



IMPACTS OF PREPUBERTAL REARING INTENSITY AND CALF HEALTH ON FIRST-LACTATION YIELD AND LIFETIME PERFORMANCE*

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Abstract

The objective of the present study was to investigate possible long-term effects of calf and heifer feeding intensity on first-lactation milk yield and lifetime efficiency (milk per day of life). Detailed records from a total number of 2,252 female German Holstein calves from one commercial farm were obtained from birth to culling. Data regarding all information about calf's birth, rearing time until first insemination, first calving, first-lactation yield and lifetime performance were collected over a 12-year period. This large data volume was merged, handled, checked for plausibility, classified and evaluated. Analyses revealed that body weight at an age of six months was significantly influenced by the average daily gain in the first two weeks of life ($P < 0.0001$) and by the duration of treatment for respiratory diseases ($P = 0.0080$). Moreover, first-lactation yield was affected by average daily gain in the whole first year of life ($P = 0.0013$) and particularly in the period of month nine to twelve ($P = 0.00187$). Lifetime efficiency was significantly influenced by body weight at first insemination ($P = 0.0051$), average milk yield ($P < 0.0001$) and reason for culling ($P < 0.0001$). The results of this long-term study confirm that growth is important in general, but as shown by the negative correlation between average daily gain from month nine to twelve and the first lactation milk yield, nutrient intake (energy and protein) should be adapted to enable a controlled growth especially at certain periods of life. After six months of age, daily gain has to be controlled to avoid fat accumulation for a healthy and effective start of lactation. In addition, this analysis revealed that after passing first lactation, particularly health and fertility are the keys for a long efficient lifetime of dairy cows.

Key words: dairy cows, lifetime production, lifetime efficiency, longevity, long-term effects

Producing and rearing well developed calves and heifers is the key issue of an economical milk production with healthy, productive and long living cows. Several

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factors have to be taken into consideration to achieve this purpose. Previous studies primarily investigated the influence of individual stages of life on lactation performance, for example, effects of age at first calving (AFC) (Froidmont *et al.*, 2013; Do *et al.*, 2013; Krpálková *et al.*, 2014) or the influence of rearing intensity (Zanton and Heinrichs, 2005; Macdonald *et al.*, 2005; Müller *et al.*, 2007; Moallem *et al.*, 2010; Hultgren *et al.*, 2011; Soberon and Van Amburgh, 2014). These studies led to feeding recommendations for rearing calves, or advices regarding an optimal AFC. On the contrary, there are hardly any studies considering the whole lifespan of the animals. For instance, Heinrichs and Heinrichs (2011) provided a comprehensive study demonstrating significant effects of dry matter intake at weaning, delivery score, body weight at first calving (BWC) and health of preweaning calves on the first-lactation production. They also reported that the delivery score had a negative impact on lifetime milk production. Moreover, Trilk and Münch (2010) revealed that daily gains during the first year and fertility of heifers and cows were lower with higher disease rate of young calves. Furthermore, based on their observations, they recommended that for optimal lifetime efficiency, the cows should reach an AFC of 24 to 27 months with a body weight of 600 kg after first calving (Trilk and Münch, 2010). The aim of the present study was to analyse possible long-term effects of rearing time on the later life of dairy cows until culling. For that purpose we investigated the effects of rearing intensity and calf diseases on performance in the first lactation, on longevity and lifetime production. Furthermore, focus was laid on identifying factors improving lifetime efficiency and performance to enhance animal welfare, and also farm economics.

Material and methods

Animals and sample collection

Data were collected from all female German Holstein calves born in the period 2000 to 2012 on a single commercial dairy farm with free-stall housing in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany. The milking herd on farm averaged about 450 Holstein cows and the own offspring of about 300 animals. Cows were milked three times a day and in 2012 the herd reached a mean performance of 10,602 kg milk per cow containing 4.07% fat and 3.39% protein.

