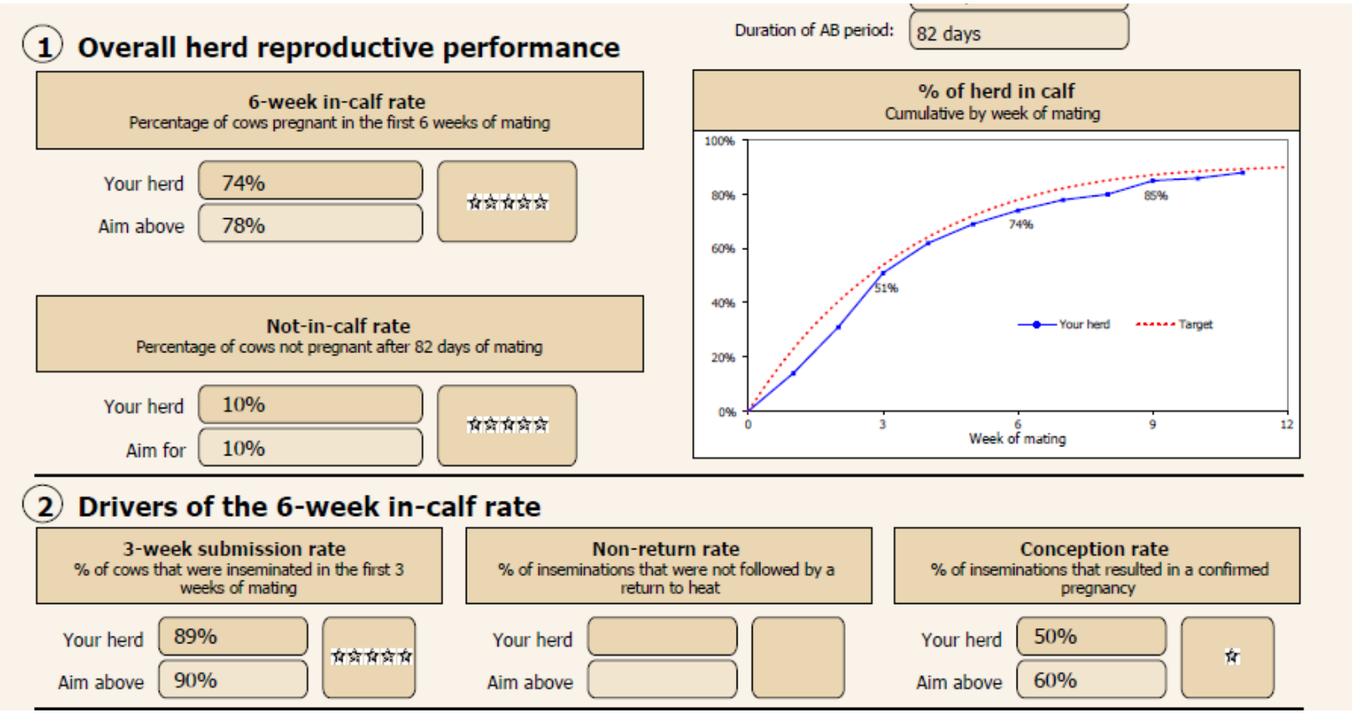
LUDF "The race against time"

A look at this season's Repro Results



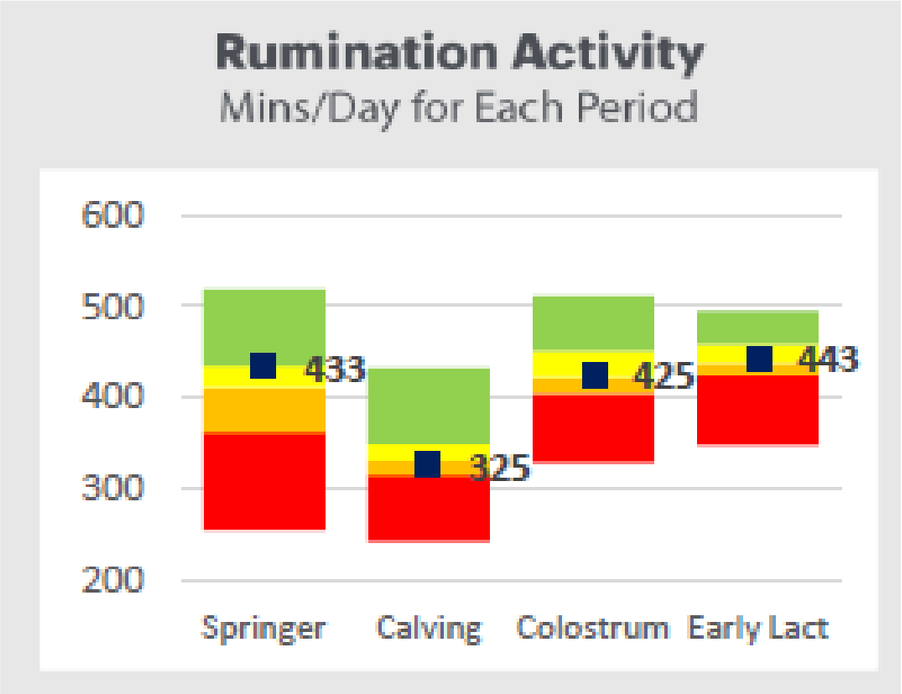
LUDF What's Next?

In-calf rate

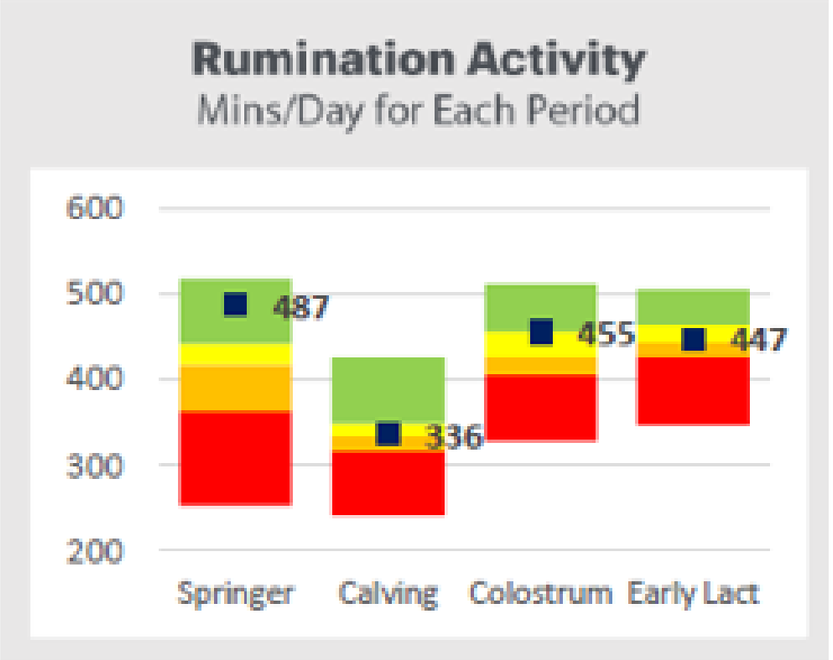
	3 Weeks	6 Weeks	9 Weeks	9+ Weeks	Not In-Calf Rate	
Spring 2024	51%	74%	85%	90%	10%	LIC
Spring 2023	54%	75%	86%	93%	7%	LIC
Spring 2022	50%	74%	83%	91%	9%	LIC
Spring 2021	51%	68%	76%	79%	21%	LIC

Transition (Continues to improve)

