

*"DAIRY CATTLE BREEDING
BASED ON SCIENCE"*

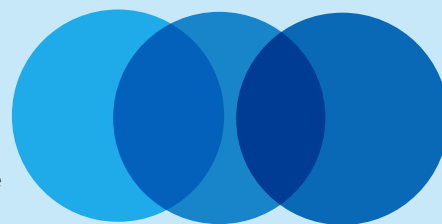
HOLSTEIN AND JERSEY SIRE CATALOGUE

EDITION 22 - MAY 2026



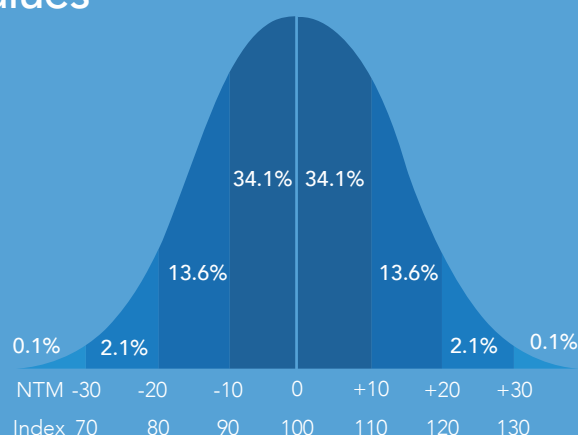
NTM - a powerful tool for dairy farmers

- NTM is the most complete breeding index around the world
- Made up of 90 sub-traits combined into 15 main traits
- Includes all traits of economic importance
- Based on valuable and unique registrations collected into the same database



How to read NTM and breeding values for traits in NTM

- Estimated breeding values (EBV) are estimated by the independent scientific breeding institute NAV (Nordic Cattle Genetic Evaluation)
- Rolling base, cows 3-5 years old (for each genetic evaluation use a new group of cows)
- Average 0 for NTM, average 100 for single traits and combined indices
- Standard deviation 10 units



AVERAGE

NTM=0
EBV=100

GOOD

NTM>+10
EBV>110

SUPER

NTM>+20
EBV>120

SUPERIOR

NTM>+30
EBV>130

Bulls with NTM over +20 and breeding values over 120 represent the top 2.5% of the breed.

Weights on health, production and conformation in NTM

The weights in NTM are set to establish a genetic progress for all the economically important traits, the weights are slightly different between breeds, but in common is a high focus on health traits.

An increasing weight on health traits in NTM over the years is a big success due to greater awareness of cost in dairy production. Dairy men manage to have less cost per kg for produced milk and healthy cows will not take more attention than necessary and give the highest profit.



HEALTH REPRODUCTION



45%

TRAITS INCLUDED

Udder health
Daughter fertility
General health
Hoof health
Calving (direct & maternal)
Young stock survival
Longevity

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY



40%

TRAITS INCLUDED

Production index
• Milk kg
• Protein kg
• Fat kg
Growth
Saved Feed

CONFORMATION WORKABILITY



15%

TRAITS INCLUDED

Udder conformation
Feet & legs
Milkability
Temperament

Overview of the traits in **NTM**

	 Production	Milk, fat and protein yield
	 Growth	Carcass weight and carcass classification of male offspring
	 Saved Feed	Maintenance efficiency expressed as reduced kilograms of dry matter intake in the first three lactations
	 Udder health	Clinical mastitis, somatic cell count, udder conformation traits
	 Hoof health	Registrations from hoof trimmers, 10 different hoof diseases
	 General health	Early and late reproductive disorders, metabolic disorders, feet & leg diseases
	 Young stock survival	Survival of heifers and bull calves during early and late rearing periods
	 Daughter fertility	Days from calving to first insemination, days from first to last insemination, number of inseminations
	 Calving direct & calving maternal	Survival of calf, calving ease, size of calf
	 Longevity	Days in herd - 1st calving to the end of 3rd lactation
	 Conformation	22 conformation sub-traits combined into Frame, Feet & legs and Udder are shown in bull profiles.
	 Milkability	Farmer's interview (scale 1-5) or data from AMS - l/min (if available)
	 Temperament	Registered by farmers/classifiers

NORDIC BREEDING PHILOSOPHY

for resilient dairy profitability

As dairy farmers, you are faced with the challenge of boosting profits while managing a multitude of factors that affect herd health, production, and longevity. From rising feed costs to unpredictable weather patterns, every decision counts. That is where the Nordic breeding philosophy comes in — offering you a powerful tool for **long-term profitability** through **balanced breeding goals**.

At the heart of the Nordic breeding philosophy is a comprehensive focus on **improving overall profitability**, rather than just aiming for higher production. The Nordic approach allows you to select for a **balance of traits** that will benefit both your bottom line and the long-term resilience of your herd.

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO PROFIT

The Nordic breeding philosophy takes a holistic approach, balancing production of milk and solids, health, fertility, and longevity to enhance herd performance and profitability for **long-term success**.

At VikingGenetics, our breeding philosophy is based on decades of experience and collaboration across Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. The goal is clear: **breed cows that excel in the barn** – not just on paper.

HEALTH & REPRODUCTION TRAITS: A PROFIT DRIVER, NOT A HINDRANCE

It is common to think of production and cows' health and fertility as opposing forces.

However, the **Nordic approach** shows that health, reproduction, survival, and longevity do not need to be sacrificed. These traits are negatively correlated with production, meaning cows bred only for high milk yield often lose robustness, fertility, and lifespan.

Breeding for **higher fat and protein yield** — not just more milk — creates a **more balanced and profitable cow**. A cow with excellent **fertility**, strong **hoof health**, good **general health**, and **no mastitis** will stay in the herd longer and keep producing at a high level.

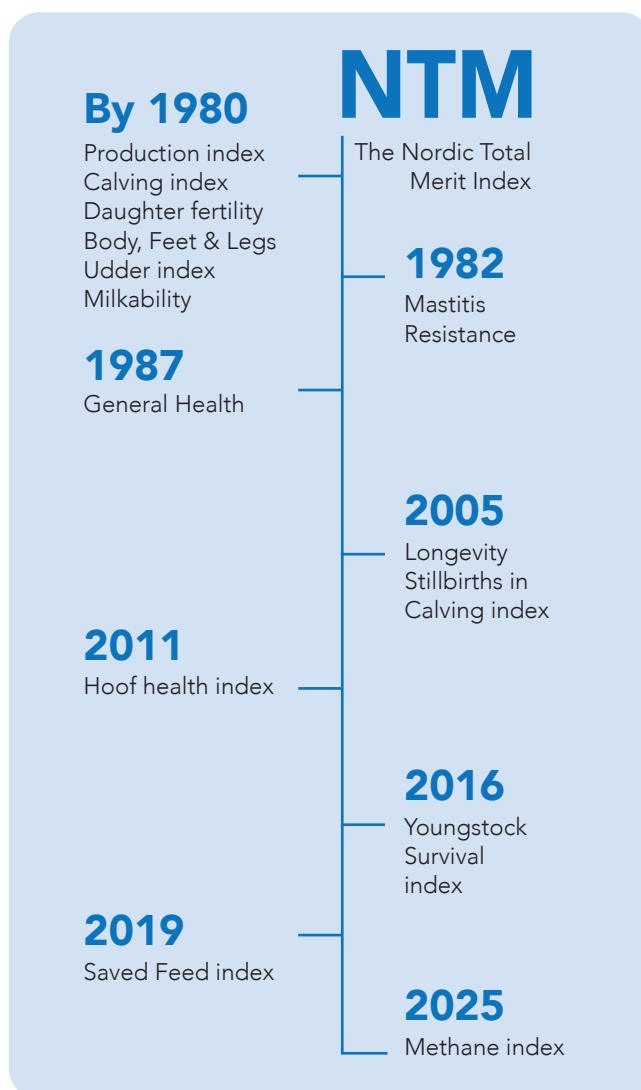
Health challenges reduce a cow's ability to perform. Healthy cows avoid these setbacks, express more of their potential, and contribute to higher long-term production.

GENETICS THAT SUPPORT YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS

This balanced approach forms the foundation of the **Nordic Total Merit (NTM)**. By combining more than **90 traits** into a single clear goal, NTM helps create profitable cows that secure maximum economic output year after year, while staying healthy and easy to manage – because a good cow is more than just numbers.

Whether you are aiming to reduce costs or boost production of milk and solids without compromising health, fertility, or feed efficiency, the balanced approach empowers you to make decisions that stand the test of time.

By sticking with this **long-term strategy**, you are investing in the future of your farm.





The Saved Feed Index is a gamechanger for reducing one of your farm's biggest costs — feed. By breeding cows that use feed more efficiently, you cut emissions and save money — a win for both profitability and sustainability.

As a dairy farmer, you are constantly balancing profitability with growing pressure to reduce your carbon footprint — all while managing cows precisely, optimising feed and energy use, and boosting crop yields. Feed accounts for up to **88% of a farm's variable costs**. Some cows are better at turning feed into meat and milk. Others use too much feed for maintenance and are less efficient in production.

An innovative way of boosting your herd's profitability and reducing emissions is the **targeted use of feed-efficient genetics**. The feed efficiency index shows how efficiently a cow turns feed into milk. With it, you can identify the most promising bulls to breed high-performing, feed-efficient dairy cows. The advantage of breeding is that changes are **cumulative** and **permanent**. VikingGenetics is the only company in the world to use **highly reliable feed efficiency data** for all three major dairy breeds: Holstein, Jersey, and Red Dairy Cattle.

REAL-TIME DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL COWS' FEED INTAKE

The Nordic Saved Feed Index is based on data collected by the Cattle Feed Intake System (CFIT). This advanced AI-based, deeplearning system uses 3D cameras to monitor and measure feed intake across the full lactation in commercial herds – without disturbing the daily routines on the farm and cows' natural behaviour.

Backed by more than 12 years of research and development, the Cattle Feed Intake System (CFIT) provides real-time data for individual cow's feed intake and weight collected in the cow's natural environment 24/7 year around.

Reducing feed, saving land & lowering emissions

Effects of the Saved Feed index in Denmark, Sweden & Finland with a combined population of 800,000 registered cows are visualized below. These results of genetic selection are cumulative and permanent, meaning we will see lower methane emissions over time as a direct result of the feed efficiency focus.



-14 million
kg dry matter per year



-€3.7 million
feed cost per year



-1,400
Ha agricultural land saved per year



-70,000
tons CO₂e (in 5 years)

The numbers are calculated assuming 10,000 kg DM/ha (maize silage), feed cost 0.27 €/kg DM and an increase of 4 NTM units = 1 Saved Feed Index given that 1 NTM unit = 0.25 Saved Feed Index (Holstein). Genetic progress is assumed to give a 1% annual reduction in methane emission.

LESS FEED = STRONGER BOTTOM LINE

With the **Saved Feed Index** in your genetic arsenal, you will improve your bottom line by continuously breeding high-yielding, trouble-free, and efficient cows.

One index unit of the Saved Feed reduces dry matter intake (DMI) by 17.6 kg for VikingHolstein, 20 kg for VikingRed, and 15 kg for VikingJersey per lactation.

Using a bull with an EBV of 110 (one standard deviation above the breed average) on an average cow (EBV 100) saves per lactation:

- 88 kg DMI for VikingHolstein
- 100 kg for VikingRed, and
- 75 kg for VikingJersey

These savings in DMI might seem small on an individual cow, but when you multiply them across your herd, the impact can be huge.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR FEED EFFICIENCY

VikingGenetics' CFIT captures live, daily data from every cow in the herd throughout all her lactations. In other words, we follow each cow's entire lifetime — **from first to last lactation** — in real time.

This provides a complete picture of how she performs, how efficiently she converts feed into milk, and how long she remains productive in the herd.

This continuous, whole-herd monitoring provides true lifetime insight and forms the foundation of the Saved Feed Index.

In addition, VikingGenetics' feed efficiency data stands out because it comes from cows **genetically close to today's reference animals** — not performance records from years ago.

Backed by one of the world's largest and most accurate cattle database, this delivers unmatched depth, precision, and power for informed breeding and management decisions.

"CFIT now delivers large-scale measurements of feed intake and body weight on individual cows in commercial herds, turning research into real results for farmers and the environment. While feeding and management improvements are temporary, genetic improvement is permanent and measurable — making the Nordic Saved Feed Index one of the most cost-effective ways to reduce feed use, cut emissions, and boost long-term farm profitability"

Søren Borchersen
Chief Research and Development Officer



BREEDING THE COWS OF THE FUTURE

The Saved Feed Index helps you breed cows that use feed more efficiently. Even small improvements in feed efficiency can add up to **big savings**. It is about getting more milk and meat from less feed, easing the pressure on your bottomline, and helping you focus resources on what really matters — without compromising on the production, health and reproductive performance of cows.

In combination with genomic testing, you get a **highly detailed overview** of each cow's genetic potential for all profit-driving traits. This way, you can identify their best-performing and most feed-efficient cows and use them to selectively breed the efficient cows of the future. By turning data into lasting genetic progress, the Saved Feed Index helps you build a **more profitable, efficient, and future-ready herd — generation after generation.**

Why trust the Nordic FEED EFFICIENCY INDEX?

With growing interest in feed-efficient genetics, many farmers require a reliable feed efficiency index.

Here are **5 reasons why** the Nordic Saved Feed Index stands out from all other feed efficiency indices available in the industry:

- ✓ Data is **collected from commercial herds** without disturbing cows' natural behaviour and routines on the farm
- ✓ Data on feed intake is collected on **lactating cows**
- ✓ Feed intake is measured throughout the **whole lactation** and over **cow's lifetime**
- ✓ The index allows to breed for better feed efficiency **without the negative impact on production, health and fertility**
- ✓ The feed efficiency index **accounts for metabolic efficiency**

By meeting all these criteria, the Nordic Saved Feed Index sets a **new standard for feed efficiency.**



BALANCED BREEDING

The conformation of an animal is very important for VikingGenetics in their breeding goal. They have a lot of focus on the udders and feet & legs, because that is important for the cow to work in an optimal way.

When it comes to the body type of the animal VikingGenetics is breeding for the balanced cow. Not too extreme in either direction.

The most profitable cow for all breeds is your medium sized cow. Selecting sires that leave traits to the left and right of 100 is essential for a balanced programme to avoid extremes. Almost 70% of the female population is in the "green zone" between 90-110. Changes within this zone are very minimal either way. One standard deviation is 10 points, so a sire with EBV between 90-110 is basically keeping the population. This is a very good sire to maintain your medium sized cow with good functional type.