For the present study, all stillborn or malformed calves were excluded from the data set, as well as all animals, which died within three days after birth or those intended for fattening or selling. This resulted in a total number of 2,252 female calves. At the calving the farmer/farm employee recorded calving difficulty using a delivery score with five levels as follows: 0=not observed; 1=without assistance; 2=slight assistance; 3=strong assistance; 4=caesarean/fetotomy (recommended by the German Cattle Breeders' Federation ADR, 2000). After calving, all calves were immediately removed from their dams, were weighed with a calf weigh scale (EziWeigh 2, Tru-Test Group, New Zealand) and subsequently fed 1.5–2.0 liters of colostrum. Calves were housed in individual outside hutches for at least two weeks which were

equipped with buckets for water and hay. In the first three days of life calves were fed colostrum three times a day and after that they got milk replacer (45% skimmed milk powder). After two weeks all male calves were sold and the females were grouped together in a calf igloo. After grouping calves got some farm-based concentrates additionally. Generally all calves were weaned after nine weeks of drinking period. During the time of weaning, each calf was weighed after two, six and nine weeks. Moreover, the farmer and the veterinarian collected the data on diarrhea and respiratory diseases in the first nine weeks of life, its duration and at least type of treatment. In this regard, in the present study only antibiotic treatment was documented. After weaning calves were fed some starter mix and some milking-cow ration to be gradually adjusted to a growing-heifer ration. For heifers there were different feeding rations in dependence on their age and status. Until the first insemination the rations were more intensive and corresponded to the feeding of medium to low yielding dairy cows of the herd. For pregnant heifers the ration had lower energy content and was mainly grass based. Likewise, the heifers were weighed with weighing system FX 41 (Texas Trading GmbH, Windach, Germany). We analysed weight at first breeding if date of weighing was ± 45 days from date of first insemination. The animals are weighed every two months on the farm and with the used date line as few values as possible will be lost. The weights at first calving were included into calculation if date of weighing was ± 10 days from date of calving. Additional performance of these animals such as parity, energy-corrected milk yield for 305 days in first lactation, overall milk production and longevity (time from first calving to culling, i.e. productive life) were obtained from the official milk recording program (by vit; according to ICAR-approved milk recording method) and were analysed until 31 May 2014. Further information included in the analysis was extracted from the herd management software (AGROCOM SUPERKUH, CLAAS Agrosystems, Germany) and is listed in Table 1. Due to the large data volume, the collected information from each animal had to be merged and to be checked with regard to plausibility. Therefore, data structures were prepared and merged using Microsoft Office Access 2002 (Microsoft Corporation, Unterschleißheim). Data handling included identification and deletion of duplicate records. Furthermore, processing such data contained categorizing and classifying explanatory variables.

Table 1. Traits analysed from 2,252 dairy cows from one herd from 2000–2012

Trait	Description / Calculation
1	2
Calf's day of birth	Date; year; season
Parity of the dam	Parity
Code of multiple birth	Singleton or twin
Delivery score	0=not observed; 1=without assistance; 2=slight assistance; 3= strong assistance; 4=caesarean/fetotomy
Body weight at birth	Calf's weight (kg) at day of birth

Table 1 – contd.

1	2
Liveweight gain in rearing time	Daily gain (g): 1. Day 0 to day 14 2. Day 0 to day 42 3. Day 0 to day 63 4. Day 63 to third month 5. Third to six months 6. Six to nine months 7. Nine to twelve months 8. Day 0 to twelve months
Diseases until weaning	Diarrhea and respiratory diseases
Day of treatment	Duration of treatment because of diarrhea or respiratory diseases
Antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment because of diarrhea or respiratory diseases
Age at first insemination	Time between birth and first insemination in months (one month = 30.5 days)
Weight at first insemination	Weight at first insemination (kg) (± 45 days)
Effort of insemination	Number of inseminations until first pregnancy
Age at first calving	Months between birth and first calving (one month = 30.5 days)
Body weight after first calving	Body weight after first calving (kg) (± 10 days)
Liveweight gain until first calving	Daily gain (g): 1. Day 0 until first calving (± 10 days) 2. Twelve month until first calving (± 10 days)
First lactation yield	First 305-day ECM yield (kg)
Lifetime production	Overall milk yield (kg)
Parities	Sum of parities
Performance per lactation	Average 305-day ECM milk yield per lactation (kg)
Reason for culling	1=Selling for breeding, 2=Age, 3=Low performance, 4=Infertility, 5=Diseases not further defined, 6=Udder diseases, 7=Milkability, 8=Diseases of claws or limbs, 9=Other reasons, 10=Metabolic disorders
Longevity	Time from first calving to culling
Lifetime efficiency	Milk yield (kg) per living day

