATED ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURES



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## ICT支援乳牛產業案例

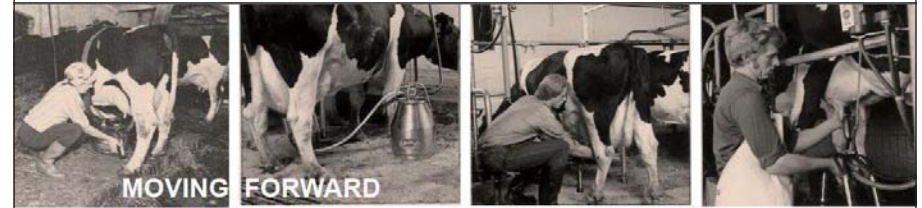


Productivity 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0

3,800頭  
每天擠乳三次  
美國南部

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## Denmark



### MOVING FORWARD

- From lifestyle to food production
- From recording to legislation
- From raw milk to infant milk powder
- From human skills to technical understanding



ICAR 2018 Auckland, New Zealand

5-11 February 11, 2018

ICAR THE GLOBAL STANDARD FOR LIVESTOCK DATA



### WHERE WE CAME FROM AND WHERE WE ARE HEADING

Milk recording and data value before and now  
Uffe Lauritsen RYK, Denmark

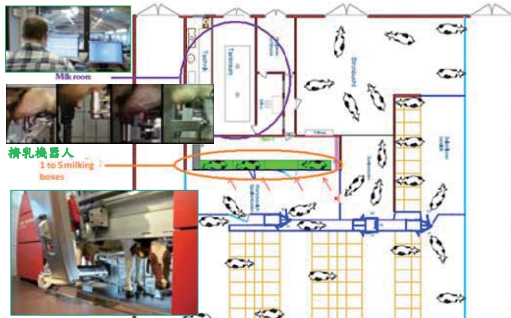
26

## 智慧農業4.0

生乳產業領航產業技術研發與應用

## 台灣乳牛場導入五大動線機器人

Robotic Systems for Dairy Cattle Farm in Taiwan



台灣酪農戶進行五大日常工作動線之智慧型機器人上線來替代人工：

- (1) 每日擠乳動線 Milking
- (2) 每日餵養牛隻動線 Feeding
- (3) 每日清理牛隻糞尿及環境整潔動線 Clean Up
- (4) 週期監測牛隻健康動線 Health
- (5) 週期管理母牛分娩及仔牛飼養動線 Calving

歐美日韓機器人照護乳牛動線  
Basic Milking Center Layout



Smart Agriculture 4.0 Program for sustainable dairy farm



乳牛人工授精  
目視鏡週期監  
測牛隻健康

Mingche WU 20 27

<https://www.lely.com/solutions/milking/astonaut-a4/>

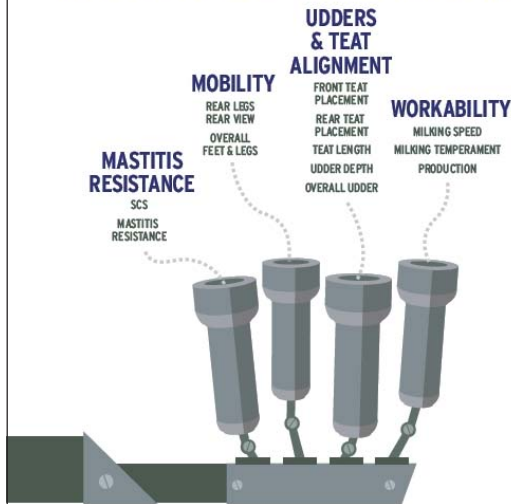
## 擠乳機器人台灣模式

(櫥櫃型擠牛乳機器人使用情境及報表介面)



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## ROBOT READY™ COMPONENTS



- 初產泌乳牛適應擠乳機器人的適應度(HH)計算公式  
= 最前三週的擠乳間距分鐘 - 第10至12週的擠乳間距分鐘
- 適應快的初產牛擠乳間距是492分鐘(~8小時)，是好擠乳母牛遺育性狀。