2023/24



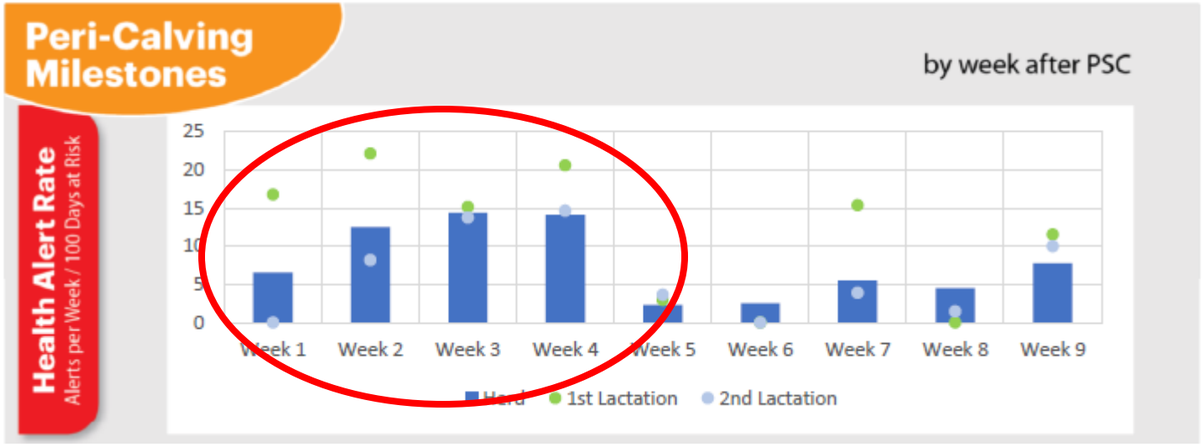
2024/25



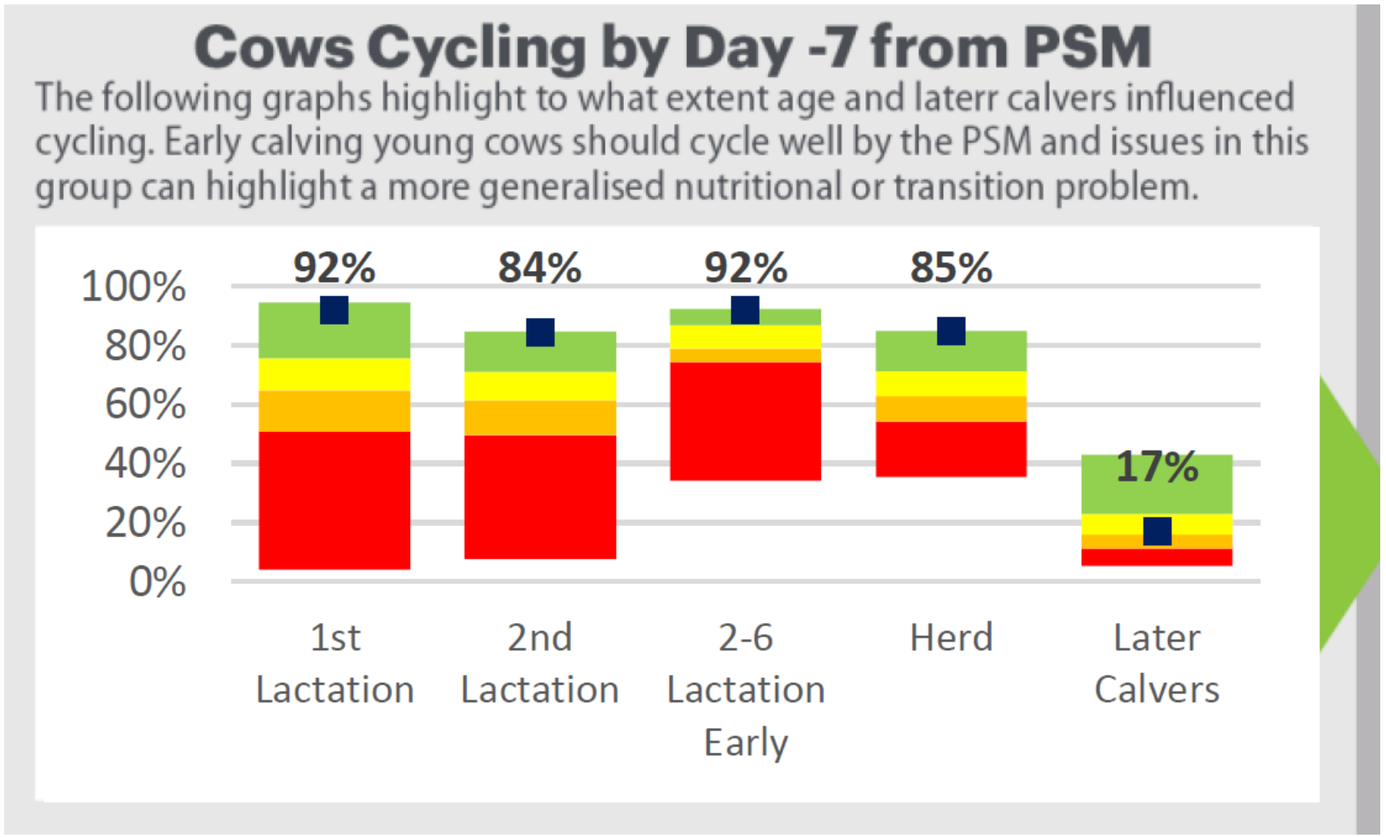
Note for 2025/26

To target residuals with milkers (~1550kgDM/ha) this season – possibly lost some quality later on

The 1% Opportunities Health Alerts



Pre-Mate Cycling (still good)