Statistical analysis

The data set was analysed according to the models described in equations 1–3, using the GLM procedure of SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute, 2008). The Tukey method was applied for the least square means. Differences between the estimated variables were tested on a level of significance of $P < 0.05$. A type of backward elimination was used, to find the best statistical model for each dependent variable, and to select all important effects. Best model fit was judged finally by goodness-of-fit. The model for rearing intensity represented by body weight at an age of six months was as follows:

$$y_{ijklmnopq} = Y_i + S_j + LM_k + DS_l + MB_m + RD_n + DD_o + BW_p + ADG0_14_q + e_{ijklmnopq} \quad [1]$$

where:

- $y_{ijklmnopq}$ is the body weight at an age of six months,
- Y_i the effect of year of birth ($i=2000, \dots, 2012$),
- S_j the effect of season of birth,
- LM_k the effect of mother's lifetime parity ($k=1, \dots, 9$),
- DS_l the effect of delivery score,
- MB_m the effect of multiple birth code ($m=$ singleton or twin),
- RD_n the effect of number of days of veterinary treatments for respiratory diseases ($n=0, \dots, 8$),
- DD_o the effect of number of days of veterinary treatment for diarrhea ($o=0, \dots, 7$),
- BW_p the effect of weight at birth,
- $ADG0_14_q$ the effect of average daily weight gain in the first two weeks of life,
- $e_{ijklmnopq}$ stands for the random error.

Equation 2 was used for determining the effect of selected factors on the dependent variable of 305-day ECM first lactation yield:

$$y_{ijklmnop} = Y_i + S_j + LM_k + BW_l + 183D_m + ADG0_365_n + ADG274_365_o + AFC_p + e_{ijklmnop} \quad [2]$$

where:

- $y_{ijklmnop}$ is the 305-days ECM first lactation yield,
- Y_i the effect of year at birth ($i=2000, \dots, 2012$),
- S_j the effect of season at birth,
- LM_k the effect of mother's lifetime parity,
- BW_l the effect of weight at birth,
- $183D_m$ the effect of weight after six months,
- $ADG0_365_n$ the effect of average daily weight gain in the first year of life,
- $ADG274_365_o$ the effect of average daily weight gain from month nine to twelve of life,
- AFC_p the effect of age at first calving,
- $e_{ijklmnop}$ is the random error.

The model for lifetime performance was defined by Equation 3:

$$y_{ijklmno} = Y_i + LM_j + RC_k + BW_l + ADG274_365_m + WFI_n + AMY_o + e_{ijklmno} \quad [3]$$

where:

- $y_{ijklmno}$ is the lifetime performance,
- Y_i the effect of year at birth ($i=2000, \dots, 2012$),
- LM_j the effect of mother's lifetime parity ($j=1, \dots, 9$),
- RC_k the effect of reason for culling,
- BW_l the effect of weight at birth,

$ADG_{274_365_m}$ the effect of average daily weight gain from month nine to twelve of life,

WFI_n the effect of weight at first insemination,

AMY_o the effect of average milk yield,

$e_{ijklmno}$ stands for the random error.

