

DairyNZ



# LUDF's progress on repro and flexible milking



# Collar Fertility Overview Report

## LUDF 2022/23 vs 2023/24 Comparison

April 2024

*LUDF. Peter Hancox. 541 cows, 160 Ha farm, Lincoln.*



# Background

## Fertility Focus 2021: Seasonal

Lincoln University

The Manager (University Dairy Farm) Hancox

Report date: 29/03/23

PTPT: BQCY

Herd Code: 6/114

No of cows included: 559

These cows calved between: 10/06/21 and 16/12/21

Mating start & end date:  
(based on AB or pregnancy test data)

18/10/21 - 01/01/22

Next planned start of calving: 27/07/22

Duration of mating: 76 days

Duration of AB period: 75 days



Version 3.01



### 1 Overall herd reproductive performance

#### 6-week in-calf rate

Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd 68%



Aim above 78%

#### Not-in-calf rate

Percentage of cows not pregnant after 76 days of mating

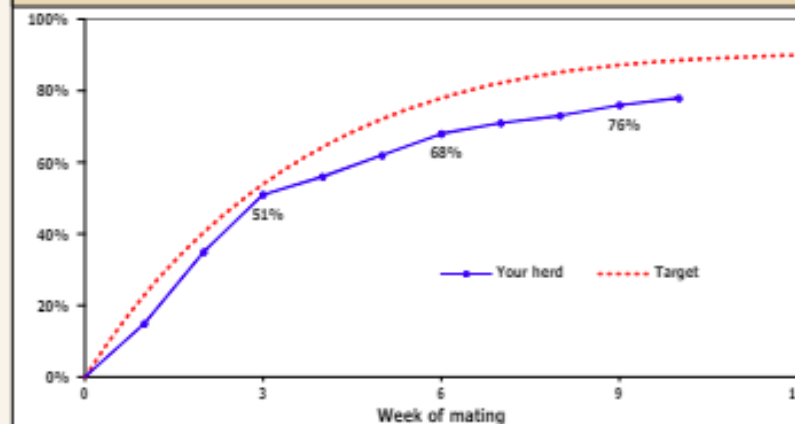
Your herd 21% (20-21%)



Aim for 11%

#### % 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 94%



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 46%



Aim above 60%

# Farm System Changes from 2021/22 to 2022/23

Mating start & end date: (based on AB or pregnancy test data)	18/10/21 - 01/01/22	Mating start & end date: (based on AB or pregnancy test data)	23/10/22 - 23/01/23
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## SIDDC Repro Benchmarking Project

**\*Started in 2021/22**

**Season (so  
consistent across  
both years)**

**Flexible Milking**

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Aim above 78%

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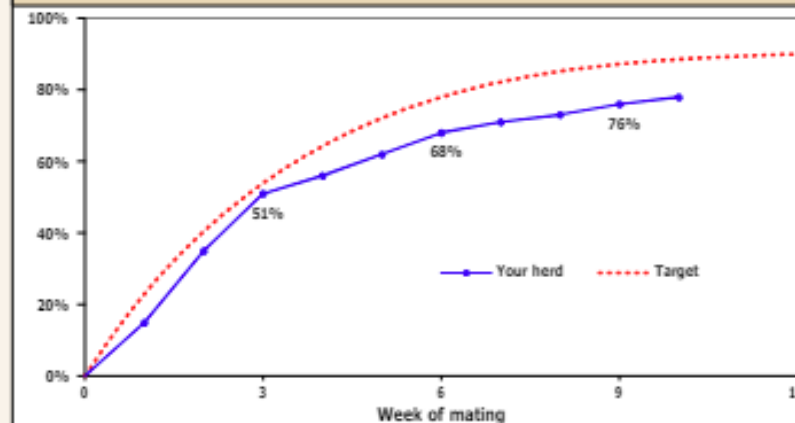
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Aim for 11%

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Cumulative by week of mating



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Your herd 94%



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 46%



Aim above 60%

## SIDDC Repro Benchmarking Project

- Allflex Sensehub Collars
  - Enabled full season AB



- Phantom Scanning (to reduce herd NICR)
- Longer mating length (enabled by short gestation semen)

## Fertility Focus 2022: Seasonal

ALDERBROOK #1  
48 Headworks Road  
RD 13  
RAKAIA  
7783

Report date: 08/03/23

PTPT: PHFB

Herd Code: 6/11325

No of cows included: 660

These cows calved between: 17/06/22 and 23/12/22

Mating start & end date:  
(based on AB or pregnancy test data) 25/10/22 - 10/01/23

Next planned start of calving: 03/08/23

Duration of mating: 78 days

Duration of AB period: 78 days



Version 3.01

DairyNZ



### 1 Overall herd reproductive performance

#### 6-week in-calf rate

Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd 82% (81-82%)

Aim above 78%



#### Not-in-calf rate

Percentage of cows not pregnant after 78 days of mating

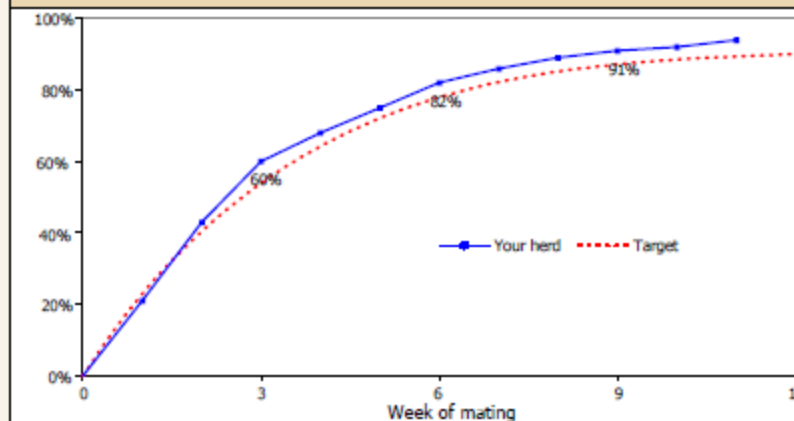
Your herd 6% (4-6%)

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 94%

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 59%

Aim above 60%





**3WICR**  
51% to 52%

**6WICR**  
68% to 75%

**Conception Rate**  
46% to 50%

**NICR**  
21% to 9%

**BUT: 24 late losses (between phantom & final scan) = 4.4%  
18 days longer mating length**

## Fertility Focus 2022: Seasonal

Lincoln University  
The Manager (University Dairy Farm) Hancox

Report date: 28/03/24

PTPT: BQCY

Herd Code: 6/114

No of cows included: 542

These cows calved between: 15/06/22 and 21/12/22

Mating start & end date:  
(based on AB or pregnancy test data)  
23/10/22 - 23/01/23

Next planned start of calving: 01/08/23

Duration of mating: 93 days

Duration of AB period: 90 days

incalf  
FERTILITY  
FOCUS  
Version 3.01

DairyNZ

LIC

### ① Overall herd reproductive performance

#### 6-week in-calf rate

Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd 75% (74-75%)

☆☆☆☆☆

Aim above 78%

#### Not-in-calf rate

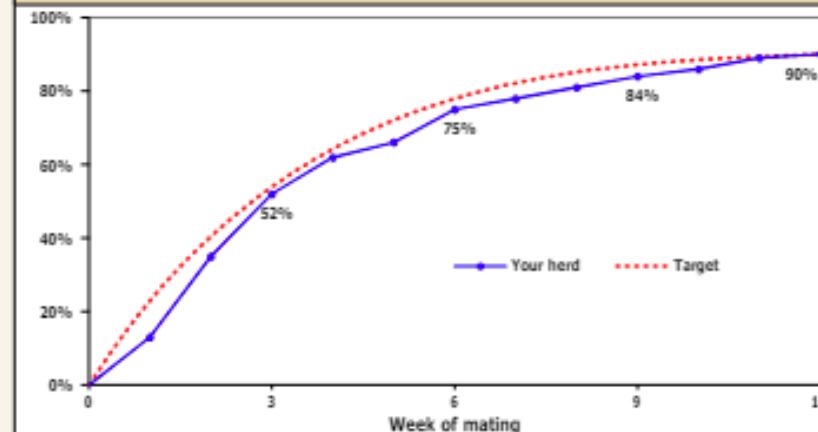
Percentage of cows not pregnant after 93 days

Your herd 9% (8-9%)

13%??

Aim for 9%

#### % 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 87%

☆☆☆

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%

# End of Season Data Review

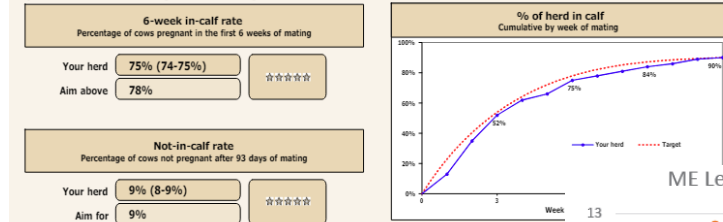
### Fertility Focus 2022: Seasonal

Lincoln University  
The Manager (University Dairy Farm) Hanco

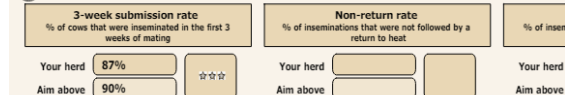
Report date: 28/03/24  
PTPT: BQCY  
Herd Code: 6/114  
No of cows included: 542  
These cows calved between: 15/06/22 and 21/12/22  
Mating start & end date: 23/10/22 - 23/01/23  
Next planned start of calving: 01/08/23  
Duration of mating: 93 days  
Duration of AB period: 90 days

incalf DairyNZ Version 3.0.1  
LIC

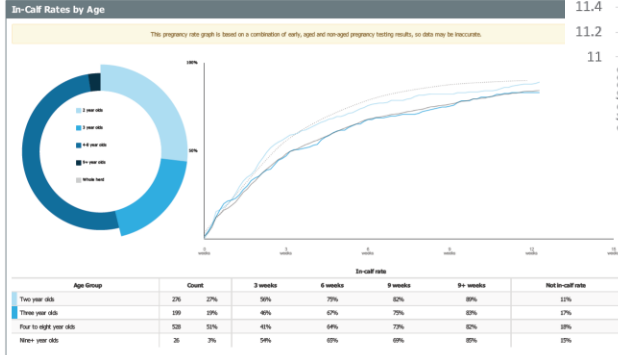
## 1 Overall herd reproductive performance



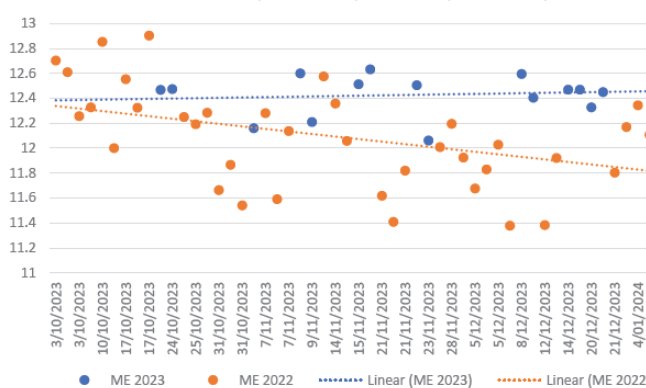
## 2 Drivers of the 6-week in-calf rate



### In-Calf Rates for Spring 2023 (GXTK)



### ME Levels 2022 (12.08 ave) vs 2023 (12.42 ave) LUDF



## Year Round Reproduction



### Example Farm

	ME	Wastage	kg of Feed	Multiplier	ME	Protein %
Grass	10.5	10%	4	9.45	37.8	22%
Crop (Break Fed)	12	15%	10.2	10.2	49.5	15%
Grass Silage	11	25%	6	8.25	49.5	15%
Maize Silage	11	25%	8.25	8.25	9	9%
Grain	13	11%	1	11.57	11.57	11%
In Shed Other	13	11%	11.57	11.57	28%	28%
PKE	11	20%	8.8	8.8	14%	14%
Crop (Lifted)	12	10%	10.8	10.8	10%	10%
Baleage	10	20%	8	8	15%	15%
Straw	6	40%	3.6	7.2	8%	8%
Hay	10	20%	8	8	12%	12%

**Average ME of Diet (maintenance demand increases with lower ME feeds)** **10.4**

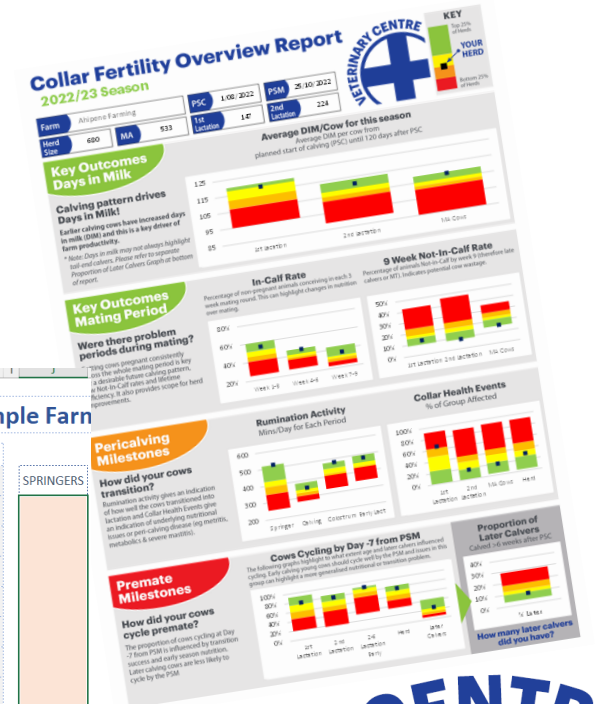
**TOTAL DM (kg) Offered** **13.0** **TOTAL ME** **106**

**TOTAL DM (kg) Eaten** **10.2**

**Liveweight (kg)** **500** **Maintenance (MJME)** **111** **90% Target** **100**

**% Maintenance** **96%**

**Protein** **16.3% (1.66kg)**  
Target > 15% for Springers (Optimal > 2.2kg)



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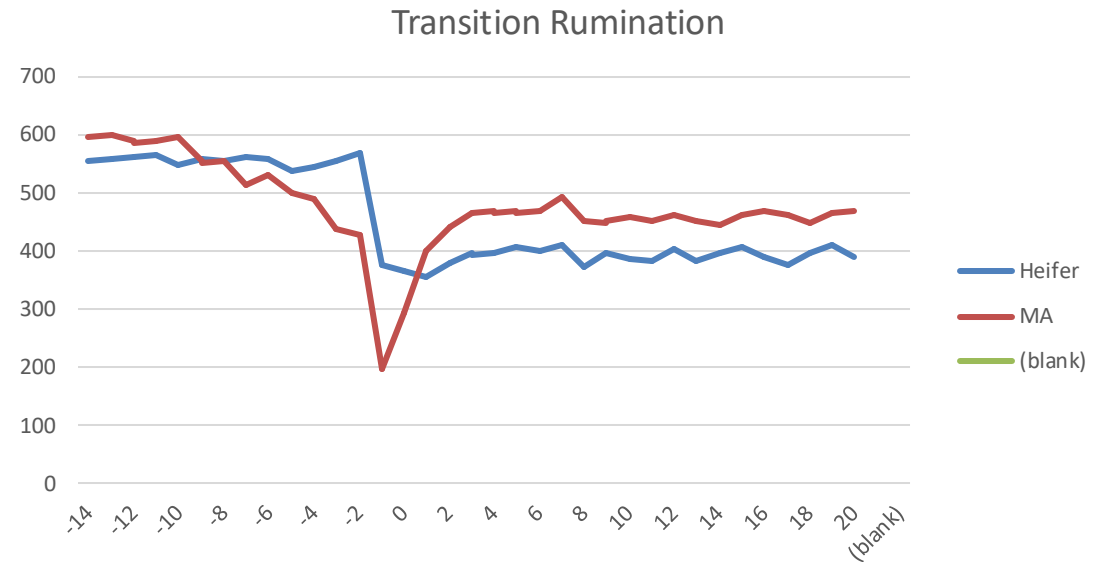




# Transition (Springers through to +10-14 DIM)

## Key Influence on:

- BCS Loss Post Calving
- Endometritis Rates
- Oocyte quality (and first service conception rate)
- Cycling Rates
- Mastitis / Lameness
- Metabolic
- Peak Production

