

Welcome

HEIFER REARING



To neglect your heifers - Financial suicide

George Shaw
Stockfarmer of the year
Kwazulu Natal



Growing out heifers

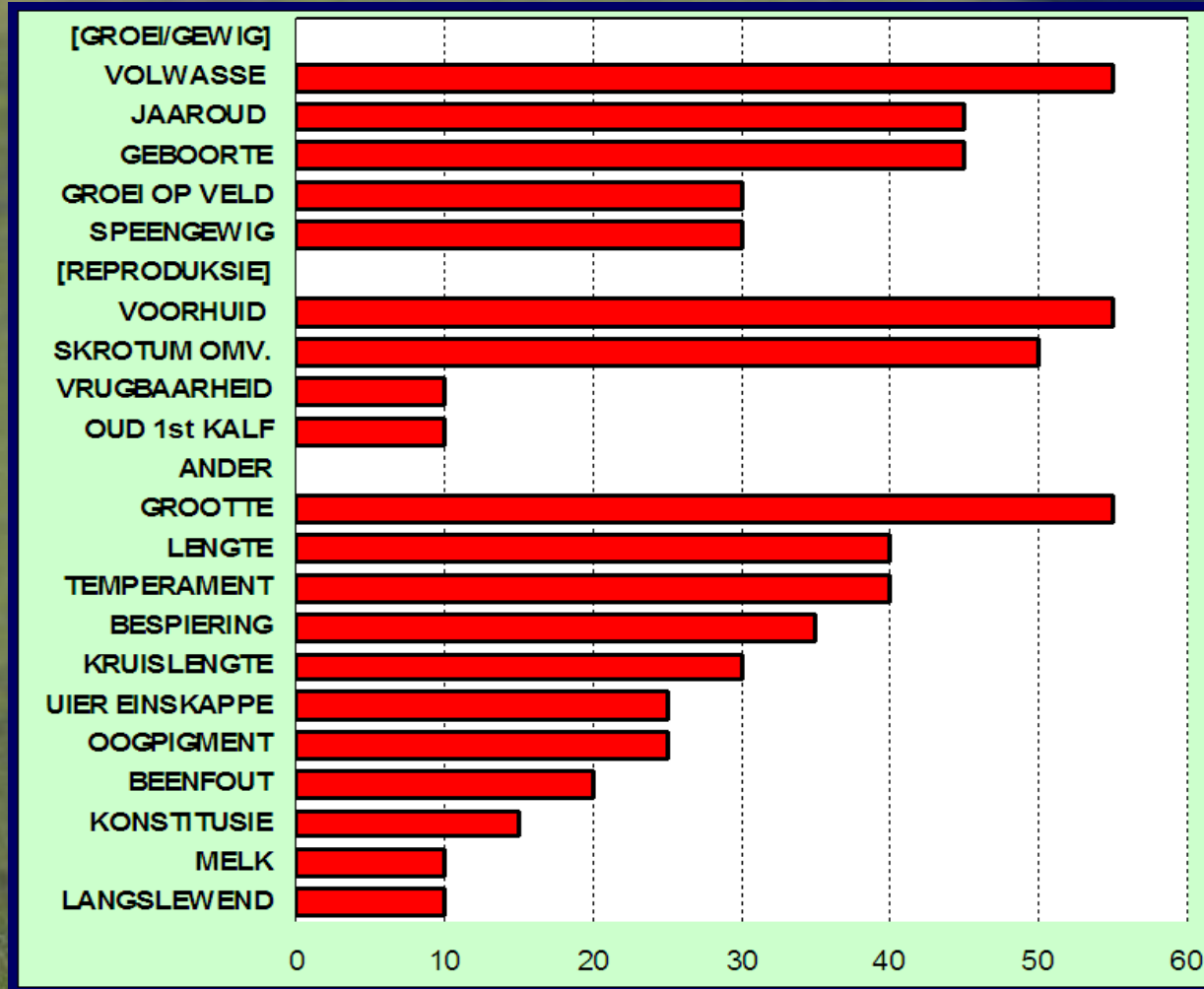


1. Reproduction rate of herd is key

Cows in herd	100	100
Replacement percentage	15%	15%
Weaning percentage	65%	85%
Females available for selection	16	21
Females necessary to keep herd numbers	15	15
Percentage animals utilized out of those available	92%	71%