Results

General observations

Annually, an average number of 173 female calves were born (min=126; max=229) in the evaluated years. The majority of animals were singleton (97%) and from heifers (33%). The distribution to the delivery score was as follows: score 0 = 14 calves (0.7%); score 1 = 1,307 calves (58.0%); score 2 = 703 calves (31.2%); score 3 = 226 calves (10.0%) and score 4 = 2 calves (0.1%). The average birth weight was 41.4 kg (min=17.0 kg; max=65.0 kg) (Table 2). Results for average daily gain (ADG) and live weight for different periods of life are presented in Table 2. With regard to documented diseases, in the first 63 days of life (drinking period), diarrhea as well as respiratory diseases occurred in 9% and 5% of calves, respectively. The majority of these calves were treated by a veterinarian only once (diarrhea = 42%; respiratory diseases = 47%). Furthermore, from those calves, 29% with diarrhea and 69% with respiratory diseases were treated with antibiotics. At first insemination the animals showed an average weight of 435 kg (min=262 kg; max=652 kg) at an average age of 15.5 months (min=11.4; max=23.7) (Table 2). Average weight at first calving was 613 kg (min=461 kg; max=936 kg), with a pregnancy index (average number of inseminations per lactation until positive gestation diagnosis) of 1.7 (min=1; max=8) and the AFC being 25.5 months (min=21.1; max=38.4) (Table 2). A mean 305-day ECM first lactation yield of 9,566 kg was achieved by the animals on the farm studied (min=3,313 kg; max=15,291 kg). The mean parity in the herd over the 12-year period was 2.8 (Table 2). Mean milk yield per lactation was 8,405 kg (min=0 kg; max=23,711 kg) and average lifetime production (total amount of milk yield) amounted to 26,251 kg, where the lowest value was zero from young cows leaving the herd before finishing the first milk recording (max=96,965 kg). Mean lifetime efficiency (milk yield per day of living) was 12.9 kg (min=0 kg; max=29.0 kg). Altogether, median longevity was 30.7 months; this value includes also animals leaving the herd one day after calving (min=1 day; max=113.7 months) (Table 2). Over all cullings (culling was defined as the removal of animals from the herd), most important reasons for cullings were infertility (27%), selling for breeding (14%), diseases not further defined (13%), diseases of claws and limbs (12%) and metabolic disorders (12%) (n=1.674). After first calving, a total number of 155 cows (14.6%) delivered milk for only six months before being culled. Most of these animals in the first lactation were culled because of udder diseases (45%), in the second lactation due to infertility (32%), and, in the consecutive lactations, because of metabolic disorders (27%).

Table 2. Number of records (N), mean and standard deviation (SD) for each of the performance variables analysed

Trait	N	Mean	SD
Birth weight (kg)	2.252	41.4	4.9
ADG ¹ day 0 to 14 (g)	2.171	534	244
ADG ¹ day 0 to 42 (g)	2.112	544	152
ADG ¹ day 0 to 63 (g)	2.081	610	134
ADG ¹ day 63 to 3 months (g)	2.058	985	209
ADG ¹ 3 to 6 months (g)	1.998	1,052	173
ADG ¹ 6 to 9 months (g)	1.952	930	263
ADG ¹ 9 to 12 months (g)	1.894	828	218
ADG ¹ day 0 to 12 months (g)	1.894	887	94
Age at first insemination (months)	1.842	15.5	1.66
Weight at first insemination (kg)	1.645	435	49.2
Pregnancy index	1.622	1.7	1.1
Age at first calving (months) AFC	1.634	25.5	2.29
ADG ¹ day 0 to day of first calving (g)	435	740	103
ADG ¹ 12 month to day of first calving (g)	435	617	183
First 305-day ECM yield (kg)	928	9.566	1.529
Longevity (months)	1.089	30.8	22.6
Average lifetime production (kg)	1.089	26.251	20.694
Parities	1.089	2.8	1.6
Mean milk yield per lactation (kg)	1.089	8.404	4.415
Lifetime efficiency (kg)	1.089	12.9	7.1

¹ADG = average daily gain.