When selecting bulls for your herd, do not expect miracles or anticipate disasters when looking at the indexes expressed on the profiles of the bulls.

Breeding is a long-term program and is the cumulative effect of small positive or negative changes over several generations.

When selecting a bull or bulls to use be realistic about the changes that you can expect from even the extreme value for a trait.

The daughters of a Jersey bull, with an index of 100 (average), will be **131,1cm tall**.

The daughters of a bull with an index of **80** will only be **129.6cm tall** (1,5 cm smaller than average).

The daughters of a bull with an index of **120** will only be **132.6cm tall** (1,5 cm taller than average.)

So, to increase size the positive bulls must be used for a number of generations before the effect will be noticeable to the naked eye.

Have a look at the following illustrated guide indicating variations for some of the type traits.

TYPE GUIDE for selected type traits

STATURE

The stature is measured from top of the spine to ground, just between the hips.
The result is given in centimeters.

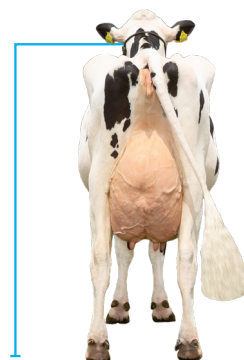
Breed variations:

VikingJersey:

EBV 80 - 130,0cm
EBV 100 - 131,5cm
EBV 120 - 133,0cm

VikingHolstein:

EBV 80 - 150,1cm
EBV 100 - 152,2cm
EBV 120 - 154,3cm



BODY DEPTH

The body depth is classified as the distance between the top of the spine and bottom of the body at the start of the last rib - at the deepest point of the body. A very deep body is given score 9, while a shallow one gets score 1. If the body depth, on an optimum sized cow, is as big as the distance between bottom of the body and floor, score 3 is given.

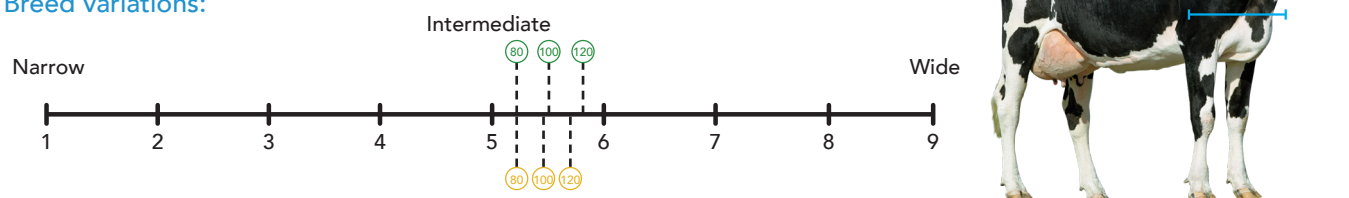
Breed variations:



CHEST WIDTH

The chest width is measured diagonally behind as the distance between the top of the front legs and the width of the ribs and shoulder. A cow with a very wide front part, i.e. with front legs far apart, with a broad shoulder and a big rib cage, receives score 9. A cow with a frail shoulder, a flat rib cage and with front legs close to each other is given score 1.

Breed variations:

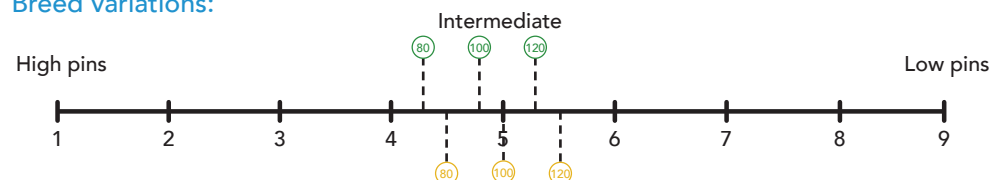


RUMP ANGLE

Rump angle is classified as the angle of the rump structure from hips to pins, from side of the cow. If pins are much higher than hips, cow receives score 1. If hips and pins are on the same level, score 3 is given. Score 5 describes hips 4 cm higher than the pins. If the pins are very much lower than the hips, score 9 is given.

Score 1: pins are 4 cm higher than hips
Score 3: pins and hips are at the same level
Score 5: pins are 4cm lower than hips
Score 7: pins are 8 cm lower than hips
Score 9: pins are 12 cm lower than hips

Breed variations:



RUMP WIDTH

Rump width is measured as the distance between the most posterior point of pin bones. A very wide rump (large distance between the pin bones) receives score 9, while the extremely narrow rump receives score 1.

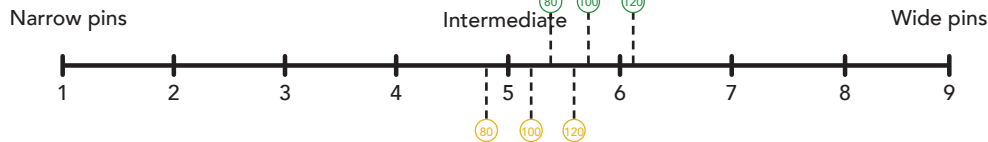
RDM, SDM-DH and DRH:

Score 1: very narrow pins, approx. 10 cm
Score 5: intermediate pins, approx. 18 cm
Score 9: very wide pins, approx. 26 cm

Jersey:

Score 1: very narrow pins, approx. 8 cm
Score 5: intermediate pins, approx. 14 cm
Score 9: very wide pins, approx. 20 cm

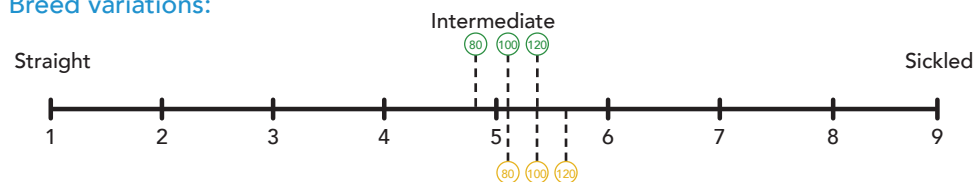
Breed variations:



REAR LEGS SIDE VIEW

The rear leg set is always classified from the side. The optimal angle at the hocks measure 150 to 155 degrees. A bigger angle means straight rear legs and a lower angle sickled rear legs. Score 9 describes an extremely sickled leg, while score 1 describes a very straight rear leg as seen from the side.

Breed variations:

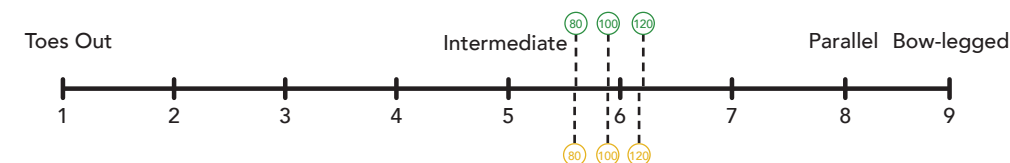


REAR LEGS REAR VIEW

Rear legs rear view is assessed as direction of the rear feet when view from rear.

1 = extreme toe-out
5 = intermediate, slight toe-out
8 = parallel feet
9 = bow-legged

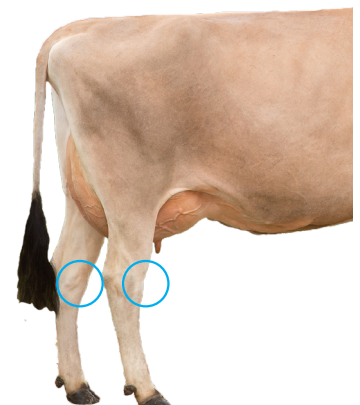
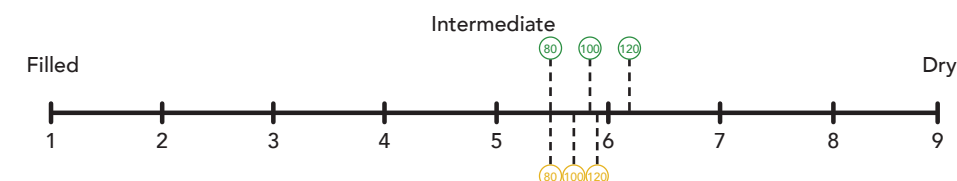
Breed variations:



HOCK QUALITY

The quality of the hocks is assessed from the back as well as from the side of the cow. The bone structure is not part of the assessment. The completely 'clean and dry' hock without any fluid receives score 9. If some fluid can be assumed in the hock, the score will be lower than 9. A hock filled with a lot of fluid receives score 1.

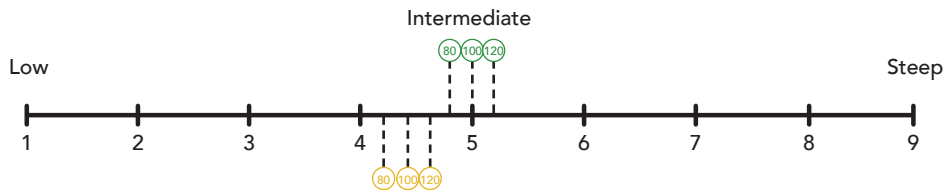
Breed variations:



FOOT ANGLE

The foot angle describes the angle between a flat surface and the front slope of the claw. Look at the hair line, the line between the pastern joint and the claw. A steep slope and nearly horizontal hairline receive score 9, a low slope and steep hairline receives score 1.

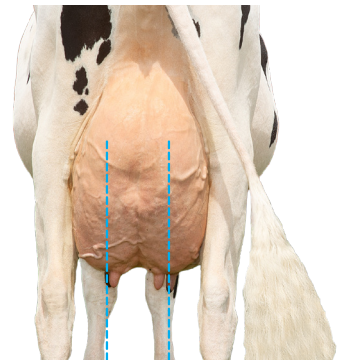
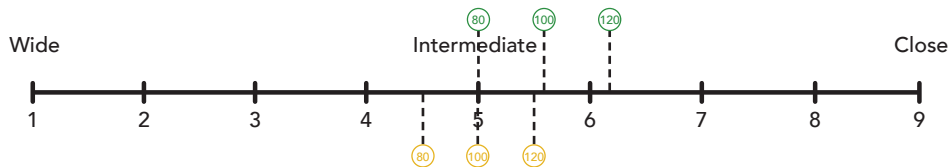
Breed variations:



FRONT TEAT PLACEMENT REAR VIEW

The front teat position is assessed by looking from the rear. Front teats which are placed at the inner side of the quarter receive score 9. Front teats placed on the outside of the quarter obtain score 1. Front teats placed in the middle of the quarter receive score 5.

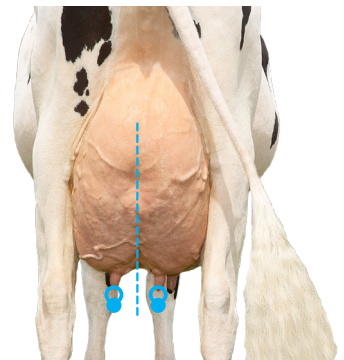
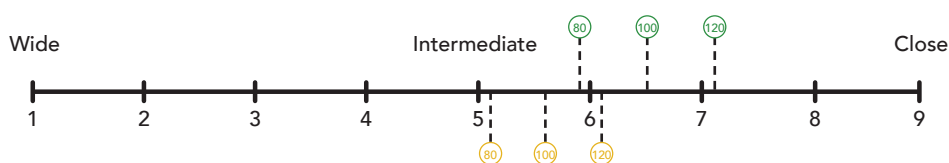
Breed variations:



REAR TEAT PLACEMENT REAR VIEW

Rear teat position is assessed from the rear. Rear teats which are very close and are placed inside the quarter close to the ligament, obtain score 9. If they are placed in the middle of the quarter, score 4 is given, while rear teats placed afar and on the outside of the quarter, receive score 1.

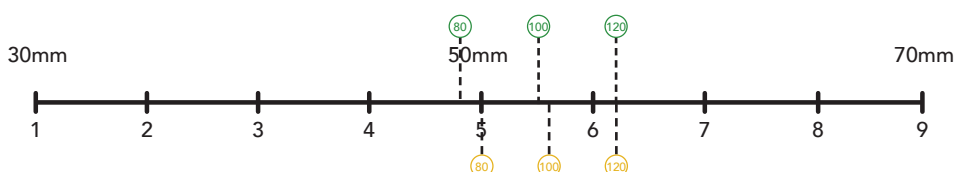
Breed variations:



TEAT LENGTH

The distance between the root and the tip of the teat is measured in mm. A teat length of 30 mm or less receives score 1. A teat length of 70 mm or more receives score 9. Score 5 is given when teats are 50 mm long.

Breed variations:



TEAT THICKNESS

Teat thickness is assessed in the middle of a front teat. A teat thickness of 31 mm or more receives score 9. A teat thickness of 15 mm or less receives score 1. Score 5 is given when teats are 23 mm thick.

Breed variations:

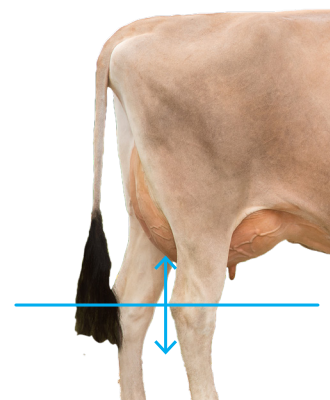
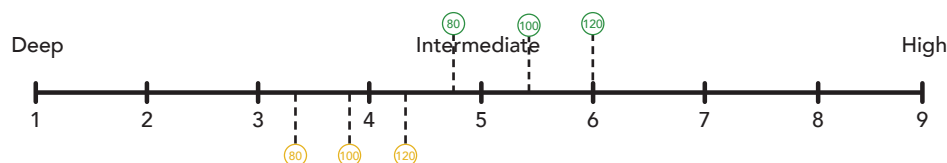


UDDER DEPTH

Udder depth is measured by comparing the distance between the deepest part of the udder and hock. The scale is 3 cm per point.