### CULLS IN ROBOT HERDS (VS OTHER HERDS)

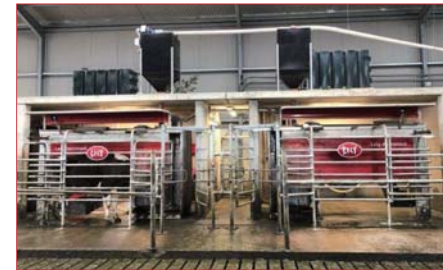


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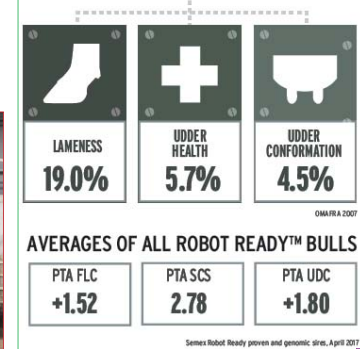
## FIVE CRITERIA FOR BREEDING ROBOT READY COWS

BY JEAN - DOMINIC CARON, ROBOT MILKER ADVISOR, CIAQ

- Somatic cell count and resistance to mastitis
- A good rear leg rear view
- Teat position and length
- Milking speed
- Temperament



### COMMON REASONS FOR RETRIEVED COWS



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## GMACE Methodology

The following materials are recommended readings on the GMACE methodology:

- Sullivan, P.M. 2016. Defining a Parameter Space for GMACE. Interbull Bulletin 50:85-93
- VanRaden, P.M. and Sullivan, P.G. 2010. International genomic evaluation methods for dairy cattle. Gen. Sel. Evol. 42:7
- Sullivan, P.G. and Jakobsen, J.H. 2012. Robust GMACE for young bulls – methodology. Interbull Bulletin 45, Article 1.
- Sullivan, P.G. 2012a. GMACE reliability approximation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE\_rels 2013
- Sullivan, P.G. 2012b. GMACE variance estimation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE\_vce 2013
- Sullivan, P.G. 2012c. GMACE Weighting Factors. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE\_gedcs 2013
- Jakobsen, J.H. and Sullivan, P.G. 2013. Trait specific computation of shared reference population. Reference sharing Nov 2013

[https://interbull.org/ib/gmace\\_ref](https://interbull.org/ib/gmace_ref)

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Release dates for year 2019 of national and Interbull evaluations for WORKABILITY TRAITS

Country	Breed(s)	Evaluation date(s)	Observation
Australia	BSW, GUE, HOL, JER, RDC	2019-04-08 2019-08-19 2019-12-09	above are official releases, additional provisional releases will on every first Tuesday of the month (except 8/1 and 6/11)
Germany	BSW, SIM, HOL, JER, RDC	2019-04-02 2019-08-13 2019-12-03	<p>全球2018年已有10個國家對荷士登(HOL)乳牛品種之好擠乳(Workability)基因進行評選：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 加拿大</li> <li>2) 丹麥</li> <li>3) 瑞典</li> <li>4) 芬蘭</li> <li>5) 法國</li> <li>6) 德國</li> <li>7) 奧地利</li> <li>8) 匈牙利</li> <li>9) 西班牙</li> <li>10) 瑞士</li> </ol> <p>乳牛場採用擠乳機器人來配合DHI，才會有大數據資料知道每次四個乳房下乳速率及擠乳所需分鐘秒數，讓擠乳機器人的手臂，每小時可以擠乳6頭以上(10分鐘內擠到 20公斤以上)，才能每台每天擠乳滿 3公噸。</p>
Italy	BSW	2019-04-02 2019-08-13 2019-12-03	
Netherlands	BSW, HOL, JER, RDC, SIM	2019-04-03 2019-08-14 2019-12-04	
New Zealand	BSW, GUE, HOL, JER, RDC	2019-01-14 2019-02-11 2019-03-18 2019-04-22 2019-05-20 2019-06-17 2019-11-11 2019-12-09	
Norway	RDC	2019-02-07 2019-05-09 2019-10-10 2019-12-05	
Slovenia	BSW, HOL, SIM	2019-03-12 2019-06-11 2019-11-12	
Switzerland	BSW, HOL, JER, SIM	2019-04-02 2019-08-13 2019-12-03	