Low reproduction rate
=
Little room for genetic improvement

Genetic effect vs. environment



Total Production = 25 % Genetic + 75 % Environment
Environment you Control directly



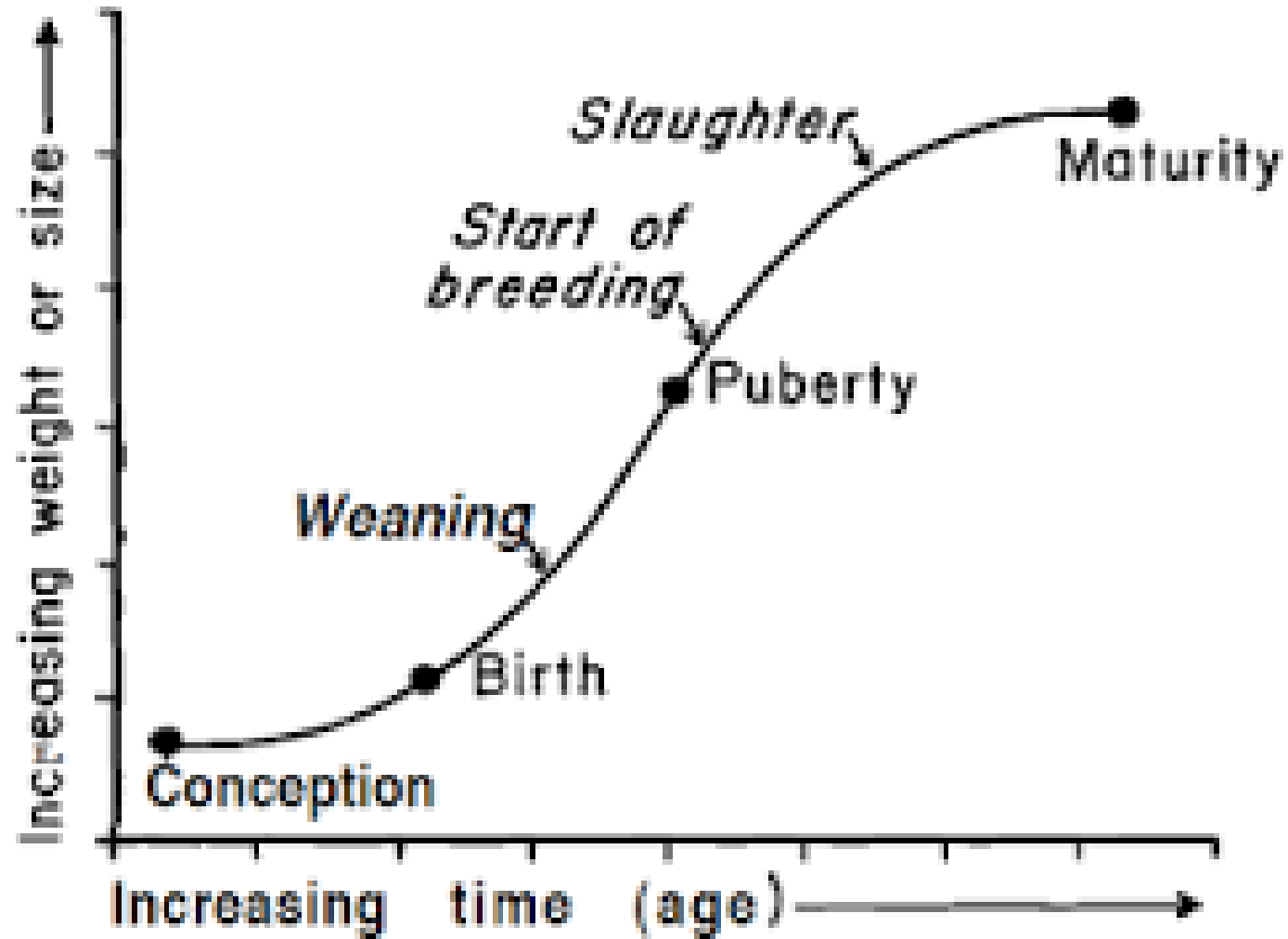


Fig.2 Simplified growth curve

Growing out heifers – Low – High (winter) feeding strategies



	High	Meduim	Low
Weaning weight Kg	190	190	190
Winter ADG (gram/day)	0,500	0,364	0,250
