



FERTILITY & BREEDING

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NOTE:

June 1st mating is the 11th March calving - Short gestation sires will calve the 1st March



Reduce April calvers and empty cows. Cows bred in June calve in March.

February & March calved mature cows leave the most profit.

Target to calve 80% + of the milking herd of 2017 in Feb and Mar 2018.

WHY?

1. Mature cows 3rd lactation + calving in February & March is key
2. Longer lactations 280 days + result in highest Kgs sold
3. Reduced replacements required - cost saving

4. Max grass in diet leading to more profit
5. Less groups of even sized cattle on farms
6. Ease of management - Focus on 1 job at a time
7. Higher fertility performance in 2018 – As will have a longer interval calving to 1st service

ACT NOW?

1. Immediately synchronize & breed cows calved 35 days not bred.
2. Increase the intensity of heat detection.
3. Use the Dairy short gestation, easy calving and high fertility sire panel.
4. Use the Beef short gestation, easy calving and high fertility sire panel.

1. COWS CALVED 35 DAYS NOT BRED YET

Give cows an opportunity to remain in the herd for 2018 & calve in March 2018

Cows need to be in good body condition, clean and calved at least 35 days. This programme is excellent and works well with fixed timed AI. It gives these cows an opportunity of 2-3 services before the end of the breeding season if you act now- 15th June, 6th July & 27th July. Need to keep 80% of the current herd for 2018 to maximise profits.

The big advantage of this programme is that;

- Cows will get an opportunity of 2-3 services to get them into March calving
- Every cow treated gets bred in 10 days
- Repeats are together for ease of detection
- Non cycling cows will be got cycling
- Combine this programme with the short gestation & high fertility panel to gain a further 10 days
- Zero milk withdrawal
- 7:1 return on investment



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Date	Day	Protocol	Time
Mon 5th June	0	PRID or CIDR and GnRH (2.5ml Receptal)	AM
Mon 12th June	7	PG (e.g. 5ml Lutalyse or 2ml Estrumate)	AM
Tue 13th June	8	PRID or CIDR out	AM
Wed 14th June	9	GnRH (e.g. 2.5ml Receptal)	PM
Thur 15th June	10	AI all cows	AM-NOON
16th, 17th, 18th June watch carefully for late heats			

PRID, CIDR, GnRH (Receptal, Overelin), PG (Lutalyse, Estrumate, Enzaprost, Cyclicx) are all POM medicines.

The second GnRH should be timed 36 hours after PRID, or CIDR removal and AI 18 hours after this injection. Note the PM injection on Wednesday. These AM & PM treatments can be done at milking times.

2. INCREASE THE INTENSITY OF HEAT DETECTION IN JUNE

Do not get lured into a false sense of security that all is well and I am having a great year!

Herds are now in the 2nd 3 week period of mating. Mounting activity is halved from the previous 3 weeks so intensity of detection needs to improve.

In a 100 cow herd in the 1st three week period each cow had on average 50 mountings in her heat period. This level of activity is now halved to 27 mounts in each period, as over 50% of the cows are pregnant and are not interested in mounting.

Herdowners are still expecting the same level of activity and may be lured into a false sense of security of 'all is well'.

Weeks Breeding	200 cow herd		100 cow herd	
	Cows in heat per day	Mounts per cow per day	Cows in heat per day	Mounts per cow per day
1st 3 Weeks	10	50+	5	50
2nd 3 Weeks	5	50	3	27
3rd 3 Weeks	3	27	1 to 2	11
4th 3 Weeks	1 to 2	11	1	10

Avoid a false sense of security. Work out the number of repeats per day you should be getting.

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After 3 Weeks Breeding 100 Cow Herd

	Conception rate					
	50%		60%		70%	
Submission rate	In calf	Not in Calf To pick up	In calf	Not in Calf To pick up	In calf	Not in Calf To pick up
70%	35	65	42	58	49	51
80%	40	60	48	52	56	44
90%	45	55	54	46	63	37

Depending on the submission and conception rate there is between 40 to 60 cows to be picked up in heat.

What can I do to increase the intensity of heat detection?

