



Budapest, 15.07.2013.

Dear DAGENE Members!

Let me forward the proposal of the Hungarian Grey Cattle Breeders' Association for our next DAGENE meeting in Timisoara, which can be discussed at a debate with the following title:  
**Certified parentage control and proof in cattle production.**

The discussion could consist of the next parts:

- Mode of primary sample taking and recording, as well as store of the basic data (date of birth, gender of calf, birth weight, colour, etc.).
- Mode of control (secondary) sample taking (blood, hair root).- Target and technique of laboratory analysis (blood group, biochemical polymorphisms, DNS-polymorphisms, SNP).
- Mode of publication of verified (by whom?) pedigree information.
- Keeping of registers of pedigree information (where, organization).
- Effectiveness of parentage control in the daily routine.
- Expenses (shared according to participants) of whole process (man-made identification, control of identity).

It would be very beneficial if all the member countries (Austria, Baltic Genofond, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Romania, SAVE, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia) could prepare a description according to the standpoints above. There is interesting and useful to get ready and to compare such reports. Each country has to be represented by a person.

Kind regards,

András Gáspárdy

Pedree control in cattle  
(suckler cow herds for breeding)

The following questions should be answered:

- \* Who is responsible for the announcement of birth of calves?
- \* Method for ascertainment of the dam (in small and large herds, early weaning of male calves)

- \* Method for ascertainment of the sire (small and large herds haarem or mixt herds):
- \* Laboratory methods (blood groups, DNA)
- \* Method of sampling (skin or blood, obligatory vetrinarian intervention?)
- \* Who is the owner of labs?
- \* Prices par sample, who pays?
- \* Rules for verification of data
- \* Official issue of pedigrees.