Summer ADG (gram/day)	0,682	0,727	0,773
Weight with mating Kg	267	252	242
Weight Pre calving Kg	374	371	365
% conceived in 21 days of breeding	55	20	18
% conceived in 50 days of breeding	90	55	63
Calf Mortality 1 week %	6.5	10.7	12.5
Weaning weight Kg	200	198	189
Reconception %	91	93	88



Kg weaned / 454 kg mated	201	105	120
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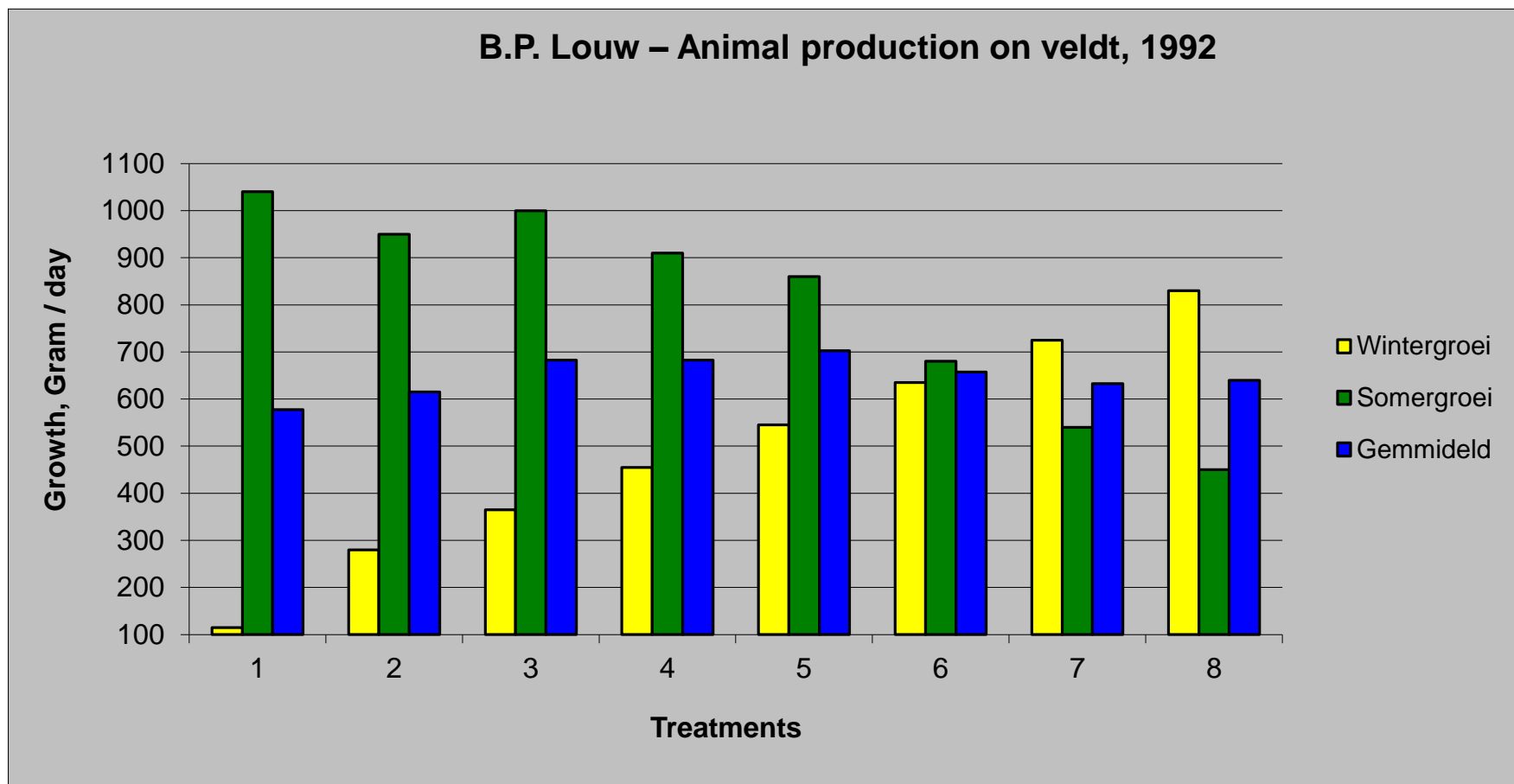