- 1 = udder bottom 6 cm below hock level
- 3 = udder bottom at hock level
- 5 = udder bottom 6 cm above hock level
- 9 = udder bottom 18 cm above hock level

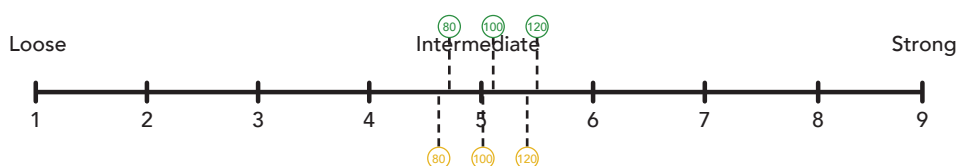
Breed variations:



FORE UDDER ATTACHMENT

Fore udder attachment describes the strength of attachment of the fore udder to the abdominal wall. A completely even attachment between udder and body and an udder which is attached over the whole width, receive score 9. A loose and narrow attachment between udder and body receive score 1.

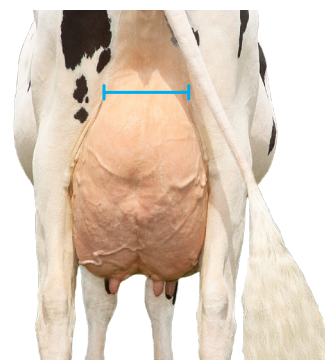
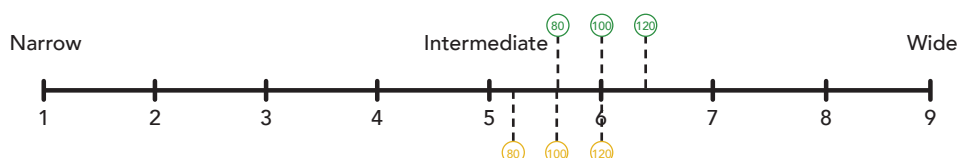
Breed variations:



REAR UDDER WIDTH

The rear udder width is the width of the udder at the point where the milk secretion tissue is attached to the body. The very wide attached rear udder scores 9, and the very narrow attached rear udder scores 1.

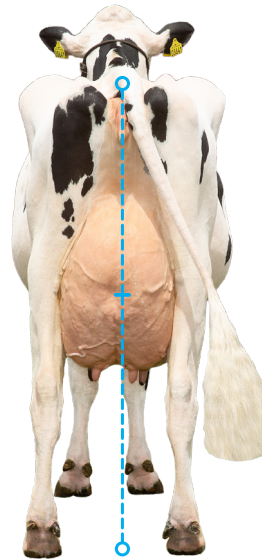
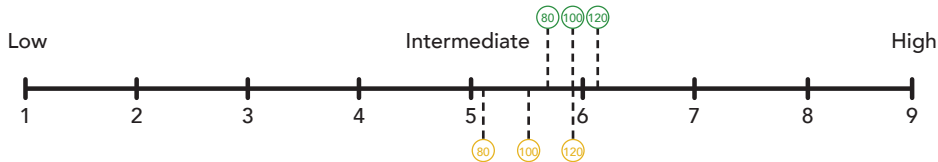
Breed variations:



REAR UDDER HEIGHT

When classifying the rear udder height, the point of the milk secreting tissue has to be found. This point is assessed in relation to the distance between pins and hocks, in relation to the height of the animal. If the point where milk secreting tissue ends is in the middle, the score 5 is given. If the point is much higher, the score 9 is given, while a very low one receives score 1.

Breed variations:



UDDER SUPPORT

The depth of the cleft is measured at the base of the rear udder, between rear teats. The ligament forming a clear and very deep cleft between the rear quarters, receives score 9. If the ligament cannot be seen, the ligament is called broken and receives score 1.

Score 1 = round at the bottom of the rear udder

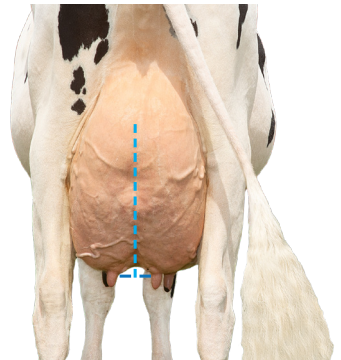
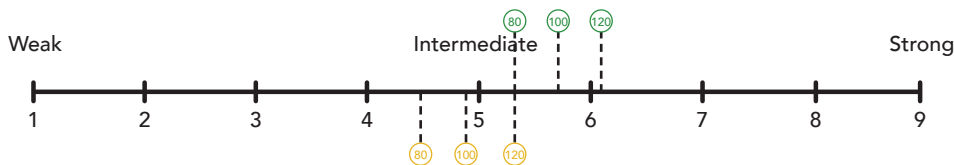
Score 2 = flat at the bottom of the rear udder

Score 3 = cleft of 1 cm between the rear teats

Score 5 = cleft of 3 cm between the rear teats

Score 9 = cleft of 7 cm between the rear teats

Breed variations:



UDDER BALANCE

When classifying udder balance the depth of the rear udder is assessed in relation to the depth of the front udder. The trait is assessed from the side where the deepest point of the rear udder is compared with the point where the front teats are located.

Score 1 = rear udder is 6 cm deeper than the front udder

Score 3 = rear udder is 3 cm deeper than the front udder

Score 5 = rear and front udder are on the same level

Score 7 = front udder is 3 cm deeper than the rear udder

Score 9 = front udder is 6 cm deeper than the rear udder

Breed variations:





HEALTHY, PROFITABLE COWS

What is a healthy cow worth to you? What if you didn't need to worry about reproduction, milk quality, bills and wasted time? What if your herd was simply thriving and yielding the biggest return?

VikingJerseys are purebred, medium-sized cows that produce milk containing the highest levels of fat and protein percentages.

They are the kind of trouble-free cow you love being around — and doesn't require too much of your attention.

Milk, kg	7,758
Fat %	6%
Fat kg	462
Protein %	4.3%
Protein kg	337
Solids kg	799

VIKINGJERSEY COWS ARE...

- Healthy
 - Breed leaders in fertility, health, and longevity
- High producing
 - Highest level of fat and protein percentages
- Purebred
 - 7th generation purebred - ideal for outcross
- Profitable
 - Medium-sized, long-lasting, efficient.

HIGHEST LIFETIME PRODUCTION PER COW

At VikingGenetics, we turn big data into the most accurate and reliable breeding programme.

With data and **science-driven** genetics, you get the lowest use of antibiotics and hormones and the highest lifetime production per cow.

We focus on **animal welfare**, food security, and reducing climate impact in our entire production chain.

We partner with universities, research organisations, and experts across the globe to give you tools and technology to select the best bulls.

With our solutions, you can continuously improve the **genetic gain** for each generation of your herd. Our results are rooted in the long-term relationships with our farmers and the close link between research and implementation.



PRODUCTION TRAITS

	80	100	120
Prod. Index			
Milk, kg	7185	7758	8331
Protein, kg	322	339	356
Protein, %	4,2	4,4	4,6
Fat, kg	442	463	484
Fat, %	5,5	6,0	6,5

CONFORMATION TRAITS

	80	100	120
Stature, cm	130,0	131,5	133,0
Dairy Form (Dairyness)	5,2	5,5	5,8
Chest Width	5,2	5,4	5,6
Body depth	6,2	6,5	6,8
Rump Width	5,0	5,4	5,8
Rump Angle*	4,4	4,9	5,4
Top Line	5,8	6,1	6,4
Rear Legs, Side View	5,2	5,4	5,6
Rear Legs, Rear View	5,7	5,9	6,1
Foot Angle	4,3	4,4	4,5
Bone Quality	6,3	6,5	6,7
Hock Quality	5,5	5,7	5,9
Fore Udder Attachment	4,5	4,9	5,3
Rear Udder Height	5,2	5,6	6,0
Rear Udder Width	5,3	5,7	6,1
Udder Cleft (Suspensory Ligament)	4,4	4,8	5,2
Udder Depth	3,6	4,1	4,6
Udder Balance	4,2	4,5	4,8
Teat Length	5,1	5,7	6,3
Teat Thickness	5,0	5,6	6,2
Front Teat Placement	4,3	4,8	5,3
Rear Teat Placement	5,0	5,5	6,0

REALITY CHECK

Do not expect miracles or anticipate disasters when looking at the indexes expressed on the profiles of the bulls. For years our competitors have sold bulls on WOW linears, but the reality is that one WOW bull will not change years of poor breeding.

Breeding is a long term program and is the cumulative effect of small positive or negative changes over a number of generations.

When selecting a bull or bulls to use be realistic about the changes that you can expect from even the extreme value for a trait.

In the table above we have shown the effect of extreme indexes 80 and 120 with 100 being average. Let us take a simple example, Stature, in centimeters

The daughters of a Jersey bull, with an index of 100 (average), will be 131,1cm tall.

The daughters of a bull with an index of 80 will only be 1,5 cm smaller.

The daughters of a bull with an index of 120 will only be 1,5 cm taller.

So to increase size the positive bulls must be used for a number of generations before the effect will be noticeable to the naked eye.

This is true for all the traits, please refer to the table above to see that you must be realistic about your expectations.

Int. ID	SA Number	Name	Sire x MGS	NTM	Milk kg	Prot. kg	Prot. %	Fat %	Fat kg	Fat %	Body	Udder	Feet & Legs	Fertility	Udder Health	General Health	Hoof Health	Longevity
DNK 305568		VJ Wally	VJ Wieben x VJ Change	39	8130	357	4,40%	489	6,02%		107	108	86	113	112	112	103	113
DNK 305538		VJ Walsted	VJ Wieben x VJ Splash	38	7901	356	4,50%	498	6,30%		105	114	88	102	106	110	98	106
DNK 305489		VJ Spinner	VJ Saphe x VJ Ribe	26	7815	350	4,48%	488	6,25%		95	103	109	98	112	102	115	99
DNK 305327	97266035	VJ Sultan	VJ Splash x VJ Hamlet	35	7787	350	4,49%	487	6,26%		102	114	103	100	114	115	98	109
DNK 305309	96544317	VJ Dalin	VJ Dance x VJ Luxi	19	7844	345	4,39%	471	6,01%		103	123	103	96	108	112	128	107
DNK 305032	93079218	VJ Kasino	VJ Kantona x Casino	13	7901	342	4,33%	466	5,90%		117	109	121	105	103	103	114	103
DNK 305008	92768928	VJ Happens	VJ Habbit x VJ Klov	6	7701	345	4,48%	470	6,11%		113	104	109	114	91	108	95	102
DNK 304887	91503102	VJ Jojo	VJ Jocko x VJ Gislev	13	7930	341	4,30%	462	5,83%		98	110	99	107	110	116	110	115
DNK 305547		VJ Adelgard	VJ Danka x VJ Quit	26	7959	351	4,42%	484	6,08%		90	108	89	106	103	98	108	110
DNK 305282	97654214	VJ Monse	VJ Luxplus x VJ Habbit	21	7643	341	4,46%	473	6,18%		96	117	117	104	104	107	115	107
DNK 305502		VJ Safari P	VJ Swift P x VJ Hamulus	38	8274	359	4,34%	486	5,88%		92	113	93	108	116	104	113	107
DNK 305490		VJ Killian	VJ Kahoot x VJ Henk	28	8216	355	4,32%	483	5,88%		101	115	103	112	119	109	89	106
DNK 305494		VJ Sassy	VJ Sultan x VJ Higg	33	8045	352	4,38%	481	5,98%		102	109	118	98	110	107	107	106
DNK 305559		VJ SensaP	VJ Sultan x VJ Lagoa P	26	7873	351	4,46%	483	6,14%		114	116	108	104	106	108	107	110
DNK 305493		VJ Lake	VJ Leander x VJ Giga	26	8016	353	4,41%	486	6,06%		107	110	96	94	109	102	85	108
DNK 305365		VJ Mojo PP	VJ MalagaP x VJ VordinP	9	7586	337	4,44%	463	6,10%		95	117	105	98	112	100	100	105
DNK 305363		VJ Lee PP	VJ Lagoa P x Cubswin PP	9	7873	340	4,32%	470	5,98%		87	106	107	103	100	96	96	101
DNK 305548		VJ Two PP	VJ Three P x VJ Lagoa P	15	7959	349	4,38%	475	5,96%		91	106	97	106	103	96	91	104

*Production estimates as calculated from breed averages and indices in country of origin

Blocks highlighted in yellow indicates a sire that is one standard deviation, or higher, above the population average for that trait

VJ Wally

DNK 305568

Beta casein: A2A2

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 423

DOB.: 28/02/2025

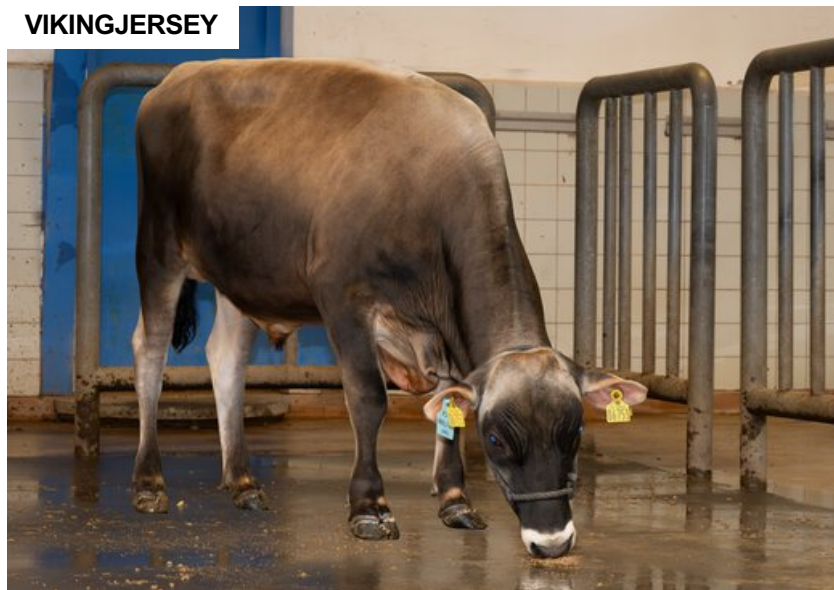
VJ Wieben x VJ Change x VJ Sort

Genomic

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 39

RECOMMENDED FOR

• GRAZING • HEALTH • MILK • FERTILITY

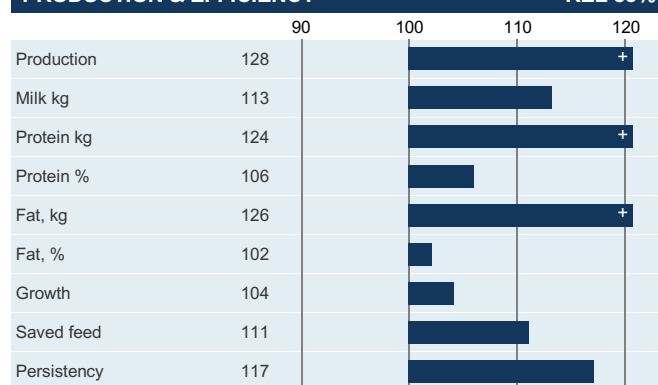
Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8200 kg 6.05 % F / 494 kgF 4.44 % P / 362 kgP

