S I D D C

South Island Dairying Development Centre

Focus Day

Lincoln University Dairy Farm

Information Handout

9th October 2008

For further information visit:

www.siddc.org.nz
office@siddc.org.nz
Ph: 03 325 3629

Next Focus Day: 19th February 2009

S I D D C – Partners networking to advance South Island Dairying

Lincoln University

DairyNZ

Crop & Food Research

Ravensdown

LIC

SIDE

PROGRAMME

Another Wet Spring!
Just an inconvenience or a disaster?

10.20 am	Welcome - Introduce Ron Pellow, SIDDC Exec Dir – format for the day	Virginia Serra
10.25 am	**LUDF Seasonal Update**	Peter Hancox, Adrian van Bysterveldt, and George Reveley
10.50 am	Split into Groups	Virginia Serra

	Group 1 **Farm Staff**	**Group 2** **Owners/Managers/Sharemilkers/Professionals**
11.00 am	Stay at Calf Shed Area	Walk to Paddock
11.05am	**Mating Management** - In calf programme – Mark Blackwell - LUDF mating management – George R - Semen use - - No Bulls -	**Pastures** - Plating – Adrian van Bysterveldt - Rapid Pasture Meter – Hayden Lawrence - Paddock performance ranking – Graham Kerr - Silage making regime – Adrian van Bysterveldt
11.45 am	**Switch**	**Switch**
12.30 pm	**Everyone to Calf Shed Area for Wrap up**	

12.35 pm	**Wrap up and Thanks**	Virginia Serra
12.45 pm	**LUNCH**	agriseeds
1.30 pm 2.30 pm	**Afternoon Option:** **- C-dax** **- Calves on East Block** **- Other paddocks of interest** **Finish**	Hayden Lawrence Peter Hancox Adrian van Bysterveldt

Seasonal Update

Extremely wet conditions in July and August have been difficult for cows and men. Winter feed supplies in the province were barely adequate after very dry autumn conditions.

1. Our wintering plan

May

The 80 thinnest early calvers were dried off in early May and were then wintered on grass. Some on the platform (June) and off farm the remainder of the time.

June & July

- R2s - on pasture in the Springston district – close enough that they could come home to have Teat Seal infused 6 weeks prior to calving and go back to grazing.
- R3s - also on pasture in the Springston District - target 5.5 C.S.
- MA cows - above 4.3 condition score depending on recent sore foot history and calving date – more vulnerable cows stayed on grass.
  - Two groups on kale – one at Springston and the other at Lincoln University research area.
  - 126 MA light cows (as defined above) on platform, pasture grazing to 1500kgDM/ha residuals until June 21st and then off farm on pasture.

The cows on pasture reached their targets reasonably well but it was more of a struggle for the cows on kale. We were happy with the result but it required a lot of determination and planning to achieve.

2. Condition Score of the herd through winter and start of calving.

Fig 1

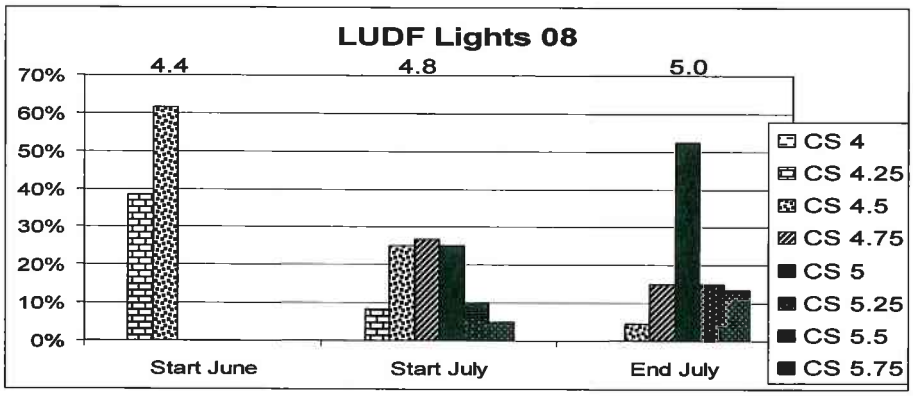


Fig 2

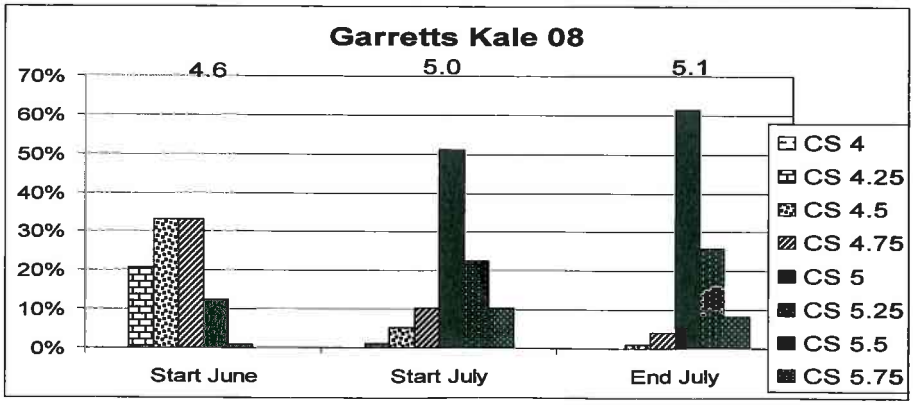
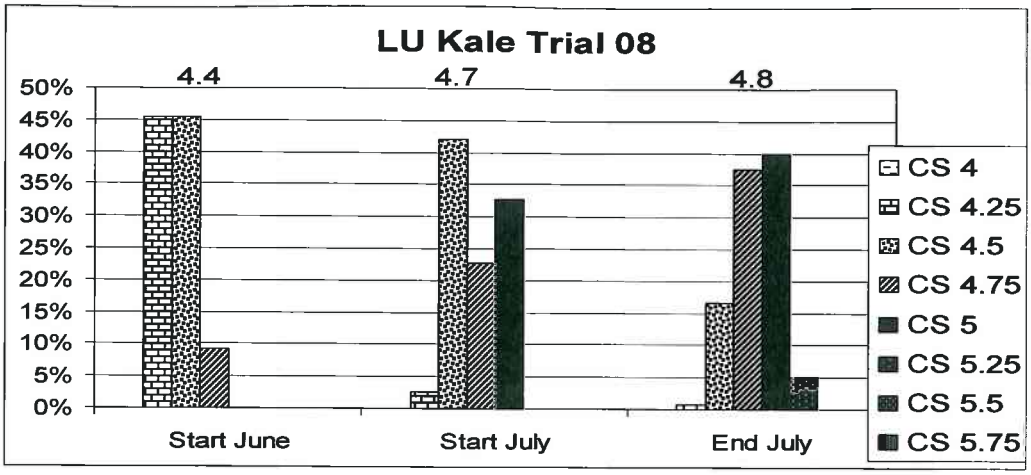


Fig 3



Take home message.