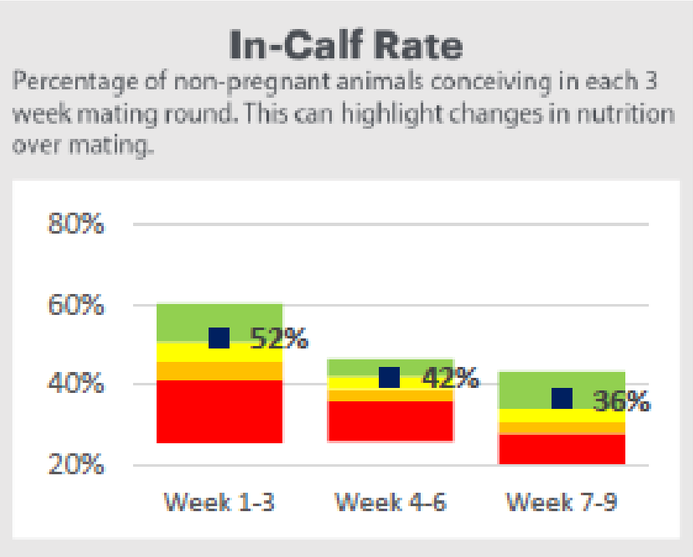


Mating Period The Handbrake

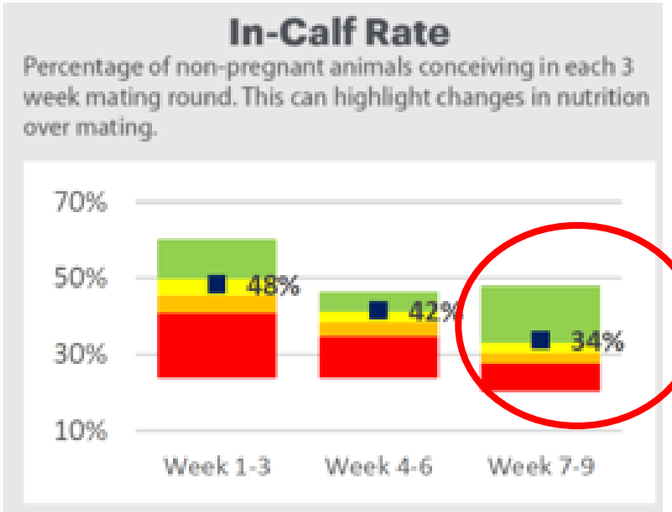
Conception Rate dropped from 54% to 51%

% of Non-Pregnant Cows Conceiving in each 3 Week Mating Round

2023/24



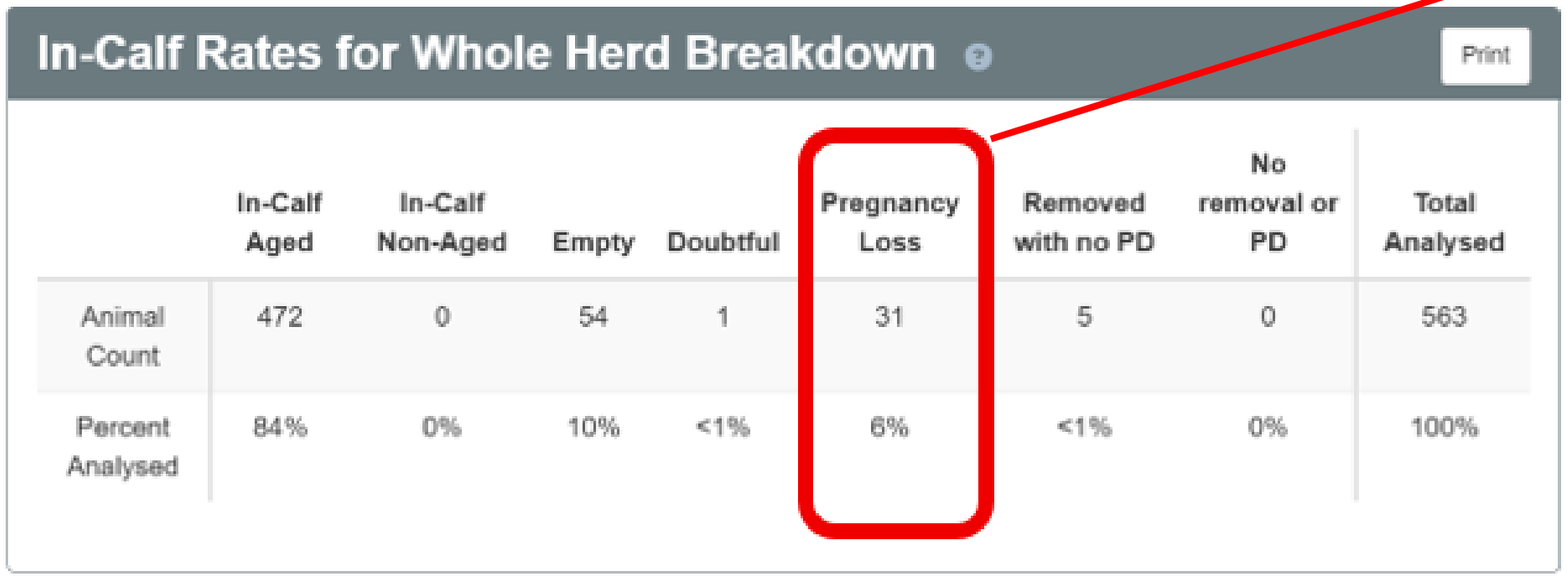
2024/25



Looks good on paper, but:

- 14% Phantom Cow Rate
- Phantom treatments dropped NICR by 4.6%

Mating Period The Handbrake



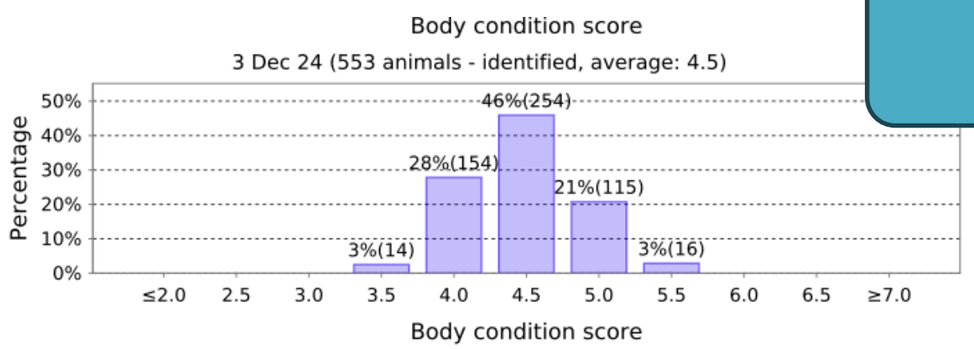
In-Calf Rates for Whole Herd Breakdown Print

	In-Calf Aged	In-Calf Non-Aged	Empty	Doubtful	Pregnancy Loss	Removed with no PD	No removal or PD	Total Analysed
Animal Count	472	0	54	1	31	5	0	563
Percent Analysed	84%	0%	10%	<1%	6%	<1%	0%	100%

Looks good on paper, but:

- 2nd Year (out of 3) HIGH pregnancy loss between first and final scans
- 6% (industry average 0.9%)

Mating Period The Handbrake



BCS = 4.5
3rd Dec

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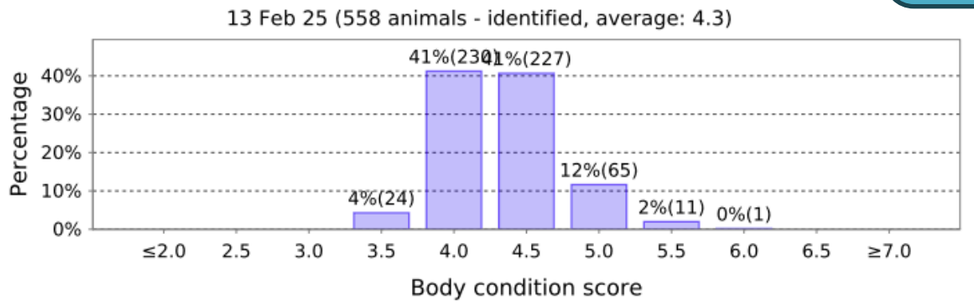
infovet

Report Date: 13

Body Condition Score



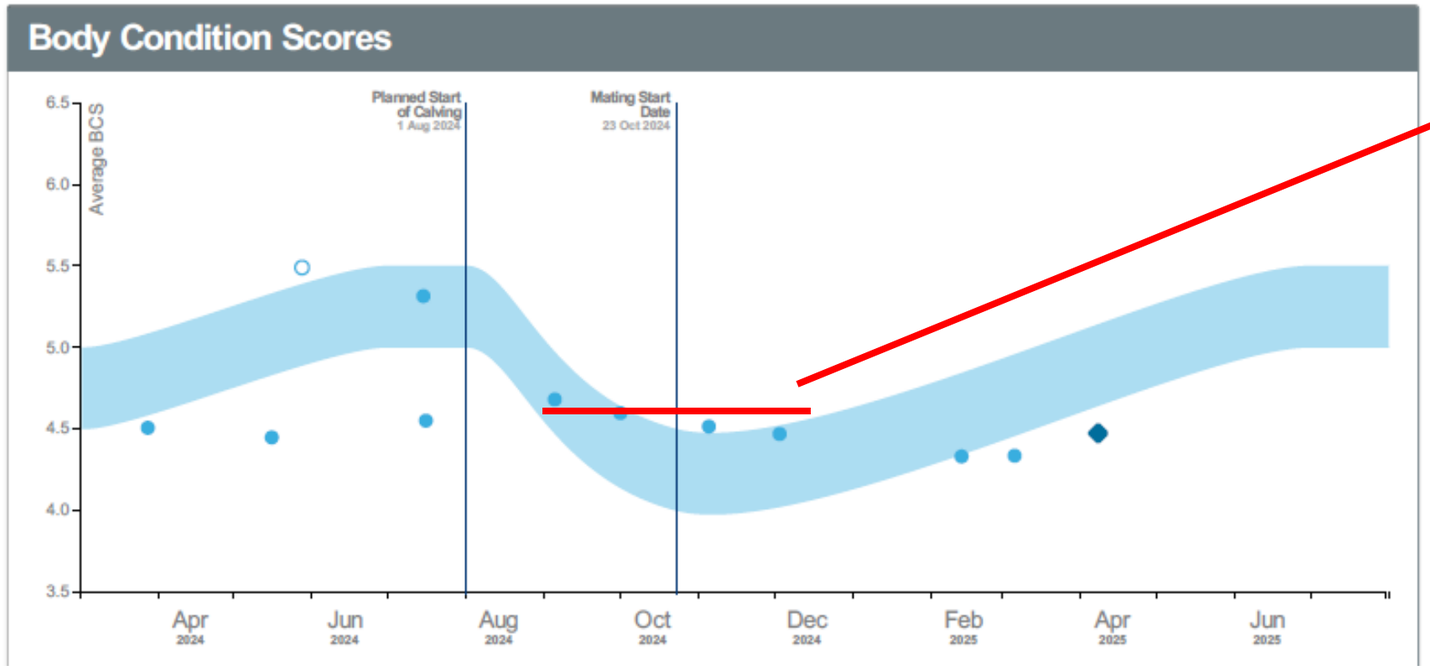
BCS = 4.3
13th Feb

Looks good on paper, but:

- Continue to lose BCS during the mating period
- Matches with previous documentation of NEB from ~ 10th November