Data not available

NTM May 2026

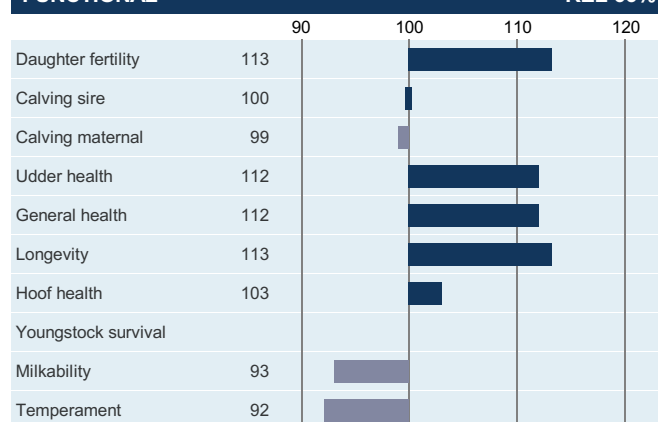
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 83%



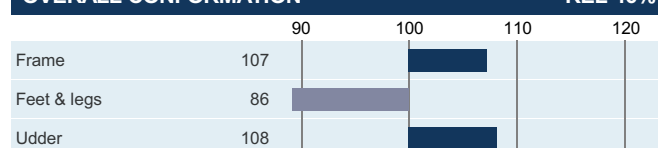
FUNCTIONAL

REL 66%

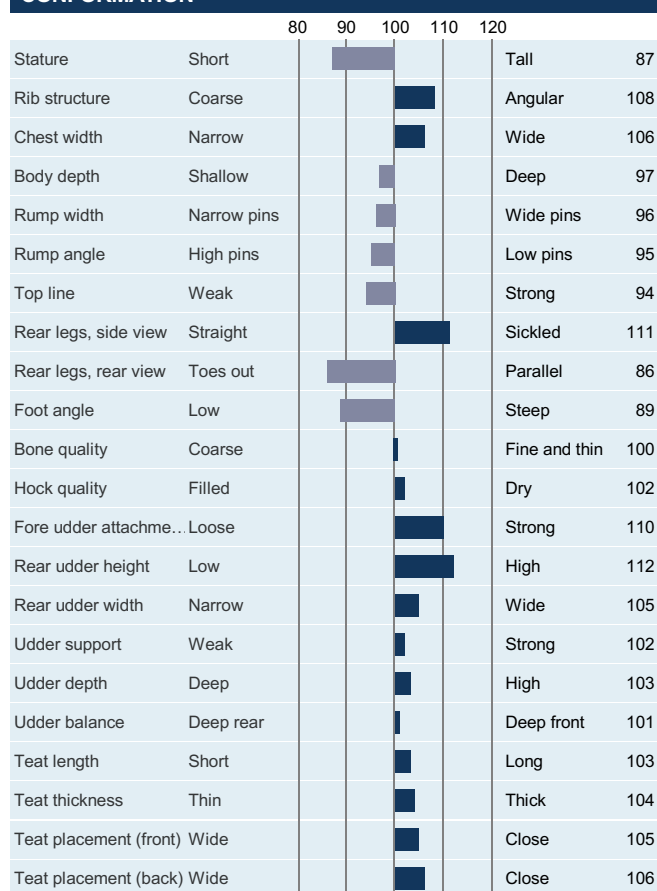


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 46%



CONFORMATION



VJ Walsted

DNK 305538

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 17/01/2025

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 423

VJ Wieben x VJ Splash x VJ Luxi

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 38

RECOMMENDED FOR
• MILK • SOLIDS

Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7971 kg 6.38 % F / 502 kgF 4.56 % P / 361 kgP

Data not available

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 84%

		90	100	110	120	
Production	135					+
Milk kg	105					
Protein kg	122					+
Protein %	119					
Fat, kg	134					+
Fat, %	115					
Growth	103					
Saved feed	106					
Persistency	112					

FUNCTIONAL REL 69%

		90	100	110	120	
Daughter fertility	102					
Calving sire	99					
Calving maternal	99					
Udder health	106					
General health	110					
Longevity	106					
Hoof health	98					
Youngstock survival						
Milkability	102					
Temperament	95					

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 49%

		90	100	110	120	
Frame	105					
Feet & legs	88					
Udder	114					

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	109
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	106
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	131
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	119
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	110
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	92
Top line	Weak						Strong	99
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	102
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	94
Foot angle	Low						Steep	104
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	72
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	92
Fore udder attachment	Loose						Strong	123
Rear udder height	Low						High	111
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	116
Udder support	Weak						Strong	110
Udder depth	Deep						High	101
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	103
Teat length	Short						Long	121
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	115
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	118
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	117

VJ Spinner

DNK 305489

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 25/04/2024

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 561

VJ Saphe x VJ Ribe x VJ Giant

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 26

RECOMMENDED FOR

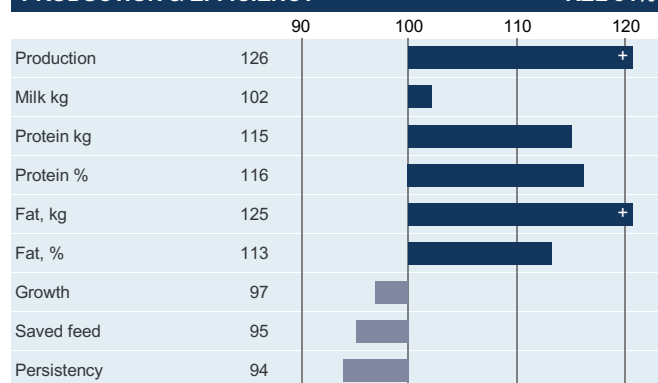
• HEALTH • SOLIDS • HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) 8869 kg 6.41 % F / 569 kgF 4.26 % P / 378 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7885 kg 6.33 % F / 493 kgF 4.53 % P / 355 kgP

NTM May 2026

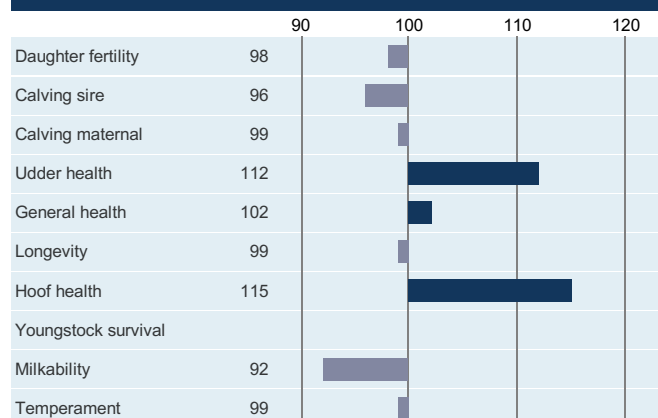
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 84%



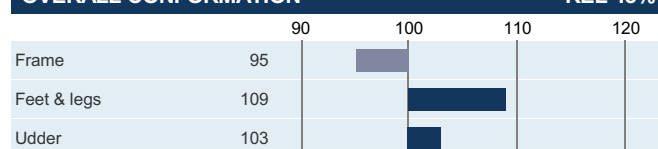
FUNCTIONAL

REL 68%

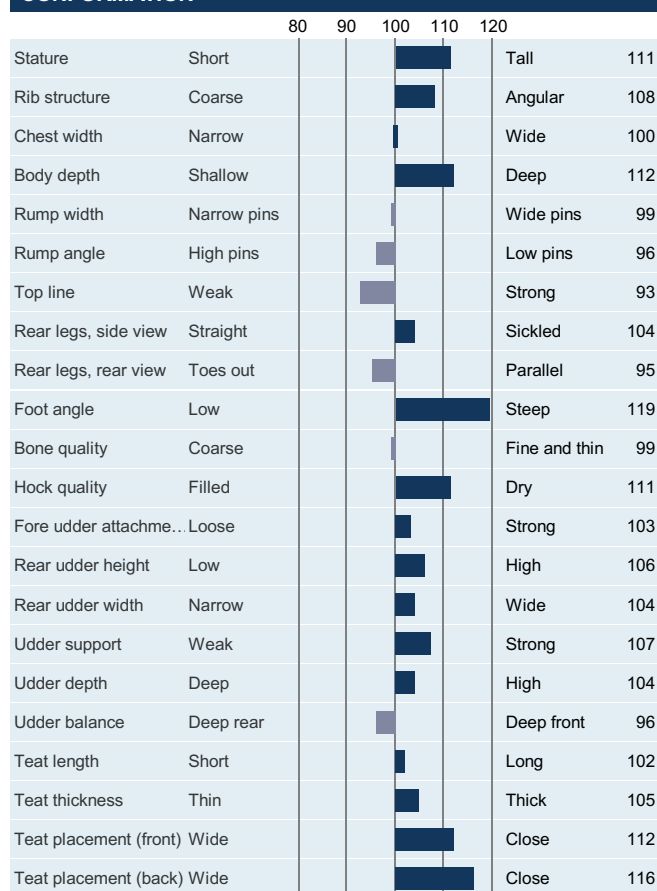


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 48%



CONFORMATION



VJ Sultan

DNK 305327

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 27/12/2022

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 462

VJ Splash x VJ Hamlet x VJ Samson

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



Alex Arkink

NTM 35

RECOMMENDED FOR

• SOLIDS • CALVING EASE

Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7856 kg 6.33 % F / 492 kgF 4.53 % P / 355 kgP

Data not available

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 92%

		90	100	110	120
Production	125				+
Milk kg	101				
Protein kg	115				
Protein %	116				
Fat, kg	124				+
Fat, %	113				
Growth	101				
Saved feed	102				
Persistency	111				

FUNCTIONAL REL 75%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	100				
Calving sire	110				
Calving maternal	107				
Udder health	114				
General health	115				
Longevity	109				
Hoof health	98				
Youngstock survival	94				
Milkability	115				
Temperament	109				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 60%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	102				
Feet & legs	103				
Udder	114				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	106
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	113
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	90
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	97
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	106
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	90
Top line	Weak						Strong	102
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	98
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	98
Foot angle	Low						Steep	103
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	103
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	102
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	112
Rear udder height	Low						High	110
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	105
Udder support	Weak						Strong	94
Udder depth	Deep						High	111
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	103
Teat length	Short						Long	101
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	107
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	95
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	96

VJ Dalin

DNK 305309

 Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: BB aAa: 516
 DOB.: 17/09/2022 VJ Dance x VJ Luxi x VJ Lago
 Genomic Polled: POF


VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 19

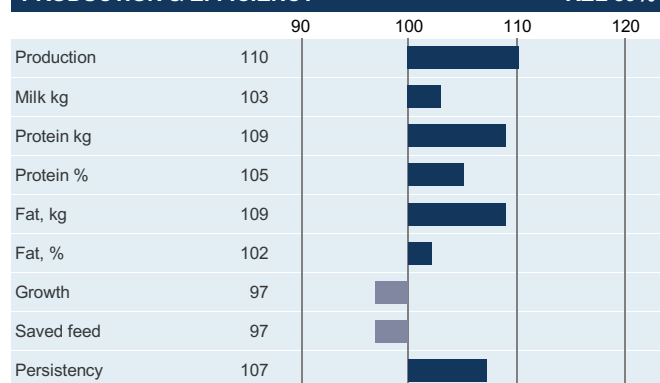
RECOMMENDED FOR

• HEALTH • ROBOT • HOOF HEALTH

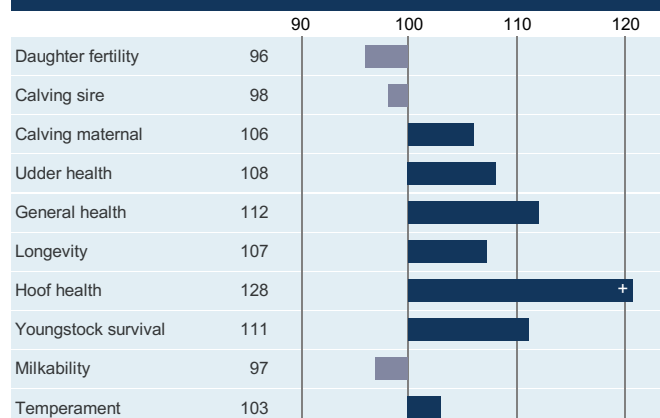
 Dam average (305 days) 6894 kg 6.3 % F / 434 kgF 4.4 % P / 304 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7913 kg 6.05 % F / 476 kgF 4.43 % P / 350 kgP

NTM May 2026

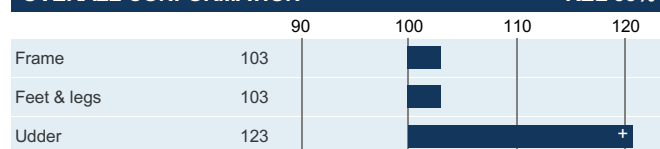
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 89%