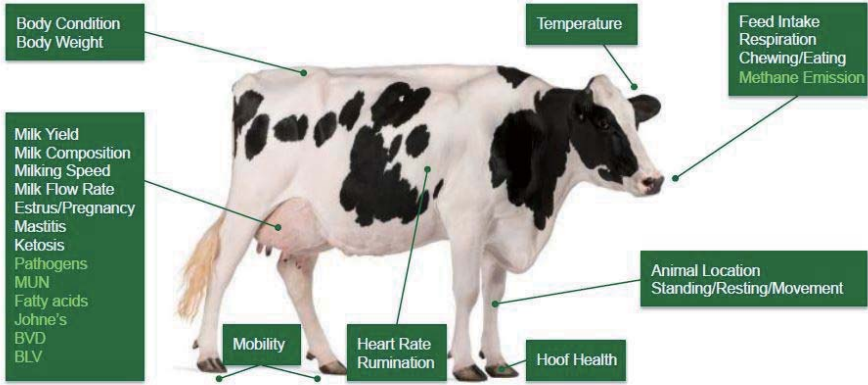
<https://interbull.org/ib/releasedates>

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# Denmark 模式

## FARMER OR TECHNOLOGY



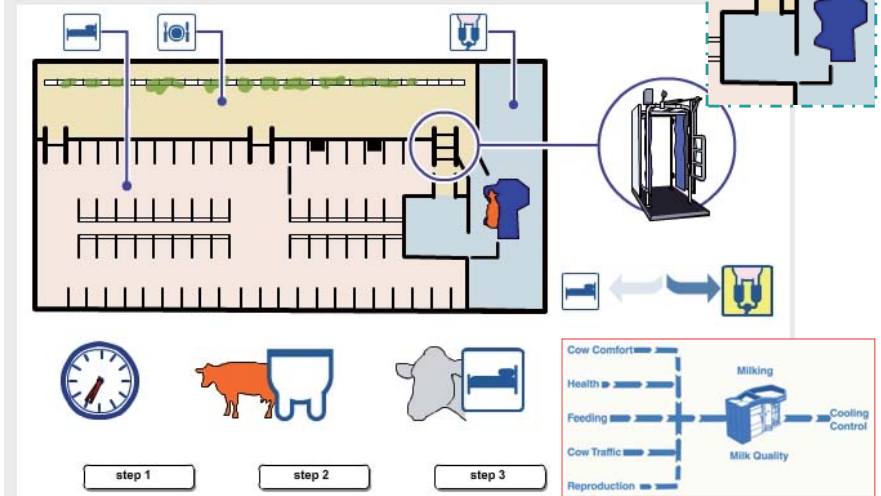
ICAR 2018 Auckland, New Zealand  
February 11, 2018



WHERE WE CAME FROM AND WHERE WE ARE HEADING  
Milk recording and data value before and now  
Uffe Lauritsen RYK, Denmark

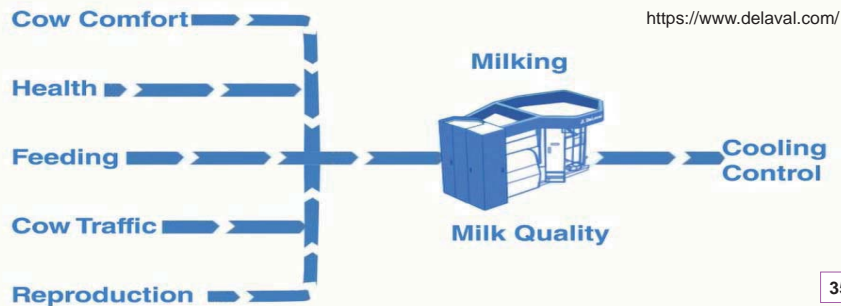
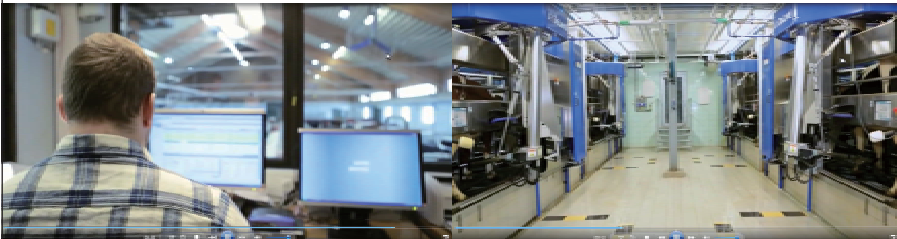
# 櫥櫃型擠乳機器人導入乳牛場

## Cow traffic concepts



<http://www.delaval.com/en/-/Product-Information1/Milking/Systems/Automatic/Cow-traffic-concepts/>

# 櫥櫃型擠乳機器人(70頭)串聯組合多



# Robotic Milking



Jan Hulsen  
Jack Rodenburg

# 乳牛每日作息