BCS the big opportunity

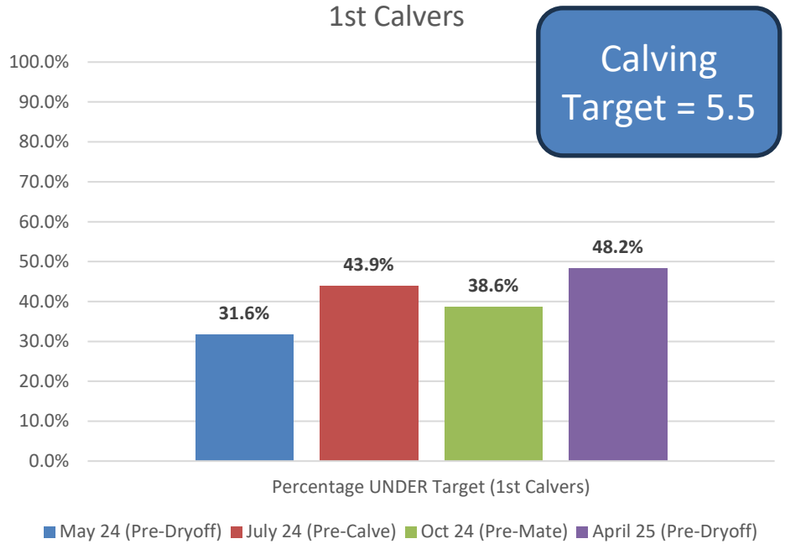
BCS for 1 March 2024 - 31 July 2025 (BQCY)

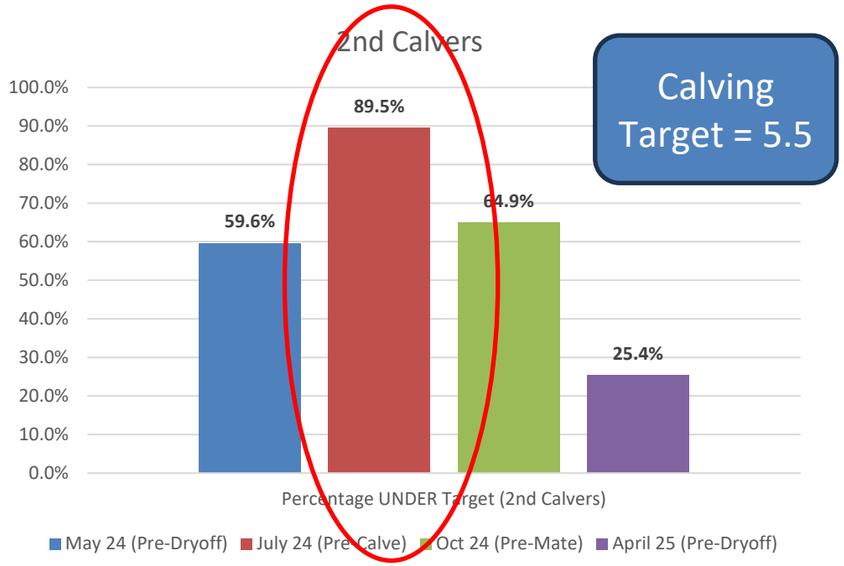


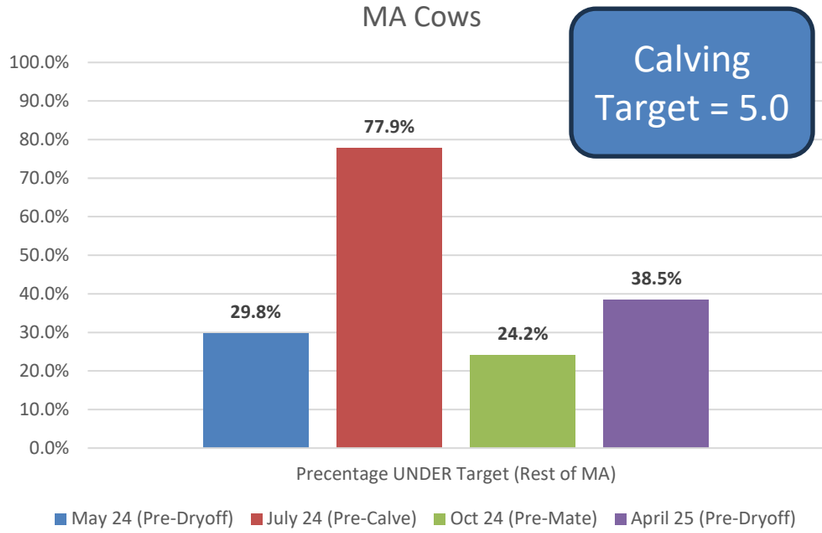
BCS is holding well after calving but:

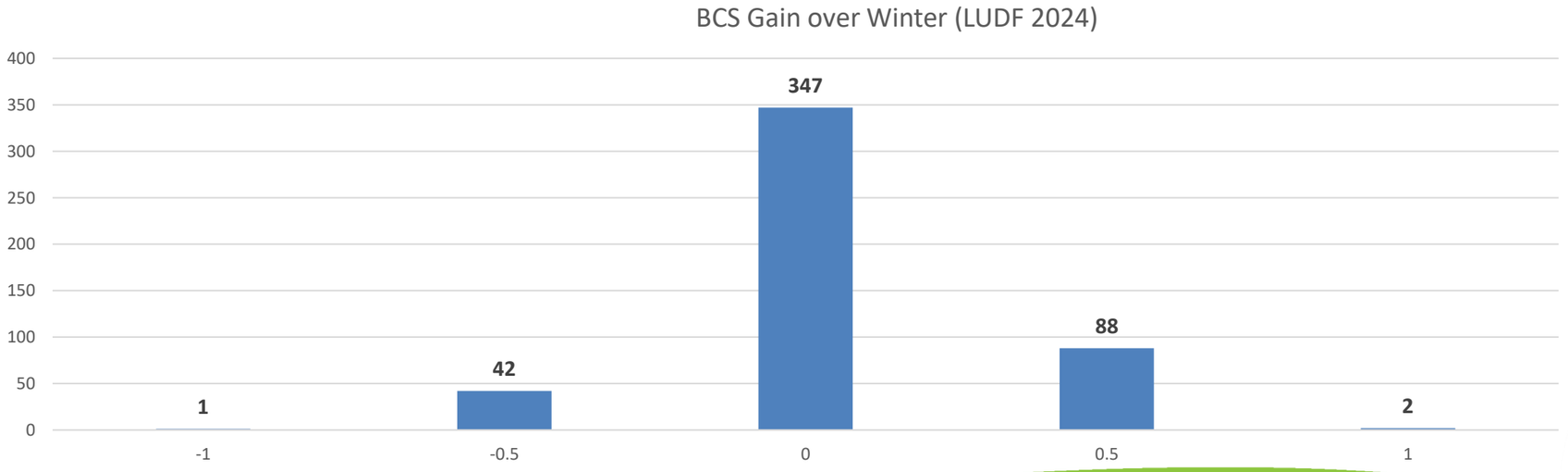
- **Not hitting dry-off or Wintering targets**

BCS the Big Opportunity









2nd Calvers – Disproportionately Effected?

It's Time to set up for Next Season – BCS now to get high risk animals on track

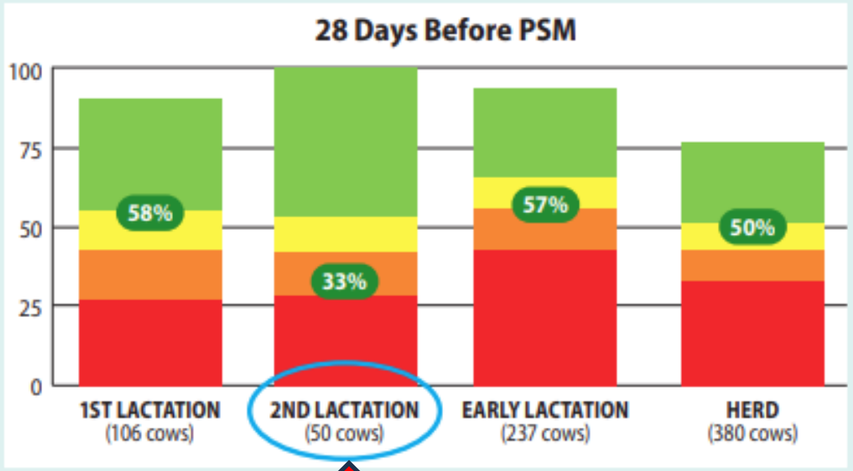
Mat O'Sullivan BVSc – **VETERINARY CENTRE** Oamaru

The graph (right) was taken from one of our Allflex collar farms this spring. It is showing the percentages of age groups which have cycled by 28 days before the start of mating.