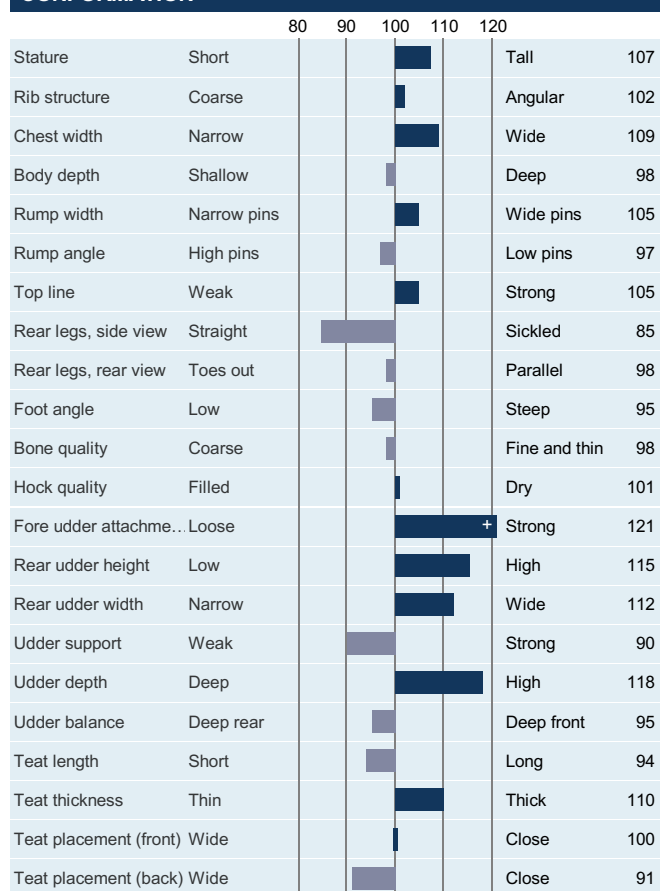
FUNCTIONAL

REL 72%


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 55%


CONFORMATION



VJ Kasino

DNK 305032

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 18/07/2020

Proven

Kappa casein: AB aAa: 561432

VJ Kantona x Kasino x VJ Hoj

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 13

RECOMMENDED FOR

- HEALTH • MILK • FERTILITY
- HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) 8366 kg 6.08 % F / 509 kgF 4.32 % P / 361 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7971 kg 5.92 % F / 471 kgF 4.35 % P / 347 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY NO. OF DTRS 2455 REL 99%

		90	100	110	120
Production	105				
Milk kg	105				
Protein kg	106				
Protein %	97				
Fat, kg	104				
Fat, %	97				
Growth	99				
Saved feed	106				
Persistency	94				

FUNCTIONAL NO. OF DTRS 2100 REL 97%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	105				
Calving sire	96				
Calving maternal	100				
Udder health	103				
General health	103				
Longevity	103				
Hoof health	114				
Youngstock survival	98				
Milkability	92				
Temperament	113				

OVERALL CONFORMATION NO. OF DTRS 1034 REL 93%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	117				
Feet & legs	121				
Udder	109				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	104
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	111
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	103
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	113
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	108
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	99
Top line	Weak						Strong	111
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	90
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	115
Foot angle	Low						Steep	102
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	104
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	122
Fore udder attachme..	Loose						Strong	108
Rear udder height	Low						High	104
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	112
Udder support	Weak						Strong	103
Udder depth	Deep						High	109
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	110
Teat length	Short						Long	94
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	102
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	101
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	106

VJ Happens

DNK 305008

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 04/04/2020

Proven

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 642513

VJ Habbit x VJ Klov x VJ Janko

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 6

RECOMMENDED FOR

• ROBOT • FERTILITY

Dam average (305 days) 9241 kg 6.65 % F / 614 kgF 4.68 % P / 432 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7770 kg 6.15 % F / 475 kgF 4.53 % P / 350 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY NO. OF DTRS 2434 REL 99%

		90	100	110	120
Production	111				
Milk kg	98				
Protein kg	109				
Protein %	116				
Fat, kg	108				
Fat, %	106				
Growth	90				
Saved feed	83				
Persistency	106				

FUNCTIONAL NO. OF DTRS 2159 REL 98%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	114				
Calving sire	101				
Calving maternal	98				
Udder health	91				
General health	108				
Longevity	102				
Hoof health	95				
Youngstock survival	118				
Milkability	108				
Temperament	87				

OVERALL CONFORMATION NO. OF DTRS 1053 REL 93%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	113				
Feet & legs	109				
Udder	104				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	104
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	107
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	92
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	96
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	116
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	92
Top line	Weak						Strong	112
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	95
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	94
Foot angle	Low						Steep	108
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	107
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	110
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	107
Rear udder height	Low						High	95
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	90
Udder support	Weak						Strong	91
Udder depth	Deep						High	109
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	100
Teat length	Short						Long	102
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	93
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	104
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	97

VJ Jojo

DNK 304887

Beta casein: A2A2
DOB.: 30/06/2019
ProvenKappa casein: BB aAa: 561432
VJ Jocko x VJ Gislev x DJ Holmer
Polled: POF

VIKINGJERSEY



Daughter of VJ Jojo



NTM 13

RECOMMENDED FOR

- HEALTH • MILK • FERTILITY
- CALVING EASE • HOOF HEALTH
- ORGANIC

Dam average (305 days) 9251 kg 5.44 % F / 503 kgF 4.21 % P / 390 kgP
Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7999 kg 5.84 % F / 466 kgF 4.34 % P / 346 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY NO. OF DTRS 2093 REL 99%

		90	100	110	120
Production	102				
Milk kg	106				
Protein kg	105				
Protein %	96				
Fat, kg	100				
Fat, %	94				
Growth	100				
Saved feed	90				
Persistency	111				

FUNCTIONAL NO. OF DTRS 1486 REL 98%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	107				
Calving sire	109				
Calving maternal	103				
Udder health	110				
General health	116				
Longevity	115				
Hoof health	110				
Youngstock survival	104				
Milkability	115				
Temperament	107				

OVERALL CONFORMATION NO. OF DTRS 1061 REL 94%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	98				
Feet & legs	99				
Udder	110				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	105
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	91
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	107
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	94
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	107
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	111
Top line	Weak						Strong	110
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	91
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	76
Foot angle	Low						Steep	123
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	89
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	91
Fore udder attachme..	Loose						Strong	107
Rear udder height	Low						High	108
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	102
Udder support	Weak						Strong	108
Udder depth	Deep						High	113
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	92
Teat length	Short						Long	95
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	106
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	113
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	117

VJAdelgard

DNK 305547

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 03/05/2024

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 432

VJ Danka x Spiral x VJ Quit

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 26

RECOMMENDED FOR

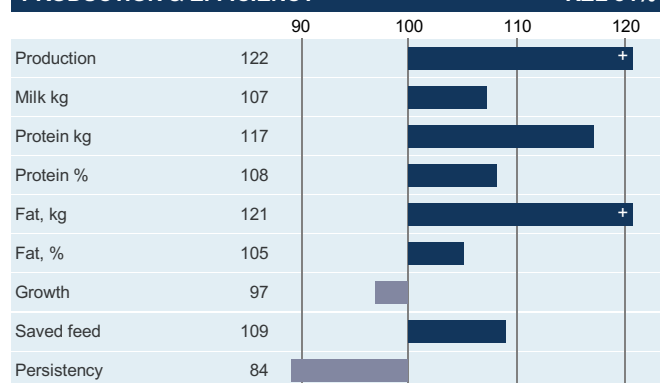
- MILK • FERTILITY • HOOF HEALTH
- VIKINGGOLDENCROSS

Dam average (305 days) 8755 kg 6.35 % F / 556 kgF 4.42 % P / 387 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8028 kg 6.12 % F / 489 kgF 4.45 % P / 356 kgP

NTM May 2026

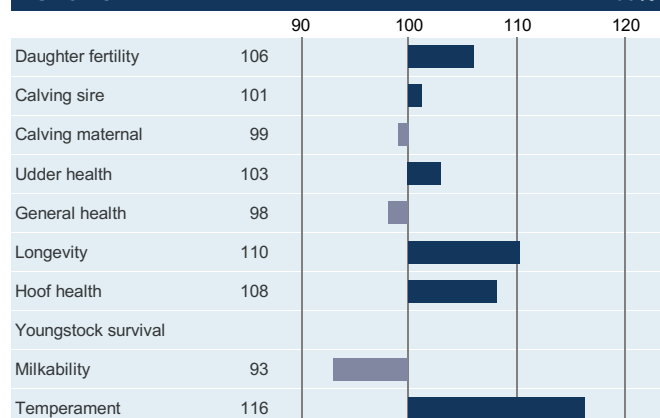
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 84%



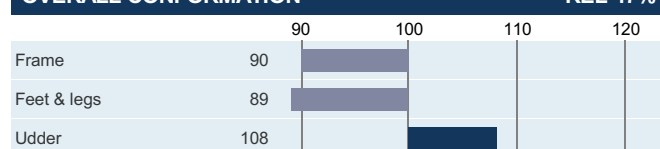
FUNCTIONAL

REL 65%

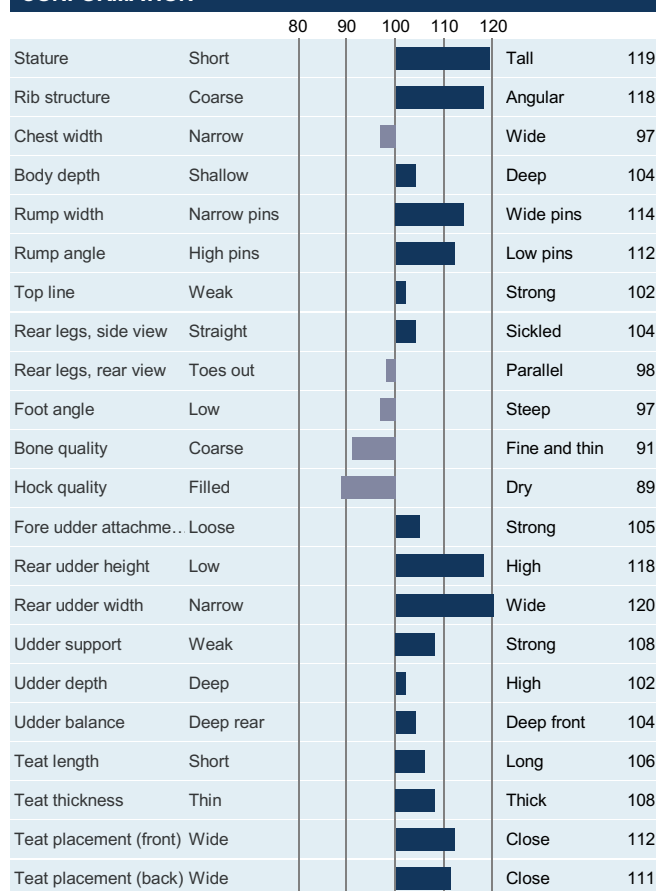


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 47%



CONFORMATION



VJ Monse

DNK 305282

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 01/01/2023

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 561

VJ Luxplus x VJ Habbit x VJ Dau

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 21

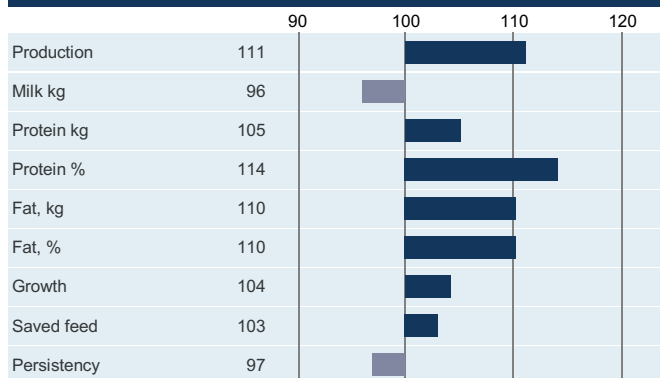
RECOMMENDED FOR

- GRAZING
- HEALTH
- SOLIDS
- FERTILITY
- HOOF HEALTH
- ORGANIC

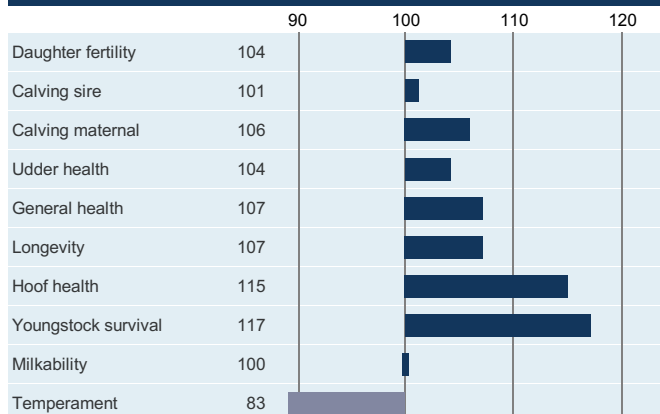
Dam average (305 days) 6340 kg 6.5 % F / 412 kgF 4.63 % P / 294 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7713 kg 6.25 % F / 477 kgF 4.51 % P / 346 kgP

NTM May 2026

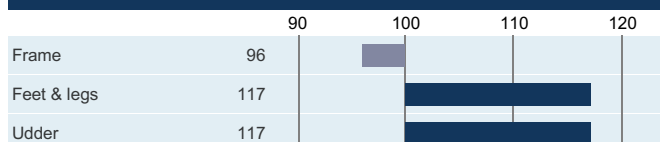
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 89%



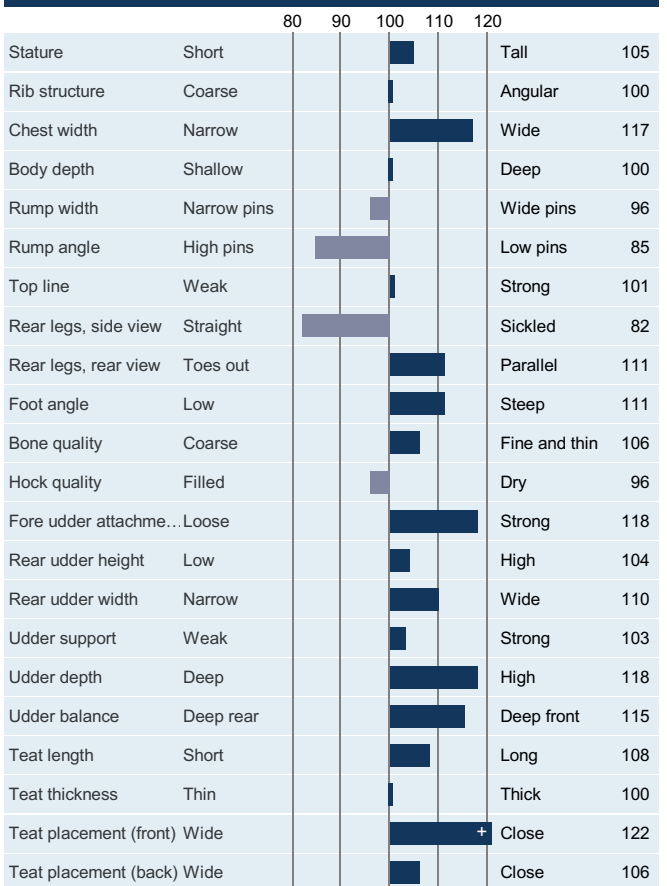
FUNCTIONAL REL 75%



OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 58%



CONFORMATION



VJ SafariP

DNK 305502

Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: BB aAa: 342
 DOB.: 03/05/2024 VJ Swift P x VJ Hamulus x VJ Habbit
 Genomic Polled: POC



