

Poland

From 1960 until 1965, Denmark exported a total of 379 heifers and cows and 41 bulls to Poland. (Source: Jerseybladet, 1965. A herd book was started in 1962. The animals were spread around several state farms. At the Sadkow state farm, the black and white cattle were replaced with Jerseys. In 1968 this herd comprised 50 cows, eight in-calf cows, 30 heifers and calves, and eight bulls.

At the Borkowo state farm, Red Polish cows were replaced in 1963 with 25 Jerseys, arriving directly from Denmark; the Popielno farm had 100 cows in 1968; and at the Tososida state farm the Red Polish cows were replaced with Jerseys between 1960 and 1961. In 1968 the herd numbered 76 cows, 30 heifers and 15 calves. Two Jersey bulls were standing at the bull stud Zagórzyc, in 1968. (Source: Christiansen, 1968)

State farms imported Jerseys

In October 1988 Danish Jersey Export made their first shipment of 69 in-calf heifers to the state farm Stadnina Koni, Iwno near Poznan in central Poland. This was followed by another 73 in-calf heifers in July 1989.

This farm had 3,000ha of arable land and 14,000ha of forest. In fact it comprised four manors under the same administration and the total number of cattle was 2,900 of which, there were 499 Jerseys in 1991. The farm also had 1,300 sheep plus lambs, 75 Thoroughbred mares plus 220 young Thoroughbreds, 30,000



Jersey cows at the state farm Popielno.



Danish Jerseys in Poland.

hens for egg production and 7,000 pheasants, mainly for export to France.

Iwno also had two factories producing 750,000 litres of 96% proof alcohol, one sawmill, outdoor vegetable production, one factory for potato flour and several workshops.

In other words, the Jersey came to a state farm that was bigger than most farms. In 1991 the average annual yield per cow was 4,743 kg milk, with 313 kg fat and 184 kg protein – much more than average in Poland at that time.

Another former state farm importing Jerseys was Stadnina Koni, Michalow in the southern part of Poland. However, in 1991 they only had 50 Jerseys all imported from Denmark (exactly when is unknown) and yielding the same as the Iwno state farm.

Few Jerseys in 1993

In 1993, there were fewer than 1,000 Jerseys in the country and 492 females were that year entered in the herd book. (Source: FAO, 1993)

On the initiative of the Danish Jersey Society, 60 heifers were sent to three herds owned by an agricultural school in Poland as part of a new large-scale breeding and advisory project in the province of Olszlyn in 1995. (Source: WJCB, 1996)

In 2004, analysis of six successive lac-

tations in two herds located at Jonkowo and Bogaczewo showed that Jersey cattle imported from Denmark easily adapted to the conditions of north-eastern Poland.

A year later, records show there were 1,057 milk-recorded cows with a yield of 4,855 kg milk at 5.56% (270 kg) fat and 3.92% (190 kg) protein.

The Czech Republic

In 1956 Czechoslovakia received 55 Jersey females and one bull from Denmark followed by 460 cows and heifers and seven bulls in 1957.

Two bulls also were imported in 1960 and 1962. At the Research Institute Uhrinéves in 1963, there were 70 Jersey cows originating from the Danish import while others were located at the State Farm Cernevá Voda. (Sources: Jerseybladet, 1965; Dyrbye, 1963; Christiansen, 1968)

Since the collapse of the Revolution 1989 and the founding of the Czech Republic, a Jersey association The Cesky Svaz Chovatelu was founded in 1990 with help from the Danish society.

In 1993, the Czech society numbered 600 members which were the owners of 1,200 registered Jerseys. (Source: WJCB, 1994)

In 2008 there were 140 milk-recorded Jerseys in the country.



In 2008 there were 140 milk-recorded Jerseys in the country, some of which are pictured here.