What is highlighted here is the 2nd lactation animals and how few have resumed cycling comparative to other age groups.

2nd Lactation (R3's), have the same BCS target of 5.5 at PSC as a 1st lactation heifer (compared with older cows which are 5.0).

In larger herds where end of 1st Lactation Heifers are not managed separately, they will often lose weight as the round length increases due to competition (reducing grazing area) and parasites. This is a double whammy effect as they also have more condition to gain before the next calving.



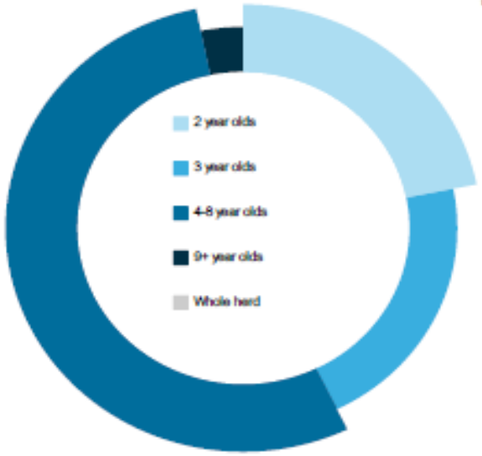
March is an opportune time to ensure all first and second lactation animals are placed in r[illegible]d, along with any light cows. Knowing the individual BCS's and mob average scores can then provide details to make manageme[illegible]isions that could include targeted in-shed feeding, OAD milking or stratified dry off. It is a good idea to winter R3's as their own mob[illegible]ntially with skinny mature cows). Contact your Prime vet for further details about booking in a BCS.

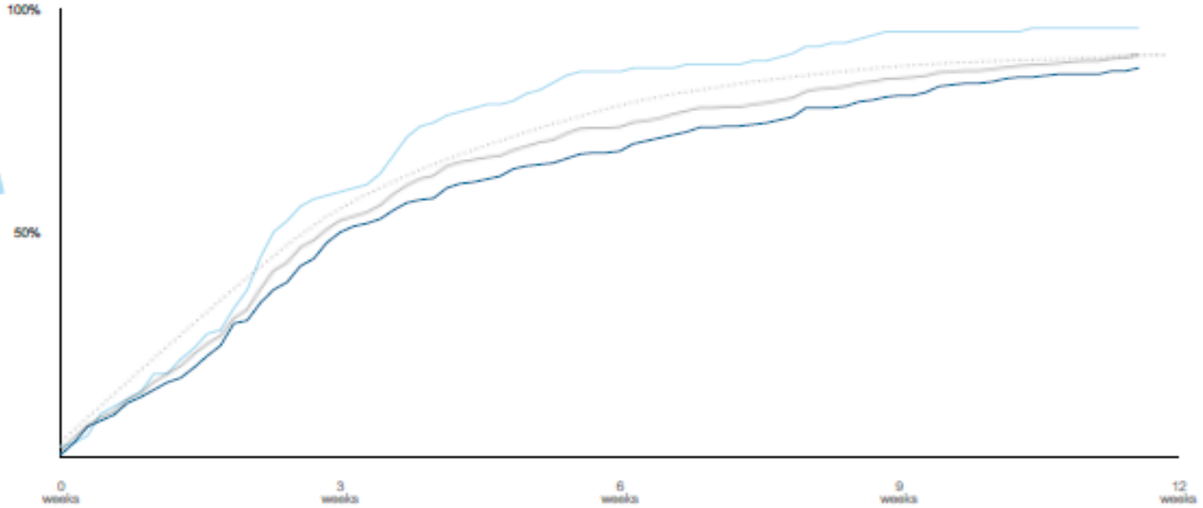
2nd Calvers – Disproportionately Effected?

In-Calf Rates for Spring 2024 (BQCY)

In-Calf Rates by Age

This pregnancy rate graph is based on a combination of early, aged and non-aged pregnancy testing results, so data may be inaccurate.





In-calf rate

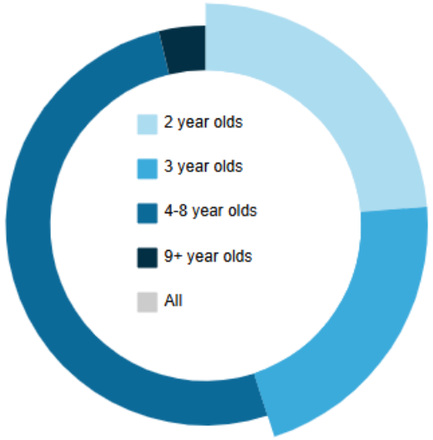
Age Group	Count		3 weeks	6 weeks	9 weeks	9+ weeks	Not in-calf rate
Two year olds	123	22%	59%	86%	95%	96%	4%
Three year olds	118	21%	53%	75%	85%	92%	8%
Four to eight year olds	304	54%	48%	68%	81%	87%	13%
Nine+ year olds	18	3%	39%	76%	76%	82%	18%

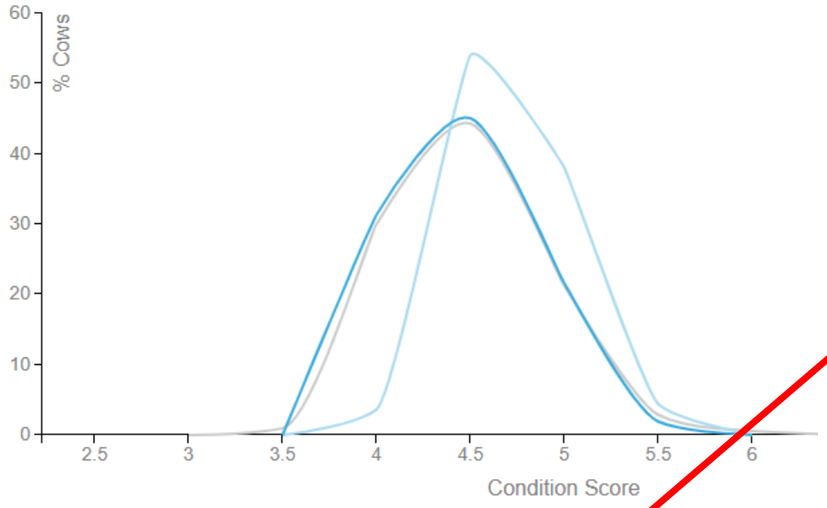
Year Group	Empty	
2023 Born Females	18	16%
2022 Born Females	7	6%
2021 Born Females	17	14%
2020 Born Females	8	8%

BCS drying off early?

BCS by Age for 14 May 2025

478 of 481 cows scored on this date.





Body Condition Scores

Age	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	Average	Total Scored
2	0	4	61	43	5	0	4.7	113
3	0	32	46	22	2	0	4.5	102

2YO ideally dry-off at 5.0 (>50% below target this season)

Milking on with high payout?

REMEMBER you will struggle to put on >0.5 BCS on Kale

BCS the Big Opportunity

1. **Late Autumn**
   To consider supplement requirements, use of milking frequency, and the need for early dry-off with light cows. Wintering mobs can be made from this score.
2. **Winter**
   Monitor gain and feeding levels over Winter (with farm consultant) to ensure cows will hit target condition. Note early calvers won't put on weight from ~ 3 weeks out from calving (for LUDF from the 10th July).
3. **Pre-Calving**
   Understand where you ended up at the end of Winter. Enables tracking of BCS loss post-calving.
4. **Pre-Mating**
   Quantify BCS drop post-calving. Options for differential feeding / OAD etc for animals likely to be under target at mating. LUDF to investigate the use of a split mob if feasible during this period.
5. **December/January**
   To monitor loss over the mating period (if negative energy balance not addressed) and make plans for Autumn. This can also be used as a trigger for milking frequency changes.

UPDATE from Berni & Peter

FarmRight
Investing Sustainably

Heifers Reproductive Performance Review

Bernardita Saldias (DVM; PhD)
Farm Consultant

Key Points to Cover

- Heifers liveweight industry targets
- LUDF heifers reproductive performance problem solve

Heifers Liveweight

Industry Targets:

- 6 months 30% of mature liveweight (e.g., 150kg)
- 15 months 60% of mature liveweight (e.g., 300kg)
- 22 months 90% of mature liveweight (e.g., 450kg)

Heifers Liveweight

Why is the liveweight of young stock important?