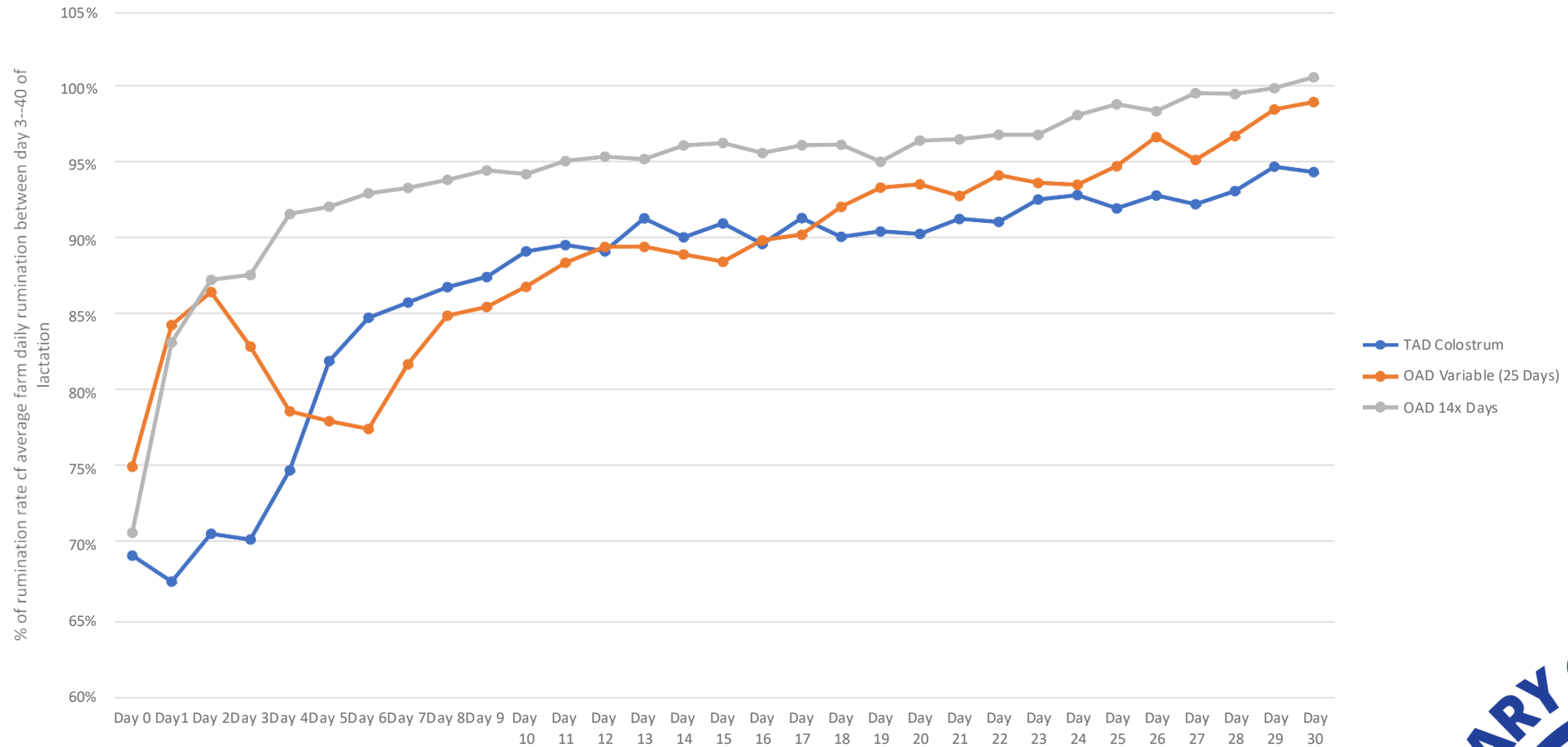


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## Daily Rumination Average by DIM (cf average 30-40 day farm rumination rate)

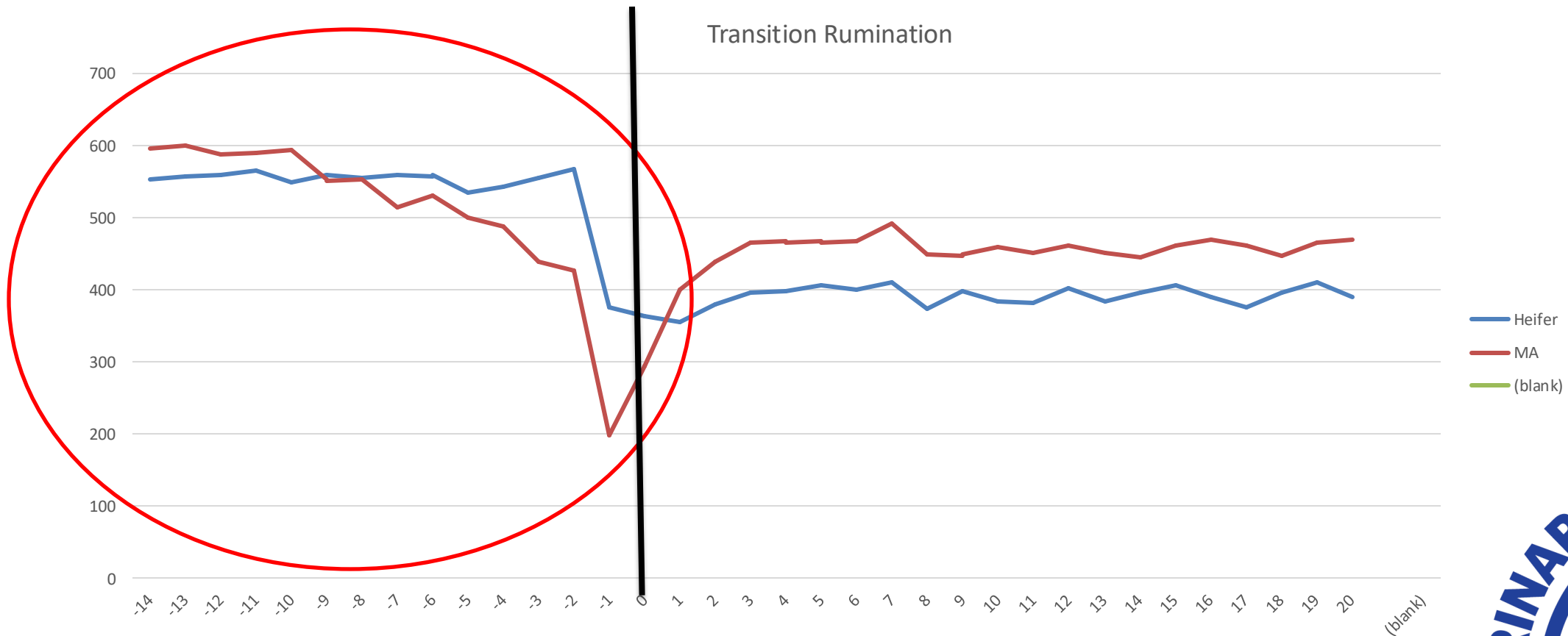


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# Transition Monitoring



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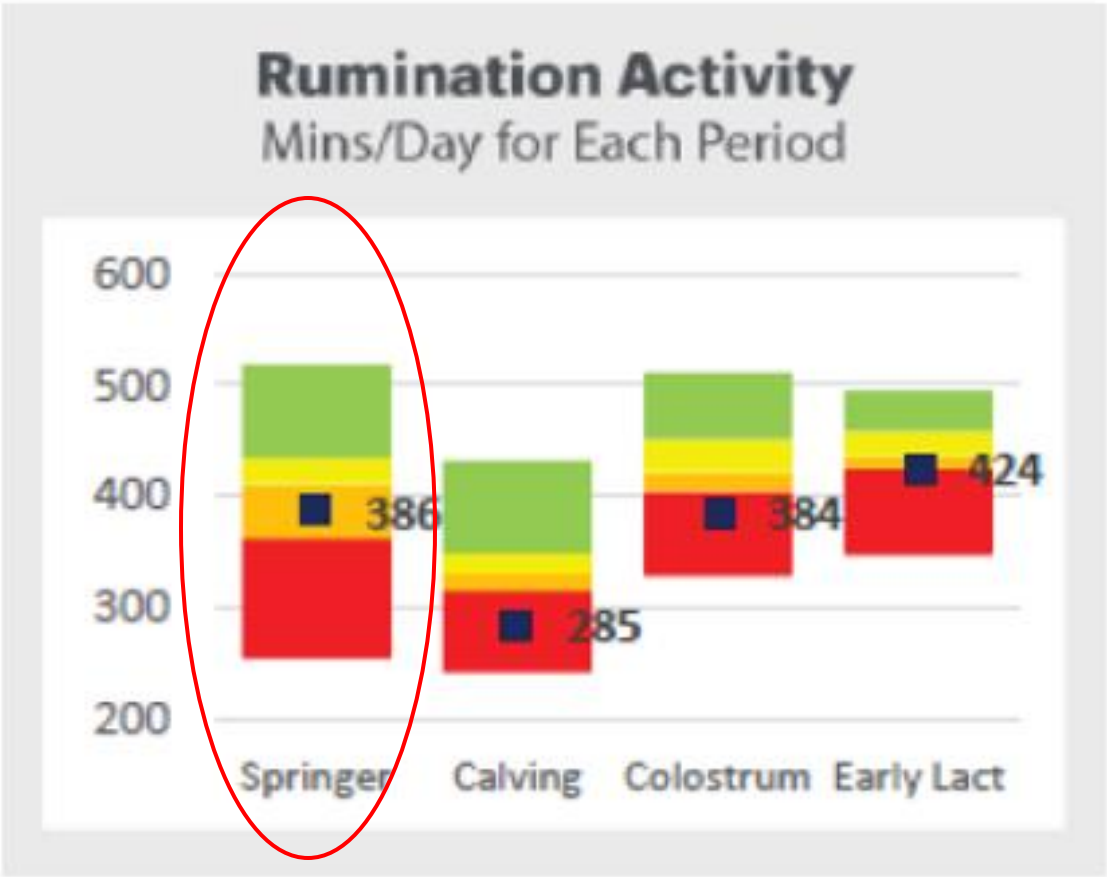
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# Transition (Springers to Early Lactation)

## Transition Ruminant Rates:

2023



	ME	Wastage	kg of Feed	Multiplier	ME	Protein %	SPRINGERS	
Grass	10.5	10%	4	9.45	37.8	22%		
Crop (Break Fed)	12	15%		10.2		15%		
Grass Silage	11	25%		8.25		15%		
Maize Silage	11	25%		8.25		9%		
Grain	13	11%		11.57		11%		
In Shed Other	13	11%		11.57		28%		
PKE	11	20%		8.8		14%		
Crop (Lifted)	12	10%		10.8		10%		
Baleage	10	20%	6	8	48	15%		
Straw	6	40%		3.6		8%		
Hay	10	20%		8		12%		
Average ME of Diet (maintenance demand increases with lower ME feeds)			10.2	TOTAL DM (kg) Offered	10.0	TOTAL ME	86	74%
				TOTAL DM (kg) Eaten	8.4			

# Transition (Springers to Early Lactation)

## Transition Rumination Rates:

2023

### Rumination Activity

Mins/Day for Each Period



Colostrum  
(Day 1-4)

Grass = Ad-lib (1700-1800 residuals)

*OAD Milking, Skip-a-day on Day 1 if  
Required*

- 1) Day 0 is Critical!**
- 2) Avoid grazing below 1800**
- 3) Allocate Enough Feed**
- 4) Offer multiple feeding opportunities**
- 5) Limeflour!!!!**



# Transition (Springers to Early Lactation)

## Transition Rumination Rates:

2023

### Rumination Activity

Mins/Day for Each Period



Early Lactation  
(Day 8-10)

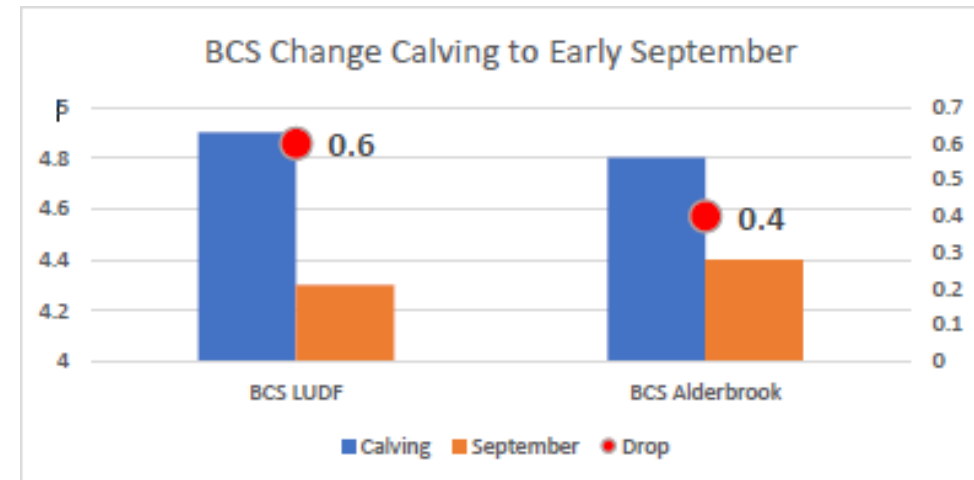
Grass = Typically 100% of diet. Silage more likely to be added in later round when ground drier (1600 residuals)

# Other measures of transition success?

## Transition Rumination Rates:



## NEFA Blood Test Results:



# Feeding Changes 2022/23

## Feeding:

Diet for Period	LUDF 2022/2023	LUDF 2023/2024
Springers (Day -1 to -7)	Grass = 4kg Baleage = 6kg (Ad-lib) <i>Calving on cropping dirt</i>	<i>Grass = 6kg Silage = 6kg (Pre grazing 3,500 cover)</i>
Colostrum (Day 1-4)	Grass = Ad-lib (1700-1800 residuals) <i>OAD Milking, Skip-a-day on Day 1 if Required</i>	<i>Grass = 6kg (pre-grazing 3,300) Silage = 6kg OAD Milking</i>
Early Lactation (Day 8-10)	Grass = Typically 100% of diet. Silage more likely to be added in later round when ground drier (1600 residuals)	Grass = 14kg Silage = 2-3kg

# Transition (Springers to Early Lactation)

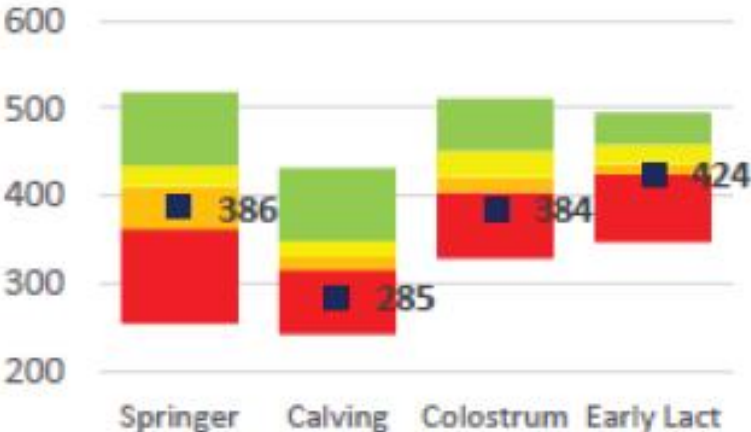
## Transition Rumination Rates:

### TRANSITION

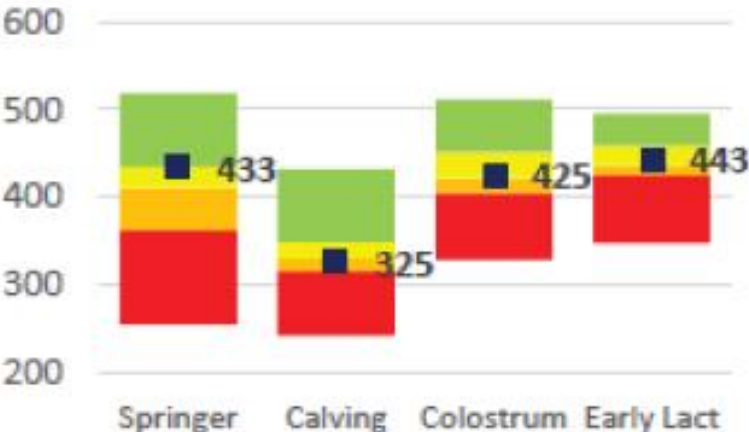
2023

2024

**Rumination Activity**  
Mins/Day for Each Period

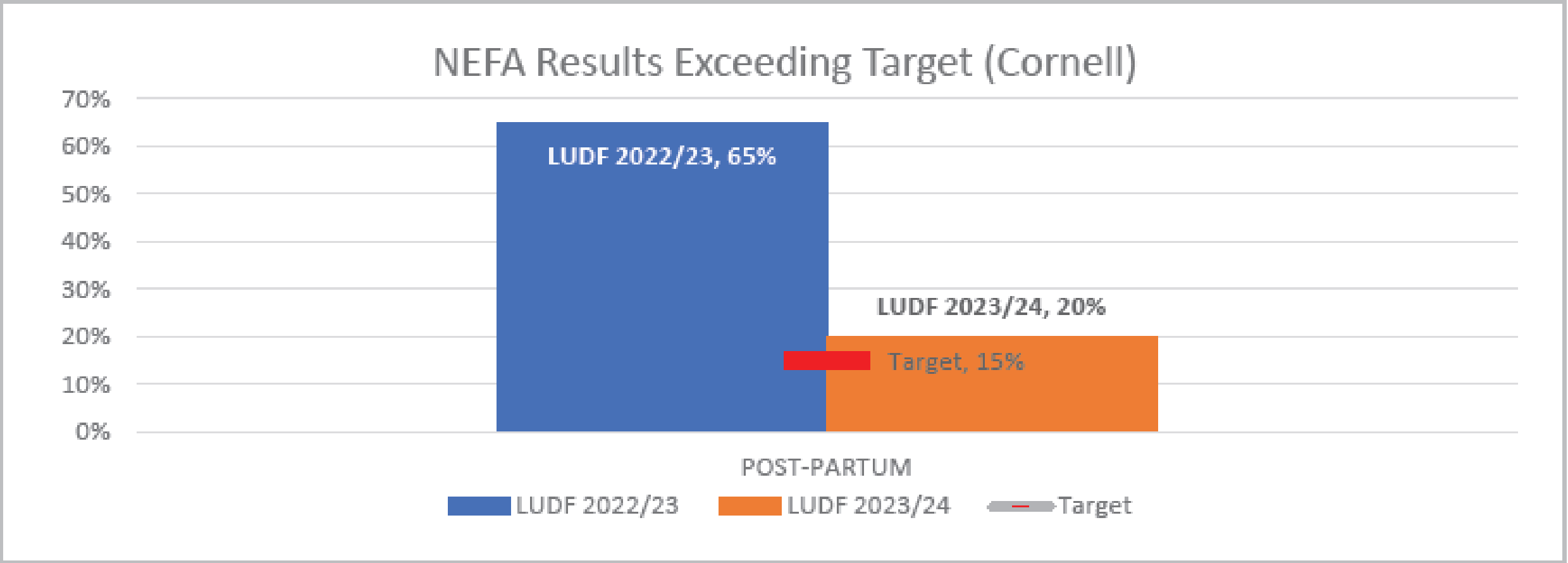


**Rumination Activity**  
Mins/Day for Each Period



Period	Change
Springers	+47 mins/day
Calving	+40 mins/day
Colostrum	+41 mins/day
Early Lactation	+17 mins/day

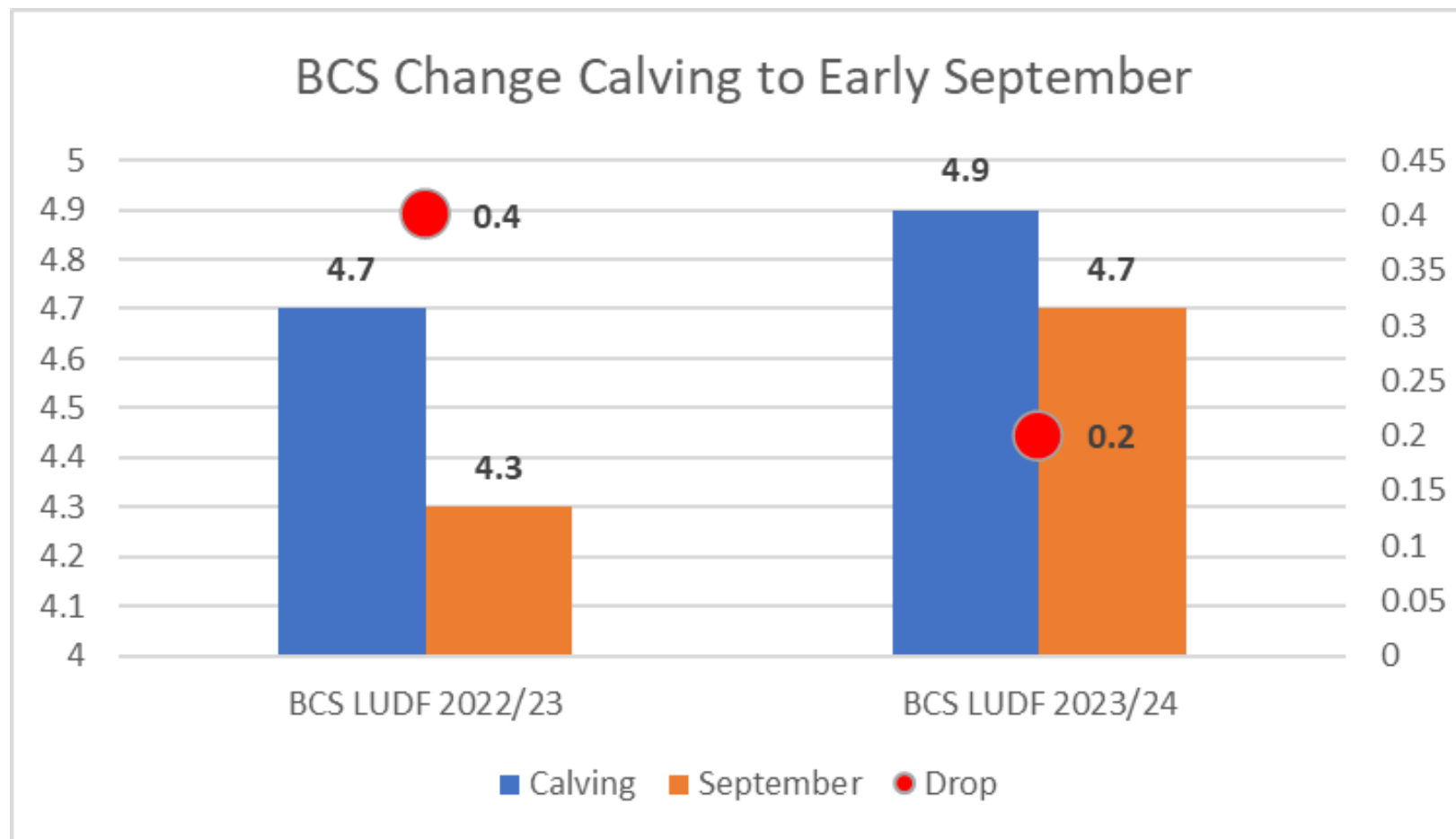
# NEFA Blood Test Results:



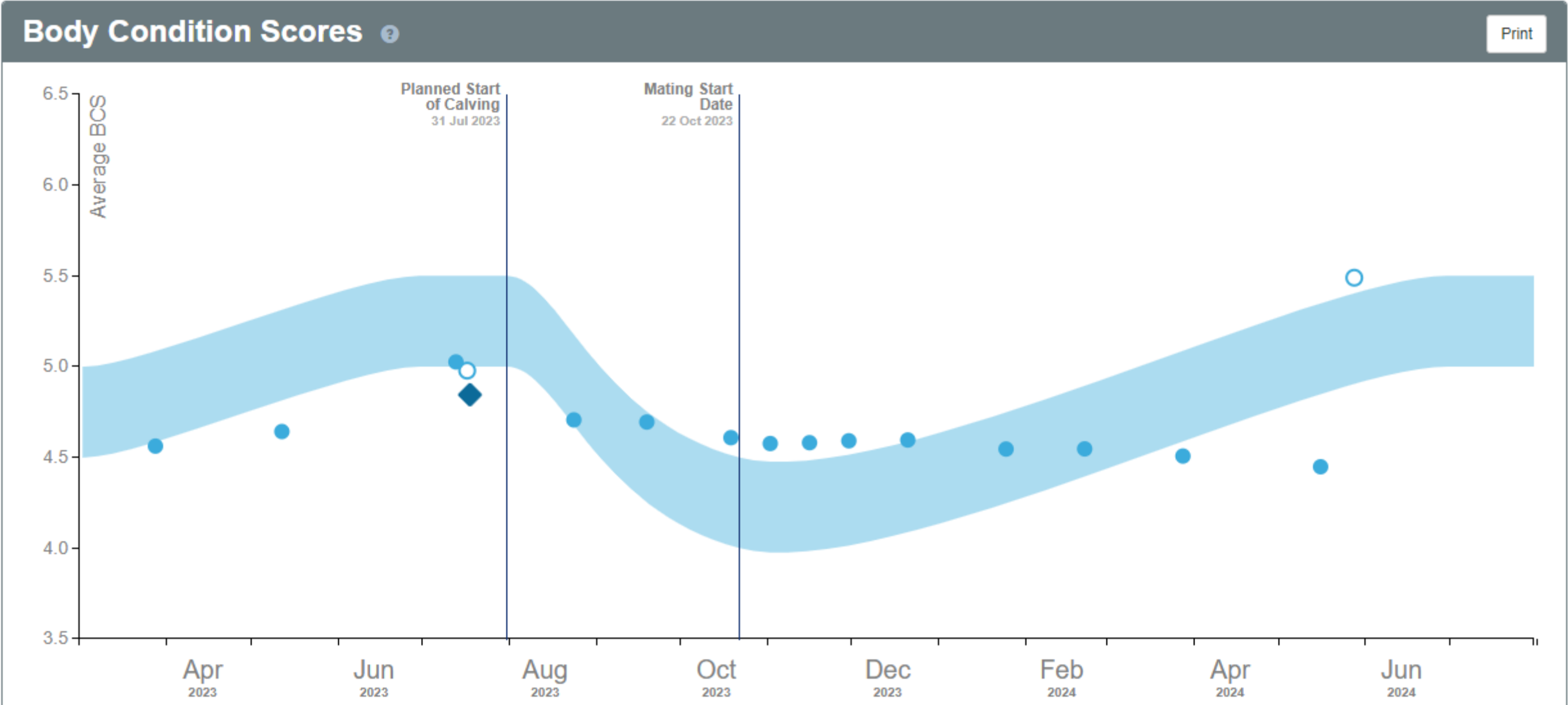


# Pre-Mate Period (Cycling + Feeding)

## BCS Change Calving to September



# BCS for 1 March 2023 - 31 July 2024



Group	Change
1 <sup>st</sup> Lactation	-11%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Lactation	+13%
2-6 Lactation Early	+4%
Herd	-4%

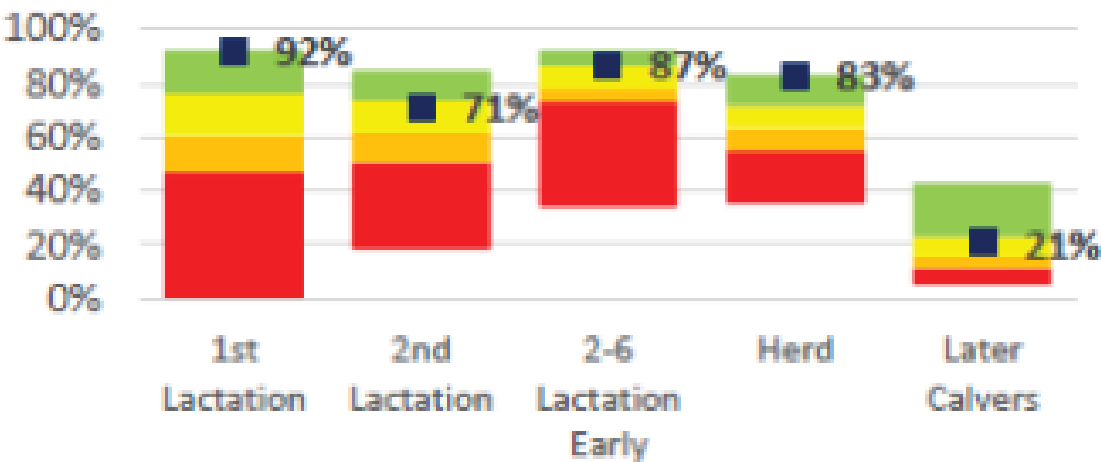
# Pre-Mate Cycling Rates (Day -7 from PSM)

2022/23

2023/24

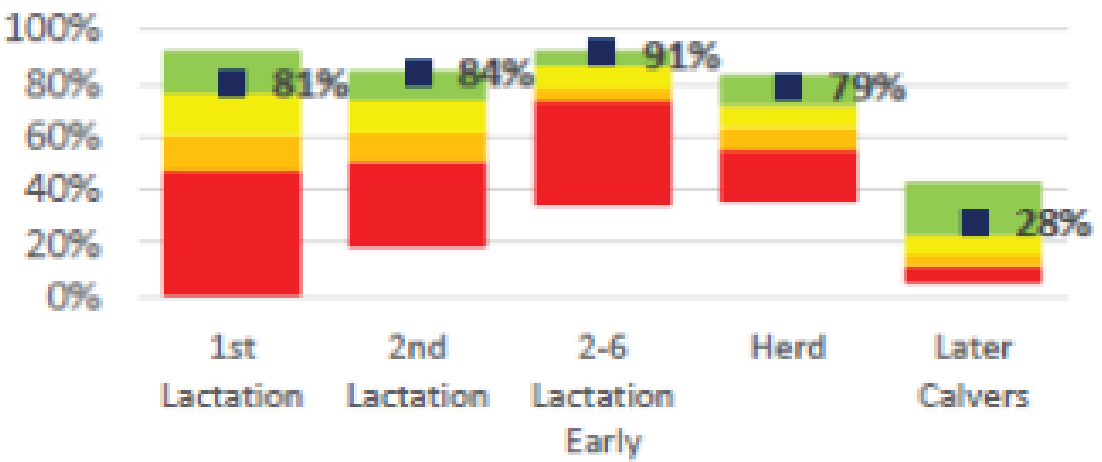
## Cows Cycling by Day -7 from PSM

The following graphs highlight to what extent age and later calvers influenced cycling. Early calving young cows should cycle well by the PSM and issues in this group can highlight a more generalised nutritional or transition problem.



## Cows Cycling by Day -7 from PSM

The following graphs highlight to what extent age and later calvers influenced cycling. Early calving young cows should cycle well by the PSM and issues in this group can highlight a more generalised nutritional or transition problem.



(NOTE PSM delayed 5 in 2022 season –  
heifers & herd calved VERY early)

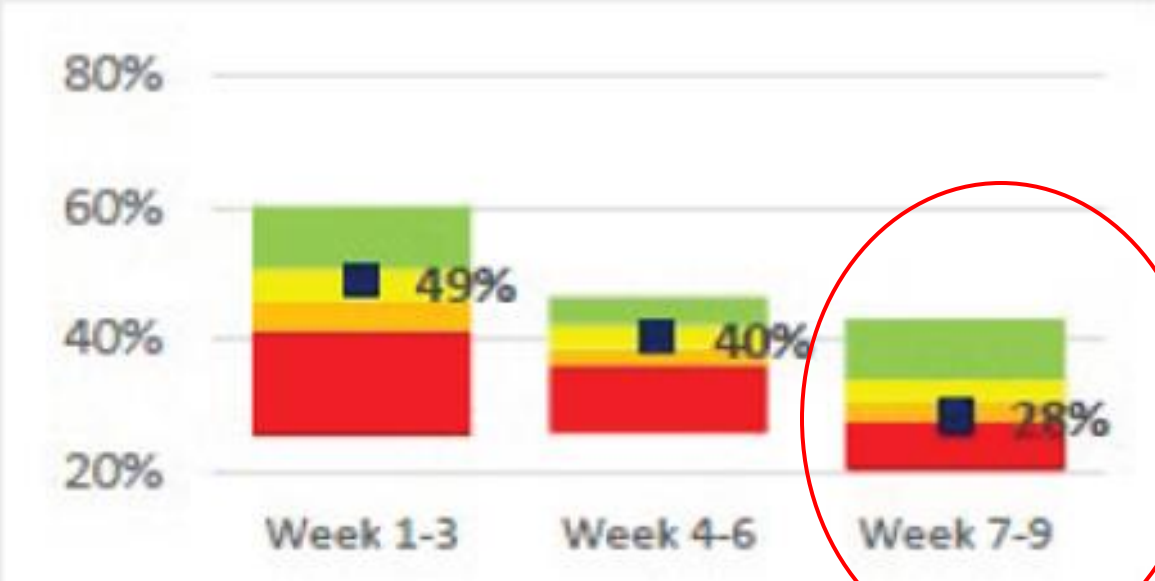
# Mating Period

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

2022/23

## In-Calf Rate

Percentage of non-pregnant animals conceiving in each 3 week mating round. This can highlight changes in nutrition over mating.