- **Minimise the number of animals below the target condition score at calving.**
- **Split herd on condition score and feed differently to get each mob to target – feed pasture to the most vulnerable**

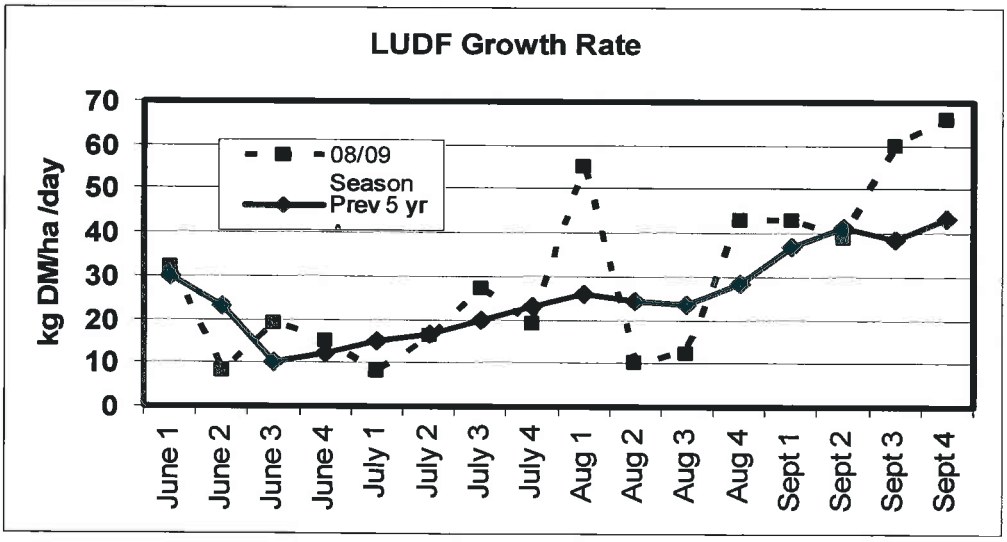
3. Conditions so far this Season

Rainfall

July	165mm	average 80mm
August	139mm	average 70mm
September	40mm	average 40mm

Soil Temperature has been average or above. As a consequence pasture growth has consistently been better than last year and though variable has been close to the average for the farm.

Fig 4.



Nitrogen

The farm had its last N applications last season (other than to effluent areas) anywhere between Mid March and the end of April and eco-n was applied in both autumn and spring over the whole farm. (This required the use of a helicopter during August). At no time have the pastures looked nitrogen deficient. 40 kgN/ha was applied during 3rd & 4th weeks of August and the first 2 weeks of September. A round of 35kgN/ha is following this.

Supplementary feed

No silage was fed until the 7th of September by then loss of the feed to trampling and pasture damage was tolerable. **This is a planned strategy**, which aims at filling limited post calving appetites with only high quality grass, avoids the work/time associated with feeding out during the main calving period and avoids damage to pastures.

The Key management tools from dry off to balance date

A detailed feed budget (updated weekly) and simple graphs to track how the farm is going compared to budget.

Fig 5.

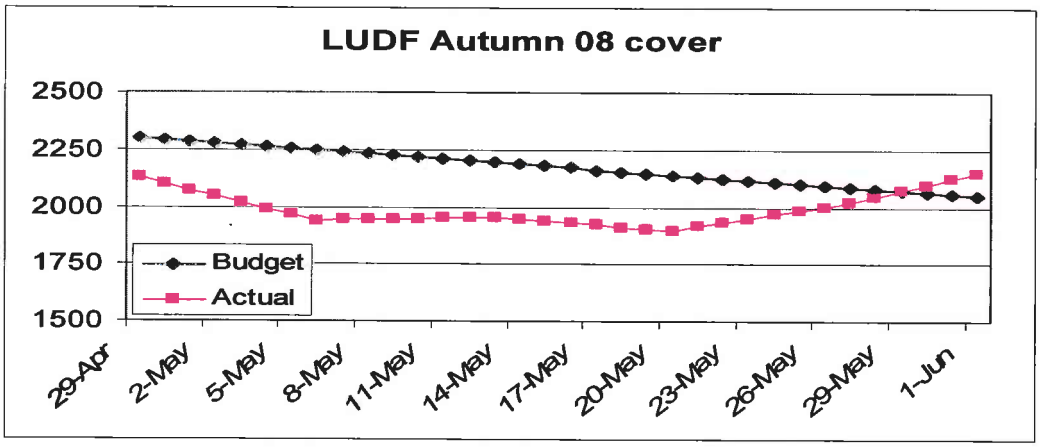


Fig 6.