- **Liveweight determine puberty onset**, not age.
- Directly impacts reproductive performance and milk production

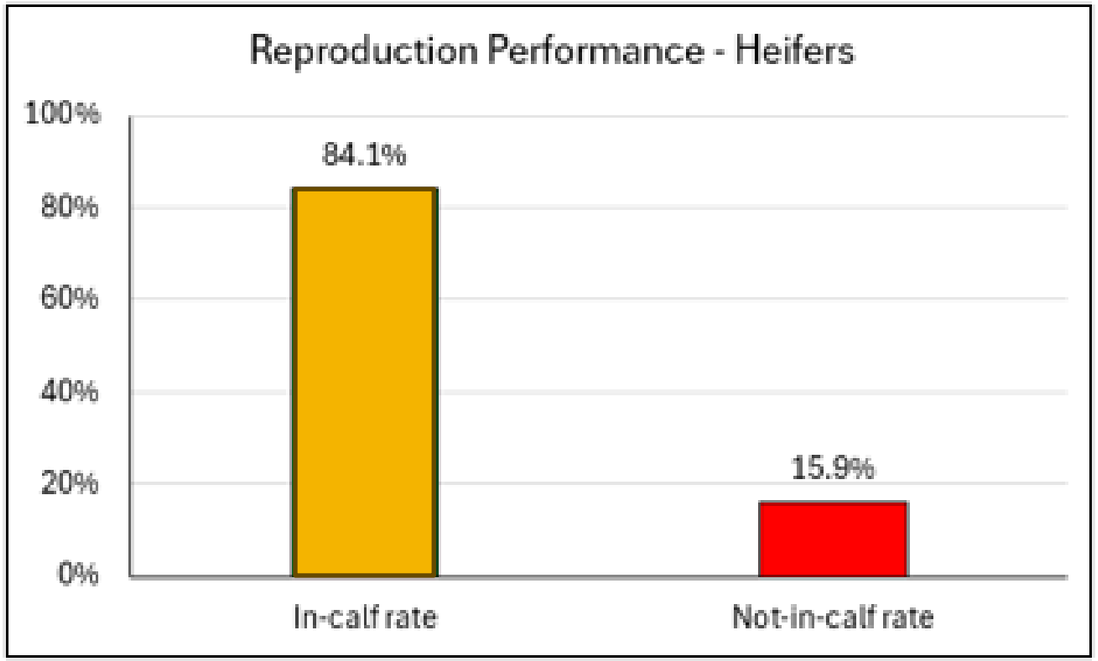
Step 1: Do I have a problem / performance GAP?

is this a repeat problem? N

What is actually happened?

Heifers not-in-calf rate is greater than the target

NIC rates 15.9% vs target <=6%



What should be happening?

Not in calf rate 6% or less

GAP 11 heifers @ $600 = $6,600 ($/hfr - culling income)

113 x 15.9% NICR	17 heifers (incl. 1 freemartin)
113 x 6% NICR	7 heifers

$ - lower replacement rate entering the herd (96vs.107)

$ - lower peak numbers

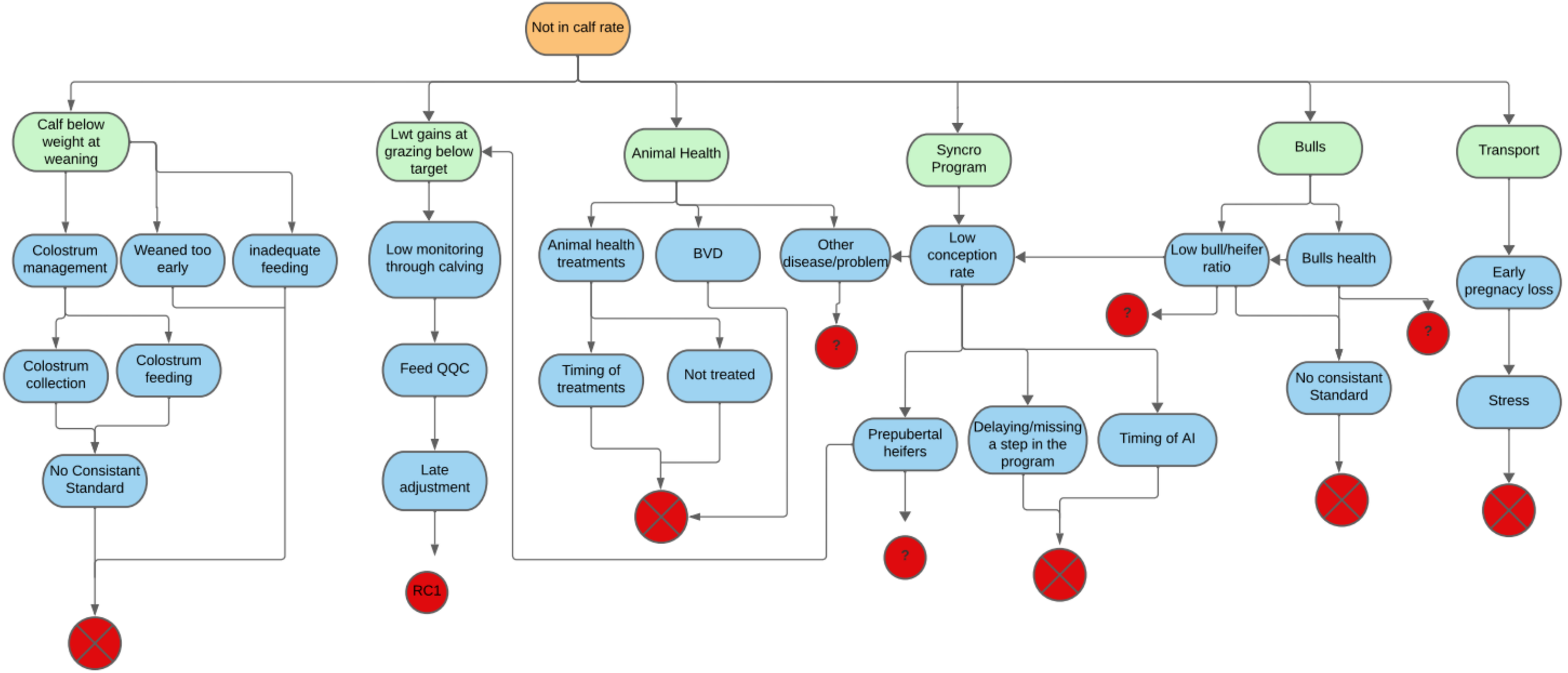
$ - lower total kgMS production (potentially $38,000+ lost income at $9/kgMS)

$ - lost on opportunity selective culling

Step 2: Do I Know the cause?