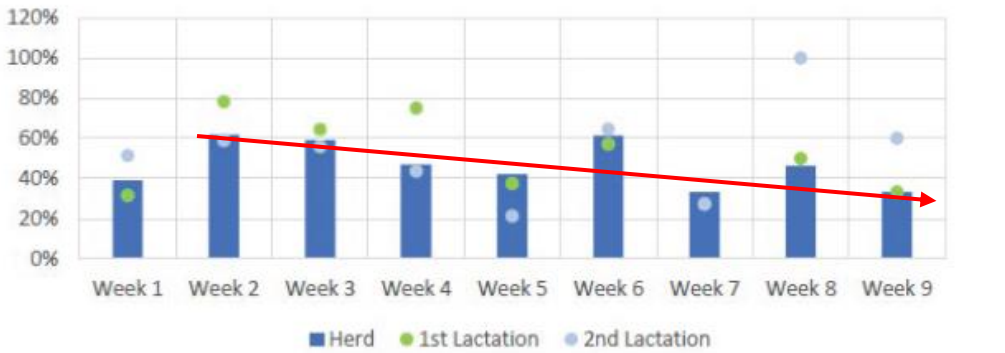


2022/23

## Weekly Submission Rate % (of Non-Pregnant Animals)



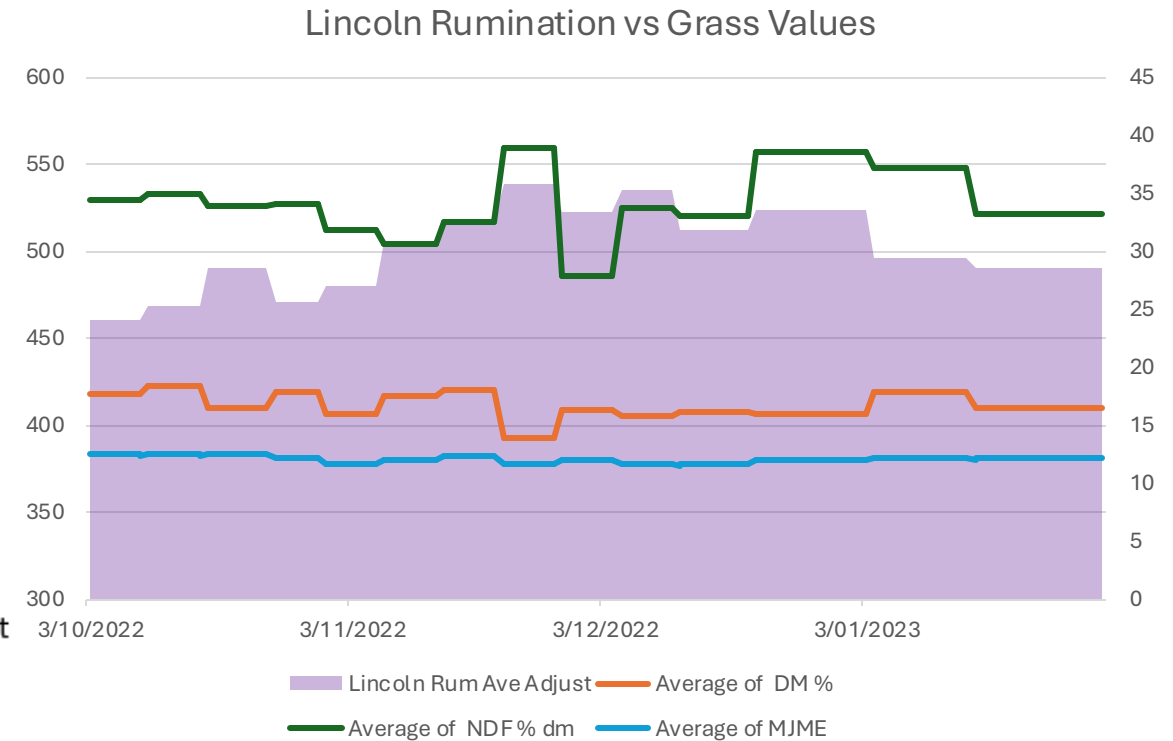
## Conception Rate by Mating Week



# Energy Deficit?

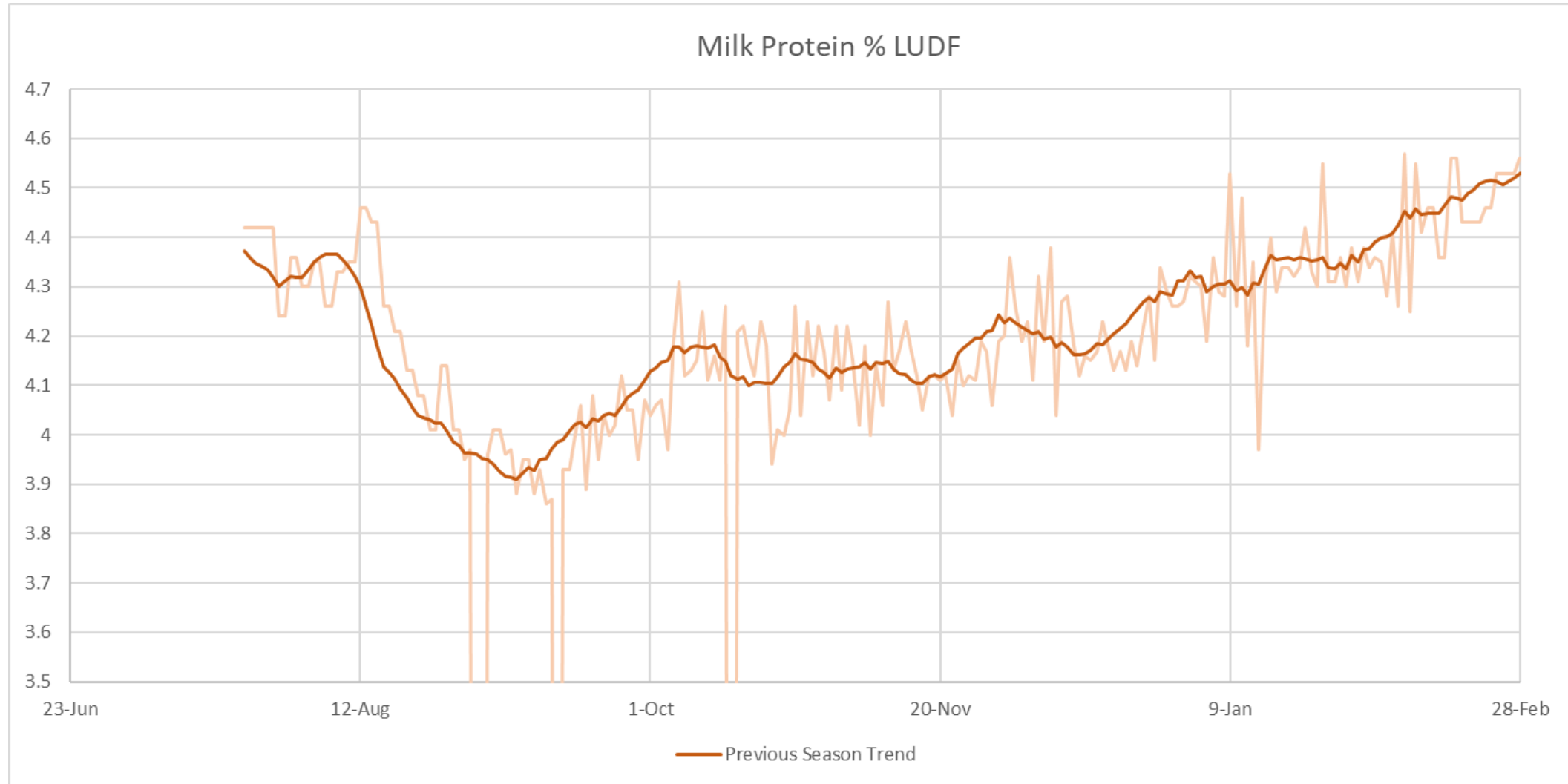
	LUDF	Liam
	NEFA Levels	NEFA Levels
10 <sup>th</sup> Aug	.7	.4
29 <sup>th</sup> Sept	.3	.3
27 <sup>th</sup> October	.2	.3
10 <sup>th</sup> November	.4	.2
24 <sup>th</sup> November	.1	.2
8 <sup>th</sup> Dec	.1	.2
22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec	.2	.2

\* NOTE: This energy pinch has been noted at around the same date in previous seasons, and doesn't appear to be a seasonal anomaly.



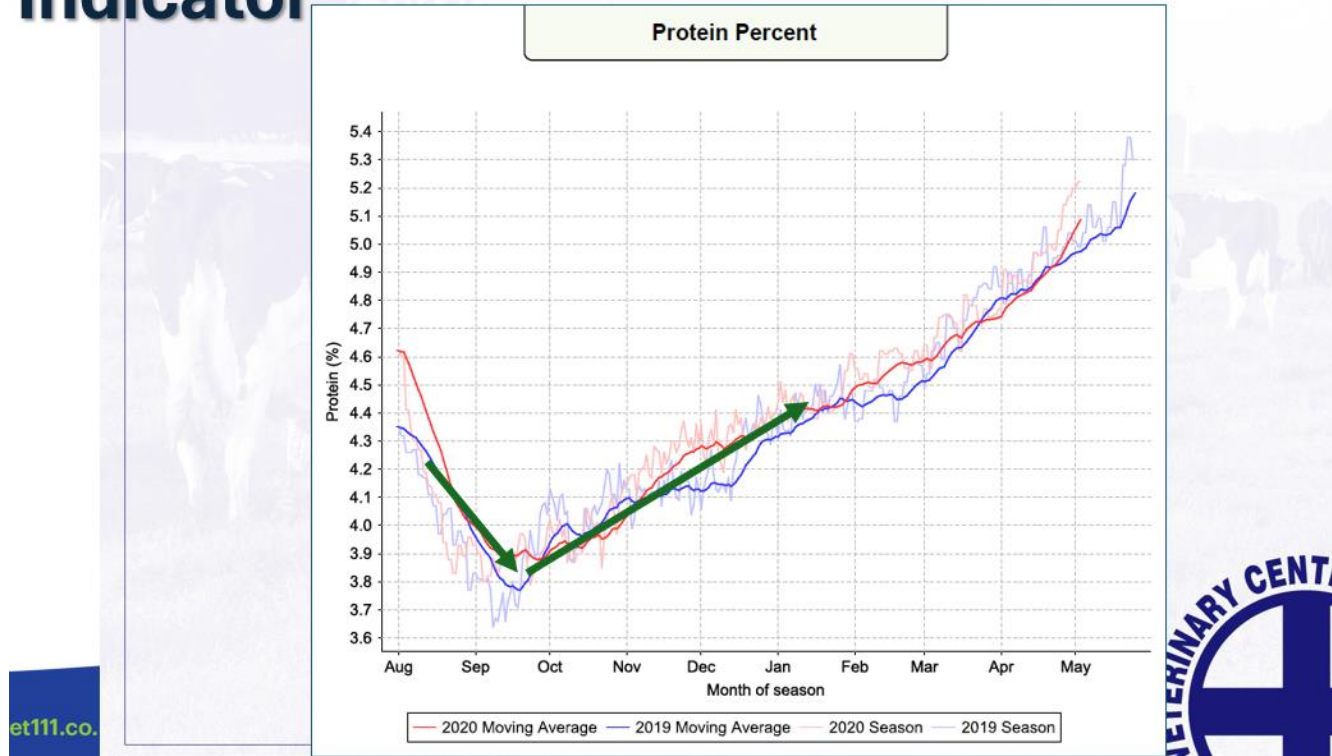


# Milk Protein?



# The Nike Tick – Is it real?

## Feeding over Mating - Milk Protein as an Indicator



et111.co.

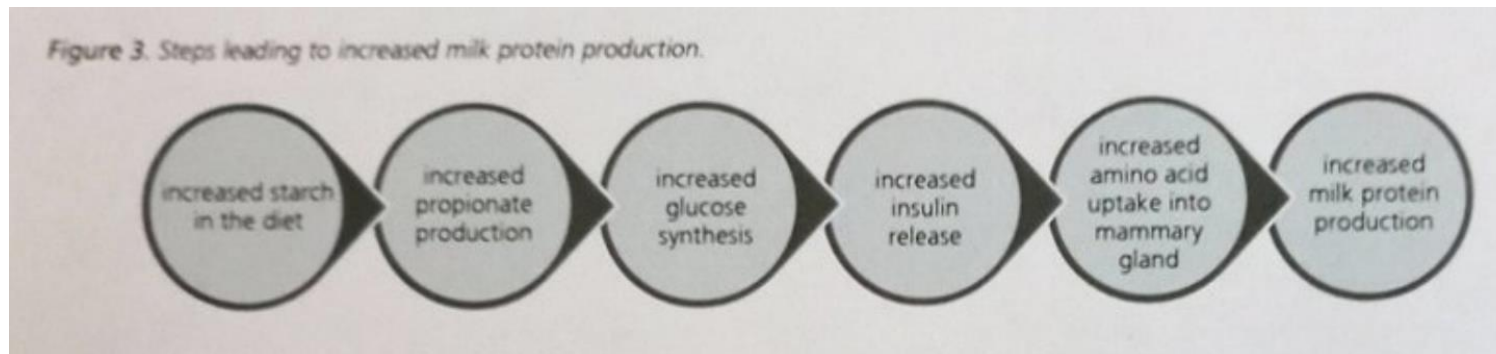
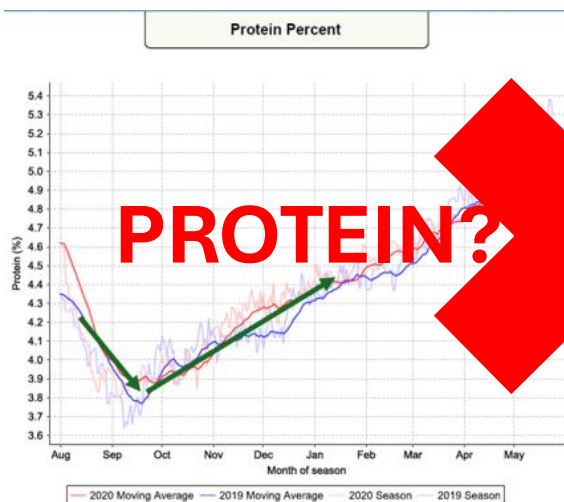


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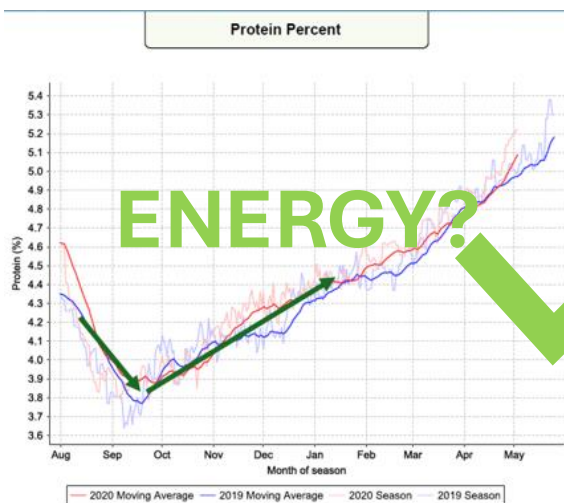
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# The Science – Energy & Milk Protein