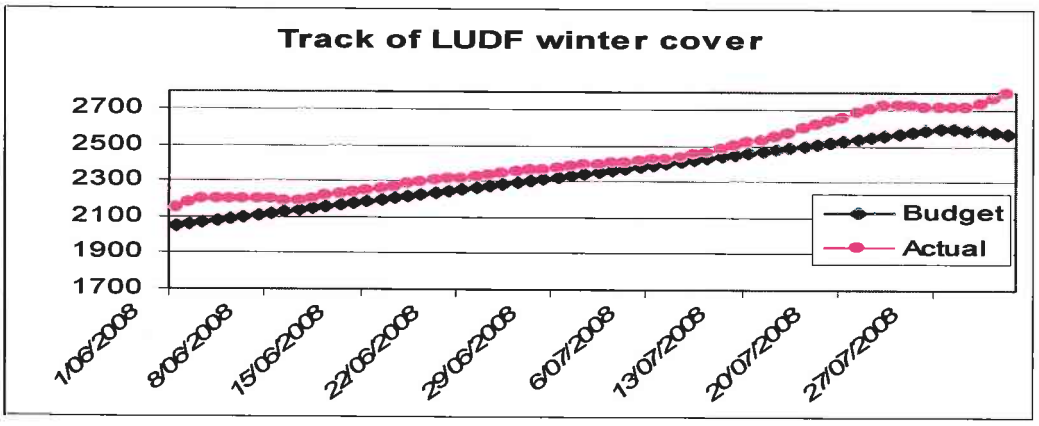
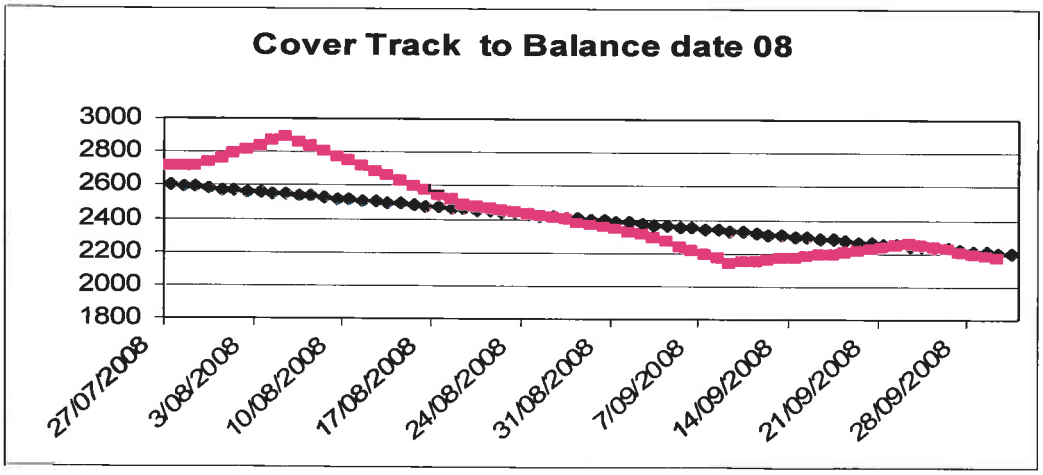


Fig 7.



The target lines on these graphs are generated from a feed budget.

The critical starting point is the cover required at balance date. We then work backward from that date putting in expected growth rates, and calving spread and cow numbers on farm for each week. When this is calculated through the result is the second critical average farm cover target which is the cover required on farm at the start of calving. Again back calculating from this with winter growth rates and cow demand on the milking platform and we end up at the third critical average farm cover which is the cover at dry off date – nominally the 1st June. Refer Page 18. LUDF Winter feed budget.

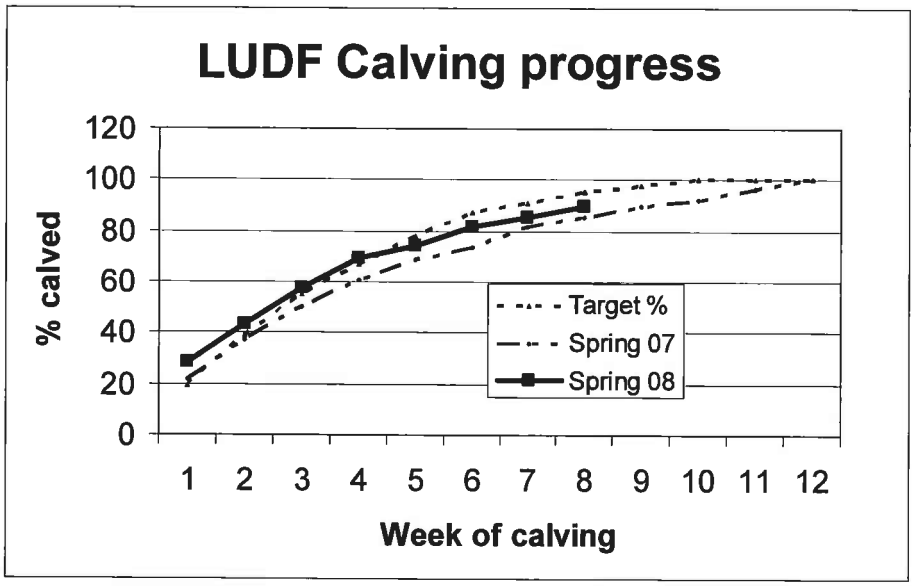
The first grazing round is also planned in detail, using expected calving rate daily demand and essentially rationing the land area to have the first round finish around the 13th of September. The wet conditions and determination not to ruin large areas of the farm resulted in the cows being allowed greater areas each week leading to the first round finishing on the 5th of September. Silage feeding began also at the start of the second round. This carried on for 25days and 68kgDM/peak cow was fed out.

Wet conditions and pasture damage
A small paddock on the East block was sacrificed and one on the Heifer block no significant area was sacrificed on the platform. Grass seed has been sown into 1ha and much of the farm has been heavy rolled during September.

4. Calving

Calving has progressed at a greater rate than in previous seasons. The planned start for the Mixed Age cows was 4 days later than last season but the number of cows calved has tracked very close to the number on the same dates last season.

Fig8



LUDF Calving data comparison

Season	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Days to mid (all herd)		22	23	14	12	16	**15**
Days to mid (cows only)		22	23	22	16	22	**18**
4 wk calving rate %	64	63	61	69	76	66	**70**
% still to calve 1 month PSM	14	17	12	12.6	9	7	**7**
% treated as Anoestrus		36.7	24.3	14.5	17	16	

Last years wet difficult winter has the potential to set us back a year in our quest to improve the herd in-calf rate to 90% at 12 weeks of mating. This is compounded by the continued presence of late calving cows. These have come as a surprise to us because we were confident that our 6 pregnancy tests programme would give us accurate expected calving dates for all the cows. During last year no specific recording of bull matings occurred. The lesson for us has been that observation of and recording of bull matings is required to verify pregnancy scan results to confirm pregnancy dates.