Average ADG

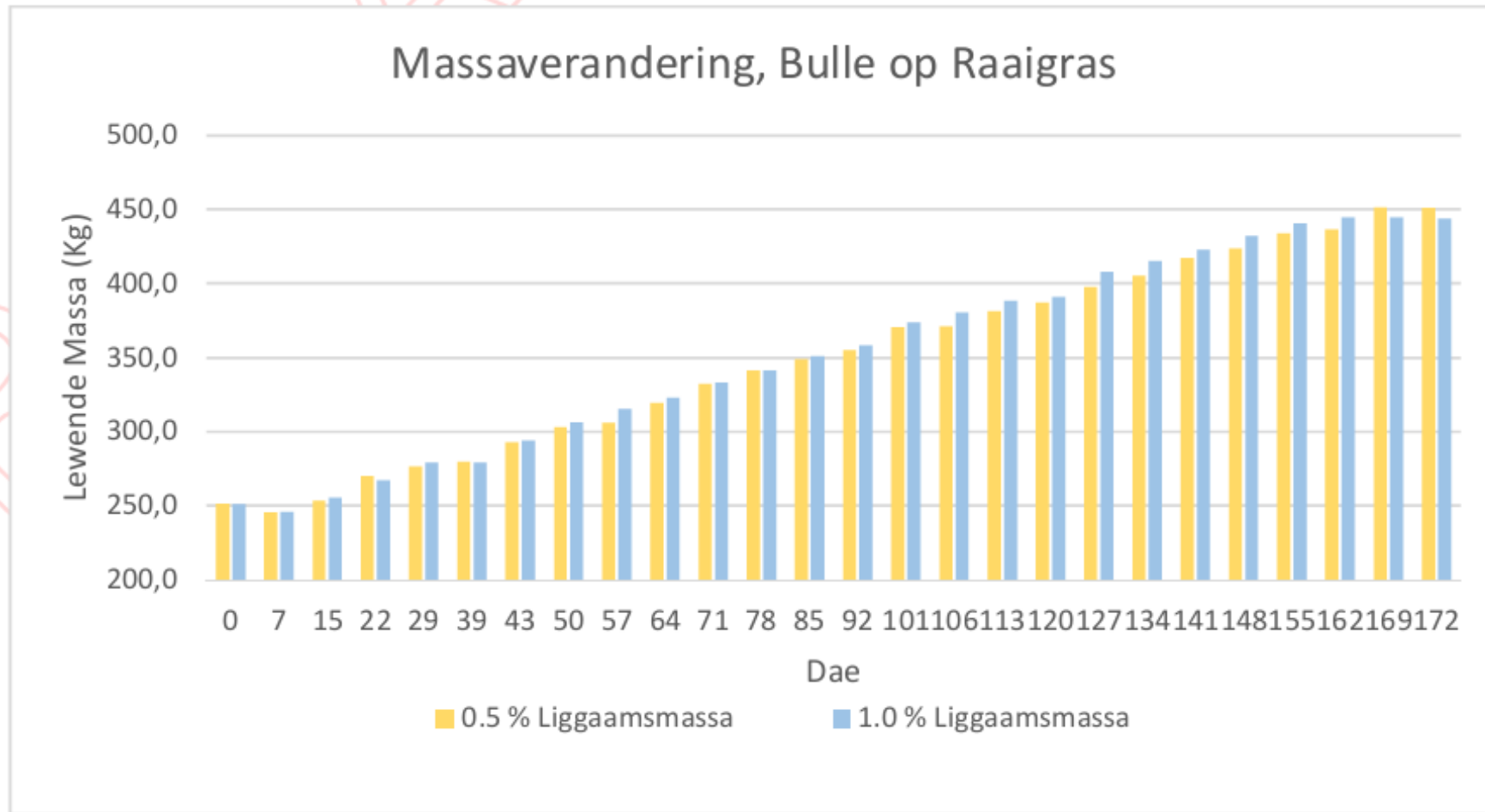
0,591	0,545	0,511
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- Poor feeding = Poor performance
- Constant good feeding