“So basically starch/concentrate/energy feeding increases insulin which ends up increasing MP synthesis”

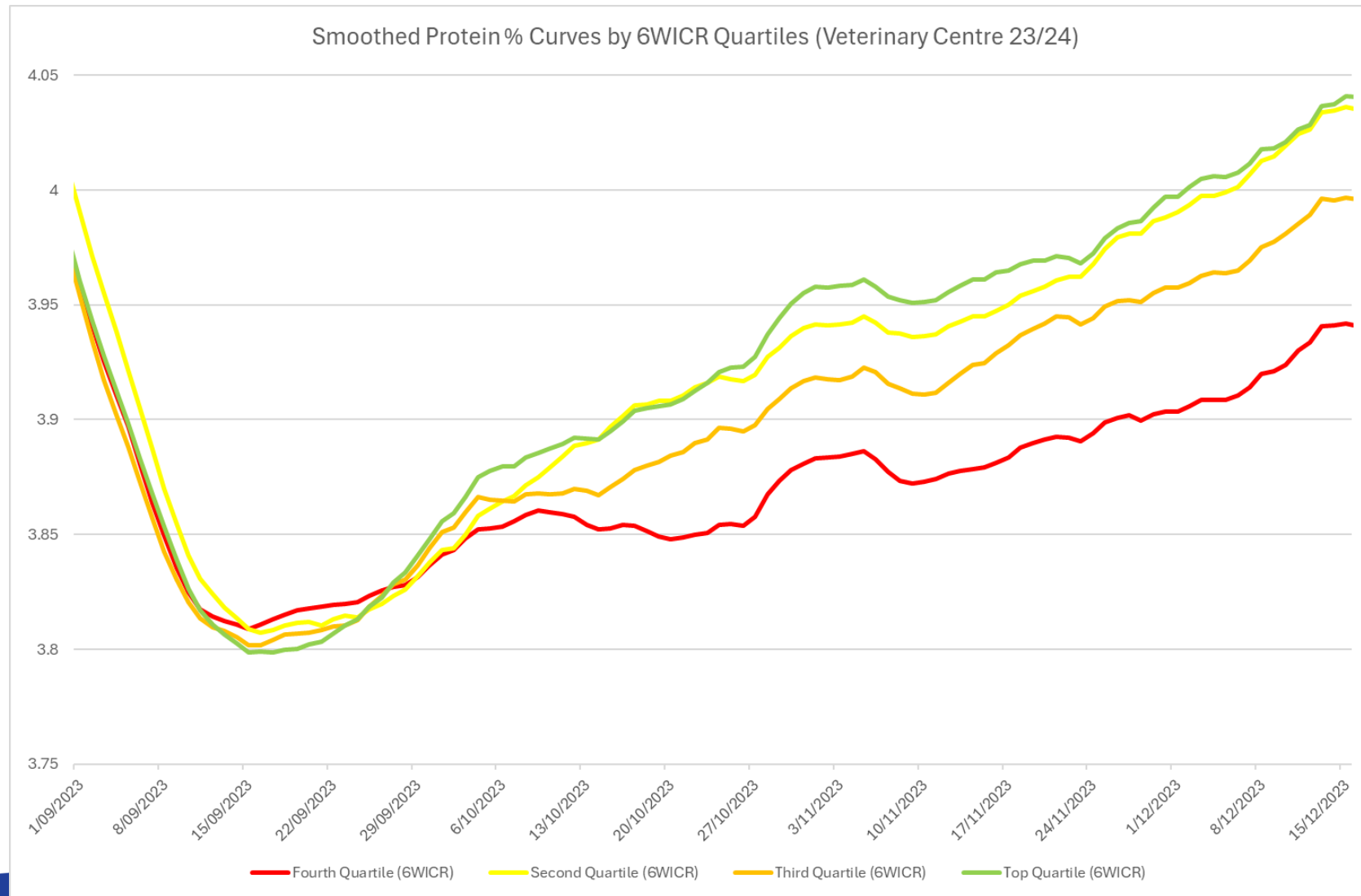


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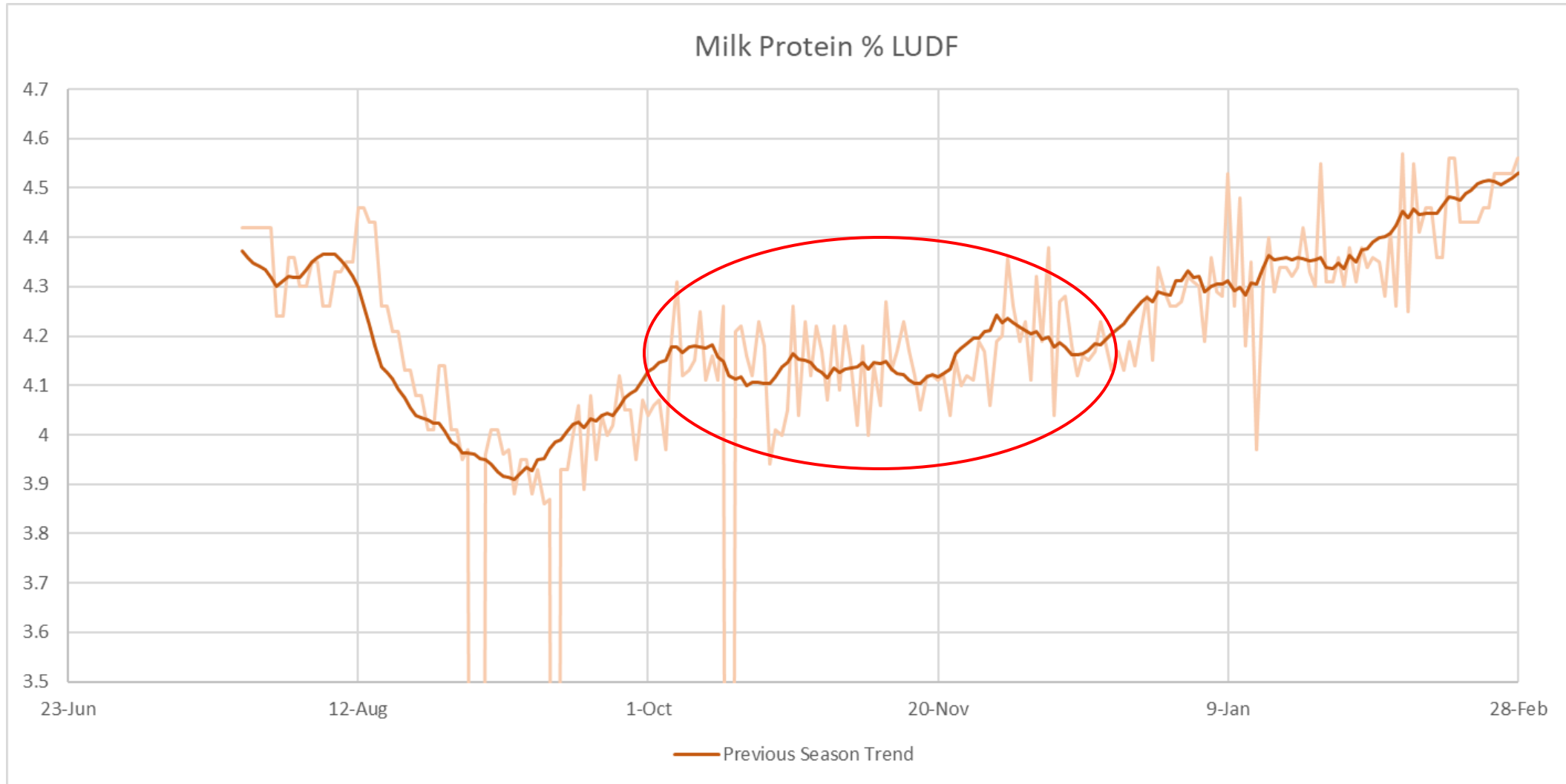
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# Protein Curves vs Repro Quartiles 23/24



# How do you fix the flat line?





Farm Name		LUDF 2022/23			Date	4/07/2024	
	ME	Wastage	kg of Feed	Multiplier	Protein %	Protein (kg)	ME
Grass	12.08	10%	19	10.872	25%	4.28	206.568
Crop (Break Fed)	12	15%		10.2	15%		
Grass Silage	11	25%		8.25	25%		
Maize Silage	11	25%		8.25	9%		
Grain	13	5%		12.35	11%		
In Shed Other	13	11%		11.57	28%		
PKE	11	5%		10.45	14%		
Crop (Lifted)	12	10%		10.8	10%		
Baleage	10	20%		8	17%		
Molasses	12	5%		11.4	4%		
Straw	6	40%		3.6	3%		
Other (i.e DDG)	12.5	5%		11.875	28%		
Average ME of Diet (maintenance & milk demand increases with lower ME feeds)		TOTAL DM (kg) Offered	19.0	Totals		25.0%	207
		TOTAL DM (kg) Eaten	17.1			Protein %	Total ME
12.1							
Liveweight (kg)	475	Walk (km) Flat	2.00	Maintenance (MJME)		53.675	
Milk kgMS/Cow	2.00	Walk (km) Rolling		Milk (MJME)		154	
Ver 3		Walk (km) Hilly/Steep		Walking		4	
				Total Demand (MJME)		212	

Ave ME of Grass (22/23) = 12.08



Feed Offered vs Demand (%)	Expected Weight Change
98%	-0.14 Kg/Day
-5.11 MJME	-0.14 BCS
NEGATIVE ENERGY BALANCE	Expected BCS Change over 30 days

Lactational  
Energy Checker

## Urea Supplementation

1<sup>st</sup> Round – 25kg N/ha

2<sup>nd</sup> Round (Sept) – 46kg N/ha

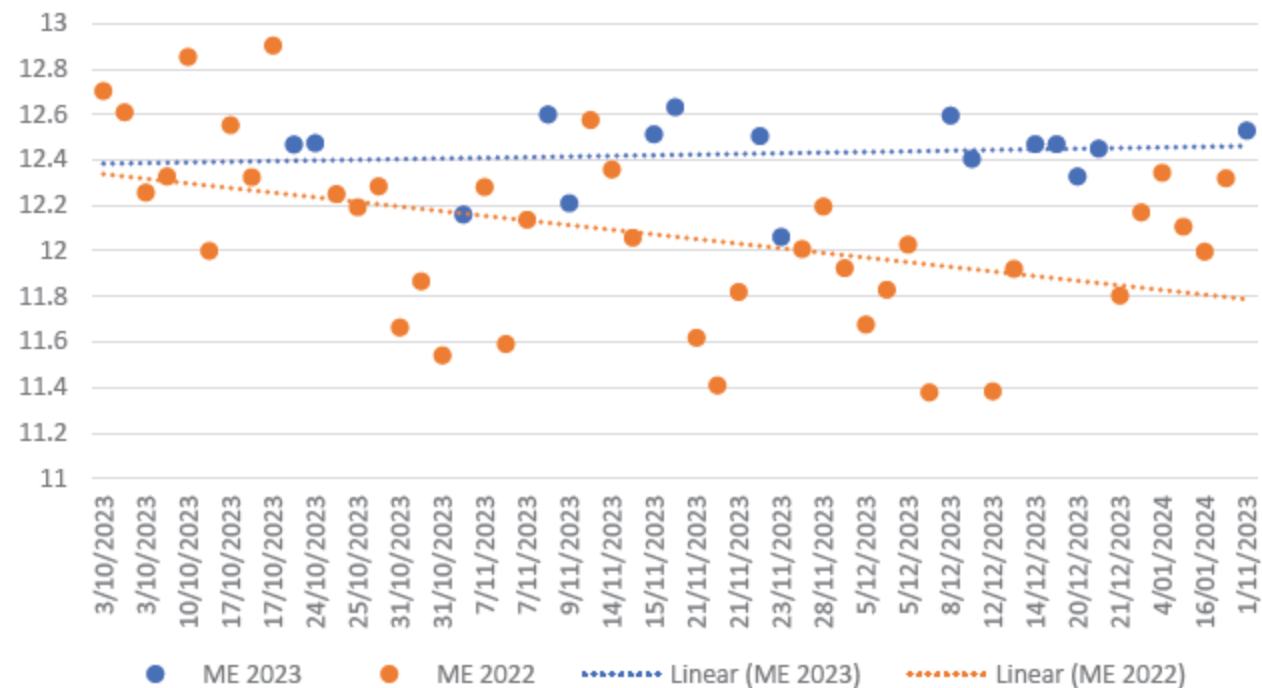
3<sup>rd</sup> Round (October) – 40 kg N/Ha

Luxury nitrogen levels in the soils during the heading phase encourage vegetative growth, plus we get higher response rates. Nitrogen rates were cut Jan/Feb to keep under the 180 kgN/Ha Cap.

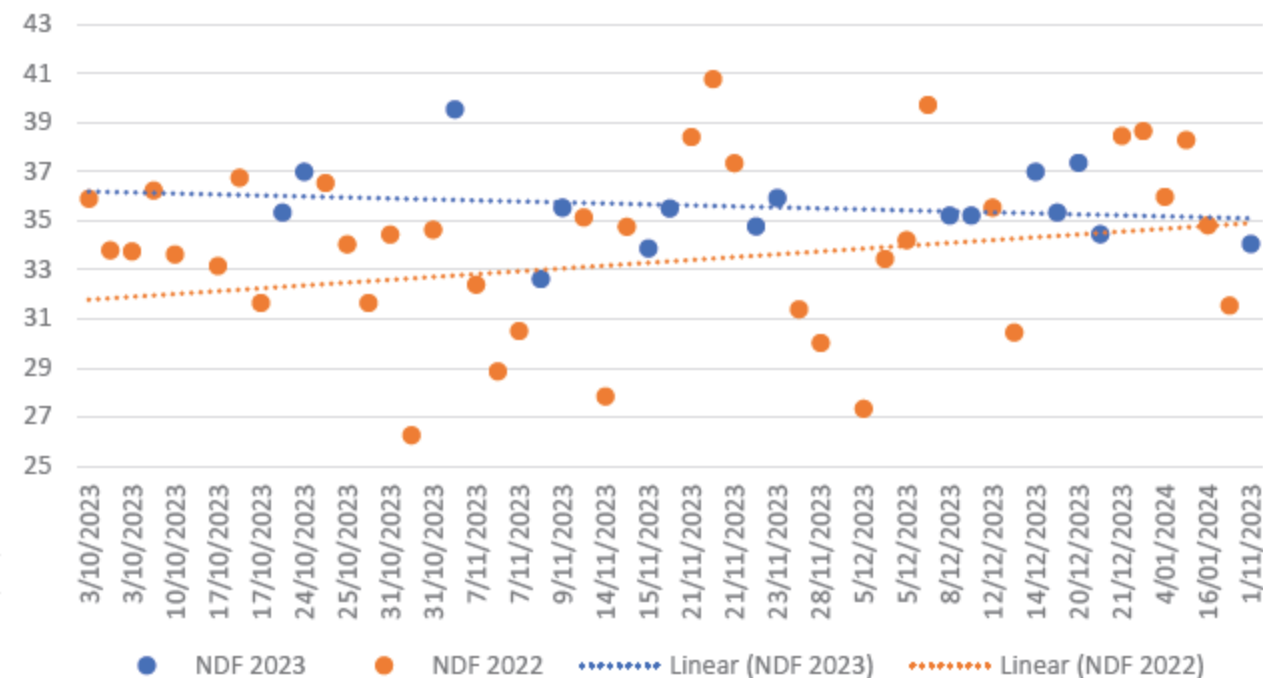
Date	Event	Description	Area	Rate/Reading
28/10/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	50.97	Variable
21/10/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	32.12	Variable
16/10/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	12.68	85kg/ha
16/10/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	36.72	85kg/ha
16/10/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	20.06	85kg/ha
12/10/2023	Fertiliser	FLOWFERT N	34.15	222L/ha
06/10/2023	Fertiliser	FLOWFERT N	33.37	222L/ha
29/09/2023	Fertiliser	UREA Bulk	35.79	85kg/ha
26/09/2023	Fertiliser	AMMO 31 Bulk	39.17	100kg/ha
13/09/2023	Fertiliser	AMMO 31 Bulk	37.64	100kg/ha
05/09/2023	Fertiliser	AMMO 31 Bulk	80.55	100kg/ha

