Building Herd Performance through Heifer & Cow Management

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February 10th, 2016

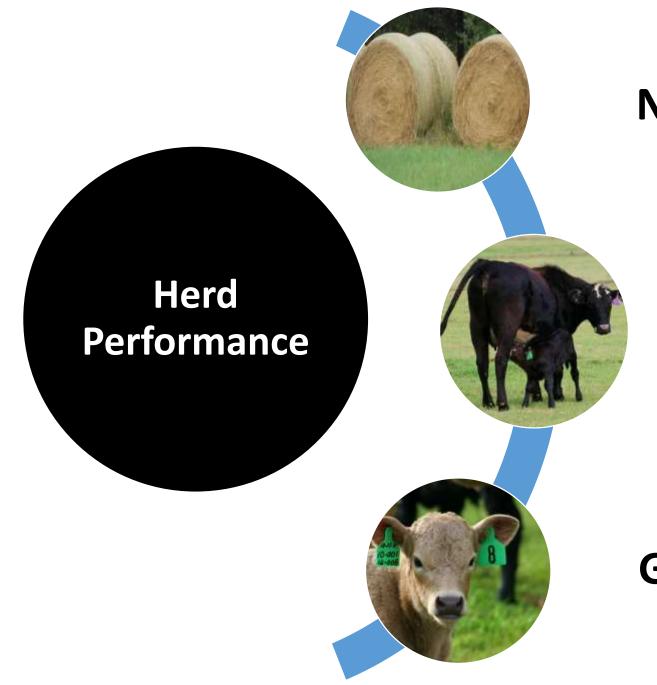






2016 cow-calf profit predicicted to average \$295 A 40% declin on the average **195 per cow in 2015** profi

You Can't Manage What You Don't Measure



Nutritional

Reproductive

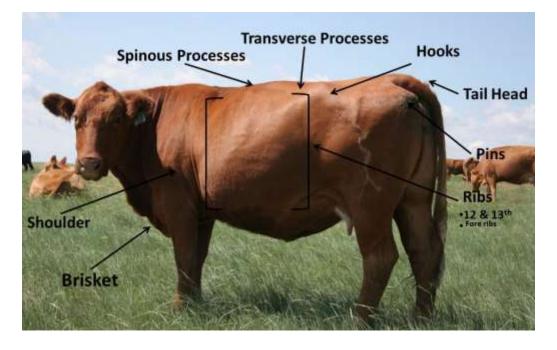
Genetic



- Body Condition Score
- Winter Supplement
- Mineral Program
- Management of feed cost

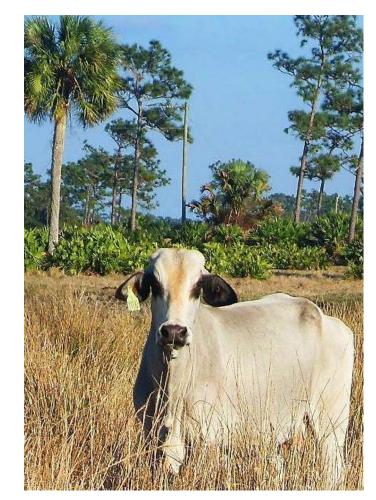
Body Condition Score

- Body condition score (BCS) is an indicator of body energy reserves (Wagner et al., 1988; Houghton et al., 1990)
- Increasing BCS by 1 point = 75 to 100 lbs of body weight
 - Dependent on frame size
- Manage cows according to BCS and nutrient requirements
 - 1st calf heifers and thin cows
 - Maintenance diet herd
 - Calving season



Cows that calved in a BCS 5 stay in the annual production cycle

- Manage herd to maintain BCS of 5+
 - Whole herd count every two week
 - Count number of cows >4
 - TARGET: 15% or less
 - Track % Change
 - Sort by age/calving season
 - Have a plan





- Breeding Season
- Calving Distribution
- Pregnancy Checking
- Artificial Insemination (AI)

Breeding Season



Breeding Season = Calving Season

Pulls the Bulls or Not?

50 Head	Breeding Season	No Breeding Season	Difference
Annual Preg Rate	90%	85%	
% Calf Crop	95%	92%	
HD Weaned	42.75	39.1	3.65
Weaning WT	485	450	35
Lbs Calf Sold	20733.75	17595	3138.75
\$1.66/lbs	\$34,418.03	\$29,207.70	\$5,210.33
Trips to Sales	1	4	