Analysis of influences on rearing intensity

Body weight (BW) at an age of six months (defined as rearing intensity) was affected by the year and season of birth, birth weight and ADG in the first two weeks of life (all $P < 0.01$) shown in Table 3. Calves born in summer achieved significantly less weight after six months' rearing time than calves born in winter, spring or fall. Furthermore, mothers' parity ($P = 0.02$) and the number of days of veterinary treatment for respiratory diseases ($P = 0.01$) influenced the rearing intensity. Calves treated for a maximum of one day achieved significantly higher BW after six months than animals requiring veterinary treatment for four days (203.1/204.2 kg vs. 181.8 kg). Until the fifth day of veterinary treatment, BW showed a decreasing tendency.

Analysis of influences on first lactation milk yield

First lactation milk yield (FLY) was affected by the year and season of birth, the parity of the mother, the ADG in the first twelve months (all $P < 0.01$) as well as by the ADG in months 9 to 12 ($P = 0.01$), and by AFC ($P < 0.01$). Cows with ADG of 925–1,000 g/d in the first year had significantly lower FLY (9,125 kg) than those

with more than 1,000 g/d ADG (9,706 kg) (Table 4). Furthermore, animals with an ADG in the period from month nine to twelve with more than 1,100 g/d achieved 340 kg less FLY than those with a moderate growth rate of 775–900 g/d (8,973 kg vs. 9,314 kg).

Table 3. Influences of season of birth, days of veterinary treatments for respiratory diseases, average daily gain in the first two weeks of life (ADG0_14) and mothers parity on rearing intensity after six months

Trait	N	Weight after six months ^A
Season of birth		
spring	570	200 a
summer	542	193 b
fall	616	200 a
winter	524	201 a
Number of days of veterinary treatment for respiratory diseases		
0	2,131	203 a
1	57	204 a
2	15	199 ab
3	9	198 ab
4	10	182 b
5	8	185 ab
6	2	199 ab
7	2	203 ab
8	18	211 ab
ADG0_14 (g/d)		
< 100	93	183 a
≥ 100 x < 300	225	188 ab
≥ 300 x < 400	242	193 bc
≥ 400 x < 500	312	195 cd
≥ 500 x < 600	431	198 de
≥ 600 x < 700	399	203 ef
≥ 700 x < 800	219	207 f
≥ 800 x < 1.000	183	208 f
≥ 1.000	67	208 f
Mothers parity		
1	746	195 a
2	592	197 ab
3	371	200 b
4	267	199 ab
5	126	199 ab
6	64	198 ab
7	51	196 ab
8	24	202 ab
9	11	195 ab

a, b – columns with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

^ALSMeans.

Table 4. Influences of average daily weight gain in the first year of life (ADG_{0_365}) and during months nine to twelve (ADG_{274_365}) on first lactation milk yield (FLY)

Item	N	FLY (kg) ^A
ADG _{0_365} (g/d)		
< 800	297	8.966 ab
≥ 800 x < 870	468	9.158 ab
≥ 870 x < 925	487	9.348 ab
≥ 925 x < 1,000	451	9.152 a
≥ 1,000	191	9.706 b
ADG _{274_365} (g/d)		
< 625	273	9.320
≥ 625 x < 775	458	9.396
≥ 775 x < 900	508	9.314
≥ 900 x < 1,100	475	9.324
≥ 1,100	180	8.973

a, b – columns with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

^A LSMMeans.

Analysis of influences on lifetime efficiency

Lifetime efficiency, defined as milk yield per living day, was affected by year of birth, reason for culling, average milk yield and weight at first insemination (all $P < 0.01$). Reason for culling was only taken into account in the case of cows, which had previously not been sold as breeding animals. Thus, the reason for culling can also be interpreted as diseases suffered, leading to the exclusion of the animal from the productive herd. Lowest lifetime efficiency was performed by cows culled for infertility reasons (Table 5). Therefore, infertility is not only the most frequent reason for culling, but also a reproductive risk factor for culling. Lifetime efficiency decreased with an increasing weight at first insemination. With regard to first insemination, mean values between lightest animals with <385 kg and heaviest with ≥480 kg at first insemination differed by 1.6 kilograms of milk per day (Table 5).