Conditions were very difficult through the main part of calving. Springers were stood off on the dairy yard for 12 hours a day on a regular basis through late July and to the middle of August. Calved cows used the yard on the other half of the day on a daily basis until the 5th of August. This did result in some cows calving on the concrete. No major lameness resulted but a few of the first calvers were quite sore and stiff after this.

The simple two prostaglandin injection synchrony programme (see attached protocol) with our R2yr heifers continues to give us excellent results with 88% calving before the end of the 4th week of calving of the main herd.

5. Calf Rearing

As in previous seasons the calves are fed once each day and no specialist calf rearing assistance is employed. Calves had to be held longer inside during August, which put pressure on the facilities. Calves are normally outside after 2-3 weeks. We are very happy with the results.

6. Production Results

Milk Production

Fig 9

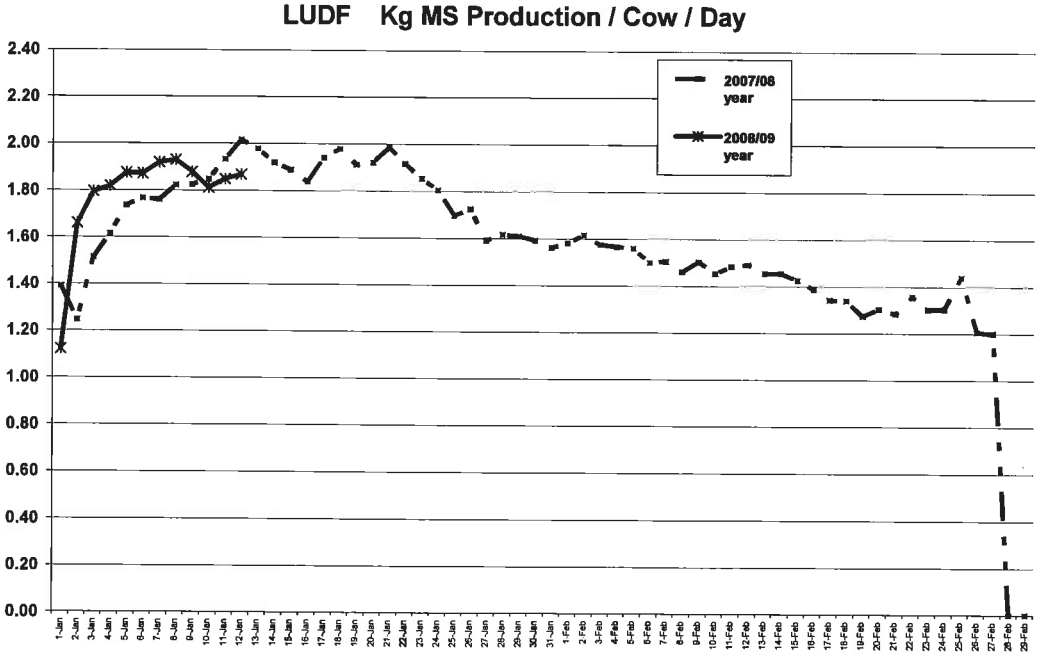
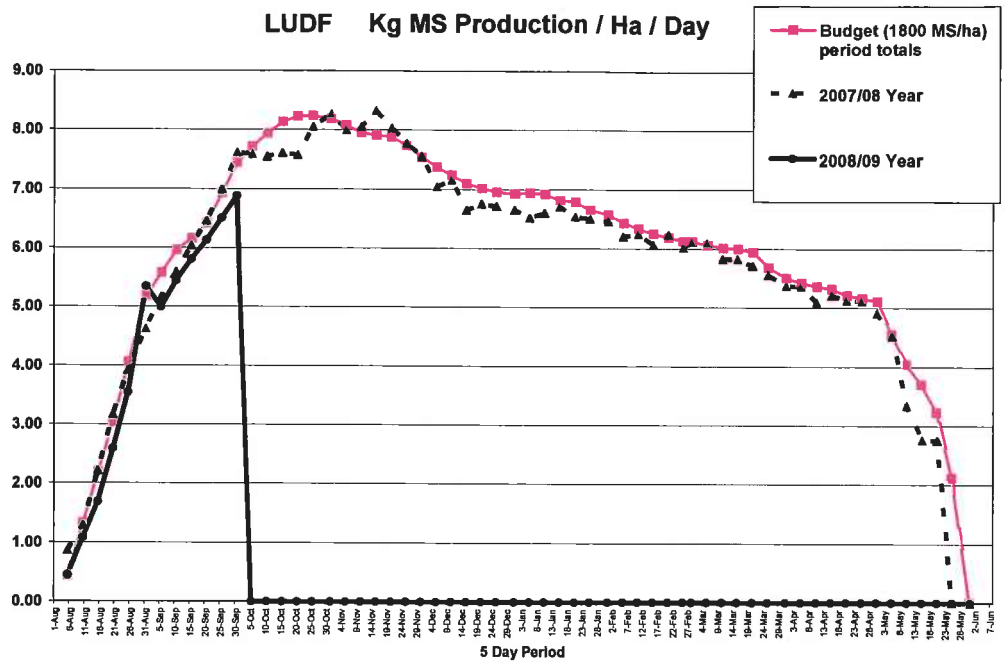


Fig 10



Comment

The fall in milk production per cow in mid September resulted from having to clean up a number of paddocks that had not been able to be grazed to 1500kgDM/ha in the first round. That feed has been dealt with now and the production per cow is rising again.

7. Animal Health

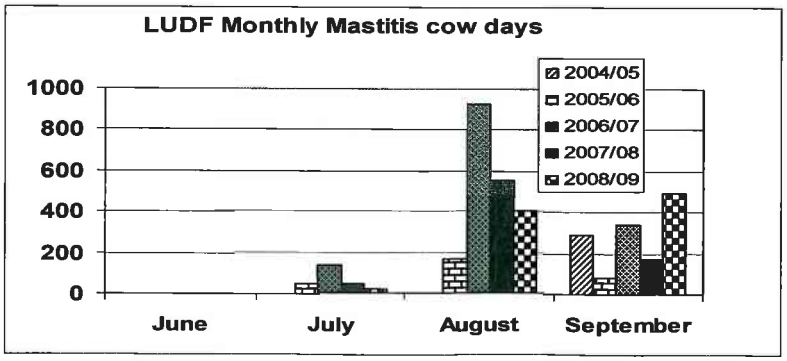
Mastitis

Mastitis has been a more significant problem than in previous seasons. The overall incidence to date has been 15% of the herd - about twice our typical rate. There has been 66% at calving and 33% following calving. The good news has been the very dramatic success of the Teat-seal in the first calvers.

