



List of Holstein and Brown Swiss content of Red Genetics Sires.

To maximise your crossbreeding program you need to ensure that you are using Red Genetics sires that are “Red Genetics” and contain 12.5% or less of another breed.

The Genetic makeup of all available Red sires with sufficient genetic merit, are listed below for you assistance when selecting a Red sire suitable for your crossbreeding program.

Using crossbred Red sires with than more 12.5% genetics from another breed is a breeding practice called “Blending”. Refer at note# at bottom.

Red Sires with greater than 12.5% genes from another breed; The minimum Holstein and Brown Swiss content is shown.

These sires are suitable for those who chose to **“blend” genetics. Avoid** these sires if **crossbreeding and seeking 100% heterosis.**

Crossbred Red Sires; Genetic makeup;

Aussie Reds

ARBRALPH	31% Holstein,	ARBHILLY (PT)	22% Holstein
ARBHADDIN (PT)	25% Holstein	ARBKENNETH	18.75% Holstein

Viking Reds

R DAVID	25% Brown Swiss, 25% Holstein
R ASCONA	62% Holstein,
R FASTRUP	18.75% Brown Swiss, 28% Holstein
R BANGKOK	25% Brown Swiss, 25% Holstein
R HASLEV	31.25% Brown Swiss, 12.5% Holstein
ORRAYRD	18.75% Brown Swiss,
OBROLIN	18.75% Brown Swiss
VR BALFA (Genomic)	32% Brown Swiss, 17.6% Holstein

German Red Angler

GGLADYKILLER	28.125% Holstein	GGZOBER	50% Holstein
GGFUNDAS	87.5% Holstein	GGDRAGOMIR	75% Holstein
GGHAITHABU	62.5% Holstein	GGDIDOLUM	50% Holstein
GGHEXER	57.5% Holstein	GGARENA	75% Holstein

Red Sires with less than 12.5% genes from another breed; These sires are all suitable for your crossbreeding programs.

Note; Red sires **not** listed below, I suggest are **far too low in genetic merit** or have **defects of sufficient calibre** to warrant not using them in your crossbreeding program.

Sire; ARBLEX, ARBBOBDOWN, ARBBONJOVI, ARBMAWSON,
ARBHARFORD, ARBMOLONE, ARBLIPPMAN, ARBLAWRENCE,
ARBLINDBERG, ARBEROS, ARBPIRATE, ARBJIM,
ARBBLAIR, ARBPOTSIE, ARBKOOKA, ARBCARLING,
ARBCRADDOCK, ARBSUNNY, ARBTHATCH, ARBBAGGINS

NZGBRODY, NZLCHALLENGE, NZG ROYAL PHIL, V FOSKE, R FACET,
ASMO ULLIMULLI, A LINNE, G EDBO, ASMO TOSIKKO, S ADAM, PETERSLUND,
ST HALLEBO, ANDERSTA, BOTANS, K LENS

Suitable Aussie Red PT bulls; Genetics Australia;

ARBAARON, AUSTIN, BLAKE, CODY, DMAX,
ENGLAND, IVAN, JONTY, KAINÉ, LATROBE,
LIKEABLE, LOLLY, NICK, OBAMA, REDPIPER
WOLVERINE,

Alta Genetics BEIJING & KALE, **Semex** EDEN **Agri Gene** MEESON

#Blending is where the breeding goal is to infuse desirable genes into a breed or herd through the use of composite bulls (crossbred bulls) or bulls from either genetically different or similar breeds, where the assumption is made that we will not get a heterosis effect (hybrid vigour) from a mating.

Why assume 0% heterosis effect?

If we take for example the popular Red bull R Ascona, 62% Holstein as our F1 (crossbred) bull, he would obtain 50% of his genes from his sire and 50% from his dam.

However, because he is an F1 bull, he may transmit anywhere between 100% Holstein and 100% Red Breed genes in an individual sperm. This is known as gene segregation.

The huge difficulty with the use of crossbred bulls is one never knows what percentage of genes are actually transmitted to any individual animal and, therefore, the level of heterosis.

The goal in any crossbreeding program should be to maximise (make use of large doses of) heterosis (hybrid vigour).

The use of purebred sires in a rotational mating systems results in predictable amounts of breed compositions of crossbred animals and, therefore, levels of heterosis.

Cheers

Steve & Karen