# Grass Quality

ME Levels 2022 (12.08 ave) vs 2023 (12.42 ave) LUDF



NDF Levels 2022 (33.2 ave) vs 2023 (35.5 ave) LUDF



Farm Name	LUDF 2023/24				Date	4/07/2024	
	ME	Wastage	kg of Feed	Multiplier	Protein %	Protein (kg)	ME
Grass	12.42	10%	19	11.178	25%	4.28	212.382
Crop (Break Fed)	12	15%		10.2	15%		
Grass Silage	11	25%		8.25	25%		
Maize Silage	11	25%		8.25	9%		
Grain	13	5%		12.35	11%		
In Shed Other	13	11%		11.57	28%		
PKE	11	5%		10.45	14%		
Crop (Lifted)	12	10%		10.8	10%		
Baleage	10	20%		8	17%		
Molasses	12	5%		11.4	4%		
Straw	6	40%		3.6	3%		
Other (i.e DDG)	12.5	5%		11.875	28%		
Average ME of Diet (maintenance & milk demand increases with lower ME feeds)		TOTAL DM (kg) Offered	19.0		Totals	25.0%	212
		TOTAL DM (kg) Eaten	17.1				
12.4						Protein %	Total ME
Ver 3		Liveweight (kg)	475	Walk (km) Flat	2.00	Maintenance (MJME)	53.675
		Milk kgMS/Cow	2.00	Walk (km) Rolling		Milk (MJME)	154
				Walk (km) Hilly/Steep		Walking	4
						Total Demand (MJME)	212

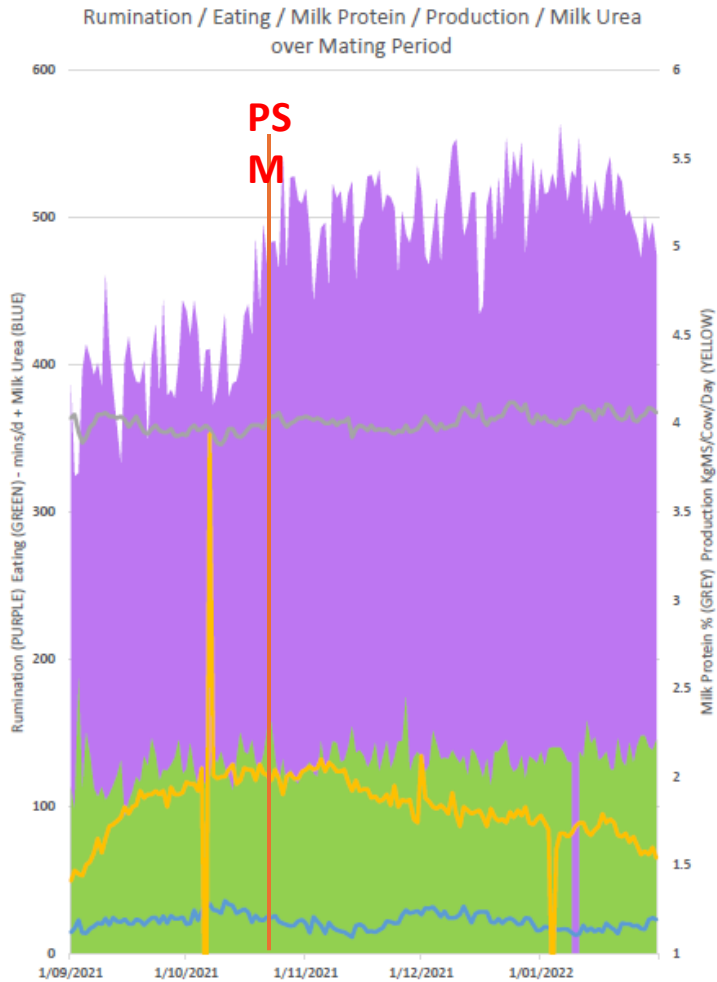
Ave ME of Grass (22/23) = 12.42



Feed Offered vs Demand (%)	Expected Weight Change
100%	0.02 Kg/Day
+0.71 MJME	0.02 BCS
POSITIVE ENERGY BALANCE	Expected BCS Change over 30 days

Lactational  
Energy Checker

# Balancing the Diet



Do your energy  
sums

## Concentrate

	DM	ME	CP	N content	NDF	SSS	Starch	Fat
	%	ME/kgDM	%DM	%DM	%DM	%DM	%SSS	%
Barley	89.0	13.0	11	1.8	21.0	61.4	90.0	2.0
Bran	85.0	9.8	17.1	2.7	51.0	20.6	95.0	4.4
Canola meal	90.0	11.5	38	6.1	30.0	-	1.5	3.5
Lupin	89.0	12.0	34.2	5.5	33.0	22.0	90.0	5.5
Maize grain	89.0	13.6	8	1.3	9.0	75.1	99.0	4.3
Oats	89.0	11.5	13	2.1	31.0	47.5	90.0	4.9
Peas	87.0	13.0	24	3.8	23.0	46.0	-	1.8
Soya bean meal	90.0	12.9	50	8.0	14.0	27.0	90.0	1.4
Soya bean hulls	88.0	12.0	13.5	2.2	60.0	27.0	1.4	-
Tapioca	88.0	12.8	5	0.8	20.0	27.0	71.0	2.0
Wheat	89.0	12.6	11.3	1.8	14.0	70.0	90.0	1.9
Whole cotton seed	88.0	16.0	23	3.7	44.0	70.0	90.0	18.0
Cotton seed meal	89.0	12.0	min 43	min 6.9	20-23	70.0	1.5	0.1

**Veterinary Centre** by the Big Blue Cross

[www.vet111.co.nz](http://www.vet111.co.nz) | 0800 VET 111 | CLINICS Oamaru • Waimate • Palmerston • Glenavy • Omarama • Kurow • Ranfurly



# Mating Period

Group	Change
Week 1-3	+3%
Week 4-6	+2%
Week 7-9	+8%

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

2022/23

2023/24

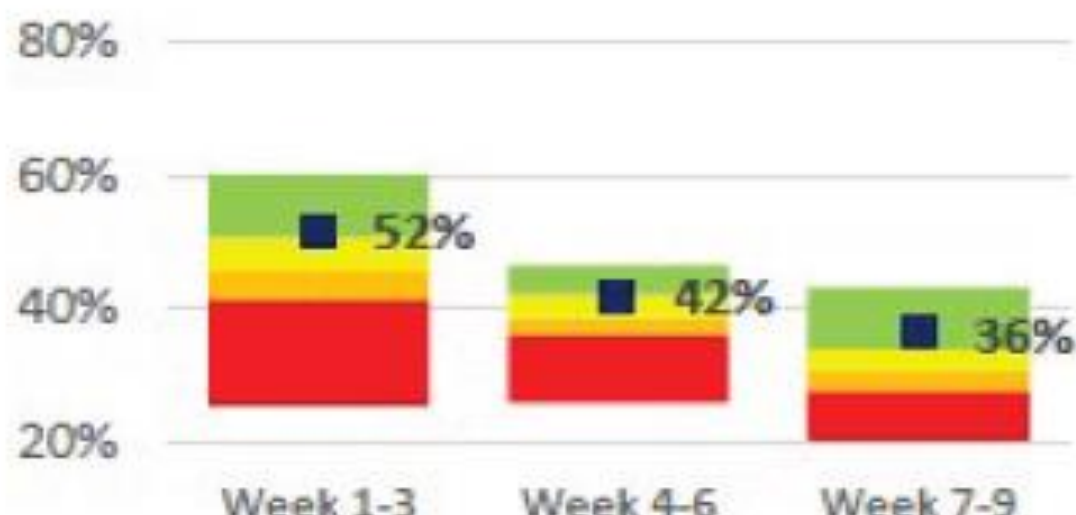
## In-Calf Rate

Percentage of non-pregnant animals conceiving in each 3 week mating round. This can highlight changes in nutrition over mating.



## In-Calf Rate

Percentage of non-pregnant animals conceiving in each 3 week mating round. This can highlight changes in nutrition over mating.



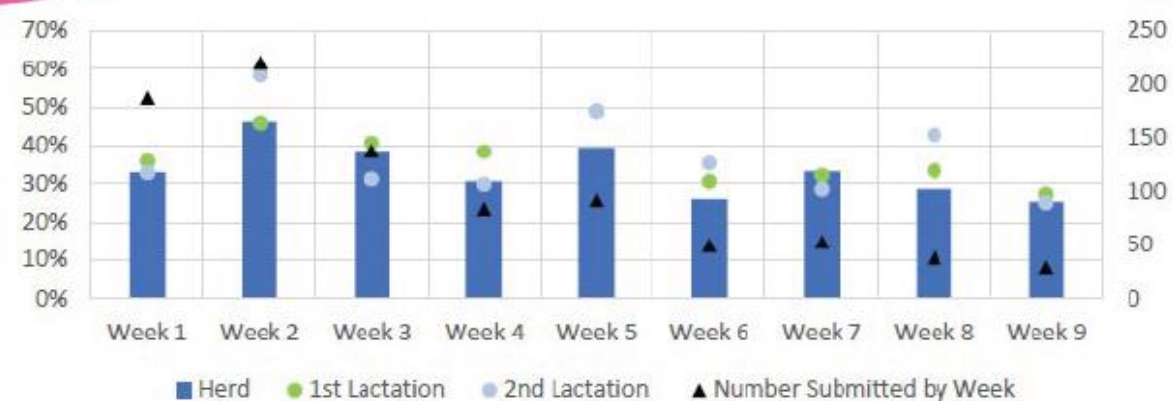
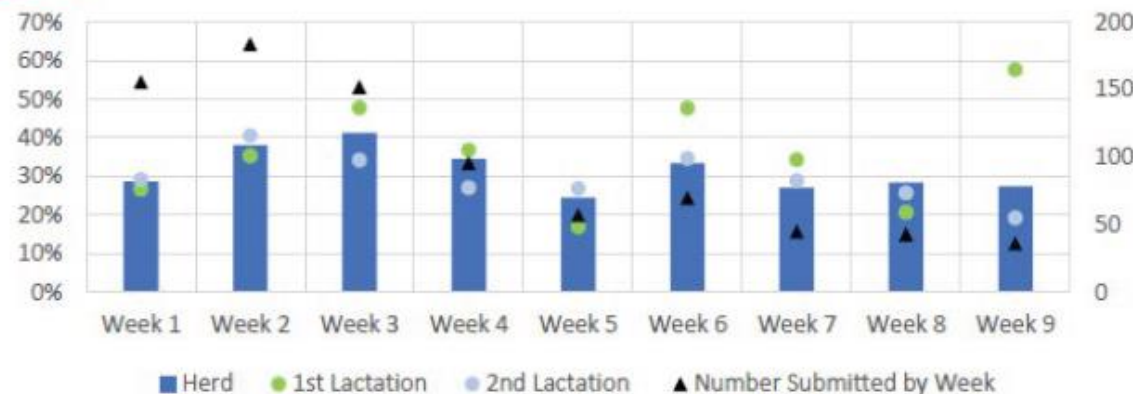


# Weekly Conception Rate

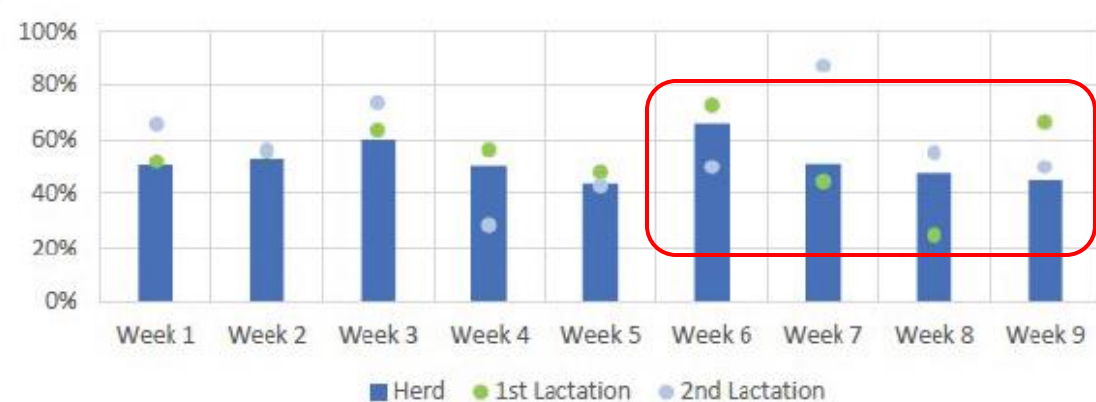
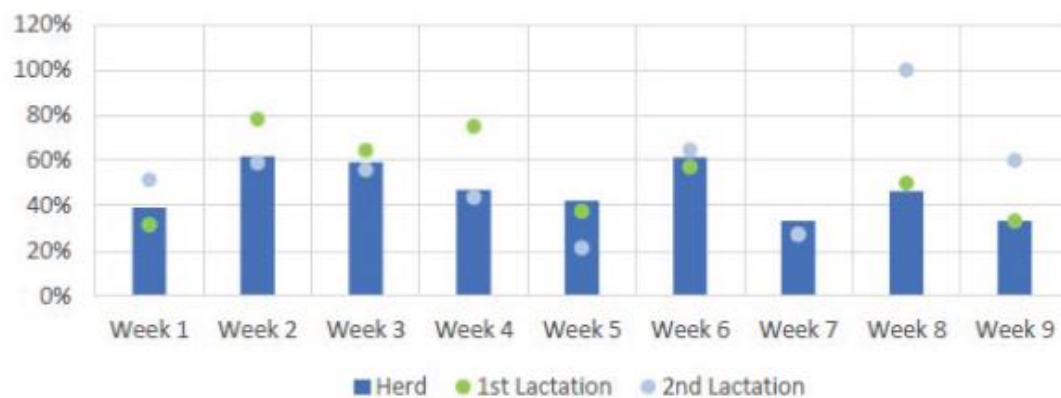
2022/23

2023/24

Weekly Submission Rate %  
(of Non-Pregnant Animals)