1. Synchronize all cows calved 35 days not bred and use fixed timed AI
2. Release Vasectomised bulls fitted with chin balls
3. Remove as much of the old tail paint as possible. Change the colour of tail paint and AI if the new colour is removed. Ignore the paint on cows that you could not remove as mounting will not remove it either.
4. Top up paint twice a week without layering it on
5. Change to crayons twice a week instead of tail paint
6. Change to scratch cards for the cows
7. Go out late evening after milking for a heat detection of 15-20 minutes



3. SHORT GESTATION, EASY CALVING & HIGH FERTILITY DAIRY SIRE PANEL 1st June mating is the 11th March calving with 283 days gestation - Pull this back to the 1st March calving with this Sire Panel

This is a superb choice for the 2nd & 3rd service onwards to compact down the calving period and get cows into lactation quickly.

This panel is designed with herdowners who wish to shorten the length of pregnancy in the late calvers and allow them to calve easy ensuring a quicker return to service. This panel will shorten the pregnancy up to 11 days.

All of this panel is less than 3% calving with the majority less than 2.5%, ease of calving increases fertility and production in the subsequent season.

This panel of sires have a proven track record of

achieving high conception rates.

Each day in lactation is worth 2Kgs of milk solids, with each 1 Kg of protein worth €6+ and each 1Kg of fat worth €3+, this is €9 per day in production alone, each week reduction is worth €63 per cow.

- Take 10 days off the pregnancy
- Add 20kg of milk solids
- Tighten the calving pattern 2018
- Allow you get some more replacements if needed
- Increase March calvers and reduce April calvers
- Avoid late calvers

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Short Gestation, Easy Calving & High Fertility Dairy Sire Panel 2017

Code	iname	CAT	EBI	Prod SI	Fert SI	Health SI	Main SI	Milk	Solids	Fat %	Prot %	Calv Diff	Rel	Gestation Days
	Average		239	71	115	3	12	55	24	0.22	0.12	2.5%	99%	-5.4
FR2056	(IG) MODELIGO WHISPER	SRM	248	53	131	-2	13	43	21	0.22	0.08	2.4%	99%	-6.6
FR2032	(IG) OAKGLEN HARRY	PED	231	63	132	0	2	-148	23	0.43	0.17	3.0%	99%	-5.6
FR2239	(IG) DIAMOND ANTON	SRM	266	81	128	7	5	146	27	0.15	0.11	2.2%	98%	-5.6
FR2079	(IG) MODELIGO LUKE	SRM	223	92	80	-3	25	89	32	0.28	0.15	2.3%	99%	-5.2
YAB	(IG) BARTLEMY ANDREW	SRM	236	56	110	11	26	205	23	0.1	0.03	2.5%	99%	-4.8
LWR	(IG) LONGVIEW RELIABLE	PED	231	80	109	6	-2	-2	19	0.14	0.18	2.4%	99%	-4.5

4.

SHORT GESTATION, EASY CALVING BEEF SIRES FOR THE DAIRY HERD

If you have an adequate number of replacements secured, this panel will maximise your calf value and tighten the calving pattern.

Munster has a specific beef on dairy breeding programme for Angus, Hereford, Belgian Blue, Limousin and Simmental to address the needs of dairy herdowners.

A number of panels are available to fulfil your requirements. Get

the 'Beef Sires for the Dairy Herd 2017' brochure from your technician or go online

Munster's Beef on Dairy Sires-Panels for 2017

- Short Gestation Sires
- Beef Sires For Dairy Maiden Heifers
- Sires To Maximise Calf & Carcass Value
- Beef Sires To Produce Suckler Replacements From The Dairy Herd
- Beef Sires Suitable For Jersey Cross Cows

Short gestation, Easy calving Beef Sires for the Dairy Herd

Code	Name	Breed	Calv Diff %	Rel %	Gest days	Carcass wgt (Kgs)	Carcass conf	Replacement Index (across breed stars)	Comment
KYA	CORNAMUCKLA LORD HARDY K222	AA	0.7	99	-4.6	-1	0.45	★★★★★	Proven
AA2123	CHRISTON ELTON P623	AA	1.6	92	-4.1	9	0.55	★★★★★	Proven
HE2043	SOLPOLL 1 KENTUCKY KID PP HYF	HE	3.4	98	-1.1	-1	1.97	★★★★★	Proven, Homo-Polled
BB2083	RACHID DE REMICHAMPAGNE	BB	7.5	71	-1	14	0.16	★★	Full proof pending
RGZ	TUBRIDMORE GIZMO E.T. (ET)	AA	2.6	99	-1	8	0.36	★★★★★	Proven
AA2309	ST AODAIN L MASTER	AA	2.8	91	-0.7	3	0.58	★★★★	Full proof pending
BB2343	NEWPOLE HEARTTHROB	BB	9.7	76	-0.6	21	2.26	★	Full proof pending
KKO	DENDOR 1 KOHINOOR PP {HYF}	HE	4.9	99	-0.3	-5	0.42	★★★	Proven, Homo-Polled
HE2408	NETHERHALL 1 OZ DAFFY M040	HE	2.3	72	-0.3	4	0.39	★★★★	Proof Pending, Homo-Polled