Animal side



Ideal growth for heifer -



Only the best pasture for the heifers

Effect of heifer body weight on conception %

	N (%)	Average weight at mating
Heifers	98	341 kg
Pregnant	63 (64%)	350 kg(70%)
Non pregnant	35 (36%)	327 kg(66%)



Condition/weight vs. fat



	N (%)	Average BCS
Heifers	98	3.2 ± 0.1
Pregnant	63 (64%)	3.2 ± 0.1
Non pregnant	35 (36%)	3.3 ± 0.1

Feeding requirements
200kg calf growing @ 500 gram / day



Dm intake (g/day) 5800

	Requirement	Summerveldt	%
Prot (g/day)	518	464	-10%
MJ Me / day	50,6	43,5	-14%
Ca (g/day)	19	17,4	-8%
Phosphorus (g/day)	11	5,8	-47%

	Requirement	Winterveldt	%
Prot (g/day)	518	261	-50%
MJ Me / day	50,6	39,15	-23%
Ca (g/day)	19	13,92	-27%
Phosphorus (g/day)	11	3,48	-68%

Scientific facts without the bank manager involved

Don't think if the requirement is small the effect is small

15 g P



What is happening in practice ?



Dundee – 2010-11 – Veldt Finishing trail

4 May 2010

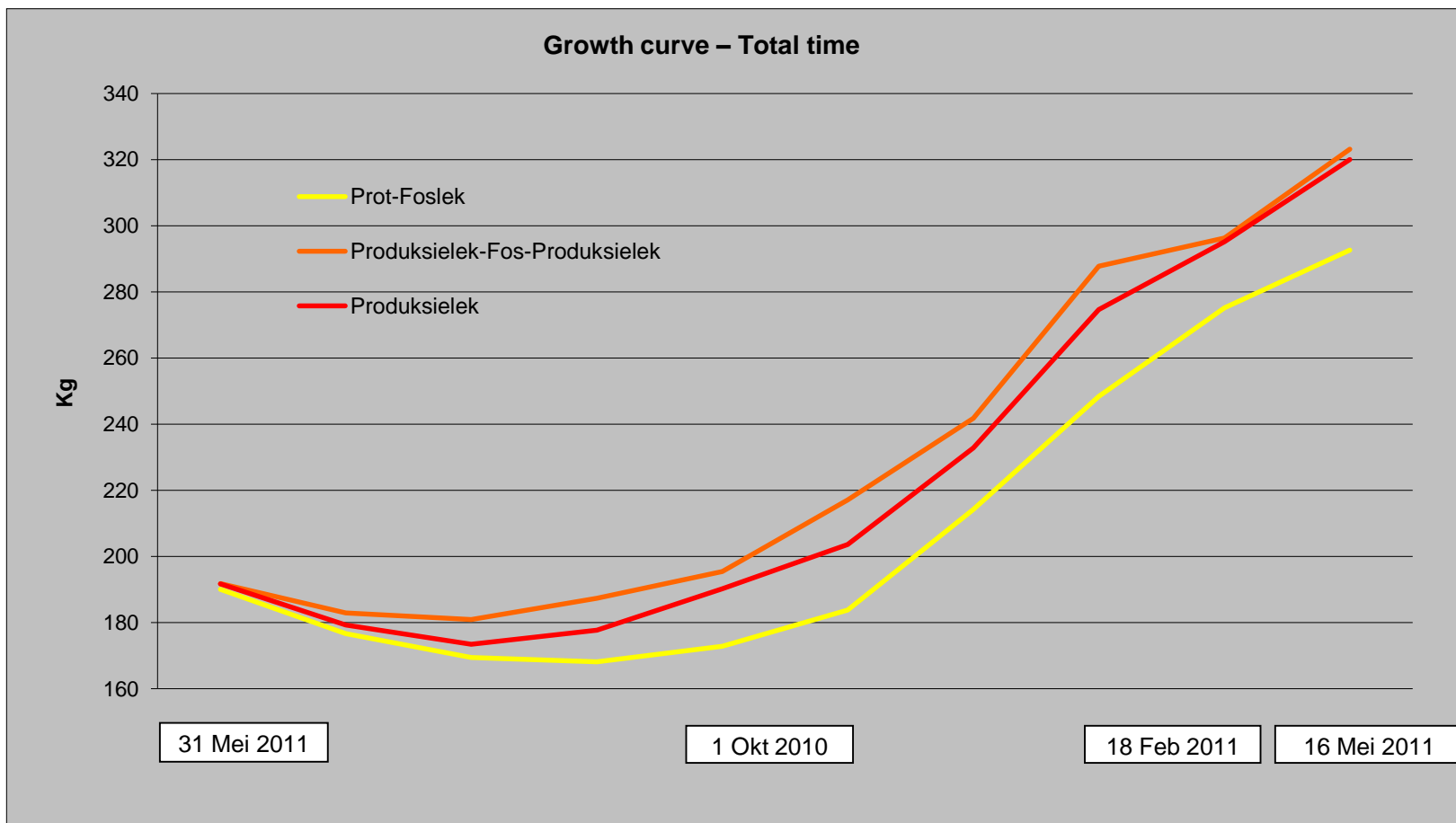


1 June 2010

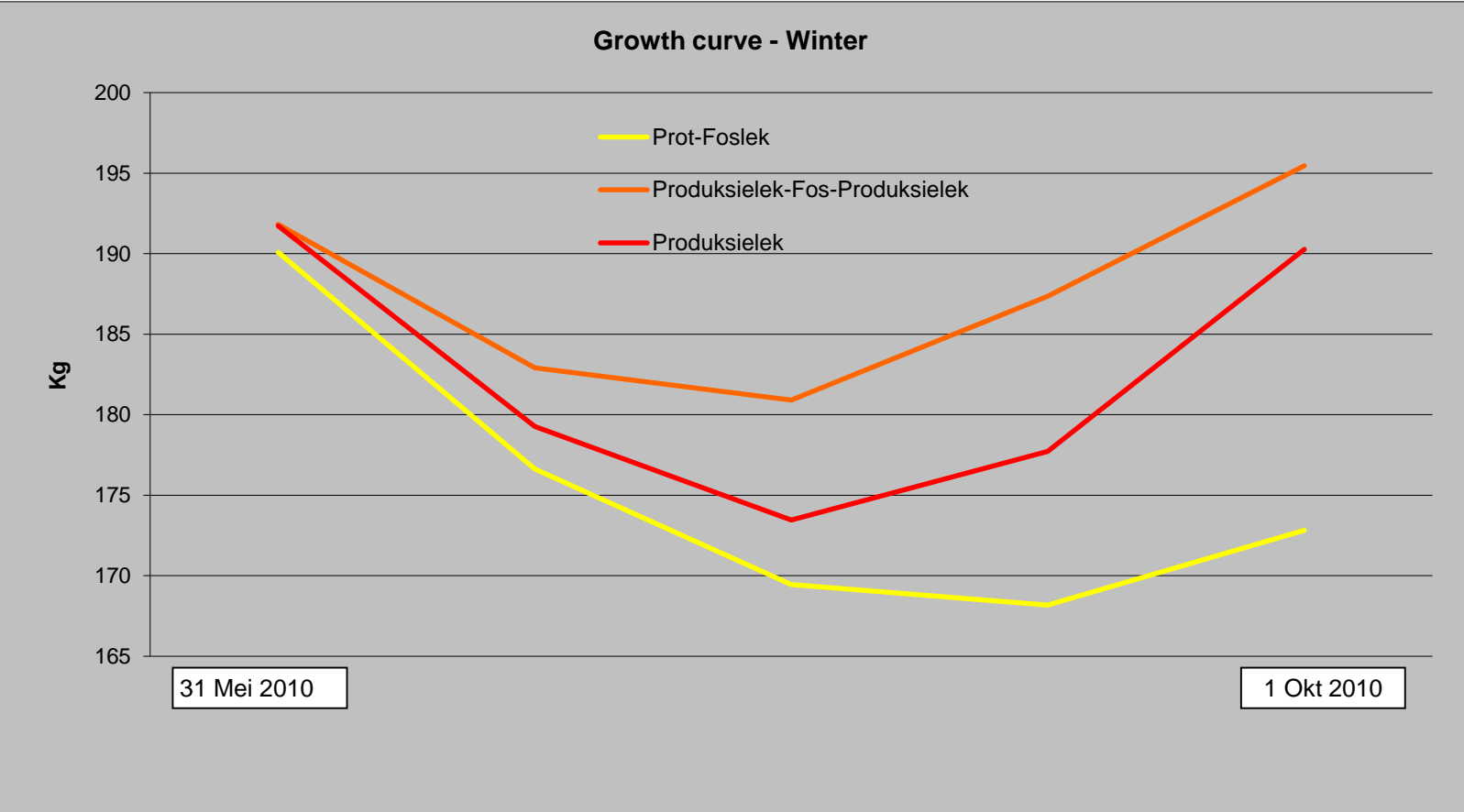


Winter	Early summer	Late Summer
Protein lick	Phosphate	Phosphate
Production lick	Phosphate	Production lick
Production lick	Production lick	Production lick

Growth curve – total time



Winter



Economic effect

Winter 123 day						
31 May 10 - 1 Oct 10	Mass change	Animal Value shift	Supplementation cost	Netto	Intake as % of body mass	
Prot sup.	-17,3	-R 484	R 256	-R 740	0,2%	
Production sup.	3,6	R 102	R 477	-R 375	0,4%	
Production sup.	-1,5	-R 41	R 477	-R 518	0,4%	



Heifer + Veldt cost – calf = - R 3200 (loosing money)

Heifer + Veldt cost + Production lick total year (1 kg/day) + calf = R 2000 (making money)

And she is pregnant again !