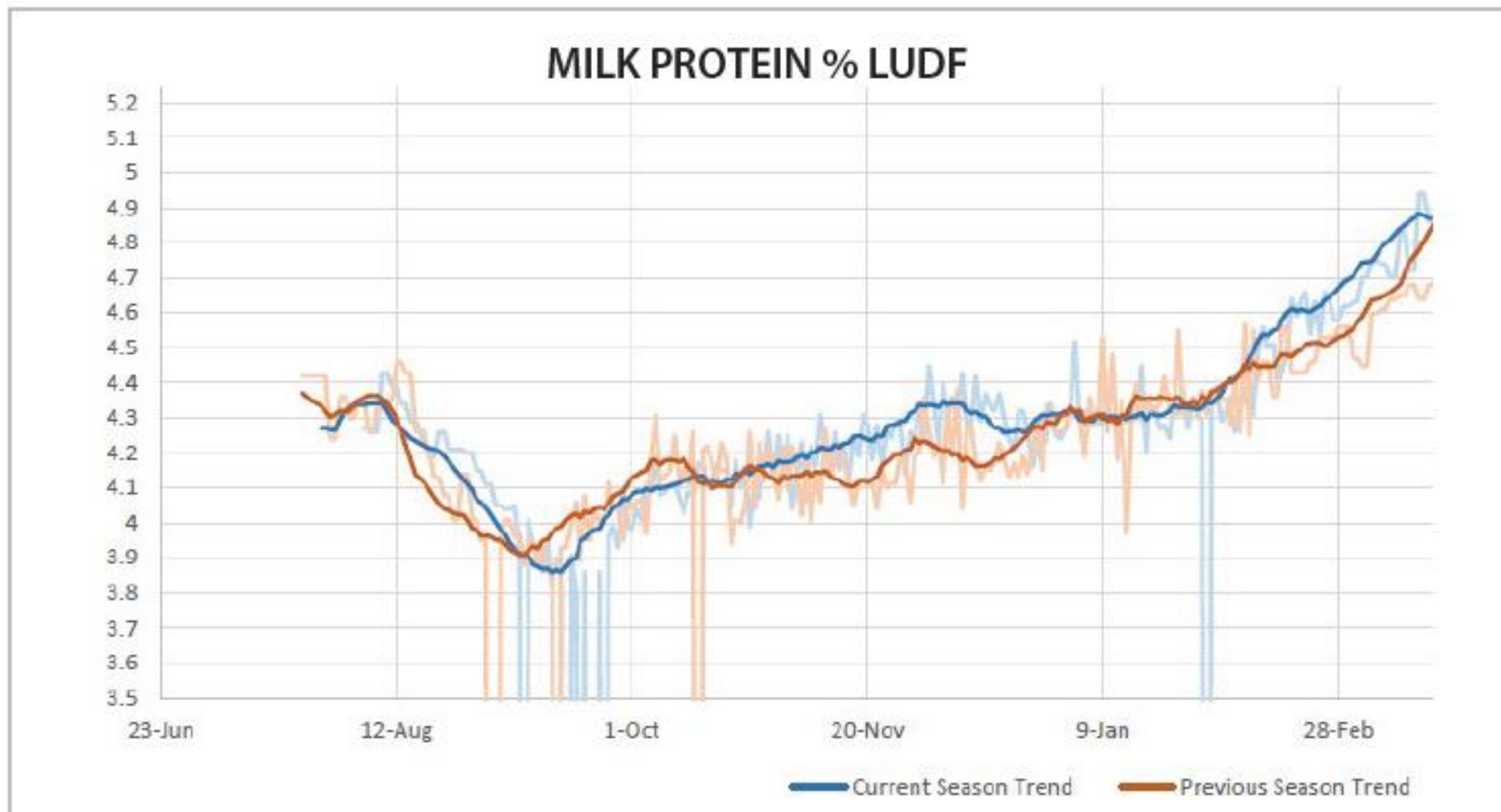


Conception Rate  
by Mating Week



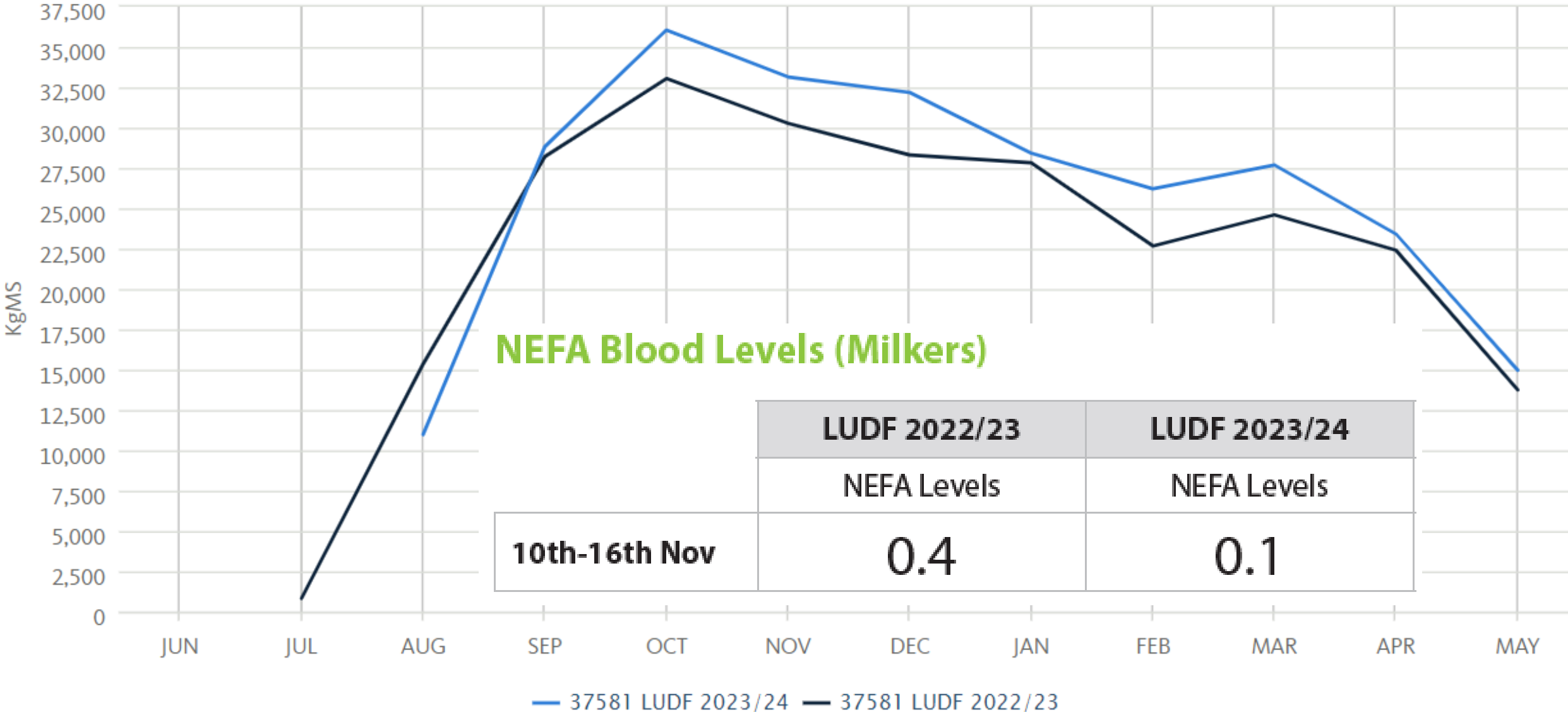


## Milk Protein Curve (the NIKE Tick) as a Proxy for Energy Balance



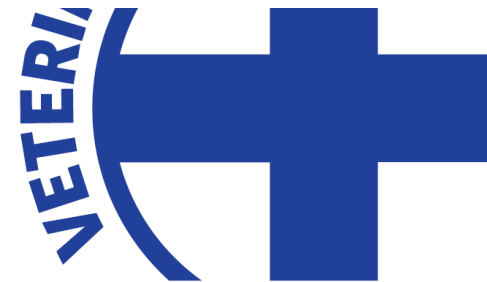
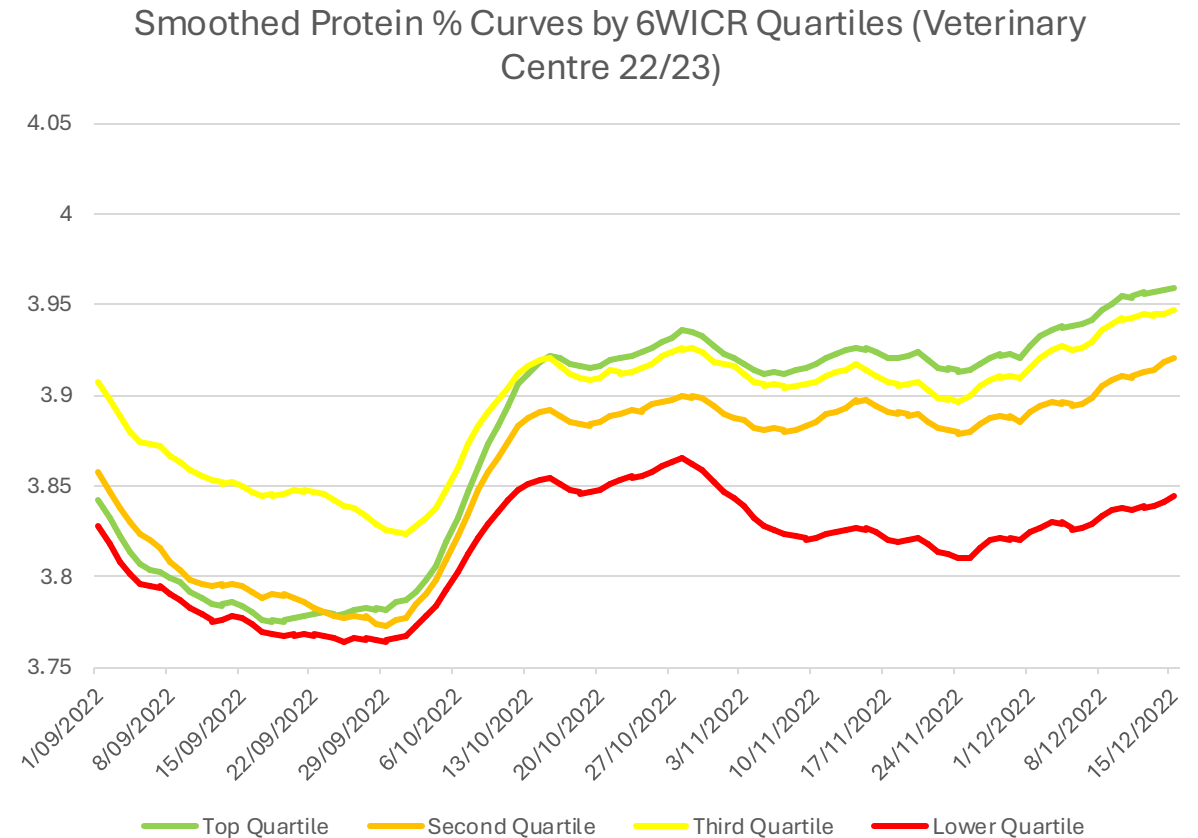
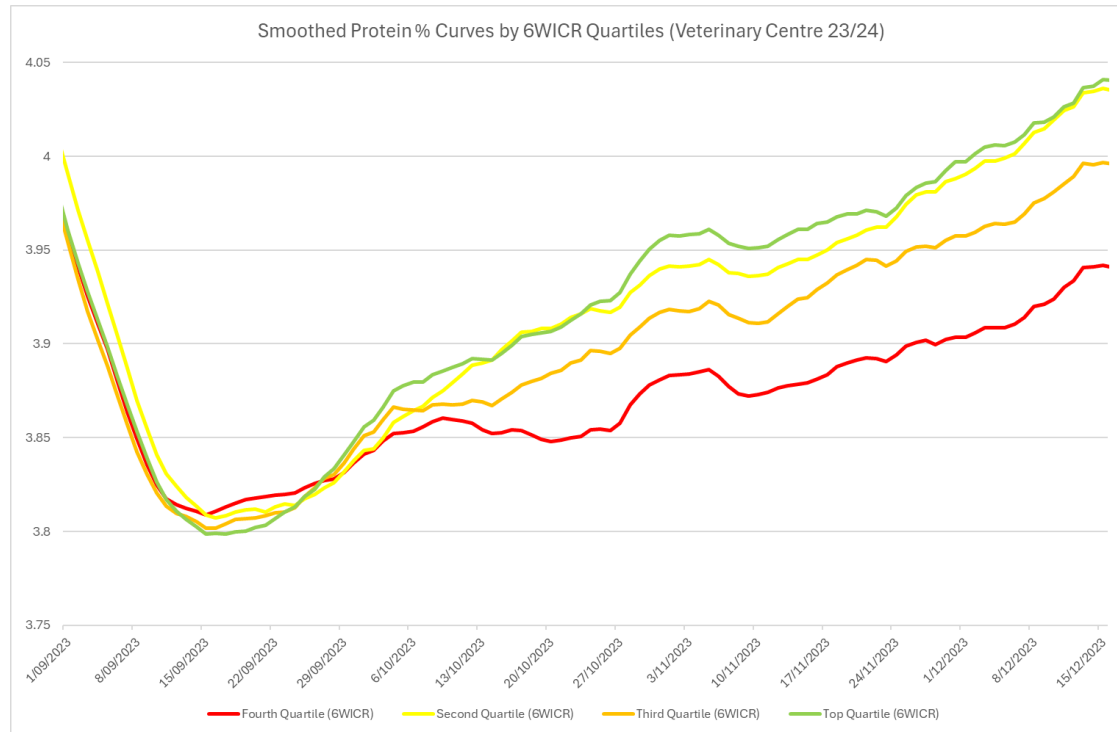
# Milk Solids / Lactation Curve

TODAY



# Urea or Season???

## Protein Curves 23/24 vs 22/23



# Addressing the NICR



PHANTOM COWS



EXTENDING MATING

# Phantom Cows

## LUDF 23/24 season phantom cow summary

4 phantom scanning visits -

05/12/2023	15 phantoms treated
14/12/2023	11 phantoms treated
28/12/2023	8 phantoms treated
08/01/2024	8 phantoms treated

## PHANTOM COWS

In 2022/23 if NO intervention  
EXPECTED NICR from JUST  
Phantom cows would have been  
>10%

(In 2023/24 <7%)

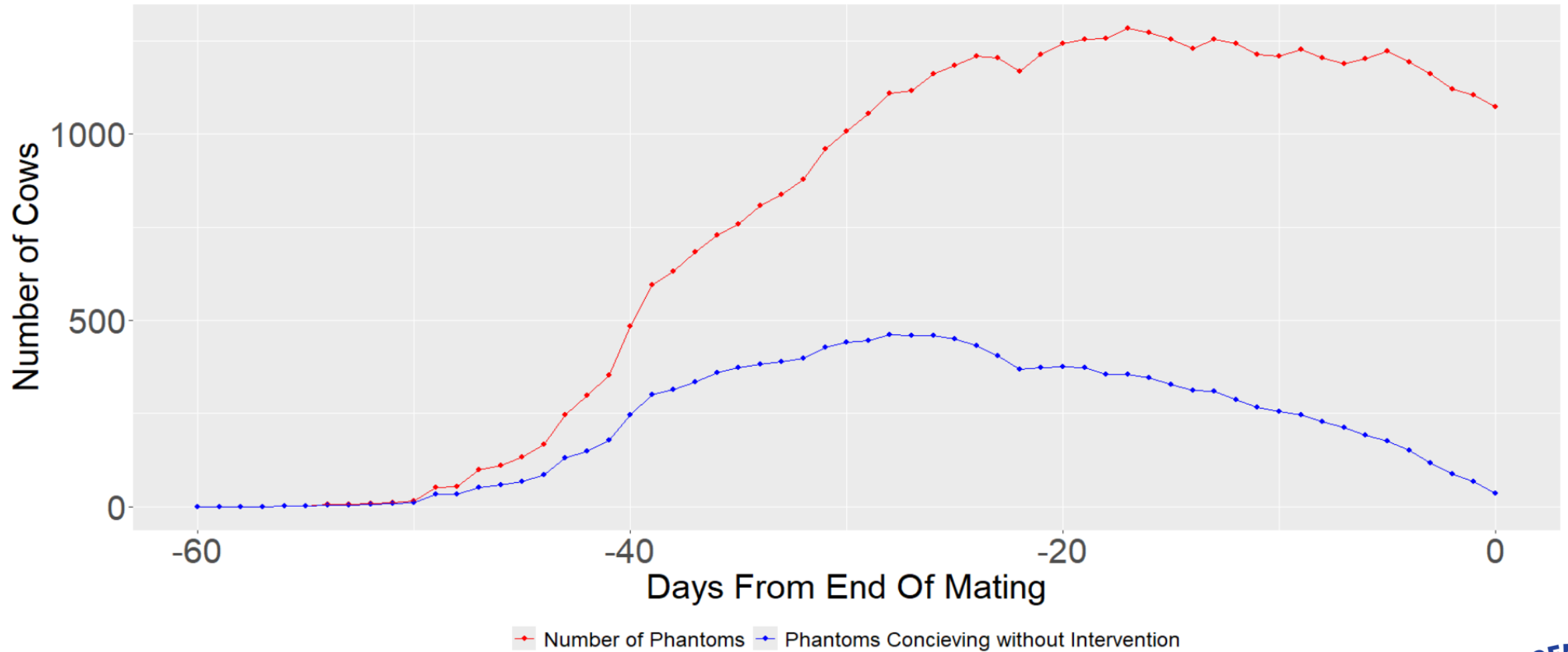
Total 42 phantom treatments (38 cows), 4 cows got treated twice, after not responding to their first PG shot.

26 of the 38 cows (68%) ended up pregnant.