The average beef sire gestation is + 3 days in gestation - Look at this impressive panel on gestation length.

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Munster's Beef on Dairy Programme focusses on the following traits to maximise value to the Dairy Herdowner.

Calving Ease

Difficult calving's and any interference at calving reduces subsequent fertility and production.

AA2025 & KYA have less than 1% calving difficulty at 99% reliability.

Short Gestation - Short Gestation Sire Panels.

Most beef sires are used in the 2nd and subsequent services, these March and April calving cows need a short gestation sire to get increase their days in milk.

Angus KYA & AA2123 are both over 7 days shorter than your average bull. HE2043 & BB2083 & RGZ are 4 days shorter than your average bull and will maximise calf value.

Calf Quality - Sires to maximise Calf and Carcass Value Panels.

HE2043 Hereford & RGZ Angus & DBZ Belgian Blue & ZAG Limousin will maximise calf price.

Polled.

Reduces the need for dehorning and any resultant setbacks. All the Herefords are polled except HE2407.

BDGP Scheme – Beef Sires to produce Suckler Replacements from the Dairy Herd.

Suckler herdowners in the BDGP scheme require 20% of their females to be 4 & 5 star for replacement value by October 2018 and 50% to be 4 & 5 star by October 2020.



Lm2117 and ZAG are the two Limousin sires and the Simmental sire SI2152 are ideal to produce suckler replacements from the dairy herd.

Partnerships between the dairy herd producers of calves and calf finishers can be developed to benefit both herdowners. The challenge is to meet the market specifications with easy calving and short gestation sires.

With the increasing number of beef calves from the dairy herd and the Angus & Hereford schemes, the Munster beef on dairy programme is focussed on identifying sires that will deliver calving ease & short gestation for the dairy herdowner and the required carcass trait specifications for the market.

The following are the carcass market specifications:

- Conformation of a minimum O = or greater
- Fat score of a 2+ to 4 =
- Carcass weight ideally 280 – 320 kg
- Minimum carcass weight for bonus scheme of 220 kg for a heifer and 230 kg for a steer
- Maximum carcass weight 380 kg for breed bonus

STOCK BULL MANAGEMENT

Bull Power

A ratio of 1:15 for young bulls and 1:20-25 for mature bulls is required. If you have not enough bull power and are finding it difficult to detect cows continue using AI after letting the bull out until the ratio is manageable.

For a young bull, you need less than 1 cow every second day on heat and for a mature bull less than 1 cow per day on heat- otherwise keep inseminating.

If you are using a bull in his first season the following is important:

- Fertility test to ensure semen quality
- Mate him to females a similar size or smaller than himself initially
- Feed him during the breeding season and prevent weight loss in excess of 50-80Kg
- Have a ratio of 1:15 empty females
- Monitor his performance - chin ball on bull or scratch cards on females.
- Lamé or injured bulls need to be rested and replaced

If you are using a bull in his second or subsequent season the following is important:

- What was last years conception rate
- Fertility test to ensure semen quality
- Ensure he is not lame, injured or has arthritis. Watch for a decrease of libido in older bulls.
- Have a ratio of 1:20-25 females
- If running multiple bulls rotate them between groups of cows for maximum performance
- In their 24 hour off period they need to be fed and rested away from females
- Monitor his performance - chin ball is useful here.



SCC

1. Avoid high SCC cows spreading infection in the herd

- Go through your problem cow report from milk recording
- Treat 1st calvers & cows that had low SCC last year
- If high last year and this year either dry off the infected quarter or cull them
- 1 quarter infected on otherwise normal udder, dry the infected quarter

2. Ensure you have fly repellent in teat spray

3. Put up a barrier to prevent cows lying on cubicles at milking times