Table 5. Influences of reasons for culling, weight at first insemination and average milk yield on lifetime efficiency

Item	N	Lifetime efficiency (kg/d) ^A
1	2	3
Reason for culling		
low milk yield	53	13.5 a
infertility	459	10.9 b
other diseases	223	13.8 a
udder diseases	159	14.0 a
milkability	8	14.3 ab
diseases of claws and limbs	205	13.3 a
other reasons	96	12.7 ab
metabolic disorders	201	14.5 a

Table 5 – contd.

1	2	3
Weight at first insemination (kg)		
< 385	224	14.1 a
≥ 385 x < 415	376	13.6 a
≥ 415 x < 445	393	13.4 ab
≥ 445 x < 480	375	13.3 ab
≥ 480	277	12.5 b
Average milk yield (kg)		
< 5,000	223	2.2 a
≥ 5,000 x < 8,000	208	11.0 b
≥ 8,000 x < 10,000	238	15.4 c
≥ 10,000 x < 12,000	223	18.2 d
≥ 12,000	197	20.2 d

a, b – columns with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

^A LSMmeans.

Discussion

In the present study, calves were fed the generally recommended 6–8 l/day of milk replacer (Sherwin et al., 2016) and thus they achieved an ADG of 610 g/d. However, the calves did not reach an ADG of 620–650 g/d in the first 63 days recommended by DLG (2008) and certainly not the recently preferred target of a daily liveweight gain of 700–800 g/d (Krpáľková et al., 2014). Therefore, we assumed they were fed too restrictively in the first time of rearing. In particular, calves with heavier birth weights are predestined to achieve higher body weight probably due to genetic disposition, but maybe also because larger calves competed more effectively for food (Bazeley et al., 2016). However, after six months the animals showed, with 890 g/d, growth rates slightly above the recommended 800–850 g/d (DLG, 2008). Thus, if the time until weaning was referred as (too) restrictively with reduced feed intake, the time after weaning would demonstrate the mechanism of compensatory growth. Hornick et al. (2000) described compensatory growth as “a physiological process whereby an organism accelerates its growth after a period of restricted development”. The result is that the calves can reach same body weight like those whose growth was never reduced. However, such compensatory growth is not recommended because gastrointestinal development and metabolic health is declined by malnutrition in early life (He et al., 2009). The rearing intensity was affected by year and season of birth and calves born in summer achieved lower BW at an age of six month than calves born in spring, fall or winter. One reason for this reduced growth might be heat stress of the mother cow, as high temperatures can lead to reduced placental blood flow and oxygen supply of fetus (De Rensis and Scaramuzzi, 2003; West, 2003). Moreover, due to a minor quality of colostrum, the amount of transferred maternal immunoglobulins can be reduced, when cows suffered heat stress in the

last three weeks of gestation (Nardone et al., 1997). Furthermore, high temperatures can limit the calf's absorption of immunoglobulins (Stott, 1980; Rutherford, 2014). These aspects can cause negative effects on calves' growth and health. In the present study calves with lower birth weight maintained their reduced weight even after six months of rearing time. Particularly ADG in the first two weeks of life showed a strong effect on the rearing performance, thus, body weight at the end of weaning. Calves with ADG less than 100 g/d showed statistically significant mean differences in BW compared to calves with ADG >1,000 g/d (183 kg vs. 208 kg). Similar results were found also in another study on female calves (Wiedemann et al., 2015), but as well in bull calves (Maccari et al., 2015). Also respiratory diseases negatively influenced the weight gain of the calves over the rearing period. Trilk and Münch (2010) also confirmed negative effects of diseases on ADG during the first year. They found that lower growth in several diseased calves was not compensated during the rearing period. The same tendency (approximately -50 g/d on preweaning ADG) was observed in the study by Soberon et al. (2012) in calves which showed diarrhea and furthermore were treated with antibiotics because of respiratory diseases.