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 38

RECOMMENDED FOR

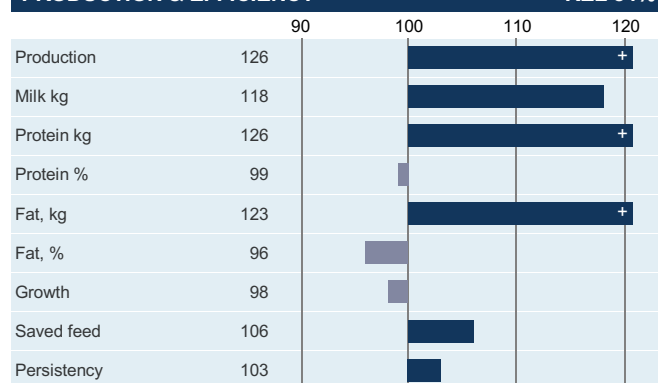
• HEALTH • ROBOT • MILK • FERTILITY
 • HOOF HEALTH • VIKINGGOLDENCROSS

Dam average (305 days) Data not available
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8343 kg 5.89 % F / 491 kgF 4.37 % P / 364 kgP

NTM May 2026

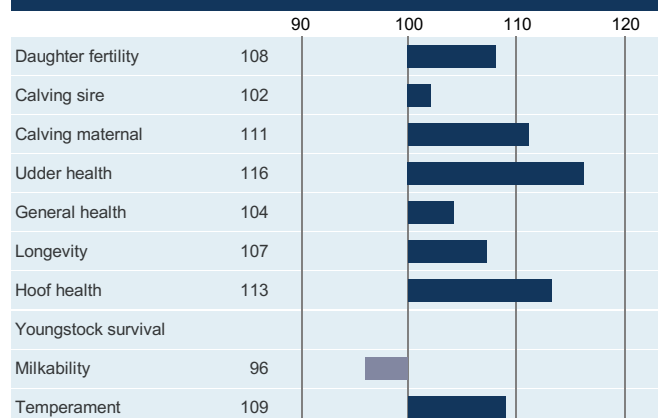
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 84%



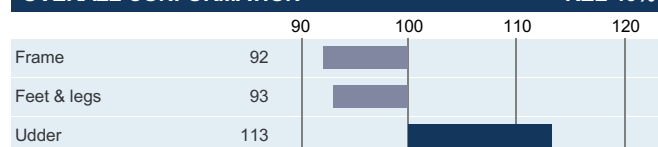
FUNCTIONAL

REL 67%

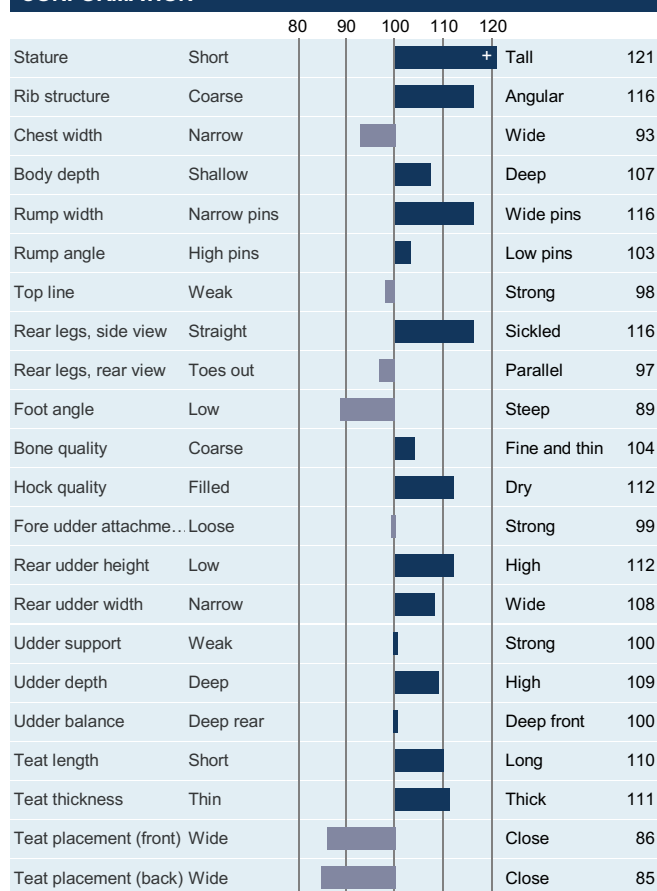


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 46%



CONFORMATION



VJ Killian

DNK 305490

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 06/07/2024

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 465

VJ Kahoot x VJ Henk x VJ Lari

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 28

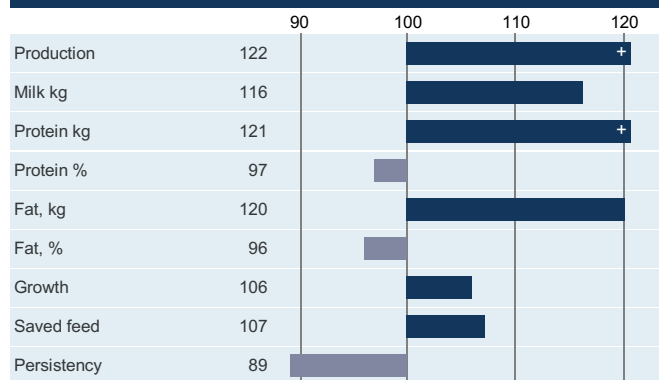
RECOMMENDED FOR

• HEALTH • MILK • HOOF HEALTH

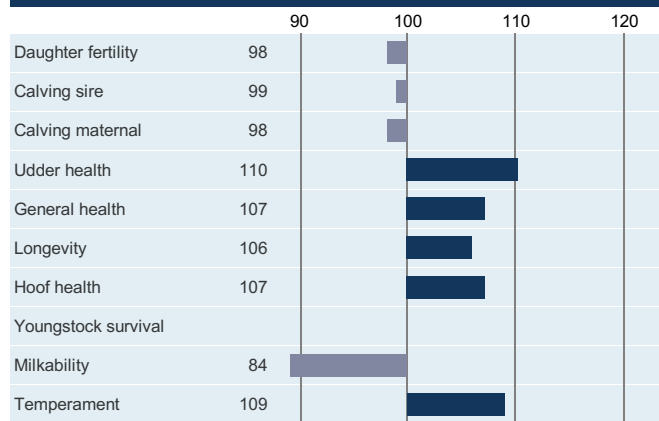
Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8286 kg 5.89 % F / 488 kgF 4.35 % P / 360 kgP Data not available

NTM May 2026

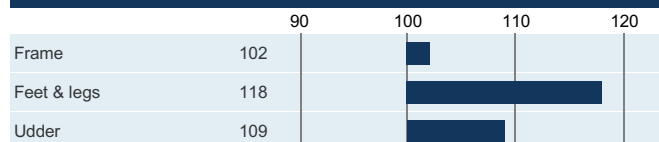
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 84%



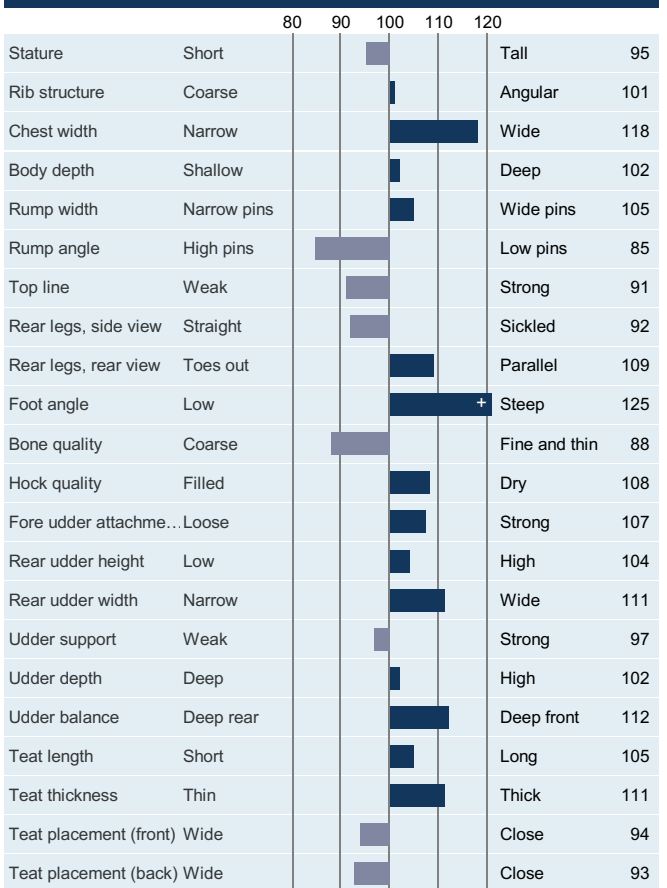
FUNCTIONAL REL 69%



OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 48%



CONFORMATION



VJ Sassy

DNK 305494

Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: BB aAa: 126
DOB: 22/09/2024 VJ Sultan x VJ Higg x VJ Steno
Genomic Polled: POF

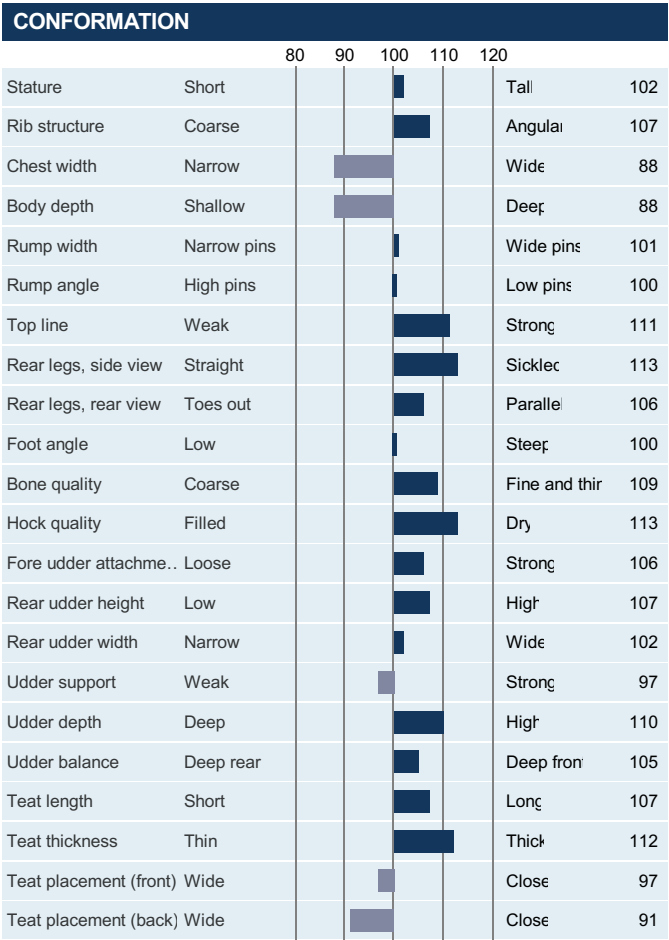
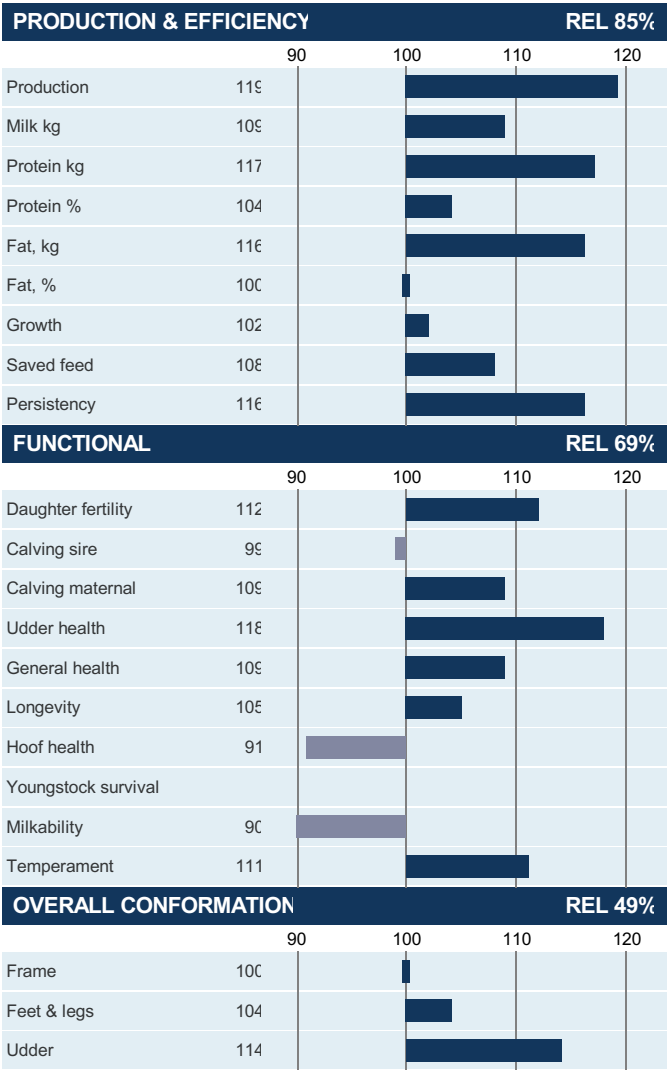