Point of cause: Pregnancy scanning in February

Direct cause: Heifers did not get pregnant



Liveweights

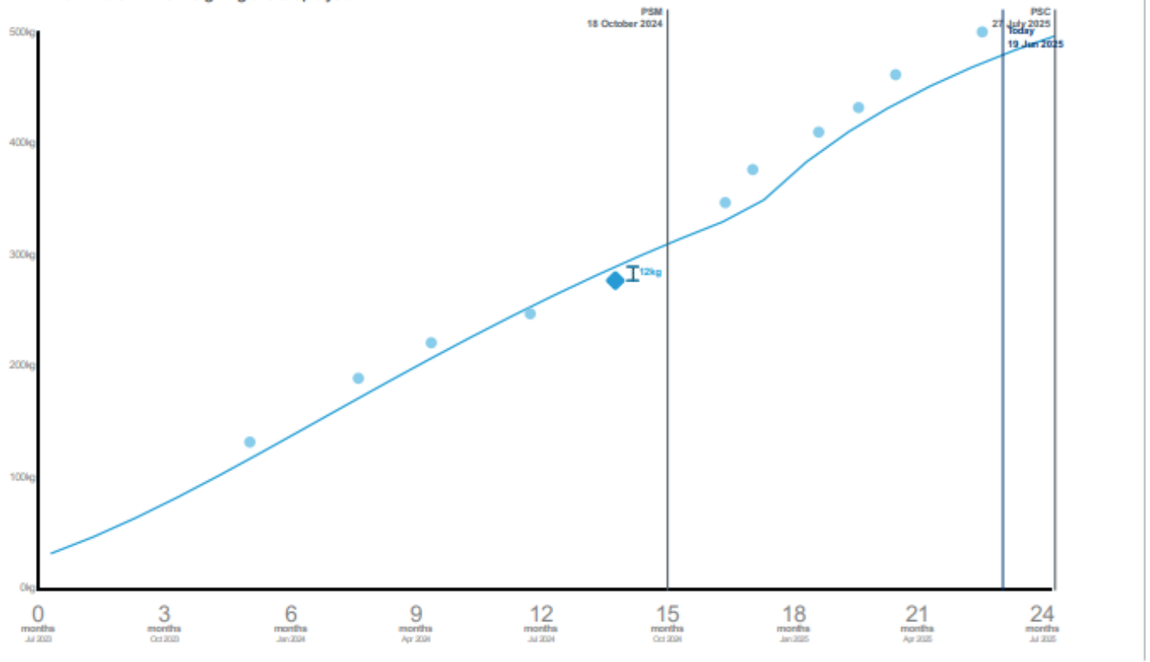
2023 Spring Born

10/09/2024

BQCY

Young stock trend

All 112 animals in this weighing are displayed

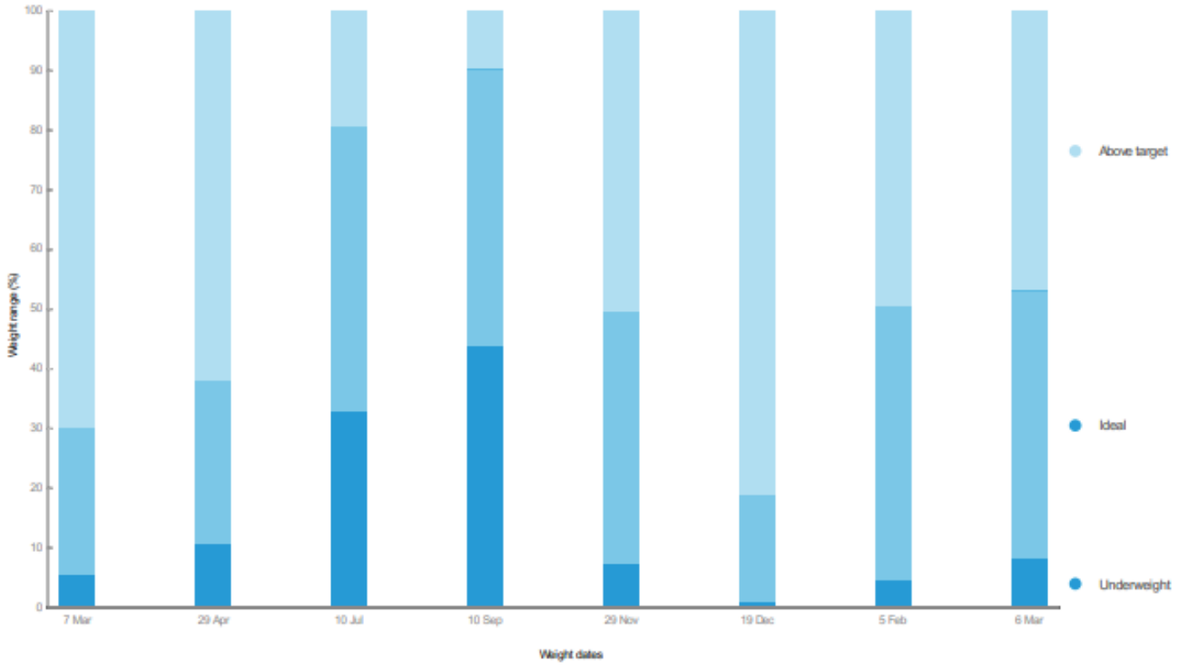


2023 Spring Born

6/03/2025

BQCY

Weight ranges

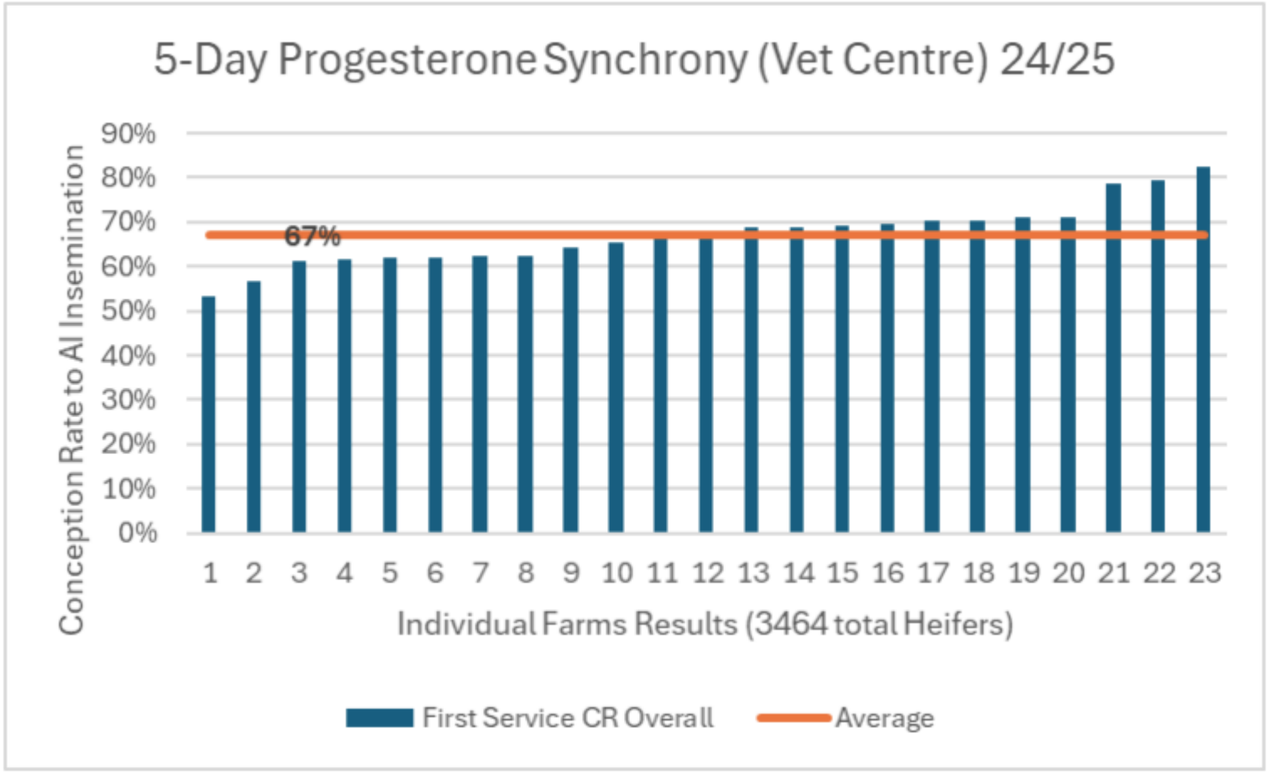


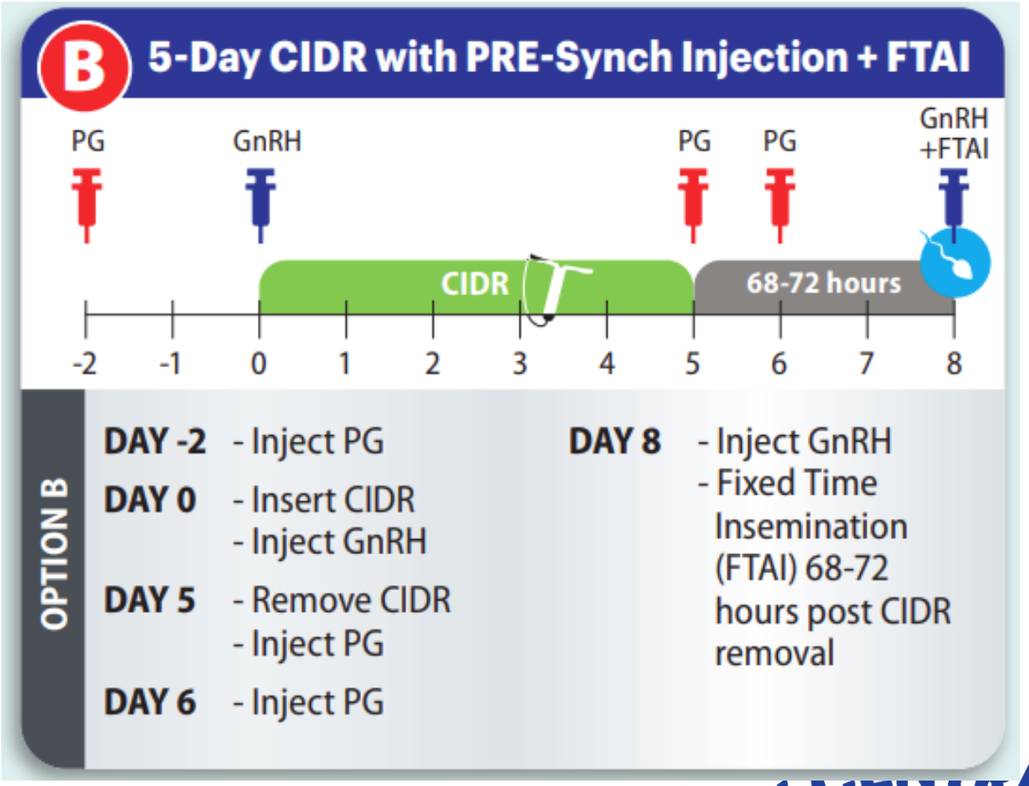
Range	March 2024		April 2024		July 2024		September 2024		November 2024		December 2024		February 2025		March 2025	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Above target	79	69.9	70	61.9	22	19.5	11	9.8	57	50.4	91	81.3	56	49.6	53	46.9
Ideal	28	24.8	31	27.4	54	47.8	52	46.4	48	42.5	20	17.9	52	46	51	45.1
Underweight	6	5.3	12	10.6	37	32.7	49	43.8	8	7.1	1	0.9	5	4.4	9	8
Total Animals	113		113		113		112		113		112		113		113	

Conception Rate

	Pregnant cows	Conception rate	Bulls required	
AI	54	47.8%		
1st cycle	25	42.4%	6	1:10
2nd cycle	13	38.2%	3	1:15
3rd cycle	3	14.3%	2	1:15
Empty	18	15.9%		
TOTAL	113			

5-Day Synchrony (Heifers)





Economics

Farm Name	LUDF

Heifer Numbers	111

	CIDR	Double Shot PG	MWW PG	AI NO SYNCHRO
Conception Rate	67%	55%	55%	55%
Extra DIM (to 32d) vs Natural Mating	11.12	5.56	2.56	0.00
Extra Milk Value from DIM Gain	$133.45	$66.77	$30.70	$0.00
Programme Cost (Approx) - Drugs Only	$38	$12	$4	$0
Benefit (before labour, bulls, or semen)	$69	$41	$21	$0
Yardings Required	5	7	11	0
Bull Numbers Required	4	4	4	4
Scratche's Required	0	1	1	1
Expected Number of Replacement Heifers	34	25	27	0
Economic Gains				
Extra DIM	$14,812	$7,411	$3,408	$0
Extra Replacement Heifers	$6,800	$5,000	$5,400	$5,400
Total	$21,612	$12,411	$8,808	$5,400
Economic Costs				
Programme Cost	$4,218	$1,332	$444	$0
Cost of Yardings	$500	$700	$1,100	$0
Insemination Costs (Scratche/ Insemination)	$2,775	$2,986	$2,986	$2,986