In the present study, the season of birth affected the FLY. Cows born in spring showed significantly lower FLY (8,921 kg) compared to animals born in fall (9,441 kg) or winter (9,468 kg). Influences of environmental temperatures at birth on the later performance were also described by Soberon et al. (2012), showing reduced milk yields – primarily in heifers suffering from cold stress at birth. However, these findings were not confirmed in the present study. Our observations support a negative effect of high temperatures at birth on ADG and weight after six months as described above. Furthermore, cows born in spring calve usually in summer for the first time, and the season of birth does not only show a negative effect on FLY, but also on general performance, as shown by Monteiro et al. (2016). Also the ADG in the first twelve months as well as from month 9 to 12 had influences on FLY. Because of our result, we would suggest an average ADG about 870–925 g/d in the first twelve months for a high FLY (Table 4). As can be seen, calves which grow more than 1,000 g/d could achieve even more FLY. But, due to the lower number of animals and the greater risk to body fatness (Le Cozler et al., 2008), this result could not affect our recommendation at all. Other studies concluded an optimum ADG of about 700 g/d (Shamay et al., 2005) or rather 900 g/d (Mourits et al., 2000; Vacek et al., 2015) for achieving maximal performance. Overall, an increased growth rate showed positive effects on FLY. On the other hand, prepubertal intensive rearing was interpreted as compensatory growth and this has negative effects on body composition, performance, metabolism and endocrine status (Hornick et al., 2000; Meyer et al., 2006 a, b). In our study, this effect is obvious in the impact of ADG from month nine to twelve on FLY. When animals achieve compensatory growth, fat deposition takes over and the cows are getting fatter (Hornick et al., 2000). Furthermore, if increased body fatness entails increased growth rate before puberty onset can lead to reduced mammary development and therefore reduced milk production (Sejrsen et al., 2000). Krpálková et al. (2014) described the highest FLY in groups of animals which reached up to 969 g/d in the prepubertal growth period. Zanton and Heinrichs (2005) documented an increased first-lactation production at ADG of 836 g/d. In

the present study, animals with the highest growth rate during month nine to twelve achieved 340 kg less FLY than those with a moderate growth rate. Further aspects with body fatness are problems at calving. Animals with increased body condition tend to have bigger and heavier calves – and this can result in dystocia with subsequent inflammation of uterus or placental retention (DLG, 2008). In addition, the body of those fatty cows after calving responds with a massive decomposition of body fat. This can lead to a pronounced and pathogenic lack of energy (ketosis) (Spiekers and Potthast, 2004). Intensive rearing of heifers, as assessed by increase of liveweight gain, resulted in early puberty, allowed for an early insemination and aimed to generate a high first lactation milk yield (Huber, 2018). But, the process of maturity and rearing needs time – and compensatory growth could not be recommended as healthy growth.

The weight gain also had an effect on lifetime efficiency (milk yield per living day) – with an increasing weight at first insemination lifetime efficiency decreased. According to Leonard et al. (2013), weight at first insemination should be within a range of 380–420 kg (at an age of 14–15 months). In our study, this recommendation corresponds to the results for animals with weights up to 415 kg at first insemination. These animals also achieved highest lifetime efficiency. Moreover, lifetime efficiency also increased significantly with increasing average milk yield. These effects of average lactation performance reflected the milk yield potential which had been bred to modern dairy cows. VandeHaar et al. (2016) even concluded that in high-yielding cows a dilution of maintenance in favour of a greater proportion of energy toward milk production can be effected by genetic selection. Therefore, they are genetically influenced to a large extent, but also depending on the culling management on farms, with keeping cows longer depending on their average performance and health.

In conclusion, we recommend an accurate and permanent documentation on farm. The recording of calf's birth weight is the basis of the measurement and monitoring of its growth and development. Further weighing will be very useful at weaning, at puberty and at first insemination. Additional documentation should include health data for an easier and earlier detection of stock problems, to optimize herd health and support selection decisions. In general, we would like to advise that calves and heifers, which should have a healthy, long and productive life span, need time for maturation and ontogenic growth.

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