Drop in MT rate = 4.8%

**LIKELY ~ 20% of intervention cows would have got pregnant without intervention (VC internal data set), so impact drop = 3.4%**

Number of Phantoms and Number Concieving Without Intervention Against Days From End of Mating



Days From End of Mating	10	15	20	25
Percentage of Herd to Scan	73.4%	69.0%	64.1%	57.8%
Phantom Percentage	8.3%	9.2%	10.0%	11.4%
Percentage Mismated	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%
Submission Rate Phantoms Before End of Mating	35.4%	49.0%	58.2%	64.7%
Percentage phantoms conceiving naturally	20.0%	26.1%	29.6%	35.5%
GPG +P4 Pregnancy Rate	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%
Empty Rate Difference	25.0%	18.9%	15.4%	9.5%
DIM Change per phantom cow	-0.93	0.31	1.43	1.97
Benefit from Days in Milk per Phantom Cow	-\$8.18	\$2.71	\$12.60	\$17.32
Benefit from Empty Rate per Phantom Cow	\$250.13	\$188.92	\$154.06	\$95.31
Total Cost Benefit	\$286,835	\$216,087	\$175,669	\$85,557
Cost Benefit Per Phantom	\$183.75	\$133.06	\$106.53	\$50.75
Herd Empty rate change	1.52%	1.20%	0.99%	0.63%
ROI	4.16	3.27	2.77	1.82



# VETS





# Conclusions

## 1. Treating after first round of AB

- There was a positive return on investment of 1.7- 2 x
- Delaying slightly to 26+ days resulted in a better ROI
- Expected herd empty rate change 0.6-0.7%
- Never too late to intervene

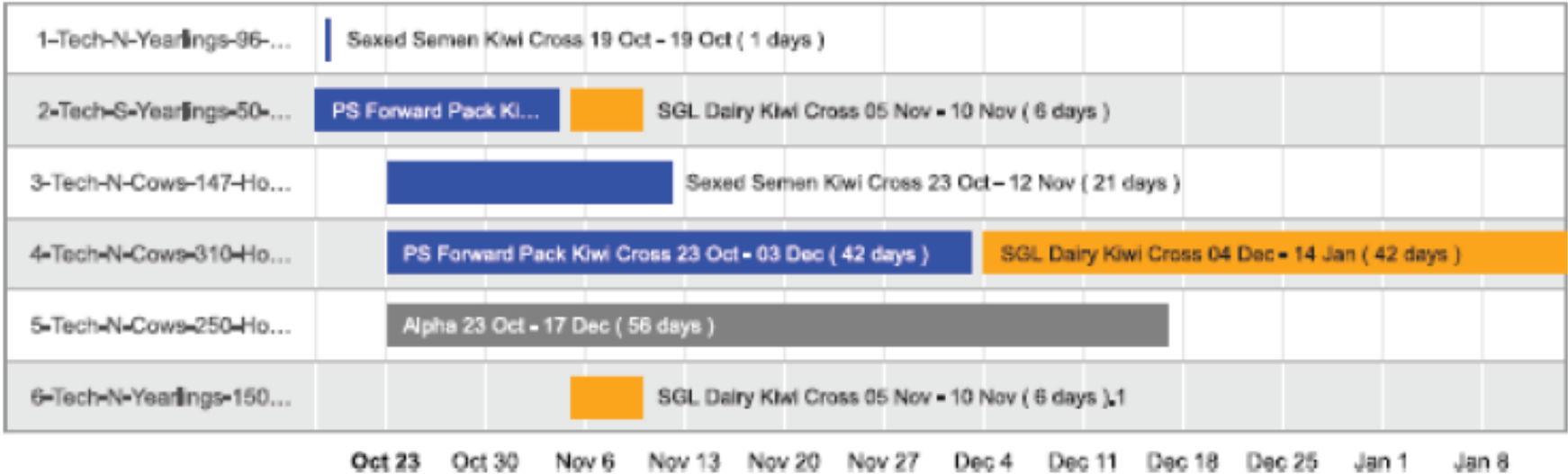
## 2. Phantom cow scanning

- Scanning 10 days before the end of mating gave the biggest return
- Reducing the cut off from 35 to 28 days increased the benefits
- 1.5% reduction in empty rate
- Mismatings a significant issue to be aware of

# Mating Period / SGL Semen

The mating period was extended from the traditional 10 weeks to 12 weeks for the 2023 mating period. Ultrashort gestation semen was used for the tail end of mating:

## MATING PLAN DETAILS



Scanning was completed on a weekly basis through December, with a final scan in Late February. It was confirmed that an additional 4.2% (24) cows were in calf with combining the collar and short gestation technologies. Mating can be extended without collars, however we will be demanding staff do extra work (drafting) through the xmas/new year break. Collars are automated.

### EXTENDING MATING

In 2022/23 by extending the mating length 3.3% more cows got in calf

In 2023/24 4.2% (with 5 days less mating)

# Fertility Focus 2022: Seasonal

Lincoln University  
The Manager (University Dairy Farm) Hancox

Report date: 28/03/24

PTPT: BQCY

Herd Code: 6/114

No of cows included: 542

These cows calved between: 15/06/22 and 21/12/22

Mating start & end date:  
(based on AB or pregnancy test data) 23/10/22 - 23/01/23

Next planned start of calving: 01/08/23

Duration of mating: 93 days

Duration of AB period: 90 days



Version 3.01



## 1 Overall herd reproductive performance

### 6-week in-calf rate

Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd 75% (74-75%)

☆☆☆☆☆

Aim above 78%

### Not-in-calf rate

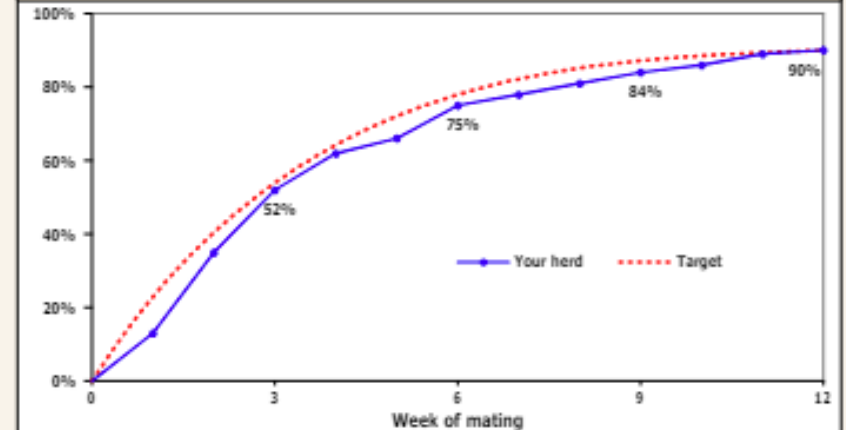
Percentage of cows not pregnant after 93 days

Your herd 9% (8-9%)

13%??

Aim for 9%

### % 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 87%

☆☆☆

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%

3WICR  
52% to 54%

6WICR  
75% (held)

Conception Rate  
50% to 53%

NICR  
9% (13%?) to 7%

5 DAYS LESS  
MATING

## Fertility Focus 2023: Seasonal

Lincoln University  
The Manager (University Dairy Farm) Hancox

Report date: 04/07/24

PTPT: BQCY

Herd Code: 6/114

No of cows included: 563

These cows calved between: 14/06/23 and 20/12/23

Mating start & end date:  
(based on AB or pregnancy test data)  
22/10/23 - 14/01/24

Next planned start of calving: 30/07/24

Duration of mating: 85 days

Duration of AB period: 85 days



Version 3.01



### 1 Overall herd reproductive performance

#### 6-week in-calf rate

Percentage of cows pregnant in the first 6 weeks of mating

Your herd 75% (75-76%)

☆☆☆☆☆

Aim above 78%

#### Not-in-calf rate

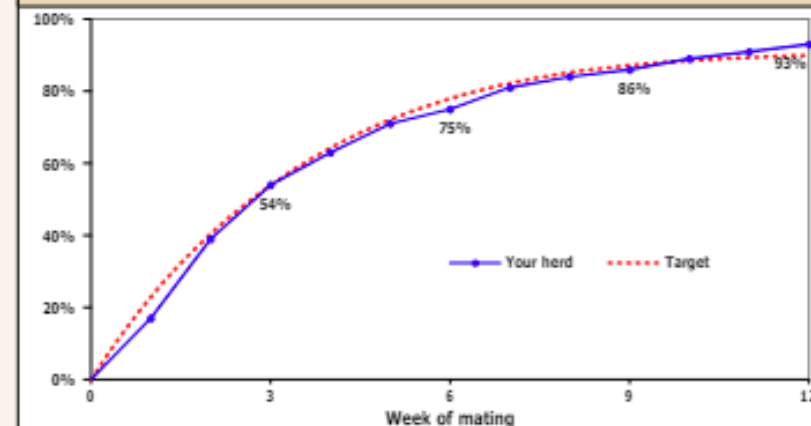
Percentage of cows not pregnant after 85 days of mating

Your herd 7%

☆☆☆☆☆

Aim for 9%

#### % 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 91%

☆☆☆☆☆

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

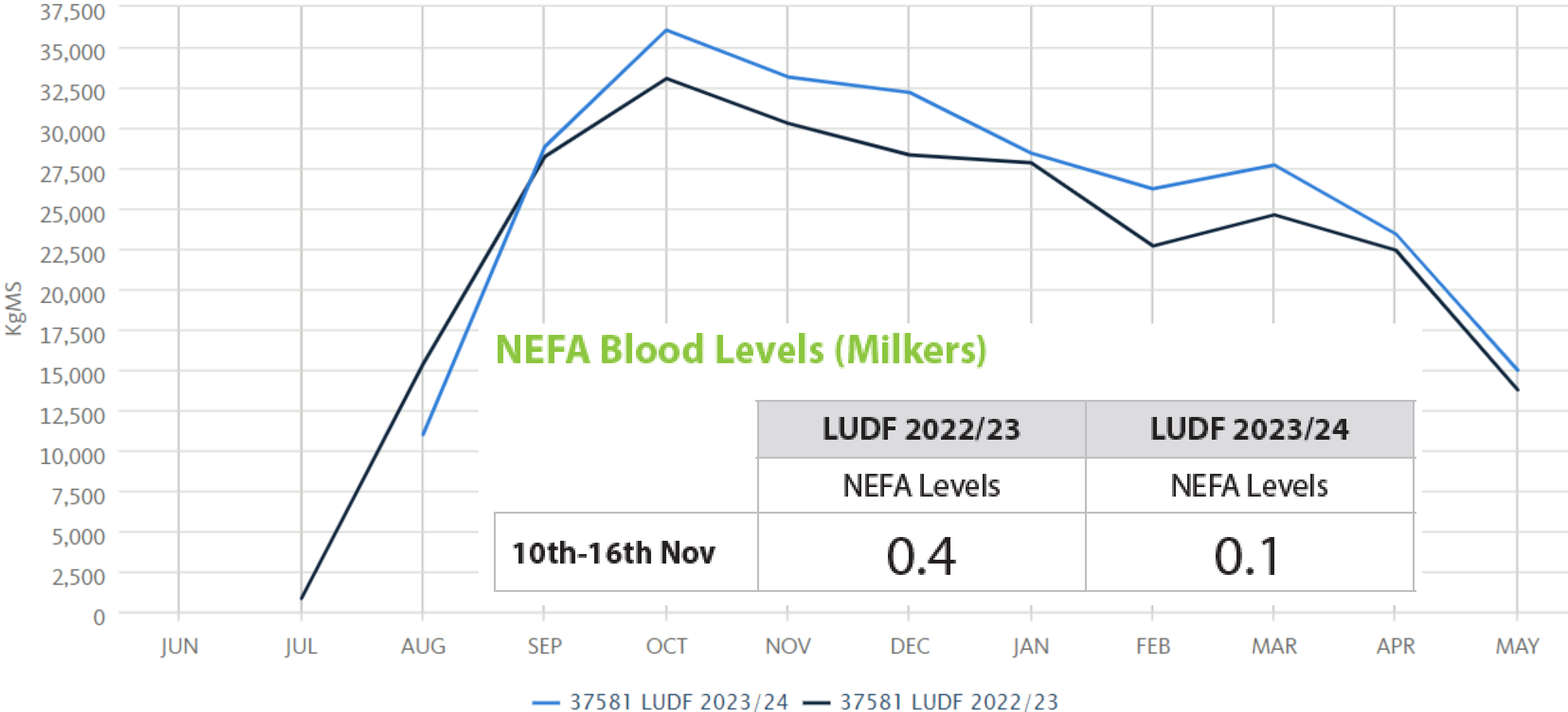
Your herd 53%

☆☆☆

Aim above 60%

# Milk Solids / Lactation Curve

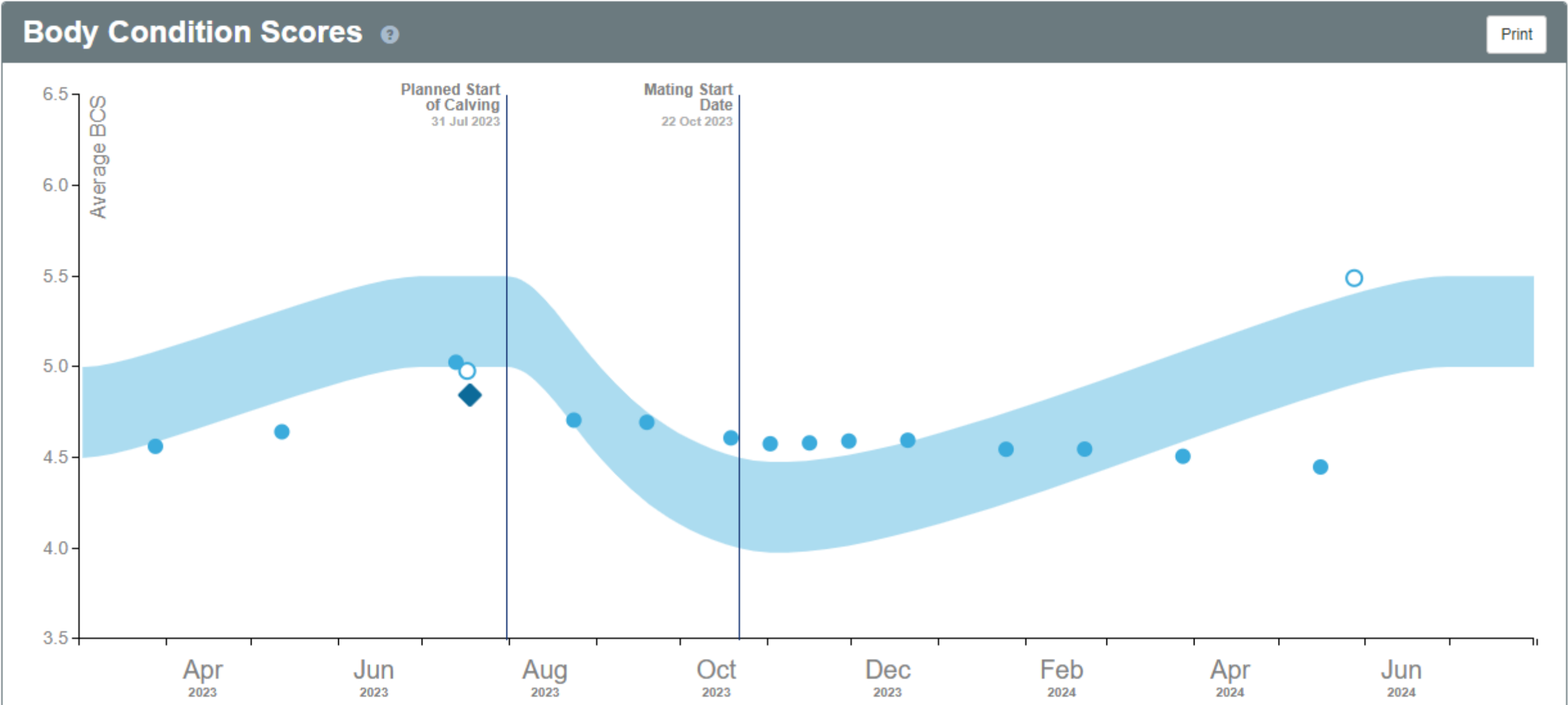
TODAY



NEFA Blood Levels (Milkers)

	LUDF 2022/23	LUDF 2023/24
NEFA Levels	0.4	0.1

# BCS for 1 March 2023 - 31 July 2024



**Thank you to our SIDDC  
partners for enabling this  
project and to Ryan Luckman  
from The Veterinary Centre.**