Cost of Bulls (Relative to Natural Mate Group)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	$7,493	$5,018	$4,530	$2,986
Economic Gains - Costs (relative to natural mating)				
Total for Group (relative to natural mate)	$14,119	$7,393	$4,278	$2,414
Total per Heifer (relative to natural mate)	$127	$67	$39	$22
Economic Gains (Other - Extra SGL Semen)				
Extra DIM from SGL Straws	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value of Extra Days in Milk	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Total for Group (relative to natural mate)	$14,119	$7,393	$4,278	$2,414
Total per Heifer (relative to natural mate)	$127	$67	$39	$22

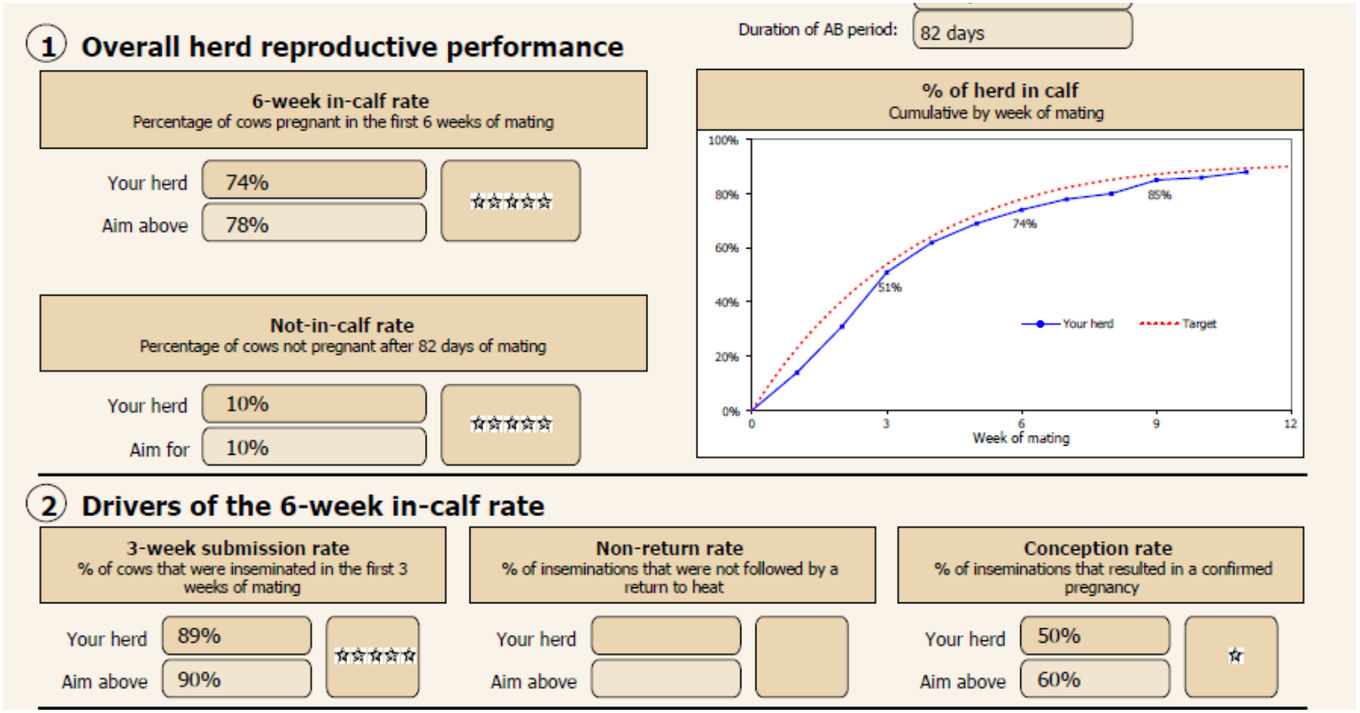
Economic Drivers

Production - kgMS per day (heifer)	1.2
Milk Payout ($/kgMS)	$10.00
Hours per Yarding	2
Staff Required Per Yarding	2
Hourly Rate per Staff Member	$25.00
Cost Per Yarding	$100.00
Scratche/ KMAR Cost	$1.90
Semen Cost (per heifer)	$25.00
Extra Value of Replacement Heifer	$200.00
Sexed Semen Y/N?	NO
Expected Loss per Bull	$400.00
Bull losses in Natural Mate Group	$1,600.00
CIDR Heifers AI 1st Round Returns Y/N?	NO

Other

Extra SGL straws used in Cows	0
Expected Conception Rate	53%
Production - kgMS per day (cow)	1.6
Sharemilker 50:50 Y/N?	NO

Questions



1 Overall herd reproductive performance

Duration of AB period: 82 days

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

Your herd	74%
Aim above	78%

☆☆☆☆☆

Not-in-calf rate
Percentage of cows not pregnant after 82 days of mating

Your herd	10%
Aim for	10%

☆☆☆☆☆

% of herd in calf
Cumulative by week of mating

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	89%
Aim above	90%

☆☆☆☆☆

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

Your herd	
Aim above	

Conception rate
% of inseminations that resulted in a confirmed pregnancy

Your herd	50%
Aim above	60%

☆