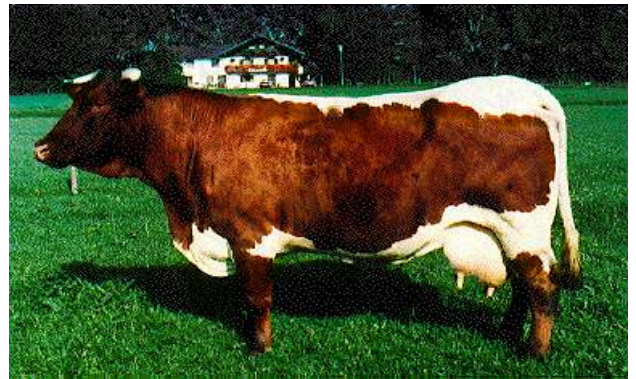


PINZGAUER CATTLE (AUSTRIA)

Pinzgauer bull



Pinzgauer cow



Origin: Since centuries cattle like this type have been kept in Pinzgau and bordering regions (Lungauer, Pongauer). Afterwards such similar characters were summarized to the current breed „Pinzgauer“. In Carinthia until 1925 cattle of the same type were bred as an independent breed called „Mölltaler“. In the south-east of Bavaria the Pinzgauer cattle was the dominant breed. Because of missing milk yield they were displaced by other breeds. Worldwide the Pinzgauer cattle have a big importance as beef cattle.

Characteristics: The coat is chestnut with a wide white stripe from withers to back, reverse of thigh and stomach till underbrush. The tail is also white. Generally above lower leg and upper arm there are white bandages (called „Fatschen“). Occasionally cattle of this breed are coloured black and white. They have bright horns with black peaks. Their nose and claws are dark. Cows weigh around 650 kg and have an average milk

yield of 5.400 kg. But top yields are situated by 10.000 kg. On average milk contains 3,85 % butterfat and 3,24 % protein. Bulls reach a body weight of 1.100 kg.

Products: Pinzgauer cattle are used to produce beef and milk with focus on beef. The quality of their beef is very high because of the excellent marbling. Nowadays main products of this breed are beef and milk.

Population number: They are bred in Austria, Germany, East-Europe, North-America, South-Africa and New Zealand. 2010 in Austria 47.444 Pinzgauer cattle were registered. Regarding all breeds in Austria Pinzgauer cattle is represented with 2,2 %.

Bibliography: www.pinzgauerrind.at;
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