Heifer feeding requirement vs pasture

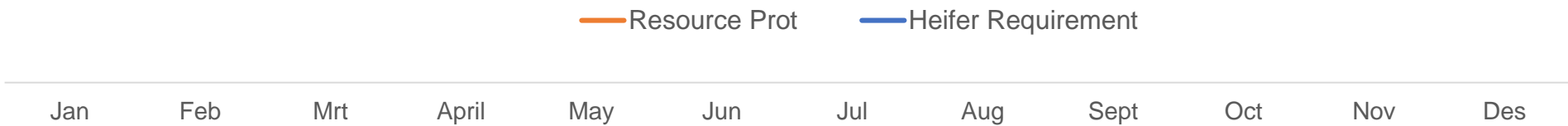


2. Phosphorus

2. Phosphorus

1. Production lick
0,5 – 1 kg day
(1% body mass max)
Kondisielek/Master 20

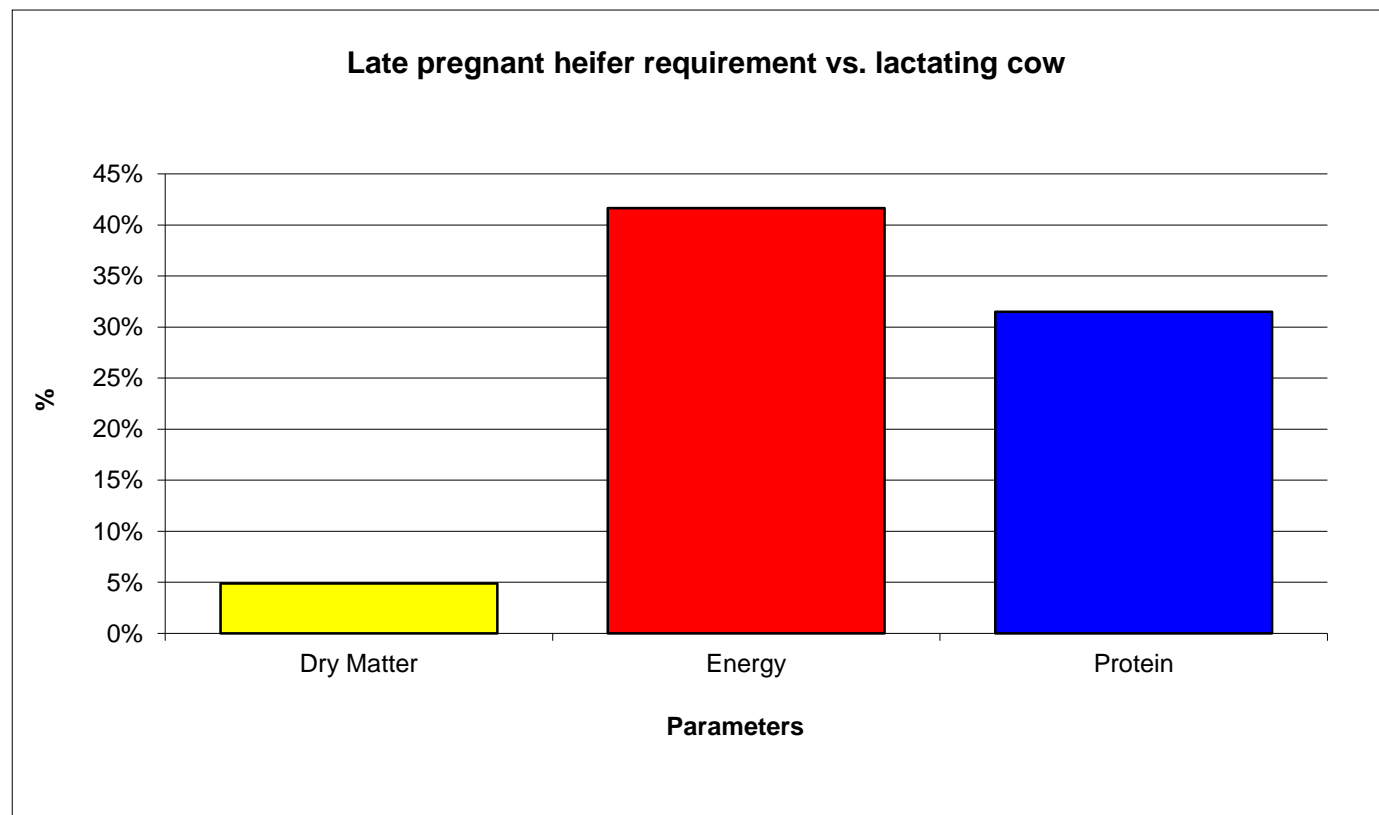
High quality forage is the key driver



— Resource Prot — Heifer Requirement

Late pregnant heifers – be careful of high supplementation!

–
Production lick after calf 100%



Take home – heifer rearing



- Feed them
 - Good quality feed
 - Enough feed
 - Feed them continuous
 - But not too much...
-
- Hard times – production lick

Thanks for your time,
enjoy your heifers!

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