Typically there have been 3 times more infections than the Mixed Age cows. This season their rate has been the same as the MA herd. The graph (Fig 11) shows that the incidence of mastitis was lower this August although the overall rate was up. The data indicates that 30 cases of mastitis at calving were prevented by the Teat-Seal this spring.

Cost of treatment $1,460 for the group. Benefit needed to break even is $48.60 for each 1st calving heifer with mastitis prevented at calving. Subsequent loss of milk production and cost of treatment easily cover this.

Fig 11

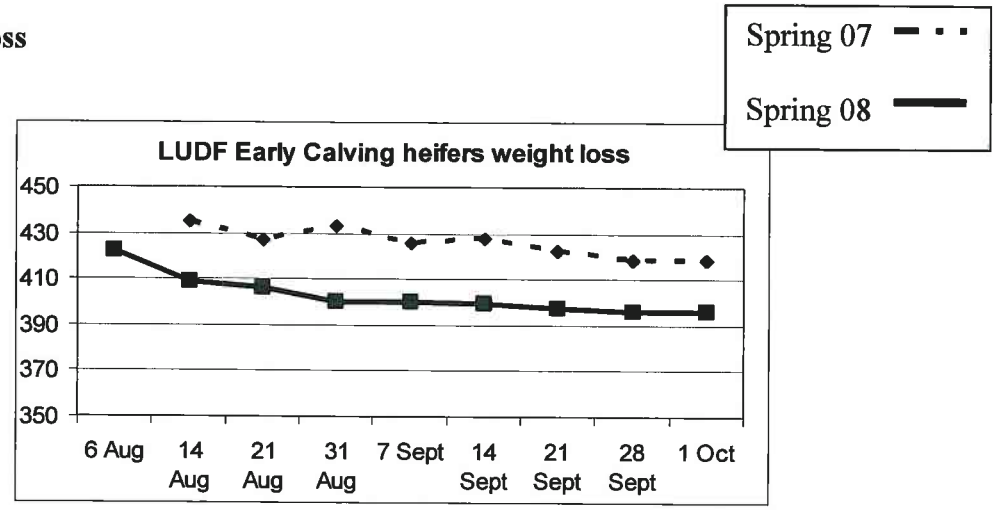


Milk Fever

Like most farms in the region we had more difficulty managing this compared to previous seasons. For instance in August there were 28 (6.8% of cows calved to date) cases compared to 12 (3%) in the same period last season. Greater volumes of dusted Mag Oxide (150gm/cow) were required to get the rate down to normal. Milk fever deaths are preventable and we will continue to target 0 deaths and light clinical cases not above 3 per 100 calving cows. See fig 13

Liveweight loss

Fig12



These heifers have lost about 25kg of live weight, which is over half a condition score. This is above normal and reflects on the number of days they had to be stood off during late July and early August.

The herd average condition score at the end of September is 4.41. This is almost the same as the condition score of the herd at the same time last year.

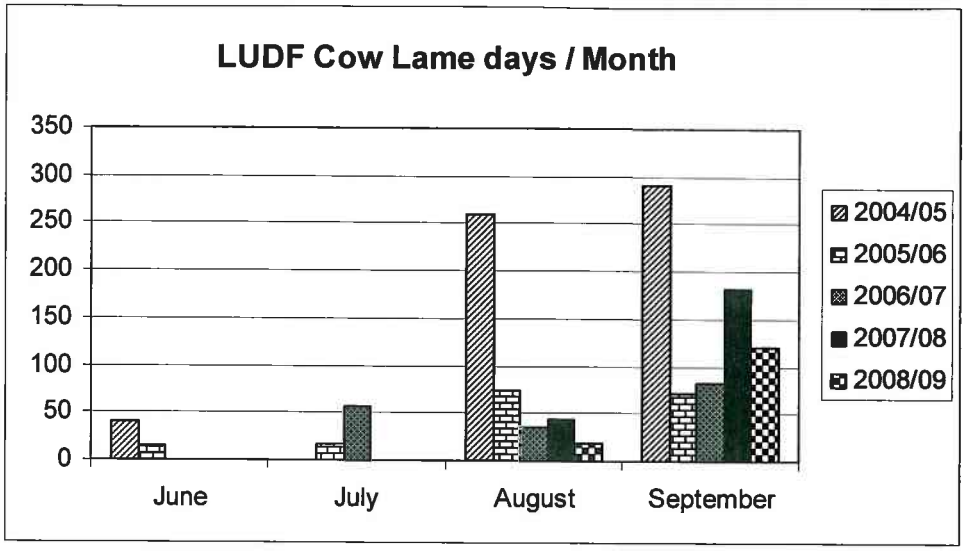
Cow Deaths out of 704 to calve

Fig 13

Month	Reason	06/07	07/08	08/09
June		0	1	0
July	Accidental	2	0	0
	Milk Fever	2	0	0
August	Accidental	3	0	1
	Bloat	1	0	0
	Other	1	2	1
	Milk fever	0	1	2
September	Liver problems	2	0	0
	Bloat	3	0	0
	Milk fever	0	1	0
	Other	0	0	2
October (to date)	Bloat	1	0	0
	Milk fever	0	1	0
	Johnnes	0	1	0
	Other			0
Total		**15**	**7**	**6**