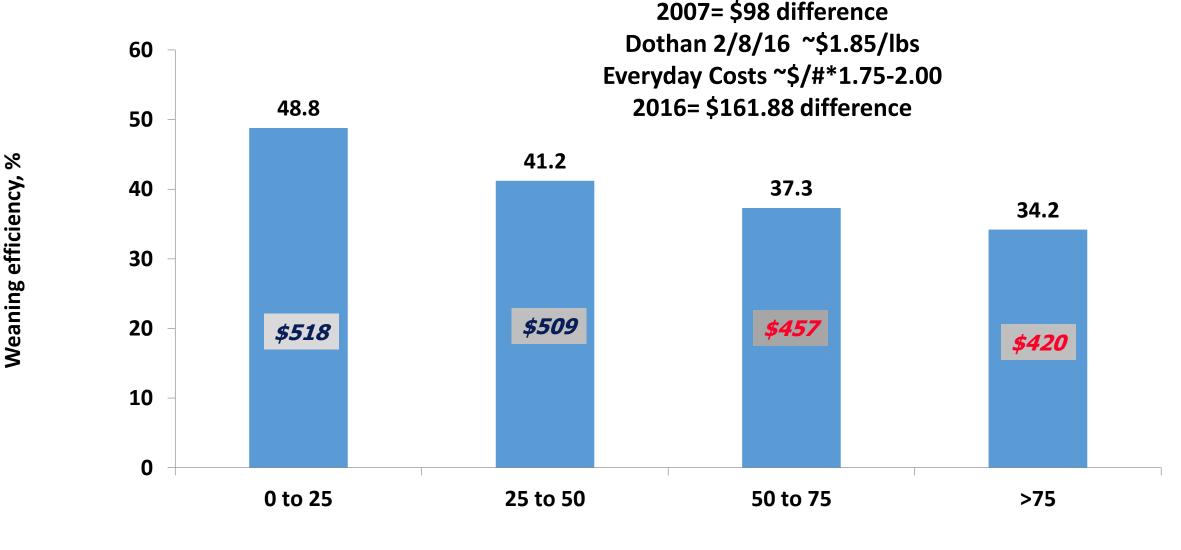
- 365 Day Breeding Season Management
 - Small changes are big
 - Preg Check and Semen Check
 - Replace 1 or 2 outliers a year
 - Cull unproductive cows
 - Manage through nutrition

Nutrient Requirements by Production Phase

	Mature Cow		1 st Calf Heifers	
	TDN	СР	TDN	СР
Calving	59.2%	10.5%	60.6%	10.5%
Breeding	55.1%	8.7%	57.0%	8.9%
Dry/Bred	47.4%	6.6%	50.9%	7.3%
Heavy Bred	54.6%	8.6%	58.3%	9.0%

- On a dry matter basis
- Based on dry matter intake of 2.0% of body weight

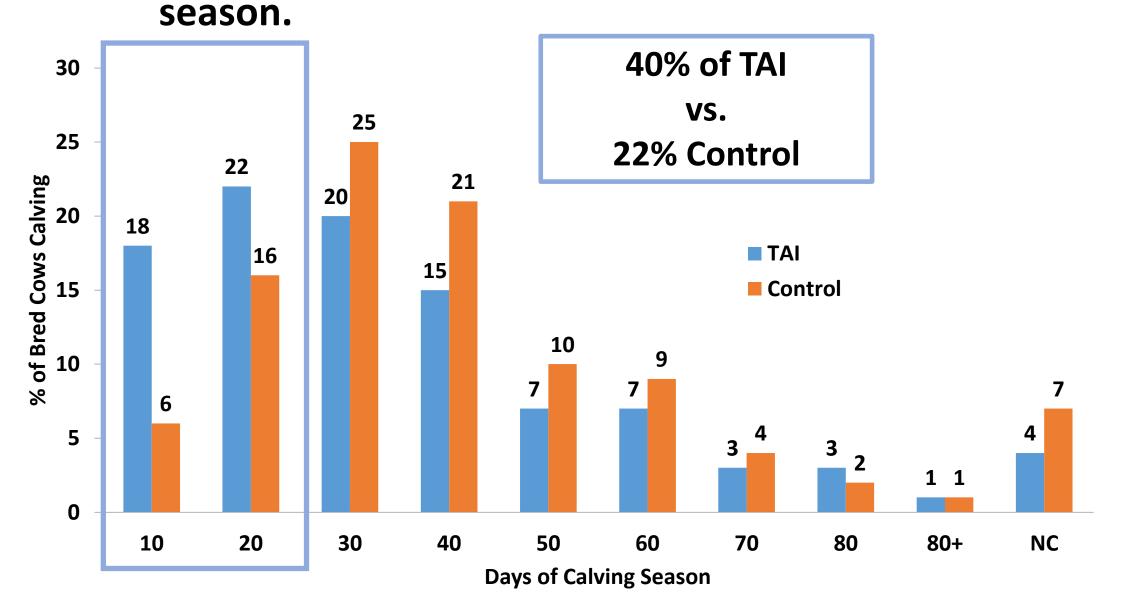
Relationship between Calving Distribution and Calf Value



(Lamb et al., 2007)