NTM 33

RECOMMENDED FOR

• PROFITABILITY

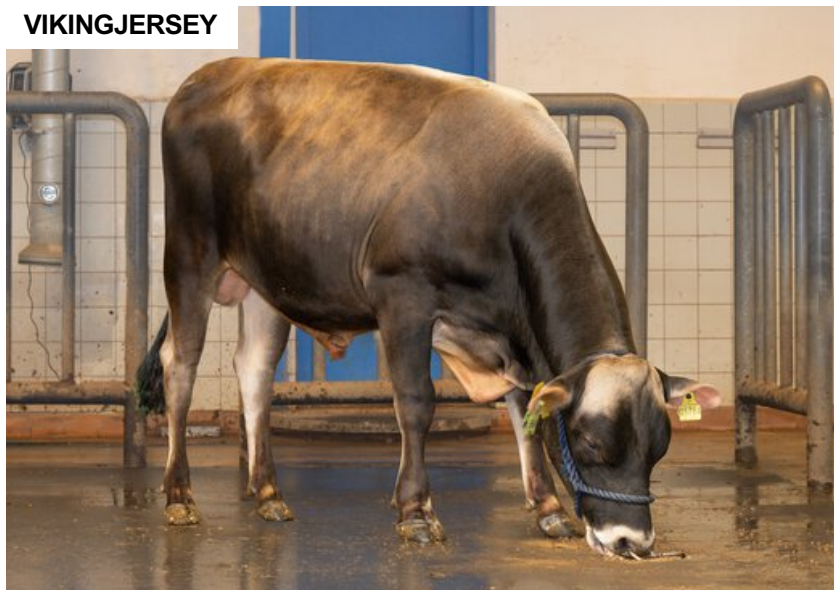
Dam average (305 days) Data not available
Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8085 kg 6 % F / 483 kgF 4.42 % P / 356 kgP
NTM August 2026



VJ Sensa P

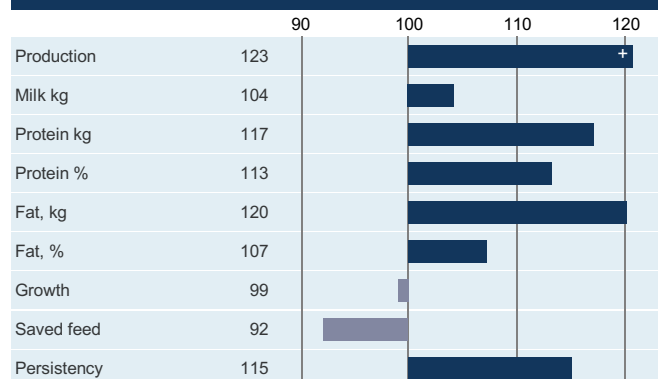
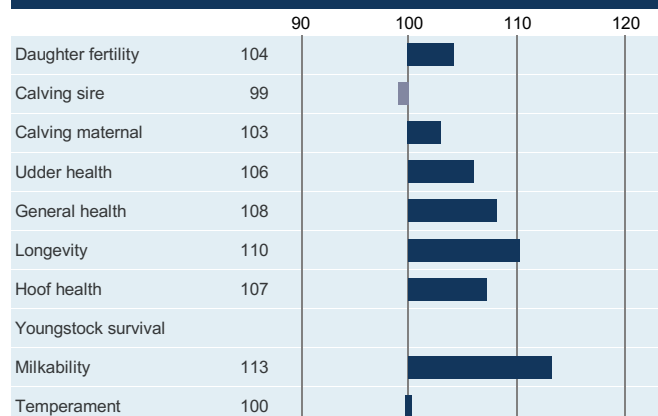
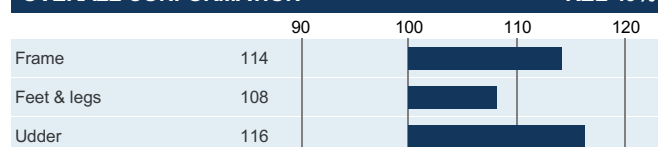
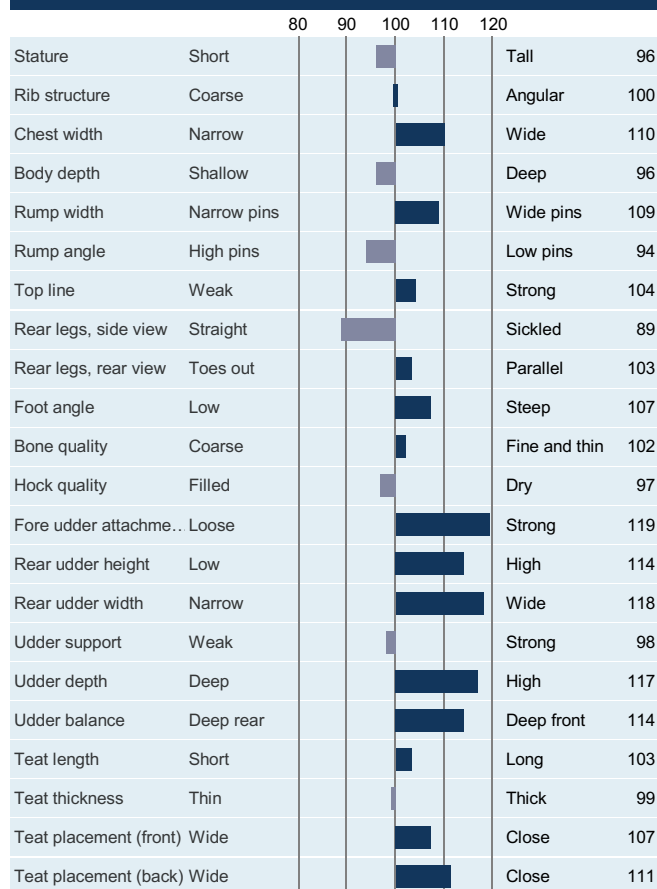
DNK 305559

Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: BB aAa: 456
 DOB.: 18/11/2024 VJ Sultan x VJ Lagoa P x VJ Laster
 Genomic Polled: POC


VIKINGJERSEY

NTM 26
RECOMMENDED FOR

- GRAZING • HEALTH • SOLIDS
- FERTILITY • HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) 7728 kg 6.07 % F / 469 kgF 4.4 % P / 340 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7942 kg 6.17 % F / 488 kgF 4.5 % P / 356 kgP

NTM May 2026
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY
REL 84%

FUNCTIONAL
REL 68%

OVERALL CONFORMATION
REL 49%

CONFORMATION


VJ Lake

DNK 305493

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 02/07/2024

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 165

VJ Leander x VJ Giga x VJ Gurre

Polled: POF



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 26

RECOMMENDED FOR

• MILK

Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8085 kg 6.1 % F / 491 kgF 4.44 % P / 358 kgP Data not available

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 84%

		90	100	110	120
Production	125				+
Milk kg	109				
Protein kg	119				
Protein %	107				
Fat, kg	123				+
Fat, %	104				
Growth	101				
Saved feed	102				
Persistency	102				

FUNCTIONAL REL 69%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	94				
Calving sire	101				
Calving maternal	102				
Udder health	109				
General health	102				
Longevity	108				
Hoof health	85				
Youngstock survival					
Milkability	103				
Temperament	106				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 49%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	107				
Feet & legs	96				
Udder	110				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	94
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	100
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	96
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	101
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	104
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	94
Top line	Weak						Strong	97
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	115
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	101
Foot angle	Low						Steep	98
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	111
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	100
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	111
Rear udder height	Low						High	111
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	99
Udder support	Weak						Strong	110
Udder depth	Deep						High	108
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	115
Teat length	Short						Long	104
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	101
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	115
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	114

VJ Mojo PP

DNK 305365

Beta casein: A1A2

DOB.: 06/07/2023

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 432

VJ MalagaP x VJ VordinP x VJ Garant

Polled: POS



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 9

RECOMMENDED FOR

• SOLIDS

Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7656 kg 6.2 % F / 468 kgF 4.49 % P / 342 kgP Data not available

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 84%

		90	100	110	120
Production	103				
Milk kg	94				
Protein kg	100				
Protein %	112				
Fat, kg	101				
Fat, %	108				
Growth	93				
Saved feed	92				
Persistency	121				

FUNCTIONAL REL 67%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	98				
Calving sire	98				
Calving maternal	98				
Udder health	112				
General health	100				
Longevity	105				
Hoof health	100				
Youngstock survival					
Milkability	103				
Temperament	113				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 47%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	95				
Feet & legs	105				
Udder	117				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120
Stature	Short					
Rib structure	Coarse					
Chest width	Narrow					
Body depth	Shallow					
Rump width	Narrow pins					
Rump angle	High pins					
Top line	Weak					
Rear legs, side view	Straight					
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out					
Foot angle	Low					
Bone quality	Coarse					
Hock quality	Filled					
Fore udder attachme..	Loose					
Rear udder height	Low					
Rear udder width	Narrow					
Udder support	Weak					
Udder depth	Deep					
Udder balance	Deep rear					
Teat length	Short					
Teat thickness	Thin					
Teat placement (front)	Wide					
Teat placement (back)	Wide					

VJ Lee PP

DNK 305363

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 24/06/2023

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 156

VJ Lagoa P x Cubswin PP x VJ Perez

Polled: POS



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 9

Dam average (305 days) 5676 kg 6.57 % F / 373 kgF 4.77 % P / 271 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 7942 kg 6 % F / 475 kgF 4.35 % P / 345 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 86%

		90	100	110	120
Production	107				
Milk kg	104				
Protein kg	104				
Protein %	97				
Fat, kg	108				
Fat, %	100				
Growth	99				
Saved feed	103				
Persistency	96				

FUNCTIONAL REL 70%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	103				
Calving sire	100				
Calving maternal	92				
Udder health	100				
General health	96				
Longevity	101				
Hoof health	96				
Youngstock survival					
Milkability	107				
Temperament	101				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 54%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	87				
Feet & legs	107				
Udder	106				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	106
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	101
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	91
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	90
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	93
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	104
Top line	Weak						Strong	104
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	91
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	97
Foot angle	Low						Steep	97
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	115
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	104
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	108
Rear udder height	Low						High	104
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	111
Udder support	Weak						Strong	92
Udder depth	Deep						High	111
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	103
Teat length	Short						Long	92
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	98
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	98
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	106

VJ Two PP

DNK 305548

Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: BB aAa: 324
 DOB.: 18/10/2024 VJ Three P x VJ Lagoa P x VJ Hamlet
 Genomic Polled: POS



VIKINGJERSEY



NTM 15

RECOMMENDED FOR

• ROBOT • MILK • FERTILITY

Dam average (305 days) Est. dtr. average (305 days) 8028 kg 6 % F / 479 kgF Data not available 4.43 % P / 354 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 83%

		90	100	110	120
Production	115				
Milk kg	107				
Protein kg	114				
Protein %	105				
Fat, kg	112				
Fat, %	100				
Growth	98				
Saved feed	101				
Persistency	91				

FUNCTIONAL REL 66%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	106				
Calving sire	93				
Calving maternal	99				
Udder health	103				
General health	96				
Longevity	104				
Hoof health	91				
Youngstock survival					
Milkability	101				
Temperament	105				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 47%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	91				
Feet & legs	97				
Udder	106				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	108
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	109
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	89
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	88
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	90
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	92
Top line	Weak						Strong	103
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	105
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	89
Foot angle	Low						Steep	102
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	103
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	103
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	102
Rear udder height	Low						High	109
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	110
Udder support	Weak						Strong	92
Udder depth	Deep						High	104
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	98
Teat length	Short						Long	113
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	107
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	100
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	99



HEALTHY, EFFICIENT COWS

What is a healthy cow worth to you? What if you didn't need to worry about reproduction, milk quality, bills and wasted time? What if your herd was simply thriving and yielding the biggest return?

VikingHolstein are resilient, medium-sized cows that are feed efficient and produce high levels of milk and solids. They are the kind of easy-going cow you love being around — and doesn't require too much of your attention.

Milk, kg	11,633
Fat %	4.1%
Fat kg	477
Protein %	3.5%
Protein kg	409
Solids kg	886

VIKINGJERSEY COWS ARE...

- Healthy
 - Excellent health and reproduction
- High producing
 - High lifetime production of milk and solids
- Resilient
 - Great genetic diversity - long-lasting
- Efficient
 - Medium-sized cows, easy to manage

HIGHEST LIFETIME PRODUCTION PER COW

At VikingGenetics, we turn big data into the most accurate and reliable breeding programme.

With data and **science-driven** genetics, you get the lowest use of antibiotics and hormones and the highest lifetime production per cow.

We focus on **animal welfare**, food security, and reducing climate impact in our entire production chain.

We partner with universities, research organisations, and experts across the globe to give you tools and technology to select the best bulls. With our solutions, you can continuously improve the **genetic gain** for each generation of your herd.

Our results are rooted in the long-term relationships with our farmers and the close link between research and implementation.



PRODUCTION TRAITS

	80	100	120
Prod. Index			
Milk, kg	10977	11633	12289
Protein, kg	389	409	429
Protein, %	3,1	3,3	3,4
Fat, kg	452	477	502
Fat, %	3,8	4,1	4,4

CONFORMATION TRAITS

	80	100	120
Stature, cm	150,1	152,2	154,3
Dairy Form (Dairyness)	5,5	5,8	6,1
Chest Width	5,3	5,6	5,9
Body depth	6,1	6,4	6,7
Rump Width	5,5	5,8	6,1
Rump Angle*	4,2	4,7	5,2
Top Line	6,3	6,6	6,9
Rear Legs, Side View	4,8	5,1	5,4
Rear Legs, Rear View	5,7	6,0	6,3
Foot Angle	4,8	5,0	5,2
Bone Quality	6,0	6,3	6,6
Hock Quality	5,5	5,8	6,1
Fore Udder Attachment	4,7	5,1	5,5
Rear Udder Height	5,7	6,0	6,3
Rear Udder Width	5,7	6,1	6,5
Udder Cleft (Suspensory Ligament)	5,4	5,8	6,2
Udder Depth	4,9	5,5	6,1
Udder Balance	5,0	5,3	5,6
Teat Length	4,8	5,5	6,2
Teat Thickness	5,0	5,4	5,8
Front Teat Placement	5,0	5,6	6,2
Rear Teat Placement	6,0	6,6	7,2

REALITY CHECK

Do not expect miracles or anticipate disasters when looking at the indexes expressed on the profiles of the bulls. For years our competitors have sold bulls on WOW linears, but the reality is that one WOW bull will not change years of poor breeding.

Breeding is a long term program and is the cumulative effect of small positive or negative changes over a number of generations.

When selecting a bull or bulls to use be realistic about the changes that you can expect from even the extreme value for a trait.

In the table above we have shown the effect of extreme indexes 80 and 120 with 100 being average. Let us take a simple example, Stature, in centimeters

The daughters of a Holstein bull, with an index of 100 (average), will be 151,7cm tall.

The daughters of a bull with an index of 80 will only be 2,1 cm smaller.

The daughters of a bull with an index of 120 will only be 2,1 cm taller.

So to increase size the positive bulls must be used for a number of generations before the effect will be noticeable to the naked eye.