Lameness

Fig 14



8. Time saving strategies used this year.

Activity	Time saved	Other benefits/costs
Train heifers to the cow shed etc (heifers syn to calve 7 days before mature cows)	Required 2 x 3 hours of the team.	Done when no other time pressure. More staff time at calving out in the paddock
Milking all the cows OAD until enough for milk pickup	An average of 2 hrs /day for 10 days = 20 hrs	Lots of time for staff to concentrate on calving cows during the busiest time for calving. Less Milk fever Less colostrum to feed to calves
Feeding all the calves only OAD (Pukawa System)	3 hrs /day for the first 6 weeks and 1 hour /day for the next 6 weeks = 170 hrs	More enthusiasm to do it once properly Done by on farm staff More time in the afternoon to do other jobs. Calves eat more meal
Calves outside on grass after 2 weeks. (when we could) (once dis-budded and DNA tested)		Better hygiene /few losses Less housing needed Less chance of disease spread Calves encouraged to eat grass sooner.
Colostrum, lame and other "sick" cows only milked OAD	1 hr/day for 2 staff for 90 days 30 min/day for 2 staff for 150 days = 330 hrs	Improved staff moral as all the messy cow stuff over and done in the morning. More time to do other jobs in the afternoon before milking. Less chance for hold-ups to get home by 5pm

9. Is our Planned Start of calving date correct?

For most of the history of this farm the planned start of calving was about the 1st August. Two years ago this moved forward by 5 days and this season it was 3rd of August.

Over the years several things have been happening which have changed the pasture demand /supply balance.

a) Stocking rate has increased several times.

b) Calving spread has reduced down to 12 weeks and will be shorter next season.

c) Heifers are now synchronised to begin calving a week before the main herd.

d) Mean calving date continues to creep earlier.

e) We have lost access to a reliable supply of winter grazing through the mid July/mid August period, which means that the 200 later calving cows are coming home to the milking platform/support block earlier.

The result is that we can no longer get through even an average winter/spring without feeding out silage to calved cows (and even more silage to late calvers and springers).

In 03/04 we made a big leap in farm production and profit performance as a result of feeding just high quality grass to the calved cows instead of also needing to feed out silage. The last season we have been able to do this was the 05/06 season which apart for a minor snow at balance date was a year of well above average pasture growth in the spring. (see production graphs)

Next calving

a) Stocking rate will again be 4.3 cows /ha.

b) Calving spread will be reduced to 9 weeks.

c) 28% replacements will be entering the herd – and synchronised to calve 10 days before the mature herd.

d) Days to mean calving date will be even less.

e) We will have lost the 33ha heifer runoff, and so our mid July to mid August winter grazing is still in doubt.

Do nothing this coming Planned Start of Calving date and we will be in an even bigger feed deficit in the spring and even further away from our preferred position of feeding the calved cows only high quality grass. Feeding supplements also adds a large amount of extra work at an already busy time and feeding out options are severely restricted when we have a wet spring.

Management Option

Delay next years planned start of calving of the main herd by 3 more days to the 6 August. This delay in calving will still only make all grass possible if we can secure winter grazing for our later calving cows until mid August. We are going to mate our mature herd for 9 weeks with DNA proven FX semen this year. The gestation period for these matings is 1.8 days shorter than average and so to get an actual delay of 3 days in the planned start of calving we will begin mating 5 days later this year.

FEEDFLO
Feed Budget & Pasture Cover Targets

Name LUDF

First day of period

Budget Start	01-May-08	Period Start	01-May	11-May	21-May	01-Jun	22-Jun	01-Jul	21-Jul	01-Aug	11-Aug	21-Aug	31-Aug	10-Sep	20-Sep	30-Sep
Days in Period		162	10	10	11	21	9	20	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Effective Hectares =		**161.5**	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5
Remove or Add Ha's		161.5														

FEED DEMAND — Stock numbers on farm & daily dm intake per animal (After wastage)

Total Cows on Farm		**604**	**404**		**126**			**200**	**220**	**350**	**420**	**690**	**690**	**690**	**690**
Cows Calving (No. in each period)								80	110	140	140	80	55	35	40
Cows Dried Off (last day of period)		230	372												
Average Milking Cows		**602**	**372**					**40**	**135**	**260**	**400**	**510**	**578**	**623**	**660**
dm/day	4,133	16.5	16.5	16.5				13	13.5	14	15	15.5	16	16.5	17
Dry Cows (Total cows less milkers)		**2**	**32**		**126**			**160**	**85**	**90**	**20**	**180**	**113**	**68**	**30**
dm/day	540						13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Dry Cow Condition Score Monitor		Condition scores added =				190		Ave dm for maint & preg =			5			dm/cond score = 180	
Yearlings. dm/day															
Calves. dm/day															
Feed Demand/ha/day	4,673	62	38					16	17	29	39	61	65	68	72
Stocking Rate Cow Eq/ha		3.7	2.5		0.8			1.2	1.4	2.2	2.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3

kgs dm/ha/day

PASTURE GROWTH	**4,672**	**30**	**25**	**23**	**21**	**18**	**18**	**16**	**16**	**22**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**55**	**60**

NITROGEN GROWTH — Total — Tonnes of nitrogen containing fertiliser applied each period

Urea 46.0 %N															
D.A.P. 18.0 %N															
S.O.A. 21.0 %N															
Total N applied (kgs)															
kgs N per Eff Ha															
Response (dm/kg N)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Days for N Response		60	60	60	60	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Response dm/ha/day															
Nett Grass Growth	4,672	30.0	25.0	23.0	21.0	18.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	22.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	55.0	60.0

SUPPLEMENTS — Total — Supplements feed per day in each period

HQ Baleage t DM	56	2.8	2.8												
dm/day fed	53,565	2678	2678												
HQ Baleage t DM	50										1	1	1	1	1
dm/day fed	47,826										957	957	957	957	957
HQ Baleage t DM															
dm/day fed															
dm/day fed															
dm/day fed															
Total (kg dm/ha/day)	628	**16.6**	**16.6**								**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**

Total Feed Supply dm/ha/day	5,300	47	42	23	21	18	18	16	16	22	41	46	51	61	66
Feed Utilisation		100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PASTURE COVER — kg dm/ha on the last day of each period

Cover Change dm/ha/day	**523**	-14.9	3.6	23.0	21.0	14.4	14.4	-0.1	-1.1	-6.7	2.4	-15.3	-14.0	-7.3	-5.6
Predicted pasture covers	**2,126**	**1,977**	**2,013**	**2,266**	**2,707**	**2,836**	**3,124**	**3,123**	**3,112**	**3,046**	**3,070**	**2,917**	**2,777**	**2,705**	**2,649**
Updated pasture covers		**1,977**	**1,894**	**2,147**	**2,300**	**2,430**	**2,718**	**2,717**	**2,706**	**2,639**	**2,663**	**2,510**	**2,371**	**2,298**	**2,242**
Enter actual pasture covers			**1,894**		**2,300**										