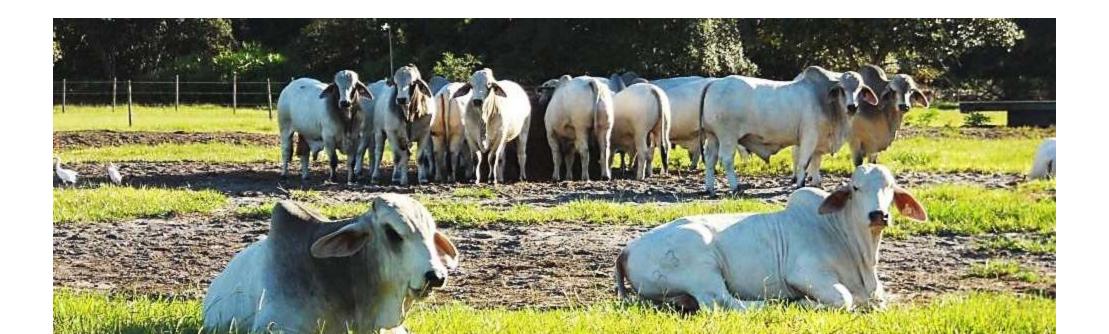
Days of calving season

% of Cows calved by 10-d increments of the calving



Natural Service Synchronization

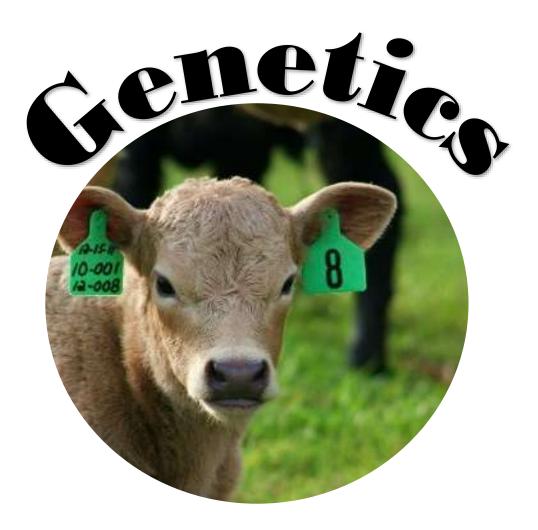
- Use hormones to synchronize estrus
- Turn bulls out
- Goal to increase the number of cows calving in first 21 days of calving season



Calving Distributing

- Number of calves born in 21 day period
 - Start of breeding season +21 days
 - 3rd mature cow has calved
- TARGET: 50% in first 21 days of calving season
 - 21 day calf counts for 63 days (3 estrous cycles)





- Value of a Cross Bred
- Selection/Culling Program
- Develop Genetic Direction



- Development of a culling strategy
 - STICK TO IT!
- Skip Method: What's the cost?
- Salvage value of cows = 10%- 20% income
 - \$900 salvage value (\$350 Annual Cow Cost x 2)
 - Determine rate of replacement

- Pregnancy status
- Poor performance
- Age
- Mouth
- Udder
- Structural soundness
- Health problems
- Disposition

Replacement Heifer Development

- Manage to meet your goals
 - Target ADG (Mature Cow WT*60%)/(Days till breeding 21)
- Understand your cost
 - Depreciation

<u>Purchase Price or Replacement Cost – Salvage Value</u> Productive Years in the Herd

* Replacement Cost includes development + Wean Value

2016 Cost of Replacement

= \$64/Hd

(\$550 Development + \$800 Wean Value) - \$900

7 Years of Production



2016 Cost of Replacement

(\$550 Development + \$1050 Wean Value) - \$900 7 Years of Production = \$92/Hd



Panhandle Replacement Heifer Development

- Economic of Scale
- Expert Reproductive and Nutritional Oversite
- NFREC in Marianna, FL

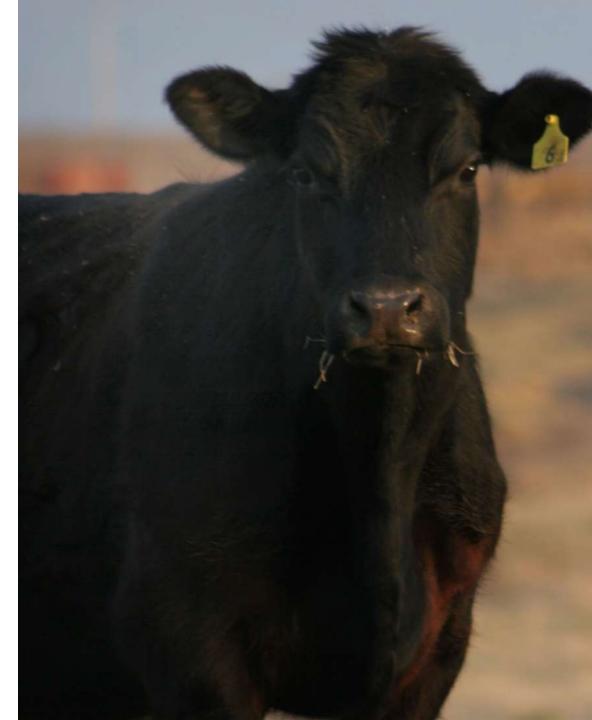


Performance Through Management

- Develop a plan
- Keep records that aid in decision
- Execute at the herd level







Panhandle Agricultural Connection



Thank You Kalyn Waters Holmes Co. Extension 850-547-9862 kalyn.waters@ufl.edu





Annual Production Cycle