This is true for all the traits, please refer to the table above to see that you must be realistic about your expectations.

Int. ID	SA number	Name	Sire x MGS	NTM	Milk kg	Prot. kg	Prot. %	Fat kg	Fat %	Body	Udder	Feet & Legs	Calv. Sire	Fert.	Udder Health	General Health	Hoof Health	Longevity
DNK 262429	98014400	VH SimsPRC	Sale P RDC x VH Raggat	26	11830	429	3,63%	492	4,16%	97	100	114	103	116	106	115	107	107
DEU 99793		VH Skills	Superfly x Zekon	39	12486	435	3,48%	507	4,06%	103	111	84	102	114	96	97	110	116
DNK 262721		VH FawkesP	Freewood P x Simon P	30	12158	434	3,57%	506	4,16%	117	105	103	95	96	106	103	112	102
SWE 45193		VH Sandro	VH Skills x Youngster	40	12355	435	3,52%	513	4,15%	111	102	92	99	120	104	101	102	112
DNK 263513		VH SiPPRed	VH SoljaPCR x VH Dax PCR	21	11764	428	3,64%	500	4,25%	92	94	100	106	101	95	97	110	109

*Production estimates as calculated from breed averages and indices in country of origin

Blocks highlighted in green indicates a sire that is one standard deviation, or higher, above the population average for that trait

VH SimsPRC

DNK 262429

Beta casein: A1A2

DOB.: 27/11/2021

Proven

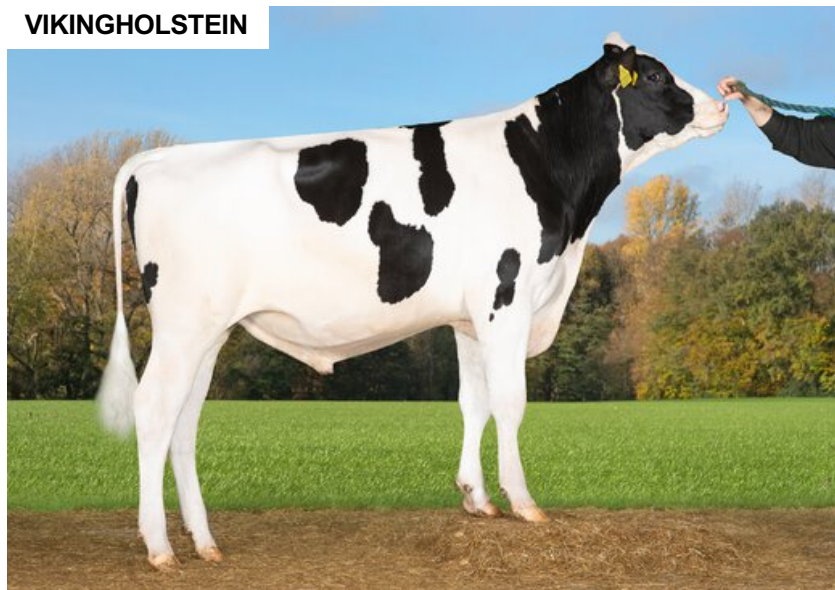
Kappa casein: BB aAa: 243

Sale P RDC x VH Raggat x VH Renault

Polled: POC



VIKINGHOLSTEIN



NTM 26

RECOMMENDED FOR

- GRAZING • HEALTH • MILK • FERTILITY
- HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) 10572 kg 4.01 % F / 424 kgF 3.56 % P / 377 kgP
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 11955 kg 4.25 % F / 502 kgF 3.69 % P / 436 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY NO. OF DTRS 742 REL 99%

		90	100	110	120
Production	119				
Milk kg	106				
Protein kg	120				
Protein %	118				
Fat, kg	112				
Fat, %	104				
Growth	83				
Saved feed	99				
Persistency	120				

FUNCTIONAL NO. OF DTRS 521 REL 92%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	116				
Calving sire	103				
Calving maternal	106				
Udder health	106				
General health	115				
Longevity	107				
Hoof health	107				
Youngstock survival	85				
Milkability	102				
Temperament	101				

OVERALL CONFORMATION NO. OF DTRS 82 REL 82%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	97				
Feet & legs	114				
Udder	100				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	100
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	89
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	106
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	99
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	93
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	105
Top line	Weak						Strong	91
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	80
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	124
Foot angle	Low						Steep	102
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	109
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	105
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	102
Rear udder height	Low						High	116
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	118
Udder support	Weak						Strong	98
Udder depth	Deep						High	105
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	129
Teat length	Short						Long	95
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	99
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	95
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	97

VH Skills

DEU 362071912

Beta casein: A2A2 Kappa casein: AB aAa: 435
 DOB.: 19/10/2020 Superfly x Zekon x Bandares
 Proven Polled: POF



VIKINGHOLSTEIN



NTM 39

RECOMMENDED FOR

- ROBOT • MILK • FERTILITY
- HOOF HEALTH • PROCROSS LIQUID
- PROCROSS SOLIDS

Dam average (305 days) Data not available
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 12611 kg 4.15 % F / 517 kgF 3.51 % P / 442 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY NO. OF DTRS 2814 REL 99%

		90	100	110	120
Production	125				+
Milk kg	126				+
Protein kg	126				+
Protein %	94				
Fat, kg	124				+
Fat, %	98				
Growth	120				
Saved feed	116				
Persistency	109				

FUNCTIONAL NO. OF DTRS 2256 REL 98%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	114				
Calving sire	102				
Calving maternal	104				
Udder health	96				
General health	97				
Longevity	116				
Hoof health	110				
Youngstock survival	104				
Milkability	115				
Temperament	113				

OVERALL CONFORMATION NO. OF DTRS 1002 REL 94%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	103				
Feet & legs	84				
Udder	111				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	95
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	98
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	108
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	100
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	109
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	99
Top line	Weak						Strong	98
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	83
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	83
Foot angle	Low						Steep	105
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	95
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	91
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	118
Rear udder height	Low						High	103
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	108
Udder support	Weak						Strong	108
Udder depth	Deep						High	100
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	98
Teat length	Short						Long	108
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	91
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	105
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	104

VH FawkesP

DNK 262721

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 17/05/2022

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 243

Freewood P x Simon P x Superhero

Polled: POC



VIKINGHOLSTEIN



Dam of VH FawkesP



NTM 30

RECOMMENDED FOR

• MILK • SOLIDS • HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) 14706 kg 3.79 % F / 557 kgF 3.53 % P / 519 kgP
Est. dtr. average (305 days) 12283 kg 4.26 % F / 515 kgF 3.62 % P / 441 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 91%

		90	100	110	120
Production	126				+
Milk kg	116				
Protein kg	125				+
Protein %	109				
Fat, kg	123				+
Fat, %	105				
Growth	105				
Saved feed	102				
Persistency	98				

FUNCTIONAL

REL 82%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	96				
Calving sire	95				
Calving maternal	102				
Udder health	106				
General health	103				
Longevity	102				
Hoof health	112				
Youngstock survival	113				
Milkability	111				
Temperament	105				

OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 67%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	117				
Feet & legs	103				
Udder	105				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120
Stature	Short					+
Rib structure	Coarse					
Chest width	Narrow					
Body depth	Shallow					
Rump width	Narrow pins					
Rump angle	High pins					
Top line	Weak					
Rear legs, side view	Straight					
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out					
Foot angle	Low					
Bone quality	Coarse					
Hock quality	Filled					
Fore udder attachme...	Loose					
Rear udder height	Low					
Rear udder width	Narrow					
Udder support	Weak					
Udder depth	Deep					
Udder balance	Deep rear					+
Teat length	Short					
Teat thickness	Thin					
Teat placement (front)	Wide					
Teat placement (back)	Wide					

VH Sandro

SWE 45193

Beta casein: A1A2

DOB.: 14/03/2023

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 324

VH Skills x Youngster x VH Broback

Polled: POF



VIKINGHOLSTEIN



NTM 40

RECOMMENDED FOR

- MILK • FERTILITY • PROCROSS LIQUID
- PROCROSS SOLIDS

Dam average (305 days) Data not available
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 12480 kg 4.26 % F / 523 kgF 3.56 % P / 442 kgP

NTM May 2026

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY REL 91%

		90	100	110	120
Production	129				+
Milk kg	122				+
Protein kg	126				+
Protein %	100				
Fat, kg	129				+
Fat, %	105				
Growth	127				+
Saved feed	105				
Persistency	115				

FUNCTIONAL REL 82%

		90	100	110	120
Daughter fertility	120				
Calving sire	99				
Calving maternal	111				
Udder health	104				
General health	101				
Longevity	112				
Hoof health	102				
Youngstock survival	85				
Milkability	112				
Temperament	105				

OVERALL CONFORMATION REL 68%

		90	100	110	120
Frame	111				
Feet & legs	92				
Udder	102				

CONFORMATION

		80	90	100	110	120		
Stature	Short						Tall	101
Rib structure	Coarse						Angular	98
Chest width	Narrow						Wide	106
Body depth	Shallow						Deep	111
Rump width	Narrow pins						Wide pins	121
Rump angle	High pins						Low pins	103
Top line	Weak						Strong	94
Rear legs, side view	Straight						Sickled	97
Rear legs, rear view	Toes out						Parallel	95
Foot angle	Low						Steep	109
Bone quality	Coarse						Fine and thin	90
Hock quality	Filled						Dry	91
Fore udder attachme...	Loose						Strong	111
Rear udder height	Low						High	104
Rear udder width	Narrow						Wide	115
Udder support	Weak						Strong	104
Udder depth	Deep						High	92
Udder balance	Deep rear						Deep front	102
Teat length	Short						Long	96
Teat thickness	Thin						Thick	92
Teat placement (front)	Wide						Close	98
Teat placement (back)	Wide						Close	99

VH SiPPRed

DNK 263513

Beta casein: A2A2

DOB.: 23/01/2024

Genomic

Kappa casein: BB aAa: 423

VH SojaPRC x VH Dax PRC x VH Deco RC

Polled: POS



VIKINGHOLSTEIN



NTM 21

RECOMMENDED FOR

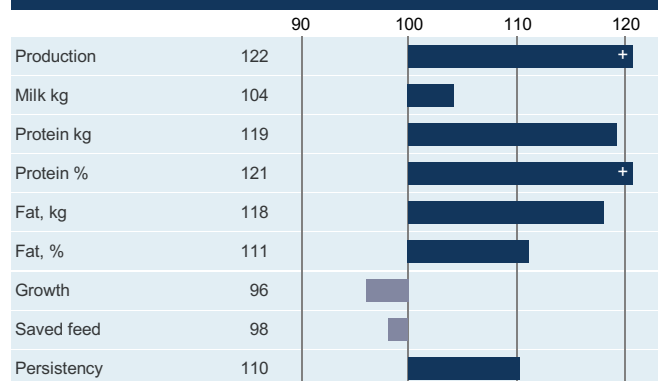
- GRAZING
- SOLIDS
- CALVING EASE
- HOOF HEALTH

Dam average (305 days) Data not available
 Est. dtr. average (305 days) 11890 kg 4.36 % F / 509 kgF 3.71 % P / 435 kgP

NTM May 2026

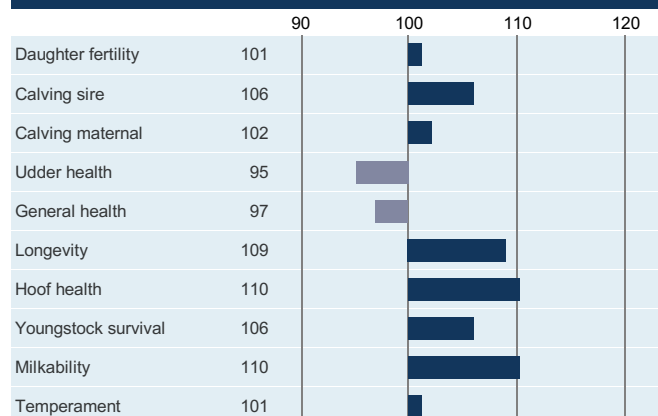
PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY

REL 87%



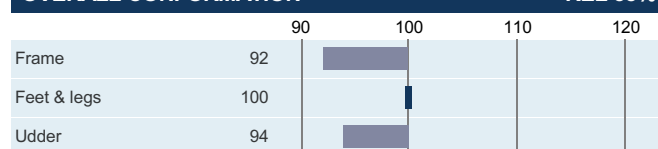
FUNCTIONAL

REL 77%

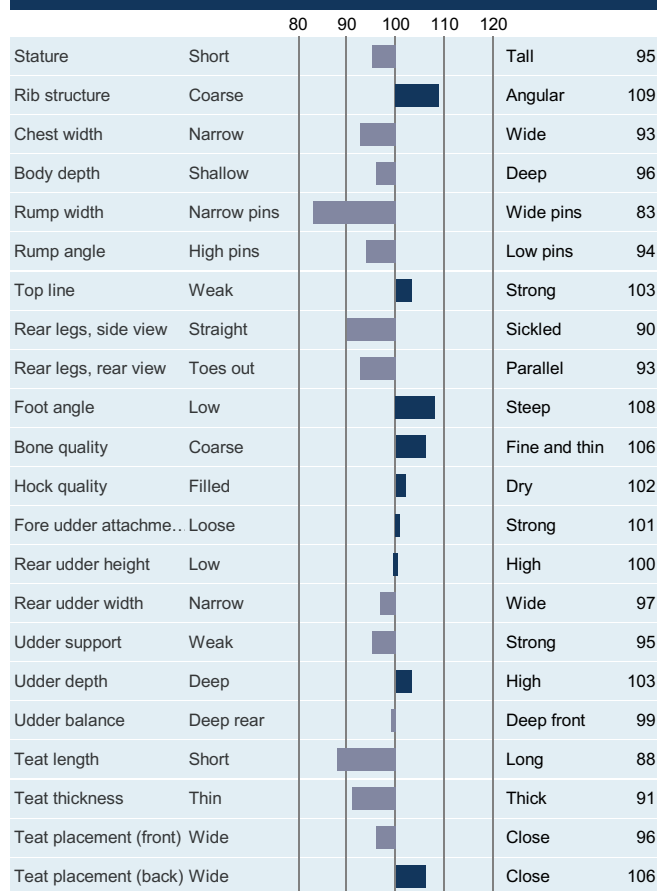


OVERALL CONFORMATION

REL 58%



CONFORMATION



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