Cover Dates:	1May	10May	20May	31May	21Jun	30Jun	20Jul	31Jul	10Aug	20Aug	30Aug	9Sep	19Sep	29Sep	9Oct
Target Average Pasture Cover	kgDM/ha	**2,464**	**2,392**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**2,768**	**2,376**	**2,412**	**2,501**	**2,643**	**2,453**	**2,367**	**2,231**
Pre grazing required	kgDM/ha	3,133	3,174	1,733	1,921	1,610	1,768	4,055	3,262	3,277	3,486	3,594	3,228	3,121	2,867
Post Grazing residual	kgDM/ha	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**	**1,480**
Rotation length	Days	**32**	**48**	**120**	**160**		**160**	**160**	**105**	**65**	**53**	**38**	**30**	**26**	**21**
Area fed	ha/day	5.05	3.36	1.35	1.01	#DIV/0!	1.01	1.01	1.54	2.48	3.05	4.25	5.38	6.21	7.69

Lincoln University Dairy Farm — October update Budget for 2008/09

Year ending May 31	159.0ha	Budget		2008/09		Actual 07 - 08	Difference	
Milk production	Milksolids	$6.60/kgms	1,800/ha	286,200	281,670	1,772/ha	4,530 kgms	
Cows	Peak number &prodn	680cows	4.28/ha	421/cow				
Staff	4.00 FTE's	170cows/FTE		71,550ms/FTE				
Income				c/kgMS	c/kgMS		$ change	
Milk Income	95%	1,888,920		6.60	7.71	2,173,027	- 284,107	-13%
Surplus dairy stock	3%	51,000		0.18	0.55	155,342	-104,342	-67%
Other stock sales	3%	53,373		0.19				
Other Income	0%	-		-	0.00	0	0	#DIV/0!
	0%			-			0	
	100%	1,993,293		6.96	8.27	2,328,369	-335,076	-14%
Stock Purchases		-				-	0	
Gross Farm Revenue		1,993,293	12,536/ha			2,328,369	-335,076	-14%

Expenses			2008/09	2007/08	Actual	$ change in	% change in
		$/cow	c/kgMS	c/kgMS	$	expense	expense
Administration	31,100	45.7	0.11	0.10	28,464	2,636	9%
Animal Health	41,061	60.4	0.14	0.15	42,422	-1,361	-3%
Breeding Expenses	51,506	75.7	0.18	0.19	52,305	-799	-2%
Electricity	17,961	26.4	0.06	0.06	17,012	949	6%
Employment	236,722	348.0	0.83	0.67	189,376	47,346	25%
Feed purchased	59,460	87.4	0.21	0.22	61,345	-1,885	-3%
Silage making & delivery	41,364	60.8	0.14	0.12	33,032	8,332	25%
Replacement grazing	130,428	191.7	0.46	0.37	103,824	26,604	26%
Winter grazing	124,600	183.1	0.44	0.36	102,596	22,004	21%
Fertiliser & Lime	145,151	213.4	0.51	0.32	90,050	55,101	61%
Freight & Cartage	680	1.0	0.00	0.01	3,022	-2,342	-77%
Irrigation Costs	72,720	106.9	0.25	0.24	66,489	6,231	9%
Rates & Insurance	14,745	21.7	0.05	0.05	13,914	831	6%
Regrassing	14,088	20.7	0.05	0.03	8,248	5,840	71%
Repairs & Maintenance	56,000	82.3	0.20	0.25	71,007	-15,007	-21%
Shed Expenses	10,750	15.8	0.04	0.02	5,228	5,522	106%
Vehicle Expenses	22,000	32.3	0.08	0.07	18,787	3,213	17%
Weed & Pest	1,908	2.8	0.01	0.01	1,977	-69	-3%
Accommodation allowance 4 houses	20,000	29.4	0.07	0.07	20,000	0	
Cash Farm Working Expenses	1,092,245	1,306	3.82	3.30	929,098	163,147	17.6%
Depreciation est	107,426		0.38	0.34	94,666		
Total Operating Expenses	1,199,671		4.19	3.63	1,023,764		
Dairy Operating Profit	793,622	1,167	2.77	4.63	1,304,605	-510,983	
	4,991/ha				8,205/ha	- 3,214	
Cash Operating Surplus	901,048				1,399,271	- 498,223	
	5,667/ha				8,664/ha		
Capital Changes						0	
Fonterra shares					54,448	-54,448	
Capital Improvements & Purchases	272,000				106,530	165,470	
Principal	-					0	
Vehicles -	0				-	0	
Total Capital changes	272,000				160,978	111,022	
Cash Surplus	$629,048	3,956/ha			$1,238,293	- 609,245	

Capital (at start of period, June 2008)			change ($)	% change	% of total gain	Previous season's value
Land & Improvements	$44,353 $/ha	8,249,664	2,111,664	34.4%	81%	6,138,000
Fonterra Shares	281,670	1,608,336	-256,191	-13.7%	-10%	1,864,527
Farm with shares	$61,040 /eff ha	9,858,000				
Cows		1,194,600	486,100	68.6%	19%	708,500
R2 Heifers		291,600	111,600	62.0%	4%	180,000
R1 Heifers		240,000	120,300	100.5%	5%	119,700
Plant/Mach		152,550	27,550	22.0%	1%	125,000
Total debt Inc. Current A/c on June1		-				
Total Capital		11,736,750	2,601,023	28.5%		9,135,727
Change in capital for the 12 months		2,601,023	increase in capital			2007 - 08

Brief Analysis	2008/09	2008/09 at a range of payouts					2007-8
Milksolids payout	$6.60	$5.80	$6.50	$7.00	$7.50	$8.00	$7.71
Return on Dairy Assets	6.8%	4.8%	6.5%	7.8%	9.0%	10.2%	14.6%
CFWE % of GFR	55%	62%	55%	52%	48%	46%	40%
Operating Profit/ha	$4,991	$3,551	$4,825	$5,725	$6,625	$7,525	$8,205
Cash Farm Working Expenses / kg milksolids	$3.82	$3.82	$3.82	$3.82	$3.82	$3.82	3.30

Fertility Focus 2007: Seasonal

Lincoln University
C/O The Manager (University Dairy Fa
PO Box 94
Lincoln 7647

Report date:	07/10/08
PTPT:	BQCY
Herd Code:	6/114
No of cows included:	693
These cows calved between:	17/06/07 and 23/12/07
Mating start & stop date: (estimated from AI or rectal pregnancy test data)	25/10/07 - 08/01/08
Planned start of calving:	02/08/08

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1 Overall herd reproductive performance

6-week in-calf rate
Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd	66%
Aim above	78%

☆

Empty rate
Percentage of cows not pregnant after 11 weeks of mating

Your herd	22% (11-23%)
Aim for	6%

☆

Your herd's 6-week in-calf rate has been estimated - Supply results of early rectal pregnancy testing for greater accuracy.

% of herd in calf after:	3 weeks	6 weeks	9 weeks	12 weeks of mating
Top result				
Average	A graph of % herd in calf through the mating period could not be plotted.			
Below average	Supply the results of early rectal pregnancy testing.			

2 Drivers of the 6-week in-calf rate

3-week submission rate
% of cows that were inseminated in the first 3 weeks of mating

Your herd	87%
Aim above	90%

☆☆☆

Non-return rate
% of inseminations that were not followed by a return to heat

Your herd	44%
Aim above	64%

Seek advice

Conception rate
% of inseminations that resulted in a confirmed pregnancy

Your herd	
Aim above	

3 Key indicators to areas for improvement

Calving pattern of first calvers
Well managed heifers get in calf quickly and calve early.

Calved by	Week 3	Week 6
Your herd	85%	95%
Aim above	75%	92%
	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆

Calving pattern of whole herd
Did late calvers reduce in-calf rates?

Calved by	Week 3	Week 6	Week 9
Your herd	64%	82%	93%
Aim above	60%	87%	98%
	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆

Pre-mating heats
A high % of well managed cows will cycle before the start of mating.

Your herd	80%
Aim above	85%

☆☆☆☆☆

3-week submission rate of first calvers
Well managed heifers cycle early

Your herd	94%
Aim above	90%

☆☆☆☆☆

Heat detection
A high % of early-calved mature cows should be inseminated in the first 3 weeks of mating.

Your herd	93%
Aim above	95%

☆☆☆☆☆

Non-cycling cows
Treated non-cyclers get in calf earlier.

Treated	By PSM	Wks 1-3	Wks 4-6
Your herd	8%	0%	0%

Rating	What does it tell me?	What should I do?
☆☆☆☆☆	Top result	Ideal - keep up the good work!
☆☆☆	Average	Getting there - focus on getting the details right.
☆	Below average	Plenty of room to improve - seek professional advice.
	No result	Not enough information provided - seek help with records.

Performance after week 6
If you ran bulls after week 6 of mating, empty rate helps assess bull performance.

	Empty rate
Your herd	
Expected	

Behind Your Intermediate Fertility Focus Report

Report period: Cows calved between 17/06/07 and 23/12/07.
This was the most recent period with sufficient herd records that enabled an analysis to be completed.

Calving system: Seasonal
Your herd has been classified as seasonally calving because most calvings occurred in a single batch lasting less than 21 weeks.

Level of analysis: Intermediate.
To obtain a more detailed and accurate report, pregnancy test more cows at an earlier stage of pregnancy. Pregnancy testing including age of pregnancy at less than 17 weeks is recommended.

Report date:	07/10/08
PTPT:	BQCY
Herd Code:	6/114
Calvings up to this date requested for analysis:	03/04/08
No of cows included:	693
These cows calved between:	17/06/07 and 23/12/07
Mating start & stop date: (estimated from AI or rectal pregnancy test data)	25/10/07 - 08/01/08

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Part A) Herd records cross check

Check that the herd records in the table are complete and correct.

2007/08	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
No. of calvings		153	347	147	54	1							702
No. of AI matings					224	677	241						1142
No. of aged preg tests											67		67
No. of non-aged preg tests								506	31				537
No. of cows culled or died		2	4	1	6	11	1	5	1	12	5	65	113

Part B) Notes on the calculations

Use the following notes to see how your results were calculated.

1 Overall herd reproductive performance

6-week in-calf rate

The 6-week in-calf rate reported HAS BEEN ESTIMATED from the mating information you provided. An actual result can only be calculated if early pregnancy test results are available. Supply results of early rectal pregnancy testing including age of pregnancy for greater accuracy.

Empty rate

The empty rate reported was based on the results of pregnancy testing. The range provides the lowest and highest likely estimate.

2 Drivers of the 6-week in-calf rate

3-week submission rate

686 cows had calving dates in the required range and 87% of these were submitted during the first 21 days of mating.

Non-return rate (1-24 days)

857 eligible inseminations were used in calculating the non-return rate.

Conception rate

A conception rate COULD NOT BE CALCULATED because insufficient pregnancy test results were available. Supply pregnancy test results to confirm the success or failure of at least 50 inseminations.

3 Key indicators to areas for improvement

Calving pattern of first calvers

166 cows with eligible calving dates were recorded as calving at less than 34 months of age. The calving pattern of first calvers was calculated from their records.

Calving pattern of whole herd

702 cows had calving dates that were eligible for this report.

3-week submission rate of first calvers

162 first calvers had calving dates in the required range and 94% of these were submitted during the first 21 days of mating.

Heat detection

241 cows at least 4 years old at calving had calved at least 8 weeks before planned start of mating and 93% of these were submitted during the first 21 days of mating.

Pre-mating heats

686 cows had calving dates in the required range and 546 of these had a pre-mating heat recorded.

Non-cycling cows

686 cows had calving dates in the required range and 53 of these were identified as being treated for non-cycling.

Performance after week 6

Early pregnancy test results are required to allow performance after the first six weeks of mating to be assessed.

Induced cows

No cows were identified as having induced calvings. If you did induce cows, please ensure that they are all identified.